

10th Meeting of the COP, Changwon, 2008 Resolutions (no recommendations)



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備註：若對於本文件翻譯上有任何疑問，歡迎各界不另指教，謝謝！



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.1 決議 10.1

The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2009-2015 2009-2015 年拉姆薩策略計畫

1. RECALLING the adoption of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 by Resolution VI.14 and the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 by Resolution VIII.25 as the basis for the future implementation of the Convention; 大會回顧決議 6.14 通過之 1997-2002 年策略計畫及決議 8.25 通過之 2003-2008 年拉姆薩策略計畫，這些決議做為未來公約實施策略計畫之基礎；
2. RECOGNIZING that the implementation by Contracting Parties and others of these Strategic Plans has facilitated an increasingly coherent and effective delivery of the Convention, but ALSO RECOGNIZING that there remain many and increasing challenges to achieving consistent delivery of wetland conservation and wise use in a changing world; 大會瞭解到各締約方和其他方實施這些策略計畫促使公約能更連貫和有效地執行，但亦瞭解到在不斷變化的世界中，達到一致實現濕地保護和明智利用仍然存在有許多和越來越多的挑戰；
3. AWARE that to achieve wetland conservation and wise use, a broader and multisectoral approach to wetland conservation and sustainable development is needed, especially in relation *inter alia* to poverty eradication and food and water security, integrated approaches to water management, climate change and its predicted impacts, increasing globalization of trade and reducing of trade barriers, the increasing role of the private sector, and the increasing influence of development banks and international development agencies; 大會注意實現濕地保護和明智利用，需要更廣泛和多部門的方式來進行濕地保護和永續發展，特別是與消除貧困、糧食和水安全、水資源管理整合辦法、氣候變遷及其預測影響、日益全球化之貿易及減少貿易阻礙、私部門之強化角色和開發銀行及國際發展機構日益增加的影響等相關議題；
4. EMPHASIZING the need for policies and actions to achieve wetland conservation and wise use to be fully integrated with actions to deliver biodiversity conservation and good environmental management, as reflected in the holistic ecosystem approach of the Convention on Biological Diversity (decision V/6), and seeking to ensure that the actions of this Strategic Plan are delivered as one component of these wider approaches, YET CONSCIOUS that such wider approaches to environmental management may constrain

the easy collation and reporting of wetland-specific actions and policies, and that this will need to be reflected in Ramsar reporting formats; 大會強調實現濕地保護和明智利用政策和行動，需充分整合實施保護生物多樣性和良好環境管理之行動，如生物多樣性公約整體生態系統方法（決議 V / 6）所顯示，並尋求確保履行此策略計畫之行動做為這些更廣泛方法之要素之一；然而大會意識到此廣泛的環境管理方法可能會限制可容易整理和報告之濕地具體行動和政策，且此將需要反映在拉姆薩報告格式中；

5. FURTHER AWARE of the many challenges that still require urgent attention in order to achieve wetland wise use under the Convention, including *inter alia* inventory; assessment and monitoring; institutional frameworks, laws and policies; integration of wetland wise use into local, national and international planning and decision-making; the role of wetlands and their ecosystem services in supporting human well-being and alleviating poverty; climate change mitigation and adaptation; restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands; invasive alien species; agricultural influence and impact; management by local communities and indigenous people; cultural issues; involvement of the private sector; incentive measures; communication, education, participation and awareness, including training and capacity-building; strategic designation of Wetlands of International Importance; enhancing cooperation among multilateral environmental agreements; catalyzing funding for wetland work; collaboration with the Convention's partner organizations, scientific networks and other stakeholder groups; and universal membership of the Convention; 大會進一步意識到，為達到依據公約之濕地明智利用，許多挑戰仍然迫切需要關注，其中包括調查、評估和監測制度架構、法律和政策；整合地方、國家及國際濕地明智利用之規劃與決策；濕地及其生態系統服務做為協助人類福祉和減輕貧困之角色；減緩和調適氣候變遷；濕地復育和重建；外來入侵物種；農業影響和衝擊；由當地社區和原著民管理；文化議題；私部門之參與；獎勵措施；宣導、教育、參與及公眾意識，包括培訓和能力建構；國際重要濕地之策略劃設；加強多邊環境協定之間的合作；為濕地之作業催化資金；與公約夥伴組織、科學網絡和其他利益相關團體合作；和公約會員之普遍性；
6. RECOGNIZING that each Contracting Party is free to choose the extent to which it will implement the Strategic Plan, the resources it will allocate to its implementation, and the timeframes to be used; and 大會瞭解到各締約方可自由選擇於何種程度上執行「策略計畫」、其資源將如何分配來實施，及使用之時間框架；
7. NOTING that the Strategic Plan 2009-2015 has been prepared by the Standing Committee with the help of the Secretariat through a wide consultative process with Contracting Parties, the Convention's International Organization Partners and other partners, including intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; 大會指出，2009-2015 年策略計畫已由常設委員會籌備，並於秘書處之協助下與締約方、公約國際組織合作夥伴和其他合作夥伴，包括政府間組織和非政府組織進行廣泛的協商過程；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

8. APPROVES the Strategic Plan 2009-2015 as annexed to this Resolution as the basis for the future implementation of the Convention, and INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to finalize the text of the Plan to take into account the Resolutions adopted by the 10th

meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties and to make the finalized text of the Plan available to Contracting Parties and all others concerned with its implementation; 大會通過 2009-2015 年策略計畫為本決議之附錄，做為未來實施公約之基礎，並指示拉姆薩公約秘書處將計畫最後定稿。考量第十次締約方會議通過之決議，並將定稿之計畫提供予締約方和所有其他相關執行單位；

9. URGES all Contracting Parties, the Standing Committee, the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, the Ramsar Secretariat, the Convention's International Organization Partners, and the regional initiatives to take on the renewed challenge of implementing the Strategic Plan 2009-2015 through its strategies and key result areas; 大會敦促所有締約方、常設委員會、科學技術審查小組、拉姆薩公約秘書處、公約國際組織合作夥伴和區域倡議透過其策略和關鍵成果地區，來實施 2009-2015 年策略計畫；
10. URGES Contracting Parties to continuously monitor progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and communicate progress as well as any difficulties in implementing the Plan to their regional representatives in the Standing Committee; REQUESTS the Standing Committee to assess progress and any difficulties in implementing the Plan at each of its meetings; and ALSO REQUESTS the Secretariat and the Standing Committee to conduct a mid-term review of progress and to propose adjustments, if necessary, to be submitted to COP11; 大會敦促各締約方持續監測實施策略計畫進度和交流進度，以及在執行該計畫時所遇到之任何困難；請常設委員會於每次會議中評估執行該計畫之進度和存在的困難；並要求秘書處和常設委員會執行進度之期中審查，並於必要時提出調整，進而提交予締約方第十一次會議；
11. INVITES other multilateral environmental agreements, non-governmental organizations, scientific academies and research institutions, professional scientific and technical bodies, the donor community, and the private sector to contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2009-2015; and 大會邀請其他多邊環境協定、非政府組織、科學研究院和研究機構、專業科學與技術機構、捐助界和私部門為 2009-2015 年策略計畫之實施提供貢獻；
12. INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to consolidate, as necessary, into this Resolution any text language adopted by other Resolutions adopted by the Conference of the Parties so as to achieve consistency of terminology. 大會指示秘書處在必要時將由締約方會議所通過任何文字語言之其他決議納入此決議中，俾利術語之一致性。



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Resolution X.2 決議 10.2

Financial and budgetary matters
財務和預算事項

1. RECALLING the budgetary provisions established by Article 6, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Convention; 大會回顧公約預算規定設立之第6條，第5和第6款；
2. ACKNOWLEDGING WITH APPRECIATION the prompt payment by the majority of Contracting Parties of their contributions to the core budget of the Convention, but NOTING WITH CONCERN that a number of Parties are still significantly in arrears (COP10 DOC. 17); 大會感謝並讚揚多數締約方為公約核心預算及時繳納之捐獻，但關切地注意到，明顯地，仍有一些締約方仍積欠款項（締約方第十屆會議文件檔案17）；
3. NOTING WITH GRATITUDE the additional financial contributions made by many Contracting Parties through their Ramsar Administrative Authorities and other agencies, including some development assistance agencies, and also the contributions made by non-governmental organizations and the private sector for activities undertaken by the Secretariat; 大會注意到並感謝許多締約方透過其拉姆薩濕地行政主管部門和其他機構，包括一些發展援助機構所提供之額外財政捐獻，以及由非政府組織和私營部門為秘書處展開之活動所提供之捐獻；
4. ACKNOWLEDGING ONCE MORE WITH APPRECIATION the financial and administrative services provided to the Secretariat by IUCN; 對於國際自然保育聯盟提供予秘書處之財政和行政服務，大會再次表示讚賞；
5. NOTING that Contracting Parties have been kept informed of the financial situation of the Secretariat through the financial audited reports for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 and the reports of the Standing Committee meetings in 2006, 2007, and 2008 that have been circulated to Contracting Parties; and 大會指出，各締約方已透過分發給各締約方的2006年和2007年財政審計之財務報告和2006年、2007年和2008年常設委員會會議報告，得知秘書處的財務狀況；

6. RECOGNIZING the need to facilitate partnership with relevant international organizations and other entities, to strengthen existing partnerships and to explore additional funding opportunities through their existing financial mechanisms (COP10 DOC.19); 大會瞭解到需要促進與相關國際組織和其他機構之合作，以加強現有合作夥伴關係，並透過現有金融機制開拓更多的基金機會（締約方第十屆會議文件檔案 19）；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

7. NOTES WITH PLEASURE that since the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties in 2005 the Secretariat has managed the Convention's funds prudently and efficiently, and APPRECIATES improved financial reporting arising from the new management arrangements with IUCN; 大會甚表欣慰，自 2005 年的第 9 屆締約方會議以來，秘書處已審慎並有效率地管理公約資金，大會並讚賞經由國際自然保育聯盟所制定的新管理安排而獲改善之財務報告；
8. REQUESTS the Secretary General, in managing the budget, to attempt to maintain the Reserve Fund established by Resolution VI.17 (1996), which will also partly fulfil the need to have a prudent reserve in the unlikely event of the sudden dissolution of the Secretariat; 大會要求秘書長在管理預算時，盡量維持決議 6.17 (1996) 所成立之儲備基金，此基金亦可在秘書處（不太可能發生）突然解散時，以滿足部分需要之審慎儲備金；
9. EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to the Contracting Parties that have served in the Subgroup on Finance of the Standing Committee during the past cycle, and in particular to the United States of America, which acted as Chair of the Subgroup; 大會對過去年期內擔任常設委員會財務小組之締約方表示感謝，特別是擔任小組主席之美國；
10. DECIDES that the Terms of Reference for the Financial Administration of the Convention contained in Annex 3 to Resolution 5.2 (1993) shall be applied *in toto* to the 2009-2012 cycle; 大會決定公約附件 3 之決議 5.2 (1993) 所載之財務管理參考條款應適用於全部 2009-2012 年期；
11. FURTHER DECIDES that the Subgroup on Finance, as established by Resolution VI.17, shall continue to operate under the aegis of the Standing Committee and with the roles and responsibilities specified in that Resolution; 大會進一步決定，決議 6.17 所成立之財務小組，應持續在常設委員會之主持下運作，並依決議指示擔任其要角和責任；
12. APPROVES the budget for the 2009-2012 cycle as attached as Annex I to enable the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; 大會通過 2009-2012 年三年期之預算如附件一所表，促使拉姆薩秘書處執行公約策略計畫；
13. AUTHORIZES the Standing Committee, with the advice of its Subgroup on Finance, to change budgetary allocations between budget lines in the light of significant positive or negative changes during the cycle to the rates of inflation and interest income projected in the budget, with the reservation that in no case shall such reallocations affect line items

pertaining to Regional Initiatives or be detrimental to the work of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP); 大會授權常設委員會，並依其財務小組之建議，依照三年期預算內預測通貨膨脹率和利息收益顯著正或負變化，改變預算線之間的預算分配，即在任何情況下不得重新分配，而影響有關區域倡議之預算線項目，或不利於科學技術審查小組（STRP）之工作；

14. RECOGNIZES that the establishment of a Transition Committee of the Management Working Group (Resolution X.4), involving the Chair of the Subgroup on Finance, will strengthen the continuity of the Subgroup's work in the future; 大會瞭解到建立管理工作小組之過渡委員會（決議 10.4），攸關財務小組主席在未來加強小組工作之連續性；
15. DECIDES that the contribution of each Contracting Party to this budget (other than those making only voluntary contributions) should be in accordance with the scale of assessments for the contribution of Member States to the United Nations budget as approved by the UN General Assembly, except in the case of Contracting Parties which, in applying the UN scale, would make annual contributions to the Ramsar Convention budget of less than CHF 1,000, in which case the annual contribution shall be that amount. The difference between the assessed contribution for these Contracting Parties according to the UN scale and the minimum threshold of CHF 1,000 shall be allocated, when actual payments have been effected, to another budget line or lines of the core budget, on the advice of the Standing Committee's Subgroup on Finance. All other Contracting Parties will continue to be assessed in accordance with the UN scale of contributions except in the case of those Contracting Parties making only voluntary contributions (as indicated in Annex II); 大會決定各締約方提供此預算（除了那些自願捐款以外）之會費評估標準，應當按照由聯合國大會批准會員國提供予聯合國預算之會費比例，除了依照聯合國比例之締約方以外，各締約方可依其每年繳交之年費提供公約低於 1,000 瑞士法郎年費。當實際支付予預算線之核心預算時已生效時，依照常設委員會財務小組建議，這些締約方會費之間差額係依據聯合國比例和最低門檻 1000 瑞士法郎分攤（由秘書處衍生之締約方會議相關費用）。將繼續按照聯合國會費比額表分攤之，除了締約方自願捐款以外（詳附件二）；
16. URGES all Contracting Parties to pay their contributions promptly by 1 January of each year, or as soon thereafter as that country's budget cycle will permit; 大會敦促所有締約方於每年 1 月 1 日或於該國預算年期通過後儘快及時繳納會費；
17. URGES Contracting Parties in arrears in their payments of assessed contributions to make a renewed effort to settle them as expeditiously as possible to enhance the financial sustainability of the Convention through contributions by all Contracting Parties, and AGREES that the Standing Committee at its 40th meeting should further consider options for dealing with Parties that are consistently in arrears with payments to the Convention; 大會敦促各締約方在其支付其所拖欠分攤會費時，透過所有締約方之捐獻儘快努力解決拖欠會費之問題，以提高公約金融之永續發展，大會並同意常設委員會於其第 40 次會議中應進一步考量處理與各締約方在拖欠公約付款選項之一貫原則；

18. AFFIRMS that the rate of increase of the Ramsar Convention budget for the 2009-2012 cycle shall not be considered as setting a precedent for the budget of any other international convention and has been passed noting the official position of concerned Parties supporting zero nominal growth for all international conventions; 大會申明拉姆薩公約 2009-2012 年期預算增加之速度不得被視為任何其他國際公約之制定預算先例，並指出相關締約方支持所有國際公約預算零成長之官方立場；
19. DECIDES to appoint a new Partnership Coordinator, in accordance with the job description attached in Annex III, to enhance the work on building partnerships with relevant international organizations and other entities, managing the Convention's financial instruments (Small Grants Fund, etc.), and exploring additional financial resources to supplement the healthy and sustainable implementation of the Convention and the Secretariat; 大會決定指派新的夥伴關係協調員，按照載於附錄 III 之工作描述，提高與相關國際組織和其他單位建立夥伴關係之作業、管理公約金融辦法（小額贈款基金等），並尋求額外財政資源，以利公約與秘書處健康和永續之實施作業；
20. REQUESTS the Secretary General to review and assess the performance of the new position and report to the Standing Committee regularly, and to report to the next meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties on the results of this new position, so that the Conference of the Contracting Parties can decide whether this position should be continued; 大會要求秘書長審查和評估該新職務之工作並定期向常設委員會報告，且於下一次締約方會議中報告有關該新職務之成果，以利締約方會議決定是否應該使此職務持續運作；
21. REQUESTS the Secretary General to report the status of the Reserve Fund to the Standing Committee and consult with the Standing Committee regarding the use of excess resources of the Fund; 大會要求秘書長向常設委員會報告儲備基金之狀態，並與常設委員會諮詢關於過度使用基金資源之問題；
22. REQUESTS the Contracting Parties to support, through voluntary contributions, the Ramsar Regional Centre for Central and West Asia celebrations of the 40th Anniversary of the signing of the Convention, planned for 2011 in the town of Ramsar; 大會要求各締約方透過自願捐款協助拉姆薩濕地區域中心來為中亞和西亞舉行公約簽署 40 週年之慶祝活動，計劃於 2011 年拉姆薩市舉行；
23. GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES that the countries of Africa assessed (in line with paragraph 15 above) at less than CHF 2000 have agreed to increase their payments to that level. The difference between CHF 2000 and their assessment will be in the form of a voluntary contribution specifically earmarked for African Regional Initiatives; and 大會衷心地感謝支付少於 2000 瑞士法郎的非洲國家（如上文第 15 段）在比已同意增加至該水平。2000 瑞士法郎和支付會費之間的差異將以自願捐款的形式特別用於非洲區域倡議；
24. NOTES that the Africa region further urges all other Parties outside of Africa that are individually contributing less than CHF 2000 to increase their contributions as appropriate. 大會指出，非洲地區進一步敦促非洲以外所有其他締約方，其單獨捐款少於 2000 瑞士法郎者應適當地增加其捐款。



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Resolution X.3 決議 10.3

The Changwon Declaration on human well-being and wetlands 人類福祉和濕地之昌原宣言

1. CONCERNED that as reported by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) the many pressures from land use change and over-use of water, exacerbated by a warming and increasingly variable climate, mean that wetlands continue to be lost and degraded in many parts of the world and at rates faster than other ecosystems, and that this is jeopardising the future provision of their services and thus the foundation they provide for human well-being; 大會關注千禧年生態系統評估（MA）報告因暖化和日益多變的氣候加劇土地利用變化和過度用水之多方壓力，該報告指出在世界許多地方濕地持續喪失和退化，且速度遠比其他生態系統快，並指出此速度將危及未來濕地所提供之服務及為人類福祉所提供之基礎；
2. AWARE of the many efforts by Ramsar Contracting Parties and others at local, national and international levels to address this situation in recognition of the vital contribution of wetlands to human well-being, livelihoods and human health, as well as to biodiversity, that can be delivered through maintaining and restoring their ecological character, but RECOGNIZING that these efforts need to be redoubled if present declines are to be halted or reversed and if the 2010 biodiversity target and the 2015 Millennium Development Goals environment targets are to be achieved; 大會意識到拉姆薩公約締約方和許多地方、國家和國際層級之其他方瞭解到濕地對人類福祉、生計和人類健康以及對生物多樣性之重要貢獻，已努力透過維持和恢復其生態特性來解決此情況，但瞭解到若要停止或逆轉目前衰退情形，及達到2010年生物多樣性目標和2015年千禧年發展目標之環境指標的話需要加倍努力；
3. AWARE that the theme of this Conference is “Healthy wetlands, healthy people”; 大會意識到本次會議的主題是「健康濕地，健康人民」；
4. WELCOMING the message of the Secretary General of the United Nations, delivered to this Conference on 28 October 2008, and NOTING the emphasis in that message on the vital link between wetlands, livelihoods, and the well-being of people around the world, as well as the importance of the Ramsar Convention in providing the guidance and mechanisms for underpinning this vital link and the valuable contribution that wetland

ecosystem services can make to achieving the Millennium Development Goals; 大會對聯合國秘書長於 2008 年 10 月 28 日轉達予本次會議的消息表示歡迎，並注意到在該訊息中強調濕地、生活和世界各地人類福祉之間的重要聯繫，以及拉姆薩公約所提供指導和機制的重要性，以支持此至關重要的環節和濕地生態系統服務可以達成千禧年發展目標之寶貴貢獻；

5. RECOGNIZING the urgent need for governments, international organizations, the private sector and civil society to understand more fully the roles they can and should play in securing the future health of wetlands and the maintenance of their ecological character, in relation to the global commitments made under the Ramsar Convention, and the need to develop more effective cross-sectoral action to secure this; 大會瞭解到各國政府、國際組織、私部門和民間社會之迫切需求，依據拉姆薩公約之全球承諾，以更充分地瞭解其確保濕地未來健康及維護其生態特性之能力和應該發揮之角色，以及確保發展更有效的跨部門行動需求；
6. EMPHASISING the importance of collaboration and partnerships between governments and local communities for the conservation and wise use of wetlands, and HIGHLIGHTING the shared responsibility of both governments and local communities in the implementation of the Ramsar Convention; 大會強調政府和地方社區之間為保護和明智利用濕地之合作和夥伴關係的重要性，並強調政府和地方社區在執行拉姆薩公約時之共同責任；
7. INFORMED that the primary purpose of the “Changwon Declaration” is to transmit key messages concerning wetland-related issues to the many stakeholders and decision-makers beyond the Ramsar community who are relevant to the conservation and wise use of wetlands, to inform their actions and decision-making; 大會獲悉「昌原宣言」之主要目的是傳遞關鍵濕地相關議題之資訊予除拉姆薩社區之外與濕地保護和明智利用之利益相關者和決策者，並傳達其行動與決策；
8. NOTING that the Declaration is designed to complement the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2009-2015, which provides the Convention and its bodies with their own future approach and priorities for implementation, and that a number of objectives in the Strategic Plan could be effectively progressed through implementation of the Changwon Declaration; 大會注意到此「宣言」設計以配合 2009-2015 年拉姆薩策略計畫，以提供公約及其機構依其未來的方針和優先次序來實施，以及一些策略計畫的目標可有效地透過實施「昌原宣言」而有所進展；
9. THANKING the government of the Republic of Korea for its initiative in preparing a “Changwon Declaration” to provide an overarching agenda for future action on wetlands for the people of the world, and for its support for the process of drafting this Declaration; and 大會感謝韓國政府採取主動行動籌備「昌原宣言」，以提供世界人民濕地未來行動的首要議程，並支持本「宣言」的起草過程；
10. RECOGNIZING that the “Changwon Declaration” has been prepared through a collaborative process drawing on the expertise of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), the International Organization Partners (IOPs), the government of Korea as the COP10 host country, and the Ramsar Secretariat; and THANKING the government

of Korea for its declared intention to champion the dissemination and uptake of this Declaration in future; 大會瞭解到「昌原宣言」已透過科學技術審查小組（STRP）專家、國際組織合作夥伴（IOPS）、第十屆締約方會議主辦國—韓國政府合作及拉姆薩秘書處的合作過程而籌備，並感謝韓國政府宣布計劃擁護本「宣言」在未來之傳播和吸收；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

11. WELCOMES the “Changwon Declaration on human well-being and wetlands” annexed to this Resolution; 本決議之附錄之「人類福祉和濕地之昌原宣言」，大會表示歡迎；
12. STRONGLY URGES Contracting Parties and other governments to bring the “Changwon Declaration” to the attention of their heads of state, parliaments, private sector, and civil society, and to encourage them and all government sectors (including *inter alia* water management, human health, climate change, poverty reduction, and spatial planning sectors) and agencies responsible for activities affecting wetlands, especially in order to respond to the call for action for wetlands embodied in the Declaration; 大會強烈敦促各締約方和其他各國政府，將「昌原宣言」引起該國家元首、議會、私部門和民間社會的關注，並鼓勵他們和所有政府部門（尤其包括水資源管理、人類健康、氣候變遷、減貧和空間規劃部門）和機構負責影響濕地之活動，特別是呼應「宣言」中呼籲採取之濕地行動；
13. ALSO STRONGLY URGES Contracting Parties and other governments to utilise the “Changwon Declaration” to inform their national policies and decision-making, including in the positions of their national delegations to other external processes, and through specific opportunities at local, national and international levels where the Ramsar Convention and other processes have good potential for mutual assistance and collaboration, including *inter alia* the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, UN agencies, multilateral environmental agreements, and the World Water Forum, and REQUESTS the Secretariat to prepare advice on relevant action opportunities in support of this; 大會亦極力敦促各締約方和其他各國政府，利用「昌原宣言」傳達其國家政策和決策，包括其國家代表團對其他外部過程中的立場，並透過地方、國家和國際層級之具體機會，使拉姆薩公約和其程序具有良好的潛在的相互援助與合作，其中包括聯合國永續發展委員會、聯合國各機構、多邊環境協定和世界水論壇等，大會並請秘書處籌備支持此論點之相關行動機會諮詢；
14. FURTHER STRONGLY URGES the Standing Committee, the STRP, the Ramsar Secretariat, CEPA National Focal Points, regional initiatives operating under the framework of the Convention, the International Organization Partners (IOPs) and others to utilise the “Changwon Declaration” in their future work and establishment of priorities, and also to use their own means and all other relevant opportunities actively to promote the Declaration; 大會進一步極力敦促常設委員會、科學技術審查小組（STRP）、拉姆薩公約秘書處、CEPA 國家聯絡處、公約架構下運作之區域倡議、國際組織合作夥伴（IOPS）和其他機構來利用「昌原宣言」於其未來的工作並建立優先事項，同時也用自身的方式和所有其他相關機會積極推動「宣言」；

15. ENCOURAGES other organizations, bodies, institutions, and initiatives whose activities are relevant to wetland conservation and wise use to promote to their constituencies the messages in the Changwon Declaration; 大會鼓勵其他與濕地保護和明智利用相關之組織、團體、機構和倡議活動，向其全體擁護者推廣「昌原宣言」之訊息；
16. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and others to find the resources to translate the “Changwon Declaration” into local languages and to facilitate its dissemination and understanding as widely as possible; 大會鼓勵各締約方和其他各方的資源“昌原宣言”翻譯成當地語言，並促進其盡可能廣泛的傳播和理解；
17. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat and Standing Committee to consider development and inclusion of indicators in the National Report Format for COP11, where feasible, concerning the dissemination and uptake of the “Changwon Declaration” and to report on this to Contracting Parties and others, noting that in some cases, indicators related to the Strategic Plan may also be relevant as indicators for the Changwon Declaration; 大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處和常設委員會在可行的情況下，考慮為第十一屆締約方大會將攸關宣傳和吸收「昌原宣言」之發展並納入國家報告格式指標中，且將此向締約方和其他方報告，大會注意到在某些情況下，與策略計畫相關的指標亦可能是相關的「昌原宣言」指標；
18. REQUESTS the Standing Committee, the STRP, CEPA National Focal Points, regional initiatives operating under the framework of the Convention, the International Organization Partners (IOPs), and other interested parties to advise the Secretariat on their experiences of the uptake of the Declaration in order to inform the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; and 大會要求常設委員會、科學技術審查小組（STRP）、CEPA 國家聯絡處、公約架構下運作之區域倡議、國際組織合作夥伴（IOPS），和其他相關各方，向秘書處建議其所吸收「宣言」之經驗，以利於締約方會議第十一屆會議中宣傳；
19. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to consolidate, as necessary, into this Resolution any text language adopted by this Conference of Parties, so as to achieve consistency of terminologies. 大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處必要時將本次締約方會議通過的任何文字語言整併至本決議，從而使術語一致。



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.4 決議 10.4

Establishing a Transition Committee of the Management Working Group 成立管理工作 小組的過渡委員會

1. RECALLING that the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP), in Resolution IX.24 (2005), established the Management Working Group (MWG) within the Standing Committee to review the various management structures and systems in place within the Convention, and that the MWG is composed of the Chairs and Vice Chairs of the previous and the present Standing Committee, the Chairs of the previous and present Standing Committee Subgroup on Finance and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), the Secretary General *ex officio*, and any other interested Parties; 大會回顧在決議 9.24 (2005 年) 中, 締約方會議 (COP) 於常設委員會內成立管理工作小組 (MWG), 來檢討各項在公約範圍內之管理結構和制度, 而 MWG 係由前任和現任常設委員會的主席和副主席、常設委員會財務小組及科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 的前任和現任主席、兼任秘書長, 和任何其相關締約方所組成;
2. RECOGNIZING that the Management Working Group has proved to be a valuable instrument for guiding the working relationships between the Standing Committee and the Secretariat, both intersessionally and in association with Standing Committee meetings, and DESIROUS that the MWG should continue to perform that role into the future; 大會瞭解到管理工作小組在閉會期間和與常設委員會相關會議期間, 在指導常設委員會和秘書處之間的工作關係方面, 已被證明為具有價值的工具, 大會並期待管理工作小組未來應持續扮演此角色;
3. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION for the work of the MWG members who have participated in that ongoing review of management structures and in the judicious oversight of Secretariat matters within the Convention; and 對於參與進行之管理結構審查及在公約內進行明智的監督秘書處事務之管理工作小組成員, 大會表示讚賞;
4. AWARE of the importance of inherited knowledge in ensuring a smooth transition at the beginning of each triennium from one Standing Committee to the newly-elected one following each meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, and CONCERNED to find a low-cost mechanism to ensure the transfer of such knowledge and experience; 大

會意識到傳承知識的重要性，以確保在每三年期開始新當選的常設委員會於每次締約方大會會議後能平穩轉移，大會並關注尋求一個低成本之機制，以確保這些知識和經驗之轉移；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

5. REAFFIRMS the establishment of the Management Working Group into the future and ADOPTS the revised text in the annex to this Resolution for the operative paragraphs of Resolution IX.24, in order to remove time-limited language from that Resolution; 大會重申管理工作小組之成立將邁向未來，並通過附錄於此決議之修改後文本作為決議 9.24 之執行段落，以消除該決議之時間限制語言；
6. ESTABLISHES a Transition Committee of the MWG to meet just prior to the first full business meeting of the new Standing Committee following each COP, with an agreed agenda and for the purpose of allowing the outgoing SC officers to brief the incoming officers on customary practices and outstanding issues; 大會為符合每屆締約方會議後新任常設委員會第一個完整商務會議之前成立 MWG 過渡委員會，協同商定的議程及目的是讓即將離任的常設委員會人員向新上任人員介紹習慣做法和尚未解決之議題；
7. AGREES that the Transition Committee shall be composed of the outgoing and the newly-elected Chairs and Vice Chairs of the Standing Committee and Chairs of the Subgroup on Finance, with the Secretary General and Deputy Secretary General *ex officio*, and that it will be chaired by the incoming Chair of the SC; and 大會同意過渡委員會應當由即將離任和新當選的常設委員會主席和副主席的和財務小組的主席、兼任秘書長和副秘書長，和由常設委員會之繼任主席組成；
8. URGES the members of the Transition Committee to ensure that any financial implications that may be associated with this briefing session will be as low as possible. 大會敦促過渡委員會之成員盡可能確保任何可能降低與本簡報會議之財務影響。



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“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
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Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.5決議10.5

Facilitating the work of the Ramsar Convention and its Secretariat 便利拉姆薩公約及其秘書處之作業

1. CONFIRMING that the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is an international treaty deposited with the United Nations and that activities mandated by its Conference of Parties for the implementation of the Convention are activities carried out under the legal authority of an international treaty and its Contracting Parties; 大會證實拉姆薩濕地公約為存放於聯合國之國際條約，而其為實施公約由締約方大會授權執行的活動係依國際條約及其締約方合法授權的活動；
2. NOTING that the Conference of Parties wishes to implement efficient and effective measures to improve the capacity and operation of the Secretariat to support and facilitate the implementation of the Convention and serve the interests of the Contracting Parties, and that it has instructed the Secretary General in Resolution IX.10 (2005) “to engage in a consultative process with appropriate bodies such as IUCN and UNESCO, as well as the government of the host country and other interested organizations and governments, regarding the options, as well as legal and practical implications, for the transformation of the status of the Ramsar Secretariat towards an International Organization or other status whilst still recognizing and maintaining its links with IUCN and the host country”; 大會注意到締約方大會希望執行高效率 and 有效措施以提高秘書處之能力和運作，以支持和便利公約之實施和提供各締約方之利益，並已於決議9.10（2005年）中指示秘書長，「與適當的機構，如國際自然保育聯盟和聯合國教科文組織，以及主辦國之政府和其他相關組織和政府進行協商過程，依照選項，以及法律和實際影響，在拉姆薩公約秘書處之狀態轉型成為國際組織或其他身份等之際，同時仍承認並保持其與國際自然保育聯盟和主辦國之連結」；
2. EXPRESSING appreciation of the key role played by IUCN in the negotiation and conclusion of the Convention and the continuing support it has provided as the organization designated by Article 8 of the Convention to carry out its secretariat functions until such time as another organization or government is appointed by a majority of two-thirds of all Contracting Parties; 大會對國際自然保育聯盟於協調中扮演關鍵角色表示讚賞，並決議支持其繼續依公約第八條指定組織之規定請其持續執行秘書處之功能，直至由三分之二多數締約方同意通過由另一組織或政府受委任後；

4. ALSO EXPRESSING appreciation to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for its willingness to engage with the Secretariat and the Contracting Parties and to review the possibility of providing the Ramsar Secretariat; 大會亦讚賞聯合國環境規劃署 (UNEP) 願意與秘書處和締約方審查提供拉姆薩公約秘書處之可能性；
5. TAKING NOTE with appreciation of the significant work that has been carried out on this matter by the Standing Committee from the 34th to 38th sessions as well as by the Secretariat, which has presented informative reports to COP10 contained in documents COP10 DOC. 20, COP10 DOC. 20 Add.1, and COP10 DOC. 35; 大會讚賞地注意到常設委員會從第 34 到第 38 次會議已在此議題上進行相當重要之作業，此外秘書處亦於第十屆締約方會議中提出有益的報告附錄於第十屆締約方會議檔案文件 20、第十屆締約方會議檔案文件 20 附錄 1 和第十屆締約方會議檔案文件 35 中；
6. RECOGNIZING the urgent need to successfully conclude the consultative process that Resolution IX.10 (2005) instructed the Secretary General to carry out and that a decision on this issue bears no undue delay and should be taken at the latest by the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and 大會瞭解到成功地完成決議 9.10 (2005 年) 指示秘書長進行協商過程之迫切需要，而於此議題上的決定不得有任何延誤且最遲應於第十一次締約方會議中採取行動；
7. WISHING to facilitate the current and future work of the Ramsar Secretariat without further delay; 大會希望能不再拖延加速當前和今後拉姆薩公約秘書處之工作；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

8. CALLS UPON the Secretary-General of the Convention, the Director-General of the IUCN, and the government of Switzerland to continue to work together to resolve the challenges identified in SC DOC 37-2 and other related documents, and any other impediments that the Secretariat faces in carrying out its functions; 大會籲請公約秘書長、國際自然資源保育聯盟秘書長，和瑞士政府繼續共同努力解決常設委員會檔案文件 37-2 及其他相關文件中指明之挑戰，和任何其他秘書處面臨在履行其功能之障礙；
9. ASKS the Executive Director of UNEP to use his good offices to facilitate, where possible, the participation of the Ramsar Secretariat staff and other persons who have formal roles under the Ramsar Convention as representatives of an international treaty, at meetings of the governing bodies and secretariats of UNEP and of multilateral environment agreements to which UNEP provides secretariats, when they relate to subject matters within the competence of the Ramsar Convention; 大會要求環境規劃署執行長盡可能於拉姆薩公約職權範圍內善用斡旋以促成依據拉姆薩公約具正式職位之拉姆薩秘書處工作人員和其他人員作為國際條約之代表，以出席與拉姆薩公約權限有關的政府機構和聯合國環境規劃署 (UNEP) 秘書處及聯合國環境規劃署之多邊環境協定會議；
10. REQUESTS that, where necessary, the Secretariat seek the assistance of the Contracting Parties in a timely manner to: 大會要求秘書處在必要時，及時向締約方尋求協助以：

- a) take appropriate action in intergovernmental processes and organizations of which they are members to secure the participation of Ramsar Secretariat staff and other persons who have formal roles under the Ramsar Convention, designated appropriately as representatives of an international treaty; 於政府間之過程和組織中採取適當行動，以確保具正式職位之拉姆薩公約秘書處的工作人員和其他人員能依據拉姆薩公約參與國際條約，作為適當地之代表；
 - b) facilitate the work of the Secretariat in their respective countries by expeditiously arranging for the issue of visas and other required support and assistance;) 透過儘速安排簽證和其他必要的支持和協助之議題，便利秘書處在各自國家之工作；
11. CALLS UPON the Contracting Parties to cooperate, as appropriate, with the Secretariat on activities in the area of competence of the Ramsar Convention which are carried out in their respective countries, including those that are carried out in collaboration with intergovernmental organizations, that could advance the objectives and purposes of the Convention; 大會籲請各締約方適時地依拉姆薩公約權職範圍內於各自國家之活動中與秘書處進行合作，包括那些與政府間組織合作進行之活動，以促進公約之宗旨和目標；
12. ESTABLISHES an open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group, reporting to the Standing Committee, in accordance with the terms of reference attached in the Annex. The Working Group will evaluate the success of steps already taken and recommend additional ways of improving the current operations of the Secretariat and determine whether the Secretariat should be provided by UNEP. The Standing Committee may authorize the Working Group to consider the alternative possibility of the Secretariat becoming an independent international organization, should this course be recommended by the Working Group on completion of its primary tasks; 大會成立不限成員名額之特設工作小組，按照參考附件中的條款向常設委員會報告。該工作小組將評估已經進行之成功措施，並建議秘書處改善目前之其他經營方式，且確定秘書處是否應由環境規畫署提供。常設委員會可授權工作小組考量秘書處成為一個獨立性之國際組織的另一種可能性，此項應被視為工作小組之主要完成任務；
13. DIRECTS the Standing Committee to: 大會指示常設委員會：
- a) authorize the Secretariat to implement any recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group with which the Standing Committee agrees and which can be given effect without a decision of the Conference of Parties, and 在常設委員會同意並在未經締約方大會決定可以影響之情況下，授權秘書處執行任何特設工作小組之建議，
 - b) report to the next Conference of Parties its recommendations on the conclusions of the Ad Hoc Working Group which require a decision by the Conference of Parties. 向下屆締約方會議報告需要締約方大會決定之特設工作小組結論之建議。



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.6 決議 10.6

Regional initiatives 2009-2012 in the framework of the Ramsar Convention 拉姆薩公約綱要計畫之 2009-2012 年區域倡議

1. RECALLING that regional initiatives under the Ramsar Convention are intended as operational means to provide effective support for an improved implementation of the objectives of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in specific geographical regions, through international cooperation on wetland-related issues of common concern; 大會回顧依據拉姆薩公約成立之區域倡議之目的是提供特定地理區域運作手段，為改善執行公約和策略計畫目標提供有效之協助，透過國際合作共同關心濕地相關之議題；
2. ALSO RECALLING that the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* (Resolution VII.19, 1999) provide the appropriate framework for promoting international collaboration amongst Contracting Parties and other partners; 大會亦回顧拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針（決議 7.19，1999 年），該指導方針提供適當的架構以促進締約方和其他合作夥伴之間的國際合作；
3. ALSO RECALLING that in Resolution VIII.30 (2002) the Contracting Parties recognized the importance of regional initiatives in promoting the objectives of the Convention and established *Guidelines for the development of regional initiatives in the framework of the Convention on Wetlands*; 大會亦回顧在決議 8.30（2002 年）中，各締約方瞭解到區域倡議對於促進公約目標和其所成立制定濕地公約綱要計畫之區域倡議指導方針之重要性；
4. FURTHER RECALLING that Resolution IX.7 (2005) endorsed a number of regional initiatives as operating within the framework of the Convention in 2006-2008 and recognized the potential of a number of other initiatives to become operational within the framework of the Convention; 大會進一步回顧決議 9.7（2005 年）所通過之多項區域倡議做為公約在 2006-2008 年間之綱要計畫內運作，並確認其他多項具潛力之倡議於公約綱要計畫內運作；
5. NOTING the substantial progress that many of these initiatives have made during the years 2006-2008 as regularly reported and assessed by Standing Committee; 大會注意到

如常設委員會之定期報告和評估中顯示，許多倡議於 2006-2008 年期間已取得實質性之進展；

6. FURTHER NOTING that a number of new proposals were submitted to Standing Committee prior to this meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; and 大會進一步注意到一些新的提議於本次締約方會議之前已提交予常設委員會；
7. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the experience gained through the first operational years of these initiatives and the conclusions derived from the assessment by Standing Committee with a strategic view for the future development of regional initiatives; 大會考慮到透過這些倡議首次營運年所取得之經驗及常設委員會從評估中得出之結論，以策略之角度來看待未來區域倡議之發展；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

8. ADOPTS the annexed Operational Guidelines for regional initiatives to support the implementation of the Convention, which shall serve as a reference to assess the operation of regional initiatives and their success – the Operational Guidelines are based upon, and they replace, the guidance for the development of proposals for regional initiatives adopted by COP8 (Annex I to Resolution VIII.30), without prejudice to Regional Initiatives already approved or announced by Contracting Parties in previous COPs; 大會通過附錄之區域倡議運作指導方針以協助實施公約，此附錄應做為評估區域倡議和其成功運作之參考—該運作指導方針是依據且取代第八屆締約方會議（決議 8.30 之附件一）所通過之區域倡議發展準則建議，且不影響之前締約方會議由締約方通過或宣布之區域倡議；
9. AUTHORIZES the Standing Committee to examine and approve, between meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, new initiatives selected from those which fully meet the Operational Guidelines listed in the annex to this Resolution as operating within the framework of the Convention. Such new approved initiatives should be reported to the following COP; 大會授權常設委員會於締約方大會之間審查和通過完全符合本決議附件中所列之運作指導方針所選擇出之新倡議於公約綱要計畫內運作。這些新通過之倡議應當於下次締約方會議中報告；
10. AGREES to earmark a global amount of financial support in the Convention core budget line “Support to Regional Initiatives”, as listed in Resolution X.2 on financial and budgetary matters, to be allocated to regional initiatives during the period 2009-2012, elements of which are either regional centres for training and capacity-building or regional networks for cooperation and capacity-building, or both, provided that they fully meet the Operational Guidelines; 大會同意於公約核心預算線「支持區域倡議」中預留全球性金融協助總額，如決議 10.2 中所列的財務和預算事項所表，於 2009-2012 年期間該金融協助將分配至區域倡議，這些協助不單提供區域中心做為培訓和能力建構亦是提供區域合作網絡和能力建設，或兩者兼而有之，以完全符合運作指導方針；
11. DECIDES that the levels of financial support to individual initiatives for the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 through this budget line will be determined by the Standing

Committee during its annual meetings at the beginning of these years, based upon updated financial and work plans to be submitted in the required format and in good time prior to the annual meetings, and following the specific recommendations made by the Subgroup on Finance; 大會決定透過此預算線，對於 2009 年、2010 年、2011 年和 2012 年開始之個別倡議財務協助層級將由常設委員會於其年度會議中決定，根據最新的財務和工作計畫所需格式，在年度會議之前適當的時間內提交，提交後由財務小組提出具體建議；

12. INSTRUCTS all initiatives under the present Resolution, and particularly those funded from the core budget, to submit to the Standing Committee annual reports on progress and operations of the initiatives concerned, and specifically on their success in fulfilling the Operational Guidelines; 大會依據現決議責成所有倡議、特別是那些由核心預算資助者，向常設委員會提交相關倡議進度和運作之年度報告，尤其是那些成功的落實運作指導方針部分；
13. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, intergovernmental agencies, International Organization Partners, national NGOs and other potential donors to support such regional initiatives seeking financial assistance from the Ramsar Convention with additional voluntary contributions; 大會鼓勵各締約方、政府間機構、國際組織合作夥伴、國家非政府組織和其他潛在捐助者從拉姆薩公約協助區域倡議尋求財政援助並提供更多自願捐款；
14. STRONGLY URGES those regional initiatives that receive initial financial support from the core budget to use this support *inter alia* to seek alternative flows of sustainable funding; 大會強烈敦促這些從核心預算收到最初財政援助之區域倡議，利用此援助尋求其他替代之永續資金流；
15. INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to develop for Standing Committee approval evaluation criteria and procedures for evaluations of the regional initiatives operating within the framework of the Convention; 大會責成秘書處為常設委員會制定批准評估標準和評估程序供評估公約綱要計畫中之區域倡議運作情形；
16. INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to develop for approval by the Standing Committee the standard formats for annual, financial, and work plan reporting required from the coordinating bodies or mechanisms of regional initiatives under the annexed Operational Guidelines 2009-2012; and 大會責成秘書處制定依 2009-2012 年運作指導方針、由常設委員會批准區域倡議之協調機構或機制所需提供之年度、財務和工作計畫報告之標準格式；
17. REQUESTS the Standing Committee and the Secretariat, particularly in relation to those initiatives funded by the core budget, to review their success and submit a summary report for consideration at COP11. 大會要求常設委員會和秘書處檢討倡議成功之處，特別是由核心預算資助之相關倡議，並於締約方第十一屆大會中提交總結報告供參。



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“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
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Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.7 決議 10.7

Optimizing the Ramsar Small Grants Fund during the period 2009-2012
優化 2009-2012 年期間之拉姆薩小額贈款基金

1. RECALLING Resolution VI.6 (1996) which renamed the Wetland Conservation Fund, originally established through Resolution IV.3 (1990), as the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (SGF), reviewed its operation, and made recommendations on its level of funding; 大會回顧決議 6.6（1996 年），最初透過決議 4.3（1990）建立的「濕地保育基金」改名為「拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金」，檢討其運作並提出其資金水平之建議；
2. NOTING WITH PLEASURE that since its inception in 1991 the SGF has provided funding for 203 small projects in 53 developing countries and countries in economic transition for a total amount of 7.6 million Swiss francs; 大會甚表欣慰，「小額贈款基金」自 1991 年成立以來，已在 53 個發展中國家和轉型經濟國家中提供 203 個小型專案資金，其總金額為 760 萬瑞士法郎；
3. EXPRESSING SINCERE APPRECIATION to those Contracting Parties and organizations that have made voluntary contributions to the SGF over all these years; 對於這些年來提供「小額贈款基金」自願捐款的締約方和組織，大會表示衷心的感謝；
4. NOTING WITH CONCERN that the level of voluntary contributions has only been sufficient to fund 17 projects during the triennium 2006-2008, while another 77 valuable proposals submitted by eligible Contracting Parties could not be funded because of a serious lack of funds; 大會關切地注意到，在 2006-2008 年期間自願捐款之額度只足以應付 17 項專案，而由符合資格之締約方提交的另外 77 項有價值之提案，因為嚴重資金缺乏無法獲得補助；
5. RECOGNIZING the desire of the Standing Committee to broaden the current spectrum of potential donors through the submission of non-funded valuable projects to a different group of donors subsequent to each annual SGF evaluation cycle; 大會瞭解到常設委員會期望於每年度小額贈款基金評估週期後，透過提交未獲補助(non-funded)之有價值專案給不同組別的捐助者，來擴大目前潛在捐助者之範圍；

6. COMMENDING the Ramsar Secretariat for its initiatives to improve the project assessment process, administration and monitoring of projects supported by the SGF, as well as for its fundraising efforts for the Fund; and 大會讚揚拉姆薩公約秘書處提出之倡議來改善由小額贈款基金協助之專案評估過程、專案管理和監督，以及其為基金籌款之努力；
7. RECALLING Resolution IX.13 (2005), which requested the Standing Committee to bring to COP10 new proposals for establishing a more vigorous mechanism to support the SGF, including the possible development of regional support funds; 大會回顧決議 9.13 (2005 年)，要求常設委員會於第十屆締約方大會提出新提案，做為建立更有力的機制以協助小額贈款基金，包括可能發展之區域援助資金；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

