



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

**National Reports to be submitted to the 11<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto: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 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (Bucharest, Romania, June 2012).
2. Following Standing Committee discussions at its 40<sup>th</sup> 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 (4<sup>th</sup> 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.

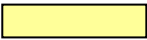

**Section 2** is a “free-text” section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

**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](http://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](mailto: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](mailto: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).

<b>SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION</b>
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<b>NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: SWEDEN</b>	
<b>DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY</b>	
<b>Name of Administrative Authority:</b>	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
<b>Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:</b>	Maria Ågren, Director General
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<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+46 10 698 15 08
<b>Email:</b>	Maria.Agren(@)naturvardsverket.se
<b>DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS</b>	
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<b>Email:</b>	Jenny.Lonnstad(@)naturvardsverket.se
<b>DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO STRP (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL)</b>	
<b>Name and title of focal point:</b>	Lena Tranvik, Head of Programme for Habitat Types
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	The Swedish Species Information Centre
<b>Mailing address:</b>	Box 7007, S-750 07 Uppsala, Sweden
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+46 18-67 24 78
<b>Email:</b>	Lena.Tranvik(@)slu.se
<b>DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS</b>	
<b>Name and title of focal point:</b>	Jenny Lonnstad, Advisor
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
<b>Mailing address:</b>	S-106 48 Stockholm, Sweden
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+46 10 698 15 92
<b>Email:</b>	Jenny.Lonnstad(@)naturvardsverket.se
<b>DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS</b>	
<b>Name and title:</b>	Lennart Gladh, Baltic project coordinator
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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?**

In January 2011, the Swedish EPA proposed to the the Swedish Government to designate 15 new Ramsar sites, namely; Rappomyran, Päivävuoma, Vasikkavuoma, Mellerstön, Pirttimysvuoma, Mannavuoma, Blaikfjället, Vindelälven, Gullhög-Tönningfloarna, Helvetsbrännan-Vattenån, Tröskens rikkärr, Mellanljusnan, Koppången, Nittälven, Geta-pulien-Hallfallsmossen-Grönbo. The proposal also include extension of two ramsar sites, Umeälvens delta (Ramsar site no. 438) and Tärnasjön (Ramsar site no. 29). The selection of new and extended sites is made by the Swedish EPA in collaboration with the county administrative boards concerned.

The Swedish national wetland inventory (VMI) has surveyed the wetlands of Sweden below the alpine region during a 25-year period. In total 35 000 objects (sites) are included. A final report of VMI was published in 2009, with description of the method used in the survey together with some of the main results.

(<http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer/978-91-620-5925-5.pdf>)

In Sweden, the environmental quality objectives apply to all sectors of society and set the framework for conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, in particular the objectives 'Thriving wetlands' and 'Flourishing Lakes and Streams'. Every four years, an in-depth evaluation is made of the progress towards achieving the environmental quality objectives, and the results are presented to the Government and Parliament as a basis for Sweden's environmental policy in the years to come. Step 1 in the third evaluation was conducted in March 2011, including proposals for new and revised specifications for the objectives. The specifications clarifies what the environmental quality objectives entail. Step 2 in the in-depth evaluation of 'Thriving wetlands' and Flourishing Lakes and Streams' will be finalised in June 2012, including analysis of the state of protection, wise use and restoration of Swedish wetlands.

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

Through the environmental quality objectives, and their focus on conservation, sustainable use and restoration, the Convention is satisfyingly implemented. There is ongoing work to protect wetlands and improving environmental consideration in different sectors of the society. Additionally, Sweden has designated 51 Ramsar sites to date, and another 15 new Ramsar sites are proposed to the Swedish Government for designation.

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

Achieving wise use – sustainable use of wetlands and their ecosystem services – is an ongoing challenge. Integrated River Basin and Coastal Zone management needs to be implemented more widely. Although many protected areas include shallow marine areas and freshwater habitats, there is a need to strengthen the regulations for many nature reserves in order to preserve the aquatic values.

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

Increase the number of Ramsar sites in Sweden. In January 2011, the Swedish EPA proposed to the Swedish Government to designate 15 new Ramsar sites, in central and northern Sweden, and an extension of two existing sites (Umeälvens delta and Tärnasjön). This would increase the number of Ramsar sites in Sweden from 51 to 66,



and the total area from 514675 to 638546 hectares.

Consideration for the wetlands in conjunction with the use of land adjacent to wetlands need to get better. Adequate funding for continued protection of wetlands is also needed. Interest in wetland restoration and construction need to be stimulated among landowners. Efforts to restore drained areas and maintenance of previously claimed wetlands is necessary. Two main threats to wetlands are intensive forest management and ditch cleaning in both agricultural and forest management. The driving forces are largely increased demand for wood/biomass and the fear that crops will be damaged.

