



**NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS**

**National Reports to be submitted to the 13th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 2018**

The purpose of this Microsoft Word form is to help Contracting Parties to collect data for the National Report. However, the data collected through this form must be transferred to the online National Reporting system at <https://reports.ramsar.org> or send the Word form by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) by 21 January 2018 for the official submission of the National Report. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

Please note that for Contracting Parties wishing to provide information in the Online Reporting System on national targets (Section 4 optional) of the National Report Format or on the Word Form the deadline is 30 November 2016.

Ramsar COP13 National Report Format (NRF)

Background information

1. The COP13 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee 52 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (United Arab Emirates, 2018).
2. The Standing Committee through Decision SC52-07 has also agreed that an online National Reporting format could be made available to Parties by keeping the off-line system and requested the Secretariat to present an evaluation for the next COP regarding the use of the on-line system.
3. The National Report Format is being issued by the Secretariat in 2016 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is January 21st **2018**.
4. Following Standing Committee discussions, this COP13 NRF closely follows that of the NRF used for COP12, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP12 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 as Resolution XII.2.
5. This COP13 NRF includes 92 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional Annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's National Targets and Actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 according to Resolution XII.2.
6. As was the case for previous NRF, the COP13 Format includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.
7. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

8. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
9. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
 - i) provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented
 - ii) provide tools for countries for their national planning
 - iii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;

- iv) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - v) provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;
 - vi) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
 - vii) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
10. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention".
11. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. The COP13 reports will be in an online National Reporting system.
12. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
- i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming.
 - ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
 - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level;
 - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance; and
 - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region;
 - iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP.
 - iv) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010); and
 - v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP12 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's next such in-depth review.

The structure of the COP13 National Report Format

13. The COP13 National Report Format (NRF) is in five sections:

Section 1 provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

Section 2 is a 'free-text' section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

Section 3 provides the 92 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, and with an optional 'free-text' section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

Section 4 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties "to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan", all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the *national priority* for that area of activity as well as the *level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation*. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the *National Targets* for implementation by 2018 and the *planned national activities* that are designed to deliver these targets.

Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

Section 5 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

General guidance for completing and submitting the COP13 National Report Format


Important – please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report format

14. All Sections of the COP13 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).

15. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st **2018**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP13.

16. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016

17. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.

Fields with a pale green background  are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties' progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.

18. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP12, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP12 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

19. For follow up and where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.

20. Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted (e.g. targets 6 and 14).



21. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word to collect the data. You will be able to enter replies and information in the yellow or green boxes.

For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a legend of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'A - Yes', 'B - No', 'C - Partially', 'D - In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies. Please indicate the relevant letter (A, B etc.) in the yellow field.

For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).

22. In Section 4 (Optional) for each target the planning of national targets section looks as follows (in the example of Target 8 on inventory):

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer

National Targets (Text Answer):	<i>[Example text]</i> To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by 2018
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<i>[Example text]</i> To update the existing inventory so as to cover all the national territory, and to incorporate relevant information about wetlands, including digital information, when possible
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<i>[Example text]</i> A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018	

The input has to be made only in the yellow boxes. For **PRIORITY** and **RESOURCING**, the coded answers are given in the right part of the table (always in *italics*). The answer chosen should be typed inside the yellow box at the left side of the coded options. **TARGETS** and **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** are text boxes; here, Contracting Parties are invited to provide more detailed information in the respective box on their National Targets for achievement in implementation by 2018 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets.

Please note that only ONE coded option –the one that better represents the situation in the Contracting Party– should be chosen. Blanks will be coded in COP13 National Reports Database as “No answer”.

23. The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP12 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there will be also an option to allow consultation with others.
24. After each session, **remember to save the file**. A recommended filename structure is: COP13NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP13NRFSpain13January 2018.doc
25. After the NRF has been completed using the word version (offline), please enter the data in the NR online system at this link: <https://reports.ramsar.org> or send it by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) by January 21st 2018. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at (nationalreports@ramsar.org).
26. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP13 National Report.**

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

National report to Ramsar COP13

Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at <http://www.ramsar.org/search-contact>.