8. REAFFIRMS its conviction that the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (SGF) should continue to be an extremely valuable mechanism for facilitating the implementation of the Convention in developing countries, especially Small Island Developing States, and countries with economies in transition; 大會重申其信念，「拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金」應持續該非常具價值的機制，做為促進公約在發展中國家，特別是小島嶼發展中國家和經濟轉型國家之實施機制；
9. REITERATES its conviction that the level of resources available to the Ramsar SGF should be increased to 1 million Swiss francs annually, and INVITES the developed Contracting Parties to make voluntary donations to the SGF and to seek the assistance of other organizations to meet this target in time for each annual funding cycle; 大會重申其有關提供拉姆薩小額贈款基金的資源水平應提高到每年 100 萬瑞士法郎之信念，並邀請各締約方向小額贈款基金提出自願捐款，並向其他組織尋求協助，以於每個基金週期及時實現此目標；
10. INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to package those proposals that were evaluated and approved for SGF funding but could not be funded because of a lack of money in the unrestricted SGF fund into an attractive, low-cost Small Projects Portfolio (SPP), once the annual SGF allocations have been made by Standing Committee from within the available unrestricted SGF funds, and, according to the priorities of the Contracting Parties as authorized through the Standing Committee Subgroup on Finance, to make that Portfolio as widely available as possible to potential new donors who are additional to those traditionally supporting the SGF, *inter alia*, by placing the portfolio on the Web site of the Ramsar Convention; 大會指示秘書處整合這些已經過評估並通過之專案提案供小額贈款基金進行募資，但因為非限制型的小額贈款基金內缺乏資金，而不能使其成為具吸引力、低成本之小型專案組合 (SPP)，每年一次的小額贈款基金分配已經由常設委員會從非限制型的小額贈款基金資金範圍內提供，且透過常設委員會財務小組根據各締約方依優先事項授權，除了那些過去協助小額贈款基金之外，盡可能廣泛地提供專案組合予該基金潛在新的捐助者，尤其是將專案組合放在拉姆薩公約的網站上；

11. ENCOURAGES all potential donors who are not able to make an unrestricted voluntary contribution to the Small Grants Fund to contribute to the funding of specific projects described in the Ramsar Small Projects Portfolio, with a view to funding a maximum total number of valuable projects each year; 大會鼓勵所有不能夠無限制提供自願捐款予小額贈款基金之潛在捐助者，提供拉姆薩小型專案組合中具體專案資金，以每年資助多數具價值之專案；
12. URGES continued development of the Ramsar Signature Initiatives as a mechanism for facilitating regional funding support, available within other international financial mechanisms such as the GEF, for the SGF, with submission for COP consideration following their development; 大會敦促繼續發展拉姆薩簽署倡議作為促進區域資金援助之機制，在其他國際金融機制中，如全球環境基金，供小額贈款基金運用，並在發展後提交供締約方會議審議；
13. Pending completion of item 12 above, INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat, with the Subgroup on Finance, to prepare advice for Contracting Parties on the development and preparation of Signature Initiatives in relation to the operations of the Convention's Small Grants Fund; 待完成上述第 12 項之前，大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處與財務小組提供建議予各締約方有關與公約小額贈款基金運作相關之簽署倡議發展和籌備；
14. Pending completion of item 12 above, ENCOURAGES the regional groups of the Convention, as identified in Resolution VI.1 (1996), including through their regional intersessional meetings, to identify Signature Initiatives as region-wide projects to address regionally-identified priorities; 待完成上述第 12 項之前，大會鼓勵如決議 6.1 (1996 年)，包括透過區域閉會期間會議中所鑑定之公約區域團體，以確定簽署倡議做為區域範圍之專案，以解決區域建定之優先事項；
15. ALSO ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties in partnership with donors to help identify sources of funding for such proposals; 大會亦鼓勵各締約方與捐助者之夥伴關係，以幫助鑑定這些提案之資金來源；
16. FURTHER ENCOURAGES potential donors to contact the Ramsar Secretariat whenever funding opportunities may arise in order to make voluntary donations to the Small Grants Fund, or if such unrestricted funding is not possible for them, to fund specific projects initially submitted to the SGF that form part of the Small Projects Portfolio; and 大會進一步鼓勵潛在捐助者於任何可能出現之融資機會時，或若其無此種非限制型的資金時，應與拉姆薩公約秘書處聯繫，以提供自願捐款予小額贈款基金，資助最初提交予小額贈款基金之特定專案以做為小型專案組合之部分；
17. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to report to the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties on the functioning and success of the combined project funding strategy of the Ramsar Small Grants Fund, Projects Portfolio, and Signature Initiatives, in order to guarantee that Parties will have an opportunity to review the operation of these mechanisms. 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處向締約方會議第十一屆會議報告有關拉姆薩小額贈款基金、專案組合及簽署倡議綜合專案融資策略之運作與成效，以保證各締約方將有機會審查這些機制之運作。



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
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締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
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“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.8 決議 10.8

**The Convention’s Programme on communication, education,
participation and awareness (CEPA) 2009-2015**
2009-2015 年公約濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識方案（CEPA）

1. RECALLING that Resolution VII.9 adopted the Convention’s first Outreach Programme for the period 1999-2002, and that Resolution VIII.31, *The Convention’s Programme on communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) 2003-2008*, continued the CEPA programme for the next two triennia; 大會回顧決議 7.9 通過之 1999-2002 年期間公約第一個延伸計畫，及決議 8.31 通過之 2003-2008 年公約濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識方案（CEPA），於在未來兩個三年期內繼續推廣 CEPA 方案；
2. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION for the work done by the Ramsar Secretariat and the CEPA Oversight Panel that was established under Resolution IX.18 (2005); 拉姆薩公約秘書處和根據決議 9.18（2005 年）成立之 CEPA 監督小組所執行之工作，大會表示讚賞；
3. RECOGNIZING that, as requested by Resolutions VII.9 and VIII.31, as of 1 November 2008 129 Contracting Parties (82%) have designated their Government CEPA Focal Points and 106 Parties (67%) their national Non-governmental Organization CEPA Focal Points, but CONCERNED that a significant number of Parties have not yet done so, thus limiting the opportunities for coordinating CEPA delivery under the Convention; 大會瞭解到，如決議 7.9 和 8.31 所要求，2008 年 11 月 1 日有 129 個締約方（82%）已指定其政府

CEPA聯絡處和106個締約方（67%）已指定其國內非政府組織CEPA聯絡處，而大會關注有多數締約方尚未執行，因此限制依據公約協調CEPA執行之機會；

4. CONGRATULATING the 29 Contracting Parties that have reported forming national CEPA Task Forces and in particular Australia, Azerbaijan, Belize, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Mali, Samoa, Spain, St Lucia and the United Kingdom for having reported the development of National Wetland CEPA Action Plans as urged by Resolution VIII.31, as well as the countries that have prepared CEPA plans at site level, but CONCERNED that so few Parties have thus far done likewise; 大會祝賀 29 個締約方已報告有關完成其國內 CEPA 特別任務小組，而特別是如決議 8.31 所呼籲之澳大利亞、亞塞拜然共和國、貝里斯、多明尼加共和國、法國、德國、匈牙利、馬利、薩摩亞、西班牙、聖露西亞和英國已公佈發展國家濕地 CEPA 行動計畫，而這些國家於基地層級亦已準備好 CEPA 計畫，但大會關注的是上有一些締約方迄今尚未執行；
5. EXPRESSING GRATITUDE to the Ramsar International Organization Partners (IOPs) for their ongoing support to CEPA activities globally and within many Contracting Parties, and also to the Danone Group for its continuing sponsorship of outreach activities under the Convention; 大會對於拉姆薩國際組織合作夥伴（IOP）於全球和許多締約國內 CEPA 活動之持續協助表示感謝，並同時感謝達能集團依據公約持續贊助宣傳活動；
6. RECOGNIZING that, with support from the Netherlands Government, the Advisory Board on Capacity Building for the Ramsar Convention, with input from the CEPA Panel, is developing a framework for capacity building for wetland wise use as a practical guide for Contracting Parties; and 大會瞭解到在荷蘭政府、拉姆薩公約能力建構諮詢委員會與 CEPA 小組之投入協助下，為濕地明智利用發展能力建構之架構做為各締約方之實際指南；
7. RECOGNIZING the contribution that many of the Ramsar Regional Initiatives will make to implementation of the Annex to this Resolution; 大會瞭解到許多拉姆薩區域倡議將會貢獻以實施本決議附件；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

8. ADOPTS the Convention's *Programme on communication, education, participation, and awareness (CEPA) 2009-2015*, contained in the Annex to this Resolution, as an instrument to provide guidance to Contracting Parties, the Ramsar Secretariat, the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs), other NGOs, community-based organizations, local stakeholders and others in the development of appropriate actions to support the implementation of the Convention at the international, regional, national and local levels; 大會採用 2009 年至 2015 年之宣導、教育及公眾意識方案 (CEPA) 附錄於本決議附件中，做為提供各締約方、拉姆薩秘書處、公約國際組織合作夥伴（IOPS）、其他非政府組織、社區基礎組織、地方利益相關者和其他單位，做為發展適當行動以協助實施公約在國際、區域，國家和地方各級之準則工具；

9. CONFIRMS that this Resolution and its Annex incorporates the key recommendations from Resolutions VII.9 and VIII.31 and their Annexes in an expanded framework that reflects the broader approach proposed in this CEPA Programme 2009-2015; 大會確認本決議及其附件在擴大之架構下整合關鍵決議 7.9 和 8.31 建議及其附件，反映出於本 2009-2015 年 CEPA 方案中所提出之更廣泛方法；
10. REQUESTS the CEPA Oversight Panel to give priority in its work plan to developing a short advisory document which shows the relationships between Resolutions VII.9 and VIII.31 and Resolution X.8 to assist CEPA Focal Points in the ongoing implementation of the CEPA Programme; 大會要求 CEPA 監督委員會在其工作計畫中優先發展簡短諮詢文件來凸顯決議 7.9 和 8.31 與決議 10.8 間之關係，以協助 CEPA 聯絡處持續實施 CEPA 方案；
11. REQUESTS the CEPA Oversight Panel to monitor and report on CEPA issues within the Convention and the progress of implementation of the CEPA Programme as established by this Resolution, and to advise the Standing Committee and the Secretariat on the CEPA work priorities at the national and international levels, including the CEPA priorities of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP); 大會要求 CEPA 監督小組於本決議案所建立之公約及 CEPA 方案實施進度報告中來監督和 CEPA 議題，並告知常設委員會和秘書處在國家和國際層級上 CEPA 之工作重點，包括科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 之 CEPA 優先事項；
12. REAFFIRMS the call made in Resolutions VII.9 and VIII.31 for all Contracting Parties that have yet to do so to nominate as a matter of priority suitably qualified Government and Non-governmental Organization Focal Points for wetland CEPA and to inform the Ramsar Secretariat accordingly, and URGES Parties to ensure that the CEPA Focal Points are members of the National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee where these exist; 大會再次重申決議 7.9 和 8.31 中呼籲所有締約方尚未執行者應優先任命符合資格之濕地 CEPA 政府和非政府組織聯絡處者，並告知相應之拉姆薩公約秘書處，此外大會敦促各締約方確保 CEPA 聯絡處係為現有國家拉姆薩濕地/濕地委員會之成員；
13. URGES all Contracting Parties, as suggested in Resolutions VII.9 and VIII.31 and in the CEPA Programme 2009-2015, to establish appropriately constituted Task Forces, where no mechanism exists for this purpose currently, to undertake a review of needs, capacities and opportunities in the field of wetland CEPA, and based upon the results of that review to formulate their Wetland CEPA Action Plans (at national, subnational, catchment, or local levels) for priority activities that address international, regional, national, and local needs, and to provide copies of these to the Ramsar Secretariat to make available to other Contracting Parties and organizations; 大會敦促所有締約方，依決議 7.9 和 8.31 和及 2009-2015 年 CEPA 方案中的建議，建立適當組成之行動小組，目前尚無任何這方面機制存在來進行審查濕地 CEPA 領域之需求、能力及機會，並根據審查結果制定濕地 CEPA 行動計畫（國家、地方、流域、地方各級），敘明國際、區域、國家和地方需求之優先活動，並提供這些副本予拉姆薩公約秘書處轉給其他締約方和組織；

14. STRONGLY URGES all Contracting Parties to seek to develop and implement their Wetland CEPA Action Plans as integrated components of their broader environment, biodiversity, wetland and water management, education, health, and poverty reduction policy instruments and mainstreamed in relevant programmes, at decentralized level where appropriate, and to ensure that CEPA is recognized as underpinning the effective delivery of these activities; 大會強烈敦促所有締約方尋求發展和實施濕地 CEPA 行動計畫，整合更廣泛的環境、生物多樣性、濕地和水資源管理、教育、衛生及減貧政策工具之要素，適當地在地方各級將其納入相關方案，並確保 CEPA 被視為提供活動之有效基礎；
15. CALLS UPON those Contracting Parties with wetland CEPA plans to evaluate the effectiveness of those plans on a regular basis, to amend their priority actions where necessary, and to provide feedback to the CEPA Oversight Panel on such reviews and revisions; 大會呼籲那些具濕地 CEPA 計畫之締約方，針對這些計畫定期評估其有效性、在必要的情況下修改其優先行動，並提供反饋供 CEPA 監督委員會審查和修訂；
16. REITERATES the call to multilateral and bilateral donors and private sector sponsors to support appropriate actions as set out in the Ramsar *CEPA Programme 2009-2015*; 大會再次呼籲多邊和雙邊捐助者及私部門贊助者支持如 2009-2015 年拉姆薩 CEPA 方案 所載之適當行動；
17. URGES the Ramsar Secretariat to assist in strengthening the capacity of the CEPA Focal Points by the provision of training, toolkits, and templates, e.g., for CEPA action plans and CEPA training aids, possibly with the assistance of the Advisory Board on Capacity Building for the Ramsar Convention; 大會敦促拉姆薩秘書處協助 CEPA 聯絡處之能力，透過提供培訓、整套方法和樣版之能力，例如 CEPA 行動計畫和 CEPA 培訓輔助，可能的話賦予拉姆薩公約能力建構諮詢委員會之協助；
18. RECOGNIZES the growing celebration of World Wetlands Day in a large number of countries, and URGES Contracting Parties to continue, or to begin, to use this occasion to bring attention to their achievements and continuing challenges in wetland conservation and wise use; 大會瞭解到越來越多的國家慶祝「世界濕地日」活動，並敦促各締約方繼續或開始利用此機會，讓人們關注濕地保護和明智利用之成就和持續不斷之挑戰；
19. ENCOURAGES those Contracting Parties with established, or proposed, wetland education centres and related facilities to support the development of those centres as key places of learning and training about wetlands and wetland-related CEPA and to support their participation in the global (and developing regional and national) network of such centres under the Wetland Link International programme of the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, WWT (UK); 大會鼓勵那些已建立或擬議濕地教育中心及相關配套設施締約方，支持這些中心的發展作為濕地和濕地相關的 CEPA 學習和培訓之關鍵地點，並在英國野鳥與濕地信託基金會之國際濕地聯盟方案下協助其參與全球（和開發中區域和國家）網絡中心；

20. ALSO ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to utilize the capacity of the Ramsar Regional Centers in wetland training in their respective regions; 大會亦鼓勵各締約方利用在各自拉姆薩區域中心之能力進行濕地培訓；
21. INSTRUCTS the Secretary General to strengthen collaboration with the members of the Biodiversity Liaison Group, especially the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, through the mechanism of the established Joint Work Plan, for harmonising the respective CEPA programmes of the two conventions, including collaboration with the CBD's CEPA Informal Advisory Committee; 大會指示秘書長加強與生物多樣性聯絡小組成員之協調，特別是生物多樣性公約之執行秘書，透過聯合工作計畫建立的機制，以協調這兩個公約各自之 CEPA 方案，包括與生物多樣性公約 CEPA 非正式諮詢委員會之合作；
22. INVITES the Ramsar International Organization Partners (IOPs) and other organizations with which the Ramsar Secretariat has collaborative agreements to support the implementation of the Ramsar CEPA Programme at the global, regional, national or local levels, as appropriate, with the expertise, networks, skills and resources they have at their disposal; and 大會邀請拉姆薩國際組織合作夥伴（IOPS）和其他組織與拉姆薩公約在秘書處合作協議下協助實施在全球、區域、國家或地方各級之拉姆薩 CEPA 方案，適時地輔予其所支配之專業知識、網絡、技術和資源；
23. URGES those Parties with other national and local languages different from the three official languages of the Convention to consider translating key Ramsar guidance and guidelines into those languages in order to make them more widely available. 大會敦促這些具其他國家和地方語言之締約方，有別於公約之三種官方語言者，應考慮將關鍵拉姆薩準則和指導方針翻譯成這些語言，以利這些準則與指導方針可更廣泛地提供。



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.9 決議 10.9

Refinements to the *modus operandi* of the Scientific & Technical Review Panel (STRP)
科學技術審查小組（STRP）優化之運作辦法

1. RECALLING the establishment by Resolution 5.5 (1993) of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), which was to be made up of members with appropriate scientific and technical knowledge, appointed by the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP), but participating as individuals and not as representatives of their countries of origin; 大會回顧由決議 5.5（1993 年）所成立之科學技術審查小組（STRP）係由適當的科學和技術知識人員所組成，由締約方會議任命，但係以個人身份參與非代表其原國籍國；
2. ALSO RECALLING Resolutions VI.7, VII.2, VIII.28 and IX.11 on this matter, which made successive modifications in the way in which the STRP and its work were organized; 大會亦回顧決議 6.7、7.2、8.28 和 9.11，就此議題有關科學技術審查小組連續修改其組織工作之方式；
3. THANKING members of the STRP and its observer organizations and invited experts for their contributions since COP9 and for their expert advice on numerous scientific and technical issues important for implementation of the Convention, including the new and revised guidelines and reports provided to this meeting of the Conference as the Annexes to Resolutions X.14 to X.21 and others being prepared as *Ramsar Technical Reports*; 大會感謝科學技術審查小組成員及其觀察員組和受邀專家自締約方大會第九屆會議以來所提供之貢獻，並於實施公約時提供專業建議予諸多重要科學和技術問題，包括新訂及經修訂之指導方針和報告提供予本次大會會議作為決議 10.14 至 10.21 和其他正在準備中拉姆薩技術報告之附件；
4. ALSO THANKING the government of Sweden for its financial contributions in support of the substantive work of the STRP during 2006-2008, and BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC-UK) for their in-kind support to the work of the Panel; 大會亦感謝瑞典政府 2006 年至 2008 年期間協助 STRP 實質性工作之財務捐助，以及國際鳥盟、國際水資源管理研究所（IWMI），和聯合自然保育委員會（JNCC-UK）提供工作小組實物協助；

5. WELCOMING the fact that the STRP has indicated that its revised *modus operandi* for the 2006-2008 triennium, with the budget provided for its work by Resolution IX.12 (2005), has enabled the Panel to develop and deliver its work plan and required tasks with increased capacity, efficiency, and timeliness; 大會表示歡迎關於科學技術審查小組已表示經修訂之 2006-2008 年三年期運作辦法，在決議 9.12 (2005 年) 中所提供之審查小組工作預算，使小組可以增加其能力、效率和及時性來發展和執行其工作計畫及所需之任務；
6. RE-EMPHASIZING the need to continue establishing closer links between the STRP and the network of scientists and experts in each Contracting Party, so that the Convention may benefit from the array of existing knowledge and experience, but CONCERNED that the STRP has reported continuing difficulties in establishing effective contact and working relationships with many STRP National Focal Points; 大會再次強調，持續建立 STRP 和每一個締約方科學家和專家網絡之間更緊密聯繫的必要性，鑑此公約方能受益於現有一系列之知識和經驗，但科學技術審查小組表示，與許多的 STRP 國家聯絡處建立有效之聯繫和工作關係仍有困難，大會表示關切；
7. THANKING the government of Austria for its initiative in calling and hosting an intersessional meeting for European STRP National Focal Points, and NOTING that the recommendations from that meeting have been taken into account in the refinements to the STRP *modus operandi* annexed to this Resolution and in the revised Terms of Reference for STRP National Focal Points; 大會感謝奧地利政府提出其倡議，呼籲並主辦歐洲 STRP 國家聯絡處於閉會期間之會議，並注意到該次會議上提出之建議已被納入改善 STRP 運作辦法中供參，並附於本決議及修改後的 STRP 國家聯絡處條款中；
8. RECOGNIZING the importance for the STRP to work in partnership with the scientific and technical bodies of the conventions and programmes with which Memoranda of Cooperation and/or joint work plans are in place, namely the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Migratory Species, the Convention to Combat Desertification, the World Heritage Convention, the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme, and other conventions and agreements; 大會瞭解到科學技術審查小組與公約和方案之科學和技術機構之合作夥伴關係的重要性，正在實施的合作備忘錄和/或聯合工作計畫，即生物多樣性公約、遷移性野生動物保育公約、防治荒漠化公約、世界遺產公約、聯合國教科文組織人與生物圈計畫，與其他公約及協定；
9. ALSO RECOGNIZING the need for continuing cooperation between the STRP and a number of expert networks, specialist groups and societies that exist, some in association with the official International Organization Partners of the Convention; and 大會亦瞭解到科學技術審查小組和多數專家網絡、專業團體和一些與公約正式國際組織相關協會持續合作之需要；
10. FURTHER RECOGNIZING that the high priorities for the work of the STRP for 2009-2012 are identified in the Annexes to Resolution X.10 on *Future implementation of the scientific*

and technical aspects of the Convention; 大會進一步瞭解到，科學技術審查小組已確定 2009-2012 年工作之最優先執行事項，附錄於決議 10.10 之附件中未來公約實施之科學和技術層面；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

11. REAFFIRMS the critical importance to the Convention of the work and advice of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) in providing reliable guidance to the Conference of the Contracting Parties for the Parties' implementation of the Convention; 大會重申公約工作和科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 建議提供締約方會議可靠之準則做為締約方執行公約之至關重要性；
12. CONFIRMS that the *modus operandi* for the STRP adopted by Resolution IX.11 (2005) shall, with the refinements listed in the annex to this Resolution, apply for the 2009-2012 period and for subsequent periods unless further amended by COP decisions; 大會證實決議 9.11 (2005 年) 通過之科學技術審查小組運作辦法與本決議附件中所列之修訂，應運用於 2009-2012 年期間和以後各期，除非締約方會議決定進一步修訂；
13. AGREES that thematic expert members shall be appointed to the Panel by the STRP Oversight Committee for the following areas of priority STRP work for the 2009-2012 period, to lead implementation of priority work areas for the Panel as set out in the Annex to Resolution X.10: 大會同意專題專家應由 STRP 監督委員會任命為小組成員做為 2009-2012 年期間 STRP 以下幾個方面之優先工作，如決議 10.10 附件中所載，引領小組實施優先重點工作領域：
 - Wetland inventory, assessment and indicators 濕地調查、評估和指標
 - Ramsar site designation 拉姆薩濕地之劃設
 - Wetland restoration and management 濕地復育和管理
 - Wetlands and climate change 濕地與氣候變遷
 - Wetlands and human health 濕地與人類健康
 - Wetlands and water resources 濕地和水資源
 - Wetlands and agriculture 濕地和農業
 - CEPA 濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識
14. AGREES that in other work areas indicated in the Annexes to Resolution X.10, the Panel shall seek additional expertise as and when required through various means, including through collaboration with the scientific advisory bodies of other international conventions and agencies, and through the International Organization Partners, STRP invited observers, and STRP invited experts; 在決議 10.10 附件中指出之其他工作領域，大會同意小組應尋求更多的專業知識，並在需要時透過各種手段，包括透過與其他國際公約和機構之科學諮詢機構合作，並透過國際組織合作夥伴、科學技術審查小組邀請之觀察員和科學技術審查小組邀請之專家；
15. CONFIRMS that the Standing Committee will continue to have overall responsibility for the work of the STRP, that the Chair of the STRP will report to each Standing Committee meeting on the Panel's progress with its programme of work and priorities as established

by the COP (Resolution X.10) and Standing Committee, and that the STRP will report to Standing Committee on any adjustments to its programme it considers necessary and on new tasks proposed during the intersessional period in relation to emerging issues; 大會證實常委會將繼續全面負責科學技術審查小組之工作，該科學技術審查小組主席將向每個常委委員會會議報告小組其工作方案及由締約方會議（決議 10.10）及常設委員會建立之優先事項進度，而科學技術審查小組則將向常設委員會報告關於其所認為任何必要之方案調整，並在休會期間提出與新議題相關之新任務；

16. ALSO CONFIRMS that the STRP support functions will continue to be provided during the 2009-2012 period from the Ramsar Secretariat; 大會亦證實，在 2009-2012 年期間拉姆薩公約秘書處將繼續提供科學技術審查小組之協助功能；
17. RECOGNIZES the continuing need to ensure both that the Panel is provided with the necessary resources to undertake its work effectively and that the Ramsar Secretariat has sufficient capacity to support this work, and URGES Contracting Parties and others to contribute to securing continuity of such funding; 大會瞭解到必須確保小組提供必要資源，以有效地展開工作，以及拉姆薩秘書處有足夠之能力來協助此項工作等持續性需求，並敦促各締約方和其他方提供確保此類資金之連續性；
18. REVISES the existing list of bodies and organizations invited to participate as observers in the meetings of the STRP and INVITES the following bodies and organizations to consider establishing close working cooperative arrangements with the STRP on matters of common interest: 大會修訂科學技術審查小組會議中受邀作為觀察員之現有機構和組織名單，並邀請以下機構和組織考慮與科學技術審查小組就共同關心之議題建立密切合作安排：
 - the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 生物多樣性公約之科學、技術和科技諮詢附屬機構
 - the Scientific Council of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) 遷移性物種保育公約之科學理事會
 - the Committee on Science and Technology of the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 防治荒漠化公約之科學和技術委員會
 - the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technical Advice of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 聯合國氣候變化綱要公約之科學、技術和科技諮詢附屬機構
 - the Secretariats of the CBD, CMS, CITES, UNCCD, UNFCCC, the World Heritage Convention (WHC); UNESCO – Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), the UNECE “Water Convention” and the Antarctic Treaty 生物多樣性公約、遷徙物種公約、防治荒漠化公約、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約、世界遺產公約、聯合國教科文組織 - 人與生物圈計畫、聯合國歐洲經濟委員會水資源公約和南極條約之秘書處
 - the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 跨政府氣候變遷小組
 - the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 聯合國糧食和農業組織

- the UNEP – World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) 聯合國環境規劃署 - 世界保護監測中心
- the World Health Organization (WHO) 世界衛生組織
- the Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS) 濕地科學家學會
- the Coordinating Committee for the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands (GGAP-CoCo) 全球泥煤地行動指導方針協調委員會
- the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) 國際影響評價協會
- the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO) 國際流域網絡組織
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC) 自然保護協會
- Ducks Unlimited (DU) 野鴨基金會
- the Global Water Partnership (GWP) 全球水資源合作組織
- the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT) 野鳥與濕地信託基金會
- the Society for Ecological Restoration (SER) 國際生態復育學會
- the International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE) 國際生態經濟學協會
- the European Space Agency – ESRIN (ESA-ESRIN) 歐洲太空總署 - 歐洲太空研究所
- the Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) 日本宇宙航空研究開發機構
- UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education UNESCO-IHE 荷蘭之聯合國教科文組織水資源教育研究所

19. URGES Contracting Parties to ensure that the persons they appoint as their STRP National Focal Point are appropriately qualified for this role as defined in the Terms of Reference provided as the appendix to this Resolution; that their STRP National Focal Points have contact with national experts relevant to the work areas of the Panel; that their STRP National Focal Points are involved in all Ramsar processes within the Contracting Party (including participating in any National Ramsar or Wetland Committee); and that the contact information for their STRP National Focal Points are kept up-to-date and functional; 大會敦促各締約方確保其任命為科學技術審查小組國家聯絡處之人員能適當地勝任本決議附錄提供之參考條款中定義的角色；其科學技術審查小組國家聯絡處和與小組工作領域相關國內專家有聯繫；其科學技術審查小組國家聯絡處於締約方（包括參與任何國家拉姆薩濕地委員會）內參與所有拉姆薩過程；和其科學技術審查小組國家聯絡處之聯繫資訊維持更新和其功能性；
20. ALSO URGES the 17 Contracting Parties that have not thus far appointed an STRP National Focal Point to do so without delay, taking into account the Terms of Reference for STRP National Focal Points in the appendix to this Resolution; 大會亦敦促迄今為止尚未任命任何科學技術審查小組國家聯絡處之 17 個締約方，應儘速將本決議附錄之科學技術審查小組國家聯絡處職權範圍納入考量；
21. FURTHER URGES those Contracting Parties that have designated their STRP National Focal Point to review the skills and capacity of that person in relation to the Terms of

Reference for STRP National Focal Points in the annex to this Resolution and, as appropriate, determine if an alternative appointment should be made, and if so to advise the Secretariat accordingly; 大會進一步敦促已指定科學技術審查小組國家聯絡處之締約方依照本決議附錄之科學技術審查小組國家聯絡處職權範圍審查該人員之技能和能力，並適當地確定是否有替代人選之需求，若有時應向秘書處建議；

22. REQUESTS the STRP, working with the STRP National Focal Points, to consider mechanisms for identifying task-based national expert contacts to undertake a) participation in specialist work on specific STRP tasks and b) review of draft documents; 大會要求科學技術審查小組與科學技術審查小組國家聯絡處合作，考量確認任務導向的國內專家聯繫機制，以進行 a) 參與特定科學技術審查小組任務，和 b) 審查文件草案；
23. REQUESTS the STRP and Secretariat to identify opportunities and mechanisms for holding intersessional regional or subregional meetings of STRP National Focal Points; and 大會要求科學技術審查小組和秘書處在舉行閉會期間之科學技術審查小組國家聯絡處區域或次區域會議時判斷其機會和機制；
24. EMPHASIZES the value of participation by STRP members in meetings of the COP and Standing Committee and REQUESTS Contracting Parties, the Standing Committee, and the Secretariat to seek to secure any additional funding that might be necessary for this purpose. 大會強調科學技術審查小組成員參與締約方會議和常設委員會之價值，並要求各締約方、常設委員會及秘書處尋求確保任何額外可能為此目的所必需的資金。



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.10 決議 10.10

Future implementation of scientific and technical aspects of the Convention 未來公約科學和技術層面之實施

1. RECALLING Resolution IX.2 (2005), in which the Contracting Parties for the first time adopted a complete, unified and prioritized programme of scientific and technical implementation activities for a triennium, and AFFIRMING that experience indicates this to have been an efficient and effective way of providing an overall picture of such activities, for planning and delivering work, deciding further priorities, and allocating resources; 大會回顧決議 9.2（2005 年），其中各締約第一次方通過完整、統一且優先層級的三年期科學和技術實施活動方案，並申明該經驗表明此方案能有效率並有效地提供這類活動全面之瞭解供規劃和實施工作，進一步優先決定及資源分配；
2. HAVING REGARD TO Resolution IX.11 on the revised *modus operandi* of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), as updated and refined by Resolution X.9 adopted by the present meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; 大會透過決議 9.1 科學技術審查小組（STRP）所修訂的運作辦法，做為本次締約方會議通過的決議 10.9 更新和修改依據；
3. AWARE that it has not been possible to progress some elements of STRP's priority work in the 2006-2008 triennium and that full delivery of the Panel's programme remains subject to resources, in particular to voluntary contributions from Parties and others; and 大會意識到，在 2006-2008 年三年期間一些科學技術審查小組優先工作事項要點一直無法取得進展，而全面實施小組的方案仍然受到資源箝制，特別是來自各締約方和其他自願捐款；
4. WARMLY THANKING those Parties and organizations that have contributed financially and in kind to the work of the STRP in the 2006-2008 triennium, and NOTING the significant benefits to the scope of the Panel's work that are afforded by voluntary contributions from Contracting Parties; 大會感謝這些締約方和組織提供科學技術審查小組在 2006-2008 年三年期工作之資金和實物協助，並注意到締約方的自願捐款提供小組工作範疇重大利益；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

5. APPROVES the high priority actions for the STRP for the 2009-2012 period in Annex 1 to this Resolution, and ALSO APPROVES the list of tasks in Annex 2 as the basis for the programme of work for the Panel; 大會通過在本決議附件 1 中 STRP 2009-2012 年期間高優先行動方案，並核准附件 2 之任務列表做為小組的作方案之基礎；
6. INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to consolidate into Annex 2 of this Resolution any additional or amended scientific and technical implementation actions for the STRP arising from other Resolutions adopted by the present meeting of the Conference of Parties; 大會指示秘書處將本次締約方大會會議所通過之其他決議所衍生之任何 STRP 科學和技術實施之補充或修訂行動方案整合至本決議之附件 2；
7. CONFIRMS that this Resolution supersedes all those aspects of Resolution IX.2 and its Annexes relating to the work of the STRP; and 大會確認本決議取代決議 9.2 及所有這些與科學技術審查小組的工作相關之事項及附件；
8. URGES Parties, donors, intergovernmental agencies, International Organization Partners, national NGOs, and others to use this programme, including the costed programme for high priority STRP actions in Annex 1 of this Resolution, in deciding priorities for their financial and other material support towards the scientific and technical implementation of the Ramsar Convention, and FURTHER URGES Parties to consider making voluntary contributions to support the Panel's programme of work, particularly for those tasks indicated as being of a high priority. 大會敦促各捐助方、政府間機構、國際組織合作夥伴、國家非政府組織和其他單位利用本方案，包括本決議附件 1 最優先層級 STRP 行動方案之成本計算，以決定其財務和其他物質協助之優先次序，有助於拉姆薩公約科學和技術之實施，大會並進一步敦促各締約方考慮提供自願捐款，以支持該小組之工作方案，特別是對那些被視為優先執行之任務。



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Resolution X.11 決議 10.11

Partnerships and synergies with Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other
institutions 與多邊環境協定和其他機構的合作和協同

1. NOTING the benefits to be gained from synergy and integrated implementation, where appropriate, among environment-related conventions, at all levels: global, regional, national and local, and from mutually supportive collaboration amongst all relevant players, as increasingly recognized in Resolutions VII.4 (1999), VIII.5 (2002), and IX.5 (2005), while also RESPECTING the independence of the mandates embodied in each convention; 大會注意到在與環境有關的公約中，從協同效應和綜合執行中於適當的情況下所獲得利益於各層級：全球、區域、國家和地方，以及從所有相關參與者相互之間之協同合作在決議 7.4（1999 年）、8.5（2002 年）、9.5（2005 年）中可窺見，大會同時也尊重體現每一項公約獨立之任務；
2. WELCOMING the progress made by the Ramsar Convention in the past triennium in cementing and expanding its cooperation with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and with other institutions working in fields relevant to the conservation and wise use of wetlands; 大會歡迎拉姆薩公約在過去三年所取得之進展，並與其他多邊環境協議（MEA）及其他在濕地保護和明智利用相關領域之機構鞏固和擴大其合作；
3. RECOGNIZING the generous support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the “Strengthening the Implementation of the Biodiversity-related Conventions through the Strategic Use of Information” project, led by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), which with Ramsar participation is working to streamline and harmonize on-line tools for conventions and their secretariats; 大會瞭解到由聯合國環境計劃署（UNEP）慷慨協助由世界自然保護監測中心（UNEP-WCMC）領導之「透過策略利用資訊加強生物多樣性相關公約之實施」計畫，且在拉姆薩公約參與工作之下，簡化和統一公約及秘書處網路線上工具；
4. NOTING that the 8th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in its decision VIII/20 invited the Ramsar Convention to take the lead in developing a framework for harmonized reporting on inland waters, and that UNEP and UNEP-WCMC have commenced this work, as acknowledged by decision IX/19 of the 9th meeting of the CBD COP; 大會注意到生物多樣性公約（CBD）締約

方大會第八次會議在其決議 VIII/20 中決定邀請拉姆薩公約帶領統一制定內陸水域報告之架構，此外環境署和聯合國環境署世界保護監測中心已開始此項生物多樣性公約締約方大會第九屆會議決議 IX/19 中所認定之作業；

5. ALSO NOTING that the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD in its decision IX/27 invited the scientific bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions (BLG) to address at their future meetings options for enhanced cooperation with regard to work on cross-cutting issues, such as climate change and invasive alien species; 大會亦注意到生物多樣性公約締約方大會在其第九屆會議決議 IX/27 中邀請與生物多樣性相關之公約及生物多樣性相關公約聯絡小組 (BLG) 之科學機構，解決其未來會議選項，做為加強跨部門議題之合作，如氣候變化和外來侵入物種；
6. WELCOMING the endorsement in its decision IX/19 by the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD of the Fourth Joint Work Plan (2007-2010) between the Ramsar Convention and the CBD; 大會歡迎生物多樣性公約在其第九屆締約方會議決議 IX/19 中支持拉姆薩公約和生物多樣性公約之間的第四次聯合工作計畫 (2007-2010 年) ；
7. AWARE that 2010 has been declared the International Year for Biological Diversity by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-first session (in decision 61/203 of 20 December 2006) and that there are close links between wetlands and biodiversity; 大會意識到 2010 年由聯合國大會在其第六十一屆會議 (2006 年 12 月 20 日決議 61/203) 宣布為國際生物多樣性年，且該年度與濕地和生物多樣性之間有密切關係；
8. ALSO AWARE that 2011 has been declared the International Year of Forests by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-first session (in decision 61/193) and that some wetlands are forested; 大會亦意識到，2011 年由聯合國大會在其第六十一屆會議 (第 61/193 號決定) 宣布為國際森林年，且部分濕地已由森林覆蓋；
9. RECOGNIZING that the UNEP/IUCN TEMATEA project has developed “issue-based modules for the coherent implementation of biodiversity-related conventions” including the Ramsar Convention, which *inter alia* provides thematically-organized modules for inland waters, protected areas, biodiversity and climate change, invasive species, and sustainable use, designed to support collaborative national planning and implementation among conventions; and 大會瞭解到，聯合國環境規劃署/國際自然保育聯盟 TEMATEA 計畫已發展「以議題為基礎之模組供協調一致地執行生物多樣性公約」，包括拉姆薩公約，其中特別提供以內陸水域、保護區、生物多樣性和氣候變遷、入侵物種和永續利用為主題之模組來設計做為協助各公約之間的協同國家規劃與實施；
10. EXPRESSING AGAIN ITS APPRECIATION to the five International Organization Partners (BirdLife International, IUCN, the International Water Management Institute, Wetlands International, and WWF International) for their invaluable efforts in the past triennium to support the Ramsar Convention globally, nationally, and locally; 大會再次感謝 5 個國際組織合作夥伴 (國際鳥盟、國際自然保護聯盟、國際水資源管理研究

所、國際濕地組織和世界自然基金會) 在過去三年於全球、國家和地方協助拉姆薩公約所做之寶貴努力；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

11. REQUESTS the Secretariat to continue to cooperate closely with relevant conventions through its observer status in the Joint Liaison Group for the three Rio Conventions – the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) – and through the work of the UNEP Environment Management Group (EMG), of which the Ramsar Secretariat is a member; 大會要求秘書處持續透過里約公約—聯合國氣候變化綱要公約 (UNFCCC)、生物多樣性公約 (CBD) 和聯合國防治沙漠化公約 (UNCCD) - 並透過生態系統管理團體 (EMG) 在聯合聯絡小組其觀察員位置與相關公約密切合作，而拉姆薩公約秘書處係為其中之成員；
12. ALSO REQUESTS the Secretariat to continue to be fully involved in the work of the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) established under the *aegis* of the CBD and to report regularly to Standing Committee on progress achieved by this group; 大會亦要求秘書處繼續全面參與生物多樣性公約下成立之生物多樣性聯絡小組 (BLG) 的工作，並定期向常設委員會報告本小組所取得之進展；
13. ENCOURAGES the Secretariat to continue its close collaboration with the Secretariat of the CBD presently under the 4th Joint Work Plan between the two conventions; URGES the Secretariat to pursue as actively as possible, time and resources permitting, the review and streamlining of its joint work programme with the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) and to explore development of a joint programme with UNCCD under the existing Memorandum of Cooperation; and URGES the Secretariat to review its joint programmes of work with the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme and the World Heritage Centre with a view to reinvigorating those collaborative mechanisms; 大會鼓勵秘書處在目前兩個公約之間的第四次聯合工作計畫下持續展開與生物多樣性公約秘書處之密切合作；大會敦促秘書處在時間和資源允許之情況下，繼續積極審查和精簡遷徙物種公約 (CMS) 與非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定 (AEWA) 之聯合工作方案，並在現有合作備忘錄下探討與聯合國防治荒漠化公約發展聯合工作方案；大會敦促秘書處審查聯合國教科文組織人與生物圈計劃和世界遺產中心之聯合工作方案，以重振這些合作機制；
14. INVITES the Secretariat to continue to develop cooperative relations with UN agencies such as UNEP, UNESCO, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN-Water, the World Tourism Organization, and the World Health Organization (WHO), as well as with other relevant intergovernmental organizations such as the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), UNEP-WCMC, and the CGIAR networks, to seek membership in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and to seek to reduce duplicative activities; 大會邀請秘書處繼續與聯合國機構，如聯合國環境規劃署、聯合國教科文組織、聯合國糧食和農業組織、聯合國水資源組織、世界旅遊組織與世界衛生組織，以及與其他相關政府間組織，如全球生物多樣性資訊機構、聯合國環境規

劃署—世界保育監測中心和國際農業研究磋商組織網絡發展合作關係，以尋求參與做為森林合作夥伴關係之成員，並尋求減少重複活動；

15. REQUESTS the Secretariat to undertake a review of its memoranda of cooperation, resources permitting, with other global and regional environment agreements and other organizations with a view to renewing and reinvigorating those most likely to be beneficial to the work of the Convention within the time and resources available; 大會要求秘書處在資源允許的情況下針對合作備忘錄與其他全球和區域環境協定進行審查，並與其他組織在時間和資源可用之情況下，更新和振興那些最有可能有益於公約作業之協定；
16. ENCOURAGES the Secretariat to establish and strengthen partnerships to develop closer working relations with intergovernmental regional groups (such as, for Africa, SADC, EC, ECOWAS, IGAD, etc.) with a view to enhancing the role of the Convention in those regions; 大會鼓勵秘書處與政府間區域組織（如非洲、南部非洲發展共同體、歐盟、西非國家經濟共同體、政府間發展管理局等）建立和加強夥伴關係，以發展更密切之合作關係，以加強在這些地區的公約角色；
17. ALSO REQUESTS the Secretariat to develop closer working and consultative relationships with financial institutions, such as the Global Environment Facility, regional development banks, other environment funding organizations, and other institutions such as the European Commission and its relevant divisions for environment and biodiversity funding, with a view to facilitating greater access to those resources by the Parties to the Convention; 大會亦請秘書處與金融機構，如全球環境基金、各區域開發銀行、其他環境供資機構，以及其他機構，如歐洲委員會及其相關環境和生物多樣性籌資部門建立更密切的工作和諮商關係，以促使公約締約方所提供的這些資源更容易獲取；
18. URGES the Secretariat to continue its extremely valuable collaboration with the five International Organization Partners and ENCOURAGES the IOP representatives to take steps to increase awareness of Ramsar objectives and the collaborative relationship with the Convention to the greatest extent possible throughout their organizations, including coordination with IOPs' country and regional offices, where appropriate, in the context of Joint Work Plans prepared with the Ramsar Secretariat; 大會敦促秘書處持續與五個國際組織合作夥伴維持其非常寶貴之合作，並鼓勵國際組織合作夥伴代表採取措施，盡最大努力促使整個組織增加對拉姆薩目標與公約協作關係之認知，包括在適當的情況下，與國際組織合作夥伴之國家和區域辦事處協調，並與拉姆薩公約秘書處在聯合工作之計畫之依據下共同合作；
19. FURTHER URGES the Secretariat to remain alert for opportunities for developing similarly fruitful relationships with other non-government organizations as they may appear and, following a review of MOUs already in place with other NGOs, to foster increased cooperation with those NGOs that can most benefit the work of the Convention; 大會進一步促請秘書處與其他非政府組織發展類豐碩成果之關係，為其可能會出現之機會保持警覺，並與其他非政府組織審查已具備之諒解備忘錄，與非政府組織合作以促進增加最能有益於公約工作；

20. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), subject to the availability of time and resources, to exchange information and coordinate activities with the equivalent subsidiary bodies of other MEAs and relevant regional fora, including through continued active involvement in meetings of the chairs of scientific and technical subsidiary bodies (CSAB) convened by the Secretariat of the CBD, and to report through the Standing Committee to the Conference of the Parties on these activities; 大會要求科學技術審查小組（STRP），依其可行時間和資源之情況下，與其他相等之多邊環境協定和相關區域論壇的附屬機構進行資訊交流和協調活動，包括透過持續積極參與由生物多樣性公約”秘書處召開之科學和技術附屬機構（CSAB）主席會議，並透過常設委員會向締約方大會報告這些活動；
21. REQUESTS the Secretariat to continue its participation in the UNEP-WCMC project for developing tools for the on-line use of the biodiversity-related conventions, including those for possible on-line harmonized reporting by the respective parties; 大會要求秘書處繼續參與聯合國環境規劃署—世界保育監測中心計畫來開發為生物多樣性相關公約上網利用工具，其中包括那些由相關各方可能上線的統一報告；
22. ALSO REQUESTS the Secretariat and the STRP to continue to cooperate with the CBD Secretariat, UNEP, and UNEP-WCMC in the development of a framework for harmonized reporting on implementation on inland waters for the CBD and the Ramsar Convention; 大會亦要求秘書處和科學技術審查小組持續與生物多樣性公約秘書處聯合國環境規劃署、聯合國環境規劃署—世界保育監測中心合作發展生物多樣性公約和拉姆薩公約內陸水域實施統一報告之架構；
23. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties, other governments, International Organization Partners and other relevant organizations to make a special effort to contribute to the International Year of Biological Diversity (2010) by all appropriate means, including, *inter alia*, by drawing special attention to: the critical role of wetlands in supporting many components of biodiversity in the terrestrial, freshwater, and marine biomes; raising awareness of the linkages between wetlands, biodiversity, and the achievement of human development targets; the role of wetlands in responding to climate change; and the contribution of the wise use of wetlands to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; 大會呼籲各締約方、其他國家政府、國際組織合作夥伴和其他有關組織透過一切適當手段，努力協助國際生物多樣性年（2010年），其中包括特別關注：濕地對於協助許多在陸地、淡水生物及海洋生物群落多樣性要素所扮演之關鍵角色；提高對濕地、生物多樣性和人類發展目標間之聯繫認知；以及濕地明智利用對生物多樣性保護和永續利用之貢獻；
24. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and other governments and organizations to make use of the web-based UNEP-IUCN “TEMATEA” issue-based modules resource (<http://www.tematea.org>) when developing and implementing mutually supportive activities among biodiversity-related conventions so as to improve coherence in the implementation of these conventions; 大會鼓勵各締約方和其他各國政府及組織在發展和實施互助之生物多樣性相關公約活動時，利用網路為主的聯合國環境規劃署/國際自然保育聯盟「TEMATEA」議題導向模組資源 (<http://www.tematea.org>)，從而改善執行這些公約之一致性；

25. URGES Contracting Parties to take active steps at national level to improve regular liaison and collaboration between Ramsar Administrative Authorities and focal points for related conventions and agreements, including as appropriate through their inclusion in National Ramsar/Wetland Committees, in order to ensure national responses to global environmental issues that will be as consistent as possible with the objectives and values of the Ramsar Convention; 大會敦促各締約方在國家層級採取積極措施以改善拉姆薩濕地行政主管部門和相關公約和協定聯絡處之間的定期聯繫和合作關係，包括適當地將其列入國家拉姆薩濕地/濕地委員會，以確保全球性之環境議題與其國家之回應將盡可能與拉姆薩公約的目標和價值觀一致；
26. URGES the Secretariat to support the work of the STRP in implementing Resolution VIII.26 on developing biological indicators on the results of the Convention's activities, such that the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention occurs at least once in each reporting cycle, and REQUESTS the Secretariat and STRP to provide advice on how reporting on these indicators may be incorporated into the National Reports of the Parties; and 大會敦促秘書處協持科學技術審查小組之工作以執行決議 8.26 發展公約活動結果之生物指標，如至少於每個報告週期進行一次公約有效性評估，並要求秘書處和科學技術審查小組提供如何報告這些指標可能被納入締約方國家報告之建議；
27. REQUESTS that the collaboration between the Secretariat and the other conventions should include a provision for harmonizing their reporting needs with a view to lightening the burdens on the Contracting Parties. 大會要求秘書處和其他公約之間的合作應包括統一其報告之需求規定，以減輕對各締約方之負擔。



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.12 決議 10.12

Principles for partnerships between the Ramsar Convention and the business sector
拉姆薩公約與商業部門之間的夥伴關係原則

