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**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](mailto: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](mailto: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 (4<sup>th</sup> 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.

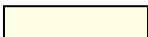
The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the *national priority* for that area of activity as well as the *level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation*. In addition, there are specific boxes 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

<b>Priority of the target:</b>	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
<b>Resourcing:</b>	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
<b>National Targets (Text Answer):</b>	<i>[Example text]</i> To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by 2021
<b>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</b>	<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
<b>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi</b>	<i>[Example text]</i> A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands

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**Targets and Sustainable Development Goals**

**Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021**

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](mailto:nationalreports@ramsar.org)) by January 21<sup>st</sup> 2021. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at ([nationalreports@ramsar.org](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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: **MALAYSIA**

### Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority:	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Dato' Haji Rosli bin Isa – Secretary General
Mailing address:	Secretary General's Office, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Wisma Sumber Asli, No. 25 Persiaran Perdana, Presint 4, 62574 Putrajaya, Malaysia.
Telephone/Fax:	+603-8886 1651 / 1654
Email:	rosli.isa@ketsa.gov.my

### Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title:	Mrs. Norsham binti Abdul Latip – Senior Under Secretary
Mailing address:	Senior Under Secretary's Office Biodiversity Management and Forestry, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Wisma Sumber Asli, No. 25 Persiaran Perdana, Presint 4, 62574 Putrajaya, Malaysia.
Telephone/Fax:	+603-8886 1442
Email:	<a href="mailto:norsham@ketsa.gov.my">norsham@ketsa.gov.my</a>

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

Name and title:	Mr. Tariq Mubarak bin Husin
Name of organisation:	Forest Research Institute Malaysia
Mailing address:	Head of the Wetland Branch, Natural Forest Program, Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), Kepong, 52109 Selangor, Malaysia
Telephone/Fax:	+603-6279 7210
Email:	<a href="mailto:tariq@frim.gov.my">tariq@frim.gov.my</a>

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

Name and title:	Dr. Khairul Naim bin Adham – Under Secretary
Name of organisation:	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Mailing address:	Division of Biodiversity Management, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources,

	Wisma Sumber Asli, No. 25 Persiaran Perdana, Presint 4, 62574 Putrajaya, Malaysia.
Telephone/Fax:	+603-8886 1129
Email:	<a href="mailto:khairulnaim@ketsa.gov.my">khairulnaim@ketsa.gov.my</a>
<b>Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)</b>	
Name and title:	Sonny Wong – Wetlands Programme Manager
Name of organisation:	Malaysian Nature Society
Mailing address:	Conservation Division, Malaysian Nature Society, JKR 641, Jalan Kelantan, Bukit Persekutuan, 50480 Kuala Lumpur
Telephone/Fax:	+603- 2287 9422 / +603 2287 8773
Email:	<a href="mailto:conservation2@mns.gov.my">conservation2@mns.gov.my</a>



## 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) Promoting the conservation of wetlands and raising awareness, including Ramsar Sites through Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (CEPA).
- 2) Safeguarding the wetland beyond protected area which forms the core zone and from illegal expansion illegal expansion of agricultural activity surrounding the Ramsar Site (example: at Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetland).
- 3) Enhancing the livelihood of the surrounding local community.
- 4) Providing important rest stop habitats for migratory birds (example : at Tanjung Piai).
- 5) Engaging with the corporate sector around the Ramsar site to contribute to the wetland sustainability.

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

- 1) Limited human resources to manage sites effectively.
- 2) Financial sustainability for the management of designated sites.
- 3) Balancing the socioeconomic needs of communities with conservation of Ramsar site.
- 4) Collaboration with all stakeholders.
- 5) Lack of sustainable management practices at the local level.

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

- 1) Inter-Agency and local university collaboration.
- 2) Maintenance of Ramsar Sites and updating RSIS for each sites in the country – avoid sites to be listed under Montreux Record.
- 3) Revising Ramsar Sites management plan.
- 4) Promoting research to local and international institution at Ramsar sites.
- 5) Lack of sustainable management practices in natural resources at the local level.