Name of Contracting Party: **SAMOA**

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Mr. Ulu Bismarck Crawley Chief Executive Officer
Mailing address:	Private Bag Apia, Samoa
Telephone/Fax:	+685 67201
Email:	bismarck.crawley@mnre.gov.ws

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title:	Mr. Moafanua Tolusina Pouli ACEO Forestry Division
Mailing address:	Private Bag Apia, Samoa
Telephone/Fax:	+685 67209
Email:	tolusina.pouli@mnre.gov.ws

Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title:	Ms. Elizabeth Kerstin Principal Forestry Research and Development Officer
Name of organisation:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Mailing address:	Private Bag Apia, Samoa
Telephone/Fax:	+685 21054
Email:	elizabeth.kerstin@mnre.gov.ws

Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title:	Ms. Maria Satoa Principal Marine Conservation Officer
Name of organisation:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Mailing address:	Private Bag Apia, Samoa
Telephone/Fax:	+685 67200
Email:	maria.satoa@mnre.gov.ws

Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title:	Ms. Samantha Kwan President
-----------------	--------------------------------

Name of organisation:	Youth Climate Action Network of Samoa
Mailing address:	-
Telephone/Fax:	-
Email:	ycansamoa@gmail.com

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP12 reporting):

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

1) National guidance / improved national frameworks for managing wetlands:

- Mainstreaming environmental sustainability and wetlands conservation into national framework and strategies such as the Strategy of the Development of Samoa (SDS) 2016/17 – 2019/20, the Second National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan 2015-2020, the second National Environment Sector Plan 2017-2021, the National Action Program to Combat Land Degradation and Mitigate the Effects of Drought 2015-2020.
- An assessment of effective management was conducted for the Lanotoo National Park (Site #: 1412) as part of the review process conducted and a new site management plan was developed which described the priority strategies that will best maintain and improve the key conservation values of the site by reducing the impact of threats, including from climate change. The new management plan involved application of the Conservation Action Planning (CAP) Process of the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation.
- The National Upland Watershed Conservation Policy was developed aiming to implement parts of the current policy and legal framework for sustainable water resources development in Samoa, with emphasis on upland watershed areas management, and water protection zones. It also facilitate the regulatory functions of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and its stakeholders in managing development within the prioritised watershed protection zones provided within this policy.
- Village bylaws on water resource management are developed for the conservation and management of water resources in the communities. These by-laws will involve communities in the enforcement of rules to conserve and manage water resources, in the hopes of improved village involvement in the sustainable management of water resources.
- Watershed Management Plans were developed to give a structured guide to the sustainable development, use and management of all watershed areas in Samoa. This is in recognition of the need to develop a more site specific guide to strengthen existing mechanisms for the protection of the watershed areas.

2) Strong community engagement in conservation and wise use of wetlands:

- Many local communities, non-government organizations (Youth Climate Action Network of Samoa, Samoa Conservation Society etc), academic institutions (National University of Samoa, University of the South Pacific etc), government representatives from different ministries and local and overseas private/independent consultants and scientists were actively involved in wetland conservation works in Samoa. For most of the local communities and NGOs, they initiated their own projects with United Nations Development Program/Global Environment Facility through the Small Grant Program funding for activities such as mangrove rehabilitation and restoration, establishing of fish reserves and replanting of native forests. These actions are recorded in the national efforts especially during the annual environment forums during the National Environment Week. Most of these projects were supported by Government through technical support as well as other resources such as equipment.
- Ongoing annual ecological restoration programs of wetland areas including two Ramsar sites (Lake Lanotoo National Park and O le Pupu Pue National Park) by controlling of invasive tree species and replanted with native tree species.
- Participated at wetland surveys and assessments conducted at Vaipu Swamp Forests, Falealupo Peninsula Coastal Rainforest, Central Savaii Rainforest, Uafato-Tiavea Coastal Rainforest to fill the gap of knowledge on species occurrence, distribution, relative abundance and assessed the vulnerability of some species to expected changes in climatic conditions then made recommendations for future conservation management. The taxonomic groups surveyed included all observable flora, avifauna, herpetofauna and invertebrates (focussing on moths and butterflies).
- Youth church groups and academic groups from different colleges participated in commemoration of World Wetland Days through presentation of wetland artwork competition, poem competition, communities cultural entertainment competition, presentation, tree planting, wetland quiz, coastal clean-up, inshore sports competition. Wetland awareness activities also implemented in other national events – biodiversity day, national environment week, forest and water day, land week.
- A series of communities consultations conducted by different projects and programs to strengthen the working in partnership between the government and local communities and how to support other on wetland conservation and management work.