1. RECOGNIZING the importance of the ecological and socio-economic values of wetlands and the vital roles of wetland ecosystems in delivering a wide range of critical benefits and services to all human beings; 大會瞭解到濕地的生態和社會經濟價值重要性及濕地生態系統中提供所有人類廣泛的重要福利和服務之關鍵作用；
2. RECALLING that in Resolutions VIII.31 (1999) and X.8 (2008) on the Convention’s CEPA programme, the Parties recognized that wetland issues can increasingly become part of the business of other sectors and not just that of the environment sector, thereby mainstreaming the conservation and wise use of wetlands into society and government; 大會回顧決議 8.31（1999年）和 10.8（2008年）中關於公約 CEPA 方案，各締約方瞭解到濕地議題逐漸成為其他部門業務之一部分，而不僅僅是環境部門，從而使濕地保護和明智利用主流化融入社會和政府中；
3. AWARE of the fact that several business organizations and networks have developed and adopted their own guidelines to seek to share good practices relating to ecosystem management; 大會意識到一些商業機構和網絡已發展並通過自己的指導方針，以尋求分享有關生態系統管理之良好實例做法；
4. WELCOMING the Business and Biodiversity Initiative launched at the 9th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biology Diversity (CBD), and RECALLING CBD Decision IX/26 on Promoting Business Engagement; 大會歡迎企業和於生物多樣性公約第九屆締約方大會提出的生物多樣性倡議，並回顧生物多樣性公約決議 IX/26 有關促進企業之參與；
5. CONSIDERING the potential that the wise use of wetlands can offer to sustain the economic and social activities of a wide range of public and private stakeholders; 大會考量濕地明智利用之潛力可以提供廣泛的公共和私人利益相關者維持其經濟和社會活動；

6. RECOGNIZING the vital role of an effective communication between governments and other decision makers, managers, and various groups of interests, including governments, business leaders and communities in the implementation of the Ramsar Convention; 大會瞭解到政府和其他決策者、管理者和不同利益群體，包括政府、商界領袖和社區之間在實施拉姆薩公約時有效溝通之重要角色；
7. NOTING that promoting greater involvement and the adoption of commitments by the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands is emphasized in Strategy 1.10 of the Strategic Plan 2009-2015; but 大會指出，2009 至 2015 年策略計畫之策略 1.10 中強調在濕地保護和明智利用中由私部門促進更大之參與並通過承諾；但是
8. RECOGNIZING the role that the business sector plays in improving the management of water resources and reducing the risk of unsustainable environmental management, and their need to make efficient use of water, and NOTING the potential for sustainable water management to be addressed throughout a supply chain; and 大會瞭解到，商業部門在改善水資源管理和不永續的環境管理中減少風險所扮演之角色，和其有效利用水資源之需求，大會並指出須在整個供應鏈中解決永續水資源管理之潛力；和
9. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION to the Danone Group for its continued generous support for the Convention, and in particular for the communications activities of the Ramsar Secretariat over ten years' time, its World Wetlands Day materials, and the Evian Special Prize associated with the triennial Ramsar Conservation Award, and WELCOMING the recently launched "Biosphere Connections" partnership with the Star Alliance, which has been very helpful in supporting travel for sponsored delegates to Ramsar regional meetings; 大會對達能集團持續鼎力支持公約表示讚賞，特別是為拉姆薩公約秘書處經過十多年通訊活動、其世界濕地日之資料，及與三年期拉姆薩保護獎相關之「艾維安特別獎」，大會並歡迎最近推出與星空聯盟（Star Alliance）之「串連生物圈保護區」夥伴關係，此舉非常有助於拉姆薩濕地區域會議贊助代表之旅遊；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

10. WELCOMES the "Principles for partnerships between the Ramsar Convention and the business sector" provided in the annex to this Resolution; 大會歡迎「拉姆薩公約和商業部門之間夥伴關係原則」附錄於本決議附件；
11. URGES Contracting Parties, the Secretariat and the Ramsar partners to make good use of these Principles, as appropriate, including within the frameworks of existing national, regional, and global initiatives and commitments; 大會敦促各締約方、秘書處和拉姆薩合作夥伴好好適當地利用這些原則，包括在現有國家、區域和全球倡議和承諾之組織架構下；
12. ENCOURAGES Parties' Administrative Authorities to draw these principles to the attention of relevant stakeholders, including *inter alia* private companies, government ministries, departments and agencies, water and basin management authorities, non-governmental organizations, and civil society at large; 大會鼓勵各締約方之行政主管部

門擬訂這些原則以吸引利益相關者之關注，特別是包括私人公司、政府部會、政府部門和機構、水資源和流域管理機構、非政府組織和一般民間社會；

13. ENCOURAGES the business sector to seek practical ways, in collaboration with the Ramsar Secretariat as resources permit, to understand the linkages between their activities and wetlands ecosystems, to avoid negative impacts, and to mitigate unavoidable effects throughout the supply and production chain; to assess the status and trends of conservation of wetlands, including the threats and opportunities to maintain the structure and functions of wetland ecosystems throughout various stages of commercial activities; and to understand and appreciate the values of the ecosystem services and products on which they rely and the wetland types that produce those benefits; 大會鼓勵業界尋求切實可行的方法，在資源許可下與拉姆薩公約秘書處合作，瞭解其活動和濕地生態系統之間的聯繫，避免消極影響，並減輕整個生產和供應鏈的不可避免的影響；評估保護濕地之現狀與趨勢，包括在整個商業活動各個階段中維持濕地生態系統結構和功能之威脅和機會；了解和欣賞生態系統服務和其所依賴產品的價值及產生這些益處之濕地類型；
14. ENCOURAGES private and public companies in the business sector to calculate their water ‘footprint’, expressed in both local and global contexts, and to reduce impacts in areas where water is either already scarce or is likely to become scarce, using the background information from the assessment of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) mentioned in paragraph 21 below; 大會鼓勵私營和商業部門的上市公司計算在本地和全球範圍內水資源的「足跡」，並減少水源已十分稀缺或可能變成稀缺地區的影響，利用在下文第 21 段提到之科學技術審查小組（STRP）評估的背景資料；
15. ENCOURAGES decision makers, especially business leaders, to develop and adopt policies, strategies and operational approaches according to existing national and international guidelines and standards for ecosystem management, including wetlands, which avoid, remedy or as a last option “offset” adverse impacts on wetland ecosystems, including considering the potential benefits that could be derived from the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (BBOP) and outputs from The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative; 大會鼓勵決策者，尤其是企業領導，根據現有的國家和國際生態系統管理，包括濕地指導方針和準則來發展和採取政策、策略和運作方法，從而避免補救或最終選擇「彌補」對不利濕地生態系統之影響，包括考慮到可能來自商業及生態多樣性補償方案（BBOP）和從生態系統和生物多樣性經濟學（TEEB）倡議中之輸出之潛在益處；
16. SUPPORTS joint efforts between the Ramsar structures and partners and the business sector in building alliances with scientific and research organizations, with a view to improving understanding of wetland ecosystem services, identifying and scaling up solutions, and sharing their tools and experience; 大會支持拉姆薩結構與合作夥伴及商業部門同科學研究機構建立之間聯盟之共同努力，以期為改善對濕地生態系統服務的認知，判斷和擴展解決方案，並分享他們的方法和經驗；
17. ENCOURAGES governments, donors, international organizations, and the civil society at large, including business companies, NGOs and local communities, to join their efforts to

stop and reverse the degradation of wetlands in order to sustain the services they provide as a prerequisite for future growth opportunities; 大會鼓勵各國政府、捐助方、國際組織和一般民間社會，包括商業公司、非政府組織和地方社區，攜手努力制止和扭轉濕地的退化，為未來發展的機會維持其所提供服務的先決條件；

18. ENCOURAGES private and public companies to develop alliances with relevant stakeholders to implement collective agreements and economic incentives such as payment for those environmental services which contribute to the conservation of wetlands and water resources; 大會鼓勵私人及上市公司與利益相關者建立聯盟以實施集體協議和經濟獎勵，如有助於保護濕地和水資源的環境服務支付；
19. INVITES concerned business enterprises to discuss with the Ramsar Secretariat possible ways and means of developing mutually beneficial partnerships, in accordance with the annexed principles, and INVITES concerned business enterprises to consider joining the Business and Biodiversity Initiative; 大會邀請有相關商業企業在符合所附錄原則下，與拉姆薩公約秘書處討論發展互惠互利的合作夥伴關係之可能途徑和手段，並請有關商業企業考慮加入商業及生態多樣性倡議；
20. ENCOURAGES the Secretariat to continue working closely with the Danone Group and the Star Alliance in mutually beneficial ways and to be prepared to develop similar relationships with the private sector where these can be beneficial to the Convention and consistent with the Convention's mission and objectives; 大會鼓勵秘書處持續與達能集團和星空聯盟以互惠互利的方式密切合作，並籌備與私營部門發展類似的關係，以利公約並與公約使命和目標相一致；
21. REQUESTS the STRP to assess guidelines, such as those of the Water Footprint Network, that have been developed to support companies in assessing their water 'footprint' as a part of programmes of corporate environmental and social responsibility; 大會要求科學技術審查小組評估指導方針，如水足跡網絡，已發展做為協助企業評估其水資源的「足跡」做為企業環境和社會責任方案的一部分；
22. REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat, in all cases of developing projects or activities in partnership with the private sector in the territory of one or more Contracting Parties, to inform and consult in advance with the applicable Administrative Authorities for their agreement; and 大會要求拉姆薩公約秘書處，在所有開發計畫或活動的情況下，與一個或多個締約方境內的私營部門建立合作夥伴關係，以提前與其協議適用之行政主管部門提供資訊和諮詢；
23. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to give effect to the annexed principles when exploring new opportunities and pursuing new joint initiatives with private or public companies. 大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處當探索新的機遇及與私人或上市公司尋求新的聯合倡議時，應落實附件中之原則。



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Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.13 決議 10.13

The status of sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of
International Importance
在拉姆薩國際重要濕地名單內之濕地狀態

1. RECALLING Article 2.1 of the Convention, which states that “each Contracting Party shall designate suitable wetlands within its territory for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance”, and Resolution VIII.11 (2002), in which the Parties established that the Vision of the Ramsar List is to be achieved through the designation of coherent and comprehensive national and international networks of Ramsar sites; 大會回顧公約第 2.1 條，其敘明：「每一締約方應指定其領土內適當的濕地列入國際重要濕地名單中」，和決議 8.11（2002 年）中各締約方建立拉姆薩名單的願景需要透過劃設連貫和綜合國家和國際拉姆薩濕地網絡來實現；
2. ALSO RECALLING Article 8.2 of the Convention on the duties of the Secretariat concerning reporting on the status of Ramsar sites for the consideration and recommendations by the Parties at ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties on these matters, and Article 6.2(d) concerning the competence of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to make general or specific recommendations to the Contracting Parties regarding the conservation, management and wise use of wetlands; 大會亦回顧公約第 8.2 條關於秘書處的職責，在締約方大會的常會中就這些事項報告有關拉姆薩濕地狀況供各締約方會議考量和提出建議，和公約第 6.2 條 d 款中關於締約方會議對於提出對濕地保護、管理和明智利用之一般或具體建議能力；
3. CONGRATULATING the 61 Contracting Parties that since the report (COP9 DOC. 6) for the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties have designated a total of 317 Ramsar sites covering a total of 42,254,951 hectares as at 4 November 2008: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Czech Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Macedonia (the FYR of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, U.A.E., Uganda, UK, USA, Yemen, and Zambia; and ALSO CONGRATULATING the following 36

Contracting Parties that have designated or are preparing to designate a further 116 Ramsar sites (as at 4 November 2008) which are being finalised with the Secretariat for adding to the List: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Congo, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, UK, and Uzbekistan; 大會恭賀自第九屆締約方會議報告（第九屆締約方會議文件檔案 6）以來，共 61 個締約方已劃設 317 處拉姆薩濕地，於 2008 年 11 月 4 日前總面積已達 42,254,951 公頃：阿爾巴尼亞、阿根廷、澳大利亞、巴貝多、白俄羅斯、貝里斯、貝南、波士尼與赫塞哥維納、布吉納法索、喀麥隆、中非共和國、查德、哥倫比亞、科摩羅、剛果、象牙海岸、捷克共和國、厄瓜多、薩爾瓦多、愛沙尼亞、斐濟、法國、加彭、甘比亞、德國、瓜地馬拉、幾內亞、匈牙利、印度、印尼、伊拉克、義大利、牙買加、日本、韓國（共和國）、吉爾吉斯共和國、利比亞、馬其頓（前南斯拉夫）、馬達加斯加、馬來西亞、模里西斯、墨西哥、尼泊爾、奈及利亞、秘魯、葡萄牙、羅馬尼亞、聖多美及普林西比、塞爾維亞、斯洛伐克共和國、斯洛維尼亞、南非、西班牙、蘇丹、多哥、突尼西亞、土耳其、阿拉伯聯合大公國、烏干達、英國、美國、葉門及尚比亞；大會並表示祝賀以下 36 個締約方已經劃設或正準備再劃設新增 116 處拉姆薩濕地（如 2008 年 11 月 4 日所記錄），目前正在同秘書處增加到名單中：巴哈馬、孟加拉國、貝寧、巴西、布基納法索、布隆迪、喀麥隆、中國、科摩羅、剛果、薩爾瓦多、赤道幾內亞、法國、加蓬、德國、幾內亞比紹、義大利、日本、韓國、馬拉威、茅利塔尼亞、墨西哥、摩爾多瓦、莫三比克、尼泊爾、尼加拉瓜、奈及利亞、秘魯、聖多美及普林西比、塞席爾、斯里蘭卡、蘇丹、泰國、烏干達、英國及烏茲別克；

4. NOTING, however, that despite the fact that this represents a 25% increase in the number of sites being included in the List and a >25% increase in the total area designated since COP9, there remain significant gaps in the comprehensiveness and representativeness of the global network of Ramsar sites and that the total of 1,822 sites on the Ramsar List as of 4 November 2008 falls below the targets of 2,000 sites set for the year 2005 by Resolution VII.11 (1999) and of 2,500 sites by the year 2010 that the Parties established in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the development of the Ramsar List* (2005); 然而大會注意到，事實上自締約方第九屆大會以來，儘管代表數量增加 25% 的濕地被列入名單，且劃設總面積僅增加比 25% 略多，總面積於全球拉姆薩濕地網絡之全面性和代表性中仍然存有顯著差距，此外於 2008 年 11 月 4 日前共 1,822 處濕地列於拉姆薩名單中，低於 2005 年決議 7.11（1999 年）的目標 2000 處，和締約方建立之拉姆薩名單發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針（2005 年）中於 2010 年達到 2500 處濕地之目標；
5. CONCERNED that for 1,057 Ramsar sites (58% of all Ramsar sites) in 123 countries (see Annex 1 to this Resolution), Ramsar Information Sheets (RISs) or adequate maps have not been provided or updated RISs and maps have not been supplied to the Secretariat for more than six years, so that information on the current status of these sites is not available; 大會關注在 123 個國家中 1,057 處拉姆薩濕地（所有拉姆薩濕地之 58%）（見本決議附件 1），已超過六年尚未提供或更新拉姆薩資訊表（RISs）或適當的地圖給秘書處，所以目前無法提供這些濕地狀態資訊；

6. NOTING that changes to Ramsar site boundaries and areas reported to the Secretariat in updated Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS) concern only extensions or recalculations of areas including through more precise boundary delimitations; 大會指出，向秘書處報告有關拉姆薩濕地邊界和地區之變化於更新拉姆薩資訊表（RIS）中，僅關注領域之擴展或重新計算，而非透過更精確的邊界劃設；
7. AWARE that Article 3.2 of the Convention provides that “each Contracting Party shall arrange to be informed at the earliest possible time if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory and included in the List has changed, is changing or is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. Information on such changes shall be passed without delay to the [Ramsar Secretariat]”; 大會意識到公約第 3.2 條規定，「該條規定：「每個締約方應作出安排，以便儘早獲悉，任何其領土內列入《名單》中濕地之生態特性因科技發展、汙染或其他人類影響而已發生變化、正在變化、或有可能發生變化。有關這類變化的情況應立即通知拉姆薩秘書處」；
8. RECALLING that in Resolution VIII.8 (2002) the Parties expressed concern that many Contracting Parties do not have in place the mechanisms to fulfil Article 3.2, and that they urged Contracting Parties to promptly “put in place mechanisms in order to be informed at the earliest possible time, including through reports by national authorities and local and indigenous communities and NGOs, if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory included in the Ramsar List has changed, is changing or is likely to change, and to report any such change without delay to the Ramsar [Secretariat] so as to fully implement Article 3.2 of the Convention”; 大會回顧決議 8.8（2002 年）多方表示關注有許多締約方尚未有機制以履行公約第 3.2 條，而且他們呼籲各締約方及時「投入機制，以在最早的時間內告知，包括透過國家主管部門和原著民和地方社區及非政府組織的報告，若於其領土內拉姆薩濕地名單中的濕地有任何生態特性已發生變化、正在變化或可能會發生變化時，有關這類變化的情況應立即通知拉姆薩 [秘書處]，以全面落实公約第 3.2 條」；
9. CONCERNED that of the 56 Ramsar sites included in the Montreux Record as at 4 November 2008 only 3 sites have been removed from the Record since COP9, but AWARE that requests from five Contracting Parties (Algeria, Germany, Italy, Mauritania and Senegal) for the removal of a further six sites from the Montreux Record are presently under review by the STRP; ALSO AWARE that the STRP has, in the light of recent consultation experience concerning the removal of sites from the Record, expressed the need to review and revise Montreux Record procedures so as to accelerate and streamline them; and NOTING that Contracting Parties have placed two further Ramsar sites on the Montreux Record since COP9: Chile (Carlos Anwandter Sanctuary (Río Cruces)) due to the mortality of Black-necked Swans (*Cygnus melanocoryphus*) and Nicaragua (Sistema de Humedales de la Bahía de Bluefields) because of potential ecological changes as a consequence of the proposed construction of an all-weather road; 大會關注於 2008 年 11 月 4 日納入拉姆薩蒙特魯檔案中的 56 處濕地中，自締約方第九屆會議以來只有 3 處從檔案中刪除，但意識到 5 個締約方（阿爾及利亞、德國、義大利、茅利塔尼亞和塞內加爾）要求另外從蒙特魯檔案中移除六處濕地，目前正由科學技術審查小組審查中；大會亦意識到科學技術審查小組於最近記錄從檔案中移除的諮詢經驗中，表示需要檢討和修訂蒙特魯檔案，從而加速和簡化程序；此外大會注意到

自締約方第九屆會議以來已有締約方將另外兩處拉姆薩濕地納入蒙特魯檔案中：智利（卡洛斯安宛德保護區（里奧塞斯））由於黑頸天鵝（*Cygnus melanocoryphus*）的死亡數目和尼加拉瓜（布盧菲爾茲灣濕地系統），因為擬議建設全天候的道路而造成潛在生態變化之後果；

10. RECOGNIZING the submission of Article 3.2 reports by the governments of 18 Contracting Parties concerning 22 Ramsar sites: 大會瞭解到由 18 個締約方的政府提交關於 22 處拉姆薩濕地之公約第 3.2 條報告：
- Argentina concerning the measures taken so far to improve the problem of overfishing at the Bahía de Samborombón Ramsar site, and concerning monitoring the possible impacts of a road construction near the Reserva Natural Otamendi Ramsar site; 阿根廷關注迄今為改善桑博龍邦灣的拉姆薩濕地過度捕撈的問題所採取之措施，以及關於奧塔門迪自然保護區之拉姆薩濕地附近道路建設可能產生影響之監測；
 - Australia for its October 2008 updated notification concerning the status of the Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Ramsar site and the measures and studies being implemented to address the effects of severe water shortage in that site; 澳大利亞關注於 2008 年 10 月更新通知有關庫隆和亞歷山大湖與艾伯特拉姆薩濕地的狀況，及解決該處濕地水資源嚴重短缺影響的措施和實施研究；
 - The Czech Republic and Austria concerning the proposed Danube-Oder-Elbe navigation canal and planned transport infrastructures which may significantly change the ecological character of three Czech Ramsar Sites (Floodplain of the Lower Dyje River, Litovelske Pomoraví, and Poodří) and the Donau-March-Thaya-Auen and Untere Lobau Ramsar sites in Austria; 捷克共和國和奧地利關注擬議之多瑙河—奧得河—易北河航行運河和規劃運輸基礎設施可能會顯著地改變三處捷克拉姆薩濕地之生態特性（Dyje 河下游漫灘、LitovelskePomoraví 及 Poodří）和奧地利 Donau-March-Thaya-Auen 及 Untere Lobau 拉姆薩濕地；
 - Belarus concerning deterioration of ecological conditions and the reduction of water levels threatening the Osveiski Ramsar site; 白俄羅斯關注於生態條件的惡化和 Osveiski 拉姆薩濕地水位減少之威脅；
 - China concerning the potential threat of a proposed diversion of water, now suspended, from the Dalai Lake Ramsar site for mining purposes; 中國關注於擬議引水的潛在威脅，目前暫停從達賚湖拉姆薩濕地引水供礦業用；
 - Colombia reporting on progress in addressing ecological status issues of the Sistema Delta Estuarino del Río Magdalena, Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta Ramsar site; 哥倫比亞報告有關於解決馬格達萊納河河口三角洲系統、謝納加大河聖瑪爾塔拉姆薩濕地的生態狀況議題之進展情況；
 - Denmark (Greenland) with preliminary information on the planned establishment of a runway, road and harbour possibly affecting Heden (Jameson Land) Ramsar site, Greenland's most important moulting area for barnacle geese; 丹麥（格陵蘭島）具跑道、公路和港口規劃建設的初步資料可能影響海登（詹姆森土地）拉姆薩濕地，格陵蘭島最重要的藤壺黑雁換羽區；
 - Honduras concerning potential ecological change at the Parque Nacional Jeanette Kawas Ramsar site due to the construction of a golf resort, following a Secretariat

visit to discuss solutions with the Administrative Authority; 洪都拉斯關注於因高爾夫球場建設導致珍妮特卡瓦斯國家公園拉姆薩濕地之潛在生態變化，秘書處訪問後與行政機關討論解決方案；

- Iraq reporting concern that the Hawizeh Marsh is in imminent danger of becoming hydrologically and ecologically stressed due to natural as well as human-made impacts; 伊拉克報告關切，由於自然和人為影響 Hawizeh 沼澤有迫切危機使其水文和生態受到壓迫；
 - Kenya concerning threats to Lake Naivasha Ramsar site, siltation in Lake Baringo Ramsar site, and conversion of the Tana delta and a proposed sugar project there; 肯亞關注其奈瓦夏湖拉姆薩濕地所遭受之威脅、淤積於巴拉戈湖拉姆薩濕地的，以及塔納三角洲之轉變和該區擬議製糖廠計畫；
 - Lebanon, reporting on the implementation of a project at the Palm Island Nature Reserve Ramsar site intended to clean up the effects of an oil spill from a power plant during a war in 2006, and to assess the level of ecological impact to the site; 黎巴嫩，報告有關於棕櫚島自然保護區拉姆薩濕地執行計畫擬清理 2006 年戰爭期間所建立之電廠所造成漏油事件的影響，並評估該濕地的生態影響程度；
 - Mexico concerning excessive water abstraction for agriculture and industrial activities, possibly affecting Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna Cuatrociénagas Ramsar site; 墨西哥注關於農業和工業活動的過度取水，可能影響 Cuatrociénagas 動植物保護區拉姆薩濕地；
 - Nepal concerning severe flooding and a major change in river course through the breaching of artificial embankments which has damaged the ecological character of Koshi Tappu Ramsar site; 尼泊爾關注於因透過違法設立之人工堤防而造成河道的嚴重洪澇災害和重大變化已損壞 Koshi Tappu 拉姆薩濕地之生態特性；
 - Peru concerning activities to avoid ecological changes at the Reserva Nacional de Paracas Ramsar site; 秘魯關注避免在帕拉卡斯保護區國家拉姆薩濕地造成生態變化之活動；
 - Slovenia concerning environmental impact assessments to avoid changes in the ecological character of Skocjan Caves Ramsar site due to new installations for drinking water supply; 斯洛維尼亞關注因新設置飲用水供應設施之環境影響評估，以避免 Skocjan 洞穴拉姆薩濕地生態特性發生變化；
 - the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia concerning eutrophication and the overexploitation of natural resources at the Prespa Lake Ramsar site; and 前南斯拉夫馬其頓共和國關注於普雷斯帕湖拉姆薩濕地水體優養化和過度開發之自然資源；
 - the United Arab Emirates concerning proposals for canal construction and major restoration of degraded areas of the Ras Al Khor Ramsar site; 阿拉伯聯合大公國關注於運河建造及主要拉斯奧科爾拉姆薩濕地退化地區恢復之擬議；
11. NOTING the steps being taken to restore the ecological character of these Ramsar sites, and ENCOURAGING the establishment of an International Wetlands Restoration Award to encourage Contracting Parties to restore degraded wetlands by recognizing and disseminating best practices to restore wetlands; 大會注意到恢復這些拉姆薩濕地生態

特性所採取的步驟，並鼓勵設立國際濕地復育獎，以鼓勵各締約方透過瞭解和傳播復育退化濕地之最佳實踐；

12. ALSO NOTING that 26 Contracting Parties provided information in their COP10 National Reports, rather than without delay in reporting to the Ramsar Secretariat in line with Article 3.2 of the Convention, concerning ecological character change issues to a further 47 Ramsar sites (as listed in Annex 2 to this Resolution); 大會亦注意到，有 26 個締約方於第十屆締約方會議國家報告中提供資訊，而不是依照公約第 3.2 條規定若另有 47 處拉姆薩濕地生態特性變化問題時，立即報告拉姆薩公約秘書處（如本決議附件 2 所列）；
13. AWARE, however, that in general few Parties have reported instances of change or likely change in the ecological character of their Ramsar sites in line with Article 3.2, and CONCERNED at the number of reports first received by the Secretariat of Ramsar sites facing human-induced change or likely change in their ecological character came from third parties, as reported to this meeting in the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (d) concerning over 70 sites in more than 20 countries; 然而大會意識到，在一般情況下少數締約方依照公約第 3.2 條報告拉姆薩濕地生態特性的變化或可能變化，並關注秘書處在第一次收到由拉姆薩多數報告有關於濕地面臨人類活動引起之改變和因第三方引起其生態特性之可能改變，如本次會議根據第 8.2 條 d 款之秘書長報告中報告關於在超過 20 個國家中有超過 70 處濕地有此類情形；
14. NOTING that some of these sites are parts of transboundary wetlands and river systems, such that change in their ecological character may affect the status of those parts of the wetland, including any Ramsar sites, lying within the territory of neighbouring countries, and RECALLING that Article 5 of the Convention states that “the Contracting Parties shall consult with each other about implementing obligations arising from the Convention especially in the case of a wetland extending over the territories of more than one Contracting Party or where a water system is shared by Contracting Parties“, but; 大會注意到這些濕地有部分為跨界濕地和河流系統，其生態特性諸如此類之變化可能會影響到這些地區的濕地狀態，包括任何位於鄰國領土內之拉姆薩濕地，大會並回顧公約第 5 條，敘明「各締約方彼此間應就本公約義務之履行相互磋商，尤其是當某一濕地跨越一個以上之締約方，或某一水域為一個以上締約方所共有時」；
15. RECALLING that in Resolution IX.15 the Parties expressed concern that in the management of some transboundary wetlands that include Ramsar sites, such as those in the Danube Delta, in relation to developments causing or likely to cause change in ecological character, fruitful international cooperation has not been achieved; 大會回顧決議 9.15，締約方表示關注，在一些跨界濕地的管理，包括拉姆薩濕地，如在多瑙河三角洲因為發展造成或可能造成生態特性的變化，而富有成效的國際合作尚未達到成效；
16. ALSO EXPRESSING CONCERN that the lack of Article 3.2 reporting by the Parties has meant that the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) has been unable to prepare a report to COP10 on the status and trends in the ecological character of Ramsar sites, as requested by Resolution VIII.8, but NOTING that the STRP was able to prepare for COP10 an operational tool on *Detecting, reporting and responding to change in ecological character*:

scientific and technical guidance (Resolution X.16) to help Parties to address and report upon these issues in an organized way; and 大會亦表示關切因為缺乏締約方依公約 3.2 條題你報告導致科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 無法依照決議 8.8 要求準備報告拉姆薩濕地生態特性之狀態及趨勢供第十屆締約方會議參考，但大會注意到 STRP 可為締約方第十屆會議籌備檢測、報告和回應生態特性之變化：科學和技術準則 (決議 10.16) 操作工具，以幫助締約方用有條理的方式處理和報告這些議題；

17. RECOGNIZING that the pressures on Ramsar sites are likely to increase, and that many Ramsar sites have undergone or are undergoing change in their ecological character, or are likely to undergo such change, by virtue of the land use and other pressures affecting them; 大會瞭解到拉姆薩濕地的壓力有可能增加，許多拉姆薩濕地已經歷或正在經歷其生態特性的變化，或有可能遭受此類變化，因土地使用和其他方面的壓力而影響到濕地；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

18. REAFFIRMS the commitment made by the Parties in Resolution VIII.8 to implement fully the terms of Article 3.2 on reporting change and to maintain or restore the ecological character of their Ramsar sites, including employing all appropriate mechanisms to address and resolve as soon as possible the matters for which a site may have been the subject of an Article 3.2 report; and, once those matters have been resolved, to submit a further report, so that both positive influences at sites and changes in ecological character may be fully reflected in the reporting to meetings of the Conference of the Parties in order to establish a clear picture of the status and trends of the Ramsar site network; 大會重申決議 8.8 締約方承諾充分執行公約第 3.2 條規定有關報告其拉姆薩濕地生態特性之變化，以及維持或恢復拉姆薩濕地之生態特性，包括儘快採用適當的機制來處理和解決可能是公約第 3.2 條報告的主要濕地；一旦這些問題得到解決，進一步提交報告，以利濕地之正面影響和生態特性的變化可在締約方大會報告中得到充分反映，以建立拉姆薩濕地網絡狀態和發展趨勢之清晰藍圖；
19. CONTINUES TO ENCOURAGE Contracting Parties to adopt and apply, as part of their management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands, a suitable monitoring regime, such as that outlined in the annex to Resolution VI.1 (1996), and to incorporate within these monitoring regimes the Convention's *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* (Resolution VII.10), so as to be able to report change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar sites in line with Article 3.2; 大會繼續鼓勵各締約方採取和應用如決議 6.1 (1996 年) 附件中所列之適當的監測制度，做為拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃的一部份，並在這些監測制度中納入公約之濕地風險評估綱要計畫 (決議 7.10)，見此可依據公約第 3.2 條報告拉姆薩濕地生態特性之變化或可能之變化；
20. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to those 18 Contracting Parties that have provided reports to the Secretariat, fully in line with Article 3.2 of the Convention, on 22 Ramsar sites where human-induced changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or may occur, as listed in paragraph 10 above; 對

於那些依據公約第 3.2 條已提供秘書處報告 18 個締約方，如上文第 10 段所列之 22 處拉姆薩濕地因人類活動引起導致生態特性已經發生變化、正在發生或可能發生變化，大會表示感謝；

21. ALSO EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to those 21 Contracting Parties that in their National Reports to this meeting provided information on a further 41 Ramsar sites where human-induced changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or may occur, as listed in Annex 2 to this Resolution; 大會亦讚賞這 21 個締約各方在本次會議的國家報告中提供另外 41 處拉姆薩濕地因人類活動而導致生態特性已經發生變化、正在發生或可能發生變化之資訊，如附件 2 中所列；
22. CONTINUES TO ENCOURAGE Contracting Parties, when submitting a report in fulfillment of Article 3.2, to consider whether the site would benefit from listing on the Montreux Record, and to request such listing as appropriate; 大會持續鼓勵各締約方，在履行第 3.2 條提交報告時，應考量濕地是否會從列入蒙特魯檔案中受益，並適當要求列入；
23. REQUESTS Contracting Parties with sites on the Montreux Record to regularly provide the Secretariat with an update on progress in addressing the issues for which these Ramsar sites were listed on the Record, including reporting fully on these matters in their National Reports to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties; 大會要求各將濕地納入蒙特魯檔案的各締約方，針對這些被列入檔案的拉姆薩濕地，定期向秘書處提供問題解決最新進展，包括於每次締約方會議在國家報告中充分報告這些問題；
24. REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat, in conjunction with the STRP's task on redesigning the Montreux Record questionnaire, to consider desirable frequencies of progress reporting by

Contracting Parties, concerning resolution of issues that led to the inclusion of sites in the Montreux Record, and so to allow the Record to be updated before each COP; 大會要求拉姆薩公約秘書處聯合科學技術審查小組的任務，考量各締約方合意的進度報告頻率，關注於解決列入蒙特魯檔案濕地之問題，重新設計蒙特魯檔案之調查問卷，以利於各次締約方會議之前的記錄更新；

25. REQUESTS those Contracting Parties with Ramsar sites for which the Secretary General has received reports of change or likely change in their ecological character to advise the Secretary General at the earliest opportunity of steps taken to address these changes, or likely changes, in ecological character; 大會要求這些秘書長收到有關拉姆薩濕地生態特性變化或可能變化報告之締約方，儘早向秘書長建議所採取步驟來應對這些生態特性變化，或可能發生的變化；
26. CONGRATULATES Contracting Parties for their reports and their statements made to the Secretariat or at this meeting concerning site-specific ecological character and boundary issues, notably: 大會恭喜向秘書處提出其報告和聲明或在本次會議上提出有關特定濕地生態特性和邊界問題之締約方，特別是：
- a) the government of Australia for information concerning measures to recover and deliver increased environmental flows to six Ramsar sites along the River Murray to meet the environmental objectives for these six sites: Riverland, New South Wales Central Murray State Forests, Barmah Forest, Gunbower Forest, Hattah-Kulkyne Lakes, and The Coorong & Lakes Alexandrina and Albert; 澳洲政府提供有關措施資訊，恢復並提高墨累河沿岸6處拉姆薩濕地環境流量，以使此六處濕地符合環境目標：河地、澳大利亞新南威爾士省中央的穆雷國家森林、巴馬森林、甘包爾森林、Hattah-Kulkyne湖、庫隆及亞歷山大湖和阿爾伯特；
 - b) the government of the Republic of Korea for providing information on the impacts of the major intertidal land-claim of Saemangeum, including on reported declines in the populations of migratory waterbirds; 韓國政府提供新萬金的主要潮間帶土地，包括遷徙水鳥下降種群數目之影響資訊；
 - c) the government of Italy for its successful application of the Montreux Record procedure and the subsequent removal of the Stagno di Molentargius Ramsar site from the Montreux Record, and for its stated intention and provision of information for removal of the Stagno di Cagliari Ramsar site as well; 義大利政府成功地運用蒙特魯檔案程序並隨後將Stagno di Molentargius拉姆薩濕地從蒙特魯檔案中

移除，和其陳述之意圖和提供Stagno di Molentargius拉姆薩濕地移除之資訊；

- d) the government of Poland for its successful application of the Montreux Record procedure and the subsequent removal of the Jezioro Siedmiu Wysp and Slonsk Reserve Ramsar sites from the Montreux Record; 波蘭政府成功地運用蒙特魯檔案程序和隨後將Jezioro Siedmiu Wysp和Slonsk保護區拉姆薩濕地從蒙特魯檔案中移除；
 - e) the government of Senegal for its stated intention and provision of information for removal of the Parc National des Oiseaux du Djoudj Ramsar site from the Montreux Record; 塞內加爾政府陳述其意圖並提供從蒙特魯檔案中移除朱賈國家公園鳥類保護區拉姆薩濕地之資訊；
 - f) the government of Algeria for its stated intention and provision of information for removal of the l'Oasis de Ouled Saïd and Lac Tonga Ramsar sites from the Montreux Record; 阿爾及利亞政府陳述其意圖並提供從蒙特魯檔案中移除l'Oasis de Ouled Saïd 及Lac Tonga拉姆薩濕地之資訊；
 - g) the government of Germany for its stated intention and provision of information for removal of the Wattenmeer, Ostfriesisches Wattenmeer & Dollart Ramsar site from the Montreux Record; and德國政府陳述其意圖並提供從蒙特魯檔案中移除Wattenmeer、Ostfriesisches Wattenmeer和Dollart拉姆薩濕地之資訊；
 - h) the government of Mauritania for its stated intention and provision of information for removal of the Parc du Diawling Ramsar site from the Montreux Record; 茅利塔尼亞政府陳述其意圖並提供從蒙特魯檔案中移除Parc du Diawling拉姆薩濕地之資訊；
27. RECOMMENDS, pursuant to Articles 6.2 (d) and 8.2 (e), the following with respect to alterations to the List or changes in the ecological character of specific Ramsar sites and other wetlands listed in the Report of the Secretary General to this Conference: 大會建議，依據公約第 6.2 (d) 和 8.2 (e) 條，以下就更改名單或特定拉姆薩濕地和其他於本次會議秘書長報告中列出的濕地生態特性具變化者：
- i) pursuant to the recommendation in Resolution IX.15, paragraph 27. ii), that the government of Germany submit a consolidated report on the compensation measures taken under Article 4.2 and their effectiveness, concerning the Mühlenberger Loch Ramsar site, in line with Resolution VIII.20; 依據決議 9.15 第 27 段 ii) 之建議，德國政府應提交一份綜合報告敘明依據

公約第 4.2 條有關 Mühlenberger 海灣拉姆薩濕地之補償措施和其有效性，以符合決議 8.20；

- ii) pursuant to the recommendation in Resolution IX.15, paragraph 27. iv), that the government of Ukraine provide without delay full and updated information concerning the development of the deep water Bystroe navigation channel in the Danube Delta, including information concerning works undertaken after the adoption of Resolution IX.15 and report on progress of the transboundary cooperation with Romania and Moldova, as suggested by the Ramsar Advisory Mission in July 2008, carried out in the framework of the on-the-spot appraisal visit of the Council of Europe with the participation of other international organizations; 依據決議 9.15 第 27 段 iv) 之建議，烏克蘭政府儘快提供和更新有關多瑙河三角洲地區深水 Bystroe 航道之資訊，包括決議 9.15 通過後工作進展情況及與羅馬尼亞和摩爾多瓦進行跨界發展的合作之進展報告，依照拉姆薩顧問團 2008 年 7 月之建議，於綱要計畫內進行歐洲理事會現場考核訪問與其他國際組織之參與；
- iii) pursuant to the recommendation in Resolution IX.15, paragraph 27. xi) and the recommendations of previous meetings of the COP, that the government of Greece advise the Secretary General on the general steps being taken to restore the ecological character of the seven Greek Ramsar sites included in the Montreux Record with a view to removing these sites from the Record, and further advise the Secretary General of steps taken to maintain the ecological character of the three sites removed from the Montreux Record in 1999; 依據決議 9.15 號第 27 段 xi) 和公約締約方會議前幾次會議之建議，有關納入蒙特魯檔案中並期望從檔案中移除之七處希臘拉姆薩濕地，希臘政府所向秘書長提出恢復生態特性所採取措施之建議，並進一步告知秘書長其所採取之步驟，以維持於 1999 年從蒙特魯檔案中移除之三處濕地生態特性；

- iv) that the government of India provide further information concerning any proposals for the restriction of the boundaries of Kolleru Lake Ramsar site, that before any such restriction is considered the procedures set out in Resolution IX.6 are fully undertaken, and that the outcomes of this are reported to the Secretariat; 印度政府提供進一步資訊有關任何 Kolleru 湖拉姆薩濕地限制界限之擬議，即任何該等限制被考量時需完全符合決議 9.6 所載之程序，且其成果必須向秘書處報告；
- v) that the government of Kenya further consider the use of the Montreux Record procedure in relation to current issues of ecological character in the Lake Naivasha and Lake Baringo Ramsar sites, and provide the Secretary General with further information concerning any changes to proposals for major conversion of the Tana delta for sugar production; 肯亞政府進一步考慮運用蒙特魯檔案程序於當前奈瓦沙湖和巴拉戈湖拉姆薩濕地生態特性的議題，並提供秘書長進一步資訊關於主要改造塔納三角洲做為糖業提案之任何改變；
- vi) that the government of Tanzania provide the Secretary General with updated information in relation to the advice and recommendations of the Ramsar Advisory Mission to the Lake Natron Basin Ramsar site, in particular concerning the proposed development of soda ash facilities; 坦尚尼亞政府提供秘書長有關於拉姆薩顧問團提供予 Natron 湖流域拉姆薩濕地之意見和建議的更新資訊，特別是有關擬議發展純鹼設施的更新資訊；
- vii) that the government of Nicaragua provide the Secretary General with any updated information concerning proposals for an all-weather road at the Bluefields Bay Wetland System Ramsar site, in relation to the recommendations of the Ramsar Advisory Mission to that site; 尼加拉瓜政府提供秘書長任何有關布盧

菲爾茲灣濕地系統拉姆薩濕地擬議之全天候道路更新資訊，關於拉姆薩顧問團提供該濕地之建議；

- viii) that the government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) inform the Secretary General of any further developments in the proposals for canal construction and the rehabilitation of ecological character in the Ras Al Kor Ramsar site; 阿拉伯聯合酋長國 (UAE) 政府通知秘書長有關擬議運河建設和復育 Ras Al Kor 拉姆薩濕地之生態特性之進一步發展；
- ix) that the government of the Republic of Korea continue to provide the Secretary General with updated reports of monitoring concerning the ecological impact, especially in relation to population declines in internationally important migratory waterbird populations, of the Saemangeum land-claim, and advise the Ramsar Secretariat of any significant change in the ecological character of those Wetland Protection Areas and Ecosystem Landscape Conservation Areas that are wetlands; 韓國政府持續向秘書長提供關於生態環境影響之最新監測報告，特別是在國際重要遷徙水鳥種群數之下降、新萬金土地權協議，並告知拉姆薩秘書處這些濕地保護區和生態系統景觀保護區濕地之生態特性有任何顯著變化；
- x) that the government of China advise the Secretary General of any change to the current suspension of proposed water abstraction from the Dalai Lake Ramsar site for mining purposes; 中國政府告知秘書長目前暫停提議從達賚湖拉姆薩濕地取水供礦業用之任何改變；
- xi) that the government of Iraq consider applying the Montreux Record procedures concerning the anticipated ecological character changes due to natural and human-made impacts on the Hawizeh Marsh Ramsar site; 伊拉克政府考慮運用蒙特魯檔案程序做為預期 Hawizeh 沼澤拉姆薩濕地因自然和人為影響而產生之生態特性變化；

- xii) that the government of Nepal consider applying the Montreux Record procedures concerning the recent ecological character changes due to flooding at the Koshi Tappu Ramsar site, and consider requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission to advise on appropriate actions for the future management of this site; 尼泊爾政府因為最近洪水導致 Koshi Tappu 拉姆薩濕地生態特性發生變化考慮運用蒙特魯檔案程序，並考慮要求拉姆薩顧問團建議本濕地應採取之適當行動做為未來管理；
- xiii) that the government of Malaysia provide a report to the Secretary General on the ecological character impacts to Pulau Kukup, Sungai Pulai, and Tanjung Pulai Ramsar sites from recent and planned coastal industrial developments; and 馬來西亞政府提供秘書長有關因近期及規劃之沿海工業發展報告而影響到龜咯島、蒲萊河和丹蒲萊拉姆薩濕地之生態特性；
- xiv) that the government of Australia continue to provide the Secretary General with updates on actions underway to manage the effects of severe water shortages in the Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Ramsar site and consider the appropriateness of proposing this site for inclusion on the Montreux Record; and 澳大利亞政府持續提供秘書長有關進行中之行動進展，以管理在庫隆和亞歷山大湖及亞伯特拉姆薩濕地水資源嚴重短缺之影響，並考慮適時地擬議將該濕地列入蒙特魯檔案中；
- xv) that the governments of Contracting Parties provide information promptly to the Ramsar Secretariat, upon request, concerning reports provided by third parties of change or likely change to the ecological character of Ramsar sites; 各締約方政府向公約秘書處及時提供資訊，根據要求，由第三方提供拉姆薩濕地生態特性之變化或可能發生變化之相關報告；

28. REQUESTS the STRP to develop advice on appropriate procedures for the Secretariat and Contracting Parties to consider reports made by third parties of change or likely change to the ecological character of Ramsar sites; 大會要求科學技術審查小組為秘書處和締約方發展適當建議程序，以考量由第三方提供拉姆薩濕地生態特性之變化或可能發生變化之相關報告；
29. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to use the most up-to-date format of the Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) in their designations of new sites, extensions to existing sites, and updates on existing sites; 大會要求各締約方利用最新格式之拉姆薩資訊表（RIS）來劃設新濕地、現有濕地之擴展，並更新現有濕地資訊；
30. EXPRESSES APPRECIATION to those Contracting Parties that have brought their Information Sheets for Ramsar Wetlands (RISs) up to date for all the Ramsar sites within their territory; 大會對於那些已更新其境內所有拉姆薩濕地之拉姆薩資訊表(RIS)的締約方表示感謝；
31. STRONGLY URGES those Parties within whose territories lie designated Ramsar sites for which official descriptions have still not been provided, and/or for which suitable maps have still not yet been submitted, to provide as a matter of the greatest urgency the Ramsar Information Sheets and/or maps in one of the Convention's official working languages, and INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to contact the Contracting Parties listed in Annex 1 to this Resolution and request them to do so; 大會強烈敦促那些尚未提交於其領土內指定拉姆薩濕地之官方說明，和/或提交合適地圖的締約方，儘快以公約的正式工作語言之一提供拉姆薩資訊表和/或地圖，並指示拉姆薩公約秘書處聯繫本決議附件 1 中所列的締約方並要求其落實；
32. WELCOMES the statements made in the National Reports to COP10 or during this meeting concerning planned extensions to existing Ramsar sites, and future designations of new or extended Ramsar sites, from the following 68 Contracting Parties: Algeria (25 sites), Argentina (2 sites), Azerbaijan (4 sites), Belarus (2 sites), Belgium, Bolivia (3 sites), Botswana (2 sites), Bulgaria, Cambodia (3 sites), Chile (4 sites), China (44 sites by 2030), Colombia (1 site), Comoros (1 site), Congo (2 sites), Costa Rica (1 site), Côte d'Ivoire (6 sites), Croatia (1 site), Cyprus, Dominican Republic (2 sites), Ecuador (3 sites), El Salvador (15 sites), Estonia (12 sites), France (12 sites), Germany, Guatemala (6 sites), Honduras, Iceland (at least 2 sites), India (6 sites), Indonesia (3 sites), Islamic Republic of Iran ((5 sites), Israel (2 sites), Italy (5 sites), Japan (10 sites), Jordan (1 site), Kazakhstan (19 sites), Kenya (3 sites), Mali (2 sites), Mauritania (4 sites), Mauritius (1 site), Marshall Islands (2 sites), Moldova (1 site), Mongolia (26 sites), Montenegro, Nepal (5 sites), New Zealand (12 sites), Niger (5 sites), Pakistan (8 sites), Poland (at least 2 sites), Republic of Korea (5 sites), Romania, Slovenia, South Africa (2 sites), Spain (at least 5 sites), Sri Lanka (2 sites), Sudan (2 sites), Suriname (2 sites), Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan (3 sites), Tanzania (1 site), Turkey (8 sites), Uganda (2 sites), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates (3 sites) United Kingdom, Uzbekistan (1 site), Venezuela (14 sites), and Viet Nam (3 sites); and 大會歡迎下列 68 個締約方在第十屆締約方會議之國家報告中或於本次會議上發表關於計劃擴展現有拉姆薩濕地，和未來劃設新的或擴展拉姆薩濕地：阿爾及利亞（25 處）、阿根廷（2 處）、亞塞拜然（4 處）、白俄羅斯、比利時、玻利維亞（3 處）、波札那（2 處）、保加利亞、柬埔寨（3 處）、智利（4 處）、中國（於 2030 年前達到 44 處）、哥倫比亞（2 處）（1 處）、葛摩（1 處）、剛果（2