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

- 1) Financial support;
- 2) Sharing of expertise; and
- 3) Sharing of related materials (for CEPA, climate change, etc).

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)

- 1) Technical support to assist site manager in planning and implementation aspect according to the Convention; and
- 2) more CEPA activities among network with IOP's and expertise sharing.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

The National Focal Points of biodiversity and forestry related MEAs including CBD, CITES and Ramsar are located within the same ministry – Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. This has facilitated an exchange of information and coordination of programmes to implement provisions of these conventions. To further improve linkages between Ramsar and WHC, UNCCD, UNFCCC etc., the Ramsar Secretariat could provide a guidance document on how Ramsar relates to the other conventions to allow a greater understanding in other ministries/agencies.

- 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?

Mainstreaming is one of the key priorities for biodiversity management in Malaysia. Listing sites under the Ramsar Convention has encouraged state and non-state actors to conserve wetlands of high importance, leading to preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. However, there is a lack of understanding in the valuation of ecosystem services of wetlands. This may be improved by conducting studies on monetary value of Ramsar sites (beyond land value). Such valuations are important to exhibit that wetlands contribute to the economy and warrant protection.

- 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

## **Mangrove Conservation in the Fishing Community of Kampung Sungai Aceh, Nibong Tebal, Pulau Pinang**

Throughout the state of Penang, the trend of increasing coastal development has affected the livelihoods of many local fishing communities. The focal point of this study is Kampung Sungai Aceh, a village situated on the mainland of Penang approximately 2km away from Parit Buntar, a small town bordered by Kedah, Perak, and Penang states. Within the fishing community in this village, a small non-governmental organization (NGO) - Penang Inshore Fishermen Welfare Association (PIFWA) has been conducting mangrove conservation since the late 1990s. In 2013, PIFWANITA was established as a subsidiary organization.

The conservation site is located in Kampung Sungai Aceh within Nibong Tebal, which is situated on the mainland section of Penang. It is approximately 2km away from Parit Buntar. Surrounding this village are many other villages such as Kampung Sungai Setar, Kampung Sungai Udang, and Kampung Tanjung Berembang. The distance to the sea from Kampung Sungai Aceh is approximately 1 km away. The main river in the area is Sungai Kerian, situated to the north of the village, which flows directly into the Malacca Strait.

This community is made up of predominantly Malay-Muslims. In the past, socio-economic activities within the village are focused on fishing activities. The people in this region have access to basic utilities such as electricity, water supply, and infrastructures such as road systems, a town centre, and schools amongst others.

Among the threats faced by the fishing community include the degradation of mangrove ecosystems, the encroachment of trawling boats in the inshore areas, and pollution of river waterways caused by shrimp farming and industrial activities. Rapid development, tourism, industrialization, and coastal reclamation have contributed to the deterioration of coastal mangroves and estuaries in Penang.

The Penang Inshore Fishermen Welfare Association (PIFWA) was founded in 1997 by the fishing community of Kampung Sungai Aceh with the support of the Consumers' Association of Penang (CAP). The main functions of PIFWA include mangrove replanting, patrolling to prevent encroachers from illegally logging mangroves, educating the local fishing community about the importance of mangrove ecosystems, as well as organizing knowledge and peer-sharing events with other similar organizations. PIFWA is regularly invited to speak at workshops and peer-collaboration events on their mangrove conservation initiatives and products. Since its inception, PIFWA has realized the importance of mangrove conservation and its role in biodiversity sustainability and coastal protection.