3) Researches and surveys / work on climate change and wetlands

- Participated at wetland surveys and assessments conducted at Vaipu Swamp Forests, Falealupo Peninsula Coastal Rainforest, Central Savaii Rainforest, Uafato-Tiavea Coastal Rainforest to fill the gap of knowledge on species occurrence, distribution, relative abundance and assessed the vulnerability of some species to expected changes in climatic conditions then made recommendations for future conservation management. The taxonomic groups surveyed included all observable flora, avifauna, herpetofauna and invertebrates (focussing on moths and butterflies).

4) Wetland management

- The management of wetlands has been an important aspect of the Convention implementation in Samoa during the last triennium. The government together with the voluntary support from the local communities responsible for the management of wetlands including the two Ramsar sites (Lake Lanotoo National Park and O le Pupu Pue National Park) through invasive tree species control, tree planting.
- Implementation of tools and guidance has also contributed to improve wetland management. For example, the second management plan for Lake Lanotoo National Park now involved application of the Conservation Action Planning (CAP) Process of the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation. The Miradi Adaptive Management Software was utilised in the management plan review process to design, manage, monitor and to more effectively meet the conservation goals of the site.
- The National Upland Watershed Conservation Policy provides the planning, coordination and management framework necessary to effectively promote the conservation of upland forest areas which are critical watershed and biodiverse landscapes. It is a proactive move in the preservation and sustainable management of Samoa's natural water towers, reinforcing the principle of sustainable development, and taking a precautionary approach to protecting these areas in light of increasing anthropogenic and natural impacts which may degenerate their natural services.
- An online Data Knowledge Information Facility (DKIF) tool have been developed for managing Rio Convention and wetland related information to ensure an ongoing improvement in wetlands management/data. The portal will provide a central portal for information and resources on wetland management, improve data collection and data storage, assist MNRE to effectively monitor and comply with MEA's obligations.

5) Improve awareness of wetlands and the need for their conservation:

- Ongoing commitment of the government to support the national commemoration of World Wetlands Day in Samoa every year together with the enthusiastic support from the local communities. Active annual reporting by the national government on CEPA work. Wetland displays and presentations was also highlights in similar national events such as World Biodiversity Day (22 May), National Environment Week (November), World Water and Forest Day (22 March). Communities participation throughout different national events and wetland work implemented have improved knowledge and understanding on wetland priorities and challenges.
- Wetland awareness materials have been produced and disseminated to the public.
- Reports and information collected and produced on wetland work, surveys and assessment conducted is available to the general public through national and the regional database.

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

1) Development pressures due to conflicting priorities:

- Each sectors have their own set targets and priorities which is sometimes conflicting with priorities of wetland conservation in Samoa. For example, the energy sector is moving towards developing and upgrading hydro powers for Samoa to be 100% renewable electricity by 2017 all the way through to 2025 and beyond (Samoa INDC). The Energy Sector plans for Samoa to be carbon neutral by 2030. These developments had caused major disturbance onto wetland biodiversity and disturbed on its natural environment. The agriculture sector is promoting the clearance of lowland areas for plantation for livelihood and boosting Samoa's economy. However, such activities is defined as the number one factor of wetland degradation and loss by changing water quality, quantity, or flow rates; increasing pollution and change the make-up of species within a habitat.

2) Climate change:

- The frequency and the intensity of tropical cyclones, extended drought period, flash floods, sea level rise is causing and expected to cause long term changes to wetlands in Samoa. Hard solutions for climate change adaptation such as seawalls are affecting coastal wetlands such as mangrove forests and turtle nesting habitats and the dynamics of these wetlands are altered and survival of these important species is under great threat. Frequent high sea surface temperatures as a result of climate change has resulted in severe mass coral bleaching events 2015/2016 which killed an estimated 5% of already pressured corals around Samoa. Conversely, extended drought period dry up most streams and rivers which will likely cause the loss of, or reduction and challenge the adaptability of species, composition and distribution.

3) Insufficient resources

- Limited financial support available from the national budget to sustain consistent wetland surveys and monitoring for all sites annually – to be able to identify major impacts and assess wetland health and wetland biodiversity. There is also limited technical support available at the national and regional level to assist with the implementation of wetland research and development of wetland policies.

4) Data collection and reporting due to multiple jurisdiction:

- Management of different types of wetland ecosystems is under the jurisdiction of several divisions and legislations. The Forestry Division is the administrative authority for the two Ramsar sites in Samoa mandated under the Forestry Management Act 2011. The management of mangrove forests and coastal ecosystem is under the Division of Environment and Conservation and the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Water Resource Division is the regulatory Division for all water sources as well as the sustainable management of all watershed/catchment areas under the Water Resources Management Act 2008. The National Environment Sector Coordination Unit is the existing cross-sectoral management body for the consolidating information available on wetlands for reporting requirement.

