



NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

**National Reports to be submitted to the 10th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Republic of Korea, 28 October – 4 November 2008**

Please submit the completed National Report, in electronic (Microsoft Word) format, and preferably by e-mail, to the Ramsar Secretariat by **31 March 2008**.

National Reports should be sent to: Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat (dufour@ramsar.org)

Introduction & background

1. This Ramsar COP10 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (Republic of Korea, October/November 2008).
2. Following Standing Committee discussions at its 35th meeting in February 2007, and its Decisions SC35-22, -23 and -24, this COP10 National Report Format has been significantly revised and simplified in comparison with the National Report Formats provided to previous recent COPs.
3. In particular this National Report Format provides a much smaller number (66) of implementation "indicator" questions, compared with the much larger suite of questions on all aspects of national implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 included in previous NRFs.
4. The COP10 NRF indicators include, with the agreement of the Standing Committee (Decision SC35-24), certain indicators specifically requested to be included by the Convention's Scientific & Technical Review Panel (STRP) and CEPA Oversight Panel, in order to facilitate their information gathering and reporting on key aspects of scientific, technical and CEPA implementation under the Convention.
5. The 66 indicator questions are grouped under each of the implementation "Strategies" approved by the Parties at COP9 (Resolution IX.8) in the Convention's "A Framework for the implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 in the 2006 -2008 period" (www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_ix_08_e.htm). The indicators have been selected so as to provide information on key aspects of the implementation of the Convention under each of its Strategies.
6. In addition, for each Strategy the option is provided for a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, to supply **additional information** concerning its implementation under each indicator and, more generally, on implementation of other aspects of each Strategy.

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 through their posting on the Convention's Web site.
8. There are six main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
 - i) provide data and information on how the Convention is being implemented;
 - ii) capture lessons/experience, so as to allow Parties to develop future action;
 - iii) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention through Convention processes;
 - iv) provide a means for Parties to be accountable against their obligations under the Convention;
 - v) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementation, and plan for its future implementation and priorities; and
 - vi) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. In addition, the data and information provided by Parties in their COP10 National Reports now have another important purpose, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation will provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention" currently being further developed by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for Standing Committee and COP10 consideration.

10. To facilitate the analysis and onward use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, once received and verified by the Ramsar Secretariat all information is entered and held by the Secretariat in a database, which then facilitates extraction and analysis of the information for a number of purposes.
11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
- i) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each COP on the global and regional implementation, and progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at COP as a series of Information Papers including:
 - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level (see, e.g., COP9 DOC 5);
 - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance (see, e.g., COP9 DOC 6); and
 - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region (see, e.g., COP9 DOCs 10-13);
 - ii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at COP. Examples at CO9 included:
 - Resolution IX.15, *The status of sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance*, and
 - Information Papers on *Issues and scenarios concerning Ramsar sites or parts of sites which cease to meet or never met the Ramsar Criteria* (COP9 DOC 15) and *Implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2003-2005* (COP9 DOC 25);
 - iii) providing the source of 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 (3rd edition, 2007); and
 - iv) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national-level implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role for the CBD for wetlands.

The structure of the COP10 National Report Format

12. In line with Standing Committee Decisions SC35-21 and SC35-22, the COP10 National Report Format is in three sections.
13. **Section 1** provides the Institutional Information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.
14. **Section 2** is a "free-text" section in which to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.
15. **Section 3** provides the 66 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy, and with a "free-text" section under each Strategy in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of the Strategy and its indicators.

Guidance for filling in and submitting the COP10 National Report Format

IMPORTANT – READ THIS SECTION OF GUIDANCE BEFORE STARTING TO FILL IN THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT

16. All three Sections of the COP10 National Report Format should be filled in, in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
17. The deadline for submission of the completed National Report Format is **31 March 2008**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received from Parties after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP10.
18. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
19. 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 in the COP10 NRF is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, since it is the experience of the Secretariat that such explanatory information is very valuable in ensuring a full understanding of implementation progress and activity, notably in informing the preparation of global and regional implementation reports to COP.
20. In order to assist Contracting Parties in their provision of such additional information, for a number of indicator questions some particularly helpful types of such information are suggested. However, of course, Parties are free to add any other relevant information they wish in any of the "Additional implementation information" fields.
21. The Format is created as a "Form" in Microsoft Word. You are only able to move to, and between, each of the yellow or green boxes to give your replies and information. All other parts of the form are locked.
22. To go to a yellow or green field you wish to fill in, move the cursor over the relevant part of the form, and left-click the mouse. The cursor will automatically move to the next field available.
23. To move down the sequence of fields to fill in, you can also use the "Tab" key on the computer keyboard.
24. For a "free-text" field, you can type in whatever information you wish. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow "free-text" box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut-and-paste the revised text back into the green box. This is because within the "Form" format there is limited facility to make editorial changes within the "free-text" box once text has been entered.
25. For each of the "Indicator questions" in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question asked in the indicator, but are in general of the form: "Yes", "No", "Partly", "In progress", etc.
26. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarifications concerning your answer, you can provide this in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question.
27. To select an answer to an indicator question, use the Tab key, or move the cursor over the relevant yellow box, and left-click the mouse. The drop-down menu of answer options will appear. Left-click the mouse on the answer option you choose, and this will appear in the centre of the yellow box.

