



**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

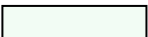
Important – please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report format

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).



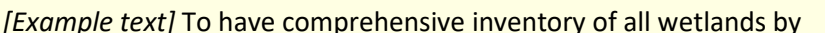
21. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word to collect the data. You will be able to enter replies and information in the yellow or green boxes.

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)	 <i>[Example text]</i> To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by	

Answer):	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: REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority:	Ministry of Environment
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Joseph Africano Bartel Undersecretary
Mailing address:	Ministry of Environment, Bilpam Road, Republic of South Sudan Juba
Telephone/Fax:	+211 (0) 914 722 105, +211 (0) 955 582 553
Email:	bartel64@yahoo.com

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title:	Joseph Lam Achaye Director General for Wetlands and Biodiversity
Mailing address:	Ministry of Environment, Bilpam Road, Republic of South Sudan Juba
Telephone/Fax:	+211 (0) 928 289 140
Email:	lamjoseph61@yahoo.com

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

Name and title:	Dr. Kwai Malak Kwai Kut, Acting Dean, College of Environmental Studies
Name of organisation:	Dr. John Garang Memorial University of Science and Technology
Mailing address:	Dr. John Garang Memorial University of Science and Technology, Jongolei State, Republic of South Sudan, Bor
Telephone/Fax:	+211 (0) 955 016 692
Email:	kwmkut@yahoo.com

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

Name and title:	Lwanga Tiba Charles Inspector for Natural Heritage
Name of organisation:	Directorate of Wetlands and Biodiversity, Ministry of Environment
Mailing address:	Ministry of Environment, Bilpam Road, Republic of South Sudan Juba
Telephone/Fax:	+211(0) 955 635 722
Email:	tiba_lwanga@yahoo.com

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

Name and title:	Martin Dramani, Program Specialist
Name of organisation:	United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

Mailing address:	C/o UNDP Compound, Airport Road, Republic of South Sudan, Juba
Telephone/Fax:	+211 (0) 928 009 518, +211 (0) 977 067 219
Email:	martin.dramani@unep.org

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) Celebration of the World Wetland Day as part of awareness raising among government agencies and the general public on the importance and contributions of wetlands to societies and ecosystems
- 2) Establishment of the Directorate of Wetlands and Biodiversity in the National Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- 3) Formation of the National Resources Management Group (NRMG), Environment Cluster Group (ECG), Wetlands and Biodiversity NetWorking Group (W&BNWG) and the National Biodiversity Steering Committee (NBSC)
- 4) Incorporated Wetlands and Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the National Environmental Policy and Bill 2015 still with the Ministry of Justice to become a Law
- 5) Desk review of the the status of wetlands in South Sudan

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

- 1) The current political crises in the Country leading to insecurity
- 2) Insufficient Government funding and resources to facilitate the operationalisation of planned wetland conservation and mangement activities
- 3)) Absence of Wetland Inventory Framework, policy, law, guidelines and other legislations related to wetland conservation. Limited data and information on wetlands to guide decision making
- 4) Wetlands not accessible during the rainy season by land due to floods
- 5) Insufficient knowledge, awareness and information about the values of wetlands among politicians, decisionmakers, developers, private sectors and investors

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

- 1) Provision of funds, grants, logistics, technical support and expertise
- 2) Develop a National Wetland inventory by conducting detailed surveys, research and assessments of wetlands to generate data and information for informed decision making in order to identify and map important wetlands for inclusions as wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention
- 3) Continous awareness raising, participation and education among key stakeholders, government agencies, public and private sectors on the importance and contribution of wetlands to societies and ecosystems
- 4) Strengthen the capacity and skills of the personnel managing and institutions dealing with wetlands to increase their awareness of Ramsar Convention and the importance of designating a wetland as a Ramsar site
- 5) Carry out economic valuation of wetlands to generate data and information for informed planning, management and decision making and its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to help convince politicians and financiers of development projects of the

importance and economic benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands

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

Yes, the Sudd wetland is the only Ramsar site number 1622 in South Sudan and since the Sudd wetlands was designated as a wetland of international importance on 5th June 2006 under the Ramsar Convention, no assistance have been given for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention by the Secretariat. South Sudan acceded to the Convention on 10th October 2013 and became the No.168th member of the Contracting party of the Ramsar Convention. We recommend that the Ramsar Secretariat provide financial, logistical, technical assistance and expertise to support the Republic of South Sudan in implementing the Convention

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)

Yes, United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) is our partner. UNEP is to assist in strengthening the capacity of the Wetland institutions (Ministry of Environment and Forestry) to help implement the Ramsar Convention by providing funding, logistics, technical support and expertise

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)?