處)、哥斯大黎加(1處)、象牙海岸(6處)、克羅地亞(1處)、賽普勒斯、多明尼加共和國(2處)、厄瓜多(3處)、薩爾瓦多(15處)、愛沙尼亞(12處)、法國(12處)、德國(6處)、瓜地馬拉、洪都拉斯、冰島(至少2處)、印度(6處)、印尼(3處)、伊朗伊斯蘭共和國(5處)、以色列(2處)、義大利(5處)、日本(10處)、約旦(1處)、哈薩克(19處)、肯亞(3處)、馬利(2處)、茅利塔尼亞(4處)、模里西斯(1處)、馬紹爾群島(2處)、摩爾多瓦(1處)、蒙古(26處)、蒙特內哥羅、尼泊爾(5處)、紐西蘭(12處)、尼日(5處)、巴基斯坦(8處)、波蘭(至少2處)、韓國(5處)、羅馬尼亞、斯洛維尼亞、南非(2處)、西班牙(至少5處)、斯里蘭卡(2處)、蘇丹(2處)、蘇利南(2處)、瑞典、瑞士、塔吉克(3處)、坦尚尼亞(1處)、土耳其(8處)、烏干達(2處)、烏克蘭、阿拉伯聯合酋長國(3處)、英國、烏茲別克(1處)、委內瑞拉(14處)及越南(3處)；

33. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to consider options for assisting and encouraging Parties in their actions in response to change or likely change in ecological character. 大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處考量協助和鼓勵各締約方在其行動中對生態特性之變化或可能變化之回應選項。





10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

1

Resolution X.14 決議 10.14

A Framework for Ramsar data and information needs
拉姆薩數據和資訊需求之架構

1. AWARE of the suite of technical and scientific guidelines and other materials prepared by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to support Contracting Parties in their implementation of wetland conservation and wise use; 大會意識到技術和科學配套指導方針和其他由科學技術審查小組（STRP）的資料，協助各締約方實施其濕地保護和明智利用；
2. ALSO AWARE of the Ramsar Sites Information Service (RSIS) developed and managed for the Convention by Wetlands International under contractual arrangements with the Ramsar Secretariat to support Contracting Parties in their implementation of wetland conservation and wise use, especially concerning Wetlands of International Importance; and FURTHER AWARE of other tools and resources available from International Organisation Partners and other organisations that contribute to supporting Ramsar data and information needs; 大會亦意識到由國際濕地組織與拉姆薩公約秘書處為公約根據合約安排而開發和管理之拉姆薩濕地資訊服務（RSIS），協助各締約方在實施其濕地保護和明智利用，特別是關於國際重要濕地；此外大會進一步意識到其他從國際組織的合作夥伴和其他組織取得之方法和資源，有助於了解拉姆薩數據和資訊需求；
3. NOTING that the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP9) instructed the STRP to prepare further advice and guidance for consideration by the Parties at their 10th meeting, which would focus on the immediate and high priority tasks set out in Annex 1 to Resolution IX.2; and 大會指出，第9屆締約方會議（COP9）指導科學技術審查小組準備進一步的建議和準則供各締約方在其第10次會議參考，將專注於載列於決議9.2附件1的即刻和最優先層級之任務；
4. THANKING the STRP for its work in preparing the advice and guidance annexed to this Resolution as part of its high priority work during the 2006-2008 triennium; and ALSO THANKING the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) for its support for the development of this guidance; 大會感謝科學技術審查小組準備之本決

議所附建議和準則做為其在 2006-2008 年三年期間最優先層級工作之一部分；大會亦感謝聯合國環境規劃署—世界保育監測中心（UNEP-WCMC）協助發展本準則；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

5. WELCOMES the “Framework for Ramsar data and information needs” provided in the annex to this Resolution, and URGES Contracting Parties, relevant organizations and other stakeholders to make good use of it as appropriate, adapting it as necessary to suit national conditions and circumstances, within the frameworks of existing regional initiatives and commitments and in the context of sustainable development; 大會歡迎在本決議附件中提供「拉姆薩數據和資訊需求之架構」，並敦促各締約方、相關組織和其他利益相關者好好適當利用，於現有區域倡議和承諾之架構下並在永續發展之範疇內，依需求以順應其國家之條件和環境；
6. INSTRUCTS the STRP to include in its work plan for the 2009-2012 period work to: 大會指示科學技術審查小組將其工作納入 2009-2012 年期間之工作計畫內，包括：
 - a) update and further develop the Convention’s Framework for Ramsar data and information needs, drawing upon implementation experience, end-user perspectives, and analysis of further needs defined in the decisions of COP10, in particular in relation the data and information needed for identification and designation of Ramsar sites; 更新和進一步發展公約綱要計畫供拉姆薩數據和資訊之需求、草擬實施經驗、終端用戶之角度，和第十屆締約方會議決議中所定義之進一步需求分析，特別是相關數據和資訊需求用於鑑定和劃設拉姆薩濕地；
 - b) produce a companion document identifying actions and action gaps of relevance to meeting the needs defined in the Framework at different scales; 製作配套文件以判斷行動和行動差距之相關性，以滿足綱要計畫中不同尺度的需要；
 - c) make use of the Framework *inter alia* to inform harmonisation/interoperability activities with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), construction and prioritisation of relevant project proposals either developed or supported by the Ramsar Convention, and the future development of the Ramsar Sites Information Service; and 利用綱要計畫內特別是與其他多邊環境協定之通知協調/互用性活動，相關計畫提議和由拉姆薩公約開發或協助之建設及優先次序，以及拉姆薩濕地資訊服務之未來發展；
7. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to disseminate this Framework widely, especially through amendment and updating of the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks. 大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處廣泛傳播此綱要計畫，特別是透過修訂和更新版之拉姆薩明智利用手冊。



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締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
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“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.15 決議 10.15

Describing the ecological character of wetlands, and data needs and formats for core inventory: harmonized scientific and technical guidance
濕地生態特性說明和核心調查之數據需要與格式：統一科學和技術準則

1. AWARE of the suite of technical and scientific guidelines and other materials prepared by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to support Contracting Parties in their implementation of wetland conservation and wise use; 大會意識到由科學技術審查小組（STRP）準備之技術和科學指導方針和其他資訊做為協助各締約方實施濕地保護和明智利用之配套；
2. NOTING that the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP9) instructed the STRP to prepare further advice and guidance for consideration by Contracting Parties at COP10 that would focus upon the immediate and high priority tasks set out in Annex 1 to Resolution IX.2; and 大會注意到，於第九屆締約方會議指示科學技術審查小組準備深入建議和準則供各締約方於第十屆締約方會議參考，並將集中於決議 9.2 附件一中所列之即刻和最優先層級之任務；
3. THANKING the STRP for its work in preparing the advice and guidance annexed to this Resolution as part of its high priority work during the 2006-2008 triennium; 大會感謝科學技術審查小組附錄於本決議之建議和準則之籌備工作以做為其在 2006-2008 年三年期間最優先層級之工作；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

4. WELCOMES the guidance on “Describing the ecological character of wetlands, and harmonized data formats for core inventory” provided in the annex to this Resolution, and URGES Contracting Parties to make good use of it as appropriate, adapting it as necessary to suit national conditions and circumstances, within the frameworks of existing regional initiatives and commitments and in the context of sustainable development; 大會歡迎(贊同)收錄於本決議附件之「濕地生態特性說明和核心數目調查之統一資料格式」，並敦促各締約方好好適當利用，並於現有區域倡議和承諾之架構及永續發展之範疇下依需求調整以調適其國家條件和情況；

5. CONFIRMS that the summary description and structure of core data fields for wetland inventory included in the annex to this Resolution update and wholly supersede the earlier guidance on this matter adopted as Table 2 in the annex to Resolution VIII.6; 大會確認，附於本決議附件中之摘要說明和結構與濕地調查核心數據架構已更新並完全取代較早之準則，如通過之決議 8.6 表 2 所示；
6. URGES Contracting Parties to draw this guidance to the attention of relevant stakeholders, including in particular those responsible for the management of Ramsar sites and other wetlands; 大會敦促各締約方制定準則以提請利益相關者注意，特別是包括那些負責管理拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地者；
7. INVITES Contracting Parties and those responsible for the management of Ramsar sites to apply these guidelines in the preparation of ecological character descriptions of Ramsar sites, and as part of their management planning processes, so that these descriptions constitute a complementary basis to the Information Sheets on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) for detecting and notifying changes in ecological character, as established through Article 3.2 of the Convention text, and RECOMMENDS that Contracting Parties provide any completed descriptions of the ecological character of Ramsar sites to the Secretariat as a supplement to the information provided in the RIS; 大會邀請各締約方和那些負責管理拉姆薩濕地者，運用這些指導方針來編制拉姆薩濕地生態特性說明，並視其為其管理規劃過程之部分，因此這些說明構成拉姆薩資訊表檢測並通知生態特性變化之互補基礎，如透過公約本文第 3.2 條所成立之，大會並建議各締約方向秘書處提供任何已完成之拉姆薩濕地生態特性說明作為拉姆薩資訊表所提供資訊之補充說明；
8. INSTRUCTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel to include in its work plan for the 2009-2012 period the development of further guidance on describing ecological character, to include to the extent practicable: 大會指示科學技術審查小組將其工作計畫納入 2009-2012 年期之生態特性說明，發展進一步準則，以在可行的範圍內納入：
 - i) further operational guidance for practitioners on completing the ecological character description sheet for sites; 執行人員完成濕地生態特性說明表之進一步運作準則；
 - ii) guidance and information on using relevant conceptual models; 利用相關概念模型之準則和資訊；
 - iii) cross-references, where available, from each relevant description sheet data field to worked examples, case studies or other sources of potential, actual or *de facto* standards for completing the fields; 交叉引用，若適用，從各相關說明表資料欄位到工作案例、案例研究或其他潛在來源、實際或現存標準來完成欄位；
 - iv) guidance on the scope for using Ramsar information fields in enhancing harmonisation and streamlining of reporting under related MEAs; and 於相關的多邊環境協定下利用拉姆薩資訊欄位來加強協調和簡化報告之準則範圍；
 - v) a review of practical implementation experiences, with lessons learned; and 檢討實際執行經驗，吸取經驗教訓；
9. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to disseminate widely this guidance on “Describing the ecological character of wetlands, and data needs and formats for core inventory”

annexed to this Resolution, including through amendment and updating of the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks. 大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處廣泛宣傳附錄於本決議之「濕地生態特性說明和統一數據需要與格式之核心調查」準則，包括透過修訂和更新之「拉姆薩明智利用手冊」。





10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
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“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
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Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.16決議10.16

A Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland
ecological character

檢測、報告和回應濕地生態特性變化程序之綱要計畫

1. AWARE of the suite of technical and scientific guidelines and other materials prepared by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to support Contracting Parties in their implementation of wetland conservation and wise use, including those concerning aspects of addressing change in the ecological character of wetlands compiled in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 15 (3rd edition, 2007); 由科學技術審查小組（STRP）準備之技術和科學指導方針和其他資訊做為協助各締約方實施濕地保護和明智利用之配套，包括那些編譯於「拉姆薩明智利用手冊」（第3版，2007年）中關於解決濕地生態特性變化之相關方面；
2. NOTING that the 9th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP9) instructed the STRP to prepare further advice and guidance for consideration by Contracting Parties at COP10, focusing on the immediate and high priority tasks set out in Annex 1 to Resolution IX.2; and 大會注意到，於第九屆締約方會議指示科學技術審查小組準備深入建議和準則供各締約方於第十屆締約方會議參考，並將集中於決議9.2附件一中所列之即刻和最優先層級之任務；
3. THANKING the STRP for its work in preparing the guidance annexed to this Resolution as part of its high priority work during the 2006-2008 triennium, and the background information on this issue provided in COP10 DOC. 26; 大會感謝科學技術審查小組附錄於本決議之建議和準則之籌備工作以做為其在2006-2008年三年期間最優先層級之工作，及在第十屆締約方會議文件檔案26中就此議題提供之背景資料；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

4. WELCOMES the “Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character” provided in the annex to this Resolution, and URGES Contracting Parties to make good use of it as appropriate, adapting it as necessary to suit national conditions and circumstances, within the frameworks of existing regional initiatives and commitments and in the context of sustainable development; 大會歡迎本

決議附件中所提供之「檢測、報告和回應濕地生態特性變化程序之綱要計畫」，並敦促各締約方好好適當利用，並於現有區域倡議和承諾之架構及永續發展之範疇下依需求調整以調適其國家條件和情況；

5. RECOGNIZES that whilst some parts of this Framework concern processes specific to designated Ramsar sites, other aspects of the Framework can be applied equally well to any wetland being managed to maintain its ecological character as a contribution to achieving the wise use of wetlands; 大會瞭解到，雖然某些部分綱要計畫關注具體劃設之拉姆薩濕地程序，但綱要計畫其他方面仍可以同樣適用於任何仍能保持其生態特性之濕地做為實現濕地明智利用之奉獻；
6. URGES Contracting Parties to draw this Framework to the attention of relevant stakeholders with responsibilities for maintaining the ecological character of Ramsar sites and other wetlands, including wetland site managers, government ministries, departments and agencies, water and basin management agencies, non-governmental organizations, and civil society, and FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to encourage these stakeholders to take this Framework into account, together with the Ramsar Toolkit of Wise Use Handbooks, in their decision-making and activities that relate to the delivery of the wise use of wetlands through the maintenance of their ecological character; 大會敦促各締約方制訂此綱要計畫以提請維持拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地生態特性責任之利益相關者注意，包括濕地管理員、政府部會、政府部門和機構、水資源和流域管理機構、非政府組織及民間社會，大會並進一步敦促各締約方鼓勵這些利益相關者於涉及透過維持其生態特性實現濕地明智利用之決策和活動中，考量此綱要計畫及「明智利用拉姆薩工具手冊」；
7. INSTRUCTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel to include in its work plan for the 2009-2012 period the following tasks: 大會指示科學技術審查小組將其工作計畫納入2009-2012年期以執行以下任務：
 - i) In the context of Article 3.2 and the guidance in the annex to this Resolution, develop guidance on aspects of applying the framework provided as this annex, including on: 在公約第3.2條及本決議附件中之準則之範疇下，就此方面運用本附件提供之綱要計畫來制定準則，包括：
 - a) “limits of acceptable change”, including guidance on defining the range of natural variability of a site; 「可接受之變化限度」，包括定義範圍內濕地自然變異之準則；
 - b) determining confidence limits and degree of likelihood in cases of “likely” change in the context of Article 3.2; and 在公約第3.2條範疇內「可能」改變之情況下，決定可能性之可靠極限及程度；
 - c) the application of a precautionary approach in the Ramsar Convention; 運用拉姆薩公約之預防方法；
 - ii) Develop guidance on mitigation of and compensation for losses of wetland area and wetland values, in the context of Resolution X.16 on *A Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character*, including lessons learned from available information on implementation of “no net loss” policies, the

“urgent national interest” test, and other aspects relating to situations in which Article 2.5 and 4.2 and/or Resolution VII.24 are relevant; 制定減緩和補償濕地面積和濕地價值損失之準則，於決議 10.16 檢測、報告和回應濕地生態特性變化程序之綱要計畫之範疇下，在實施「零淨損失」政策、「緊急國家利益」考驗及其他與公約第 2.5 和 4.2 條和/或決議 7.24 相關方面情況時，從現有資訊中納入吸取之經驗教訓；

- iii) Prepare proposals for updating and expanding existing Ramsar guidance on restoration and rehabilitation of lost or degraded wetlands, in the context of Resolution X.16 on *A Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character*, including approaches to prioritization and links with other Ramsar tools and guidance, such as those on climate change and on economic values of ecosystem services; and 擬訂更新和擴大現有喪失或退化濕地復育和重建之拉姆薩準則，於決議 10.16 檢測、報告和回應濕地生態特性變化程序之綱要計畫之範疇下，納入優先劃分方法及與其他拉姆薩工具和準則之連結，如關於氣候變遷和生態系統服務之經濟價值；
 - iv) Prepare guidance on how the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) developed by WWF, the World Bank and others can be applied by Contracting Parties for regularly assessing detection, reporting and responses to change in wetland ecological character; 籌備由世界自然基金會（WWF）、世界銀行和其他機構發展之管理效能追蹤工具（METT）如何使各締約方運用做為定期評估檢測、報告和回應濕地生態特性之變化準則；
8. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to disseminate widely the Framework annexed to this Resolution, including through amendment and updating of the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks. 大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處廣為傳播本決議所附之綱要計畫，包括透過修訂和更新之「拉姆薩明智利用手冊」。



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.17 決議 10.17

Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment: updated scientific and technical guidance 環境影響評估和策略環境評估：最新之科學和技術準則

1. RECALLING that in Resolution VIII.9 adopted by the Conference of the Contracting Parties at its 8th meeting (2002), Parties were urged to make use, as appropriate, of the *Guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment* produced by the Convention on Biological Diversity and appended to Resolution VIII.9, with the addition of selected points of guidance relating particularly to wetlands and Ramsar that were prepared by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP); 大會回顧在締約方第八屆會議（2002年）通過之決議 8.9 中，敦促各締約方適當利用生物多樣性公約編制，決議 8.9 附錄之將與生物多樣性相關議題納入環境影響評估立法和/或程序及策略環境評估之指導方針，及另有由科學技術審查小組籌備之選點準則，特別是有關於濕地和拉姆薩濕地公約者；
2. RECOGNIZING the importance of adequate wetland inventory and baseline information in supporting impact assessment and strategic assessment studies, and as a basis for the definition and detection of impacts of plans, programmes, policies, and projects on wetlands, and of applying the guidance on wetland inventory provided in *A Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory* (Resolution VIII.6 and Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 12, 3rd edition 2007); 大會瞭解到足夠的濕地調查和基本資料，以及協助環境影響評估和策略評估研究之重要性，並運用拉姆薩濕地調查綱要計畫中所提供之濕地調查準則指導，作為計畫以及作為計畫、方案、政策和工程定義和檢測濕地影響之基礎（決議 8.6 和拉姆薩明智利用手冊第 12 號，2007 年第 3 版）；
3. EXPRESSING APPROVAL for the process followed in Resolution VIII.9 whereby endorsement of principles and good practice was harmonized between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity and duplication of work was avoided, thus exemplifying cost effective synergy between the two conventions in the context of their Joint Work Programme; 大會表示決議 8.9 中，為避免重複作業，統一拉姆薩公約和生物多樣性公約間原則和良好做法認可的程序，進而在其聯合工作方案之範疇下體現符合成本效益；

4. NOTING that the Convention on Biological Diversity has subsequently adopted a further Decision VIII/28 at its COP8 in 2006, with updated and expanded guidance that incorporates and replaces its earlier document and includes a strengthened emphasis on ecosystem services, and DESIRING to maintain up-to-date harmonization between the two conventions for national implementation on these issues; 大會意識到生物多樣性公約隨後於 2006 年締約方第八屆會議通過進一步決議 8/28，更新和擴展併入及取代其先前文件之準則，並納入生態系統服務加強重點，大會並希望保持兩個公約之間最新之協調議題供各國實施；
5. CONSIDERING ALSO that the inclusion in the updated CBD guidance of a new section on Strategic Environmental Assessment offers a suitable response to the request by Ramsar Parties in COP Resolution VIII.9 for STRP to prepare advice on SEA; 大會同時亦考慮納入策略環境評估新章節之修訂生物多樣性公約準則，提供拉姆薩締約方於締約方大會決議 8.9 中由科學技術審查小組籌備之策略環境評估建議要求之適當回應；
6. THANKING the STRP for its work in adding to the new CBD document an updated set of points relating specifically to wetlands and Ramsar; and 大會感謝科學技術審查小組將更新後具體涉及濕地和拉姆薩濕地公約集合重點工作增列於新的生物多樣性公約檔案中；
7. ALSO THANKING the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) for its assistance with this work; 大會亦感謝國際影響評價協會（IAIA）對此項作業提供援助；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

8. WELCOMES the guidelines on Biodiversity-Inclusive Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Impact Assessment provided in the annex to this Resolution, and INVITES Contracting Parties to make good use of them as appropriate, including within the frameworks of existing regional initiatives and commitments and in the context of sustainable development, without prejudice to the practices already established by the Parties; 大會歡迎本決議附件中提供「納入生物多樣性之環境影響評估」和「策略影響評估」之指導方針，並邀各請締約方適當地妥善利用，包括現有區域倡議和承諾之綱要計畫及永續發展範疇內，不損害各締約方已建立之做法；
9. CONFIRMS that the guidelines in the annex to this Resolution supersede the *Guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment* adopted as the annex to Resolution VIII.9; 大會確認本決議附件中之指導方針取代決議 8.9 通過之附件 將與生物多樣性相關議題納入環境影響評估立法和/或程序及策略環境評估之指導方針；
10. INVITES Contracting Parties to draw these guidelines to the attention of all relevant stakeholders, including *inter alia* government ministries, departments and agencies, water and basin management authorities, non-governmental organizations, and civil society, and to encourage those stakeholders to take these guidelines into account in relevant decision-

making; and 大會邀請各締約方將這些指導方針提請所有利益相關者之關注，特別是包括政府各部會、各部門和機構、水資源和流域管理機構、非政府組織、民間社會，並鼓勵這些利益相關者在採取相關決策時將這些指導方針納入考量；

11. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to disseminate widely the guidelines annexed to this Resolution and to provide advice and assistance to Contracting Parties, especially developing countries, to enhance capacity for their national implementation, including through amendment and updating of the Ramsar 'Toolkit' of Wise Use Handbooks. 大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處廣泛宣傳本決議所附之指導方針，並提供意見及協助各締約方，特別是發展中國家，以提高其國家實施之能力，包括透過修訂和更新拉姆薩濕地明智利用手冊「工具箱」。





10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
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“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
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Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.18 決議 10.18

The application of response options from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)
within the Ramsar Wise Use Toolkit

拉姆薩明智利用工具箱內之千禧年生態系統評估（MA）因應方案之應用

1. RECALLING that the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) were recognized by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) as key intergovernmental end-users of its findings and advice; 大會回顧拉姆薩公約、生物多樣性公約及聯合國防治荒漠化公約由千禧年生態系統評估（MA）認定其調查結果和建議之關鍵政府間最終用戶；
2. RECALLING that the MA also prepared for the Ramsar Convention the *Ecosystems and Human Well-being. Wetlands and Water, Synthesis* report, with input from members of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) and Ramsar Secretariat; FURTHER RECALLING that that report only became available at the time of the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties in 2005, and only in English, so that further advice to Parties on its implications and the application of its findings, including response options, could not be provided at that time; and NOTING that that report has subsequently become available in Spanish, Russian, Arabic and Chinese as well, although not yet in French; 大會回顧，千禧年生態系統評估亦為拉姆薩公約編寫生態系統和人類福祉。濕地與水，綜合報告，並由科學技術審查小組（STRP）和拉姆薩濕地公約秘書處成員提供意見；大會進一步回顧，該報告僅於2005年締約方會議第九屆會議開始提供，且只有英語版本，鑑此進一步建議各締約方就其影響和應用調查結果，包括因應方案，當時並無法提供；大會並注意到該報告後來提供西班牙語、俄語、阿拉伯語和中文版本，雖然尚未有法文版；
3. FURTHER NOTING that, because the MA Synthesis report to the Ramsar Convention was prepared at the same time that the full MA reports were also being finalised, it was not possible to review thoroughly all other MA volumes for relevant response options for inclusion in the Synthesis report; 大會進一步注意到，因為拉姆薩公約之千禧年生態系統評估綜合報告準備同時亦是完整千禧年生態系統評估報告定稿時，鑑此不可能徹底審查所有其他千禧年生態系統評估冊，相關因應方案是否列入綜合報告中；

4. RECALLING that in Resolution IX.1 Annex A (2005) the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention recognized and adopted the MA's Conceptual Framework for ecosystems and human well-being as a framework for the delivery of the wise use of wetlands and the maintenance of their ecological character, and for the application of the Ramsar 'toolkit' of Wise Use Handbooks; 大會回顧決議 9.1 附件 A (2005 年) 拉姆薩公約締約方瞭解，採用千禧年生態系統評估之概念生態系統和人類福祉綱要計畫，對於做為執行濕地明智利用和維護其生態特性之綱要計畫，以及做為明智利用手冊拉姆薩「工具箱」中之應用；
5. AWARE that the STRP recommended that its 2006-2008 task concerning reviewing the MA's response options in relation to Ramsar's current Conceptual Framework for wise use and the wise use responses available in the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks should be a high priority, and that this was approved by Standing Committee Decision SC35-15; 大會意識到 2006-2008 年科學技術審查小組任務建議，關於檢討千禧年生態系統評估因應方案，係與拉姆薩目前的明智利用概念綱要計畫相關，而明智利用對於拉姆薩明智利用手冊中應為最優先層級，並由常設委員會決議 SC35-15 通過；
6. ALSO AWARE that, at the request of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNEP undertook a detailed assessment (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/13) of the use and impact of the MA from the point of view of stakeholders, including national decision makers, which indicated a limited uptake of the concepts and findings of the MA among decision makers, including its findings in relation to responses, in the limited time following the publication of the MA reports and completion of the project; 大會亦意識到，在生物多樣性公約之科學、技術和科技諮詢機構 (SBSTTA) 的要求下，聯合國環境規劃署從利益相關者，包括國家決策者的角度針對千禧年生態系統評估之運用及影響進行詳細評估 (聯合國環境規劃署/生物多樣性公約/締約方會議/9/13)，在有限的時間內千禧年生態系統評估報告出版和計畫完成後，此評估說明決策者僅有限吸收千禧年生態系統評估之概念和結果，包括其應對結果；
7. NOTING that Decision IX/15 of the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Bonn, Germany, May 2008) emphasizes the importance of promoting the application of the MA framework, methodologies, and findings at national and subnational levels as appropriate, and emphasizes the urgent need for capacity building in this regard; 大會注意到生物多樣性公約 (德國，波恩，2008 年 5 月) 於第九屆締約方會議決議 IX/15 中強調於國家和地方層級，應適當地推廣千禧年生態系統評估綱要計畫、方法和結果運用之重要性，並強調在此方面能力建構之迫切需要；
8. AWARE of the ongoing discussions concerning the new Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), as a follow-up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), and the consultative process towards and International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity (IMoSEB), which may strengthen the science input to international work on biodiversity and ecosystem services; 大會意識到關於生物多樣性與生態系新的跨政府服務平台 (IPBES) 正在進行討論，做為千禧年生態系統評估 (MA) 後續行動，在協商過程和國際生物多樣性

科學專家機制的組織（IMoSEB）中可能加強科學輸入至國際生物多樣性和生態系統服務工作；

9. THANKING the STRP and its Wise Use Working Group for undertaking a comprehensive review of MA response options relevant to the Ramsar Convention; 大會感謝科學技術審查小組和明智利用工作小組進行全面千禧年生態系統評估與拉姆薩公約相關因應方案之審查；；
10. NOTING the key findings of the STRP review, which include that: 大會注意到科學技術審查小組之審查主要結果，其中包括：
 - i) the Ramsar definition of ‘wetlands’ was not applied consistently in the MA’s work and reports, which has resulted in the terms ‘wetlands’ and ‘inland waters’ being used interchangeably throughout and often in association with other wetland habitat types – e.g., “wetlands and mangroves” and “lakes, rivers, wetlands, and shallow groundwater aquifers”; 拉姆薩「濕地」定義並非一貫在千禧年生態系統評估工作和報告中運用，此導致在「濕地」和「內陸水域」術語被整個交替和經常使用於其他濕地棲息地類型—例如：「濕地和紅樹林」、「湖泊、河流、濕地、淺層地下水與含水層」；
 - ii) the MA outputs concerning responses contained little detail on the wise use of wetlands; and where wetland wise use was treated in the response options, they were largely focused on addressing direct drivers of change (e.g., water abstraction, unsustainable harvest, and resource consumption); 關於千禧年生態系統評估應對輸出中包含濕地明智利用上的小細節；而濕地明智利用於因應方案中被視為主要集中於解決改變（如：取水、不永續之採收、資源消耗）之直接驅動因素；
 - iii) the MA outputs concerning responses contain few relevant options that address indirect drivers of change (e.g., economic and socio-political drivers) and a limited number that deal with trade-offs in decision-making relating to wetland wise use; 關於千禧年生態系統評估應對輸出中包含一些相關選項，解決改變之間接驅動因素（例如，經濟、社會及政治驅動因素），及處理少數與濕地明智利用相關之決策權衡；
 - iv) the majority of the response options that address direct drivers of change in wetlands are already articulated within Ramsar’s existing toolkit of Wise Use Handbooks or can readily be added to future revisions of this toolkit; 多數解決在濕地變化之直接驅動因素因應方案，已於拉姆薩現有明智利用手冊工具箱內清楚地說明，或能夠容易地增加到此工具箱之未來版本中；
 - v) exceptions to that, however, are response options that are contained within the underlying MA chapters that deal with ecosystem services (e.g., nutrient cycling, food, human health, and climate change and air quality) and some MA chapters that deal with natural and human-made systems (e.g., urban systems, cultivated systems and dryland systems); and 然而，例外情況是，千禧年生態系統評估基本章節中所包含的因應方案，涉及生態系統服務（例如：養分循環、食品、人體

健康、氣候變遷和空氣質量)且部分千禧年生態系統評估章節涉及自然和人為系統(例如:城市系統、耕地和旱地系統);

- vi) some of the MA's response options additional to responses already covered by Ramsar's Wise Use Handbooks have already been included in STRP products being considered at COP10 and/or published as Ramsar Technical Reports, such as that on "Wetlands and human health and well-being" (Resolution X.23); 部分千禧年生態系統評估應對選項增列入應對案例中,已經列入拉姆薩明智利用手冊中並涵蓋於STRP產品中,並於締約方第十屆會議和/或出版品如「拉姆薩技術報」中納入考量,諸如「濕地與人類健康和福利」(決議10.23);
11. ALSO NOTING that the full report of the STRP's review of MA response options will be published as a Ramsar Technical Report to serve as a guide to Contracting Parties and others on the application of the MA response options to enhance the implementation of the Ramsar Convention at the national level; and 大會亦注意到科學技術審查小組審查千禧年生態系統評估因應方案完整報告,將以拉姆薩技術報告出版,做為供各締約方和其他運用千禧年生態系統評估因應方案之指南,以加強於國家層級實施拉姆薩濕地公約;
12. FURTHER NOTING that the information provided in the UNEP 4th Global Environment Outlook report (GEO-4, 2007) extends the analyses undertaken by the MA with an emphasis on the entire water cycle rather than individual systems or services, and so provides further relevant material for potential inclusion in the Ramsar Technical Report; 大會進一步注意到,聯合國環境規劃署於第四屆全球環境展望報告(GEO-4, 2007年)中所提供之資訊延伸千禧年生態系統評估對整個水資源循環,而非就單個系統或服務進行重點分析,因此提供進一步相關資料可能列入「拉姆薩技術報告」中;
- THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會
13. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to utilise, as appropriate, the MA response options relevant to their implementation of the Ramsar Convention at the national level, as provided in the forthcoming Ramsar Technical Report; 大會鼓勵各締約方適當地利用相關千禧年生態系統評估因應方案於國家層級實施拉姆薩公約,如:即將出版之「拉姆薩技術報告」中所表;
14. ALSO ENCOURAGES the Ramsar Secretariat and Contracting Parties to collaborate with the secretariats and national focal points of other MEAs in pursuing implementation actions based on the MA outputs and on the STRP review of MA response options, and REQUESTS the Secretariat to make the STRP review available to the subsidiary bodies of those MEAs; 大會亦鼓勵拉姆薩公約秘書處和各締約方與其他多邊環境協議(MEAs)秘書處和國家聯絡處,以千禧年生態系統評估輸出之基礎來實施行動;大會並要求秘書處使科學技術審查小組之審查結果提供予這些多邊環境協定之附屬機構;
15. REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat, with the advice of the STRP, to incorporate information on relevant MA response options, as provided in the forthcoming Ramsar

Technical Report, into the appropriate Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks in any revisions and publication of a further edition following COP10; 大會要求拉姆薩公約秘書處，在科學技術審查小組的建議下，在即將出版之「拉姆薩技術報告」中，將相關千禧年生態系統評估因應方案適當地納入「拉姆薩明智利用手冊」中，於下次第十屆締約方會議上以任何修訂和再版；

16. INSTRUCTS the STRP to prepare further advice for Contracting Parties, as a high priority, concerning how to apply MA response options identified in the forthcoming Ramsar Technical Report that address broad implementation themes not currently covered by the toolkit of Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks, including *inter alia* nutrient cycling, food, and climate change; and 大會指示科學技術審查小組準備進一步以最優先等級提供，關於如何運用包括在即將出版之「拉姆薩技術報告」中之千禧年生態系統評估因應方案建議給締約方，該報告解決目前尚未納入拉姆薩明智利用手冊工具箱內但已廣泛實施之主題，包括特別是養分循環、食物和氣候變遷；
17. ALSO INSTRUCTS the STRP, in the context of the Resolution VIII.34 on *Agriculture, wetlands and water resource management*, to prepare further advice to the Contracting Parties on the interrelated Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture (IWMI, CGIAR initiative) and Global Environment Outlook-4 (GEO-4) of UNEP. 大會亦指示科學技術審查小組，於決議 8.34 農業、濕地和水資源管理之範疇內，準備進一步提供予締約方關於相互關聯之農業水資源管理綜合評估（國際水管理研究所、國際農業研究磋商小組倡議）和聯合國環境規劃署全球環境展望-4（GEO-4）之建議。



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.19 決議 10.19

Wetlands and river basin management: consolidated scientific and technical guidance
濕地及河流流域管理：綜合科學和技術指導

1. AWARE of the suite of technical and scientific guidelines and other materials prepared by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to support Contracting Parties in their implementation of wetland conservation and wise use; 大會意識到科學技術審查小組（STRP）編制之配套技術、科學指導方針和其他資訊，協助各締約方在實施濕地保護與明智利用；
2. NOTING that the 9th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP9) instructed the STRP to prepare further advice and guidance for consideration by Contracting Parties at COP10, focusing on the immediate and high priority tasks set out in Annex 1 to Resolution IX.2; （COP9）大會注意到締約方第九屆會議指示科學技術審查小組準備進一步的建議和準則供第十屆締約方會議之締約方參考，重點在載列於決議 9.2 附件一中即刻和最優先層級之任務；
3. THANKING the STRP for its work in preparing the advice and guidance annexed to this Resolution, as well as for the supporting technical reviews and reports being made available to Contracting Parties and others as COP Information Papers and Ramsar Technical Reports; and 大會感謝科學技術審查小組編制附錄於本決議之建議和準則工作，以及協助技術審查和報告提供予締約方和其他，如：締約方會議資料文件和拉姆薩技術報告；
4. ALSO THANKING the government of Sweden for its financial support to the Panel and Working Groups for the preparation of this advice and guidance and the technical reports, and EXPRESSING GREAT APPRECIATION to the many organizations and individuals that have provided significant in-kind support to the work of the Panel, including through supporting the time and work of its members and observers and through providing to the Panel information and case studies related to river basin management; 大會亦感謝瑞典政府提供財政協助小組和工作小組籌備此建議及準則與技術報告，並由衷感謝許多組織和個人提供小組工作重要的實物支持，包括透過協助其成員和觀察員之時間和工作，並透過提供小組有關河流流域管理之資訊和案例研究；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

5. NOTES the “Consolidated Guidance for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management” provided in the annex to this Resolution, and INVITES Contracting Parties to make good use of it as appropriate, adapting it as necessary to suit national conditions and circumstances, within the frameworks of existing regional initiatives and commitments, in the context of sustainable development and in accordance with national institutions and legal frameworks; 大會注意到「整合濕地保護與明智利用納入河流流域管理之綜合準則」於本決議附件中提供，並邀請各締約方要適當地善加利用，在現有區域倡議和承諾綱要計畫，及在永續發展之背景下並依據國家機構和法律綱要計畫，適當地調整以符合其國家條件和情況之需求；
6. CONFIRMS that the “Consolidated Guidance for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management” in the annex to this Resolution updates and wholly supersedes the earlier guidance on this matter adopted as the annex to Resolution VII.18 and as Annex Ci to Resolution IX.1; 大會確認「整合濕地保護與明智利用納入河流流域管理之綜合準則」於本決議附件中應更新並完全取代較早附錄於決議 7.18 及決議 9.1 附件 Ci 之準則；
7. INVITES Contracting Parties to draw this “Consolidated Guidance for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management” to the attention of all relevant stakeholders, including *inter alia* government ministries, departments and agencies, water and basin management agencies, non-governmental organizations, and civil society, and FURTHER INVITES Contracting Parties to encourage these stakeholders to take these guidelines into account, together with those of the Ramsar Toolkit of Wise Use Handbooks, in their decision-making and activities that relate to the delivery of the wise use of wetlands through the maintenance of their ecological character; 大會邀請各締約方將「整合濕地保護與明智利用納入河流流域管理之綜合準則」提請所有利益相關者關注，其中包括政府各部會、部門和機構、水資源和流域管理機構、非政府組織和民間社會，並進一步邀請各締約方鼓勵這些利益相關者考量將這些準則，連同那些「明智利用手冊之拉姆薩工具箱」，納入其透過維持其生態特性而執行濕地明智利用之決策與活動中；
8. INSTRUCES the Scientific and Technical Review Panel to undertake, as a priority task during the next two triennia, a review of the operative paragraphs of all adopted Resolutions concerning water and wetlands interactions; to make recommendations concerning consolidation, updating and retirement of aspects of these Resolutions in relation to recent developments; and to prepare for COP12 consideration a new draft Resolution concerning water and wetlands issues; 大會指示科學技術審查小組依照下兩屆三年的優先執行任務進行審查所有通過決議關於水資源和濕地相互作用之執行段落；針對這些最近發展關於合併、更新和報廢方面之決議提供建議；並準備關於水資源和濕地議題新決議草案供第十二屆締約方會議考量；
9. INSTRUCES the Ramsar Secretariat to disseminate widely the “Consolidated Guidance for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management” annexed to this Resolution, including through amendment and updating of the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks as well as through a proactive approach towards other relevant multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially the Convention on Biological Diversity and

the UNECE Water Convention, as well as the secretariats of regional and sub-regional bodies involved in management of shared river basins¹, and to build the capacity, especially in developing countries, of National Focal Points to use and widely mainstream this guidance in their countries; and 大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處廣為宣傳附於本決議之「整合濕地保護與明智利用納入河流域管理之綜合準則」，包括透過修訂和更新之拉姆薩明智利用手冊，以及透過其他相關多邊環境協議（MEA）積極主動之做法，尤其是生物多樣性公約和聯合國歐洲經濟委員會水資源公約，以及參與共享河流流域管理之區域和次區域組織秘書處，並建構尤其是在發展中國家國家聯絡處之能力，以使其國家能利用並成為廣泛主流準則；

10. REQUESTS the Secretariat to invite the relevant MEAs, subregional and regional bodies mentioned in paragraph 9 above to report on actions taken in relation to this Resolution and the annexed guidance. 大會要求秘書處邀請上文第 9 段中提到之相關多邊環境協定、次區域和區域機構就本決議採取之行動和所附之準則提擬報告。



¹ Note: The terms “shared river basins” and “transboundary river basins” have both been used in previous Ramsar Resolutions and are both in wide usage in different parts of the world. For the purposes of this Resolution and its annexed guidance, the term “shared” is used to refer to river basins in which groundwater and surface water flow across or between two or more countries. However, the term “transboundary” river basins is also commonly used to describe river basins whose management is shared by different administrative units, for example between two or more local authorities, within the same country. In this guidance, it is used in this sense. The use of these expressions and the aforementioned explanation do not imply acceptance by all Parties. The reading of this Resolution and its annexed guidance shall be in accordance with Principle 2 of the Rio Declaration. 註：「共享河流流域」和「跨界河流流域」等詞在過去的拉姆薩決議中皆被使用，且兩者皆於世界不同各地廣泛使用。就本決議及其所附準則之目的，術語「共享」一詞被用來指河流流域地表水和地下水流過兩個或兩個以上國家之間。然而，河流流域「跨界」一詞也常用來形容河流流域管理由不同的行政單位共享，例如在同一國家內兩個或兩個以上的地方當局之間。本準則即基於此意義上。使用這些措辭和上述解釋，並不意味所有締約方都接受。本決議及其所附準則之宣讀，應按照「里約宣言」原則 2 而定。



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“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
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Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
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Resolution X.20 決議 X.20

Biogeographic regionalization in the application of the *Strategic Framework for the List of Wetlands of International Importance*: scientific and technical guidance
生物地理區劃於國際重要濕地名單策略綱要計畫之運用：科學和技術準則

1. RECALLING the Contracting Parties' requests to the Scientific & Technical Review Panel (STRP) in Resolutions VIII.7 and VIII.11 (2002) to provide advice on biogeographic regionalization schemes and on interpretation of the term “under-represented type” in the context of available information on the global extent of different wetland types and their representation in the Ramsar List, and to investigate methods of defining targets for representation of wetland types in the Ramsar List in the context of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance*; 大會回顧締約方於決議 8.7 及 8.11（2002 年）中要求科學技術審查小組（STRP）針對生物地理區劃方案提供建議並解釋「比例失衡之類型」一詞於不同濕地類型之全球範圍及其於拉姆薩名單之代表中可用資訊，並於「國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針」之範疇下調查拉姆薩名單中定義濕地類型代表性的目標方法；
2. RECOGNIZING that a relevant biogeographic regionalization scheme is a key basis for interpreting and assessing under-representation in the Ramsar List under Criteria 1 and 3 for Ramsar site identification and designation and NOTING that some Parties have national or regional bioregionalisations that they can or may utilise for this purpose; 大會瞭解到相關生物地理區劃方案係解釋和評估拉姆薩名單中比例失衡之重要基礎，而於評估準則 1 和 3 供拉姆薩濕地之鑑定和劃設，大會指出部分締約方之國家或地區生物地理區劃可以或可能就此目的而利用之；
3. NOTING the existence of several global biogeographic regionalizations in the terrestrial environment, which were developed for different purposes, such that the relevance for application of any one of them will depend on the precise analytical questions being considered; 大會注意到在陸地環境中現存幾個全球生物地理區劃，為不同目的而開發，如：其中任何一個運用之相關性將取決於考量精確的問題分析；
4. NOTING ALSO that the STRP's 2006-2008 efforts on these matters have benefited from the major work published in 2007 in a peer-reviewed journal by an international

consortium (led by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and including members of the STRP and the Ramsar Secretariat) which has developed, through broad consultation, a standardized and hierarchical biogeographic regionalization of coastal and near-shore marine environments – the Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW) – and that since its publication, the MEOW has gained broad international acceptance as an appropriate global standard for the biogeographic regionalization of the coastal and near-shore marine environment, with updates planned for the future; 大會亦注意到科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 於 2006-2008 年之努力就這些議題皆從國際財團 (由自然保護協會領導並包括科學技術審查小組成員和拉姆薩公約秘書處) 在 2007 年發表主要工作於同行評審期刊中受益，透過廣泛的協商發展標準化和層次化之沿海和近海海洋環境—世界海洋生態區 (MEOW) 生物地理區劃—自出版以來，世界海洋生態區已獲得廣泛的國際認同為適當的全球沿海和近岸海洋環境的生物地理區劃標準，並計劃在未來更新；

5. FURTHER NOTING that the 2007 MEOW publication includes an initial assessment of the distribution and gaps of Ramsar sites in relation to the MEOW hierarchical regionalization scheme, and that further technical guidance on this subject has been prepared by the STRP for publication as a Ramsar Technical Report that will demonstrate the usefulness of MEOW in understanding the representativeness of Ramsar site designations with respect to the development of national and international networks of coastal and near-shore marine wetlands; 大會進一步注意到，2007 年世界海洋生態區 (MEOW) 出版物中包含與世界海洋生態區 (MEOW) 層次化區域化方案相關之拉薩姆濕地分佈和差距初步評估，而就此主題之進一步技術準則由科學技術審查小組準備以拉姆薩技術報告出版，該報告將展示世界海洋生態區 (MEOW) 之效用於瞭解拉姆薩濕地就沿海和近岸海洋濕地之國家和國際網絡發展而劃設之代表性；
6. CONCERNED, however, that the lack of information on wetland types provided in the Information Sheets on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) for many Ramsar sites, and the lack of global inventories for many types of wetland (as reported in the *Global review of wetland resources and priorities for wetland inventory* and recorded in Resolution VIII.6), continue to constrain the scope of analyses of representation and under-representation in the Ramsar List; and 然而，大會關注，由於拉姆薩濕地資訊表 (RIS) 中許多拉姆薩濕地缺乏對濕地類型之說明，而多種濕地類型全球調查不足 (如：濕地資源全球審查和濕地調查優先事項中報告並記錄於決議 8.6)，持續限制拉姆薩名單中具代表性和比例失衡之分析範圍；
7. THANKING the STRP and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) for their work on this task, and The Nature Conservancy for its fruitful collaboration with the STRP and Ramsar Secretariat in the development of the MEOW biogeographic regionalization scheme; 大會感謝科學技術審查小組和國際水資源管理研究所 (IWMI) 就此任務之作業，及自然保護協會與科學技術審查小組和拉姆薩濕地公約秘書處於世界海洋生態區 (MEOW) 生物地理區劃方案發展之富有成效合作；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

8. ENDORSES the supplementary guidance provided in the annex to this Resolution and ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to use it in their application of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance*, as they consider appropriate, in cooperation with neighbouring Contracting Parties where appropriate; 大會通過附錄於本決議附件中補充準則，並鼓勵締約方利用於其國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針之應用，若其認為適當，在適當的情況下與鄰國締約方合作；
9. REAFFIRMS the central need for comprehensive wetland inventories at national and international scales, including of different wetland types, as called for in Resolutions VIII.6 and IX.1 (Annex E) as well as in the Convention's past and current Strategic Plans, in order to permit the better assessment of the representativeness of wetland types within the Ramsar List; 大會重申中央需要於國家和國際層級進行綜合濕地調查，包括：對不同濕地類型之調查，如：決議 8.6 和 9.1（附件 E）所呼籲，以及公約過去和現在之策略計畫所要求，以利更好地評估拉姆薩名單內濕地類型代表性；
10. REQUESTS the STRP, Ramsar Secretariat, and Wetlands International to seek ways to make available through the Ramsar Sites Information Service (RSIS) digital versions of the MEOW biogeographic regionalization schemes for realms, provinces, and ecoregions, as well as their updates when they become available, in order to help Contracting Parties to identify priority wetlands for designation as Ramsar sites in the coastal and near-shore marine environment, as well as digital versions of relevant terrestrial biogeographic regionalisation schemes; 大會要求科學技術審查小組、拉姆薩公約秘書處及國際濕地組織尋求方法，透過拉姆薩濕地資訊服務（RSIS）使數位檔案之世界海洋生態區（MEOW）生物地理區劃方案提供予領域、省及生態區域，並使更新版本流通，以協助各締約方鑑定優先被指定為拉姆薩濕地之沿海和近海海洋環境濕地，以及有關陸地生物地理區劃方案之數位版本亦同；
11. ALSO REQUESTS the STRP, in collaboration with appropriate scientific institutes and conservation organizations such as IUCN, IWMI, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and WWF, to investigate further the usefulness of existing terrestrial and inland biogeographical regionalization schemes for supporting the application of the *Strategic Framework*, and that the Standing Committee, considering STRP's further review, at the earliest feasible opportunity advise Contracting Parties of any additional bioregionalisation schemes that they may usefully apply; 大會亦要求科學技術審查小組適當地與科學研究機構和保護組織如：國際自然保育聯盟、國際水資源管理研究所、自然保護協會、世界自然基金會合作，以進一步調查現有陸地和內陸生物地理區劃方案之實用性做為協助策略綱要計畫之運用，而常設委員會考量科學技術審查小組之進一步審查，盡快找機會建議各締約方有關任何額外他們可以有效地運用之生物地理區劃方案；
12. FURTHER REQUESTS the STRP to develop methods for assessing the representativeness of wetlands in the Ramsar List in relation to the application of other Criteria for Ramsar site designation, their targets, and the guidelines for their application, as currently provided in the *Strategic Framework*; and 大會亦要求科學技術審查小組發展拉姆薩濕地名單中關於拉姆薩濕地其他劃設準則運用於濕地代表性之評估方法、目標及運用指導方針，如目前於策略綱要計畫中所提供；

13. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to disseminate widely the guidelines annexed to this Resolution, including through amendment and updating of the Ramsar Toolkit of Wise Use Handbooks. 大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處廣為宣傳本決議所附之指導方針，包括透過修訂和更新之明智利用手冊拉姆薩工具箱。





