



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.

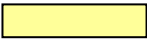

Section 2 is a “free-text” section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

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: UGANDA	
DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY	
Name of Administrative Authority:	WETLANDS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Mr. PAUL MAFABI, COMMISSIONER
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Email:	iyangol@yahoo.com OR iyangol2010@gmail.com
DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO STRP (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL)	
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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:	Ms NAMAKULA REGINA CEALI, INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION OFFICER
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Email:	ceali22@yahoo.com OR ceali22@gmail.com
DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS	
Name and title:	Mr. DOUGLAS LUGUMYA DIRECTOR
Name of organisation:	ENTEBBE WILDLIFE ASSOCIATION
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Telephone/Fax:	+256772433024
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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?

Designation of the 12th Ramsar Site-Rwenzori Mt National Park. Initiated the process of designating Lake Victoria wetlands as a transboundary Ramsar site in East Africa.

The Ramsar Centre for Eastern Africa (RAMCEA) established and Uganda acting as the Secretariat

Development of the Transboundary Management Plan for Sio-Siteko wetland system shared by Kenya and Uganda

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

Establishment of the Ramsar Centre for Eastern Africa (RAMCEA),

2. Recruitment of new staff (established) under the Wetlands Management Department

3. Capacity enhancement for wetland practitioners at National and regional level in partnership with national, regional and international organizations like Wetlands International,

4. Designation of Rwenzori Mt National Park as a mountain Ramsar site,

5. Inclusion of wetlands in the National Development Plan as an enabling sector

6. Wetland issues integrated into the Water Resources Management and the catchment area approach by Directorate of Water Resources Management

Integrating wetland issues into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the National Action Plan of Adaptation to climate change under the Climate Change Convention

7. Holding regular meetings for the Wetlands Advisory Group which is also serves as the National Ramsar Committee for Uganda

8. Creation of community wetland biodiversity conservation areas (CCAs)

9. Harmonisation of the Wildlife Policy with the National Wetlands Policy

10. Development of four Wetland System Framework Plans

11. Conducted wetland mapping exercise for all wetlands up to district level to assess wetland coverage in the country

12. Conducted economic valuation for wetland systems including Lake Bisina Opeta Wetland System

13. Together with the Ministry of Education and Sports produced and disseminated materials for Water Education for schools.

14. Conducted boundary demarcation of Lutembe Bay Wetland Ramsar Site and wetlands in the Namanve Industrial Park on outskirts of Kampala City

15. Developed in collaboration with the Directorate of Water Resources the Framework for Catchment management

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

Development pressure on wetlands
Lack of sufficient quantitative and qualitative data on wetlands values and benefits to guide decision making
Population pressure leading to rural urban migration thus increased pressure on wetlands
Lack of integrated approaches to development planning
Lack of a clear Physical planning especially for urban areas
Conflicting policies and institutional mandates
Weak enforcement capacity
Inadequate and unsustainable funding

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

1. Updating the National Wetlands Information System
2. Enacting a sector specific National Law on wetlands
3. Revising management plans for Ramsar Sites
4. Training of Ramsar Site Managers
5. Marking boundaries and gazetting wetlands that are critical for water supply, wastewater treatment, biodiversity conservation and fisheries
6. Identifying and designating more Ramsar Sites including transboundary sites
7. Operationalise the RAMCEA and mobilise funding for implementation
8. strengthening enforcement capacity at all levels
9. Conducting detailed assessment of all wetlands and develop guidelines for informed decision making
10. Production and dissemination of awareness and information
11. Promoting private sector participation in wetlands management
12. Enhancing capacity of CSOs and NGOs in wetland management and conservation
13. Strengthening enforcement capacity at all levels
14. Production, dissemination and implementation of Sector specific Guidelines and Standards for resource use and management and Community policing.

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

Need to strengthen capacity for implementation of the Convention at national and regional level.
In addition efforts should be made by all concerned parties to mobilise long term additional and sustainable financial resources to support implementation of the Convention

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

1. To provide more support (financial and technical) in implementing its priority areas mentioned in D above
2. Streamline Civil Society Organisation activities and involvement in Convention implementation
3. Strengthening technical cooperation with other Conventions

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

Strengthen collaboration in the implementation of the convention
Solicit financial and technical support for the implementation of the convention

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?

Establishing a National Advisory Committee on the harmonisation and implementation of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Establish a secretariat to coordinate the Multilateral Environmental Agreements/Conventions

Develop a joint workplan for the related activities as far as the Conventions are concerned

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)?

Finalise the harmonisation of the wetlands policy/law with other related laws including Water Policy through guidance of the National Wetlands Advisory Group

(WAG) that also serves as the National Ramsar Committee at the national level.