28. The NRF is not intended normally to be filled in by one person alone – for many indicators it would seem best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in the same and other agencies within the government who might have fuller knowledge of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the work at any point in the process and return to it subsequently to continue or to amend answers previously given.
29. After each session working on the NRF, remember to save the file! A recommended filename structure is: COP10NRF [Country] [date].
30. After the NRF has been completed, please send the completed National Report to the Ramsar Secretariat, preferably by email, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, email: dufour@ramsar.org. The Secretariat must receive your completed National Report in electronic (Microsoft Word) format.
31. When the completed National Report is submitted by the Party, **it must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Administrative Authority, confirming that this is that Contracting Party's official submission of its COP10 National Report.**
32. If you have any questions or problems concerning filling in the COP10 NRF, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA	
DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY	
Name of Administrative Authority:	State Forestry Administration
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Mr. Jia Zhibang, Minister
Mailing address:	Hepingli East Avenue 18, Beijing, 100714, State Forestry Administration, P. R. China
Telephone/Fax:	Phone : +86-10-84238719 ; Fax : +86-10-84238749
Email:	Email: Liuxin@forestry.gov.cn
DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT (DAILY CONTACT IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY) FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS	
Name and title:	Mr. Yan Chenggao, Deputy Director General
Mailing address:	Hepingli East Avenue 18, Beijing, 100714, The Convention on Wetlands Management Office, P.R. China
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Email:	Email: yanchenggao@forestry.gov.cn
DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO STRP (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL)	
Name and title of focal point:	Mr Bao Daming, Division Chief
Name of organisation:	The Convention on Wetlands Management Office, P.R. China
Mailing address:	Hepingli East Avenue 18, Beijing, 100714, P. R. China
Telephone/Fax:	Phone: +86-10-84238576 ; Fax: +86-10-84239209
Email:	Email: baodaming@forestry.gov.cn
DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS	
Name and title of focal point:	Ms. Xiao Hong, deputy division chief
Name of organisation:	The Convention on Wetlands Management Office, P.R. China
Mailing address:	Hepingli East Avenue 18, Beijing, 100714, P. R. China
Telephone/Fax:	Phone: +86-10-84238531 ; Fax: +86-10-84239209
Email:	xiaohong@forestry.gov.cn
DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS	
Name and title:	Mr. Ma Chaode, Director
Name of organisation:	WWF China Program Office
Mailing address:	Culture Palace at East Gate, Working People's Palace Beijing, 100006
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Email:	Email: chdma@wwfchina.org



SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP9 reporting):

A. What new steps have been taken to implement the Convention?

Since COP9, Chinese Government has been implementing Ramsar Convention Strategies for 2005-2008 and its implementation plans, under Ramsar Convention's wise use principles, as well as MDGs of the United Nations. We have made major progress in the following fields:

1) Institutional development: In 2005, Chinese Government approved to establish National Ramsar Convention Implementation Office, with more staff recruited, as the national authority for management of wetlands, and for the coordination of Ramsar Convention implementation in China. Under this new arrangement, we have been able to increase our implementation capacity significantly. Along the same line, wetland management agency have been set up in 10 provinces, including Jiangxi, Jilin, and Liaoning Province.

2) Establishment of National Ramsar Committee: In 2007, Chinese government approved to setup National Ramsar Committee, which is led by the State Forestry Administration, and consists of 16 ministries, including Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Water Resource, Ministry of Agriculture, Chinese State Environment Administration, State Oceanic Administration etc.

3) Formulate national wetland strategies and its implementation plans: On the basis of the first national wetland inventory, the second one is ready to be launched in this year. With the inventory data, we have formulated 'National Wetland Conservation Plan for 2002-2030' and 'its implementation plan for 2005-2010', 'the overall plan for conservation and development of national nature reserve of Sanjiangyuan' (source of three rivers: Mekong, Yangtze and Yellow river), which has been implemented since 2005. We have also formulated river basin management plans for China's major 7 rivers, including Yangtze, Yellow river. Meanwhile, wetland program have been incorporated into National Wildlife Conservation Program, National Nature Reserve Development Program, River Basin Integrated Water Resource Planning, Coastal Shelterbelt Forest Development Program, Aquatic Wildlife Conservation Program, Water Pollution Control Program, and Urban Development Program. SO far, we have developed wetland conservation planning system at national, regional, local and project level.

4) Promote legislation and wetland policy development at national and local level: integrate wetland and biodiversity conservation into relevant legislation to enhance wetland conservation and wise use. Since COP9, we launched wetland legislation, to fill up the gaps in the current legislation that concern wetlands. Meanwhile, a series of technical criterion and standard, and guidelines, including wetland restoration, inventory and monitoring, development of wetland parks and water pollution control, have been drafted. Since COP9, Chinese government have promulgated following legislations that deal with wetlands: 'Legislation on Prevent Marine Environment Pollution from Marine Project and Engineering', 'Measures on Protection of Tourism Resources', 'Legislation Water Extraction Permit and Water Resource Fee Collection', 'China's National Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plans', 'China's Aquatic Wildlife Conservation Action Plan', 'China's National Marine Economic Development Outlines', etc, etc. At the same time, we provide guidance and support to local government for their legislation on wetlands, so far, 7 provinces have promulgated their provincial wetland legislation.

5) Designation of additional 6 Ramsar sites, including the largest high altitude peatlands in the world, together with these sites, China's total number of Ramsar sites reached 36. Along with the establishment of Ramsar sites, nature reserves and wetland parks, government has invested in the ecological restoration, conservation, wetland monitoring, and law enforcement. So far, a national wetland conservation system has been established, including 550 wetland reserves, 60 wetland parks, special marine protected areas, as well as the establishment of protected area networks in middle and lower reaches of Yangtze river. In 2006 and 2007, Chinese government launched more than 200 wetland conservation and restoration projects. Some environment engineering project using artificial wetland to purify water pollution have been put into use. For the period of 2005-2010, Chinese government planned to invest significantly in water pollution control for its 10 river or lake basins, including Haihe River, Huaihe River, Liaohe River, Middle and Upper Stream of Yellow River, and Taihu Lake Basin, by using water conservancy project to develop work of filling water into wetlands designedly and organically. At the same time, strengthened conservation of wetland depends species, such as the wild rice conservation, breeding and releasing aquatic wildlife individuals to improve their population status.

6) International Cooperation: We have been actively participated activities of the Standing Committee and its working groups. Fruitful international cooperation have been carried out with USA, the Netherlands, UK and Australia government, as well as international environment organizations, including WWF, WI, UNDP/World Bank GEF, TNC, who provided technical and financial support to our wetland conservation and wise use.

7) Develop CEPA Programs, and gradually increase public awareness on wetlands. Using World Wetlands Day, Birds Love Week, to carry out different forms of CEPA Program with major media (China Central TV Station, China People's Daily). Documentary with the title of 'Wetlands Ours Ecological Shelterbelt' won China's best film prize in 2007, Wetland Ambassador that carried out by thousands of university students have been continued for 7 years, which increase significantly the social awareness on wetlands. In 2008, we organized Wetland Photograph Exhibition to celebrate WWD, with the theme, 'Healthy Wetlands, Healthy People'. Many wetland related journals have been published.