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Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
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Resolution X.21 決議 10.21

Guidance on responding to the continued spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza 應對高致病性禽流感持續蔓延之準則

1. CONSCIOUS of the spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) subtype H5N1 across Eurasia and into Africa, the implications of this disease on livelihoods and human health, and the direct and indirect implications for the conservation of waterbirds and their wetland habitats (including Ramsar sites and other protected wetlands); 大會意識到高致病性禽流感（HPAI）H5N1 亞型已蔓延橫跨歐亞大陸和非洲，這種疾病對生活和人類健康之影響，並對濕地水鳥及其棲息地保護有直接和間接影響（包括拉姆薩濕地和其他受保護的濕地）
2. UNDERSTANDING that this virus evolved in and spread within domestic poultry but with subsequent introductions to wild bird populations, and that control of this disease within the poultry sector will reduce risks to wild waterbirds and wetlands in some situations; 大會瞭解這種病毒演變並在家禽中傳播，但隨後傳染給引入之野生鳥類種群，且該病毒於家禽業之控制在某些情況下將減少傳染給野生水鳥和濕地之風險；
3. CONCERNED that as a result of lack of understanding of the role of waterbirds and wetlands in the epidemiology of HPAI H5N1 some negative attitudes towards waterbirds and wetlands have developed with subsequent conservation and management implications, such as inappropriate closure of wetland sites (including Ramsar sites and other protected wetlands); 大會關注，由於缺乏有關流行病學上水鳥與濕地對 H5N1 型高致病性禽流感病毒中所扮演之角色的瞭解，對於水鳥和已開發濕地後續保護和管理問題抱持著一些負面態度，如不適當地關閉濕地地點（包括拉姆薩濕地和其他受保護濕地）；
4. VERY CONCERNED at actual or proposed instances of the destruction of waterbirds, their nests, and their wetland habitats, as both misguided and ineffective responses to the spread of HPAI H5N1 which, as stressed by Resolution IX.23 (2005) on *Highly pathogenic avian influenza and its consequences for wetland and waterbird conservation and wise use*, do not amount to wise use; 大會非常關注在實際或擬議水鳥、鳥巢及其濕地棲地破壞實例，如決議 9.23（2005）高病原性家禽流行性感冒及其後果對於濕地和水鳥保護

及明智利用之影響後果中所強調，對於高致病性禽流感 H5N1 型傳染之誤導和無效因應，並不等同於明智利用；

5. RECOGNIZING that issues related to HPAI H5N1 outbreaks affect many sectors and that in order to reduce risks and maximise the effectiveness of responses, fully integrated actions are required at both national and international levels. Common visions, engagement and coordination among stakeholders, including effective coordination within governments, is critical and requires close cooperation among Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) and other relevant international and national organizations; 大會瞭解到有關 H5N1 型高致病性禽流感病毒爆發議題影響到許多部門，而且為了極盡能力因應並降低風險，需要在國家與國際層級採取完全整合之行動。利益相關者，包括政府內部之共同願景、參與和協調，包括政府間之有效協調是至關重要的，並且需要多邊環境協議（MEA）和其他相關國際及國家組織間的密切合作；
6. COGNIZANT that the implementation of response strategies for HPAI H5N1 will involve various approaches according to particular national situations, international obligations, and the extent of disease prevalence; 大會認識到 H5N1 型高致病性禽流感病毒之因應策略實施將依據具體國情、國際義務及疾病流程度而涉及各種方法；
7. NOTING continuing deficiencies in scientific knowledge concerning the role that some wild bird species play in the transmission and spread of HPAI H5N1 and the important need to undertake and report epidemiological investigations following cases where HPAI H5N1 infection is found in wild birds – whether apparently associated with outbreaks in poultry or not – in order to learn from these and reduce future risks; 大會注意到持續缺乏關於一些野生鳥類物種傳播和擴散的 H5N1 型高致病性禽流感病毒之科學知識，及在野生鳥類中發現 H5N1 型高致病性禽流感病毒感染後，著手和報告流行病學調查之重要需要——無論是否爆發顯然與在家禽相關，主要是為了從中學習並降低未來的風險；
8. CONSCIOUS that capacity development and training are essential to all responses to this and other emerging infectious diseases, and will benefit other aspects of wetland conservation, but that in many countries this remains a major issue requiring attention, especially within the veterinary sector; 大會意識到，就此和其他新出現的傳染病之所有應對來說能力發展和培訓勢必不可少，且將有利於濕地保護等方面，但在許多國家這仍然是重要且需要受到關注的問題，尤其是在獸醫部門；
9. AWARE that the long-term success of disease control measures depends on developing better public awareness and education, especially among stakeholders such as poultry keepers, the media, the public health sector, the public, wetland site managers and those within government; 大會意識到疾病控制措施之長期成功依賴於發展更好的公眾意識和教育，尤其是利益相關者間，如家禽飼養者、媒體、公共衛生部門、市民、濕地管理人員和政府內部單位；

10. RECALLING the conclusions and recommendations arising from the second technical meeting of the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds (2007)², which reviewed recent case studies, experiences and practical 'lessons learned' in responding to outbreaks of HPAI H5N1; and 大會回顧禽流感與野生鳥類科學任務小組（2007年）在第二次技術會議中，回顧近年來之案例研究、經驗和實用經驗教訓以應對 H5N1 型高致病性禽流感病毒爆發所產生之結論和建議；
11. RECALLING the request to the STRP from the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP9) in Resolution IX.23 to develop practical advice to assist countries in responding to this serious and rapidly developing situation, and to report on this to COP10; 大會回顧科學技術審查小組於締約方第九屆會議決議 9.23 中要求發展切實可行之建議，以協助各國應對此嚴重和迅速發展之形勢，並向締約方第十屆會議報告；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

12. STRONGLY REAFFIRMS the conclusion of Resolution IX.23 that attempts to eliminate HPAI in wild bird populations through lethal responses such as culling are not feasible and may exacerbate the problem by causing further dispersion of infected birds and that destruction or substantive modification of wetland habitats and waterbird nest sites in order to reduce contact between wild birds and humans and their domestic birds does not amount to wise use as urged by Article 3.1 of the Convention; and STRESSES that surveillance should be undertaken within the context of normal legal regulations regarding wildlife and should have minimal impact on threatened and other populations concerned; 大會強烈重申決議 9.23 試圖透過撲殺以消除高致病性禽流感在野生鳥類種群致命反應之結論並不可行，而可能使問題進一步惡化導致感染鳥類再分散，且濕地棲息地和水禽築巢地點之銷毀或大量改變以減少野生鳥類、人類和其家禽之間接觸並非依據公約第 3.1 條所敘明之明智利用之做法；大會並強調有關野生動物監控應在正常法律規範內開展，並應對受威脅和其他相關種群造成極小之影響；
13. ENCOURAGES all stakeholders to plan and test response strategies at various spatial scales, including national, subnational, and site scales according to level of risk, and where possible to collect and incorporate lessons learned from associated habitat management responses, and to conduct this planning at times of low risk prior to disease outbreak situations; 大會鼓勵所有利益相關者依據風險等級規劃並測試在各種空間尺度的因應策略，包括國家、地方與濕地的因應策略，並在可能的情況下收集並納入相關棲息地管理應對之經驗教訓，並在疾病爆發之前低風險之時進行此規劃；
14. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and other governments to establish emergency response measures that involve those with relevant scientific expertise including specialist ornithologists and ensure the provision of timely advice to governments on the gathering, use, and interpretation of relevant data and information in developing risk assessments, wild bird surveillance strategies and programmes, appropriate response strategies, and the implementation of epidemiological investigations in the event of outbreaks of HPAI, so that these responses are made on the basis of best available

² Available at <http://www.aiweb.info/document.aspx?DocID=334>
可在此下載：<http://www.aiweb.info/document.aspx?DocID=334>

information, and that wild birds are not automatically assumed to be the sources of infection; 大會強力鼓勵各締約方和其他政府建立緊急因應措施，使相關科學專家參與，包括鳥類專家，並確保向政府及時提供關於蒐集、利用及解釋相關發展風險評估數據之建議及野生鳥類監測策略和方案、適當因應策略及在發生高致病性禽流感疫情的流行病學調查和實施資訊，使這些因應方案可以善加利用基礎資訊，並使野生鳥類不會自動被假設為感染源；

15. URGES relevant national and international organizations to work with Contracting Parties to further develop and exchange information for decision makers, since the collection and synthesis of data and information on waterbirds and wetlands (such as the preparation and use of wetland inventories; information on the distribution, abundance and movements of birds; and the movements of poultry and poultry products) is a critical part of preparing risk assessments at various scales, as well as a part of essential contingency planning; 大會敦促相關國家和國際組織與各締約方合作，以進一步發展和交換資訊提供予決策者，因為水鳥和濕地之數據和資訊收集和綜合（如濕地調查籌備和使用途方法；鳥類的分佈、數量及移動資訊；及家禽和家禽產品之移動）係於不同尺度編制風險評估之重要組成部分，以及必要應對計畫之一部分；
16. STRESSES the need for surveillance programmes in poultry to follow international scientific guidance as described in the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code, and in wild birds as described by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and also using initiatives such as the Global Avian Influenza Network for Wild Bird Surveillance (GAINS) to ensure that high quality data can inform successful epidemiological investigations; 大會強調家禽監測方案之需求，遵循世界動物衛生組織（OIE）動物衛生法典，及由聯合國糧食和農業組織（FAO）所描述野生鳥類之國際科學準則，並利用如全球禽流感網絡野鳥監測（GAINS）等行動方式，以確保可成功地提供高品質的數據予流行病學調查；
17. URGES Contracting Parties and other governments and relevant international organizations to cooperate internationally in research programmes, surveillance, risk assessments, training in the epidemiology of wildlife diseases, exchange and sharing of relevant data and information, and collection of samples from surveillance programmes especially at times of heightened risk; 大會敦促各締約方和其他各國政府及相關國際組織展開國際合作研究方案、監控、風險評估、野生動物疾病流行病學之培訓、相關數據和資訊之交換和共享，並從監測方案中收集樣品，特別是在風險高升時；
18. EMPHASISES the need for improving capacity for surveillance and response strategies where such capacity is not adequate, understanding that structures and capability for effective avian influenza control may aid control of future disease issues that affect wetland biodiversity, viability and livelihoods; 大會強調改善監測和因應策略之需求，而此種能力是不足夠的，瞭解結構與能力來做為有效的禽流感控制可助於控制未來影響濕地生物多樣性、活力和生活之疾病議題；
19. ADVOCATES the development of integrated communication programmes aimed at promoting balanced understanding and awareness of actual risks and appropriate responses in a range of stakeholder groups, including poultry keepers, to reduce risks to human

health and increase early disease diagnosis; the public health sector, the public and media, to improve accuracy and availability of messages so as to reduce inappropriate responses; the public, to aid in public reporting for surveillance programmes; and wetland site managers, to improve contingency planning; 大會主張發展整合宣傳方案，旨在促進對於實際風險與適當因應措施之均衡瞭解及認識，針對一定範圍內之相關利益群體，包括家禽飼養者、公共衛生部門、公眾和媒體，以減少對人體健康的風險，提高疾病早期診斷，改善消息的準確性和可用性，從而減少不恰當之因應；一般民眾應協助監控方案之公開報告；和濕地管理人員應提高應急計畫；

20. WELCOMES the broad consensus on approaches and responses developed between UN agencies, international conventions, and other international organizations; accordingly STRONGLY ENCOURAGES the continuing work, resources permitting, of the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds to keep this developing situation under review especially as regards wetlands; identify issues for which relevant guidance is lacking (such as for example, appropriate management responses when infection is confirmed on wetlands); and particularly, to collate and synthesise further 'lessons learned' from past and current outbreaks with regard *inter alia*, to contingency planning and response strategies; and REQUESTS the continued participation in the work of the Task Force by the Convention working through the STRP and the Secretariat; 大會歡迎聯合國機構、國際公約和其他國際組織之間開發的廣泛共識方法和因應方案；因此強力鼓勵禽流感與野生鳥類科學任務小組在資源許可下，持續不斷地運作，以保持此種發展形勢之審查，特別是濕地部分；判斷缺乏相關準則之議題（舉例說明，當濕地被確認感染時之適當管理因應措施）；及特別是，進一步整理和綜合從過去和現在爆發之「經驗教訓」，其中包括應急規劃和因應策略；並要求公約透過科學技術審查小組和秘書處繼續參與任務小組之工作；
21. REQUESTS the STRP to determine whether lessons learned from responses to HPAI H5N1 have implications for Ramsar guidance relating to wetlands and their wise use, and to suggest that any such resulting modifications to guidance be submitted to the Standing Committee for consideration at COP11; and FURTHER REQUESTS the STRP in collaboration with other relevant organizations to consider how best to develop practical guidance on the prevention and control of other diseases of either domestic or wild animals in wetlands, especially those diseases that have implications for human health, and how such guidance can be best incorporated into management plans at Ramsar sites and other wetlands; and 大會要求科學技術審查小組確定從因應高致病性禽流感 H5N1 病毒的經驗教訓是否對相關濕地和明智利用拉姆薩準則則有所影響，並建議任何準則修改結果，應提交予常設委員會以供締約方第十一屆會議參考；大會並進一步要求科學技術審查小組與其他相關組織合作，考慮如何善加制定切實可行準則以預防並控制家養或濕地中野生動物之其他疾病，特別是那些影響人類健康之疾病，以及該準則如何能有效地納入拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地管理計畫中；
22. ADOPTS the guidance annexed to this Resolution on responding to the issues raised by the spread of HPAI H5N1; URGES Contracting Parties and other governments to implement this guidance and further disseminate it to other interested parties (including its translation into local languages); and FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretariat and STRP to assist, with relevant international agencies and the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds, in continuing to develop guidance that will assist countries effectively to respond to the spread and re-emergence of HPAI H5N1, and to report

progress to the Standing Committee and COP11. 大會通過採行本決議所附之準則以因應由 H5N1 型高致病性禽流感病毒傳播而衍生之議題；大會敦促各締約方和其他政府落實此準則，並進一步宣傳予其他相關各方（包括其翻譯成當地語言）；大會並進一步要求秘書處和科學技術審查小組協同相關國際機構和禽流感與野生鳥類科學任務小組協助持續發展準則，以利有效地協助各國因應 H5N1 型高致病性禽流感病毒之擴散和與再度出現，並向常設委員會及第十一屆締約方會議報告本工作進度。





10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.22 決議 10.22

Promoting international cooperation for the conservation of waterbird flyways
促進保護水鳥遷徙路線之國際合作

1. RECALLING that the conservation of waterbirds has been and remains an important driver for wetland conservation worldwide, especially through the designation of Ramsar sites as a means of establishing linked networks of protected wetlands, and that since its inception the Convention has actively promoted such activities through decisions such as Recommendations 6.4 and 7.3, Resolutions V.9, VI.4, VII.3, VIII.37 and VIII.38, as well as through the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11); 大會回顧水鳥保護一直以來且仍是全球濕地保護之重要驅動力，尤其是透過劃設拉姆薩濕地作為建立保護濕地連結網絡之手段。而公約自成立以來透過相關決策如建議 6.4 和 7.3，決議 5.9、6.4、7.3、8.37 和 8.38，以及透過國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針（決議 7.11）等，一直積極推動此類活動；
2. NOTING the priorities for waterbird conservation highlighted in 2004 at the “Waterbirds around the World” international conference (Annex I to this Resolution); 大會注意到於 2004 年在「世界各地水鳥」之國際會議中強調水鳥保護優先事項（本決議附件一）；
3. RECOGNISING the Arctic as the source of most of the world’s known flyways, NOTING that Arctic wetlands are especially vulnerable to climate change (Resolution X.24), and AWARE of the recent development of international cooperation between Arctic countries; 大會瞭解到北極係多數世界上已辨識之遷徙路線源頭，注意到北極濕地特別易受氣候變遷影響（決議 10.24），大會並意識到北極國家之間最新發展的國際合作；
4. ALSO RECALLING the previous relevant decisions of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA); 大會亦回顧以往相關遷徙物種公約（CMS）和非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定（AEWA）之決定；

5. AWARE that international cooperative efforts to conserve flyways of migratory waterbirds have also been promoted by many other international bodies and initiatives such as CMS, AEWA, the East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership, the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative, the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN), the West/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and other waterbirds (WCASN), the European Union's Natura 2000 site network, individual flyway management plans for threatened species, and CMS's recent Action Plan for the Central Asian Flyway; and that close technical cooperation among these bodies, the Ramsar Convention, and its International Organization Partners has been crucial to success; 大會意識到國際合作努力保護遷徙水鳥遷徙路線已由許多其他國際機構和倡議來推廣，如遷徙物種公約（CMS）、非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定（AEWA）東亞 - 澳亞遷徙路線夥伴關係、北美水禽管理計畫、西半球遷徙動物保護倡議、西半球濱鳥保護網絡（WHSRN）、西伯利亞鶴和其他水鳥之西/中央亞洲濕地網絡（WCASN）、歐盟 2000 年自然計畫之濕地網絡、瀕危物種之單獨遷徙路線管理計畫和遷徙物種公約近期之中亞遷徙路線行動計畫；而這些機構中，拉姆薩濕地公約與國際組織合作夥伴之密切技術合作一直是成功之關鍵；
6. CONSIDERING that flyway conservation should combine species- and ecosystem-based approaches and be coordinated throughout migratory ranges, and CONSCIOUS of the urgent need to further strengthen international cooperation and partnerships among governments, intergovernmental and nongovernment organizations, local communities, and the private sector; 大會考量到遷徙路線保護應結合以物種和生態系統為基礎之方法，並就整個候鳥範圍進行協調，大會並意識到進一步加強國際合作、各國政府、政府間和非政府組織、地社區和私部門之間夥伴關係的迫切需要；
7. ALARMED at the continuing decline in abundance of many waterbirds throughout the world, resulting not only from unsustainable exploitation, but especially from the loss and degradation of wetland habitats (in particular through both small-scale and larger-scale land claims and other land use changes of intertidal wetlands), and AWARE that anthropogenic impacts on habitats, including climate change, are increasingly concentrating the distribution of birds into fewer and smaller areas, thus increasing their vulnerability to diseases and inadvertently contributing to the spread of disease such as Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) (as outlined in Resolution X.21), which also has impacts on humans and domestic agriculture, as well as the loss of, and increased competition in, reduced feeding, roosting and breeding areas; 由於不永續開發，尤其是因濕地棲息地的喪失和退化（特別是透過小規模和較大規模土地需要和潮間帶濕地其他土地利用之改變）導致世界各地許多水鳥數持續下降，大會深感震驚，大會並意識到，越來越多棲息地的人為影響，包括氣候變遷，造成越來越多集中於鳥類分佈於較少和較小的區域，因而提高他們對疾病之脆弱性，並不慎造成疾病之傳播，如高致病性禽流感（HPAI）（如決議 10.21 中所列），亦對人類和國內農業造成影響以及損失，加劇競爭及減少飼養、棲息和繁殖區；
8. RECALLING the target set in 2002 by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) for a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity by 2010, and AWARE that waterbird status can provide a wider indicator of the status of wetland biodiversity, not least because migratory waterbirds depend on the maintenance of the ecological character of multiple wetlands in many countries; 大會回顧在世界永續發展高

峰會 2002 年所設定之目標以於 2010 年前顯著減少目前生物多樣性之損失率，大會並意識到水鳥之狀態可以提供更廣泛濕地生物多樣性狀態指標，而重要的是因為候鳥在許多國家依賴於多重濕地之生態特性維護；

9. AWARE that waterbirds using the East Asian-Australasian Flyway are the most poorly known of all flyway populations, that the greatest number of globally threatened waterbird species occur there, and that that flyway extends across the most densely populated part of the world, where there are extreme pressures not only on unprotected wetlands but also on protected sites, and NOTING the crucial challenges in ensuring effective wise use of key sites and sustainable consumptive uses of waterbirds; 大會意識到水鳥利用東亞 - 澳亞遷徙路線係所有遷徙路線種群中最不為人知，全球數量最大的瀕危的水鳥種類發生於此，並且此遷徙路線橫跨世界人口最稠密的部分，且不僅未受保護的濕地及受保護之濕地具極端的壓力，大會並注意到重點濕地及水鳥利用之永續消費方是確保有效明智利用之關鍵挑戰；
10. NOTING that a small number of sites are of critical importance to long-distance migrant shorebirds and that human activities at these sites can result in dramatic declines in shorebird populations; 大會注意到，少數濕地數量舵長途遷徙水鳥是至關重要的，而在這些濕地之人類活動可能會導致水鳥種群急劇下降；
11. NOTING IN PARTICULAR the intense pressure on intertidal wetlands in the East Asia-Australasian flyway, which not only provide critical waterbird habitat, but through multiple ecosystem services such as fisheries also support very large numbers of people and their communities and outcomes of the pre-COP10 International Symposium on East Asian Coastal Wetlands, Changwon, October 2008 (Annex II to this Resolution); 大會特別注意到東亞 - 澳亞遷徙路線潮間帶濕地之的巨大壓力，該遷徙路線不僅提供關鍵水鳥棲息地，亦透過多種生態系統服務，如漁業，支援多數人民和其社區，以及締約方第十屆大會之前於 2008 年 10 月假昌原舉行之東亞沿海濕地國際研討會成果（本決議附件二）；
12. CONSCIOUS of the poor population status of waterbirds that are either non-migratory, occur on islands, or are intracontinental or southern hemisphere migrants; 大會意識到水鳥貧困種數，即非遷徙、在島嶼上出現，就是陸內或南半球遷徙之狀態；
13. RECALLING that in Resolution VII.21 on *Enhancing the conservation and wise use of intertidal wetlands* (2002), the Contracting Parties resolved “to review and modify existing policies that adversely affect intertidal wetlands, to seek to introduce measures for the long-term conservation of these areas” and “to identify and designate as Wetlands of International Importance a greater number and area of intertidal wetlands, especially tidal flats, giving priority to those sites which are important to indigenous people and local communities, and those holding globally threatened wetland species”; 大會回顧決議 7.21 加強對潮間帶濕地之保護和明智利用（2002 年），各締約方決心「審查和修改現有產生對潮間帶濕地不利影響之政策，引進長期保護這些地區之措施」並「鑑定和劃設更多潮間帶濕地地區為國際重要濕地，特別是潮汐灘地，這些對原住民和地方社區非常重要之濕地，和那些目前擁有全球瀕危濕地物種之濕地應優先被考量」；

14. NOTING the WSSD Type II Flyway Partnership in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway as a Ramsar Regional Initiative and CONGRATULATING Flyway Partners on their cooperative efforts to date in support of the conservation of migratory birds and the sustainable use of their habitats; and FURTHER CONGRATULATING Australia, China, and the Republic of Korea on the recent signing of their respective bilateral migratory bird agreements (Republic of Korea – China and Republic of Korea – Australia); 大會注意到在東亞 - 澳亞遷徙路線中之世界永續發展高峰會第 II 型遷徙路線夥伴關係係為拉姆薩區域倡議，並祝賀其合作迄今在保護候鳥及其棲息地的永續利用支持上所作出的努力；祝賀遷徙路線夥伴；進一步祝賀澳大利亞、中國和韓國最近簽署的各自雙邊候鳥協定（大韓民國 - 中國和韓國 - 澳大利亞）；
15. WELCOMING the recent development of flyway-scale collaboration between North, Central and South America and Caribbean nations, based on the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative and a Waterbird Conservation Plan for the Americas; 北美洲，中美洲，南美洲和加勒比國家，基於西半球移棲物種倡議和水鳥保育計劃為美洲的規模遷徙路線之間的合作的最新發展表示歡迎；
16. NOTING that in African-Eurasian flyways, generally good knowledge of waterbird distribution, abundance, and habitat needs is not always effectively transferred into necessary national and local actions by stakeholders, such that many conservation efforts have been ineffective at maintaining or restoring a favourable status of populations, including those of globally threatened species; 大會注意到在非洲 - 歐亞遷徙路線中，水鳥分佈、數量和棲息地需求之普遍良好知識，並非總是由利益相關者有效地傳達至必要之國家和地方行動，如許多保育努力維持或恢復有利種數狀況，包括全球瀕危物種並非有效；
17. WELCOMING the multi-partner Wings Over Wetlands GEF project in Africa and western Eurasia, in particular its demonstration projects, its capacity-building activities, and its innovative Critical Site Network Tool for disseminating key data and information on wetlands and waterbirds to support conservation actions by site managers, stakeholders, and other decision-makers; and 大會歡迎在非洲和歐亞大陸西部多方合作夥伴「飛越濕地」全球環境機構計畫，尤其是該示範計畫、其能力建構活動，及其創新關鍵濕地網絡工具做為宣傳濕地和水鳥之重要數據和資訊，以協助由濕地管理人員、利益相關者和其他決策者進行之保護行動；
18. STRESSING the urgent need to integrate waterbird conservation fully as part of sustainable development, to the greater benefit of local communities and other stakeholders dependent on wetlands as well as for the conservation of wetland biodiversity; 大會強調充分整合水鳥保護作為永續發展一部分之迫切需要，以更好地造福當地社區和依賴於濕地及濕地生物多樣性保護之其他利益相關者；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

19. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and other governments actively to support and participate in relevant international plans and programmes for the conservation of shared migratory waterbirds and their habitats, including *inter alia* the East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership, AEWPA, WHSRN, WCASN, and the Central

Asian Action Plan for Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats; 大會強力鼓勵各締約方和其他政府積極支持和參與相關保護共同遷徙水鳥及其棲息地之國際計畫和方案，其中包括東亞 - 澳亞遷徙路線夥伴關係、非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定、西半球濱鳥保護網絡、西伯利亞鶴和其他水鳥之西/中央亞洲濕地網絡及中亞遷徙水鳥及其棲息地行動計畫；

20. ENCOURAGES those Contracting Parties whose territory lies in regions covered by *inter alia* the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, AEWFA, WHSRN and WCASN, and which are yet to join these agreements or initiatives, to do so; 大會鼓勵其領土位於下列區域覆蓋之各締約方，包括東亞 - 澳亞遷徙路線夥伴關係、非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定、西半球濱鳥保護網絡極西伯利亞鶴和其他水鳥之西/中央亞洲濕地網絡，尚未加入這些協定或倡議者請盡速執行；
21. URGES Parties to identify and designate as Ramsar sites all internationally important wetlands for waterbirds on migratory flyways that meet the Criteria in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11, as amended), in line with the long-term targets established for these Criteria; 大會敦促各締約方鑑定和劃設所有在候鳥遷徙路線之上水鳥國際重要濕地為拉姆薩濕地符合國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針（如修訂之決議 7.11）中之準則，連同這些準則所建立之長期目標；
22. WELCOMES the statement by the Republic of Korea to the 35th meeting of Ramsar's Standing Committee that intertidal mudflats should be preserved and that no large-scale reclamation projects are now being approved in the Republic of Korea, and ENCOURAGES all Contracting Parties in their efforts to protect such habitats in future and to monitor them and mitigate any past development impacts on or losses to them; 大會歡迎韓國為拉姆薩常設委員會第 35 屆會議所提出之聲明，關於潮間帶泥灘應被保留且無大規模填海計畫現在皆在韓國通過，大會並鼓勵所有締約方在未來努力保護這類棲息地，並監控及減輕任何過去發展對其造成之影響或損失；
23. URGES Contracting Parties, other governments and relevant organizations urgently to enhance their individual and collective efforts to address the root causes of the continuing decline in waterbird status, especially in the light of implications for the achievement of WSSD's 2010 target on wetland biodiversity; 大會敦促各締約方、其他政府和相關組織緊急提高其個人和集體之努力，以從根源解決持續下降之在水鳥種數狀態，特別是依照世界永續發展高峰會 2010 年之目標來達成對濕地生物多樣性之影響；
24. URGES the governing bodies of flyway initiatives to take steps to share knowledge and expertise on best practices in the development and implementation of flyway-scale waterbird conservation policies and practices, including successful means of disseminating critical supporting data and information to stakeholders and others, and ENCOURAGES the Secretariats of Ramsar, CMS, AEWFA and the biodiversity programme of the Arctic Council to work together with their governance and scientific subsidiary bodies and other interested organizations to establish a mechanism for such sharing of knowledge and experience; 大會敦促遷徙路線倡議之管理機構採取措施，分享發展與實施遷徙路線規模隻水鳥保護政策與做法最佳實踐的知識和專業，包括成功宣傳關鍵數據和資訊予利益相關者和其他之方法，大會並鼓勵拉姆薩秘書處、遷徙物種公約、非

歐亞遷移性水鳥協定和北極理事會之生物多樣性方案與其管理和科學附屬機構和其他相關組織共同合作，以建立這種共享知識和經驗之機制；

25. REQUESTS Wetlands International to draw upon status information from Waterbird Population Estimates to report periodically on the state of the world's waterbirds to the Contracting Parties of Ramsar, CMS, AEWA and CBD, and URGES Contracting Parties and others both to contribute the necessary financial support to enable the production of such international assessments and to support the coordinated International Waterbird Census (IWC), which contributes to these population estimates and assessments and the provision of much other relevant knowledge; and 大會要求國際濕地組織從水鳥種群估計中借鑒狀態資訊以向拉姆薩公約、遷徙物種公約、非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定和生物多樣性公約之締約方定期報告在世界各地之水鳥狀態，並敦促各締約方和其他方共同提供必要資金援助，以支持協調的國際水鳥普查（IWC）進而有助於這些種數之估計和評估，並提供許多相關知識；
26. INVITES the Convention's International Organization Partners, particularly BirdLife International and Wetlands International, to provide consultative and other technical services to Contracting Parties in addressing the decline of waterbirds through facilitating and assisting collaborative participation of Contracting Parties, non-contracting parties, and the private sector in the implementation of flyway initiatives at national level, supporting the updating of national wetland inventories and monitoring of sites for waterbirds (see Resolution X.15). 大會邀請公約國際組織合作夥伴，尤其是國際鳥盟及國際濕地組織，以透過促進和協助締約方、非締約方和私部門協同參與於國家層級實施遷徙路線倡議，提供各締約方解決水鳥數目減少之諮詢和其他技術服務，協助更新國家濕地調查和水鳥棲息地之監測（見決議 10.15）。



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.23 決議 10.23

Wetlands and human health and well-being 濕地與人類健康和福祉

1. RECALLING that in Resolutions IX.14 and IX.23 (2005) and COP10 Resolutions X.21 and X.28, the Contracting Parties affirmed the relevance of wetlands and the Ramsar Convention to issues of poverty reduction and to disease, specifically Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), and that the theme for the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties is “Healthy Wetlands, Healthy People”; 大會回顧決議 9.14 及 9.23（2005 年）和締約方第十屆會議決議 10.21 和 10.28，各締約方肯定相關濕地和拉姆薩公約之減少貧困和疾病議題，特別是高致病性禽流感（HPAI），而締約方大會第十屆會議的主題是「健康濕地，健康人民」；
2. RECOGNIZING that the concepts both of sustainable livelihoods and of human well-being include *inter alia* human health dimensions; 大會瞭解到永續生活和人類福祉兩者概念特別包括人類健康之尺度；
3. AWARE of the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment’s health synthesis, wetlands and water synthesis, and other reports; the IWMI-led *Comprehensive Assessment of Water for Agriculture* and its report to Ramsar that is being published as a Ramsar Technical Report; the second World Water Development Report; and the 4th Global Environmental Outlook concerning water, wetland ecosystems, human health, and livelihoods; 大會意識到千禧年生態系統評估之健康綜論、濕地與水綜論和其他報告之結果；國際水資源管理研究所主導農業用水綜合評估和其提供予拉姆薩之報告已被出版為拉姆薩技術報告；第二次世界水資源發展報告；和關於水資源、濕地生態系統、人類健康和生活的第四屆全球環境展望；
4. ALSO AWARE that the 1986 Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion recognizes as pre-requisites for health *inter alia* food, a stable ecosystem, and sustainable resources; that the 2006 Bangkok Charter for Health Promotion in a Globalised World identified five major strategies for promoting health – building healthy public policy, creating supportive environments, strengthening community participation, developing personal skills, and reorienting health services – and that the United Nations Human Rights Framework recognized a right at least to sufficient water to sustain human life; 大會亦意識到，在

1986年渥太華健康促進憲章瞭解到健康之先決條件，其中包括食物、穩定生態系統及永續資源；在全球化世界中2006年曼谷健康促進憲章確定五大策略來促進健康—建設健康的公共政策、創造協助性環境、加強社區參與、發展個人技能及調整衛生服務—聯合國人權綱要計畫瞭解到基本權利至少要有足夠的水以維持人類生活；

5. RECOGNIZING the relevance of the work of the World Health Organisation (WHO) on human health and ecosystems to the implementation of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands at local, national and international levels; 大會瞭解到世界衛生組織（WHO）對人類健康和生態系統與拉姆薩濕地公約於地方、國家和國際層級實施之工作相關性；
6. NOTING the conclusions of the Symposium on “Healthy Wetlands, Healthy People” hosted by Wetlands International and the People’s Government of Shaoxing City, China, on 8 November 2007, to the effect that “an increased understanding of the functioning of wetland systems has led to the realisation that good wetland management benefits both wetland ecosystem health and human health” and that “immediate multi-sectoral action is essential in order to minimise risks and maximise the benefits to human health and well-being of good wetland management”; 大會注意到由國際濕地組織和中國紹興市人民政府於2007年11月8日主辦的「健康濕地，健康人民」研討會取得之結論，大意是「增加對濕地系統運作之瞭解，體認到良好濕地管理同時有利於濕地生態系統健康與人類健康」，及「跨部門之立即行動是必需的，良好濕地管理減少風險並提升對人類健康和福祉最大利益化」；
7. WELCOMING the Cooperation on Health and Biodiversity (COHAB) Initiative and its attention to human health and ecosystems issues, including on wetlands; 大會歡迎健康和生物多樣性合作（COHAB）倡議及其對人類健康和生態系統議題，包括對濕地之關注；
8. NOTING that much of the available information on the trends in interactions between human health and wetlands is derived from analyses of health and water inter-relationships, rather than on those between the wetland ecosystems themselves and human health, in particular the nature of ecological character and ecosystem services and the inter-relationships between ecosystem services, human well-being, and human health; 大會注意到許多對人類健康和濕地之間相互作用趨勢之可用資訊是來自於健康和水資源相互關係之分析，而非那些濕地生態系統和人類健康之間之分析，特別是生態特性和生態系統服務之性質及生態系統服務、人類福祉和人類健康之間的相互關係；
9. RECOGNIZING that in places wetlands provide habitat for vectors that can contribute significantly to the disease burden of local communities (e.g., malaria and schistosomiasis), that methods of environmental control (e.g., water management) can in some circumstances be the most appropriate approach to mitigation, and that development of human settlements and other developments in such areas need to be approached in a precautionary manner; 大會瞭解到濕地適當地提供傳染媒介棲息地，可以顯著造成地方社區疾病之負擔（例如，瘧疾和血吸蟲病），而環境控制（例如，水資源管理）之方法在某些情況下可以是最合適之減緩方法，且人類居住和其他在此類地區之發展需要以謹慎的方式著手處理；

10. ALSO RECOGNIZING that there are a number of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases that can create human health problems associated with wetlands and water, and TAKING NOTE of the guidance on wetlands and HPAI in COP10 Resolution X.21; 大會亦瞭解到有一些新興的和重新出現的傳染病可以造成濕地和水相關之人類健康問題，大會並注意到締約方第十屆會議決議 10.21 中濕地和高致病性禽流感之準則；
11. RECOGNIZING that the changing climate is expected to continue to increase the risk to human health of matters associated with wetland ecosystems, including changing distributions of vectors and pathogens and changes in water availability and increased variability and severity of weather events; 大會瞭解到氣候變遷預計將持續增加對人類健康與濕地生態系統之風險，包括傳染媒介和病原體的分佈及水供應之變化和氣候事件增加之變異性和嚴重性；
12. AWARE that potentially conflicting responses may arise to wetland wise use and to disease and human health risk management, and CONCERNED that there is often little communication between the wetland and health sectors at local and national levels, despite matters of common interest in the management of wetland health and human health issues; 大會意識到濕地明智利用、疾病和人類健康風險管理潛在衝突之因應可能出現，並關注儘管在濕地健康管理和人類健康議題具共同利益的事項，地方和國家層級之濕地和衛生部門之間往往缺乏溝通；
13. AWARE that for many human communities, hunger, malnutrition, and a lack of access to clean water are among the root causes of poor health and that health and well-being are in turn closely linked to people's livelihoods and to the basis for reducing poverty and vulnerability to poverty; 大會意識到，許多人類社區、飢餓、營養不良和缺乏乾淨水資源之取得是導致健康不佳之根本，而健康和福祉又與人的生活緊密相連並且是減少貧困和貧困脆弱性之基礎；
14. ALSO AWARE that poor health can have a severe impact on the capacity of communities to maintain systems of sustainable resource management and wise use of wetlands; 大會亦意識到不良健康可嚴重影響社區維持永續資源管理和濕地明智利用系統之能力；
15. FURTHER AWARE that unsustainable wetland use may both increase the occurrence of many diseases and introduce others, while conversely, the sustainable management of wetlands, especially in a context of water supply and sanitation, can contribute to the reduction and eradication of water-related disease and to maintaining the health of people in general; 大會進一步意識到不永續的濕地利用可能增加許多疾病的發生並引進其他疾病，反之，濕地永續管理，尤其是在供水和衛生設施之範疇下，可以有幫助於減少和消除與水相關之疾病並維持一般民眾之健康；
16. FURTHER AWARE that the high nutritional value of wetland food products contributes significantly to the human body's resistance and immunity to disease, and that many indigenous wetland plants and animals have significant medicinal values and are often the only source of medicine available to indigenous people and local communities; 大會進一

步意識到濕地食品具顯著有益於人體對疾病抵抗力與免疫力之高營養價值，許多原生濕地植物與動物更重要醫學價值且經常是原住民與地方社區唯一醫藥來源；

17. FURTHER AWARE that in many societies the role of women in relation to family health issues, food preparation, and water collection, and thereby their potential exposure to diseases and contaminants in water and wetlands, gives them a particular role in relation to health in the community, and that they may also be at a higher risk of ill health due to their particular vulnerability, for example, during pregnancy; 大會進一步意識到，在許多社會中婦女在家庭健康議題、準備食物和集水所扮演之角色，因此其接觸水和濕地疾病和污染物之潛在風險，使其於社會健康中具特殊角色，而由於其特殊的脆弱性，例如懷孕中的婦女，他們亦可能具健康欠佳之較高風險；
18. CONCERNED that wetland ecosystems continue to be degraded; that when they are disrupted by human activities, particularly by those activities that reduce water availability and water quality, their capacity to deliver ecosystem services is diminished; and that this has direct and indirect effects on human health, including through loss of food production, loss of livelihoods, the emergence of infectious diseases and disease epidemics, and the resurgence and spread of water-related diseases; and 大會關注濕地生態系統持續退化；當濕地受到人類活動之破壞，特別是透過這些活動而降低水之供應和水質，濕地提供生態系統服務的能力被削弱；這對人體健康有直接和間接的影響，包括透過糧食生產之損失、生計之喪失、傳染病和疫病的出現以及與水相關疾病之回潮和蔓延；
19. THANKING the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for its preparation of its report “Healthy wetlands, healthy people - a review of wetlands and human health interactions” and for the provision of the draft executive summary of this report to this meeting (COP10 DOC. 28), and ALSO THANKING the World Health Organisation for its contributions to that report and the government of Sweden for its financial support to the STRP for its preparation; 大會感謝科學技術審查小組籌備「健康濕地，健康人民—濕地和人類健康相互作用審查」報告，並提供本報告之執行摘要草案予本次會議（締約方第十屆會議文件檔案 28），大會亦感謝世界衛生組織對該報告之奉獻和瑞典政府提供科學技術審查小組籌備該報告之財政援助；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

20. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties and all those responsible for wetland management to take action to improve the health and well-being of people in harmony with wetland conservation objectives, in particular by identifying and implementing actions that benefit both wetland ecosystems and human health concurrently or, in case of any perceived conflict between these objectives, by applying as appropriate the guidance on wise use adopted under the Convention; 大會籲請各締約方和所有那些負責管理濕地者採取行動以改善人民健康和福祉並符合濕地保育之目標，特別是透過鑑定和實施同時受益於濕地生態系統和人類健康之行動，或在這些目標之間存在衝突之情況下，適當地運用公約通過之明智利用準則；
21. FURTHER CALLS UPON all those responsible for wetland management to address the causes of declining human health linked with wetlands by maintaining or enhancing

existing ecosystem services that can contribute to the prevention of such declines, and to ensure that any disease eradication measures in or around wetlands are undertaken in ways that do not unnecessarily jeopardise the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetlands and their ecosystem services, for example by reducing and more precisely targeting the use of pesticides; 大會進一步呼籲所有負責濕地管理者解決與濕地相關之人類健康衰退原因，藉由維持或提高現有的生態系統服務可有助於防止出現這種衰退，並於濕地內或周圍確保採取消除任何疾病之措施，但不要造成不必要的濕地及其生態系統服務生態特性維護之損害，例如透過減少和更精確地針對農藥之使用；

22. URGES Contracting Parties to encourage all concerned to strengthen collaboration and seek new and effective partnerships between the sectors concerned with wetland conservation, water, health, food security and poverty reduction within and between governments, non-government organizations, and the private sector; 大會敦促各締約方鼓勵相關各方加強合作，並尋求各國政府、非政府組織和私部門內部和彼此之間關於濕地保護、水資源、衛生、食品安全和減貧部門間之新的和有效合作；
23. ALSO URGES Contracting Parties and development sectors, including mining, other extractive industries, infrastructure development, water and sanitation, energy, agriculture, transport and others, to take all possible steps to avoid direct or indirect effects of their activities on wetlands that would impact negatively on those ecosystem services of wetlands that support human health and well-being; 大會亦敦促各締約方和發展部門，包括礦採、其他採掘業、基礎設施建設、水和衛生設施、能源、農業、交通和其他部門，採取一切可能措施避免其活動對濕地直接或間接之影響，而那些活動對那些支持人類健康和福祉的濕地生態系統服務會產生負面影響；
24. FURTHER URGES Parties to make the interrelationship between wetland ecosystems and human health a key component of national and international policies, plans and strategies, including by definition of specific wetland targets and indicators that link sustainable wetland management to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD, Johannesburg, 2002) targets for water, energy, health, agriculture and biodiversity (“WEHAB”) and to the international development goals in the UN Millennium Declaration, including the goals related to reducing poverty and hunger, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; 大會進一步敦促各締約方使濕地生態系統和人類健康之間的相互關係成為國家和國際政策、計劃和策略之關鍵組成部分，包括透過界定特定濕地目標和指標來連結永續濕地管理至世界永續發展高峰會（簡稱 WSSD，約翰內斯堡，2002 年），水、能源、健康、農業和生物多樣性目標（簡稱「WEHAB」）和聯合國千禧年宣言之國際發展目標，包括減少貧困和飢餓、降低兒童死亡率、改善產婦保健和打擊愛滋病毒/愛滋病、瘧疾和其他疾病之目標；
25. ENCOURAGES those concerned with wetland conservation and management to encourage new and ongoing research regarding the links between wetlands and human health and to bring information on the scientifically proven contributions that naturally-functioning wetland ecosystems make to good health and well-being to the attention of national ministries and agencies responsible for health, sanitation, and water supply; 大會鼓勵那些關注濕地的保護和管理者，鼓勵新的和正在進行關於濕地和人類健康間

之關聯研究，並將經科學證實自然濕地生態系統功能提供良好健康與福祉之資訊予國家負責健康、衛生及供水之部會和機構注意；

26. URGES Contracting Parties, the human health sector, and all relevant stakeholders to collaborate in assessing the consequences of wetland management measures linked with human health, and *vice versa* the consequences for the ecological character of wetlands of current practices and developments which seek to maintain or improve human health, including the identification of appropriate trade-offs in decision-making; 大會敦促各締約方、人類衛生部門和所有利益相關者合作評估濕地管理措施銜接人類健康之結果，反之當前實踐和發展濕地生態特性之後結果以尋求維持或改善人類健康，包括確定適當之權衡決策；
27. URGES Contracting Parties to ensure that decision-making on co-managing wetlands and human health issues takes into account current understanding of climate change-induced increases in health and disease risk and strives to maintain the capacity of wetlands to adapt to climate change and continue to provide their ecosystem services. 大會敦促各締約方確保共同管理濕地和人類健康問題之決策需要考慮到目前氣候變遷引起隻健康和疾病風險增加之瞭解，並致力維持濕地之能力以調適氣候變遷，並繼續提供其生態系統服務；
28. ALSO URGES the wetland authorities in Contracting Parties, working with their health sector counterparts and others, to be vigilant for the emergence or re-emergence of wetland-linked diseases, to act preventively and proactively in relation to such diseases, and, where instances of such diseases are identified, to develop scientifically-based responses taking into account current best practices; 大會亦敦促各締約方之濕地機構，與其衛生部門之對應和其他機構合作，隨時警惕濕地相關的各種疾病之出現或重新出現，並積極採取疾病相關等預防行動，並其中若有這種疾病被確定之實例，應制定以科學為基礎之應對，同時考慮當前之最佳實踐；
29. ENCOURAGES all concerned to dedicate resources to building capacity for more integrated approaches to wetland and water management and health, including the application of local and traditional knowledge; 大會鼓勵所有對提供資源以建構能力供更加整合濕地和水資源管理和衛生方法之感興趣者，其中包括地方和傳統知識之運用；
30. REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat to work with the World Health Organisation to make available the findings of the STRP's report on "Healthy Wetlands, Healthy People" to the relevant parts of the human health community, and to discuss with the WHO ways and means of strengthening collaboration with the Ramsar Convention, including on technical issues of common interest; 大會要求拉姆薩公約秘書處與世界衛生組織合作，以使科學技術審查小組「健康濕地，健康人民」報告調查結果提供予相關部分之人類健康社區，並與世界衛生組織討論加強與拉姆薩公約合作之方式和手段，包括共同關心之技術問題；
31. INSTRUCTS the STRP, as a high priority, to further investigate the links between wetlands and human health, in particular by: 大會指示科學技術審查小組，以最優先層級來進一步探討濕地和人類健康之間的聯繫，特別是透過：

- i) developing from the STRP' s report and other relevant sources further products for the human health sector concerning human health and wetlands; 從科學技術審查小組和其他相關來源開發進一步關於人類健康與濕地之人類健康部門之產品；
 - ii) further assessing the interactions between wetland ecosystems and their services and human health and well-being, including issues related to impacts on relevant ecosystem services from pollution, degradation, and loss of wetlands, as well as the role of wetlands in relation to waterborne diseases and disease vectors; 進一步評估濕地生態系統、其服務和人類健康和福祉之相互作用，包括相關生態系統服務從污染、退化到濕地喪失影響之議題，以及有關濕地於水性疾病和疾病傳播媒介中所扮演之角色；
 - iii) developing interpretations and conceptual thinking in a Ramsar context of the applicability or otherwise of “health” to wetland ecosystems, the relationship of wetland ecosystem health to the concepts of ecological character and ecosystem services, and the implications for implementing and monitoring wise use and ecological character objectives under the Convention, taking into account both socioeconomic and ecological considerations; 在適用性或其他對濕地生態系統「健康」之拉姆薩範疇下發展詮釋和概念思維，濕地生態系統健康之關係到生態特性和生態系統服務之概念，以及明智利用實施和監督之影響，以及公約生態特性目標，同時考慮到社會經濟和生態方面之考量；
 - iv) identifying gaps in knowledge and information on wetlands and human health for different regions, and identifying ways and means of filling such gaps; 判斷濕地與人類健康之相關知識在不同區域的資訊差距，並判斷如何填補這些差距之方法與手段；
 - v) identifying opportunities to promote the importance of Ramsar sites that are significant for human health; and 判斷促進拉姆薩濕地對人類健康顯著重要性之機會；
 - vi) preparing guidance for wetland managers and the human health sector on processes for identifying appropriate responses to the co-management of wetlands and human health issues, including trade-offs as well as the application of health impact assessment approaches, increased transparency of information, representation and participation of marginalized stakeholders, and engagement with the core business of other sectors such as water management; 為濕地管理人員和人類健康部門編制判斷適當的對措施程序之準則，以共同管理濕地和人類健康問題，包括權衡以及健康影響評估方法之運用、提高資訊透明度、邊緣化利益相關者參與之代表性，以及其他部門的核心業務參與，如水資源管理；
32. INVITES the World Health Organisation, the COHAB Initiative, and other relevant bodies concerned with human health and ecosystems to contribute to the STRP' s work on these matters; and 大會邀請世界衛生組織、健康與生物多樣性合作 (COHAB)