5) Invasive alien species

- The impact of plant and animal invasive alien species onto wetland ecosystems is becoming a real problem. The two Ramsar sites and wetlands are greatly impacted by the spread of invasive alien species either unintentionally or deliberately by human. Reviewing management strategic actions and developing effective monitoring programs to reduce the impact of invasive alien species within wetland areas is required.

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

1) Implementation of wetland targets and priorities within national strategies

- Newly developed policies and guidelines will be implemented.

2) Ramsar sites management, restoration and rehabilitation

- Continue investment in best-practise management for two Ramsar sites and any additional sites to be designated. The initiative and priority actions to facilitate this process include the on-going ecological restoration programs, controlling and/or eradication of invasive species and restore habitat into its natural state, updating Ramsar Sites Information Services (RSIS) and implement the second management plan for Lanotoo National Park, review Management Plan for O Le Pupu Pue National Park, keep records of youth groups, academic institutions, local community and tourists using Ramsar sites and continue to engage into traditional knowledge and practises in conservation initiatives.

3) Investment on scientific research and assessment to support conservation and management of wetlands

- On-going small-scale research studies on mangrove forests, seagrass beds, watershed etc to assess wetland biodiversity, values, impact and conservation status and to ensure conservation and effective management programs are implemented. Will continue to source funding from external funding windows to assist with major research work.

4) New Ramsar sites designated

- A national list of priority wetlands for restoration and rehabilitation will be reviewed and updated with new information collected and recorded from wetland sites. An assessment of potential Ramsar sites against national priorities and Ramsar Convention requirements will be considered for any new nominations.

5) On-going awareness to empower youth to take action for wetlands

- Continue active annual reporting by national government on CEPA work in Samoa, ongoing coordination and highlight wetland issues during national events and increase community involvement in the development and delivery of wetland awareness programs. Increase number of wetland awareness materials produced and disseminated.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

- Provide technical support, conduct training programmes on wetland community based conservation and indicate funding mechanism available to assist with the implementation of wetland research studies and for the development of wetland policies to further strengthen existing and new management practices and wise use of wetlands in Samoa.
- Provide assistance how to best utilize the available tools for measuring the degree of effectiveness of CEPA work and management of Ramsar sites in Samoa.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (Including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

- Provide technical support to develop research and survey methodology for wetland inventory, research on wetlands and wetland biodiversity, assessing ecological character and changes of ecological character of wetlands and impacts from climate change.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention

(WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

- Simplify and be more specific on targets specifically on wetland characteristics. Grouping of similar core regional and national indicators with other MEAs and adopt utilizing similar reporting template. A newly established national institutional arrangement for Environment Sector is tasked to strengthen sector-wide approach in managing the environment and natural resources challenges.

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

- As noted in section F, an Environment Sector Unit is fully responsible for coordinating a sector-wide approach amongst relevant stakeholders and jurisdiction who manage and implement different water related policies and strategies.

H. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

No

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report:

- Forestry Division
- Division of Environment and Conservation
- Water Resources Division
- Land Management Division
- Environment Unit

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

Target 1. *Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.*

COP13 REPORT	
1.1	Have wetland issues/benefits been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i
A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant	
a)	National Policy or strategy for wetland management C
b)	Poverty eradication strategies C
c)	Water resource management and water efficiency plans A
d)	Coastal and marine resource management plans A
e)	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan A
f)	National forest programmes A
g)	National policies or measures on agriculture A
h)	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD A
i)	National policies on energy and mining A
j)	National policies on tourism A
k)	National policies on urban development A
l)	National policies on infrastructure A
m)	National policies on industry A
n)	National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i A
o)	National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management A
p)	National policies on wastewater management and water quality A

1.1 Additional information:

- The management and wise use of wetlands in Samoa is under the management of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE). The Ministry is made up of different divisions who are responsible for the implementation of conservation work and management of different wetland types in Samoa mandated under the different laws and legislations.
- a) There is no national policy or strategy for wetland management covers all wetland types in Samoa as a whole, however, a National Upland and Watershed Conservation Policy have recently developed with emphasis on upland watershed areas management and water protection zones and for managing developments within the prioritized watershed protection zones.
- b) The Water Resource Management Act 2008 under the Water Resources Division provide for the management, protection and conservation of the water resources of Samoa. The development of water resource management and water efficiency plans are in accordance with requirement of the Act 2008.
- c) The Forestry Division is governed under the Forestry Management Act 2011 including the management of the two Ramsar sites in Samoa – Lake Lanotoo National Park and O Le Pupu Pue National Park. The management plan for Lanotoo National Park was reviewed and launched which reflects current status of the site and potential benefits if sustainably managed.
- d) The reviewed of the Samoa National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans took place and was launched during commemoration of National Environment Week in November 2015.