The Government of South Sudan is a member to the CBD, CMS, WHC, UNCCD, UNFCCC, and GEF and as observer to CITES. It can be linked through the implementation of the enabling activities such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), combating desertification and climate change, protection of habitats of migratory species of mammals, birds, fishes and insects, combating illegal trade in wildlife species and their products and protecting cultural and natural heritages. The Government of South Sudan has also launched the NAPA for South Sudan and the 5th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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)?

By mainstreaming wetlands conservation and wise use into productive sectors by integrating wetland issues into the National Development Plan, increased participation in the catchment and watershed areas planning and coordination in collaboration with the line ministries of Electricity, Dams, Irrigation, and Water Resource, Agriculture and Food Security and integrating the wetland issues into the currently National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) being reviewed and aligning the wetland issues to the National vision of 2040. In addition link wetlands conservation and management with the national system of protected areas management as part of the plans and programs to afford better Management and conservation of the wetlands.

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

The Government of South Sudan requests the Ramsar Secretariat to provide funds,

resources and technical support to help it adequately address and improve the implementation of the Convention, to domesticate the Convention and incorporate it in its National Environmental Protection Policy and laws and other environmental legislations relevant to the conservation and management of wetlands. There is need to enhance and strengthen the scientific and technical capacity and incorporate traditional knowledge of the indigenous people and local communities for increased participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention through community participation, consultations and workshops, ground research, surveys and assessments in relation to the current developmental activities, this can be made possible by strengthening the capacity of the personnel and the institutions dealing with environment, wetlands and biodiversity conservation and management

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

Ministry of Electricity, Dams, water Resources and Irrigation, Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Roads and Transport, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) South Sudan, GEF Office of the Operational Focal Point (GEF-OFP), UN agencies (FAO, WFP, UNDP etc), Academia, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), The South Sudan Land Commission etc.

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	A=Yes
b) Poverty eradication strategies	A=Yes
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	A=Yes
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	Y=Not Relevant
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	Y=Not Relevant
f) National forest programmes	A=Yes
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	A=Yes
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	A=Yes
i) National policies on energy and mining	C=Partially
j) National policies on tourism	A=Yes
k) National policies on urban development	C=Partially
l) National policies on infrastructure	C=Partially
m) National policies on industry	C=Partially
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	A=Yes
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	A=Yes
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	A=Yes
<p>1.1 Additional information:</p> <p>The transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan states that before any developmental activities are undertaken all projects must undergo an Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA). This covers wetlands and biodiversity conservation and management. Further more Article 41 of the Transitional Constitutional of the Republic of South Sudan stipulates that every person or community shall have the right to a clean and healthy environment and an obligation to protect the environment for the benefit of present and future generations. Art 41(3)... every person shall have the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through appropriate legislative action and other measures that: (a) prevent pollution and ecological degradation; (b) promote conservation; and (c) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting rational economic and social development so as to protect genetic stability and bio-diversity.</p>	

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.	<div>A=Yes</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div>
2.1 Additional information: This is provided for by the Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Water Resources and Irrigation (MEDWRI) in collaboration with the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) agreements of the Nile Basin countries	
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)	<div>A=Yes</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div>
2.2 Additional information: The Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Water Resources and Irrigation have done substantial work on this, under the Nile Basin Decision Support System (NB DSS) also in collaboration with the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) agreements of the Nile Basin countries and the Watershed Management under the Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Program (ENSAP)	
2.3 Have Ramsar Sites improved the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements?	<div>A=Yes</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; O= No Change; X= Unknown</div>
2.3 Additional information: The Sudd wetland is still intact	
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.)	<div>C=Partially</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div>
2.4 Additional information: The Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Water Resources and Irrigation have done substantial work on this under the Nile Basin Decision Support System NB DSS. Report on the State of the River Nile Basin 2012 by the NBI	
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.)	<div>C=Partially</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div>

2.5 Additional information:
South Sudan is to adopt the Wise Use concept in regards to the drainage of the wetlands in accordance with the Ramsar Convention. The Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Water Resources and Irrigation and the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) agreements of the Nile Basin countries did substantial work on this using the Nile Basin Decision Support System (NB DSS) and the Report on the State of the River Nile Basin 2012 by the NBI