8) Capacity Building to the site managers. Using the facilities and program by Hong Kong Mipo Ramsar site, and Jiangxi Wetland Training Centre, we organized 10 training programs, including wetland management for the director of all 36 Ramsar sites.

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

1) Establishment of National Ramsar Committee: In 200, Chinese government approved to setup National Ramsar Committee, which is led by the State Forestry Administration, and consists of 16 ministries, including Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Water Resource, Ministry of Agriculture, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chinese State Environment Administration, etc, etc. The harmonizing and communicating mechanism has been set up in national level.

2) Institutional development: In 2005, Chinese Government approved to establish National Ramsar Convention Implementation Office, with more staff recruited, as the national authority for management of wetlands, and for the coordination of Ramsar Convention implementation in China.

3) Designation of Additional 6 Ramsar sites, and effectively managed all 36 Ramsar sites.

4) Promote legislation and wetland policy development at national and local level: integrate wetland and biodiversity conservation into relevant legislation to enhance wetland conservation and wise use. Since COP9, we launched wetland legislation, to fill up the gaps in the current legislation that concern wetlands. Meanwhile, a series of technical criterion and standard, and guidelines, including wetland restoration, inventory and monitoring, development of wetland parks and water pollution control, have been drafted. Since COP9, Chinese government have promulgated following legislations that deal with wetlands: 'Legislation on Prevent Marine Environment Pollution from Marine Project and Engineering', 'Measures on Protection of Tourism Resources', 'Legislation Water Extraction Permit and Water Resource Fee Collection', 'China's National Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plans', 'China's Aquatic Wildlife Conservation Action Plan', 'China's National Marine Economic Development Outlines", etc, etc. At the same time, we provide guidance and support to local government for their legislation on wetlands, so far, 7 provinces have promulgated their provincial wetland legislation.

5) Formulate national wetland strategies and its implementation plans, including 'National Wetland Conservation Plan for 2002-2030" and its implementation plan for 2005-2010', 'the overall plan for conservation and development of national nature reserve of Sanjiangyuan' (source of three rivers: Mekong, Yangtze and Yellow river), which has been implemented since 2005. We have also formulated river basin management plans for China's major 7 rivers, including Yangtze, Yellow river. Meanwhile, wetland program have been incorporated into National Wildlife Conservation Program, National Nature Reserve Development Program, River Basin Integrated Water Resource Planning, Coastal Shelterbelt Forest Development Program, Aquatic Wildlife Conservation Program, Water Pollution Control Program, and Urban Development Program. So far, we have developed wetland conservation planning system at national, regional, local and project level.

C. What have been the greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1) How to enhance public awareness of wetland conservation and wise use
- 2) How to improve our understanding on wetland ecosystem function and services, especially, wetland and water security, wetland biogeochemical processes and climate change, wetland restoration, and promote best practices on wetland conservation and wise use;
- 3) How to establish national wetland monitoring and evaluation systems, especially for all Ramsar sites;
- 4) How to improve implementation capacity, including overcome language barrier
- 5) There is no integrated and general statute of wetlands conservation

D. What proposals and priorities are there for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1) Effective implementation of the Convention, and promote international cooperation. Take the responsibility of a Contracting Party and a Standing Committee Representative for Asia, according to Convention's working plan, and use Ramsar Convention as an international platform to conduct more international cooperation;
- 2) Further conduct research program to explore ecological compensation mechanism for wetlands, and to develop and finalize wetland policy and legislation system;
- 3) Enhance implementation capacity. Fully make use of the National Ramsar Committee, to strengthen inter-sectoral dialogue and cooperation, to mobilize resources from different sector for wetland conservation and wise use;
- 4) Wetland of International importance. While designate more sites, we should invest more for the maintain ecological characters of Ramsar sites;
- 5) Mobilize and organize effectively to implementation "National Wetland Conservation Programs", using ecosystem approach to achieve the goals and objectives of the "National Wetland Conservation Program". Take effective measures to protected critical wetlands, by setting up nature reserves, wetland parks, and network of protected small wetland areas, to increase total protected wetland areas and restore wetland functions;
- 6) Development of wetland research and monitoring system, to help scienced based wetland management and monitoring;
- 7) Improve public awareness of wetlands through organizing major events during WWD and any other opportunities, and encourage the public and social organizations to join the work of wetlands conservation.

E. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

- 1) Technical assistance, especially in wetland assesment and evaluation, Ramsar site monitoring guidance, and provision of best practice cases, etc, etc;
- 2) Assist developing countries for their effective implementation of the Convention, through info-sharing, capacity building, as well as other technical assistance programs;
- 3) Provide financial support to the developing countries for their implementation of the convention;
- 4) Strengthen cooperation with other MEAs, including Convention on Biodiversity, UNFCCC, and provide information on international development in these convention to the CPs

F. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)?

Improve cooperation between Ramsar Convention Secretariat and IOPs, to assist CPs for more technical and financial support from IOPs.

- G. 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” (Ramsar, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, and World Heritage Convention), and UNCCD and UNFCCC?

In China, National Ramsar Committee consists of the national administrative authority of MEAs, we will fully take the advantage of the National Ramsar Committee, to establish the dialogue and infor-sharing mechanism. Meanwhile, to improve cooperation with relevant conventions thorough joint implementation of wetland conservation and wise use programs.

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

During the processes of formulating national wetland policy, national wetland action plans, wetland conservation and wise use program, wetland legislations, all relevant ministries, including water, agriculture, environment, energy and public health sectors have been invited for consultation. During drafting of relevant national policies, wetland authorities and other related agencies were also involved, such as the newly promulgated 'Marine Surface Utilization Law', 'Environment Impact Assessment Law', as well as the revised 'Water Law'. All these laws have included maintainance of wetland function and services. "National Water Resource Management Planning" that is under preparation has assessed water use for wetlands, and wetland management has been included as one component of the river basin water management. Wetland conservation and promote sustainable use of wetland resoruces have contributed to poverty reduction in local communities around wetlands. For agriculture sector planning, rice paddy and other wetland type are planed for conservation, including extension of best practices in using artificial wetlands. Overall, Chinese government has included wetland issues into agenda of national development strategies, potential factors that may have negative impact on wetlands have been assessed.