Target 2. *Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.*

COP13 REPORT	
2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
2.1 Additional information: Ongoing assessment was implemented for the two Ramsar sites; Lake Lanotoo National Park and O le Pupu Pue National Park on a regular basis. Few other wetland areas have been assessed such as Vaipu Swamp Forests.	
2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
2.2 Additional information: Very few environmental flow assessment was undertaken in specific water sources as per requirement of the Water Resources Management Act 2008. These assessment expresses the quantity, quality and timing of water that are necessary to sustain a wetland and its biodiversity wildlife.	
	C

2.3 Have Ramsar Sites improved the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements?	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; O= No Change; X= Unknown
2.3 Additional information: Management plans for the two Ramsar sites have contributed to the sustainability of water use. However the two management plans is due for review and therefore the current airising issues will be addressed in the review and consultative process for the two new management plans to seek improved management of water use.	
2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12) been used/applied in decision-making processes. (Action 3.4.6.)	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
2.4 Additional information: There is no guideline in place however, proposal have been submitted to the Green Climate Fund National Project in Samoa to financially support the development of this Guideline.	
2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
2.5 Additional information: Several projects have been implemented at the national level which contributed to promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands such as Ridge to Reef Project, Economy-wide integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management to reduce climate vulnerability of communities in Samoa (EWACC), Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Strengthening Multi Sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes in Samoa (SMSMCL).	
2.6 How many household/municipalities are linked to sewage system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	E=660 E=# household/municipalities; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.6 Additional information: There are 660 population served (only commercial properties within the CBD are connected to the Wastewater Treatment Plan).	
2.7 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG Target 6.3.1.	E=6.60% E=# percent; F= Less than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.7 Additional information: The percentage of sewerage cover is 6.60%.	

<p>2.8 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>E=97%</p> <p>E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.8 Additional information: 97% of the population are using improved sanitation facility (Definition: an improved sanitation facility includes; flush toilets or pour flush toilet connected to a sewer system or septic tank, ventilated improved pit latrine or simple pit latrine with slab)</p>	
<p>2.9 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=,Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.9 Additional information: The two sludge facilities are located outside of wetlands zones/areas.</p>	
<p>2.10 How do the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology perform? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.10 Additional information:</p>	
<p>2.11 How many centralised wastewater treatment plants exist at national level? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>%=1 plant</p> <p>E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.11 Additional information: There is only one (1) wastewater treatment plant in Samoa located in Sogi village.</p>	
<p>2.12 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.12 Additional information: It is rated good as per the annual compliance rate with SPREP Effluent Discharge Standards which is 100%.</p>	

2.13 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG Target 6.3.1.	Y
	A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.13 Additional information:	

2.14 Is there a wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
2.14 Additional information: There is no disposal after treatment.	

2.15 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	Y
	R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
2.15 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.	

Target.3. Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}

COP13 REPORT	
3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
3.1 Additional information:	

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of? {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii: a) Ramsar Sites b) Wetlands in general	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
	a) B b) B
3.2 Additional information:	

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned
3.3 Additional information:	

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i	Z
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
3.4 Additional information:	

Target 4. *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.*

COP13 REPORT	
4.1 Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
4.1 Additional information: The National Invasive Species Action Plan 2008-2011 is under reviewed.	

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
4.2 Additional information: As stated in 4.1 above, the Action Plan is an overarching framework which identify effective management strategies and actions for invasive species control and management in Samoa including wetland areas.	

4.3 How many invasive species are being controlled through management actions?.	G = 20
	E= # species; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C=Partially; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant invasive species – annually • Myna bird - annually • Water lettuces - annually • Rats - annually • Fruit flies - annually • African snails - annually • Rhinoceros beetle - annually • Taro & banana leaf blight - annually • Crown of thorn star fish - annually 	

4.4 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	D
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.4 Additional information: As stated in 4.1 above, the review of the existing NISAP will include the assessment of the degree of effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programme undertaken so far within wetland areas.	