2.6 How many household/municipalities are linked to sewage system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	X=Unknown
	E=# household/municipalities; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.6 Additional information: Sanitary systems are not well developed in South Sudan, there is limited or no sewage systems in place	

2.7 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG Target 6.3.1.	X=Unknown
	E=# percent; F= Less than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.7 Additional information: Limited or no any sewage system in the Country	

2.8 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine? SDG Target 6.3.1.	X=Unknown
	E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.8 Additional information: Many people still practice open defeacation, very few use septic tank or pit latrines	

2.9 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG Target 6.3.1.	B= No
	A= Yes, B= No C; = Partially, D=, Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.9 Additional information: There is one constructed pond used as a sewage treatment pond in Juba, but it is not working properly because it was constructed without proper planning	

2.10 How do the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology perform?	X= Unknown
--	------------

SDG Target 6.3.1.	A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown Y= Not Relevant
2.10 Additional information: There is no any waste water treatment pond constructed in the Country, if at all it is there then it must have been constructed poorly without proper planning and is either obsolete or not functioning properly	
2.11 How many centralised wastewater treatment plants exist at national level? SDG Target 6.3.1.	X=Unknown E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.11 Additional information: Unknown but, plan is underway to improve sanitation by constructing more wastewater treatment plants in South Sudan both at the National and state levels	
2.12 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? SDG Target 6.3.1.	X=Unknown A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.12 Additional information: Non is available for production of safe water	
2.13 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG Target 6.3.1.	Y=Not Relevant A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.13 Additional information: South Sudan does not have wastewater treatment technology for reuse system	
2.14 Is there a wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	B=No A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
2.14 Additional information: South Sudan does not have wastewater reuse system	

2.15 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.	X=Not Relevant
	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.

South Sudan does not have wastewater reuse system

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	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
3.1 Additional information: In case any private sector has shown interest to invest in wetland areas, the private sector is encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance	
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=No b) B=No
3.2 Additional information: No private sector has shown interest in the Ramsar site nor in any other wetlands in general	
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	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned
3.3 Additional information: Yes but by proxy by other agencies in creating employment, encouragement of eco-tourism, awareness creation, education and sensitization of stakeholders, indigenous people, local societies, Government agencies, private sector and the general public about the benefits of conserving wetlands	
3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures	A=Yes

which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
3.4 Additional information: Established protected areas of two game reserves and one national park in the Sudd wetland Ramsar site to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands	

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	B=No A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
4.1 Additional information: Except for the presence of water hyacinth South Sudan does not have other invasive alien species	
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	C=Partially A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
4.2 Additional information: Incorporated in the Environmental Policy and Bill 2015	
4.3 How many invasive species are being controlled through management actions?.	X=Unknown 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): No invasive species management control program in place	
4.4 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	B=No A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.4 Additional information: No alien and invasive species control program for South Sudan	

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	
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	D=Planned A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.1 Additional information: Planned to designate Machar marshes as a Ramsar site	
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=Yes A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
5.2 Additional information: The criteria met by the Sudd wetland to be designated as Ramsar site will be used for identification of further Ramsar sites to be designated	
5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have an effective, implemented management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i	E=One 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=One 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=One E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.3 – 5.5 Additional information: The Sudd wetland Ramsar site has no management plan. It is managed outside of formal management plan. Plan is underway when funds and technical assistance is available to prepare a management plan for the Sudd wetland	
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=Partially A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

5.6 Additional information:

The Sudd wetland is managed partly by the protected area management plan of the National Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism. There are three protected areas; Zeraf and Fanyikang game reserves and Shambe National Park in the Sudd wetland area

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	E=One E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C= Partially; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;
5.7 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites): The Sudd wetland Ramsar site No.1622	

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	E=One E=# sites; F=Less than #; G=More than; C= Partially #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.8 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites): The Sudd wetland Ramsar site No.1622	

5.9 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i	B=No A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites
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): There is no management plan for the Sudd wetland, it is yet to be developed	

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=Yes 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): There is no mechanism in place but the Administrative Authority receives information through communication with agencies in the area either written reports, media, field visits and reports from UN humanitarian agencies and the local communities	