- I. Does the Contracting Party have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

- 1) legal status of the Ramsar Convention, especially its official seat at UN;
- 2) Provide more assistance to the CPs, especially on drafting national wetland policies.

SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS & FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

Guidance for filling in this section

1. For each “indicator question”, please select one answer from the “drop-down” list in the yellow box.
2. If you wish to add any additional information on either one or more of the specific indicators for each strategy, and/or for other aspects of the national implementation of this strategy, please provide this information in the green “free-text” boxes below the indicator questions for each Strategy.
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green “free-text” box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut-and-paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. So as to assist Contracting Parties in referring to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP9, for each indicator below (where appropriate) a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP9 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

STRATEGY 1.1: *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of the wise use principle.*

Indicator questions:

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1}	A - Yes
1.1.2 Is the wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.3; 1.1.6}	A - Yes
1.1.3 Does your country have information about the status and trends of the ecological character of wetlands (Ramsar sites and/or wetlands generally)? {1.2.2} [if “Yes”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below, from where or from whom this information can be accessed]	C - For some sites
1.1.4 If the answer is “Yes” in 1.1.3, does this information indicate that the need to address adverse change in the ecological character of wetlands is now greater, the same, or less than in the previous triennium, for: a) Ramsar sites b) wetlands generally	C - Less B - the same

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.1.1 – 1.1.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.1.3: [.. additional information ...]”

1.1.1 & 1.1.2 the first national wetland inventory completed in 2003, and the second one is going to be conducted in 2008. All data have been published, and database been developed with public access, all users can make use of the wetland inventory data. Inventory also indicated wetland characters in China have been well maintained.

1.1.3 english version data can be accessed through China Ramsar Administrative Authorities;

1.1.4 Some sites experienced negative impact by human development pressure, as well global climate change, however, we have taken proper measures to address these issues for those Ramsar site, and now the need to address adverse change in ecological characters is become less.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.1 national implementation:

STRATEGY 1.2: *Develop, review, amend when necessary, and implement national or supranational policies, legislation, institutions and practices, including impact assessment and valuation, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use principle of the Convention is being effectively applied, where possible specifying the appropriate policy instrument(s) in each Contracting Party which ensures wise use of wetlands.*

Indicator questions:

1.2.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {2.1.1} [If "Yes", please give the title and date of the policy in Additional implementation information]	A - Yes
1.2.2 Does the National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) incorporate any World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets and actions? {2.1.2}	A - Yes
1.2.3 Have wetland issues been incorporated into national strategies for sustainable development (including National Poverty Reduction Plans called for by the WSSD and water resources management and water efficiency plans)? {2.1.2}	A - Yes
1.2.4 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed?	C - Partly
1.2.5 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {2.2.2}	A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.2.1 – 1.2.5 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "1.2.3: [.. additional information ...]"

1.2.1: Since COP9, a series of wetland policy and legislation have been promulgated and implemented, such as 'Legislation on Prevention Marine Environment Pollution by Marine Development Programs', 'Coastal Wetland Conservation and Restoration Plan for 2006-2015', 'National Wetland Conservation Program Implementation Plan 2005-2010', 'Temporary Measures for Tourism Resource Management'. 'draft of China Wetland Conservation Plan' are under review.

1.2.3 : National or regional, river basin ecological conservation plans (Taihu lake basin, Bohai Bay, and Shiyanghe river basin) have included wetland ecosystem to be managed through improve water use efficiency, prevention of water pollution, etc, etc.

1.2.5 Newly promulgated 'Marine Surface Utilization Law', 'Environment Impact Assessment Law', as well as the revised 'Water Law'. All these laws have included maintenance of wetland function and services. Any development project that may have impact on wetland ecosystem, should be approved after conducted EIA. For an instance, construction of Tibetan Railway, wetland conservation had been fully implemented, railway has to avoid destruction of mountain wetlands. According to environmental appraisal report of the railway construction, water environment, wild fauna and flora has been well managed along the railway. The Environment Committee of the National People Congress has conducted inspection on 'Water Pollution Prevention Law' enforcement, the revised 'Water Law' has included maintain environmental flow (in Chinese, we say ecological water use), emphasize water resource exploration to be fully integrated with water use and environment protection. We have also launched consultation with national land use planning to ensure wetlands with important ecological and environment services to be classified as special protected areas; In the "national marine planning", coastal wetlands have been listed as priority for conservation, especially to listed wetlands of international importance to be strict protected area.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.2 national implementation:

STRATEGY 1.3: *Increase recognition of the significance of wetlands for reasons of water supply, coastal protection, flood defence, climate change mitigation, food security, poverty reduction, cultural heritage, and scientific research, with a focus on under-represented ecosystem types, through developing and disseminating methodology to achieve wise use of wetlands.*

Indicator questions:

1.3.1 Has an assessment been conducted of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar sites? {3.3.1} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in the Additional implementation information below, the year of assessment and from where or from whom this information can be obtained]	C - Partly
1.3.2 Have wise use wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and/or food and water security plans been implemented? {3.3.4}	A - Yes
1.3.3 Has national action been taken to implement the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands (Resolution VIII.17)? {3.2.1}	A - Yes
1.3.4 Has national action been taken to apply the guiding principles on cultural values of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21)? {3.3.3}	A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.3.1 – 1.3.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.3.3: [.. additional information ...]”

1.3.1, We have conducted ecosystem function and services assessment for Dongting Lake, Poyang Lake, Zhalong Ramsar sites;

1.3.2, We have set Ramsar wise use principle as the only criterion for approval any wetland use program. These programs have considered poverty reduction, food and water security factors. For an instance, the National Demonstration Area for integrated agriculture, livestock and fishery, wetland protected areas for agriculture, livestock and fisheries; research and demonstration on artificial wetlands in southern China as high effective and ecological model areas; wise use of coastal wetlands by developing ecological based aquaculture; sustainable use of mangroves; wetland park management demonstration programs that aim at provision of better living environment, clean water, diverse food and more employment opportunity.

1.3.3, We have conducted survey on peat lands, and to set up protected areas in major peat land area, including designation of Ruergai Marshes as Ramsar site. Several major projects have been targeted to peat land conservation. EU-China Biodiversity Conservation Program has supported peat land ecosystem conservation program at Altai Mountains, support to the mountain peat land conservation meeting, and support to the training workshop on peat land inventory that organized by Wetlands International. EU-China Biodiversity Program has also been encouraging NGOs and other institutions to work on peat land conservation as their priority areas.