Participate in implementation of the Integrated Water Resources Management following the catchments and Water Management Zones being spearheaded by Directorate of Water Resources Management

Integrating wetland issues into revised National Development Plan

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

1. There is need to strengthen the science base for the implementation of the Convention through research and development

2. Promote innovative financing sources for wetland management, including mechanisms for ploughing back to conservation efforts

3. Promote tested value addition economically viable options/projects/Income Generating Activities/conservation efforts

4. Gear efforts to building and strengthening Public Private Partnerships, and the role of Civil Society

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

1.1.1 Additional information:

The inventory was updated in 2008 and trends compared with the data collected in 1994 indicate a reduction in wetland area coverage by 1.5%

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>A National Wetlands Information System exists and is being upgraded to enable it better store, analyse and manage data, as well as offer decision support Tools to inform policies and development decisions</p> <p>The government is also developing guidelines for accessing and sharing data through the Ministry of Information and Communication Technolgy</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>
<p>1.1.3 a) Additional information: There is better recognition of the Ramsar sites, however these sites still face some challenges especially Lutembe Ramsar site where pressure from flower firms and excessive sand mining and Murchison Falls Ramsar Site where there is exploration and prospecting for oil and gas.</p>	
<p>1.1.3 b) Additional information: Much as there is general improvement, there are some challenges with wetlands mostly in urban areas, where there is immense development and settlement pressure.</p>	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.1 implementation: The national wetland inventory has provided useful information about wetlands. We plan to carry out more detailed wetland resource assessments to provide scietific and socio economic for informed decision making

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>	A - Yes
<p>1.3.1 Additional information: The National Wetlands Policy is being used to inform the process of enactment of a wetlands specific law.</p>	

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: The Policy promotes the wise use of wetlands and improvement of livelihoods.	
<p>1.3.3 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>{1.2.3} KRA 1.3.i</p>	<p>A - Yes</p> <p>A - Yes</p> <p>Z - Not applicable</p> <p>A - Yes</p> <p>A - Yes</p> <p>A - Yes</p> <p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.3 Additional information:</p> <p>1. National Biodiversity Strategy is being developed and wetland issues have been incorporated.</p> <p>2. The 5 year National Development Plan, which is the Government cornerstone strategic plan for development incorporates wetlands and their conservation as key and recognises the sub-sector as an enabling sector</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	C - Partly
1.3.4 Additional information: There is need to strengthen the SEA process to ensure that wetland issues are adequately incorporated at all stages on the process.	
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
<p>1.3.5 Additional information:</p> <p>1. Although this is a legal requirement under the National Environmental Act, enforcement is still very weak and in some cases environmental considerations have been overlooked or ignored in the EIA process. Also wetlands are considered as free lands and used as in kind contribution for development projects.</p> <p>2. Environment screening processes for all development projects now require certification by Environment Officers, this is positive but still a learning process that still requires</p>	

1.3.6 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments?	C - In progress
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1.3.6 Additional information: The Ramsar Convention commitments are being considered in the development of the sector specific law on wetlands and the biodiversity strategy

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.3 implementation: Although considerable progress has been in implementation of National Wetlands Policy, there is need for further harmonisation of the Wetlands Policy with other policies.

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
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1.4.1 Additional information: Economic Valuations, socio-economic surveys, and Knowledge Attitude and Practices surveys have been done in Lake Bisina Opeta and Mbuo Nakivale Ramsar Sites

Socio-economic Surveys, Knowledge Attitude and Practices Survey, and Ecological Baselines were done and completed in four wetland systems of Sezibwa System in Central, Okole -Arocha System in Northern, Doho Namatala in Eastern Uganda and Rwizi-Rufuha system in South-Western Uganda

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
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1.4.2 Additional information: Projects and studies on Poverty Mapping, managing Uganda Wetlands for Improved Food Security are being implemented and are funded by World Resources Institute (WRI) and International Development Research Centre (IDRC) respectively

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
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1.4.3 Additional information: Cultural issues are incorporated in the development of Community Wetlands Management Plans and Wetlands Systems Framework Management Plan

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): In addition to the cultural and socio economic values, Oil and gas issues need to be integrated in the management of Ramsar sites

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.4 implementation: Overall there is increased recognition of wetland issues by other sectors. For example National Water and Sewerage Corporation is committing some funds to cater for catchments from where water is drawn and effluents discharged. The on going study on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) is expected to provide a framework under which wetland issues can be appropriately addressed by other sectors

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: Working closely with the National Focal Points of CBD, UNFCC, CITES, who are also representatives on the Wetlands Advisory Group

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

D - Planned

A - Yes

A - Yes

A - Yes

1.5.2 Additional information: This has been done both at formal and informal meetings. It is planned to include the Changwon Declaration objectives and commitments in the draft Wetlands Management Bill which will be approved by the Cabinet and Parliament

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)?