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	O=No Negative Change
	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): Sudd wetland Ramsar site no. 1622 has no significant negative human induced change except for wildfires and contamination of the environment by at the oil fields but under control	
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=Not Applicable
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
7.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken): South Sudan does not have a wetland at risk of inclusion in the Montreux Record	

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	<u>D=Planned</u>
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
8.1 Additional information: My Country Planned to have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory for the Sudd wetland. In November 2012 on 23 the Government of South Sudan applied for the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and wise Use (SGF). The application was made in supporting accession of South Sudan to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and preparation of a national wetland inventory action plan. UNEP was supposed to support the implementaion of these activites through the provision of CHF 25, 000 in matching funds over the period January-December 2013 as co-finance for the project and in kind support. The grant was approve but the activies were not carried out. There is need to reactive the proces through support from the Ramsar Small Grant.	

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?	<u>B=No</u> A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.2 Additional information: My Country does not have a National wetland inventory, but is planned to be developed as stated above	

8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.3 Additional information: If developed wetland inventory data and information will be maintained	

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.4 Additional information: If developed wetland inventory data and information will be maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders	

<p>8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) wetlands generally</p> <p>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).</p> <p>* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention</p>	<p>N=Status Deteriorated; O=No Change; P=Status Improved</p> <p>a) O=No Change b) O=No Change</p>
<p>8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):</p> <p>Sources of information: Are from the Government authorities, UN humanitarian agencies, local communities field visits and from visitors in the areas</p>	

<p>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</p>	<p>E=57, 000km²</p> <p>E= # Km² ; F=Less than #; G=More than #; A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>8.6 Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three year</p> <p>There is no significance change in the extent of the Sudd wetland Ramsar site</p>	

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	
<p>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</p> <p>(If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p>	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>

9.1 Additional information:

Incorporated in the South Sudan National Environmental Protection Policy and the National Environmental Bill 2015. However in the absence of the Wetlands Policy, Law and regulations the following shall apply: Article 41 of the Transitional Constitutional of the Republic of South Sudan stipulates that every person or community shall have the right to a clean and healthy environment and an obligation to protect the environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

Art 41(3)... every person shall have the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through appropriate legislative action and other measures that:

- (a) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
- (b) (b) promote conservation; and
- (c) (c) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting rational economic and social development so as to protect genetic stability and bio-diversity.

In addition, **Article 69 protection of Land** of the **South Sudan Land Act 2009** states that individuals, communities and organizations shall protect land in order to keep it in a productive condition in which problems such as land degradation will be adequately managed in accordance with the provisions of Article 44 of the Constitution. **Article 70 Environmental, Economic and Social Impact Assessment** states that;

- (1) Any allocation of land for investment purpose shall be subject to a social, economic and environmental impact assessments to ensure that the social, economic and environmental implications of the activities on the land are taken into account before any decision is made thereon;
- (2) The process shall involve an analysis of the possible effects on the environment, biodiversity, people and assets;
- (3) A social, economic and environmental impact assessment shall be undertaken by both public and private sectors prior to any activities that may have impact on the environment and the people as determined by this Act or any other laws and regulations.

Article 71 Environmental Resoration

- (1) The Government of South Sudan, State Governments, Local Communities, any individual or organization shall restore the land which has been degraded due to economic activities or misuse;
- (2) Where the misuse of land endangers the population or nature, the authority concerned may requisition the rights of occupancy of people living in the area after consultation and subject to relocation and/or compensation as mentioned in section 75 of this Act.

9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p>
---	---

9.2 Additional information:

As above

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	<p>A=Yes</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
--	--

9.3 Additional information:

The Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Water Resources, and Irrigation in collaboration with the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) are responsible for water governance and management

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}	D=Planned
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
9.4 Additional information: We don't have the CEPA. Planned to hire a consultant (s) to develop the CEPA for South Sudan	

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=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.5 Additional information: It is incorporated in the Environmental Protection Policy and Bill 2015. Launched the Environmental Impacts, Risks and Opportunities Assessment for South Sudan, developed the South Sudan's National Adaptation Program of Actions (NAPA) to climate change, the 5 th National Biodiversity Report and the draft Intended Nationally Determined Contribution also report on the State of the River Nile Basin 2012 by the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)	

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	D=Planned
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.6 Additional information: Due to lack of finance, resources and technical expertise the above mentioned activity was not done, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry requests for financial and technical support from the Ramsar Secretariat in order for the Government of South Sudan to be able to formulate plans and/or projects	