Penang Inshore Fishermen Welfare Association for Women (PIFWANITA) PIFWANITA was established in 2013 as a platform for local women to empower themselves through mangrove conservation and the creation of mangrove-derived products as supplementary income. This women's group mostly comprises of the wives of PIFWA members to help facilitate activities at the PIFWA Small Mangrove Education Centre, and spread general awareness about mangrove conservation. Typical roles of the women in this fishing community are as homemakers and caregivers to their children, with several holding odd jobs to support family incomes. PIFWANITA Initiatives towards Conservation Women play a critical role in spreading awareness and PIFWA has given support by stating that women are generally stronger at communication and soft skills compared to the men in the community. Through PIFWANITA, knowledge on mangrove conservation and product creation has been rapidly spread to their families by educating their children, conversations with friends, and in social situations. Currently, the main products produced under PIFWANITA are the Berembang jam, Lapis Berembang juice, and Jeruju tea. PIFWANITA has collaborated with the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) to introduce the Lapis juice, derived from the Berembang species. This product has been studied and endorsed by FRIM for its nutritional benefits, with its future production at the planning stage.

PIFWA and PIFWANITA also manage a mangrove sapling nursery several kilometres away from the education centre. The species in this nursery include local species such as Bakau kurap, Bakau

minyak, Tumu putih, Tumu merah, Api-api putih, Api-api jambu, Api-api ludat, Berus, Tegar, and Lenggadai; which are used in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) mangrove replanting activities. Collaborative events are conducted alongside PIFWA to connect with other communities and NGOs such as Sahabat Hutan Bakau Kuala Gula (Perak) and Sahabat Setiu (Terengganu). Through such peer-sharing collaborations, PIFWANITA has imparted traditional knowledge on mangrove product creation as well as gained new knowledge from outside the community. Other positive impacts apart from increased public awareness are the women's development of important skills in public speaking and networking through sharing traditional knowledge on the mangrove ecosystem as a natural resource. The women have also developed a more entrepreneurial mindset by creating new mangrove species products and marketing their uses and benefits to the public.

This community has stood out due to its strong intrinsic values and sense of responsibility in conservation. Having farsighted leaders under PIFWA and PIFWANITA combined with a passionate community has contributed to the successful conservation of mangrove habitats.

PIFWANITA has enabled women to become more empowered and amplified mangrove conservation in the village. PIFWANITA understands the importance of mangrove conservation to sustainable fish stocks and coastal protection. This is especially since their families are reliant on fish as a source of income. PIFWA and PIFWANITA have fervently demonstrated the importance of mangrove conservation not only for fish stock sustenance and coastal protection, but also in appreciating the vast traditional knowledge held by communities living within mangrove ecosystems.

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

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

Ramsar sites managers, Ministry of Environment and Water Malaysia, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries, Department of Fisheries, Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia, Johor National Parks, Sarawak Forestry Corporation, Sabah Wetlands Conservation Society, Sabah Forestry Department and Johor Forestry Department.

### 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:	X
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans:	A
*Bahagian Sumber Air, Saliran dan Hidrologi, KASA	

d) Coastal and marine resource management plans: *Bahagian Sumber Air, Saliran dan Hidrologi, KASA	C
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan: *Bahagian Sumber Air, Saliran dan Hidrologi, KASA	A
f) National forest programmes:	A
g) National policies or measures on agriculture: * MAFI	A
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD:	A
i) National policies on energy and mining:	A
j) National policies on tourism:	X
k) National policies on urban development:	A
l) National policies on infrastructure:	A
m) National policies on industry:	X
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i: *DoF	A
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management: *Dasar Alam Sekitar Negara	C
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality: *Bahagian Perkhidmatan Air dan Pembentungan, KASA	D
1.1 Additional information:	

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

*[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.	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
2.1 Additional information:	
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)	D
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
2.2 Additional information:	

<p>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.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>D</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; O= No Change; X= Unknown</p>
<p>2.3 Additional information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Government introduces and implements the Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) for selected major river basins which focus on four (4) main objectives which are, ensure sufficient water, ensure clean water, reduce flood risk and enhance environmental conservation to achieve enough water, guarantee clean water, minimize flood risk and improving and conserving the environment;</li> <li>- A total of 34 IRBM plans were completed during Eleventh Malaysia Plan which mainly focus in Peninsular Malaysia. Meanwhile, 47 IRBM plans will be carried out under the Twelfth Malaysia Plan including Sabah and Sarawak. These 47 IRDM plans comprise of 25 river basins for IRBM, 12 river basins for IRBM (Review) and 10 river basins for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study;</li> <li>- Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) has continuously been promoting the adoption of IRBM plans to relevant stakeholders, and in the latest development, the National Water Council in April 2021 has sanctioned that the IRBM plan be mandatory reference in land development planning at state and district levels;</li> <li>- implementing projects which emphasize the concept of “Make Room for Water” where river conservation and rehabilitation projects have been planned and implemented to reduce flood risk and improve the biodiversity of the river;</li> <li>- The concept emphasized by Drainage and Irrigation Department (DID) includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building with Nature</li> <li>▪ Make Room for Water;</li> <li>▪ Bring back the Beaches; and</li> <li>▪ Creating for resilience.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