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

Target 5. *The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}*

COP13 REPORT	
	B

5.1	Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</i> ? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.1 Additional information: There is no national strategy been developed for the designation of the Ramsar sites in Samoa however, existing government procedures are in place such as submission of Ministry cabinet submission to members of the cabinet for assessment and approval of any potential Ramsar sites proposed by the Ministry for designation.		
5.2	Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
5.2 Additional information: The RSIS was fully utilized for the designation of Samoa's second Ramsar site in 2016; O Le Pupu Pue National Park. The site was carefully assessed against the nine (9) criterias for identifying wetlands of International Importance.		
5.3	How many Ramsar Sites have an effective, implemented management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i	E = 2 sites E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.4	For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i	E = 2 sites E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.5	For how many Ramsar Sites is effective management planning currently being implemented (outside of formal management plans ? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i	E = 2 sites E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.3 – 5.5 Additional information: The two management plans for the two Ramsar sites have been utilised for the management of the sites. However the two management plans is outdated and is due for reviewed.		
5.6	Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.6 Additional information: Few assessment has been undertaken to assess the effectiveness of conservation and management activities conducted within the two Ramsar sites. However, as stated in 5.3 above, the review of the two management plan will also include a full assessment regarding the effectiveness of their management over the last five years.		

<p>5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C= Partially; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;</p>
<p>5.7 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites): The management committee for two Ramsar sites are community village based, people living near the area as they depend heavily on the resources from these areas for livelihood. The support is valuebale for the better management the two Ramsar sites.</p>	
<p>5.8 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)? {2.4.5}{2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>E=# sites; F=Less than #; G=More than; C= Partially #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>5.8 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):</p>	
<p>5.9 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites</p>
<p>5.9 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15, and the source of the information):</p>	

Target 7. *Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.*

COP13 REPORT	
7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites; D=Planned
7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established): Knowledge and information on the ecological character of Ramsar sites in Samoa remains unknown due to the absent of mechanism in place to manage and describe its changes encountered over time. There is a need to establish national framework and guidance for describing the ecological character of Samoa's Ramsar sites to ensure that the ecological character is central to maintaining and protecting the values of internationally and nationally important wetlands. The development of such mechanism will further assist the government in managing Samoa's Ramsar sites so as to maintain the ecological character of each site, remain informed of any changes to the ecological character of Ramsar sites and notify the Ramsar Secretariat of any changes at the earliest opportunity.	
7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative Change
7.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):	
7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii	Z A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
7.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):	

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

Target 8. *National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i*

COP13 REPORT	
8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	B A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
8.1 Additional information: Not all wetlands have been properly surveyed in the last triennium due to limited funds available.	
8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?	C1 A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.2 Additional information: The existing national list of priority wetlands for restoration and rehabilitation for Samoa is partially updated and populated with information collected and recorded from few wetland surveys conducted.	
8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.3 Additional information: New and historical wetland data is available on Samoa's Data Knowledge Information Facility (DKIF) portal for public viewing (http://www.mnre.gov.ws). Information on wetlands is maintained by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment through the support of different Divisions who managing different wetland types.	
8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.4 Additional information: Information on each wetland areas surveyed is publicly available either on the DKIF portal or at the MNRE office through person visits. Maps for each sites are also available from the MNRE's office upon requests.	

8.5	Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3} a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s). * 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention	N=Status Deteriorated; O=No Change; P=Status Improved
8.5	Additional information on a) and/or b): The assessment of the two Ramsar sites will be conducted soon and the condition of these sites will be assessed. However, the conditions of other wetlands in general which was surveyed was deteriorated due to unsustainable development, expansion of infrastructure and human settlements.	

8.6	Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a baseline figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2017. SDG Target 6.6	Y E= # Km ² ; F=Less than #; G=More than #; A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.6	Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years.	

Target 9. *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.*

COP13 REPORT		
9.1	Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i (If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)	B A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
9.1	Additional information: There is no overarching wetland policy in place for managing all wetland types in Samoa, however, each Divisions responsible for managing each wetland types are mandated under the different legislation as in Section 2, B.4.	
9.2	Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}	A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned

9.2 Additional information: The Environment Management and Conservation Bill is yet to be finalised which includes the list of wetland ecosystems.	
9.3 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
9.3 Additional information:	
9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}	B
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
9.4 Additional information:	
9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.5 Additional information: A national upland watershed Conservation Policy was developed in 2015 under the Water Resources Division. The policy is currently implementing at the nation wide with strong emphasis on upland watershed areas management and water protection zones.	
9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.6 Additional information:	
9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: a) agriculture-wetland interactions b) climate change c) valuation of ecosystem services {1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
	a) A b) A c) A
9.7 Additional information: Few researches have been undertaken by the different Ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who are managing agriculture and wetland interactions and the MNRE for climate change and valuation of ecosystem services. Research results have been utilised to revise wetland management plans and drafting of existing policies.	