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) D=Planned b) D=Planned c) D=Planned
9.7 Additional information: Due to lack of finance, resources and technical expertise non of the above activities have been done, the Ministry of Government requests for support from the Ramsar Secretariat	

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

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)	D= Planned A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1= Partially; D= Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>10.1 Additional information:</p> <p>The traditional knowledge for effective management of wetlands have not been documented but are very vital. The Nile lechwe is sacred to the Shilluk community of the Sudd wetlands. Fishing of certain types of fish species are only allowed at particular locations and time in the dry season. It is considered a crime and when immature fish is caught it must be returned back in water as is the traditional norms of the Dinka, Nuer and Shilluk communities of the Sudd wetlands. They also respect and killing of the waterfowl is forbidden by the customs. Traditionally during the floods in the peak of the rainy season the communities move with their livestock to higher ground and return to the lower ground when the floods recede for grazing and for some subsistence farming in the dry season</p>	
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)	D=Planned A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
<p>10.2 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands).</p> <p>Due to lack of financial, logistical and technical support no activity was carried out but is planned to be compiled and documented</p>	
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)	D=Planned A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
<p>10.3 Additional information: (If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines)</p> <p>There is no guidelines and no management plans for wetlands however, this will be incorporated when developing the management plans for the Sudd Ramsar site</p>	
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)	D=Planned A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
<p>10.4 Additional information:</p> <p>Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands are naturally and intrinsically well known to the indigenous people and the local communities of the wetlands by words of mouth spoken rather than written. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry plans to carry out studies and assessments to document the traditional knowledge and customary management practices and use of wetlands to be incorporated in the Ramsar site</p>	

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	A=Yes
	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): Request Ramsar Secretariat to provide logistical, technical and financial support to carry out further assessment of ecosystem benefits, goods and service provided by wetlands in South Sudan since the majority of the populations are rural and depend completely on natural resources for their livelihoods	
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	C=Partially
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
11.2 Additional information: Partially carried out by Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Water Resources and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Food security, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Nile Basin Initiative, UNDP, FAO and other UN humanitarian agencies	
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	B=No
	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) There is no management plan for the Sudd wetland Ramsar site No. 1622, it is planned to be developed as soon as funds, logistics, technical and expertise are available	

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	D=Planned
	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): Studies need to be conducted on the cultural values of the communities of the Sudd wetlands and to be included in the management plan of the Sudd wetlands yet to be developed	

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	B=No
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
12.1 Additional information: There is no wetland to be restored in SouthS udan	
12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	B=No
	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): There is no wetland to be restored in SouthS udan	

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?	B=No
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

13.1. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):
Because of poor coordination, cooperation, data and information sharing of activities among the key sectors, all development projects are supposed to undergo Environmental and Social Impact Assessments to be reviewed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry unfortunately, this is not so because of inadequate funding and political interference in other key sectors mentioned above

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	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
13.2 Additional information: The Strategic Environmental Assessments for Hydroelectricity project in Fulla Rapids at Nimule National Park and physical infrastructure in the Sudd wetlands were done	

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=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases
13.3 Additional information: In the Interim National Transitional Constitution of South Sudan, all major developmental projects must undergo Environmental Impact Assessments. The EIA was done for the physical infrastructure such as roads and building in the Sudd Ramsar site	

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	B=No
	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): Not informed or invited to participate in any regional initiative by the Secretariat	
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=No
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s): Not informed or invited to participate in any regional initiative by the Secretariat	

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

COP13 REPORT	
<p>16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i</p> <p>a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level</p> <p>(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)</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p> <p>a) D=Planned b) D=Planned c) D=Planned d) D=Planned</p>
<p>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):</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment is planning to develop the wetlands CEPA action plan as soon as funding, logistics and technical support are availed</p>	
<p>16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C= Partially; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;</p> <p>a) E=0 b) E=0</p>
<p>16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):</p> <p>Ramsar centres are to be established. A Government and Non Governmental Ramsar CEPA National Focal Points have been appointed to carry out the tasks for establishing the planned centres together with the Site Managers to be decided</p>	
<p>16.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management? {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A=Yes b) A=Yes</p>
<p>16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):</p> <p>Stakeholders are the beneficiaries from the wise use of wetland natural resources. Wetlands play vital role to maintain livelihoods of communities and societies so they are important and are involved in at stages of selection of new Ramsar sites</p>	