<p>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 r3.4.ix. )</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>C</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>2.4 Additional information:</p> <p>Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) has started to adopt nature-based solutions in the development projects rather than using hard structures, as such constructing wetlands in the context of controlling the water quantity and quality. In the development of Constructed Wetland under JPS, construction of man-made wetlands at Sungai Satu, Batu Feringghi, Pulau Pinang was completed in December 2016. As on April 2022, another new man-made wetlands project under planning and design stage was Pantai Cenang, Pulau Langkawi.</p> <p>*For Peninsular Malaysia and Labuan only.</p>	

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system ? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	87%
<p>2.5 Additional information: As of January 2022, 87.6% of households are linked to sewerage system (STP, CST &amp; IST). In order to achieve the target, Ministry of Environment and Water has set 2 main strategies which are connecting premises to public sewerage system and construction of a sewerage treatment plant that built by developer under the catchmen use. (This data are only for Peninsular Malaysia and FT Labuan) *For Peninsular Malaysia and Labuan only.</p>	
2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	69.1% E=# percent; F= Less than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
<p>2.6 Additional information: As of January 2022, connected sewerage system across Peninsular Malaysia and FT Labuan is 69.1%. *For Peninsular Malaysia and Labuan only.</p>	
2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	30.9% E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
<p>2.7 Additional information: As of January 2022, 30.9% users are still using traditional sewerage system such as pit latrine/pour flush across Peninsular Malaysia and FT Labuan. Most of these traditional sewerage systems are located in rural areas. Connecting the traditional system to public sewerage systems located in the urban areas become / are uneconomical due to high cost attributed to the installation of pipeline connection. At the same time, the development of sewerage systems in rural areas are under jurisdiction of KPLB and Water Supply and Environment Sanitation Unit (BAKAS), KKM.</p> <p>However for individual or communal septic tank (disconnected sewerage), SPAN in pursuant to section 57 (1) of Act 655, may instruct owners of disconnected sewerage premises to any public sewerage system located within 30 meters. Alternatively, owners of existing disconnected sewerage premises are required to empty their septic tanks every two years under the Water Services Industry Regulations (Desludging Rules Services 2021) starting 30 March 2021. (This data are only for Peninsular Malaysia and FT Labuan).</p> <p>*For Peninsular Malaysia and Labuan only.</p>	
2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	D A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
2.8 Additional information:	

<p>2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>E = 7,308 plants</p> <p>E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.9 Additional information: *For Peninsular Malaysia and Labuan only.</p>	
<p>2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Good; B=Not Functioning; C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.10 Additional information: *For Peninsular Malaysia and Labuan only.</p>	
<p>2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Good; B=Not Functioning C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.11 Additional information:</p>	
<p>2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>1 Water Reclamation Plan (WRP) producing 3.37 million litres per day (MLD)</p>
<p>2.12 Additional information: *For Peninsular Malaysia and Labuan only.</p>	
<p>2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>T</p> <p>R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.13 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.</p>	



2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?	B
	A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown;
2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example	

**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]

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	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
3.1 Additional information:	

