



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

**National Reports to be submitted to the 14th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Wuhan, China, 2021**

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 the Word form must be sent by email to nationalreports@ramsar.org, by 21 January 2021 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 (optional Section 4 of the National Report Format or on the Word form), the deadline is 24 January 2020.

Ramsar COP14 National Report Format (NRF)

Background information

1. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee at its 57th meeting (SC57) for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention.
2. The NRF is being issued by the Secretariat in 2019 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is 24 January 2020 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is 21 January 2021 (final dates will be updated once the dates for COP14 are agreed).
3. This COP14 NRF closely follows that used for COP13, 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 COP13 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 through Resolution XII.2.
4. This COP14 NRF includes 90 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 in accordance with Resolution XII.2.
5. As was the case for previous NRFs, the COP14 NRF 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.
6. 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

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
8. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are:
 - i) to provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented;
 - ii) to provide tools for countries for their national planning;
 - iii) to capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
 - iv) to identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - v) to provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;

- vi) to 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) to provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. 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".
 10. 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. As for COP13, the COP14 reports will be in an online national reporting system.
 11. 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; and
 - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance);
 - 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 COP13 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The structure of the COP14 National Report Format

12. The COP14 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 90 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 2021 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.

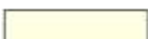
Section 5 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).


General guidance for completing and submitting the COP14 National Report Format

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

13. All Sections of the COP14 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st 2021. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP14.

15. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 24 January 2020.

16. 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.

17. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP13, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP13 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

18. 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.

19. 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 in the National Report Format as the information is provided through the Ramsar Sites Data Base or the Work Plan of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

20. 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).

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

Planning of National Targets

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Priority of the target: | | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | | A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | <i>[Example text]</i> To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by 2021 | |
| 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 | |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p> | <p><i>[Example text] A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands</i></p> |
|--|--|

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 2021 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 COP14 National Reports Database as “No answer”.

22. 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 COP13 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there is an option to allow consultation with others.
23. After each session, **remember to save the file**. A recommended filename structure is: COP14NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP14NRFSpain13January 2021.doc
24. 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 2021. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at (nationalreports@ramsar.org).
25. 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 COP14 National Report.**

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

National Report to Ramsar COP14

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 <https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts>.

Name of Contracting Party: **INDIA**

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

| | |
|--|--|
| Name of Administrative Authority: | Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change |
| Head of Administrative Authority - name and title: | Mr Ravi Agrawal, Additional Secretary |
| Mailing address: | Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change Government of India, New Delhi -110003 |
| Telephone/Fax: | 011-24695137, 24695442(F) |
| Email: | ravi.agrawal@nic.in |

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Name and title: | Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change |
| Mailing address: | Mr Ravi Agrawal, Additional Secretary |
| Telephone/Fax: | Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change Government of India, New Delhi -110003 |
| Email: | 011-24695137, 24695442(F) |

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

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Name and title: | Ms Manju Pandey, Joint Secretary |
| Name of organisation: | Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change |
| Mailing address: | Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change Government of India, New Delhi -110003 |
| Telephone/Fax: | 011-24695456(Telefax) |
| Email: | manju.pandey@nic.in |

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

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Name and title: | Ms Manju Pandey, Joint Secretary |
| Name of organisation: | Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change |
| Mailing address: | Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change Government of India, New Delhi -110003 |
| Telephone/Fax: | 011-24695456(Telefax) |
| Email: | manju.pandey@nic.in |

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

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Name and title: | DrSidharth Kaul, President |
| Name of organisation: | Wetlands International South Asia (WISA) |
| Mailing address: | A - 25, Second Floor, Defence Colony New Delhi – 110024 |
| Telephone/Fax: | +91 11 24338906, 46038906 |
| Email: | ritesh.kumar@wi-sa.org |
| | Second CEPA NGO Focal Point |
| Name and title: | Mr Suresh Babu, Director |
| Name of organisation: | Rivers, Wetlands and Water Policy, World Wide Fund for Nature-India, 172 B, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi-110003 |
| Mailing address: | +91 11 43516280 |
| Telephone/Fax: | suresh@wwfindia.net |

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting):

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

1) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India has implemented 'Wetlands Rejuvenation' programme within the framework of 169 transformative ideas of Government of India i.e. "Start work on Restoration & Rejuvenation of at least 100 major wetlands across the country". In the first cycle of the programme, 130 wetlands were selected in consultation with State Governments. In the 100 days' implementation period, collation of baseline information and rapid assessment of wetlands condition led to zeroing down to a list of 33 wetlands needing urgent attention. The programme was structured around a four-stage method: a) Developing baseline information; b) Rapid assessment of wetlands condition (using a report card system); c) Constitution of 'Wetlands Mitras' - stakeholder platforms to enable collaborative and participatory management; and d) Management planning, addressing the specific wetlands biodiversity and ecosystem services values and threats.

2) 9 regional workshops organised in 2019 and 2020 to strengthen capacity of wetland managers in effective management of wetlands and developing and implementing integrated management plans to secure the full range of biodiversity and ecosystem service values.

3) 16 wetland sites have been added in the years 2019 and 2020 to the list of 42 Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites) of the country. Presently, the network of Indian Ramsar sites is largest in South Asia.