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>16.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>a) We have the Natural Resources Management Group (NRMG), the Environmental Cluster Group (ECG), the Wetlands and Biodiversity Networking Group (W&BNWG) and the National Biodiversity Steering Committee (NBSC). Members are composed from Government Line ministries related to environment, development partners including UN agencies and NGOs</p> <p>b) Several meetings were conducted</p> <p>c) The responsibilities of the committees are to ensure holistic and integrated management of natural resources for sustainable development and to provide coordinated approach in support of the Government in identifying solutions to existing and emerging environmental issues</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	A=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<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>As explained in 16.4</p> <p>a) We have the Natural Resources Management Group (NRMG), the Environmental Cluster Group (ECG), the Wetlands and Biodiversity Networking Group (W&BNWG) and the National Biodiversity Steering Committee (NBSC). Members are composed of Government Line ministries related to environment, development partners including UN agencies and NGOs</p> <p>b) Several meetings were conducted</p> <p>c) The responsibilities of the committees are to ensure holistic and integrated management of natural resources for sustainable development and to provide coordinated approach in support of the Government in identifying solutions to existing and emerging wetlands, biodiversity and environmental issues</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=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
	<p>a) Ramsar Site managers</p> <p>b) other MEA national focal points</p> <p>c) other ministries, departments and agencies</p> <p>{4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi</p>
<p>16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place):</p> <p>Planned to establish Ramsar site managers. We have the Natural Resources Management Group (NRMG), Environment Cluster Group (ECG), Wetlands and Biodiversity Networking Group (W&BNWG), the National Biodiversity Steering Committee (NBSC), line ministries, UNEP, UNDP</p>	

and other UN agencies and NGOs in place that coordinate, collaborate, cooperate and share data, information and knowledge on matters related to wetlands, biodiversity and environmental conservation and management

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=Yes
	A=Yes; B=No
16.7 Additional information: Planned for February 2017	

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=Yes
	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): The Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) provided fund and logistics to help implement the World Environment Day Celebrations	

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	B=No
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: The Ministry of Environment through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, has submitted the claim for prompt payment to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	
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=No
	A=Yes; B=No
17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities): South Sudan did not receive any funding whether for core or non-core funded convention 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	B=No A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12): South Sudan does not have any development assistance agency specifically for incountry wetlands conservation and management	
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	B=No A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable
17.4 Additional information: South Sudan does not have any development assistance agency specifically for incountry wetlands conservation and management	
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}	B=No A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12): South Sudan does not have any development assistance agency specifically for incountry wetlands conservation and management	
17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?	B=No A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.6 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities): The Government lacks funds for the implementation of the Strategic Plan. We request the Ramsar Secretariat to provide funds and technical support for the implementation of the convention	

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

COP13 REPORT	
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 A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.1 Additional information: We have the Wetlands and Biodiversity Networking Group (W&BNWG) and the National Biodiversity Steering Committee (NBSC) platforms	
18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration	C=Partially

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=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.2 Additional information: Through cooperation, coordination, meetings, workshops, knowledge exchange and information sharing	
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=No 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): South Sudan did not receive any assistance from all of these mentioned bodies and agencies	
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=No A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved): No, but partially included in the IGAD Transboundary Biodiversity Management Program (IGAD BMP) between the Boma (South Sudan) and Gambella (Ethiopia) landscape	
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=Yes A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.5 Additional information: Through publications and on the Ramsar website	
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=Yes A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.6 Additional information: There are a lot of information about the Sudd wetland in my Country on the Ramsar website	
18.7 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i	A=Yes A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.7 Additional information:	

The Baro-Akobo-Pibor-Sobat River Basins between South Sudan and Ethiopia, the Nile River Basin traversing ten countries known as the Nile Basin Countries managed by the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) and the Anyama and Aswa rivers flowing from Northern Uganda through the border at the extreme South Sudan to join the River Nile have been identified

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	A=Yes
	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): Planned for Baro-Akobo-Sobat River Basins between South Sudan and Ethiopia, the Nile River Basin shared among 10 countries of the Nile Basin and shared rivers of Anyama and Aswa between South Sudan and	

18.9 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.9 Additional information: South Sudan is to participate in the regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species because the Sudd is a stopover and wintering ground for birds of international conservation importance, believed to hold over 80% of the World's population of the shoebill stork and important for ferruginous duck <i>Aythya nyroca</i> and the passing lesser kestrel <i>Falco naumanni</i>	