倡議，以及其他關注人類健康與生態系統之有關機構，就這些問題之相關作業提供科學技術審查小組協助；

33. FURTHER INVITES governments, non-governmental organizations, research institutions and others to make available, in appropriate forms including to the Secretariat and the STRP, the results of research and demonstration projects on good practice in integrated approaches to wetland ecosystem conservation and wise use and human health, with a view to demonstrating the practical value of such good practices for those directly involved with wetland management. 大會進一步邀請各國政府、非政府組織、研究機構和其他機構，包括秘書處和科學技術審查小組，以適當的形式提供濕地生態系統保護和明智利用與人類健康整合辦法之良好實踐研究和示範計畫結果，以展示這些良好實踐之實用價值提供予直接參與濕地管理者。





10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.24 決議 10.24

Climate change and wetlands 氣候變遷與濕地

1. RECOGNIZING that wetlands deliver a wide range of ecosystem services that contribute to human well-being, and that in some wetland types this may include services relating to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation; 大會瞭解到濕地廣泛之生態服務系統有助人類身心健康，某些類型濕地亦可能包含和減緩氣候變遷和/或調適相關之服務；
2. RECALLING that the text of the Convention acknowledges that the global hydrological cycle is fundamental to the maintenance of the ecological character of wetlands and stresses the “fundamental ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of water regimes”, and ALSO RECALLING that Resolution VI.23 emphasizes the “inextricable link between water resources and wetlands” and Resolution VIII.1 highlights the importance of water allocations for wetlands in maintaining wetland ecological character; 大會回顧公約條文認同全球水文循環對維護濕地生態特性係十分重要，並強調「濕地的基本生態功能受水文狀況的調節」，大會並回顧決議 6.23 強調，「水資源和濕地之間不可切割之關聯」，及決議 8.1 強調在維護濕地生態特性中濕地水資源分配之重要性；
3. RECOGNIZING that almost all of the world’s consumption of freshwater is drawn either directly or indirectly from wetlands, and ALSO RECOGNIZING the importance of wetland ecosystems in protecting freshwater supplies, as expressed in Resolution IX.1 Annex C, *An Integrated Framework for Ramsar’s water-related guidance* (2005); 大會瞭解到，幾乎所有的世界淡水消耗係直接或間接從濕地中擷取，大會亦瞭解到濕地生態系統保護淡水供應之重要性，如決議 9.1 附件 C 拉姆薩相關水資源之整合綱要計畫準則（2005 年）所表；
4. RECALLING Resolution VIII.3 on *Climate change and wetlands: impacts, adaptation and mitigation* (2002), which *inter alia* recognized the potentially serious implications of climate change for ensuring the continued conservation and wise use of wetlands and called upon Contracting Parties to manage their wetlands in such a way as to increase their resilience to climate change and extreme climatic events and to ensure that in their climate change responses such as revegetation, forest management, afforestation and reforestation, such implementation does not lead to serious damage to the ecological character of wetlands;

大會回顧決議 8.3 氣候變遷與濕地：影響、調適和減緩（2002 年），其中包括瞭解氣候變遷潛在嚴重影響做為確保持續濕地之保護和明智利用，並呼籲各締約方以此類方式管理自己濕地，以提高其調適氣候變遷和極端氣候事件，並確保在其氣候變遷應對中進行，如植被恢復、森林管理、造林和再造林，此類實施不會導致濕地生態特性之嚴重損害；

5. ALSO RECALLING that in its Third Assessment Report (TAR), the IPCC concluded that some wetlands, including reefs, atolls, mangroves, and those in prairies, tropical and boreal forests, and arctic (including permafrost) and alpine ecosystems, are considered to be amongst those natural systems especially vulnerable to climate change because of their limited adaptive capacity and that they may therefore undergo significant and irreversible damage; 大會亦回顧，在第三次評估報告（TAR）中指出，跨政府氣候變遷小組（IPCC）之結論敘明，一些濕地包括珊瑚礁、環礁、紅樹林和那些在大草原、熱帶和寒帶森林與北極（包括永凍層）和被視為高山生態系統在自然生態系統中特別容易受到氣候變遷影響，因為其調適能力有限，並可能會遭受重大和不可逆轉之損害；
6. NOTING WITH CONCERN that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its Fourth Assessment Report indicates that warming of the earth's climate system is unequivocal, that most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations, and that observational evidence from all continents shows that many natural systems, including wetlands, are being affected by regional climate changes; 大會關切地注意到，在跨政府氣候變遷小組（IPCC）第四次評估報告中指出，地球氣候系統之暖化是明確的，自 20 世紀中葉世紀以來大部分觀測到的全球平均溫度增加是很可能由於所觀察到人為溫室氣體（GHG）濃度的增加，而且來自各大洲的觀測證據顯示許多自然系統，包括濕地，正在受到區域氣候變遷影響；
7. AWARE from the findings of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report that: 大會意識到 IPCC 第四次評估報告調查結果顯示：
 - “With regard to changes in snow, ice and frozen ground (including permafrost), there is high confidence that natural systems are affected. Examples are: 「關於雪、冰和凍土（包括永凍土）之變化，很明確地自然系統已受到影響。舉例說明：
 - enlargement and increased numbers of glacial lakes; 冰川湖泊之擴大和數量增加；
 - increasing ground instability in permafrost regions, and rock avalanches in mountain regions; 在永凍土地區之地面不穩定性增加，及山區中之岩崩；
 - changes in some Arctic and Antarctic ecosystems, including those in sea-ice biomes, and also predators high in the food chain.” 改變一些在北極和南極的生態系統，如在海冰裡的生物群落和食物鏈中的高級掠奪者。」

- “Based on growing evidence, there is high confidence that the following effects on hydrological systems are occurring: 「基於越來越多之證據顯示，很明確地水文系統之影響正在發生：
 - increased runoff and earlier spring peak discharge in many glacier- and snow-fed rivers; 在許多冰川和積雪供水河流之徑流和早春洪峰流量增加；
 - warming of lakes and rivers in many regions, with effects on thermal structure and water quality.” 在許多地區的湖泊和河流變暖，及熱結構和水質之影響。」

- “There is very high confidence, based on more evidence from a wider range of species, that recent warming is strongly affecting terrestrial biological systems, including such changes as: 「從更廣泛物種中取得更多證據之基礎上，很明確地最近暖化強烈影響陸地生物體系，包括此類變化：
 - earlier timing of spring events, such as leaf-unfolding, bird migration and egg-laying; 早春事件，如葉展開、鳥類遷徙和產蛋時間；
 - poleward and upward shifts in ranges in plant and animal species.” 植物和動物物種往兩極和向上範圍移動。」

- “Based on satellite observations since the early 1980s, there is high confidence that there has been a trend in many regions towards earlier ‘greening’ of vegetation in the spring linked to longer thermal growing seasons due to recent warming.” 「20世紀80年代初以來，基於衛星觀測，關於許多地區轉向提早早春的這個現象是越來越有高度信心了，這幾年暖化現象，春天已不在是溫暖生長的季節。」

- “There is high confidence, based on substantial new evidence, that observed changes in marine and freshwater biological systems are associated with rising water temperatures, as well as related changes in ice cover, salinity, oxygen levels and circulation. These include: 「很明確地基於大量新證據顯示，所觀察到的海洋和淡水生物系統之變化都與水溫升高相關，以及相關冰層覆蓋變化、鹽度、含氧量和環流。這些包括：
 - shifts in ranges and changes in algal, plankton and fish abundance in high-latitude oceans; 藻類、浮游生物和魚豐度在高緯度海洋之移動範圍和變化；
 - increases in algal and zooplankton abundance in high-latitude and high-altitude lakes; 在高緯度和高海拔湖泊藻類和浮游動物數量增加；
 - range changes and earlier migrations of fish in rivers.” 河流中魚類之範圍變化和早期遷移。」

- “Sea-level rise and human development are together contributing to losses of coastal wetlands and mangroves and increasing damage from coastal flooding in many areas.” 「海平面上升和人類發展共同促成沿海濕地和紅樹林之損失，且沿海洪水加速損壞許多地區。」

- “Increases in sea surface temperature of about 1-3°C are projected to result in more frequent coral bleaching events and widespread mortality, unless there is thermal adaptation or acclimatisation by corals.” 「海洋表面溫度增加約1-3°C時預計將導致更頻繁之珊瑚白化事件和廣泛之死亡率，除非珊瑚能耐熱或調適。」
 - “Coastal wetlands including salt marshes and mangroves are projected to be negatively affected by sea-level rise especially where they are constrained on their landward side, or starved of sediment”. 「沿海濕地包括鹽沼和紅樹林預計將受到海平面上升之負面影響，尤其是其受困於陸地一側，或因沉積物而匱乏」。
 - “By mid-century, annual average river runoff and water availability are projected to increase by 10-40% at high latitudes and in some wet tropical areas, and decrease by 10-30% over some dry regions at mid-latitudes and in the dry tropics, some of which are presently water-stressed areas. In some places and in particular seasons, changes differ from these annual figures.” 「於本世紀中葉之前，在高緯度地區並一些潮濕熱帶地區年均河川徑流和水資源供應預計將增加10-40%，並在中緯度地區乾旱地區和乾旱熱帶地區將減少10-30%，其中一些為目前水資源缺乏的地區。部分地區並在特定季節，這些年度數字會有所不同。」
 - “Drought-affected areas will likely increase in extent. Heavy precipitation events, which are very likely to increase in frequency, will augment flood risk.” 「受旱災影響之地區可能會增加旱災程度。強降雨事件可能會增加頻率，將增加洪水風險。」
 - “In the course of the century, water supplies stored in glaciers and snow cover are projected to decline, reducing water availability in regions supplied by meltwater from major mountain ranges, where more than one-sixth of the world population currently lives.” 「在本世紀的過程中，供水儲存在冰川和積雪將預計下降，減少從主要山脈的冰川融水中提供水資源之可用性，而這些主要山脈中超過六分之一的世界人口目前居住於此。」
8. ALSO AWARE of the increasing evidence that some types of wetlands play important roles as carbon stores, but CONCERNED that this is not yet fully recognized by international and national climate change response strategies, processes, and mechanisms; 大會亦意識到越來越多證據表明某些濕地類型對於碳儲存扮演著重要的角色，但是大會關注國際和國家氣候變遷因應策略、流程和機制尚未被充分瞭解；
 9. RECOGNIZING the significant progress made since Ramsar COP8 (2002) with respect to peatland inventory and awareness of the carbon storage function of wetlands such as peatlands; 大會瞭解到拉姆薩公約締約方第八屆會議（2002年）以來取得之重大進展，如泥煤地調查及濕地，如泥煤地之碳儲存功能共識之取得；
 10. NOTING that the global *Assessment on Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change* (prepared under the coordination of Wetlands International and the Global Environment Centre with support from UNEP-GEF, Canada, Netherlands and others) analysed much information on the importance of peatlands for biodiversity and mitigation of, and

adaptation to, climate change and confirmed that peatlands are the most important carbon store in the terrestrial biosphere, storing twice as much carbon as the forest biomass of the world, and that degradation of peatlands has been contributing annual emissions equivalent to 10% of global fossil fuel emissions; and that CBD COP 9 encouraged Parties and other governments to strengthen collaboration with the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and promote the participation of interested organizations in the implementation of the *Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands* and other actions, such as the ones listed in the global *Assessment of Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change*, that could contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of peatlands and encouraged the implementation of the actions included in the Assessment; 大會注意到全球泥煤地、生物多樣性和氣候變遷評估報告（由國際濕地組織和全球環境中心協調下與聯合國環境規劃署全球環境基金、加拿大、荷蘭和其他單位協助編制）分析泥煤地提供生物多樣性和減緩、調適氣候變遷之重要性資訊，並確認泥煤地在陸地生物圈是最重要之碳存儲，存儲兩倍之多世界森林生物量碳，而泥煤地退化已每年造成相當於全球化石燃料排放量10%之排放量；此外生物多樣性公約締約方第九屆會議鼓勵各締約方和其他國家政府加強與拉姆薩濕地公約之合作，並促進相關組織參與實施全球泥煤地行動指導方針和其他行動方案，如列於全球泥煤地、生物多樣性和氣候變遷評估報告者，此舉有助於泥煤地保護和永續利用，並鼓勵實施包括在評估報告內之行動方案；

11. NOTING WITH CONCERN the Key Messages of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) *Wetlands and Water Synthesis Report* that the degradation and loss of wetlands is more rapid than that of other ecosystems, that global climate change is likely to exacerbate the loss and degradation of many wetlands, that the adverse effects of global climate change will lead to a reduction in the services provided by wetlands, and that the projected continued loss and degradation of wetlands will reduce the capacity of wetlands to mitigate impacts; 大會關切地注意到千禧年生態系統評估（MA）濕地與水綜合報告中之關鍵資訊，比起其他生態系統濕地退化和喪失更迅速、全球氣候變遷可能加劇許多濕地之喪失和退化、全球氣候變遷之不利影響會導致濕地提供之服務減少，及濕地持續耗損和退化預計將降低濕地緩減之能力；
12. RECOGNIZING that the conservation and wise use of wetlands enable organisms to adapt to climate change by providing connectivity, corridors and flyways along which they can move; 大會瞭解到濕地保護和明智利用使生物透過提供連結、走廊和沿著他們可以移動之遷徙路線來調適氣候變遷；
13. AWARE from the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), the 4th Global Environment Outlook (GEO-4), the World Water Development Report (WWDR 2006), and *A Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture* (CA) that a major driver of the continuing degradation and loss of wetland ecosystems and their services is the increasing abstraction of water especially for agriculture, that many surface and groundwater-dependent wetland systems and their catchments are already water-stressed, and that demand for water, particularly for irrigated agriculture as well as other uses, is projected to continue to increase; 大會意識到千禧年生態系統評估（MA）、第四屆全球環境展望（GEO-4）、世界水資源開發報告（WWDR 2006年），和農業中之水資源管理綜合評估（CA）之結果指出，濕地生態系統及其服務退化和喪失之主要原因是持續增加取水特別是在農業用水上，許多依賴濕地地表水和地下水

系統及其流域已經用水吃緊，而面對水資源需求，特別是對農業灌溉以及其他用途預計將繼續增加；

14. NOTING that many climate change mitigation and adaptation policies include measures such as increasing energy supplies from hydropower and biofuels and more water storages and inter-basin water transfers, and STRESSING the benefits of implementing Ramsar's water-related guidance (Resolution IX.1 Annex C and Resolution X.19) so as to ensure where possible that such climate policies promote positive and minimise negative impacts on the ecological character of wetlands; 大會指出，許多氣候變遷減緩和調適政策，包括增加來自水電和生物燃料之能源供應及更多蓄水及跨流域調水措施，大會並強調實施拉姆薩水資源相關準則之益處（決議 9.1 附件 C 及決議 10.19），以確保在可能情況下此類氣候政策可積極提倡和減少對濕地生態特性之負面影響；
15. AWARE that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): 大會意識到，聯合國世界糧農組織（FAO）：
 - i) has established climate change as a Priority Area for Interdisciplinary Action, in order to assist countries in developing cross-sectoral policies to address the negative impacts of climate variability and change on agriculture; 已建立氣候變遷為學科行動之優先領域，以協助國家發展跨部門政策解決氣候變遷和變遷對農業之負面影響；
 - ii) has organized the “High-Level Conference on World Food Security: The Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy” at FAO Headquarters in June 2008; 已於 2008 年 6 月假聯合國世界糧農組織總部舉辦「高層世界糧食安全大會：氣候變遷和生物能源之挑戰」；
 - iii) as Chair of UN-Water and in close collaboration with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the African Union, the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), the African Development Bank, and the Economic Commission for Africa, is organizing a High-level Conference on “Water for Agriculture and Energy in Africa: The Challenges of Climate Change” to be held in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from the 15th to 17th December 2008; and 做為聯合國水資源主席並與利比亞、非洲聯盟、非洲水資源部長會議（AMCOW）、非洲開發銀行、非洲經濟委員會之密切協作，糧農組織安排於 2008 年 12 月 15 日至 17 日假阿拉伯利比亞民眾國蘇爾特舉行「非洲的農業與能源用水：氣候變遷之挑戰」高層會議；
 - iv) within the framework of these and other ongoing initiatives of the FAO, including those with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, reiterates the importance of addressing the topic “climate change and wetlands” and its willingness to strengthen cooperation with the Ramsar Convention on this matter; 這些和其他正在進行糧農組織倡議，包括那些與聯合國開發計劃署和聯合國環境規劃署，重申必須解決「氣候變遷與濕地」之課題，並與拉姆薩公約就此課題上加強合作之意願；
16. NOTING that wetlands can also reduce adverse effects of climate change, such as food shortages, by providing vital biodiversity resources, but CONCERNED that the continued degradation and loss of both coastal and inland wetlands is reducing the capacity of wetlands to deliver such resources; 大會指出，濕地亦可減少氣候變遷之不利影響，

如糧食短缺，透過提供重要生物多樣性資源，但大或關注沿海和內陸濕地退化和喪失持續降地濕地提供此類資源力；

17. THANKING the government of Canada for supporting the CBD / Ramsar STRP workshop on “Wetlands, Water, Biodiversity and Climate Change” (Gland, March 2007), and NOTING the preliminary findings and recommendations in the Executive Summary of the report of that workshop. 大會感謝加拿大政府支持生物多樣性公約/拉姆薩科學技術審查小組「濕地、水、生物多樣性和氣候變遷」工作坊（格蘭德，2007年3月），大會並注意到工作坊報告執行摘要中之初步結果和建議。
18. RECOGNIZING that the wise use and restoration of wetlands contributes to building the resilience of human populations to climate change impacts and can attenuate natural disasters expected with climate change, such as the use of restored floodplain wetlands to reduce risks from flooding; 大會瞭解到濕地明智利用和復育有助於構建人類群體對氣候變遷影響之調適能力，並能減輕氣候變遷預期之自然災害，如使用恢復濕地漫灘以減少洪水風險；
19. REAFFIRMING that integrative policies and planning measures need to be encouraged in order to address the influence of global climate change on the interdependencies between wetlands, water management, agriculture, energy production, poverty reduction and human health; 大會重申為了解決全球氣候變遷對濕地、水資源管理、農業、能源生產、減貧和人類健康間相互依賴關係之影響，需要鼓勵整合綜合政策和規劃措施；
20. RECOGNIZING that the use of renewable energies is essential to face the challenges posed by climate change, and ACKNOWLEDGING the need to develop these energies in a way that promotes positive and minimises negative impacts on wetlands and their capacity to store carbon; 大會瞭解到面對氣候變遷所帶來的挑戰，再生能源之使用是不可或缺，大會並承認需要開發這些能源以促進正面並減少對濕地及其碳儲存能力之負面影響；
21. RECALLING the invitation of the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) between the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention to share information and to participate in the meetings of the JLG as appropriate; and RECOGNIZING that this forum, together with the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) of the secretariats of the biodiversity-related Conventions and the Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other fora, provides important opportunities to progress matters of common interest, including those concerning climate change; 大會回顧聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約之科學、技術和科技諮詢附屬機構（UNFCCC）、聯合國防治沙漠化公約（UNCCD）、生物多樣性公約（CBD）之間的聯合聯絡小組（JLG）邀請拉姆薩秘書處公約來地分享資訊和適當參與聯合聯絡小組會議；大會並瞭解到，本次論壇，與生物多樣性相關公約秘書處之生物多樣性聯絡小組（BLG）及糧食及農業植物遺傳基因資源國際條約和其他論壇，就共同關心進度議題提供重要機會，包括相關氣候變遷等；

22. WELCOMING the fact that the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Decision IX/16 invited the Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention, at its 10th meeting, to consider appropriate action in relation to wetlands, water, biodiversity and climate change in view of the importance of this subject for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and human welfare, in line with the lead implementation role of the Ramsar Convention for CBD for wetlands and the terms of the fourth CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan; invited the Ramsar STRP to further assess the contribution of biodiversity to climate change mitigation and adaptation in peatlands and other wetlands; recognized the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of wetlands and in particular peatlands in addressing climate change; and invited the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to participate in the Convention on Biological Diversity and Ramsar processes of preparing future technical studies on climate change and biodiversity, particularly on wetlands; 大會歡迎生物多樣性公約（CBD）締約方第九次會議於決議 IX/16 中邀請拉姆薩公約之締約方參與其第十次會議，考慮採取有關濕地、水、生物多樣性和氣候變遷之適當行動，鑑於此主題之生物多樣性保護和永續利用及人類福祉的重要性，並實施拉姆薩公約供生物多樣性公約之濕地和第四次生物多樣性公約/拉姆薩公約聯合工作計畫條款之引領角色；邀請拉姆薩科學技術審查小組進一步評估生物多樣性對泥煤地和其他濕地減緩和調適氣候變遷之貢獻；瞭解濕地及特別是泥煤地之生物多樣性保護和永續利用在應對氣候變遷之重要性；並邀請跨政府氣候變遷小組參加生物多樣性公約及拉姆薩籌備未來氣候變遷和生物多樣性，特別是在濕地之技術研究程序；
23. NOTING that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at its 9th meeting established an Ad-Hoc Technical Expert Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity to provide scientific and technical advice and assessment on the integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into climate change mitigation and adaptation activities; 大會指出生物多樣性公約（CBD）第九次會議中成立生物多樣性和氣候變遷問題特設技術專家小組，以提供科學和技術諮詢與整合生物多樣性保護和永續利用納入氣候變遷減緩和調適活動評估中；
24. RECALLING that Objective 4.1 of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* is “to use Ramsar sites as baseline and reference areas for national, supranational/regional, and international environmental monitoring to detect trends in the loss of biological diversity, climate change, and the processes of desertification”, but CONCERNED that mechanisms may not be in place for reporting such trend assessments, and ALSO CONCERNED that adequate national wetland inventory and assessment information at regional and global scales is not available to support and interpret such trend assessments; 大會回顧國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針目標 4.1 中敘明「利用拉姆薩濕地做為國家、跨國/區域和國際環境監測以檢測生物多樣性、氣候變遷和荒漠化程度損失趨勢之基準和參考地區」，但大會關注該機制可能尚未完整以報告此類趨勢評估，而大會亦擔心在區域和全球尺度上完整之國家濕地調查和評估資訊尚無法用於協助並解釋此類趨勢評估；
25. NOTING the Scientific and Technical Review Panel’s (STRP) renewed attention to wetlands and climate change issues during the 2006-2008 triennium, including: on

developing simple methods for assessing the vulnerability of different wetland types to climate-driven changes in water regimes; on the role of and opportunities for wetland restoration as a tool for climate responses; on the role and importance of different wetland types in the global carbon cycle; on assessing vulnerability of wetlands to hydro-ecological impacts, wetland restoration and climate change; and on recent key messages and recommendations concerning wetlands, water and climate change from relevant intergovernmental and international processes and initiatives, and THANKING the STRP for making this work available to Contracting Parties and others through Ramsar Technical Reports and other documents; and 大會注意到科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 重新關注 2006-2008 年三年期之濕地與氣候變遷議題，包括：開發評估不同濕地類型脆弱性在水域中以氣候為導向之簡單方法；濕地復育作為氣候因應工具之角色與機會；不同類型濕地在全球碳循環中之作用和重要性；濕地脆弱性、水文生態之影響、濕地復育和氣候變遷評估；並從跨政府組織和國際程序和倡議中取得最近關於濕地、水與氣候變遷之關鍵訊息和建議，大會並感謝科學技術審查小組透過拉姆薩技術報告及其他文件使此項工作提供予各締約方和其他方；

26. RECOGNIZING that the low levels of understanding and appreciation of wetlands in climate change discussions represent a serious and real threat to wetland ecosystems and a missed opportunity for wetlands to contribute to addressing the impacts of climate change; 大會瞭解到氣候變遷討論中對濕地理解和欣賞水平偏低，代表濕地生態系統嚴重而現實之威脅，以及錯失機會使濕地協助解決氣候變遷之影響；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

27. AFFIRMS that this Resolution wholly updates and supersedes Resolution VIII.3 on *Climate change and wetlands: impacts, adaptation and mitigation*; 大會申明本決議全部更新和取代決議 8.3 氣候變遷與濕地：影響、調適和減緩；
28. URGES Contracting Parties to manage wetlands wisely to reduce the multiple pressures they face and thereby increase their resilience to climate change and to take advantage of the significant opportunities to use wetlands wisely as a response option to reduce the impacts of climate change; 大會敦促各締約方明智地管理濕地，以減少他們所面臨的多重壓力，從而提高其調適氣候變遷並利用重大機遇以明智地使用濕地作為因應方案，以減少氣候變遷之影響；
29. ALSO URGES Contracting Parties to ensure that the necessary safeguards and mechanisms are in place to maintain the ecological character of wetlands, particularly with respect to water allocations for wetland ecosystems, in the face of climate driven changes and predicted changes in water distribution and availability due to the direct impacts of, and societal responses to, climate change; 大會亦敦促各締約方確保必要之完整保障和機制以維持濕地生態特性，特別是濕地生態系統水資源分配方面，在面對氣候導向之變化中，由於水資源分配和可用性直接影響預測變化、氣候變遷和社會之反應；
30. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to promote the restoration of river, lake and aquifer basins and their wetlands as an important aspect of policy related to climate change; 大會

鼓勵各締約方促進恢復河道、湖泊和蓄水層流域及其濕地做為相關氣候變遷政策之重要面；

31. URGES Contracting Parties and other governments, where appropriate, to include in national climate change strategies the protection of mountain wetlands, to reduce the impacts of extremes in precipitation, attenuate the impacts of melting and disappearing glaciers and the reduction of water storage in mountain areas, and the restoration and management of degraded lowland and coastal wetlands, resulting in the attenuation of large storms and sea-level rise; 大會敦促各締約方和其他政府，應將適合的高山濕地納入國家氣候變遷保護策略中，以減少極端降水冰川的消失和融化以及山區蓄水減少，及恢復與管理因大風暴和海平面上升造成衰減退化的低地和沿海濕地；
32. ALSO URGES relevant Contracting Parties to take urgent action, as far as possible and within national capacity, to reduce the degradation, promote restoration, improve management practices of peatlands and other wetland types that are significant GHG sinks, and to encourage expansion of demonstration sites on peatland restoration and wise use management in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation activities; 大會亦敦促相關締約方採取緊急行動，盡量於國家能力範圍內減少退化、促進復育、改善管理為溫室氣體重要匯集的泥煤地和其他類型濕地之做法，並鼓勵擴大關於氣候變遷減緩和調適活動之泥煤地復育和明智利用管理示範地點；
33. INSTRUCES the Ramsar Secretariat, the STRP, and the Coordinating Committee for Global Action on Peatlands (CCGAP) to strengthen synergies between the Ramsar Convention, CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD with respect to peatland and other wetland conservation and wise use, including for reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to climate change, whilst recognizing the distinct mandates and independent legal status of each convention and the need to avoid duplication and promote cost savings; 大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處、科學技術審查小組，以及全球泥煤地行動協調委員會（CCGAP）針對泥煤地和其他濕地保護和明智利用，加強拉姆薩濕地公約、生物多樣性公約、聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約和聯合國防治沙漠化公約之間的協調，包括降低脆弱性和增加對氣候變遷之調適能力，同時認識到各公約不同任務和獨立法人地位和避免重複和促進節約成本之需求；
34. INVITES the Global Environment Centre, Wetlands International, and other interested partners to translate into other languages, further disseminate, and undertake follow-up activities to the global *Assessment on Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change*; 大會邀請全球環境中心、國際濕地和其他感興趣之合作夥伴翻譯成其他語言，進一步宣傳，並承諾全球泥煤地、生物多樣性與氣候變遷評估報告之後續活動；
35. CALLS ON Ramsar Administrative Authorities to provide expert guidance and support where appropriate to their respective UNFCCC focal point, within the context of UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.13, on the joint policies and measures that are aimed to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions from wetlands such as peatlands, where practical; 大會呼籲拉姆薩行政機關提供專家指導，並在聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約決議 1/CP.13 之範疇下，於適當之情況下協助其各自聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約聯絡處之聯合政策和措施，並在切實可行的情況下，減少人為溫室氣體從濕地，如泥煤地中排放；

36. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to promote integrated coordination in developing and implementing national policies related to water management, agriculture, energy production, poverty reduction, and human health, in order to ensure that sectoral objectives are mutually supportive in addressing the likely negative impacts of climate change and that such objectives are consistent with the need to protect the ecological character of wetlands and maintain wetland services, as is described in the reports of the IPCC and the MA; 大會鼓勵各締約方在制定和實施國家水資源管理、農業、能源生產、減貧和人類健康相關政策時促進整合協調，以確保該部門目標相互支持以因應氣候變遷可能產生之負面影響，而此類目標需要與保護濕地生態特性和維持濕地服務一致，如跨政府氣候變遷小組（IPCC）及千禧年生態系統評估（MA）報告所述；
37. REAFFIRMS the need for Contracting Parties to make every effort, when implementing the UNFCCC and, as appropriate, its Kyoto Protocol, to consider the maintenance of the ecological character of wetlands in national climate change mitigation and adaptation policies; 大會重申各締約方在實施聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約及於適當情況下實施「京都議定書」時需要盡一切努力，並在國家氣候變遷減緩和調適政策中考量維護濕地之生態特性；
38. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to utilize peatlands to showcase the Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness activities for implementation of the Convention in the context of efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change; 大會鼓勵各締約方利用泥煤地展示宣傳、教育、參與和意識活動來實施公約，努力減少溫室氣體排放和減緩及調適氣候變遷之影響；

39. ALSO ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, the private sector and other stakeholders, respecting national legislation, to pay attention to the potential of incentive measures and funding mechanisms under climate change adaptation and mitigation activities to support the sustainable use and restoration of wetlands as well as to support local livelihoods and contribute to poverty eradication, including exploration of the concept of payments for ecosystem services (PES), consistent and in harmony with the Convention, the internationally agreed development goals and other relevant obligations, in the context of the services provided by wetlands; 大會亦鼓勵各締約方、私部門和其他利益相關者尊重國家法律、注意潛在獎勵措施，並根據氣候變遷調適和減緩活動之籌資機制，以協助永續利用和恢復濕地，以及協助地方生計和消除貧困，包括探討生態系統服務之付款概念（PES），並在濕地所提供服務之範疇下，與公約、國際協定發展目標和其他相關義務協調一致；
40. INVITES the Executive Secretary of the CBD to include relevant considerations and activities in relation to wetlands, water, biodiversity and climate change as a high priority in the Joint Work Plan (2002-2010) between the CBD and the Ramsar Convention, including drawing upon the expertise available through the STRP in the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change established in CBD Decision IX/16, para. 12 (b), and INSTRUCTS the STRP to contribute to these processes subject to available resources; 大會邀請生物多樣性公約執行秘書長將有關濕地、水資源、生物多樣性和氣候變遷相關因素及高優層級活動納入生物多樣性公約和拉姆薩公約間之聯合工作計畫（2002-2010年）中，包括借鑒科學技術審查小組在生物多樣性和氣候變化問題特設技術專家小組所建立之生物多樣性公約決議 IX/16 第 12（b）條來提供專業知識，大會並指示科學技術審查小組依據可用資源來促進這些程序；
41. URGES Contracting Parties to develop and implement policies that promote opportunities to take advantage of the regulatory services already provided by wetlands to the global climate system, while at the same time contributing to improving human livelihoods and meeting biodiversity goals, and to communicate progress, successes and best practices to the Convention; 大會敦促各締約方制定和落實政策，推廣機會以利用濕地對全球氣候系統已提供之監管服務，同時有助於改善人類生計及符合生物多樣性目標，並溝通公約進展、成功與最佳實踐；
42. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and other organizations to undertake, where possible, studies of the role of wetlands in carbon storage and sequestration, in adaptation to climate change, including for flood mitigation and water supply, and in mitigating the impacts of sea level rise, and to make their findings available to the Convention, the UNFCCC and

other relevant processes; 大會鼓勵各締約方和其他組織在可能的情況下來進行碳儲存和碳封存、在氣候變遷調適中，包括洪泛減緩和供水、減輕海平面上升影響中濕地所扮演之角色研究，並使其研究結果提供予公約、聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約和其他相關程序；

43. INSTRUCTS the STRP, in its more comprehensive examination of climate change and wetland issues, to review emerging information on the ways in which, *inter alia*, changes in wetland thermal and chemical regimes, hydro-patterns, and increases in water storage and conveyance infrastructure, including impoundments, potentially alter the pathways by which non-native species invade wetlands, and influence their spread, persistence and ecological impacts on native species, and to liaise with the Arctic Council on an assessment of the vulnerability of Arctic wetlands to climate change and the development of guidelines for wise use while taking account of the ongoing Arctic Biodiversity Assessment; and ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, other governments, and relevant organizations to undertake, where possible, studies of the complex and interactive effects of climate change and invasive species in wetlands, and to undertake an investigation of potential adaptive strategies for Arctic wetlands, seeking cooperation with the Arctic Council; 大會指示科學技術審查小組在較全面的氣候變遷和濕地議題檢查中，審查新的資訊，特別是就濕地上升暖氣流和化學體、水力模式及增加水儲存和輸送之基礎設施，包括蓄水池如何變化、可能改變非本土物種入侵濕地的途徑、影響其蔓延、原生物種之持久性和生態影響，及與北極理事會就北極濕地之脆弱性評估，到氣候變遷和發展明智利用指導方針，同時考量到正在進行之北極生物多樣性評估；大會並鼓勵各締約方、其他國家政府和相關組織在可能的情況下，進行濕地氣候變遷和外來物種複雜性和互動效應之研究，並進行潛在北極濕地調適策略調查，尋求與北極理事會之合作；
44. URGES Contracting Parties and others to make full use of the existing Ramsar guidance on the wise use of wetlands (the Wise Use Handbooks), much of which is applicable to many of the threats and impacts on wetlands arising from climate change, in developing their policy and management responses relating to climate change; 大會敦促各締約方和其他各方充分利用現有拉姆薩濕地明智利用準則（明智利用手冊），其中大部分是適用於許多對濕地因氣候變遷所帶來之威脅和影響，於發展自身關於氣候變遷應對政策和管理；
45. REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat, the STRP, and CCGAP to work together with relevant international conventions and agencies, including the CBD, UNCCD, UNEP, UNDP, FAO and the World Bank, and especially UNFCCC and IPCC, while RECOGNIZING the distinct mandates and independent legal status of each convention and the need to avoid duplication and promote cost savings, to investigate the potential contribution of wetland ecosystems to climate change mitigation and adaptation, in particular for reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to climate change; 大會要求拉姆薩公約秘書處、科學技術審查小組和全球泥煤地行動協調委員會（CCGAP）與相關國際公約及機構包括生物多樣性公約、防治沙漠化公約、聯合國環境規劃署、聯合國開發計劃署、聯合國糧農組織、世界銀行，特別是聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約和跨政府氣候變遷小組（IPCC）共同努力；大會同時瞭解到各公約之不同任務和獨立法律地位，以及需要避免重複和促進成本節約，調查濕地生態系統對

氣候變遷之減緩和調適之潛在貢獻，特別是減少對氣候變遷之脆弱性和提高抗災能力；

46. ALSO REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat and the STRP to use appropriate mechanisms to work with the UNFCCC and other relevant bodies, recognizing the distinct mandates and independent legal status of each convention and the need to avoid duplication and promote cost savings, to develop guidance for the development of climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes that recognize the critical role of wetlands in relation to water and food security as well as human health; and URGES Contracting Parties and other governments, and INVITES the secretariats and scientific and technical subsidiary bodies of environment conventions, to improve integration on biodiversity and climate change at the international level through capacity building, resource mobilisation and implementation of collaborative work programmes, including under the aegis of established mechanisms including the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio conventions and the Biodiversity Liaison Group; 大會亦要求拉姆薩公約秘書處和科學技術審查小組利用適當機制與聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約和其他相關機構合作，瞭解到各公約不同任務和獨立法人地位，和避免重複和促進節約成本之需求，制定發展氣候變遷減緩和調適方案準則，瞭解水資源和糧食安全以及人類健康中濕地之關鍵作用；大會並敦促各締約方和其他政府，並邀請環境公約秘書處和科學與技術附屬機構，透過生物多樣性和氣候變遷之能力建構、資源調動和協調工作方案之實施，包括建立機制，包括里約公約聯合聯絡小組和生物多樣性聯絡小組之主持下，改善國際層級上整合生物多樣性和氣候變遷；
47. INSTRUCTS the STRP to bring climate change issues with relevance to wetlands to the attention of the Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Bodies of the Biodiversity-related Conventions (CSAB) at the next available opportunity, and where appropriate to utilize this forum to encourage enhanced scientific collaboration on such issues; and, recognizing the distinct mandates and independent legal status of each convention and the need to avoid duplication and promote cost savings, to review the roles of different wetland types in the carbon cycle; 大會指示科學技術審查小組於適當時機，將氣候變遷與濕地相關之議題提請生物多樣性相關公約科學諮詢機構主席（CSAB）之注意，並在適當的情況下利用此論壇，鼓勵加強此議題上之科學合作；大會並瞭解到各公約不同任務和獨立法人之地位和避免重複和促進成本節約之需求，以審查不同濕地類型在碳循環中之作用；
48. INSTRUCTS the STRP to continue its work on climate change as a high priority and, in conjunction with the Ramsar Secretariat, to collaborate with relevant international conventions and agencies, including UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, IPCC, UNEP, UNDP, FAO and World Bank, in the development of a multi-institutional coordinated programme of work to investigate the potential contribution of wetland ecosystems to climate change mitigation and adaptation, in particular for reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to climate change, and in addition to: 大會指示科學技術審查小組持續進行以氣候變遷為最優先層級之工作，並與拉姆薩公約秘書處協同相關國際公約和機構合作，包括聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約、生物多樣性公約、防治沙漠化公約、跨政府氣候變遷小組、聯合國環境規劃署、聯合國開發計劃署、聯合國糧農組織和世界銀行，發展多機構的協調工作方案，以調查濕地生態系統對氣候變遷減緩和調適之潛在貢獻，特別是減少對氣候變遷之脆弱性和提高抗災能力，此外：

- i) establish ways and means of collaborating with the UNFCCC and other relevant bodies to develop guidance for the development of mutually supportive adaptation and mitigation programmes that recognize the critical role of wetlands in relation to water and food security as well as human health; 建立聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約和其他相關機構合作之方法與措施，以發展相互支持之調適和減緩方案準則，瞭解濕地在相關水資源和糧食安全以及人類健康發展之關鍵作用；
- ii) bring scientific issues and information on wetlands and climate change to the attention of the Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Bodies of the Biodiversity-related Conventions (CSAB) at the next available opportunity, and use this forum to encourage enhanced scientific collaboration on issues related to wetlands and climate change; 下次有機會將濕地和氣候變遷之科學議題和資訊提請生物多樣性相關公約科學諮詢機構主席（CSAB）注意，並利用此論壇，鼓勵加強關於濕地及氣候變遷議題上之科學合作；
- iii) establish ways of collaborating with the IPCC on scientific issues specifically related to wetlands and climate change, and contribute to its future work in order to raise the awareness of the climate change, community of the importance of wetlands, including through the preparation and publication of relevant scientific reports on wetlands and climate change; 就具體涉及到濕地和氣候變遷之科學議題，建立與跨政府氣候變遷小組（IPCC）之合作方式，並有助於其未來之工作，以提高對氣候變遷之意識、社區濕地的重要性，包括透過編寫和出版濕地與氣候變遷相關之科學報告；
49. URGES STRP National Focal Points to engage in and contribute to this work in order to bring in national and regional issues and expertise from their in-country networks of wetland scientists and other experts; and 大會敦促科學技術審查小組國家聯絡處參與和促進此項工作，以利從其所在國家濕地科學家和其他專家網絡引入國家和地區之議題和專業知識；
50. INVITES the Ramsar Administrative Authorities to bring this Resolution to the attention of national focal points of other multilateral environment agreements (MEAs), and ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to promote collaborative work between the national focal points of MEAs in support of its implementation. 大會邀請拉姆薩行政機關將本決議提請其他多邊環境協議（MEA）之國家聯絡處注意，並鼓勵各締約方促進多邊環境協定國家聯絡點間之協調工作，以支持其實施。



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.25 決議 10.25

Wetlands and “biofuels”
濕地和「生物燃料」

1. ACKNOWLEDGING that the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2008) addressed the issue of biofuels in Decision IX/1, para 31, on agricultural biodiversity, and in Decision IX/2 on agricultural biodiversity and biofuels; 大會感謝生物多樣性公約締約方大會第九屆會議（2008年）在其決議 IX / 1，第 31 段中討論生物燃料對農業生物多樣性之議題，並在決議 IX / 2 中討論農業生態多樣性及生物燃料；
2. RECOGNIZING the potential contribution of the sustainable production and use of biofuels for the promotion of sustainable development and the achievement of Millennium Development Goals, but aware of the potential negative environmental and socio-economic impacts from unsustainable production and use of biofuels; 大會瞭解到永續生產和使用生物燃料做為促進永續發展和實現千禧年發展目標之潛在貢獻，但意識到不永續生產和使用生物燃料之潛在負面環境和社會經濟影響；
3. RECOGNIZING that attempting to increase energy security and economic development as well as reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is an urgent global priority; 大會瞭解到，試圖增加能源安全和經濟發展，以及減少溫室氣體（GHG）排放係為緊迫之全球優先執行事項；
4. AWARE of the increasing global attention to the use of low-emission and renewable sources of energy, including *inter alia* biofuel production; 大會意識到全球日益關注低排放能源和再生能源之使用，其中包括生物燃料之生產；
5. ALSO AWARE that biofuel can be manufactured from many different food and non-food sources, such as sugar cane, corn, beets, wheat and sorghum (grown for conversion to bioethanol) and rapeseed, sunflower, soya, oil palm, coconut and jatropha (grown for conversion to biodiesel), each with different potential impacts on wetlands, including differences between genotypes of the same crop type; 大會亦意識到，生物燃料可以從許多不同的食品和非食品來源，如甘蔗、玉米、甜菜、小麥和高粱（生長轉化為生物乙醇）和油菜籽、向日葵、大豆、油棕櫚、椰子和麻風樹（生長轉化為生物

柴油) 生產，每項皆對濕地有不同之潛在影響，包括同一作物類型其基因型間之差異；

6. RECOGNIZING that the potential positive and negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands depend, *inter alia*, on the feedstocks used, the mode and place of production, the agricultural practices involved and the relevant policies in place; 大會瞭解到生物燃料的生產和使用對濕地保護和永續利用之潛在正面和負面影響，特別是取決於所使用之原料、生產方式和地點，涉及農業做法和相關政策；
7. FURTHER AWARE that many parts of the world are now water-stressed and that this demand for water is projected to grow, and RECOGNIZING that 70% of globally abstracted water is already being used for irrigated agriculture, and although not all biofuel crop systems require irrigation, expansion of irrigated agriculture including for biofuel production could increase the threats to water resources and wetlands and biodiversity, including threats to wetlands through their conversion and adverse affects on water quality; 大會進一步意識到現在許多世界上許多地方用水吃緊，而用水需求預計將增長，並瞭解到全球 70% 抽取水已被用於農業灌溉，而雖然不是所有生物燃料作物需要灌溉，灌溉農業之擴大，包括生物燃料生產可能增加對水資源和濕地與生物多樣性威脅，包括透過其轉換和對水質之不利影響造成對濕地之威脅；
8. RECOGNIZING that biofuel crops vary with regard to their water demands, and that some can be grown on degraded lands and can in some cases assist in the rehabilitation of wetlands, with associated benefits for human populations; 大會瞭解到生物燃料作物用水需求方面之不同，以及有些可以生長在退化土地上，並在某些情況下可以協助濕地之修復，及有利於相關人類族群；
9. AWARE of the work of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Wetlands International (WI), and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), among others, on water, wetlands and agriculture in the context of biofuels; 大會意識到聯合國糧食和農業組織 (FAO)、國際水資源管理研究所 (IWMI)、國際濕地組之 (WI)、世界自然基金會 (WWF) 之合作，其中包括在生物燃料範疇內之水、濕地和農業；
10. TAKING NOTE of the Final Declaration of the “High-Level Conference on World Food Security: the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy” hosted by the FAO in Rome in June 2008, which stresses, *inter alia*, that it is vital to combine medium- and long-term measures to address the challenges and opportunities posed by biofuels and to foster a coherent, effective and results-oriented international dialogue on biofuels; 大會注意到由聯合國糧食和農業組織 (FAO) 於 2008 年 6 月假羅馬舉行之「世界糧食安全高層級會議：氣候變遷和生物能源之挑戰」最終宣言，除此之外，結合中長期措施以解決生物燃料所帶來之挑戰和機遇至關重要，促進生物燃料連貫、有效和以結果為導向之國際對話；
11. EXPRESSING CONCERN that with global demand for food and fuel production projected to increase substantially, potential competing demands upon agricultural land for food and biofuel production may lead to pressure for the conversion of wetlands and

other threatened ecosystems, including sites previously the subject of restoration programs; 全球糧食和燃料產量預計大幅增加之需求，糧食和生物燃料生產後農業用地之潛在競爭需求可能導致濕地轉換和其他瀕危生態系統之壓力，包括濕地之前復育方案之課題，大會表示關注；

12. ALSO EXPRESSING CONCERN that conversion of wetlands risks releasing high levels of GHGs from the carbon they store, as recognized by Resolution X.24 on *Climate change and wetlands*, and that this is already causing major releases of greenhouse gases from some wetlands; and 大會亦表示關切濕地轉換風險釋放高濃度的溫室氣體碳儲存，如決議 10.24 氣候變遷與濕地所表，且這已引起部分濕地溫室氣體之主要排放；
13. FURTHER CONCERNED that decisions concerning further conversion of wetlands driven by biofuel production may not necessarily take into account the full range of ecosystem services provided by wetlands, such as carbon storage, flood protection, production of food and fibres, and groundwater recharge; 大會進一步關注，由於生物燃料生產而決定進一步轉換濕地未必會考慮到濕地所提供全方位生態系統服務，如碳儲存、防洪、生產食物和纖維、水和地下水補給等；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

14. RECOGNIZES that biofuel production and use should be sustainable in relation to wetlands; 大會瞭解到與濕地相關之生物燃料之生產和利用應是永續的；
15. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties, consistent with any applicable national legislation, to assess the potential impacts, benefits and risks, including drainage, of proposed biofuel crop production schemes affecting Ramsar sites and other wetlands, particularly the implications for surface and groundwater resources; to apply environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA), as appropriate and in line with Resolution VII.16 and Resolution X.17; and to seek to avoid negative impacts, and where such avoidance is not feasible, to apply as far as possible appropriate mitigation and/or compensation/offset actions, for example through wetland restoration; 大會呼籲各締約方，在符合任何適用之國家法律下，評估擬議生物燃料作物生產計畫影響拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地之潛在影響、利益和風險，包括排水，特別是對地表水和地下水資源；適當地運用環境影響評估（EIA）和策略環境評價（SEA）並配合決議 7.16 和決議 10.17；此外，盡量設法避免負面影響，並在無法避免時，盡可能適當地運用減緩和/或補償/抵銷操作，例如透過濕地復育；
16. URGES Contracting Parties to consider formulating appropriate land use policies for the sustainable production of biofuels, recognizing the need for accelerated implementation of policies that promote the positive and minimize the negative impacts of production and use of biofuel feedstocks on wetlands; 大會敦促各締約方考慮制定相應土地利用政策做為生物燃料之永續生產，瞭解到有必要加速實行政策，積極促進並盡量減少生物燃料原料生產和使用對濕地帶來之負面影響；
17. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to consider the cultivation of biomass on rewetted peatlands (paludiculture) and to promote sustainable forest and agricultural practices that will mitigate any adverse impacts of biofuel production; 大會鼓勵各締約方考量於再潤