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted):	

Target 10. *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.*

COP13 REPORT	
10.1 Have the guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used or applied?(Action 6.1.2/ 6.1.6)	C1
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1= Partially; D= Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
10.1 Additional information: Community consultation is considered as the most crucial part of the Management Plan process for any wetland area in Samoa. The consultative process brings relevant partners and neaby local communities for an exchange of ideas and understanding of how to manage and monitor the site effectively. Government officials documented all the comments made by community representatives and ensure to be reflected in the context of the management plan. A post-community consultation is also conducted to ensure a draft management plan is presented and that the community have verified their thoughts and comments are well captured in the draft plan prior to the Minister's approval.	
10.2 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
10.2 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands).	
10.3 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied. (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned

10.3 Additional information: (If the answer is “yes” please indicate the use or application of the guidelines)

10.4 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)

A

A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation;
D=Planned

10.4 Additional information: Community engagement and feedback are very important to the development and management of wetlands as indicated in 10.1. Most wetlands are located on customary land and utilised by local communities therefore, community involvement, participation and support by sharing their knowledge and skills are very crucial.

Target 11. Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

COP13 REPORT

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

B

A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation;
C1=Partially;
D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

11.1 Additional information: (If ‘Yes’ or ‘Partially’, please indicate, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):

11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i

B

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially;
D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

11.2 Additional information:

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
11.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names): Information on the socio-economic values of O le Pupu Pue National Park was collected on a monthly basis and have been included in the management planning of the site. The socio-economic values of other wetlands have not been conducted.	

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
11.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names): The cultural values of each wetland have always been an integral part of for developing management plans for each wetland sites and it will connects local communities to the management of the site. Programs have implemented to encourage planting of native tree species which have been used for cultural beliefs and medicinal purposes.	

Target 12. Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}

COP13 REPORT	
12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
12.1 Additional information: A national list of wetlands in Samoa have been developed and regularly updated when information is available.	

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
12.2 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored): A total of 30 hectares have been restored within two Ramsar sites – restoration/rehabilitation programmes including removal of invasive tree species and replanting with native tree species.	

Target 13. *Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods*

COP13 REPORT	
13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands?	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
13.1. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken): The 'referral process' of each development etc applications is the active existing mechanism to enhance the sustainability of wetlands when affected by other key sectors.	
13.2 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
13.2 Additional information:	
13.3 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases
13.3 Additional information: The Environmental Impact Assessment process is under the legal requirement of the Planning and Urban Management Act 2004 of the Planning and Urban Management Agency. It is required for an applicant to prepare and submit an Environmental Impact Assessment report prior commencement of any development which might cause adverse impact onto the environment or nearby wetlands.	

GOAL 4. Enhancing implementation

Target 15. *Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}*

COP13 REPORT	
15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

15.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative): Samoa was involved in dialogues and discussion during meetings and workshops and exchange of emails and formal letters expressing Samoa's support on the development of the RRL proposal for the Oceania region in the last triennium. The Hunter Wetlands Centre in collaboration and Sydney Olympic Park Authority with a range of organizations and individuals were working together to develop this proposal with in-principle support from the Australian Government.

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}

B

A=Yes; B=No;
D=Planned

15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):

Target 16. Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.

COP13 REPORT

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned

- a) At the national level
- b) Sub-national level
- c) Catchment/basin level
- d) Local/site level

- a) B
- b) B
- c) B
- d) B

(Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below)

16.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

- a) at Ramsar Sites
- b) at other wetlands

E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C= Partially; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;

- a) E = Y
- b) E = Y

16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):

<p>16.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management</p> <p>b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?</p> <p>{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A</p> <p>b) A</p>
<p>16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved): Stakeholder engagement in the development of Ramsar sites and wetland areas management plan is important and highly considered. Development of management plans for each sites requires communities feedback on ways particularly in the application of the traditional knowledge on how to effectively manage and sustain activities for the overall management of different sites. annual management plan for management of each sites is also discussed in the cross-sectorial approach to ensure private businesses, NGO's, relevant government ministries etc are included in the process and selection of new sites for nominations.</p>	
<p>16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>16.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has): There is no cross-sectorial committee for Ramsar or wetlands alone however the existing National Environment Steering Committee (NESC) for the Environment Sector is responsible for wetland related matters.</p>	
<p>16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>16.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p>	
	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and:	a) B b) A c) A
16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place): Communication mechanisms in place - Environment National Events, Environment Forums, internal and external consultations, workshops and conferences.	