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	C=Planned
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.1 Additional information: The Ministry of Environment plans to contract consultant (s) to carry out the training needs assessment for the implementation of the Convention	
19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes}.	A=Yes
	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 During the wars south Sudan was using syllabuses from several countries. And now that South	

Sudan is an independent Country, it has introduced its own syllabuses. On cross-cutting issues on environment and sustainability wetland conservation and wise-use issues is integrated into the school curriculum for primary and secondary schools from 2015

<p>19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>a) E=0 Opportunities</p> <p>b) E=0 opportunities</p>
<p>19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):</p> <p>South Sudan did not get any opportunity for training since and before COP12. There is need to train the staff of the Ministry of Environment and other institutions related to wetlands conservation and management</p>	<p>E=# opportunities; F=Less than #; G= More than #; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii</p>	<p>B=No</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>19.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):</p> <p>Lack of fund, technical support and political crises in South Sudan made it difficult for implementation of the convention</p>	

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	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D=Severely limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Build and strengthen the capacity for wetlands management activities	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Provide financial, logistics, expertise and technical support to build and strengthen the capacity of the staff and the Ministry of Environment for wetlands management activities	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Capacity of the staff and the Ministry of Environment is developed for wetlands management activities	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information:
Insufficient capacity for wetlands management activities

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	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D=Severely limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Develop Sudd wetland management plan	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Hire consultants to support develop a management plan for the Sudd wetland	

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

Sudd wetland management plan developed

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

Additional information:

There is no management plan for the Sudd wetland

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	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A=Good	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Encourage public and private sectors to invest in wetlands conservation and management	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Identify key stakeholders and their roles in wetlands conservation	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Public and private sectors invest in wetlands conservation and management	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information:

There is lack of awareness of the benefits, goods and services provided by wetlands for the public and private sectors to invest in wetlands conservation and management

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	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D=Severely limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Develop a national wetland policy and bill for South Sudan in order to control invasive alien species	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Hire consultants to develop a national wetlands policy, bill and regulations in order to control invasive alien species	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	A national wetlands policy, bill and regulations for South Sudan developed to control introduction of invasive alien species	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information:

No national wetlands policy, bill and regulations in order to control invasive alien species

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

Planning of National targets		
Priority of the target:	A=High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D=Severely limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Government and the Ramsar Secretariat to invest in wetlands assessments, surveys, researches and studies in order to determine the ecological characteristics of Ramsar sites	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Solicit and provide funds for assessments, surveys, researches and studies on the ecological characters of wetlands	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Ecological characteristics of wetlands assessed, surveyed and plans to maintain the wetlands are in place	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full		

report is submitted in
January 2018

Additional information:

There is insufficient information on wetlands limited studies have been done on the wetlands of South Sudan, more needs to be done

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

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

Additional information:

There are no sites that are at risks of change of ecological character in South Sudan

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. Contrubutes to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A=High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D=Severely limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text	Develop a comprehensive national wetland inventory framework for	

Answer):	South Sudan
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Training of the staff of the Ministry of Environment and other related line ministries in charge of wetlands in wetland inventorying methods.
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of staff trained in wetlands inventorying methods • A national inventory framework for South Sudan Developed
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018	

Additional information:

Lack of trained staff in inventorying methods

Lack of a national wetland inventory framework for South Sudan

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	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D=Severely limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Mainstream conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and biodiversity into productive sectors and public policies especially in areas such as water resources, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, wildlife, tourism, forestry, energy, dams and electricity to comply with the Aichi targets and strategic plans for biodiversity 2011-2020 and to respond simultaneously to the 2030 agenda for sustainable development of the United Nations and the South Sudan Vision 2040	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Strengthen the relevant legal frameworks and its implementation to mainstream biodiversity into political, economic and social governance for well being of the people of South Sudan	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Wetlands and biodiversity conservation and sustainable development are mainstreamed in the productive sectors	

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

Additional information:

Wetlands and biodiversity conservation and sustainable development are not featuring clearly in the productive sectors

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	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C=Severely limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Development of a community based management plan for the Sudd wetland complex	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Engage all stakeholders, conduct consultative meetings, field visits, workshops, collect and review relevant literature, to document traditional knowledge, management practices and cultural values on wetlands with communities and village councils for preparation of a management plan for the wetland complex.	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	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	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information:

Involve as much as possible community participation in the conservation and amangement of wetlands because little is known of Traditional knowledge, utilization of natural resources, cultural values and management of wetlands in South Sudan

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	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C=Low	
National Targets (Text Answer):	Socio-economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services of the Sudd wetland and other wetlands to be designated as a Ramsar site	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Carry out field studies, engage key stakeholders and develop methodology for estimating the value of ecosystem goods and services	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Methodology for estimating the economic and social values provided by ecosystem of the Sudd wetland is in placeThe value of ecosystem goods and services is documented	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information

Lack of national wetland valuation framework

Insufficient data and information on the contribution of wetlands to GDP because little is known of the benefits and services provided by wetlands for livelihoods and development

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

Planning of National targets		
Priority of the target :	D=Not relevant	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	E=No answer	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	South Sudan does not have wetlands to be restored	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	E=No 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

Planning of National targets		
Priority of the target:	A=High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	B=Adequate	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Mainstream conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and biodiversity into productive sectors and public policies especially in areas such as water resources, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, wildlife, tourism, forestry, energy, dams and electricity to comply with the Aichi targets and strategic plans for biodiversity 2011-2020 and to respond simultaneously to the 2030 agenda for sustainable development of the United Nations	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Strengthen the relevant legal frameworks and its implementation to mainstream biodiversity into political, economic and social governance for well being of the people of South Sudan	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Wetlands and biodiversity conservation and sustainable development are mainstreamed in the productive sectors	
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	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D=severely limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Request Ramsar Secretariat to involve representation of South Sudan at the Ramsar Regional Initiatives	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Write to Ramsar secretariat for inclusiveness of South Sudan at the Ramsar Regional Initiatives	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	South Sudan is represented at the Ramsar Regional Initiatives	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information

South Sudan is not represented at the Ramsar Regional Initiatives

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	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D=Severely limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Public education, awareness creation and stakeholders analysis for sustainable implementation of the Convention	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Communicate with the general public through radios, television, newspapers, meetings, workshops, consultations and field visits	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	The public is well informed and are aware of the wetland benefits and values and their contribution to economic development of the country	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in		

January 2018

Additional information

Insufficient knowledge and information of the importance of wetlands to the general public

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

Planning of National targets		
Priority of the target:	A=High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D=Severely limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Fund raising for effective implementation of the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Solicit funding and resources from Government, embassies, Ramsar Secretariat, GEF UN agencies (UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, CITES, WWF) and other related development partners and conventions dealing in water resources, Birdlife, wildlife etc.	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Funds and resources are made available for effective implementation	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information

Lack of funds and resources to implement the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024

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

Planning of National Targets

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

Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Cooperation, communication and awareness to revitalize Global Partnership
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	International cooperation is strengthened so that South Sudan like other countries is able to do its part and ready to be involved by telling every one about the Aichi Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals to revitalize Global Partnership
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018	

Additional information
South Sudan to strengthen its international cooperation

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

Planning of National targets		
Priority of the target:	A=High	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D=Severely limiting	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Capacity building and development for the staff and the Ministry of Environment for implementation of the Convention	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Train and provide logistics for the implementation of the Convention	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of manpower trained• Logistics and specialised equipment are available to implement the Convention	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information

- Limited staff
- Lack of funds, equipment, materials and logistics to implement the Convention

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: REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

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 – Plan Ned</i>	
1622	Sudd wetland	D-Planned	A-Yes	D-Planned	D-Planned	D-Planned	C=Partially	Z=No Management Plan	<p>Relevant key stakeholders have been identified and cross-sectoral committee will be established for the Sudd wetland Ramsar site.</p> <p>Effectiveness of the Sudd Ramsar site have been assessed in 2006 using the Ramsar handbook for the criteria for designation of the wetland as a Ramsar site.</p> <p>Planned to carry out survey, research and assessments of the ecosystem benefits and services provided by the Sudd wetlands Ramsar site.</p> <p>Planned to include socio economic values of wetlands in the preparation of the management plan for the Sudd wetland Ramsar sites.</p> <p>Planned to document and include cultural values of wetland when developing a management plan for the Sudd wetland.</p> <p>The local stakeholders and communities are involved in the management of the Ramsar site by encouraging traditional and customary methods of management and conserving wetlands.</p> <p>The Sudd wetland has no Ramsar</p>

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>site managers and no communication system yet in place. Planned to establish communication system.</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