D - Planned

1.5.3 Additional information: We are finalising guidelines and policy briefs to inform Uganda's participation in external processes

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

D - Planned

1.5.4 Additional information: This requires additional funding

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.5 implementation: There is increased recognition of the Ramsar Convention by Focal points of other Conventions and invited to participate in Conference of the Parties of CBD, UNFCCC and CMS

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

1.6.1 Additional information: This research is on going and supported by other institutions. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries researching on upland rice (New Africa Rice Variety)

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: Most management plans are based on baseline information and not detailed scientific studies

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: This has been applied in the development of water facilities such as dams and boreholes	
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: Being considered under the newly developed framework for catchment based Integrated Water Resources Management spearheaded by the Directorate of Water Resources 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}	A - Yes
1.7.3 Additional information: CEPA tools such as stakeholder analysis and involvement, and other multi-stakeholder processes are part of the integrated catchment management plans	
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}	Z - Not applicable
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	A - Yes
1.7.5 Additional information: Participating capacity enhancement programs for wetland practitioners both at regional and national level. These programs are contributing to the development of Climate Change Policy, mitigation and Adaptation Action Plans (Uganaa is already implementing its National Action Plan for Adapatation (NAPA).	
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: Sustainable rice production projected supported the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in Eastern Uganda.	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.7 implementation: There is increasing recognition of wetlands in Integrated Water Resource Management programmes

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: Starting with urban and peri-urban wetlands due to the current immense pressure on them

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: Restoration of Lake Mbuo Nakivale Wetland System, Lubigi, Katengo, Kodike, Abuket, Awoja, Agu, River Semiliki, Kyeirungu, Chondo, Kyanzutsu and Kahoya wetlands have been done

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: All restoration activities are based on the Ramsar guidelines

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.8 implementation: It should be pointed out that restoration is a very expensive venture and has implications on property rights.

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: Inventory of the Water Hyacinth and Lantana camara, the National Agriculture Research Organisation is spearheading this.

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

B - No

1.9.2 Additional information: IUCN had initially spearheaded this, but focus has since changed.

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: This is done through the EIA process

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: The private sector are regularly involved in all wetland activities and are also represented on the Wetlands Advisory Group/National Ramsar Committee

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

D - Planned

1.10.3 Additional information: Most of products are in English. Plans are under way to translate to user friendly languages

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.10 implementation: There is need for additional research and studies to supplement the national inventory of invasive alien species and progress toward eradication and control

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: This is done through promotion of Eco-tourism Projects and community/collaborative management of wetlands (through COmmunity Based Organisations arising from Wetland Management Planning processes

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: This is done through the management planning process

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.11 implementation: Some of the incentive measures will be included in the wetlands bill and regulations to be developed to implement the wetlands law.

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: Guidelines for identifying wetlands for designation as Ramsar Sites are in place	
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	D - Planned
2.1.2 Additional information: The Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS) for Lake Nabugabo and Lake George RIS are being updated	
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	1 sites
2.1.3 Additional information: draft RIS for proposed Lake Victoria Ramsar Site was submitted	
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	3 sites
2.1.4 Additional information (please indicate the anticipated year of designation): It is anticipated that additional Ramsar sites will be designated in 2013-2014	

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

B - No

2.3.1 Additional information: The Wetland Management Planning Manual is in place to provides guidance.

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

11 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

8 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

4 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

2.4.5 Additional information: All the management plans have a key action on taking care of moitoring the ecological change

2.4.6 How many sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.3.3} KRA 2.4.iv

10 sites

2.4.6 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please name the site(s)): Mabamba Bay, Lutembe Bay, Lake Nakuwa, Lake Bisina, Lake Mburo, Rwenzori Mts, Nabajjuzi, Lake Nabugabo and Lake George

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

3 sites

2.4.7 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please give the site(s) name and official number): Lake Mburo-Nakivale site no. 1634, Lake Bisina site no. 1633, Lake Opeta site no. 1636, Lake Nabugabo site no. 1373, Lake George site no. 394

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):

The process is on-going for Sango Bay Ramsar Site and Mabamba Bay Ramsar from 2008 to date

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): World Wide Fund for Nature Uganda Country Office is monitoring Murchison Falls Ramsar Site with regards to oil and gas exploration and sharing information with the Wetlands Management Department.