1.3.4, We have pay attention to the importance of culture aspect of wetlands. In recent years, culture value of wetlands have been included into wetland CEPA programs. We have also set wetlands with major culture values as wetland parks, whereas in other types of protected areas, such as in the major scenic areas and habitat for rare and endangered wildlife, we have been using culture value in formulating wetland policy and site management planning.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.3 national implementation:

STRATEGY 1.4: *Integrate policies on the conservation and wise use of wetlands in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in decision-making processes at national, regional, provincial and local levels, particularly concerning territorial management, groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and marine zone planning, and responses to climate change, all in the context of implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).*

Indicator questions:

1.4.1 Has the Convention's water-related guidance (see Resolution IX.1. Annex C) been used/applied in decision-making related to water resource planning and management? {3.4.2 – r3.4.xiv}	A - Yes
1.4.2 Have CEPA expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management?	A - Yes
1.4.3 Has the Convention's guidance on wetlands and coastal zone management (Annex to Resolution VIII.4) been used/applied in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) planning and decision-making? {3.4.5}	A - Yes
1.4.4 Have the implications for wetland conservation and wise use of national implementation of the Kyoto Protocol been assessed? {3.4.9}	D - Planned

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.4.1 – 1.4.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "1.4.3: [.. additional information ...]"

1.4.1-1.4.3, in revised "Water Law", ecological water use (environmental flow) has been included for the first time in history, which stresses integrated water use, with the balance of water

exploration and use with environment protection. In the processes of "Integrated National Water Resource Planning", we have assessed water use for wetlands, and included wetland conservation into water resource management at river basins. The seven major river basin authorities in China have all developed river basin management plan, and have set allowable water extraction volume in each river.

Meanwhile, we have established first protected area network in middle and lower reaches of Yangtze river, a series of pilot experiment on regional water resource management and wetland conservation, and emergency response to water pollution at river basin scale;

Marine surface and coastal zone management have included coastal wetland conservation into marine surface use and management system, marine function planning, and marine pollution prevention;

In river basin management practice, we have employed CEPA theory and its tool, to establish trans-sector consultation at national and local level. 'Yangtze Forum' with aimed at river basin dialogue had been launched in 2005, and '2008 Qinghai Hot Air Ballon Festival-Campaign for World Water Day at the Source of Three Rivers (Mekong, Yangtze and Yellow River)' have enhanced effectively public awareness of wetlands.

1.4.4 A series research and assesment on wetlands and its relation with global climate change, especially the research program that launched by Chinese Academy of Sciences, but we have not yet systematically assess the implications for wetland conservation and wise use of national implementation of Kyoto Protocal.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.4 national implementation:

STRATEGY 1.5: *Identify priority wetlands where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites.*

Indicator questions:

<p>1.5.1 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {4.1.2} [If "Yes", please identify any major programmes or projects in Additional implementation information]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.5.2 Has the Convention's guidance on wetland restoration (Annex to Resolution VIII.16; Wise Use Handbook 15, 3rd edition) been used/applied in designing and implementing wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects? {4.1.2}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.5.1 – 1.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "1.5.2: [.. additional information ...]"

1.5.1, According to the approved "National Wetland Conservation Program Implementation Plan", by 2010, 50% nature wetlands, 70% of important wetlands will be effectively protected, to form a comprehensive wetland conservation system. The wetland program have also target to restore wetlands in some key areas to reverse the degradation and destruction of wetlands in these key areas, at the same time, the program have invested significantly for the improve of the capacity in wetlands monitoring, management, research, communication and public awareness, as well as the demonstration of wise use of wetlands. The program have been launched in 2006. more than 200 projects have been launched in the past two years, which have improved the ecological characters

of the degraded wetlands through wetland restoration.

1.5.2, We have translated Ramsar Handbook into Chinese. According to Convention's guidance on wetland restoration, a number of project have been approved.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.5 national implementation:

STRATEGY 1.6: *Develop guidance and promote protocols and actions to prevent, control or eradicate invasive alien species in wetland systems.*

Indicator questions:

1.6.1 Have national policies, strategies and management responses to threats from invasive species, particularly in wetlands, been developed and implemented? {r5.1.ii}	A - Yes
1.6.2 Have such policies, strategies and management responses been carried out in cooperation with the focal points of other conventions and international organisations/processes? {r5.1.ii}	A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.6.1 – 1.6.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "1.6.2: [.. additional information ...]"

1.6.1 Relevant Government agencies have developed policy and legislations in response to invasive species, and all have clearly included risks wetland may have from invasive species. A number of legislations are listed below: " Plan for the Provention of Invasive Species in agriculture", 'Emergency Response Plan to Invasive Species and Critical Agriculture Pests', 'Emergency Measure in Response to Forest Pest Outbreak', and "Approval Precedures for Introduce Alien Terristrial Animals'. Conducted monitoring of invasive plant at coastal wetlands; 1.6.2, Cooperation SEPA, the focal point of CBD in particular.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.6 national implementation:

GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

STRATEGY 2.1 *Apply the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Handbook 7, 2nd edition; Handbook 14, 3rd edition).*

Indicator questions:

2.1.1 Have a strategy and priorities been established for any further designation of Ramsar sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {10.1.1}

[If further Ramsar site designations are planned, please indicate in Additional implementation information, the number of sites and anticipated year of designation]

A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicator 2.1.1

According to "National Wetland Conservation Plan", by 2030, total number of Ramsar site in China will reach 80.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.1 national implementation:

STRATEGY 2.2 *Maintain the Ramsar Sites Information Service and constantly update it with the best available information, and use the Ramsar Sites Database as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance.*

Indicator questions:

2.2.1 Have all required updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands been submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat? {10.2.3}

A - Yes

2.2.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its database used in national implementation of the Convention concerning Ramsar site issues?

A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 2.2.1 – 2.2.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "2.2.1: [.. additional information ...]"