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

-

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

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

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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)?


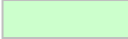
The knowledge of the Ramsar Convention should increase within the broader water management sector, and the Ramsar guidelines distributed more widely.

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

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## 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	A - Yes
<p>1.1.1 Additional information:</p> <p>The Swedish national wetland inventory was initiated in 1981 and completed in 2005. It covers the whole country except the mountain region. The inventory has been conducted by individual Administrative County Boards with support from the Swedish EPA. Approximately 34 000 wetlands, generally larger than 10 hectares (50 hectares in the northernmost part of the country), have been studied on aerial photographs and 10 % of the objects have been visited in the field. The objectives include mapping the distribution of wetlands throughout the county, as well as studying their environmental assets and the extent to which they have been affected by human activities.</p> <p>Furthermore, inventories of alkaline fens (rich fens) have been done in an action programme for the habitat and associated threatened species which was established by the Swedish EPA. The state and trends of alkaline fens with respect to the impact of human activities on hydrology and biodiversity will be monitored in the Swedish national environmental monitoring programme in the years to come.</p> <p>The project 'Base inventory of Natura 2000 and protected areas' lasted from 2004 to 2008. The aim was to collect information about habitats, structures, functions and species within Sweden's Natura 2000 areas and protected areas. For wetland habitats, this inventory was based on the national wetlands inventory and partly uses the same methodology. It gave updated information for some of the areas with high conservation values, as well as additional information about mountainous wetlands and some of the smaller habitat types, such as springs and rich fens.</p>	
1.1.2 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	A - Yes
<p>1.1.2 Additional information:</p> <p>1.1.2. Data from the Swedish national wetland inventory has been quality controlled and a web-based database is available to the public at <a href="http://gpt.vic-metria.nu/GeoPortal/">http://gpt.vic-metria.nu/GeoPortal/</a> . Information from the inventory has been communicated to and used by a wide range of stakeholders. A final report of the Swedish wetland inventory was published in 2009, with description of the method used in the survey together with some of the main results.</p> <p>Data and information from the project 'Base inventory of Natura 2000 and protected areas' is available to the public at <a href="http://gpt.vic-metria.nu/GeoPortal/">http://gpt.vic-metria.nu/GeoPortal/</a></p> <p>Data from the inventories of alkaline fens (rich fens) is available at the county administrative boards concerned. The data will be maintained in the Swedish national environmental monitoring programme in the years to come, by monitoring the state and trends of hydrology and biodiversity.</p>	

1.1.3 Has the condition\* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the previous triennium?{1.1.3 & 1.1.4}

- a) Ramsar Sites
- b) wetlands generally

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).

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

- No change
- No change

1.1.3 a) Additional information:

Available information does not indicate that the ecological character of Ramsar Sites has changed notably during the last triennium. More data will be available in the future as monitoring of protected areas has recently been initiated.

## 1.1.3 b) Additional information:

Satellite monitoring of ecological change in wetlands, focusing on changes in vegetation cover, is being set up in Sweden. First result shows densification of trees on wetlands all over Sweden during the last 20 years. The densification has been most rapid in the south and southeast of Sweden. Possible explanations for the overgrowing of wetlands are large-scale drainage in combination with increasing nitrogen deposition and discontinued grazing and mowing. The satellite monitoring, in combination with the ongoing National Inventory of Landscapes in Sweden (NILS, <http://nils.slu.se/>) and The Swedish National Forest Inventory (RIS, <http://www.slu.se/en/collaborative-centres-and-projects/swedish-national-forest-inventory/>), will improve the monitoring of ecological character of the Swedish wetlands.

Bird monitoring in the work with the environmental quality objective 'Thriving Wetlands', shows progress for wetland birds in the south of Sweden. One explanation for the progress can be restoration of wetlands in the agricultural landscape (7654 hectares during 2000–2010), although that is less area than stated in the national objectives. In the north of Sweden, the index for wetland birds shows a decline. The reason for the decline is not known, but one possible explanation can be overgrowth of mires, since the index for northern Sweden is mainly based on birds nesting on mires.

The Swedish EPA is starting up monitoring of palsa mires, in collaboration with The Swedish National Space Board. The total area of palsas has decreased markedly in Sweden. The warmer climate has already lead to a decrease of these permanently frozen peat structures.