濕泥煤地（沼澤）上種植生物質，並促進永續森林和農業之的做法，將減輕生物燃料生產之任何不利影響；

18. URGES Contracting Parties to promote sustainable production and use of biofuels through strengthened development cooperation, the transfer of technologies, and information exchange; 大會敦促各締約方透過加強發展合作、技術轉讓和資訊交流，以促進生物燃料之永續生產和使用；
19. STRONGLY URGES Contracting Parties to strive to ensure that any policies for biofuel crop production should consider the full range and value of ecosystem services and livelihoods provided by wetlands and the biodiversity they support, and to consider the trade-offs between these services alongside cost benefit analysis and make use of, as appropriate, the application of the precautionary approach as defined in Principle 15 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; 大會強烈敦促各締約方努力確保生物燃料作物生產之任何政策，應考量由濕地提供之生態系統服務與生計之全方位和價值，及所支持之生態多樣性，並考慮這些服務之間的權衡成本效益分析和利用，在適當情況下運用 1992 年「里約環境與發展宣言」原則第 15 條所界定之預防方法；
20. INSTRUCTS the Scientific & Technical Review Panel (STRP) to: 大會指示科學技術審查小組（STRP）進行：
 - i) review the global distribution of biofuel production in relation to impacts on wetlands; 檢討有關生物燃料生產全球分佈對濕地之影響；
 - ii) review and collate existing best management practice guidance and social and environmental sustainability appraisals for growing biofuel feedstocks in relation to wetlands, and where appropriate develop such guidance and appraisals in collaboration with other relevant international organizations; 檢討及整理現有最佳管理實踐準則和有關濕地種植生物燃料原料之社會和環境永續發展評估，並在適當情況下，在與其他有關國際組織合作時制定此類準則和評估；
 - iii) consider further discussion between the Contracting Parties on addressing sustainable biofuel issues in relation to wetlands; 考慮締約方之間進一步討論解決有關濕地永續生物燃料議題；
 - iv) advise the Standing Committee of its conclusions; and 向常設委員會報告其結論；
 - v) work with relevant international bodies dealing with biofuels; 與有關國際機構處理與生物燃料合作；
21. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to conduct deeper study and analyses to assess the potential impacts, benefits and risks of proposed biofuel crop production schemes affecting Ramsar sites and other wetlands; 大會鼓勵各締約方進行更深入之研究和分析，以評估擬議生物燃料作物生產計畫影響拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地之潛在影響、利益和風險；
22. INVITES the FAO, the IOPs and other interested organizations to contribute to this work and to assist in liaison and communication of the findings to relevant platforms and

fora; and 大會邀請聯合國糧農組織、國際組織合作夥伴和其他相關團體，促進此項工作並協助聯繫和溝通成果提供予相關平台和論壇；

23. INVITES the Executive Secretary of the CBD to include relevant considerations and activities in relation to wetlands, biodiversity and biofuels in the joint work plan between the CBD and Ramsar Conventions, including drawing upon the expertise available through the STRP in the regional workshops convened on the sustainable production and use of biofuels (CBD decision IX/2, para. 12), and INSTRUCTS the STRP to contribute to these processes subject to available resources. 大會邀請生物多樣性公約執行秘書將有關濕地、生物多樣性和生物燃料相關考量及活動納入生物多樣性公約和拉姆薩公約間之聯合工作計畫中，包括借鑑於科學技術審查小組在區域工作坊召開之永續生產和使用生物燃料所提供之專業知識（生物多樣性公約決議 IX / 2，第 12 段），並指示科學技術審查小組，依照可用資源來促進這些。





10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.26 決議 10.26

Wetlands and extractive industries 濕地和採掘業

1. CONSCIOUS of the need, in implementing policies for the wise use of all wetlands, including those in the Ramsar List, and in a context of objectives for sustainable development, to avoid, minimize or mitigate the negative impacts of economic development on the ecological character of wetlands; 大會意識到實施所有濕地明智地利用政策之需求，包括那些在拉姆薩名單中之濕地，並在永續發展目標之背景下，避免、減少或減緩經濟發展對濕地生態特性帶來之負面影響；
2. RECOGNIZING the increasing global demand for resources, including *inter alia* non-renewable resources such as oil and gas, precious and base minerals, coal, sand and gravel, industrial minerals and peat, and some renewable resources such as salt and soda ash, and NOTING the resulting increase in industrial activities related to exploration for, and extraction of, these resources including through artisanal, small-scale and large-scale projects; 大會瞭解到全球資源需求之增加，其中包括不可再生資源，如石油和天然氣、貴金屬和基本礦物、煤炭、沙子和碎石、工業礦物質和泥炭等，以及一些可再生資源如鹽和純鹼等；大會並注意到有關勘探、開採這些資源包括透過手工、小規模和大規模計畫，導致工業活動之增加；
3. AWARE of the potential for certain activities related to extractive industries, if not appropriately managed and regulated, to have direct and indirect negative impacts on the ecological character of wetlands, including Ramsar sites, and RECOGNIZING the particular vulnerability of wetlands to the impacts of extractive industries, given not only the role of wetlands as sources of key ecosystem services including water provision and storage, but also the potential for impacts to be transferred both upstream and downstream within a river basin; 大會意識到相關採掘業之某些活動潛力，如果沒有適當之管理和規範，對濕地生態特性有直接和間接的負面影響，包括拉姆薩濕地，大會並瞭解到尤其是濕地之脆弱性受採掘業之影響，濕地不僅做為生態系統服務，包括供水和儲水來源之主要角色，但也轉移潛在之影響至流域內上游和下游；
4. RECALLING Resolution VIII.3 (2002), which noted that peatlands may undergo significant and irreversible damage due to climate change, and Resolution VIII.17, which

further noted that widespread loss and damage of peatlands is continuing in many parts of the world; 大會回顧決議 8.3 (2002 年)，其中指出由於氣候變遷因素泥煤地可能會經歷重大且不可逆轉之損害，和決議 8.17 中進一步指出，在世界許多地方泥煤地持續擴大損失和破壞；

5. RECALLING Resolution VII.16 *The Ramsar Convention and Impact Assessment: strategic, environmental and social* (1999), which calls upon Parties “to reinforce and strengthen their efforts to ensure that any project, plans, programmes and policies with the potential to alter the ecological character of wetlands in the Ramsar List, or impact negatively on other wetlands in their territories, are subjected to rigorous impact assessment procedures and to formalize such procedures under policy, legal, institutional and organizational arrangements”; 大會回顧決議 7.16 拉姆薩公約和影響評估：策略、環境和社會 (1999 年)，呼籲締約方「鞏固和加強其努力以確保任何有潛力改變拉姆薩名單中濕地生態特性或在其領土內其他濕地負面影響之專案、計畫、方案和政策，經過嚴格影響評估程序，於其政策、法律、體制和組織安排下使這些程序正式化」；
6. ALSO AWARE that recent global and regional initiatives, including those by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and IUCN, to improve corporate social responsibility and governance in the extractive industries sector offer opportunities to strengthen the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while still realizing economic benefits from the development of extractive industries; 大會亦意識到，近期全球和區域倡議，包括那些由聯合國環境規劃署 (UNEP) 和國際自然保育聯盟所提倡者，企圖改善企業之社會責任和在採掘業部門之治理提供機會以加強濕地保護和明智利用，同時亦瞭解到從採掘業發展獲取之經濟利益；
7. RECOGNIZING the value of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) approaches in supporting decision-making that reflects the wise use of wetlands, in line with Resolution X.17 on *Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment: updated scientific and technical guidance*, and NOTING that SEA approaches can be particularly helpful for planning and prioritization of wetland inventory and baseline information collection; 大會瞭解到策略環境評估 (SEA) 方法之價值在於支持反映濕地明智地利用之決策，符合決議 10.17 環境影響評估和策略環境評估：更新之科學和技術準則，並指出，策略環境評估 (SEA) 方法在濕地清查規劃和優先及基線資訊收集時特別有用；
8. ALSO RECOGNIZING the importance of adequate wetland inventory and baseline information in supporting decision-making and permitting procedures related to extractive industries, and EMPHASIZING the importance of early notification of proposed exploration and extraction activities in providing sufficient time for collection of wetland inventory and baseline information in areas potentially affected by these proposed activities; 大會亦瞭解到在支持決策和採掘業相關許可程序時，充分濕地調查和基線資訊收集之重要性，並強調擬議勘探和開採活動及早通知之重要性，以提供足夠時間收集在這些擬議活動可能受影響地區之濕地調查及基線資訊；
9. CONCERNED that private sector organizations are not always aware of the extent of their own dependence and impact on ecosystems, including wetlands, and that both

ecosystem-related risks and opportunities are not always well recognized in private sector planning and execution of projects, and AWARE of the work of the World Resources Institute (WRI), the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), and the Meridian Institute, which have prepared a Corporate Ecosystem Services Review (ESR) framework for use by the private sector to help address such matters; 大會關注私部門並非總瞭解其自身對生態系統之依賴和影響程度，包括濕地，而在私部門規劃和執行計畫中生態系統相關風險和機遇並非總是被充分瞭解，大會並意識到世界資源研究所（WRI）、世界企業永續發展協會（WBCSD）和子午線研究所之合作已編製好企業生態系統服務評估（ESR）綱要計畫供私部門利用，以協助解決此類事項；

10. RECALLING Resolution VII.8 (1999), entitled *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* and Resolution VIII.36 (2002) on *Participatory Environmental Management (PEM) as a tool for management and wise use of wetlands*; 大會回顧決議 7.8（1999 年），題為建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針和決議 8.36（2002 年）參與式環境管理（PEM）做為濕地管理和明智利用之工具；
11. FURTHER RECOGNIZING the importance in decision-making of valuation of the full range of ecosystem services provided by wetlands, and RECALLING that guidance on valuation of wetland ecosystem services is provided in Ramsar Technical Report Number 3 (2006), and that this guidance should be applied in a manner consistent and in harmony with the Convention, internationally agreed development goals, and other relevant international obligations; 大會進一步瞭解到濕地所提供之全方位生態系統服務評估決策中之重要性，並回顧拉姆薩技術報告第 3 號（2006 年）中所提供之濕地生態系統服務評估準則，而此準則應與公約、國際協議之發展目標以及其他相關國際義務協調一致來運用；
12. NOTING with appreciation the briefing paper on *Economic trends in the mining sector and the implications for protection and wise use of wetlands*, prepared through the STRP and considered by the Africa regional meeting of Ramsar Contracting Parties in Yaounde, Cameroon, in November 2007 (COP10 DOC. 24); and 大會讚賞地注意到透過科學技術審查小組籌備之採礦業之經濟發展趨勢及濕地保護和明智利用之影響簡報文件並供於 2007 年 11 月假喀麥隆雅溫德市舉行之拉姆薩締約方非洲區域會議考量（第十屆締約方會議文件檔案 24）；
13. ALSO NOTING with appreciation the offer of the Republic of Gabon to host a regional meeting related to extractive industries in or near wetlands; 大會亦讚賞地注意到加彭共和國提供舉辦一場關於採掘業於濕地或其周遭之區域會議；

THE CONFERENCE OF CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

14. URGES Contracting Parties to emphasize the importance of Strategic Environmental Assessment, particularly in relation to the extractive industries sector, and to apply the SEA guidance adopted in COP10 Resolution X.17 on *Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment: updated scientific and technical guidance*, adapting that guidance as appropriate in order to address specific issues associated with direct and indirect

impacts of extractive industries on wetlands and, in applying the guidance, to take account of traditional collective knowledge; 大會敦促各締約方強調策略環境影響評價之重要性，尤其是在採掘業部門，並應用策略環境評估（SEA）準則於第十屆締約方會議通過之決議 10.17 環境影響評估和策略環境評估：更新之科學和技術準則，適當地使其適用於解決相關採掘業對濕地之直接和間接影響具體議題，並運用該準則，考量傳統之集體知識；

15. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties also to apply the guidance on Environmental Impact Assessment adopted by the same Resolution, adapting the EIA guidance where appropriate in order to ensure that it adequately addresses direct and indirect impacts on wetlands of the exploration, development, operation, closure and post-closure phases of extractive industrial activities, and FURTHER ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to ensure that in applying the EIA guidance and other necessary measures, they adequately address the impacts on wetlands of the full spectrum of activities associated with extractive industries; 大會鼓勵各締約方亦運用由同樣決議通過之環境影響評估準則，使環境影響評估準則其適用於適當的地方，以確保其充分解決因採掘工業勘探、開發、經營、封閉及封閉後階段之活動直接和間接影響濕地，並進一步鼓勵各締約方在運用環境影響評估準則及其他必要措施時，他們確實充分解決與採掘業相關活動對濕地全方位之影響；
16. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to consider valuation at an early stage in environmental impact assessments, using appropriate techniques, including those that Contracting Parties may have developed, and in a manner consistent and in harmony with the Convention, internationally agreed development goals, and other relevant international obligations, in order to ensure that the full range of ecosystem services is considered in cost-benefit analyses related to all relevant phases of extractive industrial activities, with particular attention to the potential costs associated with the post-closure phase of extractive industrial activities; 大會鼓勵各締約方在環境影響評估於早期階段考量評估，採用適當技術，包括那些締約方已制定之技術，與公約、國際協議發展目標以及其他相關國際義務協調一致，以確保採掘工業活動所有相關階段關於成本效益分析中，考量全方位之生態系統服務，特別注意相關採掘工業活動關閉後階段之潛在成本；
17. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to ensure that, in SEA and EIA studies related to extractive industries, potential upstream and downstream impacts in river basins are fully considered through ecosystem approaches (including *inter alia* that of the Convention on Biological Diversity), and in doing so to apply the guidance on River Basin Management as adopted in Resolution X.19 on *Wetlands and river basin management: consolidated scientific and technical guidance*; 大會鼓勵各締約方確保在策略環境評估及環境影響評估中相關採掘業之研究，透過生態系統方法確保潛在河流流域上游和下游之影響已被充分考量（其中包括生物多樣性公約），並運用決議 10.19 濕地及河流流域管理：綜合科學和技術指導中通過之河流流域管理準則；
18. ALSO ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to undertake appropriate CEPA activities in order to ensure that all relevant public and private sector bodies associated with extractive industries are aware of obligations under the Ramsar Convention regarding the wise use of wetlands and the maintenance of their ecological character; 大會亦鼓勵各締約方採取適

當濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識活動，以確保與採掘業有關之所有相關公共部門和私部門皆意識到依據拉姆薩公約關於濕地明智利用及維護其生態特性之義務；

19. URGES Contracting Parties to, where necessary, review and revise regulatory and permitting procedures related to extractive industrial activities, in order to ensure that impacts on wetland ecosystems and their ecosystem services are avoided, remedied or mitigated as far as possible, and that any unavoidable impacts are sufficiently compensated for in accordance with any applicable national legislation. These procedures should allow sufficient time for collection of wetland inventory and baseline information to support effective Environmental Impact Assessment, permitting and oversight of extractive industries, especially with respect to enforcement of compliance with the conditions of authorizations and licences, and particularly to ensure that local and indigenous communities have appropriate opportunities to participate in decision-making, applying as needed the guidance adopted in Resolution VII.7 *Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands* and Resolution VII.8 *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous peoples' participation in the management of wetlands* (1999); 大會敦促各締約方，若有必要時，審查和修改相關採掘工業活動之監管和許可程序，以確保可以盡量避免、可補救或減輕對濕地生態系統及其生態系統服務之影響，且任何不可避免之影響依據任何適用之國家法律充分彌補。這些程序應提供足夠之時間來收集濕地調查和基本資訊，以協助有效之環境影響評估、許可和採掘業之監督，尤其是關於強制遵守授權和許可證之條件，及特別是確保地方及原住民社區具適當機會參與決策，是需求運用決議 7.7 法律和制度審查以促進濕地之保護和明智利用指導方針及決議 7.8 建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針（1999 年）通過之準則；
20. URGES Contracting Parties to apply, as appropriate, the guidance adopted through Resolution X.16 and included in COP10 DOC. 27 when extractive industrial activities may directly or indirectly impact Ramsar sites; to consider a precautionary approach when the SEA or EIA predicts any substantial or irreversible loss of wetland ecosystem services, and where appropriate, to consider compensation in accordance with national legislation and Resolution VII.24 *Compensation for lost wetland habitats and other functions* (1999) and Resolution VIII.20 *General guidance for interpreting "urgent national interest" under Article 2.5 of the Convention and considering compensation under Article 4"* (2002); 大會敦促各締約方當採掘工業活動可能直接或間接影響拉姆薩濕地時，酌情運用決議 10.16 通過之準則及第十屆締約方會議檔案文件 27；當策略環境評估及環境影響評估預測濕地生態系統服務具任何重大或不可逆之損失時，考慮採用預防性方法，並在適當的情況下，依照國家立法和決議 7.24 喪失濕地棲息地與其他功能之補償（1999 年）和決議 8.20 公約第 2.5 條解釋「緊急國家利益」及公約第 4.2 條之考慮補償一般準則（2002 年）考量補償；
21. URGES Contracting Parties, in considering the environmental impacts of extractive industries on peatlands, to take appropriate measures/actions, including *inter alia* directing extractive activities to already drained peatlands, in order to reduce the environmental impacts of extractive activities on pristine peatlands, in recognition of the role of peatland conservation in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and maintaining ecosystem services, including water provision; 大會敦促各締約方，斟酌泥煤地採掘業對環境之影響，採取適當措施/行動，其中包括指導採掘活動於已排水之泥煤地，以減少對原始泥

煤地因採掘活動造成對環境之影響，瞭解到泥煤地保護減少溫室氣體排放和維持生態系統服務之作用，包括用水；

22. URGES Contracting Parties to ensure that existing or new extractive industrial development projects address the need, as far as possible, to avoid, remedy or mitigate the impacts of these projects, and to compensate, in accordance with any applicable national legislation, for the loss of livelihoods that may result directly or indirectly from the impacts of these projects on wetland biodiversity and ecosystem services, in a manner consistent and in harmony with the Convention, internationally agreed development goals, and other relevant international obligations; 大會敦促各締約方確保現有或新的採掘工業發展計畫解決需求，盡量避免、彌補或減輕這些計畫之影響，並依據任何適用之國家立法、公約、國際協議之發展目標以及其他相關國際義務一致之方式賠償可能因為這些計畫在濕地生態多樣性及生態系統服務上造成直接或間接影響而導致生活之損失；
23. ALSO URGES Contracting Parties to complete national wetland inventories and to collect baseline information in order to strengthen and support SEA and EIA processes, especially in those areas that are potentially the focus of exploration and development of new extractive industrial projects, to seek sufficient funding and other resources as needed for this purpose, and to seek ways to ensure early notification of potential new extractive industrial projects, especially those which could affect Ramsar sites; 大會亦敦促各締約方完成國家濕地調查和收集基線資訊，以加強和協助策略環境評估和環評過程，尤其是在這些有潛在重點勘探和開發新採掘工業計畫之地區，爭取足夠資金和其他就此需求之資源，並尋求方法以確保及早通知潛在新的採掘工業計畫，尤其是那些可能影響拉姆薩濕地者；
24. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to ensure that the boundaries of all designated Ramsar sites within their territories are accurately delineated and mapped, and if necessary protected under national laws, and that this information is made freely available and easily accessible to all relevant regulatory agencies and ministries, private sector bodies with interests in existing or new extractive industrial development projects, civil society and stakeholders, including through provision of these boundaries in digital format to the Ramsar Secretariat and the Ramsar Sites Information Service; 大會進一步敦促各締約方確保所有在其領土內劃設之拉姆薩濕地邊界係準確地劃定並測繪，若有必要時依據國家法律進行保護，並使此資訊免費提供和容易取得地提供予所有相關監管機構和部門、對現有或新採掘工業開發計畫有興趣之私部門機構、民間社會和利益相關者，包括透過以電子檔案格式提供這些邊界予拉姆薩公約秘書處和拉姆薩網站資訊服務；
25. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to engage with relevant private sector interests at international, national and local levels to establish and/or strengthen corporate social responsibility programmes related to extractive industries, paying particular attention to actions that avoid, remedy or mitigate the direct and indirect impacts of extractive industries on biodiversity and the indigenous peoples and other local communities associated with wetlands, and to ensure, sufficiently in advance, the participation of indigenous and other local communities, in accordance with applicable national legislation, in consultation related to extractive industrial activities in wetland ecosystems on which

these communities depend for their livelihoods; 大會鼓勵各締約方與有興趣建立和/或加強採掘業相關企業社會責任計畫之相關國際、國家和地方各層級之私部門，要特別注意避免、修復或減輕採掘業對生物多樣性和原著民和其他與濕地相關之地方社區造成直接和間接影響之行動，並充分提前確保原住民和其他地方社區參與，按照適用之國家法律與濕地生態系統中相關採掘工業活動進行諮詢，說明這些社區賴以生存之生態系統；

26. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to consider the creation of new wetlands or the improvement of existing wetlands in the post-closure phases of extractive industrial activities, through well-planned mining and quarrying activities and well-developed site restoration programmes; 大會鼓勵各締約方考慮創造新濕地或在採掘工業活動關閉後階段改善現有濕地，透過精心策劃之採礦和採石活動及發展良好之濕地恢復方案；
27. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to identify capacity and expertise needed for addressing the specific issues and potential impacts of extractive industries on wetlands, particularly in relevant public sector institutions, and to implement, where necessary through partnerships with appropriate public, private and NGO sector groups or organizations, appropriate training and capacity building programmes to strengthen SEA, EIA, and regulatory oversight of extractive industrial activities; 大會鼓勵各締約方判斷需要解決之具體議題和採掘業對濕地之潛在影響，特別是在相關公共部門機構，並在必要時透過適當公共、私營和非政府部門團體或組織合作夥伴關係實施適當之培訓和能力建構方案，加強策略環境評估、環境影響評估及採掘工業活動之監管；
28. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Ramsar Administrative Authorities and Focal Points to establish or strengthen regular cooperation with Focal Points of the Global Environment Facility, considering that many GEF projects are addressing issues associated with extractive industrial activities, and to develop efficient and lasting synergies at national and regional levels, addressing also the potential linkages with those programmes, projects or directives derived from the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; and 大會進一步鼓勵拉姆薩濕地行政機關和聯絡處與全球環境基金聯絡處建立或加強經常性之合作，考量到許多全球環境機構計畫解決與採掘工業活動之相關議題，並在國家和地區層級發展有效和持久之協同作用，同時說明來自生物多樣性公約、防治沙漠化公約及聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約衍生而來之方案、計畫或指令之潛在連結；
29. REQUESTS the STRP, working with UNEP, IUCN, and other relevant organizations, to review available technical guidance on assessing, avoiding, minimizing and mitigating the direct and indirect impacts of extractive industries on wetlands in the exploration, development, operation, closure and post-closure phases, taking into account the potential for adoption of new or emerging extraction technologies and paying particular attention to restoration options, and on the basis of this review, to make recommendations regarding the suitability of available technical guidance and the need, if any, for development of new technical guidance. 大會要求科學技術審查小組與聯合國環境規劃署、國際自然保育聯盟以及其他相關組織合作，於勘探、開發、經營、封閉及封閉後階段審查評

估、避免、盡量減少和減輕採掘業對濕地直接和間接影響之可供技術準則，考量採用新的或新興採掘技術之潛力，並特別注意復育選項，且依此審查之基礎，依據提供技術準則和需求之適用性建議，若有則發展新的技術準則。





10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.27 決議 10.27

Wetlands and urbanization 濕地與都市化

1. RECALLING the commitments made by Contracting Parties to achieving the wise use, as far as possible, of all wetlands in their territory and to maintaining the ecological character of designated Ramsar sites; 大會回顧各締約方所提出之承諾，盡可能實現在其境內所有濕地之明智利用，並維持指定拉姆薩濕地之生態特性；
2. AWARE that since prehistoric times human settlements have been established near wetlands for reasons, *inter alia*, of trade and defence, that the world is becoming increasingly urbanized, and that over 50% of the global population now lives in urban environments; 大會意識到自史前時代人類居住已在濕地附近建立之原因，其中包括貿易和防禦，然而世界變得越來越都市化，現在超過50%全球人口生活在都市環境中；
3. NOTING that “urban wetlands” are those wetlands lying within the boundaries of cities, towns and other conurbations and that “peri-urban wetlands” are those wetlands located adjacent to an urban area between the suburbs and rural areas; 大會注意到，「都市濕地」係位於都市、鄉鎮和其他大都市邊界內之濕地，而「城郊濕地」係毗鄰市區郊區和農村地區之間的濕地；
4. RECOGNIZING that wetlands in urban and peri-urban environments can deliver many important ecosystem services to people, such as wastewater treatment, and ALSO RECOGNIZING that urban green space is increasingly known to contribute to people’s physical and mental health and well-being, while ACKNOWLEDGING that urban wetlands can also be sources of diseases such as malaria; 大會瞭解到，都市濕地和城郊環境可提供人民許多重要的生態系統服務，如污水處理等，大會亦瞭解到，都市綠地亦提供人民越來越多生理和心理健康和福祉貢獻，同時認識到都市濕地亦可能是疾病，如瘧疾之來源；
5. FURTHER RECOGNIZING the important role that urban and peri-urban wetlands can play in communication, education, participation and awareness for urban communities about wetlands, as well as the value of establishing education and visitor centres in such

places; 大會進一步瞭解到都市和城郊濕地可以發揮都市社區對濕地宣傳、教育、參與和提升意識的重要作用，以及在這些地方建立教育和訪客中心之價值；

6. RECOGNIZING that urban and peri-urban wetlands perform important functions in the improvement of neighbouring community environments, and provide safety nets for the communities living in these areas, both through the buffering effect of wetlands in riverine and coastal areas and through the role of wetlands in reducing impacts associated with climate variability; 大會瞭解到都市和城郊濕地執行改善鄰近社區環境的重要功能，並透過濕地在河流和沿海地區之緩衝作用提供安全網予生活在這些地方之社區，並透過濕地之作用減少與氣候變異相關之影響；
7. CONCERNED that many wetlands in urban and peri-urban environments are or are becoming degraded through encroachment of surrounding populations, pollution, poorly managed waste and infilling or other developments, and that these activities have diminished both the ecosystem services that urban wetlands can provide and the recognition of their value and importance by both decision-makers and urban communities; 大會關注許多濕地在都市和城郊環境透過蠶食周圍人口、污染、廢棄物管理不善和充填或其他方面之發展而退化中或正在退化中，且這些活動已減少生態系統可提供都市濕地之服務及決策者和都市社區對其價值和重要性之認知；
8. ALSO CONCERNED that the spread of urbanization is leading to wetlands, including Ramsar sites, that were formerly in rural areas becoming increasingly urbanized, with consequent increased risk of their degradation through, for example, ecosystem fragmentation and exploitation; 大會亦關注都市蔓延是導致以前在農村之濕地越來越都市化，包括拉姆薩濕地，並透過例如生態系統破碎化和剝削而導致隨之而來之風險增加；
9. RECOGNIZING the crucial role of capacity building in enabling local governments, including municipalities, to ensure the conservation and wise use of wetlands in urban and peri-urban areas under their jurisdiction; 大會瞭解到能力建構中之關鍵作用，使地方政府，包括直轄市，確保在其管轄下在都市和城郊地區之濕地保護和明智利用；
10. AWARE that much of the increasing urbanization is occurring in coastal and downstream parts of river catchments and that the demand for water for human use in these areas is increasing, and CONCERNED that many river basins are already water-stressed because of the levels of upstream abstractions; 大會意識到多數日益增加之都市化發生在沿海和河流流域之下游部分，而在這些地區人類對水資源需求不斷增加，大會並關注許多河流流域由於上游抽水而導致水資源吃緊；
11. ALSO CONCERNED about the increasingly adverse impacts on wetlands of the consumption patterns of urban populations and the increasing demand from cities on the Earth's wetland ecosystems for water and other natural resources and services provided by wetlands; and 大會亦擔心都市人口消費模式和都市對地球濕地生態系統之水和其他濕地所提供之自然資源與服務需求不斷增加，造成對濕地日益增加之負面影響；

12. AWARE of the Curitiba Declaration on Cities and Biodiversity, adopted in 2007 by a meeting of mayors and other senior representatives of host cities of meetings of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), host cities of UN chapters, and cities that have specific strategies with regard to biodiversity, through which commitments to integrate biodiversity concerns into urban planning have been reaffirmed; and ALSO AWARE of Decision IX/28 of CBD COP9 (2008) on “Promoting engagement of cities and local authorities”; 大會意識到 2007 年於生物多樣性公約 (CBD) 締約方大會主辦都市之市長及其他高級代表大會通過之「古里提巴之都市與生物多樣性宣言」，聯合國分會主辦都市及具生物多樣性方面具體策略之都市，已肯定透過承諾將生物多樣性議題整合納入都市規劃中；大會亦意識到生物多樣性公約締約方第九屆會議 (2008 年) 之決議 IX/28 「促進都市和地方當局之參與」；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

13. URGES all Contracting Parties to pay due attention to the importance of their wetlands in urban and peri-urban environments and to take appropriate measures to conserve and protect these wetlands, while giving due consideration to different national circumstances in each case; 大會敦促所有締約方對其在都市和城郊環境濕地之重要性給予應有重視，並採取適當措施以保存和保護這些濕地，同時依不同國家具體情況給予適當考量；
14. ALSO URGES all Contracting Parties to review the state of their urban and peri-urban wetlands and, where needed, to put in place schemes for their restoration and rehabilitation so that they can deliver their full range of ecosystem services to people and biodiversity; 大會亦敦促所有締約方審查其都市和城郊濕地之狀態，並在需要時制定計畫將其恢復和重建，使濕地能夠提供全方位之生態系統服務予人類和生物多樣性；
15. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to formulate and implement their land-use planning and management so as to minimize further future impacts on urban wetlands and on those currently in peri-urban or rural situations that are vulnerable to urban encroachment, and ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to provide the most valuable urban or peri-urban wetlands with appropriate conservation measures, with the intention of allowing as many people as possible to have access to areas with preserved high nature values and providing good opportunities for awareness raising, within sustainable limits; 大會進一步敦促各締約方制定和實施土地利用規劃和管理，以盡量減少對都市濕地未來進一步之影響，以及目前那些城郊或農村很容易受到都市蠶食之情況，並鼓勵各締約方採取適當保護措施提供予最有價值之都市或城郊濕地，在永續發展的範圍盡可能企圖讓更多人有機會接觸保存完好之自然價值並提供提高意識之良好機會；
16. EMPHASIZES the value of Ramsar site designations in the vicinity of urban centres as a key contribution to safeguarding important ecosystems against inappropriate urban encroachment; 大會強調拉姆薩濕地劃設於都市中心附近，保護重要生態系統以對抗不適當都市蠶食之重要貢獻價值；

17. INVITES the International Organization Partners, particularly those with national or local representation, to take pro-active steps, as far as possible, to facilitate the mobilisation of funding for technical support and capacity building for local authorities, in order to assist local authorities to advance the sustainable management of urban wetlands, and FURTHER INVITES the International Organization Partners to seek out opportunities for the development of partnership programmes between local authorities of different countries for urban wetland conservation, either directly or through the respective Ramsar Administrative Authorities; 大會邀請國際組織合作夥伴，特別是那些具國家或地方代表者，採取積極主動措施，盡可能地運用調動資金提供地方當局技術協助和能力建構，以協助地方當局共同推動都市濕地永續管理，大會並進一步邀請國際組織合作夥伴，無論是直接或透過各自之拉姆薩行政機關，於不同國家地方當局之間尋找夥伴關係發展方案機會來保護都市濕地；
18. URGES Contracting Parties to reaffirm the role of CEPA as an effective mechanism for raising awareness and involving communities in the sustainable management and conservation of urban and peri-urban wetlands; 大會敦促各締約方，重申 CEPA 為有效機制之角色，以提高意識和社區參與永續管理和都市和城郊濕地保護；
19. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and others to establish wetland education and visitor facilities on urban and peri-urban wetlands, and particularly Ramsar sites in such locations, as a means of increasing urban community public awareness under the Convention's CEPA Programme 2009-2015 and, in view of the recreational, spiritual, and aesthetic dimensions of wetlands, as a means of supporting the health and well-being of people by facilitating access to such wetlands; 大會鼓勵各締約方和其他方在都市和城郊濕地設立濕地教育和旅遊設施，特別是在此類地點之拉姆薩濕地，根據公約 CEPA 之 2009-2015 年方案做為提高都市社區公共意識的一種手段，並鑑於濕地的娛樂、精神和審美尺度，透過促進接觸此類濕地來做為協助人民健康和福祉便利之手段；
20. REQUESTS Contracting Parties and others that have established such education and visitor facilities to report to the Secretariat on their experiences and achievements so that they can be shared with other Parties that are developing such facilities, including through the Wetland Link International (WLI) mechanism; 大會要求各締約方和其他方已設立此類教育和旅遊設施者，向秘書處報告其經驗和成就，使他們能夠與其他締約方正在開發此類設施共享，包括透過國際濕地聯盟（WLI）機制；
21. ENCOURAGES local governments and elected officials, including the mayors of cities, particularly those that have hosted meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention and that have urban and peri-urban wetlands, to connect with the CBD initiative on cities and biodiversity; 大會鼓勵地方政府和民選官員，包括各城市市長，尤其是那些已主辦過拉姆薩公約締約方會議並有都市和城郊濕地者，與都市與生物多樣性相關之生物多樣性公約倡議銜接；
22. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to involve municipalities in their planning processes and operational actions on wetland conservation and wise use in order to seek contributions from municipalities, including their physical planning departments, a) to assess the direct and indirect environmental impacts of urban areas on wetlands and b) to preserve or increase ecological functionality of urban and peri-urban wetlands and protect them from the negative impacts of the increasing urban consumption of wetland products

and ecosystem services; 大會鼓勵各締約方涉及直轄市參與規劃過程中和濕地保護與明智利用之執行行動時，為尋求直轄市捐款，包括其實體規劃部門，a)評估市區環境對濕地的直接和間接影響，和 b)保持或增加城市和城郊濕地之生態功能和保護其免於因越來越多城市濕地產品和生態系統服務消費所帶來之負面影響；

23. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to give recognition to local governments that exhibit exemplary management interventions, including wise use in urban and peri-urban wetlands, and to document best practices for dissemination; 大會鼓勵各締約方以表揚地方政府表現模範管理措施中，包括在都市和城郊濕地之明智利用，並記錄最佳做法供宣傳；
24. INVITES Contracting Parties to seek ways to encourage public-private collaboration for advancing sustainable management of urban wetlands, in line with the principles for partnerships between the Ramsar Convention and the business sector as set out in Resolution X.12; 大會邀請各締約方尋求方法以鼓勵公共和私部門之合作，以促進都市濕地永續管理，依據拉姆薩公約和商業部門之間所載之決議 10.12 夥伴關係原則；
25. INVITES the Ramsar Secretariat to explore ways and means of establishing collaborative links with the UN human settlements programme (UN-HABITAT) concerning the promotion of social and environmental sustainability of towns and cities in relation to wetlands and water; 請拉姆薩公約秘書處與聯合國人類住區方案 (UN-HABITAT) 建立合作聯繫，探索關於促進城鎮都市、濕地和水之間的社會和環境的永續發展途徑和方式；
26. REQUESTS Contracting Parties, through their appointed Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) National Focal Points, to advise the STRP on issues concerning urban and peri-urban wetlands that would benefit from additional scientific and technical guidance; and 大會要求締約方透過其委派之科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 國家聯絡處，向科學技術審查小組建議關於都市和城郊濕地受益於增設科學和技術準則之議題；
27. REQUESTS the STRP to prepare guidelines for managing urban and peri-urban wetlands, in accordance with an ecosystem approach, taking into account issues such as climate change, ecosystem services, food production, human health and livelihoods. 大會要求科學技術審查小組制訂指導方針來管理都市和城郊濕地，按照生態系統方法，同時考慮到如氣候變遷、生態系統服務、食物生產、人類健康和生計等議題。



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.28 決議 10.28

Wetlands and poverty eradication 濕地與減貧

1. AWARE that Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 is to “eradicate extreme poverty and hunger” with a target of reducing by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015 and ALSO AWARE that the implementation of the wise use provisions of the Ramsar Convention can contribute to poverty eradication and hence the achievement of this MDG and others, including MDG 7 on ensuring environmental sustainability; 大會意識到千禧年發展目標（MDG）1係「消除極端貧困和飢餓」並預計在2015年以前減少50%遭受飢餓之人口，並意識到實施拉姆薩公約明智利用條款有助於減貧，從而實現千禧年發展目標和其他，包括千禧年發展目標7確保環境之永續性；
2. RECOGNIZING the vital role that many wetlands and their ecosystem services play in supporting people’s food security, livelihoods and human well-being, including through *inter alia* provision of food, fiber and other products, water for sanitation, drinking, irrigation and other purposes, and other services such as flood and storm surge protection; but CONCERNED that the continuing loss and degradation of wetlands reported by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) and other recent assessments is placing the continued provision of such services, and hence people’s health, livelihoods and well-being, at further risk; 大會瞭解到許多濕地和其生態系統服務扮演協助人們食品安全、生計和人類福祉之重要角色，包括透過提供食物、纖維和其他產品、衛生用水、飲用水、灌溉和其他用途，以及其他功能，如免於洪水和風暴潮之保護；但大會關注到千禧年生態系統評估（MA）和其他最近評估報告中指出濕地持續喪失和退化將使持續提供等服務及人們健康、生計和福祉等處於進一步風險中；
3. ALSO RECOGNIZING the importance of understanding poverty eradication issues and opportunities in relation to addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation for wetlands, including through wetland restoration activities, as indicated in Resolutions VIII.3 (2002) and X.24 (2008) concerning climate change and wetlands; 大會確信瞭解減貧之問題和機會與解決濕地氣候變遷之減緩和調適相關，包括透過濕地復育活動，如決議8.3（2002年）和10.24（2008年）中關於氣候變遷及濕地中表明；

4. RECALLING that in Resolution IX.14 (2005) on *Wetlands and poverty reduction* the Contracting Parties provided an overarching framework for Parties to address issues of poverty eradication in relation to wetland conservation and wise use, including through working in partnerships with UN agencies, the Ramsar International Organization Partners (IOPs), national and international NGOs, and others; 大會回顧決議 9.14 (2005 年)「濕地與減貧」締約方已提供各成員一個總體綱要計畫來解決與濕地保護與明智利用相關之減貧問題，包括透過與聯合國機構、拉姆薩國際組織合作夥伴 (IOPS)、國家和國際非政府組織和其他方之合作；
5. RECOGNIZING the contribution to poverty eradication issues in relation to wetlands of the work of the partnerships between the Convention's IOPs and others, including *inter alia* Wetlands International's Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project (WPRP) and Green Coast Project, and the Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group (WLWG), especially through capacity-building and awareness-raising with local communities; 大會確信減貧議題之貢獻與公約國際組織合作夥伴和其他合作夥伴之間的濕地合作相關，包括國際濕地組織之濕地和減貧計畫 (WPRP) 和綠色海岸計畫，及濕地和生計工作小組 (WLWG)，特別是透過與地方社區之能力建構和意識提升；
6. NOTING that Resolution IX.14 did not identify all priority issues and responses relevant to poverty eradication in relation to wetlands, and that Resolution, whilst providing a framework for action by Contracting Parties and others, did not provide guidance on ways and means of implementing such actions, and did not indicate the appropriate spatial scale(s) for implementation of different actions; and 大會注意到決議 9.14 尚未判斷出有關濕地減貧之優先層級議題及因應措施，而在由締約方及其他方提供行動綱要計畫之同時，該決議尚未提供執行此類行動之方法與措施準則，亦未敘明不同之行動所適用之空間尺度；
7. THANKING the governments of Ghana, Mali and Benin, as well as Wetlands International, for their support and work in developing this Resolution; 大會感謝迦納、馬利和貝南政府，以及國際濕地組織對此決議發展之協助工作；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

8. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to identify ways and means of further implementing the framework for action on wetlands and poverty reduction adopted in Resolution IX.14, and particularly action to eradicate poverty amongst communities living in and around Ramsar sites, and to report on their successes, challenges, constraints and opportunities in achieving action on integrating wetland conservation and poverty eradication, including on the trade-offs that are often necessary in such implementation; 大會鼓勵各締約方擬定方法和措施以進一步實施決議 9.14 通過之濕地與減貧行動綱要計畫，特別是在加入拉姆薩濕地地區之包含社區生活的減貧行動，並回報達成整合濕地保護和減貧行動之成功案例、相關之挑戰、限制和機會，包括在此類措施往往需要之權衡方法；
9. ALSO ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, the IOPs, and others to provide to the Secretariat and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) examples, particularly as documented case studies, that demonstrate that the wise use of wetland resources by local

communities can provide a significant contribution to poverty eradication; 大會亦鼓勵各締約方、國際組織合作夥伴和其他單位提供案例予秘書處以及科學技術審查小組（STRP），特別是足供學習案例，如由地方社區對濕地資源之明智利用並顯著貢獻貧困減輕情形之示範案例；

10. URGES Contracting Parties, in relation to the framework of actions set out in Resolution IX.14, also to: 大會敦促各締約方，依照決議 9.14 陳列之行動綱要計畫，亦應：
- i) continue to seek to integrate wetland wise use and management, including wetland restoration as appropriate, into all relevant national and regional policies, including in Poverty Reduction Strategies, National Climate Change Strategies (NAPAs), grant transferral programmes, and water and sanitation plans and strategies, taking into account the need to base such strategies on an understanding of specific wetlands' current and projected future productivity, particularly where such wetland services may change over time; 持續尋求整合濕地明智利用和管理，包括適當濕地復育，納入所有相關國家和地區政策，包括減貧策略、國家氣候變遷策略、授予轉換方案，以及水和衛生計畫與策略，考慮到此類策略需要以瞭解具體濕地當前和預計未來生產力之基礎上，特別是在此類濕地服務可能會隨時間而改變；
 - ii) recognize in their planning and land management policies and strategies, the role of wetlands in sanitation and human health, particularly in relation to water-borne and water-related diseases, as well as the increased risks to human health caused by degraded wetlands, as described in Resolution X.23 on *Wetlands and human health*; 瞭解到其規劃和土地管理政策和策略、濕地於衛生和人類健康中之角色，特別是經由水傳播和與水相關之疾病，以及退化濕地造成對人體健康之增加風險，如決議 10.23 濕地和人類健康中所述；
 - iii) respect and incorporate traditional knowledge and practices and local perspectives into national wetland management and sustainable livelihood initiatives, as appropriate, in order to ensure enhanced acceptance by local community groups; 適度尊重並將傳統知識和實務與地方觀點納入國家濕地管理和永續生計倡議中，以確保提升地方社區團體之接受度；
 - iv) ensure that any early warning systems and contingency plans established to safeguard people against natural disasters such as cyclones, storm surges, droughts, floods, and tsunamis, include the use of wetland management and, as appropriate, restoration measures to protect against impacts of climate change, sea level rise, and saline intrusion, in implementation of Resolution VIII.35 (2002) on *The impact of natural disasters, particularly drought, on wetland ecosystems*; 確保任何早期預警系統和應急計畫之成立，以人民群眾抵禦自然災害，如暴風、乾旱、洪水及海嘯，包括濕地管理和使用，適當復育措施以防止氣候變遷、海平面上升、鹽水入侵之影響，如決議 8.35 自然災害，特別是乾旱對濕地生態系統之影響（2002 年）之實施；
 - v) collaborate with relevant institutions in developing suitable ecotourism activities in wetlands in general, and especially in designated Ramsar sites, in order to provide

opportunities to reduce poverty, whilst also taking into consideration the possible negative impacts of such tourism on wetland integrity and on local cultures; 與相關機構合作發展適合一般濕地生態旅遊活動，特別是劃設之拉姆薩濕地，以提供機會減少貧困，同時亦考慮到此類對濕地完整性和地方文化之旅遊可能產生之負面影響；

- vi) collate knowledge on best practices and promote its transfer for the wise use, extraction, processing and marketing of wetland products in order to reduce pressures on the natural resources in wetlands by adding value to enhance poverty eradication; 收集最佳實知識並促使其轉換為濕地的明智利用、透過抽取、加工和營銷濕地產品，以提升價值來促進減貧，減少加諸在濕地的自然資源之壓力；
- vii) establish financial incentives or investments such as micro-credit schemes including revolving funds and seed funding, especially in partnership with the private sector, that improve wetland management and contribute to tangible poverty eradication in the short and medium term, with the aim of promoting self-sufficiency and equitable benefit sharing in the long term; 建立財政獎勵…夥伴關係，以在中短期內改善濕地管理和具體減貧，並達成長期自給自足和公平之利益共享之目的；
- viii) encourage the introduction of payments for ecosystem services as a means to raise funds for poverty eradication programmes, including through avoided deforestation and avoided wetland degradation, as well as through private sector partnerships for access and benefit sharing; 鼓勵引進對生態系統服務付費措施，以籌集資金做為減貧方案，包括透過避免森林砍伐及避免濕地退化，以及透過私部門之夥伴關係來獲取和惠益分享；
- ix) consider wetland services as economic goods so that their use may be included in tax-based economic mechanisms such as user pays, and so that these contribute to national poverty eradication programmes and investment in sustainable wetland management; 考慮視濕地服務為經濟物品，使其利用可被包含在以稅收為基礎之經濟機制內，依據使用者付費機制，可提供資金於國家減貧方案和永續濕地管理投資；
- x) recognize the importance of identifying existing marketing networks and ways to access these before introducing any new financial incentives or investments for income-generating activities that may contribute to poverty eradication in wetlands; and 瞭解到在引入任何新的財務獎勵或投資創收活動之前，判斷現有營銷網絡和取得可能有助於濕地減貧方式之重要性；
- xi) take measures to safeguard peoples' livelihoods derived from wetlands in areas where mining and other extractive industries are taking place, or are likely to take place, including in the decommissioning phases of the extractive activities, in relation to the implementation of Resolution X.26 on *Wetlands and extractive industries*; 採取與決議 10.26 濕地和採掘業相關實施措施以保障濕地區域內從事採礦和其他採掘業人民之生計，包括已停止採掘活動之地區；

11. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel working with the IOPs and other interested organizations and networks to review the framework for actions set out in Resolution IX.14 and the additional actions identified in the present Resolution, and on the basis of these to include in its future work plan the development of specific guidance for Contracting Parties to support the implementation of these Resolutions, which might include *inter alia*: 大會要求科學技術審查小組與國際組織合作夥伴和其他感興趣的組織和網絡共同合作檢視載於決議 9.14 之行動綱要計畫和本決議中所確定之其他增設行動方案，並根據這些基準納入未來工作計畫以發展具體指引，供締約方協助執行這些決議，其中可能包括：
- i) development of an integrated framework for linking wetland conservation and wise use with poverty eradication, including the identification of the most appropriate scale at which each type of poverty eradication action should take place; 發展整合綱要計畫做為濕地保護與明智利用於減貧之銜接，包括區分每種減貧行動類型所應適用之規模；
 - ii) identification and development of indicators relating wetland wise use with livelihoods and poverty eradication; 確認並開發濕地之明智利用指引以維持生計和減貧目標；
 - iii) development of a practical structured 'guide to the available guidelines and tools' for addressing poverty eradication in relation to wetlands; and 發展實用結構之「可用指導方針和工具準則」做為解決相關濕地減貧；
 - iv) collation and review of examples of how wetland degradation affects people's livelihoods and how maintenance or restoration of the ecological character of wetlands can contribute to poverty alleviation, including from the case studies called for in paragraph 9 above; and 整理和評估濕地退化是如何影響人民的生計，以及如何維持和恢復濕地生態特性可以有助於扶貧案例，包括從上文第 9 段呼籲之研究案例；
12. CALLS UPON development banks and other donors to support the implementation of this Resolution by Contracting Parties, including through supporting capacity-building for governments, establishing cross-sectoral approaches to addressing poverty eradication in wetlands, and encouraging climate-related investment programmes. 大會呼籲開發銀行和其他捐助者協助各締約方執行本決議，包括透過協助政府之能力建構、建立跨部門辦法來解決濕地減貧及鼓勵與氣候相關之投資方案。



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“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
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Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.29 決議

Clarifying the functions of agencies and related bodies implementing the Convention at
the national level