21 updates have been submitted to Ramsar Convention Secretariat.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.2 national implementation:

STRATEGY 2.3 *Maintain the ecological character of all Ramsar sites.*

Indicator questions:

2.3.1 Have the measures required to maintain the ecological character of all Ramsar sites been defined and applied? {11.1.1}	A - Yes
2.3.2 Have management plans/strategies been developed and implemented at all Ramsar sites? {11.1.2} [If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate, in Additional implementation information below, for how many sites have plans/strategies been developed but not implemented; for how many are plans/strategies in preparation; and for how many are plans/strategies being reviewed or revised]	C - Some sites
2.3.3 Have cross-sectoral site management committees been established at Ramsar sites? {11.1.5} [If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please name the sites in Additional implementation information]	C - Some sites
2.3.4 Has any assessment of Ramsar site management effectiveness been carried out? [if “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the year of assessment and from whom, or from where, the information is available]	C - Some sites

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 2.3.1 – 2.3.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.3.3: [.. additional information ...]”

2.3.1 : Through formulation of national wetland policy, legislations, and trans-sector coordination, we have made progress in controlling water pollution, provision of water to Ramsar sites, launch of wetland conservation and restoration programs, setup of protected areas and wetland parks, international cooperation, and conduct innovative CEPA programs, management capacity have been improved, and wetland ecological characters have been better maintained.

2.3.2 Ramsar site management plan have been developed for 50% of the sites in China (18 sites), and the rest sites are under preparation;

2.3.3 All Ramsar sites have setup management agencies, including several sites have established inter-sectoral management committee, such as Xingkai Lake, and Honghu Lake;

2.3.4 We have assessed management effectiveness for several sites, such as East Dongting Lake, Yancheng Coastal wetlands, with the support of UNDP GEF China Wetland Conservation Project. Relevant information can be accessed from UNDP GEF China Wetland Conservation and Sustainable Use Project.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.3 national implementation:

STRATEGY 2.4 *Monitor the condition of Ramsar sites, notify the Ramsar Secretariat without delay of changes affecting Ramsar sites as required by Article 3.2, and apply the Montreux Record and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.*

Indicator questions:

2.4.1 Are arrangements in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {r11.2.iv} [If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please summarise the mechanism(s) established in Additional implementation information]	A - Yes
2.4.2 Have all cases of change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2,? {11.2.4} [If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below for which Ramsar sites Article 3.2 reports have been made by the Administrative Authority to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made]	B - No
2.4.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar sites have been listed on the Montreux Record? {r11.2.viii} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please provide in Additional implementation information information about the actions taken]	D - Not applicable

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 2.4.1 – 2.4.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”

2.4.11 All Ramsar site are requested to monitor their ecological character, and to report the Administrative Authority without delay when observed any changes, or likely changes in the wetlands ecosystem;

2.4.2 So far, no cases been reported.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.4 national implementation:

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STRATEGY 2.5 *Promote inventory and integrated management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.*

Indicator questions:

2.5.1 Have all transboundary/shared wetland systems been identified? {12.1.1}	A - Yes
2.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (including regional site and waterbird flyway networks)? {12.1.2; 12.2.2} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below for which wetland systems such management is in place]	A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 2.5.1 – 2.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.5.1: [.. additional information ...]”

2.5.1 : all transboundary sites have been identified through the first national wetland inventory, foran instance, the Dalai Lake shared Mongolia, the Xingkai Lake that shared with Russia, and Sanjiang Nature Reserve that shared with Russia, etc, etc.

2.5.2 Xingkai Lake and Sanjiang Nature Reserve has signed co-management agreement with

Russia Authority; Dalai Lake has signed joint management agreement with Mongolia Authority; Chongming East Coastal Wetlands, Poyan Lake, The Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site and others have been listed in the bilateral cooperation sites within 'Sino-Japan Migratory Water Birds Conservation Agreement' and 'Sino-Australia Migratory Water Birds Conservation Agreement', which strengthened joint management of the sites that belong to the flyway of the migratory water birds.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.5 national implementation:

STRATEGY 2.6 *Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.*

Indicator questions:

2.6.1 Has the Contracting Party been involved in the development of a regional initiative under the framework of the Convention? {12.3.2}

[If "Yes" or "Planned", please indicate in Additional implementation information below the name(s) and collaborating countries of each regional initiative]

A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicator 2.6.1

Participated in the East Asia Wetland Research and Training Network; and Actively participated in the Himalayan Initiative that involved India, Nepal and other countries.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.6 national implementation:

GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

STRATEGY 3.1 *Collaboration with other institutions: Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other agencies.*

Indicator questions:

3.1.1 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)? {13.1.1}	A - Yes
3.1.2 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {13.1.iii}	A - Yes
3.1.3 [For African Contracting Parties only] Has the Contracting Party participated in the implementation of the wetland programme under NEPAD? {13.1.6}	E - Not applicable

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 3.1.1 – 3.1.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “3.1.3: [.. additional information ...]”

3.1.1 National Ramsar Committee is an effective mechanism for Ramsar AA to cooperated with the focal point of other related MEAs, as well as the consultation with all other relevant ministries.

3.1.2 All national focal point of other MEAs are invited to participated in the National Ramsar Committee, for an instance, SEPA who is the focal point of CBD, Basel Convention, Nation Development and Reform Commission who is the focal point of UNFCCC, and Ramsar AA who is also the focal point of CITES, CCD, Ministry of Construction who is the focal point of World Heritage.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 3.1 national implementation:

STRATEGY 3.2 *Sharing of expertise and information: Promote the sharing of expertise and information.*

Indicator questions:

3.2.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {14.1.3} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the networks and wetlands involved]	A - Yes
3.2.2 Has information about the country’s wetlands and/or Ramsar sites and their status been made publicly available (e.g., through publications or a Web site)? {14.1.1}	A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 3.2.1-3.2.2

3.2.1 Middle and Lower reaches of Yangtze River has formed network of protected wetland areas, in which more than 40 wetlands are member now. The HongKong Wetland Park is currently twinning with the London Wetland Centre.