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

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

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

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

<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>4.1 Additional information:</p> <p>The National Committee on IAS was formed to undertake the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Prevention, Eradication, Containment, and Control of Invasive Alien Species 2021-2025. The four main strategies of the Action Plan are to strengthen the legal framework in relation to IAS prevention, detection and monitoring, eradication, containment and control; intensify capacity building for the implementation of the action plan; enhance research and development of IAS, and increase public awareness of IAS.</p> <p>The Committee meets twice a year and is coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries. In 2018, the “Invasive Alien Species in Malaysia 2018” book was completed. The book documents key IAS present in the agriculture and forestry sector, wildlife and animal transmitted diseases, fisheries, and marine sector in Malaysia. Some of the important IAS that have been established in Malaysia are Peacock Bass (<i>Cichla spp.</i>), Red Claw Crayfish (<i>Cherax quadricarinatus</i>), Red-eared Slider (<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>), Diamondback Moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>), Cocoa Pod Borer (<i>Conopormopha cramerella</i>), Beet Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>); Apple snail (<i>Pomacea spp.</i>), Water Hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>), Parthenium weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>), Kariba weed (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>), red palm weevil (<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>), and highly pathogenic Avian influenza. The IAS identified have caused significant damage to the agriculture sector affecting crop production, livestock, fisheries and ultimately biodiversity. – sixth CBD report page 100</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>4.2 Additional information:</p>	
<p>4.3 Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown</p>
<p>4.3. Additional information: (If ‘Yes’, please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management actions</p>	

4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?	X
	A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown
4.4 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management)	

4.5 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.5 Additional information:	

## 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 Targets 6,11, 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	D
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.1 Additional information:	

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

5.2 Additional information:	
5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i	G = More than 5 sites E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
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	G = More than 5 sites E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
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	Y E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.3 – 5.5 Additional information:	
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	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.6 Additional information:	
5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	Y E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;
5.7 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):	

**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]

7.1 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
7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established): Technical and National Steering Committee Meeting on Wetlands held frequently to address and discuss issues.	

7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i	O A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative Change
7.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):	

7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii	Z A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
7.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):	

### Goal 3. Wisely using all wetlands

[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: Malaysian Wetland Inventory 1986	

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?	D A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.2 Additional information:	

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

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

<p>8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally</p> <p>Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).</p> <p>* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention</p>	<p>N=Status Deteriorated; O=No Change; P=Status Improved</p>
<p>8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>X</p> <p>E= # Km<sup>2</sup> ;; G=More than # Km<sup>2</sup>; X= Unknown</p>

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
<b>Marine/ Coastal</b>	e.g Coral Reefs: xx Km <sup>2</sup>	e.g Estuarine waters xx Km <sup>2</sup>	e.g Coastal brackish/saline lagoons: xx Km <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Inland</b>	e.g Permanent freshwater marshes/swamps: xx Km <sup>2</sup>	e.g Non-forested peatlands (includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens): xx Km <sup>2</sup>	e.g Permanent freshwater lakes: xx Km <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Human-made</b>				
<b>Total</b>				xxKm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Date of the inventory:</b>				
<b>Reference or link:</b>				

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)	D A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
9.1 Additional information:	
9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}	D A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
9.2 Additional information:	
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	B A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
9.3 Additional information:	
9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
9.4 Additional information: Integrated River Basin Management Report – Department of Irrigation and Drainage.	
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:	
9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v	D A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.6 Additional information:	

9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: a) agriculture-wetland interactions b) climate change c) valuation of ecosystem services {1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
	a) A b) A c) A
9.7 Additional information:	

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?	D
	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?	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented): Kota Kinabalu Wetland recognised as one of Ramsar Sites in Malaysia.	