釐清國家層級實施公約之機構和相關組織之功能

1. RECALLING that each Contracting Party to the Ramsar Convention designates within its government an agency, referred to as the Administrative Authority, to take responsibility for national implementation of the Convention; 大會回顧拉姆薩公約各締約方在其政府指定機構，做為行政主管機關，負責國家實施公約之任務；
2. ALSO RECALLING Recommendation 5.7 (1993) which encourages the Contracting Parties to establish or recognize national committees, according to the specific needs of each Party, to support the implementation of the Convention at the national level; 大會亦回顧建議 5.7（1993 年），鼓勵各締約方根據各自具體需求來建立或准許國家委員會於國家層級協助執行公約；
3. FURTHER RECALLING Resolutions VII.4 (1999), VIII.5 (2002), IX.5 (2005) and X.11 (2008) which encourage synergies and cooperation with other relevant conventions, including the harmonization of information management infrastructure; 大會進一步回顧決議 7.4（1999）、8.5（2002 年）、9.5（2005 年）和 10.11（2008 年）鼓勵與其他相關公約，包括統一資訊管理基礎設施協調與合作；
4. FURTHER RECALLING Recommendation 4.5 (1990) on the critical role of education and training in the mobilization of human resources for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands; 大會進一步回顧建議 4.5（1990 年）動員人力資源來教育訓練在濕地保護和永續利用上扮演關鍵作用；
5. WELCOMING the efforts of the Secretariat and the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to increase the engagement of STRP National Focal Points in the scientific and technical work of the Convention; 大會歡迎秘書處和拉姆薩科學技術審查小組（STRP）之努力，以增加科學技術審查小組國家聯絡處參與公約之科學和技術工作；

6. RECALLING the conclusions of the preparatory meeting for the African Region for the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, which invited the Secretariat to clarify the terms of reference of relevant national implementing agencies and related bodies; 大會回顧非洲區域締約方第十屆會議籌備會議之結論，邀請秘書處釐清有國家執行機構及相關機構之權責事項；
7. WELCOMING the production of a training tool for Ramsar National Focal Points and National Wetland Committees in francophone African countries through a project led by the Atelier Technique des Espaces Naturels (ATEN), funded by the French government and the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, and the subsequent provision of funding by Switzerland for its translation into English, and HOPEFUL that Contracting Parties or other donors will similarly offer to fund its translation into Spanish, in order to make it globally available in the Convention's three official languages; 大會歡迎拉姆薩國家聯絡處及非洲法語國家之國家施的溼地委員會經由自然技術研討會（ATEN）帶領之計畫所開發出之培訓工具，藉由法國政府與拉姆薩公約秘書處資助，並由瑞士提供資金將其翻譯成英語，大會並希望各締約方或其他捐助者會同樣提供資金將其翻譯成西班牙語，使公約可以以三種官方語言全球通用；
8. RECOGNIZING the importance for the Convention of all efforts made by the Contracting Parties to coordinate the implementation of the Convention among relevant competent authorities and other bodies at the national level; and 大會瞭解到公約締約方為於國家層級協調各有關主管部門和其他機構實施公約之努力的重要性；
9. DESIRING to clarify and harmonize the general functions of the main Ramsar national implementing agencies and related bodies with those responsible for implementing other relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements, with a view to effective achievement of their respective objectives, as further stressed also in Resolution X.11; 大會希望界定和協調主要拉姆薩國家執行機構及相關負責實施其他相關多邊環境協定組織之一般功能，以便有效地實現各自目標，如決議 10.11 中之進一步強調；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

10. REAFFIRMS the principal role of each Contracting Party's designated Administrative Authority in ensuring the ongoing representation of that Party in the Convention and for the implementation of the Convention at national level; 大會重申各締約方指定之行政主管機關其職責係在持續代表國家發聲及扮演國家層級實施公約之角色；
11. DECIDES to change the wording "daily contact" in the designated Administrative Authority to "National Focal Point"; 大會決定改變指定行政主管機關中「日常接觸」措辭為「國家聯絡處」；
12. INVITES the Contracting Parties, as appropriate in light of their individual circumstances and capacities, to follow the elements provided in the annex to this Resolution, which present different possible areas of implementation of the Convention at the national level; 大會邀請各締約方，適當的依據其自身情況和能力，參照本決議附件中所提供之要件，在國家層級推動合適方案；

13. URGES Contracting Parties for whom implementation of the Convention occurs significantly through provincial, state or other subnational governments to establish or strengthen mechanisms for involving subnational agencies in the implementation of the Convention, for example through identification of focal points in such agencies and inclusion of such focal points on National Ramsar Committees and equivalent bodies; 大會敦促各締約方目前透過省、州或地方政府所顯著實施公約者，建立或加強使地方機構參與實施公約機制，例如指定在此類機構之聯絡處並將其納入國家拉姆薩委員會和相當機構；
14. RECOMMENDS that National Ramsar or National Wetland Committees should include, in addition to the considerations referred to in Recommendation 5.7 (1993), full participation by the nominated National Focal Points for Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) and the nominated National Focal Point for the STRP; and 大會建議國家拉姆薩濕地或國家濕地委員會，除了建議 5.7 (1993 年) 中提及之考慮因素外，應包括，濕地宣傳、教育、參與及公眾意識 (CEPA) 指定國家聯絡處及科學技術審查小組之充分參與；
15. ENCOURAGES the Secretariat in its efforts to develop the necessary tools for strengthening the capacities of the National Focal Points, CEPA National Focal Points, STRP National Focal Points, and National Ramsar/Wetland Committees, and WELCOMES the interest of relevant donors in supporting those efforts, especially in developing countries. 大會鼓勵秘書處努力開發必要工具，以加強國家聯絡處、CEPA 聯絡處、STRP 國家聯絡處，以及國家拉姆薩/濕地委員會之能力，並歡迎相關捐助者支持這些努力之興趣，特別是在發展中國家。



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.30 決議 10.30

Small Island States and the Ramsar Convention 小島嶼國家和拉姆薩公約

1. RECALLING that during the 4th Pan-American Ramsar Regional Meeting (2007) and the Caribbean Regional Meeting on the Implementation of the Convention (2008), the Caribbean States all supported the conclusion that they should be viewed as Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in terms of their vulnerability to development, climate change, and loss of wetlands; 大會回顧第四屆泛美拉姆薩區域會議（2007年）和加勒比區域會議關於實施公約（2008年）期間，加勒比國家全部支持應就發展之脆弱性、氣候變遷、濕地喪失來看待小島嶼發展中國家（SIDS）之結論；
2. AWARE that funding support from the Ramsar Convention is currently based on the Parties' economic status by reference to the OECD Development Assistance Committee list and that the Parties at the meetings referred to above believe that such eligibility for support for SIDS should be based rather upon their vulnerability to climate change, as is the case with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; 大會意識到，目前透過參考經濟合作暨發展組織（OECD）發展援助委員會名單依據締約方之經濟狀況從拉姆薩公約中提供資金協助，上述區域會議所提締約方相信為金援小島嶼發展中國家的資格應依據他們對氣候變遷之脆弱性，正如生物多樣性公約、瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約和聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約之案例；
3. RECOGNIZING that among the expected impacts of climate change are sea level rise, disruption of the global hydrological cycle, increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, and increased vulnerability of coastal areas to flooding, erosion, loss of mangroves and other wetlands, and seawater incursion into freshwater areas, and ACKNOWLEDGING the potential negative impact of these phenomena on the economic status of many small islands; 大會瞭解到，氣候變遷預期影響係海平面上升、全球水文循環受到干擾、極端天氣事件頻率和強度之提高、沿海地區脆弱性之增加、洪水、侵蝕、紅樹林和其他濕地之喪失及海水侵入淡水地區，並承認這些現象在許多小島嶼造成經濟狀況之潛在負面影響；

4. RECALLING that in Resolution IX.9 (2005) the Parties acknowledged that “both conservation of natural wetland ecosystems such as mangroves, as well as wise use of such wetlands in the coastal zone, contribute to natural flood prevention” and recognized “the significance of synergies with the other multilateral environmental agreements and agencies with a particular focus on the impacts of natural disasters, especially the joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit and including the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), The World Health Organization (WHO), The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) . . . the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and also recognized the role that can be played in the immediate aftermath of a natural disaster by . . . non-governmental organizations (NGOs) . . . especially the Convention’s International Organization Partners (IOPs)”; and 大會回顧決議 9.9 (2005 年) 締約方承認，「如紅樹林的自然濕地生態系統之保護，以及在沿海地帶等濕地之明智利用，有助於自然洪水之減緩」，並瞭解到「與其他特別注重對自然災害影響之多邊環境協議和機構合作之重要性，特別是聯合國環境規劃署/聯合國人道主義事務協調辦公室環境小組聯盟，並包括國際減災策略組織 (ISDR)、世界衛生組織 (WHO)、世界氣象組織 (WMO) …聯合國防治荒漠化公約、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約及聯合國教科文組織的政府間海洋學委員會等，大會亦瞭解到，由…非政府組織 (NGOs) …特別是公約國際組織合作夥伴 (IOPs) …可在自然災害發生後直接發揮作用」；
5. ALSO RECALLING the Mauritius Declaration (2005), which affirms that “small island developing States continue to be a ‘special case’ for sustainable development”, and RECOGNIZING that one of the Key Messages of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in *Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Wetlands & Water* (2005) indicates that “the status of both freshwater and coastal wetland species is deteriorating faster than those of other ecosystems”; 大會亦回顧「模里西斯宣言」(2005 年)，其中重申，「小島嶼發展中國家繼續為永續發展中之『特殊情況』」，並瞭解到千禧年生態系統評估之主要訊息之一生態系統和人類福祉：濕地與水 (2005 年) 中指出，「淡水和沿海濕地物種之狀態正在惡化之速度比其他生態系統快」；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

6. REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat, in considering the eligibility of projects in small island States for funding under the Ramsar Small Grants Fund, to take into account, in addition to their economic status, the vulnerability of such States to climate change and loss of wetlands, and to treat all such States for this purpose in a manner analogous to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), whether or not they are formally classified as such on economic grounds in the DAC list of the OECD; and 大會要求拉姆薩公約秘書處，考慮由拉姆薩小額贈款基金對小島嶼國家提供資助計畫之資格，…，並將所有類似小島嶼國家比照對小島嶼發展中國家 (SIDS) 之方式辦理，不論他們是否因為經濟因素在經濟合作暨發展組織 (OECD) 發展援助委員會名單中被正式列名與否；
7. URGES Contracting Parties and others involved as proponents or funders of infrastructure and other development activities in small island areas to have special regard to the particular environmental vulnerability of wetlands in such areas, including through application of the Ramsar Convention’s guidance on vulnerability assessment contained in

the forthcoming Ramsar Technical Report. 大會敦促各締約方和其他在小島嶼地區參與基礎設施和其他發展活動之支持者或資助者對此類地區特定環境濕地脆弱性具特別考量，包括透過運用包含在拉姆薩技術報告中之拉姆薩公約脆弱性評估準則。





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“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
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Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.31 決議 10.31

Enhancing biodiversity in rice paddies as wetland systems 加強稻田中之生物多樣性之濕地系統

1. RECOGNIZING that rice is grown in at least 114 countries worldwide and, as the staple diet for over half the world's population, has contributed to about 20% of the total calorie supply in the world; 大會瞭解到水稻在全球至少 114 個國家和地區中種植，並為全球超過一半人口之主食，佔全球約 20% 總熱量之供給；
2. AWARE of recent concern over global food supplies and costs and the need for increasing food production, and ALSO AWARE that Resolution X.23 on *Wetlands and human health and well-being* highlights the interdependencies between human health, food security, poverty reduction and sustainable wetland management and calls for Contracting Parties to “strengthen collaboration and seek new partnerships between the sectors concerned with wetland conservation, water, health, food security and poverty reduction”; 大會意識到最近關注全球糧食供應和成本，及提高糧食產量之需求，大會亦意識到，決議 10.23 濕地與人類健康及福祉 中強調人類健康、糧食安全、減貧和濕地永續管理間之相互依賴關係，並呼籲各締約方「加強合作並尋求關於濕地保護、水資源、衛生、食品安全和減貧部門間之新的和有效的合作」；
3. RECOGNIZING that rice paddies (flooded and irrigated fields in which rice is grown), a typical agricultural landscape for a significant proportion of world rice cultivation, have provided large areas of open water for centuries in regions with a variety of rice-growing cultures, and, in addition to producing rice, also provide other animal and/or plant food sources and medicinal plants, thus acting as wetland systems and helping to sustain livelihoods and human well-being in these regions; 大會瞭解到稻田（積水和灌溉形成的稻穀種植），為典型農業景觀並佔世界稻田種植極大比例，幾個世紀以來提供大面積開闊水域地區供水稻種植之多種文化，除生產稻米之外，亦提供其他的動物和/或食用植物來源和藥用植物，因此被視為濕地系統並幫助在這些地區維持生計及人類福祉；
4. NOTING that rice paddies in many parts of the world support important wetland biodiversity, such as reptiles, amphibians, fish, crustaceans, insects and molluscs, and play a significant role in waterbird flyways and the conservation of waterbird populations; 大會

指出稻田在世界的許多地方支持重要濕地生物多樣性，如爬行動物，兩棲動物、魚類、甲殼類、昆蟲和軟體動物，並在水鳥遷徙路線和水鳥種群保護中發揮扮演重要角色；

5. FURTHER RECOGNIZING that aquatic biodiversity associated with rice paddies can make an important contribution to the nutrition, health and well-being of rural populations; 大會進一步瞭解到水生生物多樣性與稻田提供農村人口營養、健康和福祉之重要貢獻；
6. RECOGNIZING ALSO that in some particular regions, it is important that irrigated rice paddies remain connected to surrounding natural/semi-natural habitat, in particular to wetlands, for the sake of biodiversity; 大會亦瞭解到，在一些特定區域灌溉稻田仍然保持與周圍自然/半自然的棲息地之連結，尤其是濕地，重要的是此舉為生物多樣性之緣故；
7. RECALLING that “rice fields” are included in the Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Type as a human-made wetland (“Type 3 Irrigated land; includes irrigation channels and rice fields”) and thus, where appropriate, may be designated as, or included in, Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites), and that at least 100 designated Ramsar sites around the world include rice field habitats that play important ecological roles and support a range of biodiversity, including supporting internationally important populations of breeding and non-breeding resident and migratory waterbirds; 大會回顧「稻田」涵蓋於拉姆薩濕地分類系統中被視為人工濕地的一種（「類型3灌溉土地；包括灌溉水渠和稻田」），因此，在適當的情況下可被劃設為，或包含在，國際重要濕地（拉姆薩濕地）名單中，且在世界各地至少100處劃設之拉姆薩濕地包括稻田棲息地，發揮著重要之生態作用，並支持廣泛生物多樣性，包括支持國際重要之繁殖和非繁殖無遷徙習性的動物及遷徙水鳥種群；
8. NOTING that some sites associated with rice paddies are or could be included in the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) Programme, which was initiated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and promotes the dynamic conservation of areas important for indigenous techniques and cultural and biodiversity values, and RECOGNIZING that such sites could provide examples of wetland wise use; 大會注意到，一些濕地與稻田或可列入全球重要農業遺產系統（GIAHS）方案中，該方案最初由聯合國糧食和農業組織（FAO）發起並可促進原住民重要技術和文化與生物多樣性之動態保護；
9. CONCERNED about current and potential threats to the role of rice paddies as sustainable wetland systems, as well as about the potential and current impacts to the surrounding environment, caused by factors such as inappropriate agricultural practices relating to water management and change of natural flow, as well as introduction of new taxa, including invasive alien species, use of high levels of harmful agricultural chemicals, and the impact of inappropriate conversion of rice paddies to other land uses; 大會關注稻田作為永續濕地系統之現有的和潛在威脅，包括對水資源管理和水流動變更之不恰當農業使用及引入新物種，包括外來入侵物種、使用高濃度有害之農業化學品，和不適當之稻田變更使用對周圍環境所造成之潛在和當前影響；

10. NOTING that some water management approaches, such as flooding of rice paddies when they are not in use for rice production, have been adopted in order to provide suitable habitat for some fauna, including migratory waterbirds, and to control weeds and pest insects; 大會注意到一些水資源管理方法已被採納以利提供多數動物合適之棲息地，包括像未做生產使用之稻田以水灌溉可提供候鳥棲息並控制雜草和害蟲；
11. ALSO CONCERNED that inappropriate conversion of wetland to paddy field may have potential negative impacts on local biodiversity and related ecosystem services, and AFFIRMING that this Resolution is not to be used to justify conversion of existing natural wetlands into human-made wetlands, nor to justify inappropriate conversion of land to human-made wetlands; 大會亦關注不當濕地轉換成水田可能會對地方生物多樣性及相關生態系統服務產生潛在負面影響，大會並申明本決議並非用來證明轉換現有自然濕地為人造濕地及將不合適土地轉換為人工濕地為合法；
12. ALSO AFFIRMING that the focus of this Resolution is specifically on the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological and cultural role and value of appropriate rice paddies as wetland systems, consistent and in harmony with the Convention, internationally agreed development goals, and other relevant international obligations; 大會亦申明本決議之重點是特別將作為濕地系統之適當稻田生態及文化角色與價值之維護和提升，與公約、國際協議之發展目標，以及其他相關國際義務協調一致；
13. RECALLING that Resolution VIII.34 (2002) highlighted, *inter alia*, the importance of ensuring that agricultural practices are compatible with wetland conservation objectives and that sustainable agriculture supports some important wetland ecosystems, and AWARE of the work currently being undertaken in response to Resolution VIII.34 by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) and the Guidance on Agriculture-Wetlands Interactions (GAWI) initiative with the FAO, Wageningen University and Research Centre, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Wetland Action, and Wetlands International, including the preparation of a framework for guidance related to interactions between wetlands and agriculture; and 大會回顧決議 8.34 (2002 年) 強調，除了確保農業做法是與濕地保育的目標兼容之外，而永續農業支持多數重要濕地生態系統，大會並意識到目前由科學技術審查小組 (STRP)、與聯合國糧農組織之農業—濕地相互作用準則倡議 (GAWI)、瓦赫寧恩大學和研究中心、國際水資源管理研究所 (IWMI)、濕地行動、國際濕地之依據決議 8.34 而展開之工作重要性，包括編制與濕地和農業間之相互作用準則相關之綱要計畫；
14. NOTING that information and products related to rice paddy farming are available through the work and publications of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on agriculture and biodiversity, including agri-biodiversity indicators; that information on wetland, water and rice farming is available in the Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture (CA); and that the analyses of distribution and representativeness of Ramsar wetland types, currently being undertaken by the IWMI for the STRP, include, *inter alia*, rice paddies as human-made wetlands; 大會注意到關於稻田耕種之資訊及產品可透過經濟合作暨發展組織 (OECD) 之農業和生物多樣性工作和出版品取得，包括農業生物多樣性指標；該濕地、水及水稻種植之資訊都可透過農業水資源管理綜合評估 (CA) 取得；目

前由國際水資源管理研究所正在展開之拉姆薩濕地類型分佈和代表性分析，其中包括稻田做為人工濕地之分析，提供予科學技術審查小組；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

15. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to promote further research on flora, fauna and ecological functions in rice paddies and on the cultures that have evolved within rice-farming communities that have maintained the ecological value of rice paddies as wetland systems, in order to identify sustainable rice paddy farming practices that reinforce wetland conservation objectives and provide ecosystem services such as groundwater recharge, climate moderation, flood and erosion control, landslide prevention, provision of plant and or animal food resources and medicinal plants, and the conservation of biodiversity; 大會鼓勵各締約方進一步研究在稻田中之植物、動物和生態功能和已維持稻田及濕地生態之農業社區，以確定永續稻田耕種做法並加強濕地保護目標且提供如地下水補給、氣候調適、洪水和侵蝕控制、預防山崩、提供植物或動物性食物資源和藥用植物，及生物多樣性保護等生態系統服務；
16. INVITES Contracting Parties to consider offering recognition and/or protection to such sites through, for example, their designation as Wetlands of International Importance and through mechanisms such as the FAO Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems Programme, and FURTHER INVITES Contracting Parties to disseminate and exchange information on these practices and sites amongst governments, farmers and conservation agencies, in order to support improvement of sustainable rice farming practices and water management; 大會邀請締約方考慮提供此類濕地識別和/或保護，透過例如，劃設為國際重要濕地，並透過機制，如聯合國糧農組織全球重要農業遺產系統方案，並進一步邀請各締約方宣傳和交流這些做法和濕地之資訊，其中包括政府、農民和保育機構，以協助永續水稻耕作方式和水資源管理之改善；
17. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to: 大會鼓勵各締約方：
 - i) identify challenges and opportunities associated with managing rice paddies as wetland systems in the context of the wise use of wetlands, also paying attention to the concept of connectivity between rice paddies, natural wetlands and river basins, as well as to the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, and furthermore to encourage conservation authorities to collaborate with agriculture authorities and those agencies responsible for rice production and disease prevention to identify and actively promote planning, farming practices, and water management in rice paddies that serve to enhance the natural biodiversity, ecosystem services, and sustainability of rice paddies, while also contributing to improved nutrition, health and well-being of farming household members and surrounding community members and to the conservation of waterbird populations; 在濕地明智利用之範疇下，釐清將稻田做為濕地系統管理之挑戰和機會，並關注稻田、自然濕地和江河流域之間之連接概念，以及促進永續農業之實踐，並進一步鼓勵保育、農業當局與生產糧食機構密切合作，判斷和積極推動稻田之規劃、耕作方式和水資源管理，以加強自然生物多樣性、生態系統服務與稻田之永續性，同時亦有助於改善農業家庭成員和周圍社區成員之營養狀況、健康和福祉以及水鳥種群之保護；

- ii) ensure that such planning, farming practices, and water management are implemented wherever applicable, making appropriate use of the Ramsar guidance on wetlands and river basin management adopted in COP10 Resolution X.19 so as to ensure that river basin processes and possible upstream and downstream effects of rice paddy farming are considered, while being conscious of the need for food production and the interests of local communities; 確保此類規劃、耕作方式和水資源管理，在適用之情況下適當地運用第十屆締約方會議決議 10.19 通過之「拉姆薩濕地和河流流域管理準則」，以確保稻田耕種對該河流流經區域及其上下游之影響被納入考量，同時意識到糧食生產和地方社區利益之需求；
 - iii) ensure that planning, farming practices, and water management associated with rice paddies do not lead to loss of existing natural biodiversity and ecosystem services through inappropriate conversion of natural wetlands or other habitats to human-made wetlands; and 確保與稻田耕種相關之規劃、耕作方式和水資源管理不會導致現有自然生物多樣性和生態系統服務之損失，如透過自然濕地或其他棲息地不適當之轉換成人工濕地；
 - iv) consistent with the measures identified above, seek appropriate environmentally sustainable ways of minimising risks to human health associated with waterborne diseases, disease vectors (including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza), and excessive and inappropriate use of agricultural chemicals in rice paddies; and 符合上述確定措施，尋求適當環境永續發展之方式，盡量減少經由水傳播之疾病、疾病媒介（包括高致病性禽流感），和過度及不恰當之農業化學品使用於稻田而影響人類健康之風險；
18. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, working with other interested organizations, to: 大會要求科學技術審查小組，與其他有關組織合作，以利：
- i) prepare a technical report on the role of rice paddy in supporting the conservation of wetland biodiversity and the delivery of wetland ecosystem services, taking into account differences in the ways in which rice fields are managed, considering also the work of the GAWI partnership; and 編制技術報告關於稻田於支持保護濕地生物多樣性和提供濕地生態系統服務中之重要角色，考量在稻田管理方式之差異性，亦考慮農業—濕地相互作用準則倡議（GAWI）夥伴關係之合做；
 - ii) review, disseminate, and exchange available guidance and information related to rice paddy planning, management practices and training on sustainable rice farming that protect or enhance wetland biodiversity and ecosystem services while also supporting essential food production, in collaboration especially with FAO, IWMI, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), the Africa Rice Centre (WARDA), the GAWI partnership, and others. 審查、宣傳和交流可用之相關稻田規劃、管理實踐和培訓永續水稻種植準則及資訊，保護或提高濕地生物多樣性和生態系統服務之同時，亦協助重要糧食生產，尤其是與聯合國糧農組織（FAO）、國際水資源管理研究所（IWMI）、國際水稻研究所（IRRI）、非洲水稻中

心 (WARDA)、農業—濕地相互作用準則倡議 (GAWI) 夥伴關係和其他單位合作。





10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
締約方大會第十次會議濕地公約（伊朗拉姆薩，1971
年）

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”
健康濕地，健康人民

Changwon, Republic of Korea, 韓國昌原市
28 October-4 November 2008
2008年10月28日至11月4日

Resolution X.32 決議 10.32

Thanks to the host country, the Republic of Korea 感謝主辦國，韓國

1. HAVING MET for the first time in 15 years in the Asia region, in the Republic of Korea (Changwon City); 大會15年來第一次在亞洲地區，韓國（昌原市）舉行會議；
2. FULLY AWARE of the significant effort required for the organization of a meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP), with, on this occasion, more than 1,620 participants from 129 Contracting Parties and 2 observer States; 大會充分意識到籌組締約方會議（COP）所需之重大努力，在此之際已有超過1,620名來自129個締約方和2個觀察員國參與此盛事；
3. RECOGNIZING the Republic of Korea's visionary low-carbon Green Growth Initiative championed by His Excellency Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea; and 大會瞭解到韓國富有遠見之「低碳綠色成長倡議」由韓國總統李明博閣下擁護支持；
4. NOTING the launch of the Ramsar Cultural Centre by the Mayor of Changwon City on 2 November 2008; 大會注意到由昌原市市長，於2008年11月2日成立之拉姆薩文化中心；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

5. EXPRESSES its gratitude to His Excellency Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea, for his outstanding commitment to and support for wetland conservation; 對於韓國總統李明博閣下出色的濕地保育承諾和支持，大會表示感謝；
6. RECORDS its thanks to the President, the Alternate President and the Vice-Presidents of COP10 for their efficient and effective chairing of the plenary sessions; 大會記錄對總統、副總統和締約方第十屆會議副主席其高效率 and 有效主持全體會議之感謝；
7. ALSO RECORDS its thanks and appreciation to the Republic of Korea, and in particular to the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, for their efficient, comprehensive and thorough preparations which ensured the smooth

running of the COP and all its associated events, as well as for the secondment of an officer to assist the Secretariat in the preparations for COP10; 大會亦記錄對韓國之感謝和讚賞，特別是環境部及土地、運輸和海洋事務部之高效率、全面及徹底之準備工作，以確保公約締約方會議和所有其相關的事件順利運行，以及借調人員協助秘書處籌備締約方第十屆會議；

8. FURTHER RECORDS its gratitude to the government of Gyeongnam Province for its exceptional hospitality and generous support; 大會進一步記錄對慶尚南道政府其特殊款待和慷慨支持之感激；
9. FEELS INDEBTED to the mayor and people of Changwon City for their warm and gracious welcome, and for their efforts made to fully engage and mobilize the local community both before and during the COP in support of wetland conservation; 大會感謝昌原市市長和人民之溫暖和熱情歡迎，以及締約方會議之前和期間充分參與和動員當地社區之努力來支持濕地保護；
10. EXPRESSES its admiration for and utmost appreciation of the crucial role played by the COP10 volunteers that have contributed to so many aspects of the COP's success; 大會表示欽佩並極為讚賞締約方第十屆會議志願者發揮至關重要之作用促使締約方會議於許多方面能成功之奉獻；
11. GREATLY APPRECIATES the numerous side events and cultural exhibitions that provided a wonderful opportunity for technical and cultural exchanges between delegates and Korean citizens; 關於無數附帶事件和文化展覽提供極好機會供代表和韓國公民之間之技術和文化交流，大會表示非常讚賞；
12. COMMENDS the Republic of Korea's support for the Ramsar Convention and wetland conservation and wise use through: 大會讚揚韓國共和國對拉姆薩公約和濕地保護和明智利用之支持，透過：
 - a) its commitment to promoting implementation of the Changwon Declaration; 致力於促進昌原宣言之執行；
 - b) its generous contribution to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund; 提供予拉姆薩小額贈款基金之慷慨捐款；
 - c) its hosting of the drafting workshop for the Changwon Declaration and of the intersessional technical meeting of the STRP on wetlands and health, which made a significant contribution to the theme of COP10; and 主持昌原宣言之起草工作坊和科學技術審查小組閉會期間之濕地與健康技術會議，對締約方第十屆會議之主題提供重大貢獻；
 - d) the generous support by Changwon City for production of the new Ramsar promotional video; 昌原市慷慨支持製做新拉姆薩宣傳視頻；
13. WELCOMES in particular the Republic of Korea's plan to inaugurate the *Ramsar Regional Centre for East Asia* to enhance implementation of the Ramsar Convention; and 大會特別歡迎韓國共和國開創拉姆薩東亞區域中心之計畫，以提升拉姆薩公約之實施；

14. LOOKS FORWARD to working ever more closely with the government and people of the Republic of Korea to harness the interest and energy generated by COP10 for the benefit of wetland conservation locally, nationally, and internationally. 大會期待與韓國政府和人民更加緊密地合作，以利用締約方第十屆會議所激發出之興趣和熱情來造福地方、國家和國際之濕地保護。



中英文對照翻譯

- A Global Action Plan on Mire and Peatland Conservation : 沼澤和泥煤地保護之全球行動計畫
- Ad Hoc Working Group : 特設工作小組
- Additional guidance for identifying and designating under-represented wetland types as Wetlands of International Importance : 鑑定與劃設比例失衡濕地類型作為國際重要濕地增設準則
- Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Wise Use Concept : 明智利用概念實施增設準則
- Additions to the Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands : 完成拉姆薩濕地資訊表指導方針增設指導方針
- Ad-Hoc Technical Expert Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity : 生物多樣性和氣候變化問題特設技術專家小組
- African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) : 非洲環境部長會議
- African Ministerial Conference on Water (AMCOW) : 非洲水資源部長會議
- Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) : 非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定
- Agriculture, wetlands and water resource management : 農業、濕地和水資源管理
- algal fractionation bioassays (AFB) : 藻類分離生物檢定法
- Alluviated : 沖積物覆蓋的
- Apia Convention on the Conservation of Nature : 阿皮亞自然保育公約
- Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy : 亞太地區遷徙性水鳥保育策略
- Azraq : 阿茲拉克
- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats : 伯恩歐洲野生動物與自然棲地保育公約
- Berne Convention : 伯恩公約
- biodiversity : 生物非單一性
- Biodiversity Liaison Group : 生物多樣性聯絡小組
- biogeographical regions : 生物地理區域
- Bird Life International : 國際鳥盟
- bogs, fens, carrs, mires, bofedales, peatswamp forest : 酸澤地、汾澤地、泥炭沼澤、泥澤地、高山沼澤，泥煤沼澤林

- Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (BBOP)：商業及生態多樣性補償方案
- Caddo Lake Institute：卡多湖研究中心
- capacity building；能力建構
- Carbon sequestration：碳吸存
- Carbon Sink：碳匯
- Cartagena Convention on the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean：加勒比海洋環境保護和發展卡塔赫納公約
- CEM：Commission on Ecosystem Management：生態系統管理委員會
- Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)：國際地球科學資訊網絡中心
- Central Asian Action Plan for Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats：中亞遷徙水鳥及其棲息地行動計畫
- Central Pacific Flyway Bird Conservation Working Group：中太平洋遷徙路線鳥類保護工作小組
- Clearing- House Mechanism：資訊交換所機制
- clearing-house for information：資訊交換中心
- Clearing-house of information：資訊交換中心
- Commission of the European Communities：歐盟執委會
- Commission on Communication and Education of IUCN - The World Conservation Union：國際自然保護聯盟 - 世界自然保護聯盟之教育和宣導委員會
- Conceptual Framework for the wise use of wetlands and the maintenance of their ecological character：濕地明智利用及維護其生態特性之概念綱要計畫
- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)：國際農業研究磋商組織
- Contract Party 締約方/締約國
- Convention Bureau：公約秘書處
- Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention)：保護地中海海洋環境和沿海區域公約（巴塞隆納公約）
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)：華盛頓公約，全名為「瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約」
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)：遷徙物種公約

- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals：遷移性野生動物保育公約
- Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses：非航行用國際水道法公約
- Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes：跨國水道與國際湖泊公約
- Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD)：防治沙漠化公約
- Convention's Outreach Programme：公約延伸計畫
- Conventions on Biodiversity：生物多樣性公約
- Conventions on Climate Change：氣候變化綱要公約
- Conventions on Desertification：防治荒漠化公約
- Cooperation on Health and Biodiversity (COHAB) Initiative：健康與生物多樣性合作倡議
- Coordinating Committee for Global Action on Peatlands：全球泥煤地行動協調委員會
- Corporate Ecosystem Services Review (ESR)：企業生態系統服務評估
- Criteria for identifying wetlands of international importance：國際重要濕地鑑定準則
- Criteria：準則
- Cuare, Venezuela：科羅，委內瑞拉
- Cuare：科羅
- Danone Group：法國達能集團
- Danube-Elbe-Oder canal：多瑙-易北-奧德運河
- Depositary：行政管理機關
- Desirable activities：需要活動
- Director General of IUCN：國際自然資源保育聯盟秘書長
- Doline：石灰穴
- Draft Global Action Plan for the Wise Use and Management of Peatlands：泥煤地明智利用與管理之全球行動計畫草案
- Ducks Unlimited：野鴨基金會
- East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Reserve Network：東亞及澳洲海岸鳥類保護網絡
- ecological character：生態特性
- Ecosystem Management Group (EMG)：生態系統管理團體
- Environmental Research Institute of the Supervising Scientist：監督科學家環境研究所
- epiphreatic zone：橫膈區

- Essential activities：必要活動
- Essential character of wetlands and the need for zonation related to wetland reserves：濕地重要本質和相關濕地保護區區劃需要
- Estavelle：岩洞
- European Commission：歐盟執行委員會
- European Economic Community：歐經濟共同體
- European Space Agency：歐洲太空總署
- Eurosite：泛歐洲組織
- Everglades：艾佛格雷濕地
- Executive Director of IWRB：國際水鳥暨濕地調查局執行長
- Explanatory Note and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)：填寫國際重要濕地資訊表要點和指導方針說明
- FAO Code of Conduct for responsible fisheries：聯合國糧農組織之負責任漁業行為準則
- Feasibility of establishing an Endowment Fund to resource the Ramsar Small Grant Fund for Wetlands Conservation and Wise Use：建立捐贈基金作為充實拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金之可行性
- Final Act：最終協議書
- Fire regimes：林火狀態
- Fish Families：魚科
- Fish fauna：魚類相
- Fish Orders：魚目
- Flood plain：沖積平原
- Fluviokarst：河流岩溶
- Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC)：聯合國氣候變化綱要公約
- Framework for designing a wetland monitoring programme：設計濕地監測系統綱要計畫
- Framework for the Implementation of the Ramsar Convention：拉姆薩公約實施綱要計畫
- Framework for Wetland Inventory：濕地調查綱要計畫
- General guidance for interpreting “urgent national interests” under Article 2.5 of the Convention and considering compensation under Article 4.2：公約第 2.5 條解釋「緊急國家利益」及公約第 4.2 條之考慮補償一般準則
- Ghana Wildlife Society：迦納野生動物保護協會
- Glaciokarst：冰川岩溶
- Global Biodiversity Forum (GBF)：全球生物多樣性論壇

- Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)：全球生物多樣性資訊機構
- Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP)：全球入侵物種方案
- Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA)：保護海洋環境免受陸地活動影響全球行動方案
- Global review of wetland resources and priorities for wetland inventory(GRoWI)：全球濕地資源審查和濕地調查優先事項
- Global Review of Wetland Resources and Priorities for Wetland Inventory：全球濕地資源評論和濕地調查優先事項
- Global Rivers Environmental Education Network (GREEN)：全球河川環境教育網絡（簡稱 GREEN）
- Global Water Commission：全球水資源委員會
- Global Water Partnership：全球水資源合作組織
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)：全球環境機構
- Greek Biotope/Wetland Centre (EKBY)：希臘生境/濕地中心
- Guidance for addressing Ramsar sites or parts of sites which no longer meet the Criteria for designation：解決不再符合劃設準則之拉姆薩濕地或部分濕地指導準則
- Guidance for identifying, sustainably managing, and designating temporary pools as Wetlands of International Importance：鑑定、永續管理並劃設臨時池塘作為國際重要濕地準則
- Guidelines for a systematic approach to identifying priority wetlands for designation under the Ramsar Convention：採用系統化之方法來鑑定依據拉姆薩公約優先指定濕地指導方針
- Guidelines for adopting a systematic approach to identifying priority wetlands for designation under the Ramsar Convention 採用系統化之方法來鑑定依據拉姆薩公約優先指定濕地指導方針
- Guidelines for Aid Agencies for Improved Conservation and Sustainable Use of Tropical and Sub-tropical Wetlands：改善熱帶和亞熱帶濕地保護和永續利用之援助機構指導方針
- Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands：維護濕地生態功能水資源分配和管理指導方針
- Guidelines for Describing and Maintaining the Ecological Character of Listed Sites：濕地名單生之態特性描述和維護指導方針
- Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies：制定和實施國家濕地政策指導方針

- Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands : 建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針
- Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands : 全球泥煤地行動計畫指導方針
- Guidelines for identifying and designating karst and other subterranean hydrological systems as Wetlands of International Importance : 鑑定與劃設岩溶和其他地下水文系統為國際重要濕地指導方針
- Guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment : 將與生物多樣性相關議題納入環境影響評估立法和/或程序及策略環境評估之指導方針
- Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management : 整合濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理之指導方針
- Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention : 拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針
- Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands : 拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地管理規劃指導方針
- Guidelines for rendering the use of groundwater compatible with the conservation of wetlands : 地下水之利用與濕地保護兼容並蓄之指導方針
- Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands : 法律和制度審查以促進濕地之保護和明智利用指導方針
- Guidelines for the development of regional initiatives in the framework of the Convention on Wetland : 濕地公約綱要計畫之區域倡議指導方針
- Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept : 明智利用概念實施指導方針
- Guidelines for the integration of wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management : 整合濕地保護與明智利用暨河流流域管理指導方針
- Guidelines for the operation of the Montreux Record : 蒙特魯檔案操作指導方針
- Guidelines for the Prevention of Biological Diversity Loss due to Biological Invasion : 防止生物入侵造成生物多樣性喪失之指導方針
- Guidelines on management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands : 管理規劃拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地之指導方針
- Guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands for

the effective management of sites：考量濕地文化價值作為有效濕地管理指導原則

- Habitats Directive of the European Union：歐盟棲地指示令
- HEILIGENHAFEN：海利根港
- High Andean Regional Wetlands Strategy：安地斯高地區域濕地策略
- hydrogeomorphology：水文地形學
- ICBP：國際保護鳥類聯盟
- Ichthyofauna：魚類區系
- Important Bird Area(IBA)：重要野鳥棲地
- Indian Ocean Commission：印度洋委員會
- Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)：拉姆薩濕地資料表
- Intraspecific categories：同物種屬類
- Institute for Inland Water Management and Waste Water Treatment (RIZA)：水資源管理與廢水治理研究所
- INTECOL：國際生態學聯合會
- Integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)：海岸地區綜合管理
- Integrated Framework for wetland inventory, assessment and monitoring：濕地調查、評估與監測整合綱要計畫
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)：跨政府氣候變遷小組
- Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)：跨政府生物多樣性與生態系服務平台
- International Association for Impact Assessment(IAIA)：國際影響評估協會
- International Association of Limnology：湖沼國際交流協會
- International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage (ICID)：國際灌溉排水委員會
- International Coral Reef Initiative：國際珊瑚礁學會
- International Labour Organization's Convention 169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries：《國際勞工組織公約》第169號原住暨部落民族條約
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)：國際海事組織
- International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity (IMoSEB)：國際生物多樣性科學專家機制的組織
- International Mire Conservation Group(IMCG)：國際泥炭地保護組織
- International NGO Partner：國際非政府組織合作夥伴
- International Organization Partners (IOP)：國際組織合作夥伴

- International Peat Society(IPS)：國際泥炭學會
- International Water Management Institute：國際水資源管理研究所
- IUCN - World Conservation Union：國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員會 (於 1990 年改名，但中文簡稱保持不變)
- IUCN Species Survival Commission：國際自然保護聯盟物種存續委員會
- IUCN Wetlands Program：國際自然保育聯盟濕地計畫
- IUCN：國際自然保育聯盟
- IWRB：國際水鳥暨濕地調查局
- Joint Liaison Group for the three Rio Conventions：里約公約聯合聯絡小組
- Joint Liaison Group：聯合聯絡小組
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC – UK)：聯合自然保育委員會 (JNCC - 英國)
- Joint Work Plan：聯合工作計畫
- Laguna Colorada：彩色湖
- Laguna del Tigre：古納國家公園
- LakeNet：世界湖泊保育網
- List：濕地名單
- Mamirauá：馬米洛哇
- Management Guidance Procedure：管理準則程序
- Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)：世界海洋生態區
- Marrakesh Accords：馬拉克什協定
- Marrakesh Declaration：馬拉克什宣言
- maternal mouthbrooding cichlids：母系之慈鯛將受精卵含在口中，使其繼續孵化
- Medwet：地中海濕地聯盟
- Memoranda of Understanding：瞭解備忘錄
- Meridian Institute：子午線研究所
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)：千禧年生態系統評估
- Millennium Wetland Event：千禧年濕地活動研討會
- modus operandi：運作辦法
- Monitoring Procedure：監控程序
- Montreux Record：蒙特魯檔案
- mouthbrooding：將受精卵含在口中，使其繼續孵化
- multilateral approach：協調一致之多邊途徑
- Nariva：納里瓦沼澤

- National Focal Point：國家聯絡處
- Natura 2000：自然 2000 計畫
- New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands：拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針
- New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)：非洲新夥伴發展計畫
- North American Waterfowl Management Plan：北美水禽管理計畫
- North American Waterfowl Management Plan：北美水禽管理計畫
- Noumea Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific：保護南太平洋地區自然資源及環境保護之努美亞公約
- Operational Guidelines for the Small Grants Fund for Wetlands Conservation and Wise Use：濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金施行指導方針
- Ordinary meetings of the Conference：例會/常會
- Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)：經濟合作暨發展組織
- Ostfriesisches Wattenmeer mit Dollart：東弗里斯蘭瓦登海與多拉德海灣
- Palo Verde：帕洛弗迪
- palustrine floodplain：沼澤型洪水平原
- Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy：泛歐洲生態與地景多樣性策略
- páramos puna：高寒帶高山荒原
- Participatory Environmental Management (PEM)：參與式環境管理
- Partnerships and synergies with Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other institutions：與多邊環境協定和其他機構之夥伴關係和協同
- Peatlands International：國際泥煤雜誌
- Phreas：淺水區
- Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development：永續發展世界高峰會行動計畫
- Planation：侵蝕
- Polje：灰岩盆地
- pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs)：污染物釋出及轉移申報制度(簡稱 PRTR)
- Ponor：落水洞
- Principles and guidelines for incorporating wetland issues into Integrated Coastal Zone Management：綜合濕地議題納入海岸地區管理之原則和指導方針
- Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration：濕地復育原則和指導方

針

- Pseudokarst：假岩溶
- Ramsar Administrative Authority of Australia：澳洲拉姆薩公約行政管理局
- Ramsar Advisory Mission：拉姆薩諮詢任務
- Ramsar Guidelines on Management Planning：拉姆薩管理規劃準則
- Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS)：拉姆薩濕地資訊表
- Ramsar Signature Initiative：拉姆薩簽署倡議
- Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (Ramsar SGF)：拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金（簡稱 Ramsar SGF）
- Ramsar Wetland Conservation Award：拉姆薩濕地保育獎
- Ramsar Wetland Data Gateway：拉姆薩濕地數據通路
- Ramsar Wetland Training Initiative：拉姆薩濕地培訓計畫
- regional economic integration organizations：區域經濟整合組織
- resource kit：資源工具箱
- Restoration as an element of national planning for wetland conservation and wise use：復育係國家濕地保護和明智利用規劃中之要素
- Review of the Ramsar Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance and the accompanying Guidelines：回顧拉姆薩公約國際重要濕地鑑定準則和相關指導方針
- Ría Lagartos：猶加敦
- River Basin Initiative (RBI)：河流流域倡議
- Scandinavian：北歐
- Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)：科學技術審查小組
- Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE)：環境問題科學委員會
- scientific inventories：量表編制
- Senior Advisor for Environment and Development Cooperation (SAEDC)：環境發展合作諮詢委員
- Signature Initiatives：簽署倡議
- Small Projects Portfolio (SPP)：小型專案組合
- Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS)：國際濕地科學家學會
- South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)：南太平洋區域環境規劃組織
- Specific Criteria Based on Fish for Identification of Wetlands of International Importance, and Guidelines for their Application：以魚類為

基準之國際重要濕地具體鑑定準則及其應用指導方針

- Standing Committee：常設委員會(簡稱常委會)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)：策略環境評估
- Strategic Framework and future development of the Ramsar List：拉姆薩名單之策略綱要計畫與未來發展
- Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance：國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針
- Subcutaneous zone：淺岩區；土壤下面的風化岩石層，但位於永久飽和的(潛水)區之上。
- Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)：科學、技術和科技諮詢機構
- Sundarbans：孫德爾本斯
- Taxon：分類群
- The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)：生態系統和生物多樣性經濟學
- the European Space Agency – ESRIN (ESA-ESRIN)：歐洲太空總署 - 歐洲太空研究所
- The impact of natural disasters, particularly drought, on wetland ecosystems：自然災害，特別是乾旱對濕地生態系統之影響
- the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO)：國際流域網絡組織
- the International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE)：國際生態經濟學協會
- the Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)：日本宇宙航空研究開發機構
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)：自然保育協會
- the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)：跨政府氣候變遷小組
- the Society for Ecological Restoration (SER)：國際生態復育學會
- Transfrontier：跨境
- Treaty Enforcement Services using Earth Observation (TESEO)：利用地球觀測執行條約
- Trinidad and Tobago：千里達及托巴哥
- Troglobite：穴居動物
- Troglophile：好穴居生物
- Troglaxene：偶穴居生物

- twinning arrangements：雙聯安排
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)：聯合國防治沙漠化公約
- under-represented wetland types：比例失衡之濕地類型
- UNECE Water Convention：聯合國歐洲經濟委員會水資源公約
- UNEP/IUCN TEMATEA project：聯合國環境規劃署/國際自然保育聯盟 TEMATEA 計畫
- UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)：聯合國環境規劃署—世界保育監測中心
- UNESCO's World Heritage Centre：聯合國教科文組織世界遺產中心
- UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education UNESCO-IHE 荷蘭之聯合國教科文組織水資源教育研究所
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)：聯合國開發計劃署
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe(UNECE)：聯合國歐洲經濟委員會
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)：聯合國環境規劃署
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)：聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約
- Void：空洞
- Wardening：看管、監管
- Water Planet：水之星球
- Water Research Commission：水資源研究委員會
- Water Watch Asia：亞洲水關懷組織
- Watercourse and Project WET：運河組織及水資源環境教育計畫
- Waterwatch Australia：澳洲水關懷組織
- West/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and other waterbirds (WCASN)：西伯利亞鶴和其他水鳥之西/中央亞洲濕地網絡
- Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative：西半球遷徙動物保護倡議
- Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN)：西半球濱鳥保護網絡
- Wetland Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)：濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識
- Wetland Conservation Fund (WCF)：濕地保育基金
- Wetland Evaluation Technique, WET：濕地評估技術
- Wetland Inventory：濕地調查
- Wetland Link International：國際濕地聯盟

- Wetlands International's Wetlands and Poverty Reduction Project：國際濕地組織之濕地和減貧計畫
- Wetland Risk Assessment Framework：濕地風險評估綱要計畫
- Wetlands for the Future programme：未來濕地計畫
- Wetlands International Specialist Group on Education and Public Awareness：國際濕地組織教育和公眾意識專家小組
- Wetlands International：國際濕地組織
- Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, WWT：英國野鳥與濕地信託基金會
- World Business Council For Sustainable Development (WBCSD)：世界企業永續發展協會
- World Commission on Dams：世界水壩委員會
- World Heritage Convention：世界遺產公約
- World Resources Institute (WRI)：世界資源協會
- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)：世界永續發展高峰會
- World Water Council：世界水資源理事會
- World Water Forum：世界水資源論壇
- World Wild Fund (WWF)：世界自然基金會
- WorldFish Centre：世界魚類中心
- Zero net loss policy：零淨損失政策