3.2.2 Wetland Info-sharing network have been under development at national level, a website, www.wetland.gov.cn has been the most popular wetland website in China, a few Ramsar site has also setup their website, www.dongtan.cn for Chongming East Coastal wetlands, www.dongting.org for East Dongting Lake, Helongjiang and Hubei Province also are preparing their provincial website.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 3.2 national implementation:

GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

STRATEGY 4.1 *Local communities, indigenous people, and cultural values: Encourage active and informed participation of local communities and indigenous people, including women and youth, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands, including in relation to understanding the dynamics of cultural values.*

Indicator questions:

4.1.1 Has resource information been compiled on local communities' and indigenous people's participation in wetland management? {6.1.5}	C - Partly
4.1.2 Have traditional knowledge and management practices in relation to wetlands been documented and their application encouraged? {6.1.2}	C - Partly
4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party promote public participation in decision-making (with respect to wetlands), especially with local stakeholder involvement in the selection of new Ramsar sites and in Ramsar site management? {6.1.4}	A - Yes
4.1.4 Have educational and training activities been developed concerning cultural aspects of wetlands? {r6.1.vii}	A - Yes
4.1.5 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning of Ramsar sites and other wetlands? {r.6.1.vi} [if "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar sites and their names in Additional implementation information below]	A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.1.1 – 4.1.5 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "4.1.3: [.. additional information ...]"

4.1.1, All Ramsar sites, wetland reserves and wetland parks have been requested to collect co-management and community participation in wetland management, compile and editing of such information are underway;

4.1.2 We have always been keen on promotion of best practices in wetland use, such as planting Murrberry trees for feeding silkworm and fishes along fishing pond, sustainable aquaculture, rice paddy, fish pond culture in HongKong etc. A number of wise use demonstration areas have been established such as the Xiahe Marshes Demonstration Area;

4.1.3 We have good participation by the public when drafting wetland policies, and in the Ramsar site designation processes;

4.1.4 Environmental education has been emphasized in the wetland conservation, environmental education and wetland education implementation guidelines have been promulgated, and wetlands have been included in the curriculum of the school students, many wetland schools have been established near key wetland areas in China. 'Wetland Ambassadors Campaign' is among one of the most popular social practices that students have been participated in recent years. On the other hand, WWD and Birds Love Week activities provided excellent opportunities for major media to participate into wetland CEPA program. China AA has also working with China Agriculture Filming Corporation to produce a long documentary series with the title of 'Wetlands: Our Ecological Shelterbelt' won the best documentary prize in China in 2007. In 2008, a major photograph exhibition was provided to the general public during WWD. All these activities have raised significantly awareness of wetlands in the society.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.1 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.2 *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

Indicator questions:

4.2.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the wise use principle in activities and investments concerning wetlands? {7.1.1}	A - Yes
4.2.2 Have private-sector "Friends of Wetlands" fora or similar mechanisms been established? {7.1.4} [If "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate in Additional implementation information below the private sector companies involved]	A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.2.1 – 4.2.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "4.2.2: [.. additional information ...]"

4.2.1 Private sector, business companies, institutions are encouraged to participated in wetland conservation and wise use. For an instance, in the development of Hangzhou XiXi wetland parks, private sectors are invited to participate in the wetland business and conservation.
4.2.2 Our official website, www.wetland.gov.cn has been a popular one among volunteers and general public. Through the website, we can easily recruit volunteers for working on wetland issues, and through the wetland forum, we can collect suggestions, advise, and complains associated with wetland conservation and wise use in China.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.2 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.3 *Promote measures which encourage the application of the wise use principle.*

Indicator questions:

4.3.1 Have actions been taken to promote incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {8.1.1}	A - Yes
4.3.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {8.1.1}	A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.3.1 – 4.3.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "4.3.2: [.. additional information ...]"

4.3.1, Major investment from the Central government since 2005, in particular, the "National Wetland Conservation Program Implementation Plan" (2005-2010), has been clearly financial and economic incentives to promote wetland conservation and wise use in China. Through national investment, wide range of demonstration models in wise use of wetland have been established, including 10 national integrated agriculture, livestock and fishery development models, 40 agriculture wetland protected areas, 2 high effective ecological model demonstration in artificial

wetland in southern China, 5 coastal wetland use model for ecological friendly aquaculture, 2 mangrove forest management demonstration areas and 20 wetland park demonstration areas;

4.3.2 any action that destroy wetlands have been fully forbidden in China, and regulation to prevent over exploitation of wetland resources are under preparation. Several provinces have promulgated wetland regulations that been under periodical review of the people's congress. Wetland wise use principles have been effectively implemented through legislation, and law enforcement, improve of implementation capacity, as well as effective CEPA programs.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.3 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.4 *Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, the Convention's Communication, Education, and Public Awareness Programme (Resolution VIII.31) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through public participation and communication, education, and public awareness (CEPA).*

Indicator questions:

<p>4.4.1 Has a mechanism for planning and implementing wetland CEPA (National Ramsar/Wetland Committee or other mechanism) been established with both CEPA Government and NGO National Focal Point (NFP) involvement? {r9.iii.ii}</p> <p>[If "Yes" or "Partly", please describe in Additional implementation information below the mechanism]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.4.2 Has a National Action Plan (or plans at the subnational, catchment or local level) for wetland CEPA been developed? {r.9.iii.iii}</p> <p>[Even if a National Action Plan has not yet been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for national CEPA actions have been established please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.4.3 Have actions been taken to communicate and share information cross-sectorally on wetland issues amongst relevant ministries, departments and agencies? {r9.iii.v}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.4.4 Have national campaigns, programmes, and projects been carried out to raise community awareness of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {r9.vi.i}</p> <p>[If:</p> <p>a) support has been provided for the delivery of these and other CEPA activities by other organisations; and/or</p> <p>b) these have included awareness-raising for social, economic and/or cultural values,</p> <p>please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4 below]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.4.5 Have World Wetlands Day activities in the country, either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out? {r9.vi.ii}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>

4.4.6 Have education centres been established at Ramsar sites and other wetlands? {r9.viii.i}

[If any such centres are part of the Wetland Link International (WLI) Programme of the Wildfowl & Wetland Trust, UK, please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4 below]

A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.4.1 – 4.4.6 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”

4.4.1, CEPA program has been included in 'China's Wetland Conservation Action Plan' as well as in the 'National Wetland Conservation Program Planning'. In order to enhance public awareness of wetlands, a comprehensive CEPA program has been implemented, including using WWD and Bird Love Week, to work with major media (CCTV and China Daily) to conduct big events. Many classical cases have been emerged. Meanwhile, Ramsar site and wetland reserve management training workshops have been conducted, together with Ramsar's IOPs and Chinese universities and academic institutions. In 2005, Yangtze Forum had been launched that aimed at trans-sector cooperation and consultation at river basin scale;

4.4.2 & 4.4.6, Chinese AA has pay great attention to wetland CEPA and training programs, which has been one of the most important components in the approved "National Wetland Conservation Program Implementation Plan", from 2005 to 2010, five major training, research and public awareness centres will be developed, including Poyang Lake, Lashi Lake, Chongming East Coast wetlands, Sanjiang Wetlands and Sanya City in Hainan Islands. So far, Poyang Lake Centre have been completed and in full operation, and rest are under construction. Besides, 40 wetland sites have been chosen for conduct CEPA and wetland management training sites. In 2007, China AA had successfully applied SGF grant to develop national CEPA programs and granted the SGF from Convention to implement the project.