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

C - Some cases

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): Lake George Ramsar Site is currently on the Montreux Record. We are compiling information on the other Ramsar Sites

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

A - Yes

2.6.3 Additional information (if "Yes", please indicate the actions taken): The Cobalt Stock pile at Kasese was processed. However new challenges have emerged regarding limestone quarrying for production of cement and the increasing siltation of Lake George due to agricultural activities in the catchment

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

C - Some sites

2.7.1 Additional information: Considerable effort has been made to maintain the ecological character of all wetlands in the country despite the challenges highlighted earlier.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.7 implementation:

GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
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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>
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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	A - Yes
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3.1.1 Additional information:

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	A - Yes
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3.1.2 Additional information: Most of institutions coordinating these MEAs are members of the Wetlands Advisory Group/National Ramsar Committee

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	A - Yes
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3.1.3 Additional information: The Administrative Authority is collaborating with UNDP and IUCN on the implementation of wetland biodiversity project involving Lake Bisina, Lake Opeta and Lake Mbuo Nakivale Ramsar sites
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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	B - No
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3.1.4 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.1 implementation:

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

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
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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): Uganda is currently the Secretariat for the Ramsar Centre for Eastern Africa (RAMCEA) and is a member of the East African Environment and Natural Resources Protocol Sectoral Committee of the East African Community.

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): Supported and participated in the training of the International Course on African Wetlands Management held at Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute, Naivasha Kenya, Training in Wetlands and Poverty Reduction organised by Wetlands International.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.2 implementation: Uganda has also participated in the development of a Wetlands Strategy for the Nile Basin Initiative

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

Z - Not applicable

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

Z - Not applicable

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): GEF provided a medium sized grant of US\$ 800,000 for implementation of a project on Community Wetlands Biodiversity. In addition UNDP has approved the Country Assistance Programme which is expected to support wetland conservation activities among others. The Wetlands Management is in the final discussion with the Japan International Cooperation Agency for Technical Support for wetland management activities.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.3 implementation: There is declining financial support for wetland management activities as emphasis is shifting to climate change issues

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): Projects under WETWIN which twins four countries in Africa with Europe and Latin America, Wetlands International and World Resources Institute etc

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: This has been done through a multi media approach including print and electronic media as well as publication of posters and booklets

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: This needs to be strengthened

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: This was done through the National Wetlands Inventory

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): Between Uganda and Kenya for the management of Sio-siteko wetland. A management plan for the wetland has been prepared with support from the Nile Basin Initiative.

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: Uganda is a signatory to the African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement and currently serves as the Vice Chair of the Standing Committee for AEWA.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.5 implementation:

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</p> <p>b) Sub-national level</p> <p>c) Catchment/basin level</p> <p>d) Local/site level</p> | |
|---|--|

	<p>A - Yes</p> <p>A - Yes</p> <p>A - Yes</p> <p>A - Yes</p>
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<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): CEPA Plans for the Sub-National, Catchment/Basin Level and Local/Site Level are derived from the National Level Plan. The main objective of this is to ensure consistence.</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>	
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	<p>3 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)): Information and Education centres have been established at Nabbajuzi Ramsar Site in collaboration with Nature Uganda , Mabamba Ramsar Site, Lake Bisina and Lake Opeta.</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</p> <p>b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?</p> | |
|---|--|

	<p>A - Yes</p>
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	<p>A - Yes</p>
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<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): The Community Management Planning is a participatory process involving the public at all stages. In addition local leaders through their respective councils and other stakeholders are directly involved in the selection of new Ramsar sites

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

D - Planned

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

1 opportunities

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

National Focal Points in the Eastern Africa countries of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi

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): The Wetlands Advisory Group (WAG) acts as the National Ramsar Committee and meets on a quarterly basis. The WAG is responsible for advising the Ministry of Water and Environment in general and the Wetlands Management Department in particular on the wise use, management and conservation of wetland resources in conformity with the National Wetlands Policy and the Wetlands Sector Strategic Plan. The WAG also endorses all new Ramsar site designations

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): The Natural Resources Sessional Committee of the Parliament of Uganda and the Civil Society Platform on Wetlands and Environment (Consortium of NGOs coordinated by Environmental Alert and the Uganda Wetland Forum)

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: WWD commemorated every year in 2009, 2010 and 2011, at National and Local Government levels and by Civil Society Organisations	

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): Through projects implemented in collaboration with CSOs like Uganda Wetlands Forum (UWF), and Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC)	

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): This is awaiting provision of funds by the Government to enable Uganda make a voluntary contribution which was agreed at COP10	

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): All activities of the Wetlands Management Department are a reflection of the Ramsar Convention principles and pillars. In addition the commitment regarding designation of Ramsar sites have been fulfilled.

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

A - Yes

4.4.1 Additional information (If "Yes" please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided): Received financial support from Wetlands International for capacity development programs under the Wetlands Livelihoods and Wetlands and Climate Change Adaptation. In addition IUCN and WWF are providing support in the development of projects for wetland management

4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.9.2} KRA 4.4.iii

A - Yes

4.4.2 Additional information (If "Yes" please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided): Capacity building under Wetlands International Technical backstopping during the WETWIN project funded by the European Union

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).