Following the EU Habitats Directive, Sweden has an obligation to preserve the included species and habitats. Status of the habitats and species is monitored and assessed in accordance with Article 17 of the Directive. (The Swedish Article 17-assessment has been presented in a report with an English summary, [http://www.artdata.slu.se/filer/Arter\\_och\\_naturtyper\\_i\\_habitatdirektivet\\_lowres.pdf](http://www.artdata.slu.se/filer/Arter_och_naturtyper_i_habitatdirektivet_lowres.pdf).) The Article 17 assessment is to be conducted every six years, starting in 2007. Although the available assessment does not answer to changes during the last few years, it describes the trend for the condition of wetlands. The assessment concludes that wetland habitats with a favourable conservation status are dystrophic lakes (nationwide) and calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* (Boreal and Continental regions). Several other lacustrine, riverine and wetland habitats only reach a favourable conservation status in the Alpine region, where they cover large areas, are widely distributed, and often occur within protected areas. In other parts of Sweden river damming, wetland drainage, sewage effluents and excessive use of fertilisers have caused severely disturbed hydrological conditions and eutrophication. As a result, many habitats are currently in an unfavourable conservation status. The continuous exploitation of coastal regions poses a great threat to the coastal environment. Coastal lagoons, Reefs, *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows, Boreal Baltic coastal meadows all have unfavourable conservation status in both Boreal and Continental region.

The water quality of lakes and watercourses has improved with regard to acidification, eutrophication and toxic substances, although the concentrations of certain substances, such as PCBs, are still so high that they contribute to a negative environmental impact. The water has also become increasingly brown due to inflow of humic substances, particularly in southern Sweden. (The National environmental monitoring, <http://www.naturvarvsverket.se/en/In-English/Start/State-of-the-environment/>).

The restoration of valuable watercourses continues, but the hydromorphology of most watercourses is still affected, and in many cases the shorelines are non-functional (The 2010 Red List of Swedish Species, <http://www.artdata.slu.se/english/publications.asp#Rodlistade%20arter%20i%20Sverige2010>).

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.*

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)

A - Yes

1.3.1 Additional information:

The national environmental quality objectives (EQOs); Thriving Wetlands', 'Flourishing Lakes and Streams' and partly 'A Rich Diversity of Plant and Animal Life' is seen as the fundamental National Wetland Policy. They are adopted by the Swedish Parliament and they are described further at <http://www.miljomal.se/Environmental-Objectives-Portal/>. The objectives describe the environmental state needed in order to achieve sustainable development by protecting human health, preserving biological diversity, minimizing the utilization of natural resources to ensure sustainable use and protecting the natural and cultural environment. The EQOs apply to all sectors of the Swedish society, the county administrative boards have established corresponding regional objectives, and the EQOs also correspond closely to the objectives of the legislation in the Environmental Code.

In addition, several policy documents have been established as a part of implementing the EQOs. For example, 'National Strategy for Thriving Wetlands' was established by the Swedish EPA in cooperation with the National Board of Forestry, the Swedish Board of Agriculture and the National Heritage Board, and presented to the Swedish government in October 2005. The strategy is available in English at [www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer/620-1254-1.pdf](http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer/620-1254-1.pdf).

The Mire Protection Plan, which identifies around 600 mires that are given priority for legal protection, was revised in 2007.

The EU Water Framework Directive is being implemented in Sweden. The Ordinance on Water Quality Management (Förordningen om förvaltning av kvaliteten på vattenmiljön) is the Swedish legislation pursuant to the directive. Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) applied to water bodies were adopted in 2009. River basin management plans and Programme of measures for each river basin district were also adopted in 2009.

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}

A - Yes

1.3.2 Additional information: Yes, partly.

<p>1.3.3 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Z - Not applicable  A - Yes  A - Yes  A - Yes  A - Yes  A - Yes  A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.3 Additional information:</p>	

<p>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</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.4 Additional information:</p>	

<p>1.3.5 For any project development (new buildings, new roads, extractive industry, etc.) that may affect wetlands, are Environmental Impact Assessments made?</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.5 Additional information:</p>	

<p>1.3.6 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments?</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>1.3.6 Additional information:</p>	

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.*

<p>1.4.1 Has an assessment been conducted of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites? {1.3.1} KRA 1.4.ii</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>1.4.1 Additional information:</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>Z - Not applicable</p>

## 1.4.2 Additional information:

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

C - Partly

## 1.4.3 Additional information:

Issues concerning the protection and management of cultural values in wetlands are included in the Swedish environmental quality objectives, e.g 'Thriving wetlands' and 'Flourishing Lakes and Streams'. The National Heritage Board works to ensure that different sectors of society assume their responsibility for the cultural heritage and the cultural environment. Cultural values are to a limited extent included in the national wetland inventory, depending on regional differences in methodology. Specific inventories of cultural assets have been performed locally. In the management plans for protected areas, the local community is often involved in traditional management measures which carry on the cultural heritage.