4) India has notified Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 as regulatory framework for conservation and management of wetlands in India. The National regulatory framework fully encapsulates the wise use principle of Ramsar Convention. The Guidelines for these Rules have been issued to support the State Governments / Union Territory (UT) Administrations in the implementation of the Rules by providing guidance on various aspects like identifying wetlands for notification under the Rules, delineating wetlands, wetland complexes and zones of influence, preparation of Brief Document, developing a list of activities to be regulated and permitted, constitution and operational matters of the Wetlands Authorities among other issues.

5). The facts sheets of 42 Ramsar sites in the country have been prepared and placed in public domain.

6) To achieve scale and outreach, wetland conservation initiatives are now getting more attention and convergence with the programmes of other key ministries of Government of India. A case in point is the Ministry of Jal Shakti, which under various programme like Namami Gange programme, Repair, Renovation and Restoration scheme and the Catch the Rain programme of National Water Mission.

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

1) The biodiversity centric criteria for site designation are increasingly falling short in considering significance of wetlands in supporting water and climate security.

2) Convention does not link to a financial mechanism for supporting management of Ramsar Sites, building capacities for site management, or promoting outreach on wetland values and functions.

3) Regional level mechanisms for monitoring health of designated Ramsar Sites are lacking. It was suggested by India in a theme paper for Asian Regional Meeting to have a team of two to three experts from the neighbouring countries to assess management interventions in Ramsar sites to

prevent any adverse change in ecological character.

4) Convention, as of yet, does not provide an efficient mechanism for sharing best practices, lessons and challenges in the implementation of wetland management programmes. Such processes need to be strengthened.

5) A majority of Convention Guidance does not directly address the day to day challenges faced by wetland managers. There is a very limited practical demonstration of concepts and approaches contained in the guidance.

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

- 1) 'Wetlands Rejuvenation' programme would be scaled up to 1,000 wetlands, reaching out to all districts of the country. The lessons learnt from the first cycle of the programme are planned to be addressed in the second phase. Based on the lessons learnt during first phase of Wetlands Rejuvenation' programme, four pronged approach would also be adopted during second phase, which include: a) Developing baseline information; b) Rapid assessment of wetlands condition (using a report card system); c) Constitution of 'Wetlands Mitras' - stakeholder platforms to enable collaborative and participatory management; and d) Management planning, addressing the specific wetlands biodiversity and ecosystem services values and threats.
- 2) Ensuring formulation and implementation of Integrated Management Plan (IMP) of key wetlands, particularly their mainstreaming in developmental planning and decision making. Emphasis will also be placed on creating cross sectoral governance mechanisms at the State level. For Ramsar sites, a system of management effectiveness tracking will be put in place.
- 3) Developing a centre for conservation and management of Wetlands for enhancing capacity building programmes for wetland managers in designing and implementing integrated wetland management programmes. Participatory and diagnostic approaches for wetland management planning will be promoted.
- 4) Engaging with urban local bodies (cities), Urban Development Departments and Ministries to promote urban wetland conservation and moving towards wetland city accreditation
- 5) Enabling a National Wetland Information System-a portal for consolidation and dissemination of information, knowledge and experiences on wetlands to facilitate informed decision making

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

A meeting of STRP members can be convened for the wetlands managers in India. The Convention can also make available best practices and lessons from site management and integration in landscape and seascape scale development planning. The Secretariat can also assist in shaping up of a South Asia regional initiative to cater to the implementation needs of South Asian countries. Convention can also make efforts for providing training for wetlands managers.

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)

Wetlands International South Asia and WWF-India have been providing technical support to the Ministry on the implementation of Convention and strengthening overall wetlands conservation programme. It is recommended that these organizations pursue implementation of Ramsar Convention commitments with States/UTs and further develop implementation capacity and outreach programme.

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)?

Wetlands also figure significantly in 3 of the 12 National Biodiversity Targets, framed by the MoEF&CC in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan 2011-2020. Wetlands have direct reference in Target 3 (Strategies for reducing rate of degradation, fragmentation and loss of natural habitats are finalized and actions put in place by 2020), Target 6 (ecologically representative areas on land and in inland waters, as well as coastal and marine zones, especially those of particular importance for species, biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved effectively and equitably), and Target 8 (by 2020, ecosystem services, especially those related to water, human health and livelihoods and well-being are enumerated and measures to safeguard them are identified). These targets will guide investment and resource allocation for biodiversity conservation at the national level, and therefore bear high significance for wetlands. In 2018, the MoEF&CC adopted a National Action Plan for Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats along the Central Asian Flyway. The long-term goal of the National Action Plan is to arrest population decline and secure habitats of migratory bird species. In short-term, the action plan seeks to halt the downward trends in declining meta-populations and maintain stable or increasing trends for healthy populations by 2027. The India's National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031) identifies conservation of inland aquatic ecosystems as one of the 17 priority areas, and envisages development of a national wetlands mission and a national wetlands biodiversity register as key interventions.

- G. How is the Ramsar Convention 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) and how this could be improved?

Under the aegis of Niti Aayog, a process of firming up SDG indicators and implementation plan are in progress. In 2016, the National Disaster Management Plan was released, which calls for proactive actions for risk reduction through measures such as wetlands conservation and restoration. Guidelines for flagship scheme of urban development (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) lay stress on environmental sustainability. The policy framework thus provides several hooks for linking Convention implementation with national strategies. Such synergies can be actualized through better evidence building, proof of concepts, and intersectoral communication.