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP12? {4.1.8}	A A=Yes; B=No
16.7 Additional information: The national commemoration of World Wetlands Day annually is implemented by the government of Samoa through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment with the strong support and participation from the communities and relevant partners and stakeholders.	

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP12 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
16.8 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this): Several other CEPA activities have been implemented since COP12 through several national events by the MNRE. Information displays, presentations, information dissemination, consultations and dialogues, media press release and live coverage of wetlands activities have been implemented to emphasize the important of conservation and wise use of wetlands in Samoa.	

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

COP13 REPORT	
17.1	A
a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2015, 2016 and 2017? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
b) If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:	
Payment of Ramsar contributions is a real issue for Samoa due to the delay or inconsistency provision of invoices issued by the Secretariat. The current method of issuing invoices for contribution payment needs to be considered so that Samoa received its invoices and process payment on time or on an annual basis.	

17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i	B
	A=Yes; B=No
17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):	

17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i	Z
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12):	

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii	Z
	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable
17.4 Additional information:	

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}	A
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12): Projects by GEF has provided support for the conservation and management of wetlands in Samoa.,	

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?	A
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.6 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities): - Annual commemoration of WWD - \$20,000.00 SAT	

Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

COP13 REPORT	
	A

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.1 Additional information: All MEAs focal point are members of the NESC as detailed in 16.4	
18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.2 Additional information: The Environment Unit of MNRE is coordinating the National Environment Steering Committee at the national level for collaborating and consolidating information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies.	
18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii. The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
18.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received):	
18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):	
18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.5 Additional information: Yes wetlands information are available on the Ministry website at www.mnre.gov.ws	

--	--

18.6 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.6 Additional information: RSIS, WWD reports, awareness materials, programmes, documnetaries etc were submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat upon completion of each events.	

18.7 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i	Z
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.7 Additional information:	

18.8 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii	Y
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; Y=Not Relevant
18.8 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):	

18.9 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.9 Additional information: Samoa has been actively participated in regional networks, workshops, meetings etc for migratory species.	

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

COP13 REPORT	
19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

19.1 Additional information:

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes}.

A

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially;
D=Planned

19.2 Additional information: If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials

- A module for the protection and conservation of environment for sustainable development is included in the secondary level (Year 12 and 13) curriculum and focuses on coral reefs, mangroves and rivers. These are advanced at the tertiary level in the biology and geography courses.

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

a) at Ramsar Sites

b) at other wetlands

a) Y

b) Y

E=# opportunities;
F=Less than #; G=More than #; C=Partially; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

B

A=Yes; B=No;
D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable

19.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

Target 1. Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. Contributes to Aichi Target 2

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information:

Target 2. Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. Contributes to Aichi Targets 7 and 8 and Sustainable Development Goal 6.3.1

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

Additional information:

Target 3. Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target: A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer

Resourcing: A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer

National Targets (Text Answer):

Planned Activities (Text Answer):

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

Additional information:

Target 4. Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are

prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. Contributes to Aichi Target 9.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information:

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

Target 5. The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 6,11, 12.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

Additional information:

Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6}.
Contributes to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018	

Additional information:

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

Target 8. National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i. Contributes to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		
Additional information:		

Target 9. *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information:

Target 10. *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. Contributes to Aichi Target 18.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information:

Target 11. *Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		
National Targets (Text Answer):		

Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018	
Additional information	

Target 12. Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 14 and 15.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target :	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018	

Target 13. Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect

wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods. Contributes to Aichi Targets 6 and 7.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information

GOAL 4. Enhancing implementation

Target 15. Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement		

of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

Additional information

Target 16. Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. Contributes to Aichi Target 1 and 18.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 20.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information

Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

Additional information

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. Contributes to Aichi Targets 1 and 17.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):		
Planned Activities (Text Answer):		
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information

Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can opt to provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP13 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP13 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the [Ramsar Sites Information Service](#)).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

Name of Contracting Party:

List of indicator questions:

- 5.7** Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?
- 5.9** If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.
- 11.1** Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?
- 11.3** Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?
- 11.4** Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?
- 16.3a** Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?
- 16.6a** Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.7 ①	5.9 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
<i>Ex:1603</i>	<i>Lake White</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>B - No</i>	<i>D – Planned</i>	

- ① A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
 ③ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
 ④ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; Z=No Management Plan