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

C - Partly

1.4.4 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names): Many Ramsar Sites and other protected wetlands are important for recreation and out-door activities, which is normally reflected in the management of the areas.

In the management plans for protected areas, the local community is often involved in traditional management measures which carry on the cultural heritage. The Ramsar site Helgeån (SWEDEN 3SE003) is part of Kristianstads Vattenrike, an UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, where socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands are included in the management planning. The natural variation in the water-level and man's almost unbroken utilization of the meadows for grazing and hay-making provides conditions which make it an area of great natural and cultural-historical value.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.4 implementation:

**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: Environmental convention work is coordinated by the Swedish EPA and the Ministry of the environment. There is a good informal exchange of information between officials. The Ministry of the Environment is the focal point for CBD. Except Ramsar, The Swedish EPA is responsible for maintaining the focal points of the conventions on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Bern Convention. The newly formed unit 'EU and Multilateral Environment Agreements' on the Swedish EPA will also facilitate collaboration between the different MEAs.

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  
B - No  
B - No  
B - No

1.5.2 Additional information: The Ministry of the Environment and the Swedish EPA have reported the results of COP 10 to the government.

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)?

B - No

1.5.3 Additional information: No, not specifically although environmental UN and convention work is coordinated by the Swedish EPA and the Ministry of the environment.

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:

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 KRA 1.6.i	A - Yes A - Yes A - Yes
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1.6.1 Additional information:

a). yes/partly, Research in the agricultural field has been focused on the ability of wetlands to reduce nutrients in the aquatic environment.

b). yes/partly, Research relating to effects of climate change is performed by different universities and institutions, e.g. the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute. For example, a synthesis relating to biological diversity, including wetlands, was made by the Swedish Biodiversity Centre (CBM) during the in-depth evaluation of the Swedish environmental quality objectives in 2008.

c). yes/partly, This issue is also high on the political agenda in Sweden. Research on valuation of ecosystem services has been performed by different universities and institutions, e.g. the Beijer Institute, and more is expected, which will eventually affect policy-making more directly.

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
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1.6.2 Additional information: Management plans for Natura 2000 sites are under revision, based on a base-line inventory and following a system for follow-up, in addition to general scientific knowledge.

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	B - No
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1.7.1 Additional information: Water resource planning and management is mainly based on the EU Water Framework Directive.

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
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1.7.2 Additional information: Continued work on wetlands are important measures in water management, to achieve good water status relating to the EU Water Framework Directive. Environmental Quality Standards (EQS), River basin management plans and Programme of measures for each river basin district all link to wetland management.

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}

C - Partly

1.7.3 Additional information: Partly, but relating to the EU Water Framework Directive and not Ramsar in particular.

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}

B - No

1.7.4 Additional information:

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

C - Partly

1.7.5 Additional information: The Environmental Quality Objectives and the National Wetland Strategy address climate change mitigation and adaptation, but hard decisions and measures are needed.

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

A - Yes

1.7.6 Additional information: The creation of wetlands in agricultural areas helps to achieve the aims of water management. The 'Thriving Wetlands' environmental objectives include a objective that wetlands are to be created or restored in the agricultural landscape to reduce losses of plant nutrients and enhance the biodiversity. During 2000-2010, 7654 hectares of wetlands have been established or restored in the agricultural landscape with support from the Swedish Rural Development Programme.

The work with wetland restoration needs to be enhanced and accelerated, to achieve national environmental objectives, reduce losses of plant nutrients and enhance the biodiversity, especially in the agricultural landscape. The National Strategy for 'Thriving Wetlands' contains a working procedure for restoring and establishing wetlands, the 'wetland chain'. This procedure, which places a strong emphasis on strategic planning, also makes it possible to adopt a comprehensive approach which takes ecological, water-conserving and cultural heritage aspects into account, along with needs for land and water use and recreation. (<http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer/620-1254-1.pdf>)

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

A - Yes

1.8.1 Additional information: The Swedish county administrative boards have developed planning documents for restoration of wetlands in the agricultural landscape. Areas where wetland restoration will be particularly important to increase biodiversity and/or reduce the loss of plant nutrition, are pointed out. Landowners and other relevant parties are involved throughout the process of planning and restoration.

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: The environmental quality objectives 'Thriving Wetlands' and 'Flourishing Lakes and Streams' have interim targets dealing with re-establishment and restoration of wetland habitats. The targets read: 'At least 12,000 hectares of wetlands and ponds will be established or restored on agricultural land by 2010' and 'By 2010 at least 25% of valuable and potentially valuable rivers and streams [as identified by a national/regional inventory] will have been restored'. During 2000-2010, approximately 7700 hectares of wetlands have been established or restored in the agricultural landscape. In connection to the EQOs, the Swedish EPA invest large sums in implementing action plans for threatened species, where restoration measures are normally crucial.

The LIFE+ project Life to ad(d)mire (2010-2015) will restore 35 (3581 hectares) drained and overgrown wetlands and marshes from Skåne in the south of Sweden to Jämtland in the north of Sweden. All areas in the project are Natura 2000 sites.

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}

C - Partly

1.8.3 Additional information:

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

B - No

1.9.1 Additional information:

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

C - Partly

1.9.2 Additional information: The environmental quality objectives which concern wetlands state e.g. 'alien species and genetically modified organisms that may be a threat to biological diversity are not introduced'. The Environmental Code contains provisions concerning the release of alien species, in line with Sweden's commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity, although the legislation needs to be amended. In 2008, a national strategy and action plan in order manage the import, movement and release of alien species and genotype was developed by several authorities that share the responsibility of regulation of invasive alien species. The policy for introduction and dispersion of alien organisms – intentional as well as unintentional– aims to prevent negative environmental impacts from alien species and genes. Any permissions to introduce an alien species shall be based on risk assessments that illuminate the potential impact on biological diversity, the natural environment and human health.

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: The national environmental quality objectives and the Environmental Code, and their implications for sustainable development, apply to all sectors of the Swedish society.

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: All sectors of society are obliged to take environmental consideration in accordance with the Environmental Code. This is particularly relevant within forestry, as regulated by the Forestry Act. Farmers and landowners are relatively active in restoring wetlands, also supported by the Federation of Swedish Farmers (LRF).

The Swedish Wetland Fund – a collaboration of WWF-Sweden, the Swedish Ornithological Society and the Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management – have involved the private sector among the donors. A total number of almost 300 wetland sites have been restored with financial support from the Wetland Fund so far, covering more than 3 500 hectares. Together with state-owned Sveaskog, Sweden's largest forest owner, the Fund is working on a project to re-establish 100 wetlands. The private sector is also locally involved in different wetland projects, e.g. Lake Tysslingen which is renowned for the spectacular migration of whooping swans (*Cygnus cygnus*).

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

B - No

1.10.3 Additional information:

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

A - Yes

1.11.1 Additional information:

Sustainability, wise use and conservation are central aspects of the national environmental quality objectives and the Environmental Code, and apply to all sectors of the Swedish society. The EU Water Framework Directive and the Ordinance on Water Quality Management (the Swedish legislation pursuant to the directive) is being implemented. National funding is available regarding protection and restoration of wetlands. The Swedish Rural Development Programme comprises actions for reducing plant nutrient losses from agriculture and increasing the biodiversity in the agricultural landscape.

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

A - Yes

1.11.2 Additional information: Agricultural subsidies that have negative effects on wetlands have previously been removed, e.g. subsidies to drain land for agriculture or forestry purposes. A land drainage ban was introduced in southern Sweden in 1994.

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, 3<sup>rd</sup> 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	C - Partly
<p>2.1.1 Additional information: The Swedish National Wetland Strategy established that additional Ramsar Sites were needed in northern Sweden. Wet grasslands and peatlands were to be given special attention as they are internationally under-represented, along with rivers and streams that were needed in a national perspective.</p> <p>In January 2011, the Swedish EPA proposed to the Swedish Government to designate 15 new Ramsar sites, namely; Rappomyran, Päivävuoma, Vasikkavuoma, Mellerstön, Pirttimysvuoma, Mannavuoma, Blaikfjället, Vindelälven, Gullhög-Tönningfloarna, Helvetsbrännan-Vattenån, Tröskens rikkärr, Mellanljusnan, Koppången, Nittälven, Geta-pulien-Hallfallsmossen-Grönbo. The proposal also include extension of two Ramsar sites, Umeälvens delta (Ramsar site no. 438) and Tärnasjön (Ramsar site no. 29). The selection of new and extended sites is made by Swedish EPA in collaboration with the county administrative boards concerned.</p>	
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	B - No
<p>2.1.2 Additional information: The Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS) of 19 Swedish sites have been updated since 2008 by the Swedish EPA, assisted by the county administrative boards. Still, the Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS) of 32 Swedish sites are in need of review. The Conference of the Parties has requested, in Resolution VI.13 (1996), that all RISs be updated by the Parties at least every six years and with every significant change in the status of the site. The large number of Ramsar sites in Sweden makes the revision of the RISs an onerous task. In November 2010, the Swedish EPA informed the Secretariat of the delay and requested the Secretariat to grant delayed submission of Swedish Ramsar site updates, with the aim at providing reviewed RIS in the time for COP11 of the Ramsar Convention in May 2012.</p>	
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	15 sites



2.1.4 Additional information (please indicate the anticipated year of designation): In January 2011, the Swedish EPA proposed to the Swedish government to designate 15 new Ramsar sites, and extension of two Ramsar sites, Umeälvens delta (Ramsar site no. 438) and Tärnasjön (Ramsar site no. 29). The selection of new and extended sites is made by Swedish EPA in collaboration with the county administrative boards concerned.