4.4.3, In 2007, China's State Council approved setting up of National Ramsar Committee, which consists of SFA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other 14 ministries. Such committee provided effective consultation and info-sharing, and coordinated CEPA national CEPA program;

4.4.4 Such campaign has been conducted through government orders, as well as NGOs conservation programs;

4.4.5 Each year, AA has been working with WWF and others to celebrate WWD. Every year China has translated WWD poster into Chinese and reprinted at least 10,000 copies each year. In 2008, WWD celebration was jointly organized by AA, WWF, UNDP, China Science Museum, with a major photograph exhibition with this year's WWD theme, "Health Wetlands, Health People:.

4.4.6 Poyan Lake , Hangzhou Xixi National Wetland Park ,HongKong Wetland Park and so on have set up the education centre.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.4 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.5 *Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments.*

Indicator questions:

4.5.1 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only] Has funding support been provided from the development assistance agency for wetland conservation and management in other countries? {15.1.1} [If “Yes” or “Some countries”, please indicate in Additional implementation the countries supported since COP9]	D - Not applicable
4.5.2 [For Contracting Parties in receipt of development assistance only] Has funding support been mobilized from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {15.1.8} [If “Yes” or “Some countries”, please indicate in Additional implementation the agencies from which support has been received since COP9]	A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.5.1 – 4.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.5.2: [.. additional information ...]”

4.5.2 Financial assistance from the Netherlands, Australia, EU, UNDP, the World Bank and Asia Development Banks for wetland conservation programs.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.5 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.6 Provide the financial resources required for the Convention’s governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

Indicator questions:

4.6.1 {16.1.1}	B - No
a) For the last triennium have Ramsar contributions been paid in full and in a timely manner (by 31 March of calendar year)?	
b) If “No” in 4.6.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:	
China has fully paid its contributions, but all have been paid after March 31 of each year, due to the difference of the financial year in China, we can only pay before the end of each year.	
4.6.2 {16.1.2}	B - No
a) Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund or other non-core funded Convention activity?	
b) If yes, please state the amounts:	

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.6.1 – 4.6.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.6.2: [.. additional information ...]”

[Redacted]

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.6 national implementation:

[Redacted]

STRATEGY 4.7 *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Ramsar Secretariat are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support implementation of this Framework.*

Indicator questions:

<p>4.7.1 Has the Contracting Party used its previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring its implementation of the Convention? [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information how the Reports have been used for monitoring]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
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Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicator 4.7.1

4.7.1, China AA has used COP9, as well as previous COP national report as the reference for monitoring in the filed of wetland conservation, wetland policies and legislation, management system, designation of additional Ramsar sites and their monitoring, wetland research and CEPA programs.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.7 national implementation:

[Redacted]

STRATEGY 4.8 *Develop the capacity within, and promote cooperation among, institutions in Contracting Parties to achieve conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

Indicator questions:

<p>4.8.1 Has a review of national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetlands been completed? {18.1.1} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information if this has led to proposals for, or implementation of, any changes in institutional responsibilities]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.8.2 Is a National Ramsar/Wetlands cross-sectoral Committee (or equivalent body) in place and operational? {18.1.2} [If “Yes”, please summarise in Additional implementation information its membership and frequency of meetings]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.8.1 – 4.8.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.8.2: [.. additional information ...]”

4.8.1, in China, forestry, water resources, agriculture, marine, environment and land resource management authorities deal with wetland conservation and wise use. All have clear responsibility

in Ramsar Convention implementation, and meanwhile cooperated with each other;

4.8.2 : China's National Ramsar Committee consists of State Forestry Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Science, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Land Resource Management, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, State Environment Administration, State Tourism Administration, Chinese Academy of Sciences, State Metrology, and State Marine Affairs Administration.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.8 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.9 *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs*) and others.*

Indicator question:

4.9.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs* in its implementation of the Convention?

[If "Yes", please provide in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided]

A - Yes

4.9.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs*?

[If "Yes", please provide in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided]

B - No

* The IOPs are: BirdLife International, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Wetlands International, The World Conservation Union (IUCN), and WWF International.

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.9.1-4.9.2

4.9.1 Working with WWF, WI, IUCN for conduct wetland and biodiversity conservation demonstration projects, and working with WI for organizing international workshop on peat land management, working with WWF for wetland conservation and wise use in Yangtze river as well as set up of wetland protected area networks. All these cooperation promoted China's wetland conservation.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.9 national implementation:

STRATEGY 4.10 *Identify the training needs of institutions and individuals concerned with the conservation and wise use of wetlands, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition, and implement appropriate responses.*

Indicator questions:

4.10.1 Has your country provided support to, or participated in, the development of regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres?

[If "Yes", please indicate in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the centre(s)]

A - Yes

4.10.2 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention, including in the use of the Wise Use Handbooks, been made? {20.1.2}	C - Partly
4.10.3 Have opportunities for wetland site manager training in the country been provided? {20.1.6}	A - Yes

Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.10.1 – 4.10.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.10.3: [.. additional information ...]”

4.10.1, Actively participated in the establishment of East Asia Wetland Training and Research Centre;

4.10.2, training needs assessment have been conducted at parts of the Ramsar sites, and we have also organized experts to translate Ramsar Handbook into Chinese;

4.10.3, 10 training workshops have been provided to site managers, especially all 36 Ramsar site in Mipo Wetlands, and Jaingxi Poyang Wetland Training Centre.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.10 national implementation: