



NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

**National Reports to be submitted to the 11th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Romania, June 2012**

Please submit the completed National Report, in electronic (Microsoft Word) format, and preferably by e-mail, to the Ramsar Secretariat by **15 September 2011**.

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

Introduction & background

1. This National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee in Decision SC41-24 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (Bucharest, Romania, June 2012).
2. Following Standing Committee discussions at its 40th meeting in May 2009, and its Decision SC40-29, this COP11 National Report Format closely follows that used for the COP10 National Report Format, which in turn was a significantly revised and simplified format in comparison with the National Report Formats provided to previous recent COPs.
3. In addition to thus permitting continuity of reporting and implementation progress analyses by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP10 NRF), this COP11 NRF is structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2009-2015 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP10 as Resolution X.1, and the indicators speak to relevant Key Result Areas (KRAs) for each Strategy in the Strategic Plan.
4. The COP11 NRF indicators include, with the agreement of the Standing Committee, certain indicators specifically requested to be included by the Convention's Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) in light of its work on assessing effectiveness indicators, and by the CEPA Oversight Panel, in order to facilitate their information gathering and reporting on key aspects of scientific, technical and CEPA implementation under the Convention. The format also includes indicator questions concerning the use of the "Changwon Declaration on human well-being and wetlands", as requested in Resolution X.3 (2008).
5. This COP11 NRF includes 82 indicator questions. 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.
6. The COP11 Format also now includes an additional, optional, section (section 4) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, if it wishes to, on indicators relevant to individual Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

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 website.
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 and experience to help Parties develop future action;
 - iii) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - iv) provide a means for Parties to be accountable for their commitments under the Convention;

- v) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementation, and to plan its future priorities; and
 - vi) 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" currently being further developed by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for Standing Committee and COP11 consideration.
10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent 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 meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global 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 (see, e.g., COP10 DOC. 6);
 - 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., COP10 DOC. 7); and
 - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region (see, e.g., COP10 DOCs 8-13);
 - ii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP. Examples at CO9 and COP10 included:
 - Resolution IX.15 and X.13, *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), *Implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2003-2005* (COP9 DOC. 25), *Overview of the implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2006-2008* (COP10 DOC. 16, and *Background and rationale to the Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character* (COP10 DOC. 27);
 - iii) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development

of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010); and

- 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 on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the COP10 NRF indicators have been used extensively in 2009 in the preparation by the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP of contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems that was being considered by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3).

The structure of the COP11 National Report Format

- 12. The COP11 National Report Format is in four 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 82 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015, 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; and a further “free-text” section for adding further information on other aspects of implementation of that Strategy.

Section 4 (www Ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11_nrform_e_sec4.doc) is an optional Annex to the National Report Format to allow any Contracting Party that wishes to do so to provide additional information separately for any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites). This has been included at the request of a number of Parties.

Guidance for filling in and submitting the COP11 National Report Format

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

- 13. All of the first three Sections of the COP11 National Report Format should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
- 14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is **15 September 2011**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP11.
- 15. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
- 16. Fields with a pale green background  are optional free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields in the NRF is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, since experience

shows 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.

17. In order to assist Contracting Parties in providing 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.
18. The Format is created as a “Form” in Microsoft Word. You are only able to move to each of the yellow or green boxes to give your replies and information, as all other parts of the form are locked to ensure that the form and wording of indicators will remain uniform and comparable for all Parties. If you need to work with an unlocked version of the Format, please contact Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer (dufour@ramsar.org), who will advise on how that can be done.
19. 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.
20. To move down the sequence of fields to fill in, you can also use the “Tab” key on the computer keyboard.
21. 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 Microsoft “Form” format there is limited facility to make editorial changes in the “free-text” box once text has been entered.
22. Certain keyboard characters interfere with the automatic data entry into our database for handling and analysing National Reports. For that reason, please do not use the characters “ ”, [] °°°° in the “free text” fields.
23. 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, but are generally of the form: “Yes”, “No”, “Partly”, “In progress”, etc. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies.
24. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarifications concerning your answer, you can do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question.
25. 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.
26. 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. When filling in this form, it is also advised to refer back to the National Report submitted for COP10 for purposes of continuity and consistency.

27. After each session working on the NRF, remember to save the file! A recommended filename structure is: COP11NRF [Country] [date].
28. After the NRF has been completed, please send the completed National Report to the Ramsar Secretariat, preferably by e-mail, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, e-mail: dufour@ramsar.org. The Secretariat must receive your completed National Report in this electronic (Microsoft Word) format.
29. 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 COP11 National Report.**
30. If you have any questions or problems concerning filling in the COP11 NRF, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: MALAYSIA	
DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY	
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Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	DATO' ZOAL AZHA BIN YUSOF, SECRETARY GENERAL (MR)
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DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS	
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DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO STRP (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL)	
Name and title of focal point:	MADAM ZALILAH SELAMAT
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DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS	
Name and title of focal point:	MADAM ZURINAH PAWANTEH, UNDER SECRETARY
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DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS	
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Name of organisation:	MALAYSIA NATURE SOCIETY (MNS)

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SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP10 reporting):

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

At national level, Malaysia has published National Ramsar Information Toolkit as a resource for wetlands managers and planners. It provides information useful for assisting decision-makers in listing and bringing attention to the many important wetland sites in Malaysia

(a) As for site specific, the steps taken for the implementation of the Convention are as follows:

i) Setting up themes in each Ramsar Sites which encompasses wise-use management with strong focus for research in Pulau Kukup Ramsar Site and edu-eco tourism in Tanjung Piai as well as Tasek Bera

ii) The purpose of the themes developed are to assist in terms of focusing and assisting the management of the sites.

iii) To develop management plan for Kuching Wetland National Park-Ramsar Site.

iv) A Ramsar Site Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetlands Management Plan has been prepared.

v) As for Tasek Bera, a comprehensive inventory was conducted in 2009. Additionally, yearly inventory on selected flora and fauna is being conducted.

b) Malaysia too is in the midst of updating the National Wetland Policy taking into account among others the Changwon Declaration adopted at COP10 Ramsar and 2011-2020 Biodiversity Strategic Plan (Aichi Targets).

c) In January 2011, the Government adopted a National Action Plan on Peatlands to guide the management, conservation and wise use of this important wetland ecosystem.

d) The Malaysian Nature Society -the designated Non-Government National Focal Point on CEPA (Malaysia Nature Society) has taken the following steps and conducted activities as follows:

(i) Dialogues and meetings were held in assisting the Federal/State Government and other relevant agencies in better understand the importance of migratory waterbird flyway i.e. East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF).

(ii) Advocating the importance of joining the voluntary EAAF Partnership among the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) and State Government(s) and potential benefits and bi/multilateral collaborations that can be derived as a Partner.

(iii) Continue to conduct national annual monitoring of wetlands and waterbirds through

the Asian Waterbird Census (Malaysia) using a network of MNS volunteers and Federal and State government agencies.

(iv) MNS, with the leadership and support from the Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), has recently concluded a State-wide wetland and waterbirds survey to update its information status and re-examine areas/sites of importance to migratory waterbirds.

(v) MNS celebrated World Wetland Day (February) by organising events for the public and school children at the Kuala Selangor Nature Park, which is located within the North-central Selangor coast IBA (Important Bird Area). MNS also organised one of its signature events i.e. Festival of Wings in the same park in October annually to welcome back the migratory waterbirds during their autumn migration.

(vi) MNS, with the support from NRE and funds from the RRC-EA, implemented a project using the firefly as a flagship species to promote the conservation of Sepetang River and engage local community (Dew Village) in that process.

(vii) MNS Participated in the Ramsar CEPA National Focal Point Workshop in April 2010 (Bangkok) as the NGO CEPA Focal Point.

(viii) MNS Presented a paper on Flyway Conservation (with reference to EAAFP and Ramsar) in the recent Asian Wetland Symposium, July 2011 in Sabah.

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

One of the most successful aspect of the implementation of the Convention is the designation of 6 Ramsar sites in Malaysia and more wetlands are being geared towards being nominated as new Ramsar sites. There have been a boost in ecotourism industry as well in the Ramsar sites. For example, the Ramsar sites in Johor has recorded increase in number of visitors. Almost a total of 100,000 visitors per year visit the 3 Ramsar sites of Johor (i.e.:Pulau Kukup=average 35k visitors & Tg. Piai= average 45k visitors). Another success would be the CEPA programmes conducted for the local community and children which is an essential effort in increasing awareness on preserving and wise use of the resources of the designated Ramsar sites.

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

The greatest difficulty faced in all the Ramsar sites is lack of financial mechanism for the sites to self sustain. There is also a shortage of manpower to manage the wetlands.

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

The government's priority for future implementation of the Convention is to study the financial mechanism to enable the Ramsar sites to self sustain. Besides, the implementation of the management plan in sites that have already developed their own management plans is also crucial. The government would also like to assist the current Ramsar site managers and potential Ramsar sites through the Ramsar Tool Kit. Other priority is to target CEPA programmes to diverse groups of people especially industrial players within the identified buffer zone and coordination of CEPA-related activities and outputs. The sites also are planning to prioritize on eco-tourism aspect to boost financial income for sustaining the sites. Malaysia is also looking into continued national monitoring of key wetlands and waterbirds.

E. Does the Contracting Party have any proposals concerning adjustments to the 2009-2015 Strategic Plan?

The emerging synergy between CBD and Ramsar is very encouraging as it can avoid duplication of efforts.

The need for adequate funding to ensure developing country Parties will be able to implement the Strategic Plan.

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

Financial support is needed to conduct scientific research in Ramsar Sites. Result of scientific research can be the strong input for a decision making support of any development in and around the Ramsar Site.

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

Need more information on the modality of assistance from IOPs.

H. 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?

Coordination must be enhanced at the COP of these MEAs and at preparatory meetings leading towards COP. The documentation prepared for the COP should also be circulated to other MEAs for inputs and updates before making it available to Parties. This step is to synergize the efforts for a more coordinated implementation of the MEAs similar targets. In Malaysia, Ramsar, CBD and UNFCCC is coordinated by the same Ministry.

I. 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 industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

Malaysia in 2009 adopted A Common Vision On Biodiversity, which among others calls for the need to mainstream biodiversity in sectoral planning and development process. The National Policy on Wetlands which is being reviewed at the moment takes into account and incorporates water issues and other related matters towards a holistic implementation of the convention.

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

The Convention should have a strong financial mechanism to assist developing countries to enhance domestic efforts to conserve and promote wise use of wetlands.

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 a specific indicator, please provide this information in the green “free-text” boxes below the indicator questions.
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 paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. Some characters used in the free text box prevent the automatic data entry into our database designed for handling and analysing National Reports. For that reason, please do not use the characters “ ”, [], °°°° in the free text box.
5. To assist Contracting Parties in referring to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP10, for each indicator below (where appropriate) a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP10 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
6. Where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.
7. Only Strategic Plan 2009-2015 Strategies and KRAs for which there are significant implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those parts of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted.

GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

STRATEGY 1.1 Wetland inventory and assessment. *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of all types of wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention and wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of its provisions concerning the wise use of all wetlands.*

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

C - In progress

1.1.1 Additional information:

In site-specific level, there have been efforts taken by the state governments to initiate the development of wetland inventory. For example, Kuching Wetland National Park is in progress in establishing wetland inventory. Forest type inventory including wetland is maintained by Sabah Forestry Department (management authority of the core zone). Currently, Sabah is carrying out comprehensive inventory in Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetland Ramsar Site under the Management Plan. Tasek Bera and the Johor wetlands have also carried out inventory in their sites. A nation wide inventory is being planned.

1.1.2 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	C - Partly
<p>1.1.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Wetland comprehensive inventory data of Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetland Ramsar Site is still in infancy stage, however the information about the existing vegetation types, surrounding vegetation and soil types can be obtained from the Sabah Forestry Department. MNS as the National Coordinator has organised the national annual monitoring of wetlands and waterbirds through the Asian Waterbird Census (Malaysia) using a network of MNS volunteers and with participation of the Federal and State government agencies e.g. Department of Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN), Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) and Johor National Parks Corporation (JNPC). National reports for 2009-2011 is being compiled. MNS, with the leadership and support from the Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC), has recently concluded a state-wide wetland and waterbirds surveys in 2010-2011 to update its information status and re-examine areas/ sites that are of importance to migratory waterbirds.</p>	

<p>1.1.3 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the previous triennium?{1.1.3 & 1.1.4}</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally</p> <p>Please comment on the nature 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 comment on what are the principal driver(s) of the change(s).</p> <p>* "Condition" corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention</p>	<p>P - Status improved P - Status improved</p>
1.1.3 a) Additional information:	
1.1.3 b) Additional information:	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.1 implementation:

STRATEGY 1.3 Policy, legislation and institutions. *Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied.*

<p>1.3.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {1.2.1} KRA 1.3.i (If "Yes", please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p>	C - In preparation
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1.3.1 Additional information: The National Wetland Policy (2004) is currently being reviewed. The National Action Plan on Peatland has been passed by the cabinet in January 2011.

1.3.2 Does the National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) incorporate any 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets and actions? {1.2.2}

D - Planned

1.3.2 Additional information: The Wetland Policy, 2004 is being updated taking into account among others the The Changwon Declaration and the Aichi Targets on Biodiversity.

1.3.3 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:

- a) Poverty eradication strategies
 - b) Water resource management and water efficiency plans
 - c) Coastal and marine resource management plans
 - d) National forest programmes
 - e) National strategies for sustainable development
 - f) National policies or measures on agriculture
 - g) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans
- {1.2.3} KRA 1.3.i

A - Yes

A - Yes

A - Yes

A - Yes

A - Yes

A - Yes

1.3.3 Additional information: The Common Vision On Biodiversity 2009, calls for the need to mainstream biodiversity in planning and development process.

The Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetland Ramsar Site Management Plan has incorporated management of land, water and living resources in several national and state level policies.

1.3.4 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.2.5} KRA 1.3.ii

A - Yes

1.3.4 Additional information:

The Common Vision on Biodiversity among other have a guide on landscape and riparian zone management. The Sabah Environment Protection Enactment (Prescribe Activity) (Environment Impact Assessment) Order 2005, Environment Impact Assessment report must be prepared and to be submitted to Environment Protection Department for any conversion of wetland forest into agricultural estates covering area of 20 hectares or more. This measure is required to prevent, mitigate or avoid any adverse environment impact to the wetland forest.

1.3.5 For any project development (new buildings, new roads, extractive industry, etc.) that may affect wetlands, are Environmental Impact Assessments made?	A - Yes
1.3.5 Additional information: The Common Vision On Biodiversity 2009, calls for the need to mainstream biodiversity in planning and development process in all sectors.	

1.3.6 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments?	C - In progress
1.3.6 Additional information:	
The government is reviewing the National Wetland Policy (2004) to incorporate the latest development of wetland management locally and internationally including the Ramsar commitments.	
The National Forestry Act is also being reviewed which covers wetland ecosystem too.	
Sabah Conservation Strategy 1992 will be reviewed that will focus specifically on biodiversity conservation strategy. It is a multidisciplinary approach to address conflict of competing interest as well as degradation of biodiversity in Kinabatangan River.	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.3 implementation:

STRATEGY 1.4: Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. *Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.*

1.4.1 Has an assessment been conducted of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites? {1.3.1} KRA 1.4.ii	C - Partly
1.4.1 Additional information:	
Ecosystem Service and Forest Resources are seen as a key ecological characteristics of the Ramsar Site. During the designation of Tasek Bera as a Ramsar site a site specific economic valuation was carried out on the benefits derived from the wetland ecosystem.	
Most of the site specific management plans have included the need for studies to be conducted in this aspect as it is an important information to put a value for conserving and wise use of wetlands.	
1.4.2 Have wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and/or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.3.2} KRA 1.4.i	A - Yes

1.4.2 Additional information:

Social Baseline Survey has been carried out by Sabah Forestry Department in 2010. Survey result will be used as a basis information to conduct further programmes and activities to generate income to the local communities. Study on Pollution Prevention and Water Quality Improvement for Sungai Kinabatangan has been conducted by Department of Environment in 2009.

As for Tasek Bera, programmes to train the local community to be the tour guide has been conducted, thus creating green jobs which helps in providing alternative livelihoods and alleviating poverty among the locals.

1.4.3 Has national action been taken to apply the guiding principles on cultural values of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21)?
{1.3.4} KRA 1.4.iii

A - Yes

1.4.3 Additional information:

In Ramsar sites, the local communities continue to live on these sites while their cultural heritage are conserved. In some sites such as in Tasek Bera their traditional knowledge is being documented for preservation and protection from misappropriation.

1.4.4 Have socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {4.1.5} KRA 1.4.iii

A - Yes

1.4.4 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names): All Ramsar sites incorporates socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands including the Kuching Wetland National Park. For example, in Tasek Bera, tourist guide is trained among the local community and cultural activities are included in tour packages. Cultural and historical values have been incorporated in the management plan.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.4 implementation: (as above)

STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of the role of the Convention. *Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes*

1.5.1 Have you taken steps to ensure that your national focal points for other environmental conventions are contributing to the application of Ramsar Convention implementation mechanisms? KRA 1.5.i

A - Yes

1.5.1 Additional information:

There is coordination and dissemination of information to other MEA focal points through seminars and workshops on Ramsar and more formally through the National Committee on Wetlands.

1.5.2 Have you brought the “Changwon Declaration” (Resolution X.3) to the attention of your:

- a. head of state
- b. parliament
- c. private sector
- d. civil society

A - Yes

A - Yes

A - Yes

1.5.2 Additional information: The outcome of COP 10 was tabled at the Malaysian cabinet meeting which is chaired by the Rt Hon Prime Minister of Malaysia. The outcomes of COP 10 have continuously been injected at workshops which are attended by all stakeholders.

1.5.3 Has the “Changwon Declaration” been used to inform the positions of your national delegations to other external processes (such as the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, UN agencies, multilateral environmental agreements, and the World Water Forum)?

A - Yes

1.5.3 Additional information: During preparatory meetings to attend other international meetings, where relevant, the Changwon Declaration is referred to to synchronise obligations and position in other international forums.

1.5.4 Have you translated and disseminated the “Changwon Declaration” into local languages relevant for your country?

B - No

1.5.4 Additional information: English is widely understood and spoken in Malaysia.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.5 implementation:

STRATEGY 1.6 Science-based management of wetlands. *Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge.*

1.6.1 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

D - Planned

A - Yes

D - Planned

KRA 1.6.i

1.6.1 Additional information: The National Climate Change Policy (2009) has taken into accounts these aspects. A study on Payment for Ecosystems is being carried out by the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department. There is a pilot project under ASEAN with funding from GEF and IFAD to work on wetlands (peatlands) which has an adjacent agriculture area in Kuala Selangor for promoting wise use.

1.6.2 Have all wetland management plans been based on sound scientific research, including on potential threats to the wetlands? KRA 1.6.ii

C - Partly

1.6.2 Additional information: This is carried out on a case by case basis and the Convention can assist in securing funds to assist Parties in these areas.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.6 implementation:

STRATEGY 1.7 Integrated Water Resources Management. *Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities.*

1.7.1 Has the Convention's water-related guidance (see Resolution IX.1. Annex C) been helpful in informing decision-making related to water resource planning and management? {1.4.1} KRA 1.7.i

A - Yes

1.7.1 Additional information:

1.7.2 Does your country's water governance and management treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? KRA 1.7.ii

A - Yes

1.7.2 Additional information:

1.7.3 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.4.2}

A - Yes

1.7.3 Additional information:

River Environment Education Programme (REEP) has been planned to be conducted in Crocker Range Area. EE Race for Teachers has been conducted in the Ramsar Site of Sabah.

1.7.4 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? {1.4.3}	A - Yes
1.7.4 Additional information: A draft ICZM is in the drawing board which has incorporated elements from the convention's guidance. The Common Vision on Biodiversity's landscape and riparian zone guide also has incorporated these elements (http://www.nre.gov.my/Biodiversity/Pages/e-LearningBiodiversity.aspx)	

1.7.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change? KRA 1.7.iii	A - Yes
1.7.5 Additional information: Incorporated in The National Policy on Climate Change 2009	

1.7.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands and water in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? KRA 1.7.v	C - Partly
1.7.6 Additional information: Incorporated in the 3rd Agriculture Policy of Malaysia. The Government is also embarking on a new Agriculture Policy (until 2020) to meet emerging issues in sustainable agriculture while ensuring food security. These elements will be flagged during the drafting of this important Policy.	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.7 implementation:

STRATEGY 1.8 Wetland restoration. *Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems 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 and systems.*

1.8.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.5.1} KRA 1.8.i	D - Planned
1.8.1 Additional information: This is done on a case by case basis	
1.8.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {1.5.1} KRA 1.8.i	A - Yes

1.8.2 Additional information:

Long term monitoring and restoration is an ongoing process by focusing on particular issues such as maintaining ecological function, conservation of endangered species and revitalize local community to be involved in conservation and restoration activities. For example, in Tasek Bera, 6 plots of floral/forest restoration have been implemented since 2004.

There has also been a lot of effort to replant mangrove in coastal areas in the recent years.

There is a pilot project under ASEAN with funding from GEF and IFAD to work on wetlands which has an adjacent agriculture area in Kuala Selangor area for promoting wise use.

1.8.3 Has Ramsar guidance (Annex to Resolution VIII.16) or equivalent guidance on wetland restoration been used in designing and implementing wetland restoration/ rehabilitation programmes or projects? {1.5.2}

A - Yes

1.8.3 Additional information: In the pilot project state above.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.8 implementation:

STRATEGY 1.9 Invasive alien species. *Encourage Contracting Parties to develop a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently and/or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands, especially Ramsar Sites, and ensure mutual supportiveness between the national inventory and IUCN's Global Register on Invasive Species (GRIS); develop guidance and promote procedures and actions to prevent, control or eradicate such species in wetland systems.*

1.9.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands?
KRA 1.9.i

C - Partly

1.9.1 Additional information: In important sectors of agriculture - a comprehensive inventory has yet to be developed.

1.9.2 Have national invasive species control and management policies or guidelines been established for wetlands?
{1.6.1} KRa 1.9.iii

A - Yes

1.9.2 Additional information: The Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) is committed in managing the invasive species by developing database of invasive alien species for Protected Areas(PA) and has issued directives to the PA managers to manage these species.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.9 implementation:

STRATEGY 1.10 Private sector. *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

1.10.1 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? {4.2.1} KRA 1.10.i

A - Yes

1.10.1 Additional information: Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the Management Plan is a significant requirement. It is proposed that sectoral committees such as timber industry, plantation, mining, marine fishing, tourism and local community development to be established.

1.10.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the wise and management of:

a. Wetlands in general

b. Ramsar Sites

KRA 1.10.ii

A - Yes

A - Yes

1.10.2 Additional information:

Malaysia has received support in its mangrove conservation efforts from various parties including private sector. The private sector has contributed to mangrove replanting costs and efforts in MNS-run NECs. MNS and BirdLife Asia Division also recently initiated a partnership in mangrove conservation efforts with Ricoh (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd and Ricoh Japan.

MNS also worked with Coca-Cola to promote water conservation efforts and bring about the awareness on its importance to schools and local universities through several activities.

Meanwhile in Tasek Bera, there has been a distinct collaboration with the Plantation companies in buffer zone / catchment area towards the conservation of the site. For example, the plantation owners/ companies have developed green practices e.g. the waste from the plantation is filtered before flushed into the lake.

1.10.3 Have awareness-raising materials been made available to enable wetland-friendly consumer choices? KRA 1.10.iii

A - Yes

1.10.3 Additional information: A dedicated awareness material on wetlands-friendly has yet to be developed. But we do have many publications on environment friendly consumer choices developed by the Department of Environment (<http://www.doe.gov.my/portal/publication-2/browse/Publication+-+Penerbitan//03.+Special+Publication+-+Penerbitan+Khas>).

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.10 implementation:

STRATEGY 1.11: Incentive measures. *Promote incentive measures that encourage the application of the wise use provisions of the Convention.*

1.11.1 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {4.3.1} KRA 1.11.i

B - No

1.11.1 Additional information:

1.11.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {4.3.2} KRA 1.11.i

B - No

1.11.2 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.11 implementation:

GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Note. An optional Annex (Section 4) to this COP11 National Report Format is provided so that a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, can also provide additional information separately on any of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

STRATEGY 2.1 Ramsar Site designation. Apply the “Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance” (Handbook 14, 3rd edition).

2.1.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</i> ? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	A - Yes
2.1.1 Additional information:	
2.1.2 Have all required updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands been submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat? {2.2.1} KRA 2.1.ii	A - Yes
2.1.2 Additional information:	
2.1.3 How many Ramsar Site designations in your country have been submitted to the Secretariat but are not yet placed on the List of Wetlands of International Importance? KRA 2.1.iii	0 sites
2.1.3 Additional information:	
2.1.4 If further Ramsar Site designations are planned for the next triennium (2012-2015), please indicate how many sites (otherwise indicate 0) KRA 2.1.iii	1 sites
2.1.4 Additional information (please indicate the anticipated year of designation): 2012	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.1 implementation:

STRATEGY 2.2 Ramsar Site information. Ensure that the Ramsar Sites Information Service . . . is available and enhanced as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and for research and assessment, and is effectively managed by the Secretariat.

2.2.1 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.2} KRA 2.2.ii	A - Yes
2.2.1 Additional information:	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.2 implementation:

STRATEGY 2.3 Management planning - new Ramsar Sites. *While recognizing that Ramsar Site designation can act as a stimulus for development of effective site management plans, generally encourage the philosophy that all new Ramsar Sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management.*

2.3.1 Have all sites being prepared for Ramsar designation (2.1.2 above) had adequate management planning processes established? KRA 2.3.i	C - Some sites
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2.3.1 Additional information: 5 out of 6 sites in Malaysia have management plans.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.3 implementation:

STRATEGY 2.4 Ramsar Site ecological character. *Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar Sites, through planning and management.*

2.4.1 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {2.3.2} KRA 2.4.i	5 sites
2.4.2 For those Ramsar Sites with a management plan, for how many is the management plan being implemented? KRA 2.4.i	5 sites
2.4.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan in preparation? KRA 2.4.i	1 sites
2.4.4 For those Ramsar Sites with a management plan, for how many is the management plan being revised or updated? KRA 2.4.i	0 sites

2.4.1 – 2.4.4 Additional information:

2.4.5 Do the Ramsar Site management plans establish the maintenance of the ecological character as a management objective? KRA 2.4.ii	A - Yes
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2.4.5 Additional information:

2.4.6 How many sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.3.3} KRA 2.4.iv	6 sites
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2.4.6 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please name the site(s)):

2.4.7 For how many sites has an ecological character description been prepared? KRA 2.4.v

6 sites

2.4.7 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please give the site(s) name and official number): In progress.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.4 implementation:

STRATEGY 2.5 Ramsar Site management effectiveness. *Review all existing Ramsar Sites to determine the effectiveness of management arrangements, in line with the "Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance".*

2.5.1 Have any assessments of Ramsar Site management effectiveness been carried out? {2.3.4} KRA 2.5.i

B - No

2.5.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some sites", please indicate the year of assessment and from whom, or from where, the information is available):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.5 implementation:

STRATEGY 2.6 Ramsar Site status. *Monitor the condition of Ramsar Sites and address negative changes in their ecological character, notify the Ramsar Secretariat of changes affecting Ramsar Sites, and apply the Montreux Record, if appropriate, and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.*

2.6.1 Are arrangements 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? {2.4.1} KRA 2.6.i

A - Yes

2.6.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some sites", please summarise the mechanism(s) established): National Wetland Committee.

2.6.2 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,? {2.4.2} KRA 2.6.i

B - No

2.6.2 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some cases", please indicate 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):

2.6.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.4.3} KRA 2.6.ii

2.6.3 Additional information (if "Yes", please indicate the actions taken):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.6 implementation:

STRATEGY 2.7 Management of other internationally important wetlands. *Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar Sites but have been identified through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process.*

2.7.1 Has the ecological character of internationally important wetlands not yet designated as Ramsar Sites been maintained? KRA 2.7.i

A - Yes

2.7.1 Additional information: The Matang Mangrove Forest in Perak is one of the world's best managed wetland ecosystem.

Peat Swamp Forest in Klias Peninsular has been listed as Important Bird Area for Malaysia. Peatlands are an important natural ecosystem in the world which have key value for biodiversity conservation, climate regulation and support for human welfare. National Action Plan for Peatlands has been developed to protect this forest.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.7 implementation:

GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
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<p>STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs. <i>Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).</i></p>

<p>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)? {3.1.1} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.ii</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
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<p>3.1.1 Additional information: National Biodiversity Council chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister also covers wetland issues.</p>

<p>3.1.2 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.2} KRA KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
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<p>3.1.2 Additional information: Focal Point of CBD and Climate Change participates in the National Wetland Committee</p>

<p>3.1.3 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, etc)? KRA 3.1.iv</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
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<p>3.1.3 Additional information: NRE coordinates this activity.</p>

<p>3.1.4 [For African Contracting Parties only] Has the Contracting Party participated in the implementation of the wetland programme under NEPAD? {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iii</p>	<p>---</p>
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<p>3.1.4 Additional information:</p>

<p>Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.1 implementation:</p>
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<p>STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives. <i>Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.</i></p>
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<p>3.2.1 Has the Contracting Party been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {2.6.1} KRA 3.2.i</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
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3.2.1 Additional information (If “Yes” or “Planned”, please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative): Malaysia participates actively in ASEAN wide initiative on wetland especially on peatlands to mitigate haze caused by peat fires.

There is a pilot project under ASEAN with funding from GEF and IFAD to work on wetlands which has an adjacent agriculture area in Kuala Selangor area for promoting wise use.

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

A - Yes

3.2.2 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.2 implementation:

STRATEGY 3.3 International assistance. *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.*

3.3.1 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only (“donor countries”): Has funding support been provided from the development assistance agency for wetland conservation and management in other countries? {4.5.1} KRA 3.3.i

3.3.1 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate the countries supported since COP10):

3.3.2 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only (“donor countries”): Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by your development assistance agency? KRA 3.3.ii

3.3.2 Additional information:

3.3.3 [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? {4.5.2}

A - Yes

3.3.3 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP10):

MNS, with the endorsement from NRE, had received funds from the RRC-EA to implement a community-based conservation project to (i) protect the firefly population along Sepetang River (in Perak State) and (ii) establish a community ecotourism initiative to support the conservation efforts. This project began in January 2011 and recently concluded in July 2011. A final report is being compiled and will be submitted to RRC-EA soon.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.3 implementation:

STRATEGY 3.4 Sharing information and expertise. *Promote the sharing of expertise and information concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

3.4.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.2.1}

B - No

3.4.1 Additional information (If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):

3.4.2 Has information about your country’s wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made publicly available (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.2.2}

A - Yes

3.4.2 Additional information: The recently published Ramsar Information ToolKit (2011) has these information which will soon be made available on line at www.nre.gov.my/biodiversity

3.4.3 Has information about your country’s wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? KRA 3.4.ii

A - Yes

3.4.3 Additional information: Through our National Reports

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.4 implementation:

STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species. *Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.*

3.5.1 Have all transboundary/shared wetland systems been identified? {2.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

3.5.1 Additional information:

3.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {2.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

A - Yes

3.5.2 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):

Downstream of Lower Kinabatangan-Segama Wetland Ramsar Site partially overlaps with Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME). SSME has recently been included within the Coral Triangle Initiatives (CTI) Cooperation between Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia.

Interior of Sabah, Heart of Borneo (HoB) programme, seeks to coordinate management between three nation of Borneo Island; Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei, to improve management on inland and upland forest to improve water quality downstream, and maintained the 'Heart' of Borneo as a sustainable managed forest landscape.

Kinabatangan Corridor of Life (K-CoL) formerly named as the Partners for Wetlands) is an ongoing initiative to improve habitat and wildlife management within the Kinabatangan floodplain.

3.5.3 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? KRA 3.5.iii

D - Planned

3.5.3 Additional information: Malaysia is in the preparatory stage to join the EAAFP.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.5 implementation:

MNS has attended the EAAFP MoP4 (Incheon) and MoP5 (Siem Reap) as part of the BirdLife International delegate and provided support to the NRE representatives (who were invited as Observers). Nationally, MNS is assisting NRE technically in the preparation of Malaysia joining the EAAFP.

GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY
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<p>STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA. <i>Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention's Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention's goals, mechanisms, and key findings.</i></p>
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<p>4.1.1 Has/have an Action Plan/Plans for wetland CEPA been established? {4.4.2} KRA 4.1.i</p>	
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- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>a) At the national level
b) Sub-national level
c) Catchment/basin level
d) Local/site level</p> | <p>C - In progress

A - Yes</p> |
|--|--|

<p>(Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this below in the Additional information section below)</p>	
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<p>4.1.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "In progress" to one of the four questions above, please describe the mechanism, and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs): A draft National CEPA for wetland is in being developed with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. There are site specific CEPA plans.</p>	
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<p>4.1.2 How many centres (visitor/interpretation/education) have been established at Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {4.4.6} KRA 4.1.ii</p>	<p>6 centres</p>
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<p>4.1.2 Additional information (If centres are part of a national or international network, please describe the network(s)):</p>	
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<p>MNS has three centres (called Nature Education Centres - NECs) in three locations namely Kuala Selangor and Sepang (in Selangor State) and an upcoming one in Kerteh (Terengganu State). The NEC in Kuala Selangor focuses on coastal mangroves whilst the Sepang and Kerteh NECs are predominantly riverine mangroves. In Sabah, Sabah Environment Education Networks (SEEN) has been set up.</p>	
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<p>4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p>	
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- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <p>a) promote public participation in decision-making with respect to wetland planning and management
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?</p> | <p>A - Yes

A - Yes</p> |
|--|---------------------------------|

<p>{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	
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4.1.3 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Partly", please provide information about the ways in which local communities are involved): At site, such as in Tasek Bera, the management team constantly has discussions with the local communities to get a participatory approach in Ramsar site management.

4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.10.2} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

B - No

4.1.4 Additional information:

4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP10? {4.10.3} KRA 4.1.iv

opportunities

4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training): Training Programme for Ramsar Site Managers are carried out from time to time especially on the job training.

4.1.6 Do you have an operational National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee (or equivalent body)? {4.8.2}

A - Yes

4.1.6 Additional information (If "Yes", indicate a) its membership; b) its frequency of meetings; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has): National Wetlands Committee chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Malaysia.

4.1.7 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and

- a. Ramsar Sites managers?
- b. other MEA national focal points?
- c. relevant ministries, departments and agencies?

{4.4.3} KRA 4.1.vi

A - Yes

A - Yes

A - Yes

4.1.7 Additional information (If "Yes" or "Partly", please describe what types of mechanism are in place): Communication is maintained through letters, phone calls, e-mails and workshops.

4.1.8 Have World Wetlands Day activities, either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP10? {4.4.5}

A - Yes

4.1.8 Additional information: Many activities which are organised at site and also more general by the relevant government agencies and NGOs

4.1.9 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day) been carried out since COP10 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.4.4}

A - Yes

4.1.9 Additional information (including, if support has been provided for the delivery of these and other CEPA activities by other organisations, please indicate this): Numerous activities have been undertaken to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands. The mangrove planting initiative and also the ASEAN Peatland Project have all generated huge awareness on the importance of wetlands.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.1 implementation:

STRATEGY 4.2 Convention financial capacity. *Provide the financial resources necessary for the Convention's governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, within the availability of existing resources and by the effective use of such resources; explore and enable options and mechanism for mobilization of new and additional resources for implementation of the Convention.*

4.2.1

a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2009, 2010, 2011? {4.6.1} KRA 4.2.i

A - Yes

b) If "No" in 4.2.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:

4.2.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.6.2} KRA 4.2.i

B - No

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

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.2 implementation:

STRATEGY 4.3 Convention bodies' effectiveness. *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Secretariat are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support the implementation of the Convention.*

4.3.1 Has the Contracting Party used its previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring its implementation of the Convention? {4.7.1} KRA 4.3.ii □	A - Yes
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4.3.1 Additional information (If "Yes", please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring): The reports are collated from sites and also from relevant agencies and NGOs and the document is shared with all sites to monitor implementation.

4.3.2 Has the Secretariat been updated on any appointments and changes in Administrative Authority focal points and daily contacts (including CEPA and STRP National Focal Points)? KRA 4.3.i	A - Yes
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4.3.2 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.3 implementation:

STRATEGY 4.4 Working with IOPs and others. *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs*) and others.*

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

4.4.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.9.1} KRA 4.4.iii	A - Yes
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4.4.1 Additional information (If "Yes" please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided): Join partnership collaboration during Asian Wetland School Networks - Wetland International

The National Ramsar Information Toolkit produced by NRE received additional support from BirdLife International via MNS.

4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.9.2} KRA 4.4.iii	B - No
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4.4.2 Additional information (If "Yes" please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.4 implementation:

Section 4 (www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11_nrform_e_sec4.doc) is an optional Annex to the National Report Format to allow any Contracting Party that wishes to do so to provide additional information separately for any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