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

A - Yes

2.3.1 Additional information: All Swedish Ramsar sites are either completely or partly designated Natura 2000 sites, and most are also completely or partly protected as nature reserves. Management plans have been, or are in progress of being, established for all nature reserves and Natura 2000 sites. Each reserve designation decision contains regulations for the area.

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	51 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	51 sites
2.4.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan in preparation? KRA 2.4.i	0 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	51 sites
2.4.1 – 2.4.4 Additional information: 2.4.1 All Swedish Ramsar sites are either completely or partly designated Natura 2000 sites, and most are also completely or partly protected as nature reserves. Management plans have been, or are in progress of being, established for all nature reserves and Natura 2000 sites. Each reserve designation decision contains regulations for the area. 2.4.4 Management plans for Natura 2000 sites are under revision, based on a base-line inventory and the subsequent system for follow-up.	
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
2.4.5 Additional information: All Swedish Ramsar sites are either completely or partly protected as nature reserves and/or Natura 2000 sites. Management plans for nature reserves and Natura 2000 sites include conservation status targets which correspond to ecological character objectives. Targets are monitored and if needed, special measures to achieve them shall be implemented.	
2.4.6 How many sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.3.3} KRA 2.4.iv	0 sites
2.4.6 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please name the site(s)): The County Administrative Boards are generally responsible for the management of protected areas, sometimes in cooperation with the Regional Forestry Boards. The tasks of the County Administrations cover a wide span that embraces many sectors of the community, and in this respect management strategies are cross-sectoral. For some Ramsar sites, management responsibility is delegated from the County Administrative Board to e.g. foundations established to convene different stakeholders. Community involvement has high priority in nature conservation in Sweden, and efforts are being made to increase the participation of different stakeholders in the management of protected areas.	
2.4.7 For how many sites has an ecological character description been prepared? KRA 2.4.v	51 sites
2.4.7 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please give the site(s) name and official number): Conservation status targets and general ecological descriptions have been established for nature reserves and Natura 2000 sites, as described in the management plans. This is also reflected in the Ramsar Information Sheets for each site.	

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

C - Some sites

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):

Yes, partly. Monitoring of protected areas has recently been initiated, and based on a base-line inventory it will be possible to monitor the effects of conservation measures.

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):

All Swedish Ramsar sites are either completely or partly protected as nature reserves and/or Natura 2000 sites. Management plans for nature reserves and Natura 2000 sites shall include monitoring measures, in respect of follow-up of identified conservation status targets.

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	A - Yes
<p>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):</p> <p>The planning of a state-owned, high-speed railway in the Umeälv delta Ramsar site has been a matter of concern in recent years, as described in the 2005 and 2010 national reports. The Swedish Ministry of the Environment has communicated with the Ramsar Secretariat on the risk of changes to the area's ecological character during the construction of the railway track. The railway is now completed and traffic started in August 2010. The railway has been built through the northern part of the Ramsar site, including a new bridge over river Umeälven and embankment constructions.</p> <p>Several measures have been put in place by the Swedish state to ensure that the ecological character of the site will remain unharmed. Action has been taken within and adjacent to the site to compensate negative effects to the birdlife and habitats. Administration, set aside more than SEK 100 million for compensatory measures, out of which SEK 23 million were put in a foundation ensuring the long-term management of the site. This state-financed foundation, where NGO's and farmers are represented, will be working in cooperation with the County Administrative Board with numerous actions to compensate for the negative effects from building the new railroad next to the site, e.g.. to enhance conditions for birdlife within the area. The Umeälv delta site is protected as a Natura 2000 (SCI + SPA) area and as a strict nature reserve. The nature reserve was decided in July 2008. A management plan has been approved and implemented for the entire site.</p> <p>Compensation activities carried out include preservation of adjacent areas of deciduous and coniferous forests, as well as restoration and grazing of shore areas to increase contact between wetland areas and adjacent farmland. Large areas of new wetlands have been created by permanent and temporary flooding of farmland. Feeding of resting birds is carried out in farmland areas. The County Administrative Board and the Swedish EPA assess that there is no need for additional conservation measures, further than the ongoing measures described above.</p> <p>In November 2010 The Swedish EPA communicated with the Ramsar Secretariat In conclusion, that there is no longer any risk of negative change in ecological character of the Umeälv delta Ramsar site, and requested the Secretariat to forward this information to The Standing Committee, in order to close the Article 3.2 case.</p>	
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	Z - Not applicable
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:

Available information does not indicate that the ecological character of proposed new Ramsar Sites or Natura 2000 sites has changed. The status of protected wetlands is better than wetlands in general, but the unfavorable conservation status of wetland habitats in the broader landscape (as described in 1.1.3), entails problems that probably to some extent also affect wetland habitats in protected areas.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.7 implementation:

<b>GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>
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<b>STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs.</b> <i>Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).</i>
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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	C - Partly
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3.1.1 Additional information:

Environmental convention work is coordinated by the Swedish EPA and the Ministry of the environment. There is a good informal exchange of information between officials. The Ministry of the environment is the focal point for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Except Ramsar, The Swedish EPA is responsible for maintaining the focal points of the conventions on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Bern Convention. The newly formed unit 'EU and Multilateral Environment Agreements' on the Swedish EPA will also facilitate collaboration between the different MEAs.

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	B - No
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3.1.2 Additional information:

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	B - No
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3.1.3 Additional information:

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	Z - Not applicable
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3.1.4 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.1 implementation:

<b>STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives.</b> <i>Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.</i>
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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

A - Yes

3.2.1 Additional information (If "Yes" or "Planned", please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative): The Nordic-Baltic Wetlands Initiative, 'NorBalWet', which currently involves Denmark (incl. the Faroe Islands), Estonia, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Russia and Sweden.

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}

B - No

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

A - Yes

3.3.1 Additional information (If "Yes", please indicate the countries supported since COP10): The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) made in 2009 contributions to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetlands Conservation and to support delegates from developing countries. SEK 309 000 supported the Small Grants Fund project; 'Expanding Vietnam's network of Ramsar sites' and SEK 316 000 supported the project 'Tudakul and Kuyumazar water reservoirs, Western South part of Kyzylkum desert, Uzbekistan'.

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

A - Yes

3.3.2 Additional information: Undertaking an environment assessment is mandatory during preparation of Swedish International Development Agency's (Sida) contributions. When required a full-scale EIA/SEA will be undertaken.

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}

Z - Not applicable

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

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}

A - Yes

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

As a member state of the EU, Sweden has many opportunities for knowledge sharing in matters relating to biodiversity matters, among many other things. There are also several active national networks involving national and regional authorities, as well as other stakeholders, concerning e.g. sustainable use, nature conservation and integrated water management. The Swedish EPA has encouraged the establishment of the Nordic-Baltic Wetland Initiative in order to enhance exchange of information in the region, e.g. concerning training for wetland managers.

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 web-based infrastructure is well developed in Sweden, and wetland information is provided by national and regional authorities, as well as NGOs. A number of wetland publications are available in print and/or on the Internet. See for example the Swedish EPA site with an on-line bookstore and library service: [www.naturvardsverket.se](http://www.naturvardsverket.se).

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:

Ramsar Information Sheets are available for all Swedish Ramsar Sites, although some are in need of an up-date. The National Wetland Strategy is available in English and has been sent to the Ramsar Secretariat (<http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer/620-1254-1.pdf>).

Many publications have an English summary, e.g. the final report of the Swedish national wetland inventory (<http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer/978-91-620-5925-5.pdf>)

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

A - Yes

3.5.1 Additional information:

Transboundary wetlands include the Ramsar site of Storkölen-Kvisleflået on the border with Norway and the river basin of Torne älv, which constitutes the border with Finland.

Furthermore, in January 2011, the Swedish EPA proposed to the Swedish Government to designate a new Ramsar site, Mannavuoma, as to form a transboundary Ramsar site with the site Lätäseno-Hietajoki in Finland.

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

C - Partly

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

A revised Finnish-Swedish Frontier Rivers Commission was established in 2010, to promote national co-operation in environmental and water issues in the area of Torne älv river.

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

A - Yes

3.5.3 Additional information: Sweden is a member of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) and the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS). Sweden has also initiated cooperation with several countries to preserve the Lesser white-fronted goose.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.5 implementation:

<b>GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY</b>
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<p><b>STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA.</b> <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</p> <p>b) Sub-national level</p> <p>c) Catchment/basin level</p> <p>d) Local/site level</p> | <p>B - No</p> <p>B - No</p> <p>B - No</p> <p>B - No</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):</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>10 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>More than 10 centres.</p>	
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<p>In Sweden, there are 29 manned visitor centers supervised by the Swedish EPA, so called 'naturum', and 17 unmanned information centers. The 'naturum' are often located at nature reserves or national parks, and aim at disseminating information about the area but also about nature conservation, ecology and human impact in general. There are also 85 Nature Schools around the country, some associated to 'naturum', that work in cooperation with the municipalities in educating school children and teachers. More than 10 of these 'naturum' and Nature Schools are located at wetland and/or Ramsar sites, e.g. at Lake Hornborga, Getterön, Asköviken and a new naturum was inaugurated in 2010 at Helgeån.</p>	
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<p>4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) promote public participation in decision-making with respect to wetland planning and management</p> <p>b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?</p> <p>{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	<p>A - Yes</p> <p>A - Yes</p>
<p>4.1.3 Additional information (if “Yes” or “Partly”, please provide information about the ways in which local communities are involved):</p> <p>a) + b) The issue of community involvement has high priority in nature conservation in Sweden. It constitutes a cornerstone in the Swedish government’s policy. Local stakeholder involvement is central in the designation of Ramsar sites and protected areas, and in the implementation of Natura 2000 (EU Habitats and Birds Directives). Several good examples have been realized in designated Ramsar sites and/or with funding from the EU LIFE-fund, where local communities cooperates with the County Administrative Board in e.g. developing management plans. One example is the project 'Collaboration Plans for Valuable Coastal and Marine Areas'. The aim of the project was to develop new modes of management for conservation and sustainable use in larger valuable coastal and marine areas, to contribute to fulfil the Swedish commitments under the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) and the Oslo-Paris Convention (OSPAR), as well as the commitments under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. The five pilot projects was run by the County Administrative Boards, with support from the Swedish EPA. The project developed collaboration plans for the pilot areas, guided by the Ecosystem approach, an approach that promotes public participation in the planning and management process. Two of five pilot areas include Ramsar sites; Stockholm outer archipelago (Ramsar site no. 3SE027) and Blekinge archipelago (Ramsar site no. 3SE033).</p> <p>Due to regulations concerning land tenure and the strong position of landowners in Sweden, their involvement is a prerequisite in wetland restoration. Further, the Swedish Environmental Code states that in connection with the consultation process which takes place prior to the drafting of an environmental impact statement, the operator must obtain and compile available data and consult the other local stakeholders, authorities and organizations concerned.</p>	
<p>4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made?</p> <p>{4.10.2} KRAs 4.1.iv &amp; 4.1.viii</p>	<p>C - Partly</p>
<p>4.1.4 Additional information:</p>	
<p>4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP10? {4.10.3} KRA 4.1.iv</p>	<p>8 opportunities</p>

4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):

The Swedish EPA arranged a national gathering for wetland managers at the local, regional and national levels in November 2010. There are yearly gatherings for regional nature conservation managers with regards to different aspects of protected areas. The Swedish Wetland Fund arranged a workshop in May 2010. Education opportunities are also arranged by regional and local authorities.

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

B - No

4.1.6 Additional information (If "Yes", indicate a) its membership; b) its frequency of meetings; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):

The former Swedish Ramsar Committee which was constituted by the Swedish EPA and a number of NGOs, is no longer active. However, there are fora where wetland matters may be discussed and handled, primarily within the framework of the Environmental Quality Objectives, where it is possible to involve central government agencies, county administrative boards, local authorities, non-governmental organizations and the business sector.

Further, concerning the EU Water Framework Directive and the Ordinance on Water Quality Management there are five Water Authorities in charge of water work in their respective district, and each Water Authority has a Water Delegation as a governing board. The Water Delegations are comprised of representatives from different sectors of society. There are also water management associations and coastal water management associations coordinating local and regional stakeholders.

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):

Mailing lists/networks.

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: Information on WWD is normally disseminated through the Swedish EPA's web-site and sometimes celebrated by organisations and noticed by the media. However, matters are complicated by the fact that WWD is celebrated on February 2, when Swedish wetlands normally are covered with snow and ice.

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):

Activities related to the environmental quality objectives mentioned above, focus largely on spreading information on ecosystem services and sustainable use of natural resources to the general public and the relevant sectors. Several NGOs have information activities linked to wetland issues.

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

A - Yes

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

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) made in 2009 contributions to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetlands Conservation and to support delegates from developing countries. SEK 309 000 supported the Small Grants Fund project; 'Expanding Vietnam's network of Ramsar sites' and SEK 316 000 supported the project 'Tudakul and Kuyumazar water reservoirs, Western South part of Kyzylkum desert, Uzbekistan'.

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

□

4.3.1 Additional information (If "Yes", please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):

The national report is compiled from existing information concerning wetland conservation and wise use from many sources, and in this aspect used to monitor implementation of the Convention.

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

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

B - No

4.4.1 Additional information (If “Yes” please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided):

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

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](http://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).