Similarly, the National Mission for Clean Ganga under the Ministry of Jal Shakti has come up with a strategy for integration of wetlands in the Ganga rejuvenation programme.

- H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on *Gender and wetlands*, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research

In each State Wetlands Authority set up as per the provision of the Wetlands rules in each state, gender representation has been ensured. In the policy/decision making committees, the balance between women and men has been maintained for smooth implementation of conservation and management of wetlands.

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

Some of the areas wherein implementation of Convention can be strengthened are:

- a) inclusion of ecosystem services, particularly water-related services as criteria for site designation;
- b) improving interface with Administrative Authorities, particularly on the technical matters related to integrated management of wetlands;
- c) improving exchange of information on best practices and lessons learnt;
- d) emphasis on capacity development of wetland managers to implement wise use of wetlands and their resources.
- e) providing training programme for wetland managers Focus areas could include practical guidance on allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands and best practices in wetland conservation for urban resilience

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

Compilation of the National Report has been supported by information sourced from a number of Ministries/Departments of Government of India, key being Water Resources, Agriculture, Rural Development, Tourism, Pollution Control Boards. Wetlands Inventory information was sourced from Space Application Center. Several State Governments/Union Territories, Wetland Authorities and subject matter experts have also contributed information to the Report. Information has also been provided by CEPA NGO Partners and other leading conservation organisations such as SACON and BNHS.

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

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.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

1.1 Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into sustainable approaches to the following 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 |
| b) | Poverty eradication strategies: | A |
| c) | Water resource management and water efficiency plans: | A |
| d) | Coastal and marine resource management plans: | A |
| e) | Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan: | A |
| f) | National forest programmes: | A |
| g) | National policies or measures on agriculture: | C |
| h) | National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD: | A |
| i) | National policies on energy and mining: | C |
| j) | National policies on tourism: | A |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| k) | National policies on urban development: | A |
| l) | National policies on infrastructure: | A |
| m) | National policies on industry: | A |
| n) | National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i: | A |
| o) | National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management: | A |
| p) | National policies on wastewater management and water quality: | A |
| 1.1 Additional information: | | |

Target 2. *Water users 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.*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 2.1 | Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24. | C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |
| 2.1 Additional information: Detailed hydrological regime assessments form an integral part of integrated management plans of wetlands. | | |
| 2.2 | Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv) | C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |
| 2.2 Additional information: Environmental flows assessments have been taken up for key wetlands. Maintenance of environmental flows for River Ganga and other major rivers of the country is also required under the existing legal framework. | | |
| | | C |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 2.3 | What, if any, initiatives have been taken to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins(Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12)? (Action 3.4.6.) | A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; O= No Change; X= Unknown |
| 2.3 Additional information: Suitable initiatives/actions for improving the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins are being taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti under various programme like Namami Gange programme and Repair, Renovation and Restoration scheme. Government of India has notified environmental flows for the Ganga by an Gazette Notification in October 2018. | | |
| 2.4 | Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action 3.4.ix.) | C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |
| 2.4 Additional information: Such projects have been developed for four Ramsar Sites (Chilika, Loktak, Ashtamudi and Sasthamcotta). | | |

| | | |
|--|--|-------|
| 2.5 | Percentage of households linked to sewage system? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1. | 97.2% |
| 2.5 Additional information: In India 97.2% urban households and 100% of rural households have individual household toilets (Source- NITI Aayog, SDG dashboard, 2019). | | |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| 2.6 | What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1. | 37% E=# percent; F= Less than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant |
| 2.6 Additional information: 37% of sewage generated in the country is treated (Source- ENVIS Centre on Hygiene, Sanitation, Sewage Treatment Systems and Technology) | | |
| | | 100% |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 2.7 | What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1. | E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant |
| 2.7 Additional information: In 2019, 97.2% urban households and 100% of rural households have individual household toilets (Source- NITI Aayog, SDG dashboard, 2019). | | |
| 2.8 | Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1. | C A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant |
| 2.8 Additional information: Constructed wetlands technologies are increasingly being used to augment existing waste water treatment capacity. | | |
| 2.9 | Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1. | 1641 plants E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant |
| 2.9 Additional information: Source- ENVIS Centre on Hygiene, Sanitation, Sewage Treatment Systems and Technology | | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| 2.10 | How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country SDG 6 Target 6.3.1. | C A=Good; B=Not Functioning; C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant |
| 2.10 Additional information: The operational treatment capacity of STPs is approximately 70% of the installed capacity. ***** | | |
| | | X |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1. | A=Good; B=Not Functioning C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant |
| 2.11 Additional information: A National Inventory of Decentralised wastewater treatment technology is yet to be carried out. | |
| 2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1. | NA |
| 2.12 Additional information: | |
| 2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ?SDG 6 Target 6.3.1. | R,S? R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant |
| 2.13 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information. | |
| 2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem? | A A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown; |
| 2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example | |
| Over 260 shallow fish ponds in the East Kolkata Wetlands receive over 900 MLD pre-settled sewage from the Kolkata Metropolitan region through a network of locally excavated secondary and tertiary canals, which is used to produce annually 20,000 MT of fish, 50,000 MT of vegetables and irrigate 4700 ha of paddy lands. | |

Target3. Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}
[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>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</p> | <p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> |
| <p>3.1 Additional information: The Ministry encourages corporate sector to consider wetland conservation in their areas of operation. The guidelines of Ramsar Convention are a useful reference point. As an example, The Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has included wetlands as a part of its CSR management training curriculum offered to Public Sector Undertakings and private sector.</p> | |
| <p>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:</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites b) Wetlands in general</p> | <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p> <p>a) A Yes b)A Yes</p> |
| <p>3.2 Additional information: There have been some instances of private sector participation in wetlands conservation. The Western bank of the Thane Creek is the single largest mangrove belt in Mumbai. A substantial tract of mangrove land is adjoining the Godrej & Boyce township, Pirojshanagar, in Vikhroli a suburb of Mumbai. The vast area under mangroves has been conserved by Soonabai Pirojsha Godrej Marine Ecology Centre, supported by Godrej. The wetland interpretation centre at Bharatpur has been established with support of Swarovski. Under the Mangroves for Future Initiative coordinated by IUCN, a wetland restoration initiative is being developed in Gujarat in partnership with Tata Chemicals. It is expected that overall private sector engagement in wetland conservation will increase in the recent times to come.</p> | |
| <p>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</p> | <p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> |
| <p>3.3 Additional information: MoEFCC and Knowledge Partners provide technical and financial assistance to the State Governments/State Wetlands Authorities to implement integrated management plans. At the local level, management plans include investments in sustainable livelihood options for local communities as a means of promoting local community participation. In Chilika, restoration of ecological health has been the basis for evolving community managed ecotourism (at Manglajodi) and undertaking mangrove restoration. States as Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have introduced species conservation centric incentive mechanisms.</p> | |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 3.4 | Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i | C A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable |
| 3.4 Additional information: The regulatory regime for wetlands was introduced to discourage any further degradation of wetlands. The Wetland Rules, 2017 in conjunction with various environment protection and conservation laws proactively inhibit adverse changes in wetland health. | | |

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.*
{Reference to Aichi Target 9}

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| 4.1 | Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i | A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |
| 4.1 Additional information: An inventory of invasive species of India has been published in 2018. The status of plant and animal invasives is documented in several site management plans and research studies. | | |
| 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 | B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |
| 4.2 Additional information: While no national policy has been made for invasive species, their management and control is an important aspect of site management. Several models have been tested in this area, which involve regulation of drivers creating enabling conditions for invasion (for example promoting organic agriculture to reduce nutrient loading from agriculture) and economic use (eg. handicrafts from Eichhornia). | | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| 4.3 | Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems? | A A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown |
| 4.3. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management actions Eicchornia, Phragmites, and Ipomoea are some of the dominant invasive species in wetlands, subject to management actions. | | |
| 4.4 | Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions? | A A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown |
| 4.4 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management) Eicchornia, Phragmites, and Ipomoea | | |
| 4.5 | Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed? | C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant |
| 4.5 Additional information: Assessment is done through areview of management plans outcomes. | | |

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6,11,13,14, 15]

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets6,11, 12]

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 5.1 | Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</i> ? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i | A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |
| 5.1 Additional information: Elements of Strategic Framework for Ramsar List have been incorporated into the guidelines of NPCA released during year 2019, which is used for identification of priority sites by the State Governments/UTs. India has already added 16 more wetland sites in the list of 42 wetlands on international importance. Identification of more sites is currently in progress, and we anticipate completing designation process for keysites by next triennium. | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>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</p> | <p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p> |
| <p>5.2 Additional information: The wetlands managers have been imparted specific training on the use of RSIS, with the support of Wetlands International South Asia, WWF-India and other knowledge partners. Further, handholding support is also being provided through organising handholding workshops. During , 2019-20, five handholding workshops were organised in the Ministry to update of RIS of Ramsar sites.</p> | |
| <p>5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i</p> | <p>36</p> <p>E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p> |
| <p>5.4 Of the Ramsar Sites with a formal management plan, for how many of these is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i</p> | <p>36</p> <p>E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p> |
| <p>5.5 Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how many is there effective management planning currently being implemented through other relevant means e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i</p> | <p>6</p> <p>E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p> |
| <p>5.3 – 5.5 Additional information:</p> | |
| <p>5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii</p> | <p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| 5.7 | How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv | 42 E= # sites; F=Less than #sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant; |
| <p>5.7 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):</p> <p>As an outcome of notification of the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, wetland authorities within all states and union territories of India have been constituted as cross sectoral governance mechanism for wetlands.</p> | | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| 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 | A A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites; D=Planned |
| <p>7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established):</p> <p>The mechanisms available as on date are based on periodic reviews and field visits. These are envisaged to be formalized through a reporting mechanism.</p> | | |
| 7.2 | Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i | B A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative Change |
| <p>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):</p> <p>The Ministry has taken cognizance of adverse change in Deepor Beel, East Kolkata Wetlands and Sambhar Lake, and is assisting the respective state governments in putting in place an integrated management plans to address drivers of adverse change in ecological character.</p> | | |

5.6 Additional information: Management effectiveness of all Ramsar sites is being taken up as a part of GEF Funded Integrated Management of Wetlands Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Project

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7.3 | If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii | A A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable |
| <p>7.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):</p> <p>In Loktak Lake, implementation of Short-Term Action Plan has resulted in improved ecological conditions in the wetland. Proactive measures for the implementation of a water allocation plan balancing the water regime needs of wetland ecosystem as well as that of hydropower, are being made in consultation with state government.</p> <p>In Bharatpur, management over the last two decades has led to the containment of the spread of grass species and Prosopis. Arrangements have also been made with concerned state government to find alternate sources of water to ensure adequate water allocation to the National Park for maintenance of waterbird habitats.</p> | | |

Goal 3. Wisely using all wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

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
[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 8.1 | Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i | A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned |
|-----|---|--|

8.1 Additional information:

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had sponsored the 'National Wetland Inventory and Assessment' project, which was executed by Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad to map wetlands of the country at 1: 50,000 scale. Using a 19 wetland type classification, State and Union territory wise wetland maps have been prepared. The overall extent of wetlands in India has been assessed to be 15.26 million ha, equivalent to 4.63% of geographical area of the country. The National Wetland Atlas is available in public domain.

Atlases on High Altitude Lakes and Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites) have also been prepared and published in 2012 and 2013 respectively. A further updation of inventory at a higher resolution is being considered.

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?

C

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

8.2 Additional information:

Updation of National Wetland Inventory at a higher resolution is under progress.

8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

A

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

8.3 Additional information:

The national as well state and district level maps and statistics are available in public domain and can be downloaded from the Ministry's website.

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

A

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

8.4 Additional information:

The national as well state and district level maps and statistics are available in public domain and can be downloaded from the Ministry's website. In addition to the national maps, several sites have developed detailed inventories to support management of wetlands. These inventories are developed in consultation with stakeholders, and efforts made for their proactive dissemination. A national portal on wetlands is also currently under development which will make available inventory data to all stakeholders.

8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}

a) Ramsar Sites

b) wetlands generally

Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

*'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

N=Status
Deteriorated;
O=No Change;
P=Status Improved

a) O

b) O

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):

In general, there is no significant changes in ecological character of Ramsar Sites.

Given the diverse wetland regime within the country, high level of dependence, and increasing needs of food and water security, pressures do exist on some wetlands, particularly those located in urban areas. NPCA includes necessary safeguards to deal with these pressures. The emphasis on integrated management complemented with effective regulatory regimes will ensure maintenance of ecological character of Ramsar Site network. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is also proactively engaging with other Ministries, government agencies and civil society to secure conservation and sustainable management of wetlands.

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This Information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.

1,52,600 Sq kms
E= # Km² ; G=More than #Km²; X= Unknown

8.6

According to the Ramsar definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information on wetland extent is as follows:

| Area by type of wetland | | | | Total area by category of wetland |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Marine/ Coastal | Coastal Wetlands (Natural) | | | 37,039.71 |
| Inland | Inland Wetlands (Natural) | | | 66,230.67 |
| Human-made | Inland Wetlands (Human-made) | | | 39,418.32 |
| | Coastal Wetlands (Human-made) | | | 4,361.45 |
| Wetlands (<2.25 ha) | | | | 5,555.57 |
| Total | | | | 152,605.72K m ² |
| Date of the inventory: 2011 | | | | |
| Reference or link: https://vedas.sac.gov.in/vedas/downloads/atlas/Wetlands/NWIA_National_atlas.pdf | | | | |

Note:

The minimum information that should be provided is the total area of wetlands for each of the three major categories; “marine/coastal”, “inland” and “human-made”.

If the data on inventories are partial or not complete, use the information that is available.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent, to be provided in Target 8 “National Wetlands Inventory” of the National Report Form can be consulted at: <https://www.ramsar.org/document/guidance-on-information-on-national-wetland-extent>

Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years. Please note: For the % of change in the extent of wetlands, if the period of data covers more than three years, provide the available information, and indicate the period of the change.

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges) to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory

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.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].*

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i
(If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)

A

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

9.1 Additional information:

The National Environment Policy (2006) envisages the policy and priority actions for wetlands. The National Biodiversity Action Plan identifies wetlands as key components of biodiversity and thereby seeks their integrated management as one of the key pathways for achieving national biodiversity conservation objectives.

In line with the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020, India has formulated 12 National Targets. Aspects of wetlands conservation and wise use are covered under Target 3 (Strategies for reducing rate of degradation, fragmentation and loss of natural habitats are finalized and actions put in place by 2020), Target 6 (ecologically representative areas on land and in inland waters, as well as coastal and marine zones, especially those of particular importance for species, biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved effectively and equitably), and Target 8 (by 2020, ecosystem services, especially those related to water, human health and livelihoods and well-being are enumerated and measures to safeguard them are identified). The National Climate Action Plan identifies Conservation of Wetlands as a component of the National Water Mission, which is one of the 8 missions identified by the government as a response strategy to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

In 2018, the MoEFCC adopted a National Action Plan for Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats along the Central Asian Flyway. The long-term goal of the National Action Plan is to arrest population decline and secure habitats of migratory bird species. In short-term, the action plan seeks to halt the downward trends in declining meta-populations and maintain stable or increasing trends for healthy populations by 2027. The India's National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031) identifies conservation of inland aquatic ecosystems as one of the 17 priority areas, and envisages development of a national wetlands mission and a national wetlands biodiversity register as key interventions.

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6} | A |
| | A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned |
| 9.2 Additional information: The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 encapsulate wise use and maintenance of ecological character commitments. | |
| 9.3 Are wetlands treated as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1}{1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii | A |
| | A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned |
| 9.3 Additional information: The National Water Policy (2012) considers wetlands as natural infrastructure for managing floods. | |
| 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} | A |
| | A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned |
| 9.4 Additional information: The management plans for Ramsar Sites are based on a catchment scale planning, and include CEPA as an integral element. | |

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3}{1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii | A |
| | A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |
| 9.5 Additional information: The National Climate Action Plan identifies Conservation of Wetlands including high altitude wetlands as a component of the National Water Mission, which is one of the 8 missions identified by the government as a response strategy to climate change mitigation and adaptation. | |
| 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 | A |
| | A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |

9.6 Additional information:

Technologies for sustainable aquaculture and system of rice intensification which reduce water and fertilizer intake in production processes are being promoted. The role of inland and coastal wetlands in sustaining capture fisheries is well-recognized within the programmes of Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture.

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 A
- b) A
- c) A

9.7 Additional information:

Cases from India were provided in the scoping document on Guidelines for Agriculture Wetlands Interactions. A chapter on wetlands is being drafted for consideration for inclusion under National Communication to the UNFCCC. Aspects of valuation have been covered under TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity Initiative) implemented by the MoEFCC during 2011-2015.

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?

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

9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted):

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?

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

9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented):

The Efforts will be made during implementation of second phase of wetlands restoration and rejuvenation programme of the Ministry. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has given priority to conservation of small wetlands as water sources under the 'Water for All' mission

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.

[Reference to Aichi Target 18]

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>10.1 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)</p> | <p>C A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p> |
| <p>10.1 Additional information:(If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands). Cases on Chilika Lake, Loktak Lake and Nalsarovar have been compiled as part of several documentation processes, such as India's contribution to UNFCCC. More systematic documentation is proposed to be undertaken during the coming triennium.</p> | |
| <p>10.2 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as</p> <p>a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies</p> <p>b) involvement and assistance of indigenous people's and community-based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches;</p> <p>(Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)</p> | <p>a) A</p> <p>b) A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p> |
| <p>10.2 Additional information:(If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines) These guidelines are used while formulating and implementing management plans. Specific emphasis has been placed by the Ministry for strengthening community participation in wetland management.</p> | |
| <p>10.3 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)</p> | <p>A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p> |

10.3 Additional information:

Site management plans include collation of traditional knowledge and management practices. In several instances, such as in Loktak Lake, these form the basis of management actions such as management of phumdi.

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

A

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 wetlands and their names): The TEEB India (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity India Initiative) included ecosystem services assessment for eight wetlands. A protocol for systematic valuation of ecosystem services and integration in management planning is being developed as a part of GEF funded Integrated Management of Wetland Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Project.

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

A

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

11.2 Additional information:

Site management plans tend to harmonize the goals of seeking poverty alleviation and food and water security with that of biological diversity conservation. Such plans are currently being implemented for some wetlands (such as Loktak, Chilika, Bharatpur)

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3} {1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

C

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

11.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):

Socio-economic value recognition and inclusion form an integral part of site management planning.

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

C

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):

Cultural value recognition and inclusion form an integral part of site management planning.

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.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

A

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

12.1 Additional information:

The MoEFCC in collaboration with state governments and state wetlands authorities has identified a network of over 1000 wetlands for restoration and integrated management. Further, 1000 sites are being identified under second phase of programme of Rejuvenation and Restoration of wetlands as per the programme guidelines of NPCA and Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017.

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| <p>12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i</p> | <p>A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p> |
| <p>12.2 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored): Wetlands restoration programmes are currently under implementation for over 35 sites. Application is on the basis of mainstreaming with developmental programming with the support of an enabling institutional arrangement within states. The effectiveness of implementation is demonstrated in the case of Chilika, Bharatpur, wetlands of Sitapur and Amrit sagar and others.</p> | |
| <p>12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and on Peatlands, climate change and wise use (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?</p> | <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p> |
| <p>a) Knowledge of global resources</p> | <p>B</p> |
| <p>b) Education and public awareness on peatlands</p> | |
| <p>c) Policy and legislative instruments</p> | |
| <p>d) Wise use of peatlands</p> | <p>B</p> |
| <p>e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity</p> | |
| <p>f) International cooperation</p> | |

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| g) Implementation and support | |
| 12.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation: | |
| Target 13. <i>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.</i> <i>[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].</i> | |

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| 13.1 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 | C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |
| 13.1 Additional information: The management plans are encouraged to adopted Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEAs) as tools to safeguard wetland values. However, enhanced efforts and capacity development is required to ensure wider application. | |
| 13.2 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 | C A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases |
| 13.2 Additional information: The existing regulatory framework requires commissioning an EIA for developmental projects which are likely to impact critical ecosystems such as wetlands. Implementation of Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 would further strengthen such processes. | |

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

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.}*

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| 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 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): | |

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| 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} | <p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p> |
| <p>15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s): India has played a partial role in implementation of work programme of Ramsar Regional Center for East Asia.</p> | |

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

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| <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 (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) C b) C c) C d) A</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>A national CEPA plan shall be developed in 2021, in line with Strategic Plan targets. Site level CEPA plans are contained in management plans.</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 #; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;</p> <p>a) 12 centres b) 2 centres</p> |

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

Visitor Centers have been constructed at Chilika, Keoladeo National Park, Bhoj Wetlands, Nalsarovar, Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary, Nawabganj, Sandi, Samaspur, Nangal, Sur Sarovar, Saman and Bhitarkanika. Visitor Centers have also been constructed at Khijadiya (Gujarat) and Thane Creek (Mumbai).