**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]

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 style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>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).</p> <p>PIFWA and PIFWANITA also manage a mangrove sapling nursery several kilometres away from the education centre. The species in this nursery include local species such as Bakau Kurap, Bakau Minyak, Tumu Putih, Tumu Merah, Api-api Putih, Api-api Jambu, Api-api Ludat, Berus, Tegar, and Lenggadai; which are used in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) mangrove replanting activities. Collaborative events are conducted alongside PIFWA to connect with other communities and NGOs such as Sahabat Hutan Bakau Kuala Gula (Perak) and Sahabat Setiu (Terengganu). Through such peer-sharing collaborations, PIFWANITA has imparted traditional knowledge on mangrove product creation as well as gained new knowledge from outside the community. Other positive impacts apart from increased public awareness are the women’s development of important skills in public speaking and networking through sharing traditional knowledge on the mangrove ecosystem as a natural resource. The women have also developed a more entrepreneurial mindset by creating new mangrove species products and marketing their uses and benefits to the public. – sixth report CBD page 187.</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</p> <p>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)</p> <p>a) Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Aslia (JAKOA) is one of the management bodies for Tasek Bera Ramsar Site;</p> <p>b) Community based groups are being develop with local community for ecotourism perspective at Tanjung Piai Ramsar Site;</p> <p>c) Tagal system in Sabah; and</p> <p>d) Tagang system in Sarawak.</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 style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>10.3 Additional information: The traditional knowledge is incorporated in the Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Ramsar Site Management Plan.</p>	

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

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

<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>C1</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>11.1 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many wetlands and their names): 1 – Tanjung Piai</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>C</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>11.2 Additional information: Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetland Ramsar Site – The local NGO's Forever Sabah have been working closely with the department and local communities in the past 7 years to revitalize their economy and reduce dependencies on small scale fisheries to alleviate poverty. They have been educating and promoting sustainable alternative livelihood such as community-based ecotourism, small scale fish farming, swiftlet bird nest farming and poultry.</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>C</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>11.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names): 4 Ramsar Sites - Kuching Wetland National Park, Tasek Bera, Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands and Tanjung Piai.</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>C</b></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>11.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names): 3 Ramsar Sites - Kuching Wetland National Park, Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands and Tanjung Piai</p>	

**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
<p>12.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Tanjung Piai - Installation of coastal block and eco-friendly raft pile to reduce coastal erosion in Tanjung Piai, Johor</p> <p>Kuching Wetland National Park - construction of concrete jetty and pontoon with plank walking linking the jetty had ease access to mangrove replanting areas. In addition, various signages for Kuching Wetland National Park are now in place for public notification and awareness</p> <p>Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands – coastal forest is susceptible to forest fire during long period of drought. Some of the coastal forest have been degraded due to forest fire in the past years; lack of vegetation in turn causing erosion in the coastal area. Forest restoration have been done to minimize further erosion in future.</p>	
12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	C A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>12.2 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored ):</p> <p>Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands – a total of 7.18 hectares of critical coastal forest have been restored in 2021.</p> <p>Tanjung Piai – restoration and rehabilitation of Tanjung Piai Ecosystem plan to be executed in 2022-2024.</p> <p>Kota Kinabalu Wetland – 19 hectares of degraded mangroves in Sulaman Lake Forest Reserve, Tuaran and Lemaas Forest Reserves are being restored.</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?	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
a) Knowledge of global resources	A
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	A
c) Policy and legislative instruments	A
d) Wise use of peatlands	A
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	A

f) International cooperation	A
g) Implementation and support	A
12.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation: Implemented through National Action Plan on Peatlands	

**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].

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:	

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	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases
13.2 Additional information: For example at Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands, development on certain scale are required to provide EIA report to the Sabah Environment Protection Department.	

#### 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.}*

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative): ASEAN Taskforce on Peatlands Active participation in Ramsar Regional Center-East Asia (RRCEA) – application for wetland fund	

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}	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s): Members of: ASEAN Taskforce on Peatlands (ATFP) and ASEAN Centre Biodiversity (ACB)	

**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].

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level (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)	a) A b) A c) A d) A
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):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are no specific CEPA for wetland however currently it is being executed under government agencies existing CEPA plan (i.e. Sabah Biodiversity Strategy 2012-2022).</li> <li>▪ Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands - Ramsar CEPA Kit-Volume 2 was prepared as part of the Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands Ramsar Site Management Plan. The Kinabatangan Forestry Office is responsible in the implementation of the CEPA programme.</li> <li>▪ Tanjung Piai – The Park is a living and educating the public through info gallery, conservation plot, mangrove walk guide base on package and mangrove school modul have been established and implemented.</li> </ul>	

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii	E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;
a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands	a) 3 b) 7

16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):  
 Putrajaya Wetlands  
 Klias Peat Swamp  
 Kuala Selangor Nature Park  
 Taman Rekreasi Paya Bakau Kampung Sijangkang  
 Pusat Eko-Pelajaran Hutan Paya Laut Matang  
 Mangrove Research Centre (MRC) Sime Darby Plantation  
 Kulamba Field Centre, Kinabatangan, Sabah-LKSW Ramsar Site, Sabah  
 Pulau Kukup Information Centre, Johor  
 Tanjung Piai Info Gallery, Johor  
 EcoCare Environment Centre, Kerteh, Terengganu

<p>16.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management</p> <p>b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management? {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A b) A</p>
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16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):

a) The stakeholders are involved in meeting at the national level.

b) Designation of new Ramsar sites must be endorsed by the State Government before being processed at the national level.

<p>16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>16.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>a) related ministry and federal agencies, state representatives and Ramsar Site managers;</p> <p>b) 2;</p> <p>c) discuss issues related to wetland management and conservation in Malaysia.</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
16.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has): a) related ministry and federal agencies, state representatives and Ramsar Site managers; d) 2; e) discuss issues related to wetland management and conservation im Malaysia.	
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) Ramsar Site managers; b) other MEA national focal points; c) other ministries, departments and agencies. {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned  a) A b) A c) A
16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place): Through series of meeting and discussion.	
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:	
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): i) Mangrove Day (Hari Hutan Paya Laut); ii) CEPA programme is continuously conducted in schools and villages in the past 3 years; and iii) community-based Mangrove Restoration and Awareness Program.	

**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
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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	Z
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12):	

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

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}	A
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12): Global Environment Facility (GEF) – Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Malaysia (SMPEM) project GiZ – Sustainable Use of Peatland and Haze Mitigation in ASEAN (SUPA) project	

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

**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:	

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	D A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
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).	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
18.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received):	
18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved): Tanjung Piai MoU with Sungai Buloh National Park of Singapore.	
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: Website Tasek Bera, Pahang Ramsar Site: <a href="https://www.wildlife.gov.my/index.php/11-info/157-tapak-ramsar-tasek-bera">https://www.wildlife.gov.my/index.php/11-info/157-tapak-ramsar-tasek-bera</a> Tanjung Piai, Johor Ramsar Site; Pulau Kukup, Johor Ramsar Site; Sungai Pulai, Johor Ramsar Site: <a href="https://forestry.johor.gov.my/perhutanan/pembangunan/ramsar">https://forestry.johor.gov.my/perhutanan/pembangunan/ramsar</a> and <a href="https://www.johornationalparks.gov.my/v3/ramsar-site/">https://www.johornationalparks.gov.my/v3/ramsar-site/</a> Kota Kinabalu Wetland Park, Sabah: <a href="http://www.sabahwetlands.org/kkw/">http://www.sabahwetlands.org/kkw/</a>	
18.6 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i	Z A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.6 Additional information:	

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): The Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands (LKSW) Site Management Plan has included the upstream (buffer area) and managed separately from the core area (LKSW Ramsar Site). The buffer area were coordinated by NRO and SaBC to give awareness to the tourism industry, agriculture industry, communities and etc. on LKSW Ramsar Site downstream.	

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: East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)	

**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	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.1 Additional information:	

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?	B 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:	

<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) X</p> <p>b) X</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>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>D</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>	

## 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

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 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 2.** Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

{Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8}, [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

#### Planning of National Targets

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

National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 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 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 Target 6,11, 12]

### Planning of National Targets

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

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

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

National Targets (Text Answer):

Planned Activities (Text Answer):

Outcomes achieved by 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= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer

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

National Targets (Text Answer):

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

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**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	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
<i>Ex:1603</i>	<i>Lake White</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>B - No</i>	<i>D - Planned</i>	

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</li> <li>③ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</li> <li>④ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; Z=No Management Plan</li> </ul> |
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