16.3 Does the Contracting Party:

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

A=Yes; B=No;

C=Partially;

D=Planned

a) A

b) A

16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):

Stakeholder's participation is a mandatory criterion for formulation and implementation of all management action plans supported by the MoEFCC. One of the four pillars of the wetland strategy of MOEFCC is Constitution of 'Wetlands Mitras' (Friends of Wetlands) - stakeholder platforms to enable collaborative and participatory management

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| 16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v | 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 COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>A National Wetlands Committee headed by Secretary (EF&CC) has been constituted in to meet the stipulations under Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017. Two meetings have been convened since CoP-13</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 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 COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>State Wetlands Authority has been constituted in each State/UT to meet the stipulations under Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017. These authorities included experts in the field of hydrology, wetland ecology, fisheries, landscape planning and socio-economics.</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 |
| a) Ramsar Site managers b) other MEA national focal points c) other ministries, departments and agencies {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi | a) A b) A c) A |
| <p>16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place):</p> <p>The Ramsar implementation guidelines in the form of handbooks and resolutions are shared within the regional consultation workshops.</p> | |
| 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 COP13? {4.1.8} | A A=Yes; B=No |

16.7 Additional information:

The Ministry supports World Wetlands Day (WWD) celebrations. In 2019, the World Wetlands Day was held at Bhitarkanika, Odisha. In 2020, the event was held at Sur Sarovar (Keetham) at Agra, Uttar Pradesh. In 2021 a virtual event was held.

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

A

A=Yes; B=No;
D=Planned

16.8 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this):

The Ministry implemented a 100 days programme for wetlands rejuvenation which included creation of wetland mitras for raising awareness of importance of wetlands with stakeholders.

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

17.1

a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020?
{4.2.1}KRA 4.2.i

A

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:

17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities?
{4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

B

A=Yes; B=No

17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):

17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1}
KRA 3.3.i

B

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

17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12):

Z

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| 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 | A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable |
| 17.4 Additional information: | |
| 17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3} | A A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable |
| 17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12): A UNEP/GEF-funded Full-Sized Project entitled Integrated Management of Wetlands Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services shall support in-country wetlands conservation and management, especially addressing capacity development and knowledge assessment needs. This project implementation was initiated in 2020 for a period of five years. | |
| 17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan? | A A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable |
| 17.6 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities): National implementation of Strategic Plan elements is covered under the funding stream of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA), Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH) and National Programme for Conservation of Mangroves and Coral Reefs. Additional resources are also available through the Green India Mission, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) and National Action Plan on Climate Change. | |
| Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1} | |
| 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 A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |
| 18.1 Additional information: The National Wetlands Committee has been constituted as per the provision of under Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017. Focal points of UNFCCC, CBD and CMS are the part of National Wetlands Committee. | |
| 18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv | A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |

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| 18.2 Additional information: | |
| 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). | A 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): Wetlands International South Asia and WWF-India provide regular technical supports in implementation of Ramsar Convention and implementation of CEPA programme. The UNEP is a GEF agency for implementation of IMWBES project, which would support implementation of Convention. | |
| 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} | C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |
| 18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved): A national network of Ramsar site managers exists which meets regularly to assess progress in implementation of Convention, share experiences and knowledge. It is envisaged to formalize the network under UNEP/GEF funded IMWBES project. | |
| 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 | C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |
| 18.5 Additional information: Information on extent of wetlands in the country is available in public domain in the form of National and State Wetlands Atlases. Similarly, an Atlas and factsheet on Ramsar Sites have been placed in public domain. A dedicated portal for information on wetlands in India has been developed by MoEFCC. | |
| 18.6 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i | A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable |
| 18.6 Additional information: A preliminary assessment of transboundary wetlands has been carried out by Wetlands International South Asia as a part of Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme of GEF. | |

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| 18.7 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 | C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; Y=Not Relevant |
| 18.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place): Management practices in Indian Sunderbans have been shared with Bangladesh counterparts at bilateral meetings. | |
| 18.8 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii | A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable |
| 18.8 Additional information: India is an active member of Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). The national plan formulation for Central Asian Flyway Action Plan has been finalised by MoEFCC. | |
| Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. [Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17] | |
| 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 A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |
| 19.1 Additional information: National workshop of wetland managers and site management plans have been used to elicit specific capacity development needs. A fuller national scale training needs is envisaged under GEF FSP on Integrated Management of Wetland Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IMWBES). Under NPCA scheme, regional workshops are organised to impart training for wetland managers and other stakeholder. | |
| 19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?. | A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned |
| 19.2 Additional information: If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials: Wetlands form a part of the formal curriculum of training programme of Indian Forest Service officials. Topics related to wetlands conservation and wise use are included in Masters level programmes of selected universities and Institutes. A fuller curriculum is included under the aegis of GEF FSP IMWBES project. | |

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| <p>19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) at other wetlands</p> | <p>a) 5</p> <p>b) 4</p> <p>E=# opportunities; F=Less than #; G= More than #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p> |
| <p>19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):</p> <p>The MoEFCC has supported nine regional workshops during 2018, 2019 and 2020 on integrated wetland management. Besides, state-level workshops have been held during 2018-2019 respectively in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Kerala, Manipur, Sikkim and Nagaland.</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>A</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>The CoP 13 report have been used a benchmark to assess progress achieved during the period leading upto CoP14. Periodic review meetings are conducted within the wetlands division of the Ministry to progress implementation of 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

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

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.
[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

Planning of National Targets

| | | |
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| Priority of the target: | A | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | Cc | A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | A | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | C | |
| Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals | A | |
| Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021 | | |
| Additional information: | | |

Target 2. Water users 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.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

Planning of National Targets

| | | |
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| Priority of the target: | A | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | C | A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | A | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | A | |
| Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they | A | |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p> | |
| Additional information: | |

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

Planning of National Targets

| | | |
|---|----------|---|
| Priority of the target: | A | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | C | A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | | |
| Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021 | | |
| Additional information: | | |

Target 4. Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.
[Reference to Aichi Target 9]

Planning of National Targets

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

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| National Targets (Text Answer): | | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | | |

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| <p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p> | |
| <p>Additional information:</p> | |

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6,11,13,14, 15]

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

[Reference to Aichi Target6,11, 12]

Planning of National Targets

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|---|---|---|
| Priority of the target: | A | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | A | A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | | |
| Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021 | | |
| Additional information: | | |

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

Planning of National Targets

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|---|----------|---|
| Priority of the target: | A | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | B | A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | | |
| Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021 | | |
| Additional information: | | |

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

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.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19].

Planning of National Targets

| | | |
|---|----------|---|
| Priority of the target: | A | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | A | A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | | |
| Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021

Additional information:

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

Planning of National Targets

| | | |
|---|----------|---|
| Priority of the target: | A | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | A | A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | | |
| Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021 | | |
| Additional information: | | |

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

Planning of National Targets

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

| | |
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| <p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p> | |
| <p>Additional information:</p> | |

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14].

Planning of National Targets

| | | |
|---|----------|---|
| Priority of the target: | A | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | A | |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | | |
| Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021 | | |
| Additional information: | | |

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

Planning of National Targets

| | | |
|---|----------|---|
| Priority of the target : | A | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | B | A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | | |
| Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021 | | |
| Additional information: | | |

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.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

Planning of National Targets

| | | |
|---|----------|---|
| Priority of the target: | A | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | B | A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | | |
| Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021

Additional information:

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

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: | B | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | C | A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | | |
| Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021 | | |
| Additional information: | | |

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

Planning of National Targets

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

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p> | |
| <p>Additional information:</p> | |

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

Planning of National Targets

| | | |
|---|----------|---|
| Priority of the target: | A | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | B | A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | | |
| Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021 | | |
| Additional information: | | |

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

Planning of National Targets

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

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p> | |
| <p>Additional information:</p> | |

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

Planning of National Targets

| | | |
|---|----------|---|
| Priority of the target: | A | A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer |
| Resourcing: | B | A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer |
| National Targets (Text Answer): | | |
| Planned Activities (Text Answer): | | |
| Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021 | | |
| Additional information: | | |

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

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can opt to provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP14 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 COP14 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:

INDIA

List of indicator questions:

- 5.6** Has the Ramsar Site been assessed regarding the effectiveness of its management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ?
- 5.7** Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?
- 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 including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)?
- 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 | 5.6 ③ | 5.7 ① | 11.1 ③ | 11.3 ④ | 11.4 ④ | 16.3 a ① | 16.6 a ① | Any additional comments/information about the site |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 2443 | Tso Kar Wetland Complex | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 2440 | Sur Sarovar | B | A | B | C | A | A | A | |
| 2441 | Lonar Lake | B | A | B | C | A | A | A | |
| 2436 | Kabartal Wetland | B | A | A | A | A | A | A | |
| 2437 | Asan Conservation Reserve | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 2410 | NandurMadhames hwar | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 2413 | Saman Bird Sanctuary | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 2412 | Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 2409 | Sandi Bird Sanctuary | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 2416 | Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 2411 | Sarsai Nawar Jheel | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 2408 | Beas Conservation Reserve | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 2407 | Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 2414 | Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve | B | A | B | B | A | A | A | |
| 2415 | Samaspur Bird Sanctuary | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1204 | Ashtamudi Wetland | A | A | B | A | A | A | A | |

| Ramsar Site number | Ramsar Site name | 5.6 ③ | 5.7 ① | 11.1 ③ | 11.3 ④ | 11.4 ④ | 16.3 a ① | 16.6 a ① | Any additional comments/information about the site |
|--------------------|--|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 2370 | Sundarban Wetland | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1570 | Hokera Wetland | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1571 | Renuka Wetland | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1572 | Rudrasagar Lake | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1573 | Surinsar-Mansar Lakes | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1569 | Chandertal Wetland | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1206 | Bhoj Wetland | B | A | A | A | A | A | A | |
| 1207 | Deepor Beel | A | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1208 | East Calcutta Wetlands | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | |
| 1213 | Tsomoriri | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1205 | Bhitarkanika Mangroves | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1209 | Kolleru Lake | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1210 | Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary | A | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1211 | Pong Dam Lake | A | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1212 | Sasthamkotta Lake | A | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1214 | Vembanad-Kol Wetland | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1160 | Kanjli | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1161 | Ropar | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 230 | Keoladeo National Park | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | |
| 229 | Chilika Lake | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | |
| 464 | Sambhar Lake | B | A | B | C | A | A | A | |
| 462 | Harike Lake | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | |
| 463 | Loktak Lake | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | |
| 461 | Wular Lake | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 2078 | Nalsarovar | B | A | B | A | A | A | A | |
| 1574 | Upper Ganga River | A | A | B | C | A | A | A | |

- 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