

# 8th Meeting of the COP, Valencia, 2002 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！

"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002 年 11 月 18- 26 日

## Resolution VIII.1<sup>1</sup> 決議 8.1

### Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands 維護濕地生態功能之水資源分配與管理指導方針

1. AWARE of the Preamble to the Articles of the Convention, which recognizes the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of water regimes and as habitats supporting a characteristic flora and fauna, especially waterfowl；大會注意到「公約」序言中敘明，考慮到濕地的基本生態功能是做為水域的調節者且是特有動植物的主要棲息地，特別是水禽賴以存活之生境；
2. RECALLING Resolution VI.23, which identified reconciling water management and wetland conservation as a key challenge for the Convention in the 21<sup>st</sup> century；大會回顧決議 6.23，視協調水資源管理和濕地保護為本公約於 21 世紀之關鍵挑戰；
3. ALSO RECALLING Resolution VII.18, which requested the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to review the current state of knowledge in the area of allocation and management of water to maintain wetland ecosystem functions, and to report to COP8 on its findings, and if possible to provide guidance for the Contracting Parties on this subject；大會亦回顧決議 7.18，要求科學技術審查小組（STRP）以該地區目前現有知識下進行水資源的分配與管理，以維持濕地生態系統功能，並在該締約方大會第八屆會議上報告其研究結果，並在允許情況下提供締約方於此課題上之相關指導；
4. NOTING Decision IV/4 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which identified the Ramsar Convention as its lead partner for actions concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands, and particularly inland water ecosystems, including actions concerning the allocation and management of water for the maintenance of inland waters biodiversity；大會注意到「生物多樣性公約」（CBD）決議 IV / 4 中提及「拉姆薩公約」為其採取相關濕地保育和明智利用行動之主要合作夥伴，特別是內陸水域生態系統之行動，包括採取水資源分配和管理行動以維護內陸水域生物多樣性；
5. NOTING ALSO the development, under the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan 2000-2002, of the River Basin Initiative (RBI), which is designed to provide improved exchange of

<sup>1</sup> Turkey entered a reservation to the adoption by consensus of this Resolution. The text of the reservation appears in paragraph 83 of the COP8 Conference Report. 土耳其以共識決議通過本決議案持保留。保留意見之本文附錄於第八屆締約方大會會議報告第 83 段。

information and experience in the incorporation of wetlands and biodiversity issues into river basin management, and which is establishing linkages between wetlands, biodiversity and water management bodies that promote integrated water resource management ; 大會亦注意到根據「生物多樣性公約」/「拉姆薩公約」2000-2002年聯合工作計畫之發展，「河流域倡議」(RBI)，其目的是提供更好之濕地和生物多樣性課題納入流域管理資訊和經驗之交流，即於濕地、生物多樣性和水資源管理機構之間建立聯繫，以促進水資源之整合管理；

6. AWARE of the Report of the World Commission on Dams, which includes information on the evaluation and assessment of water allocations, and specifically on environmental flow releases from dams, in the decision-making process for large dams, and of Resolution VIII.2 on the same subject adopted by this meeting ; 大會意識到世界水壩委員會之報告，其中包括水資源分配評價和評估資訊，特別是水壩之環境流量釋放、大型水壩之決策過程，及本次會議通過相同主題之決議 8.2；
7. RECOGNIZING the vital contribution made by wetlands on many occasions to ensure the allocation of water required for human well-being, including food and water security, and in flood control and poverty alleviation ; but ALSO AWARE of the increasing demands being placed upon freshwater resources in many parts of the world and the threat this poses for maintaining wetland ecosystem functions and their biodiversity ; 大會瞭解到濕地有很多方面的重要貢獻，在確保讓人類更好所需的水資源分配，包括糧食和飲用水安全、洪泛控制及消除貧困；但大會亦意識到世界上，許多地區之淡水資源需求與日俱增；及維護濕地生態系統功能及其生物多樣性受到威脅；
8. FURTHER AWARE of the importance placed on freshwater resources in the United Nations Special Session of the General Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of Agenda 21, and in the subsequent Commission on Sustainable Development meeting in May 1998, which as part of its report relating to Strategic Approaches to Fresh Water Management recommended support for the implementation, *inter alia*, of the Ramsar Convention ; 大會進一步意識到在聯合國特別會議大會審查和評估實施永續發展會議「21世紀議程」中對淡水資源之重視，並在隨後1998年5月舉行的永續發展委員會會議中，將此議題做為淡水管理策略方法報告的一部分，特別建議協助「拉姆薩公約」之實施；
9. RECOGNIZING that, in Technical Session 1, this meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties has considered and discussed the *Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* ; 大會瞭解到在本次會議的締約方會議技術會議第一場會議中，審議和討論維護濕地生態功能之水資源分配與管理指導方針；
10. NOTING that additional technical guidance, including case studies, on the use of tools and methodologies for the allocation and management of water for maintaining wetland ecosystem functions has been prepared by the STRP and was available to this meeting of the Conference as an information document (COP8 DOC. 9) ; 大會指出，對水資源分配和管理額外的技術指導，包括案例研究、使用工具和方法，以維護濕地生態系統功能，已由科學技術審查小組籌備，並提供予本次會議做為會議資料文件（締約方第九屆會議文件檔案9）；

11. REALIZING that a number of related decisions have been adopted previously which provide guidance for the Contracting Parties on wetland policy formulation (Resolution VII.6), reviewing laws and institutions (Resolution VII.7), involving local communities and indigenous people in wetland management (Resolution VII.8), promoting communication, education and public awareness related to wetlands (Resolution VII.9), incentives (Resolution VII.15), impact assessment (Resolution VII.16), wetland restoration as part of national planning (Resolution VII.17), and international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention (Resolution VII.19), all of which are relevant to the process of the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands ; 大會發現一些以前已通過的相關決議，皆和水資源分配管理以維護濕地生態功能之過程相關，如提供指導締約方對濕地政策之制定（決議 7.6）、審查法律和機構（決議 7.7）、在濕地管理中涉及地方社區和原住民（決議 7.8）、促進與濕地相關的宣導、教育和公眾意識（決議 7.9）、獎勵措施（決議 7.15）、影響評估（決議 7.16）、濕地復育做為國土規劃一部分（決議 7.17），及依據「拉姆薩公約」所提之國際合作（決議 7.19）；
12. REALIZING ALSO that this meeting of the Conference has adopted further guidance that is relevant to the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands, notably the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution VIII.14), *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* (Resolution VIII.16), impact assessment (Resolution VIII.9), *Agriculture, wetlands and water resource management* (Resolution VIII.34), *The impact of natural disasters, particularly drought, on wetland ecosystems* (Resolution VIII.35), and *Guidelines for rendering the use of groundwater compatible with the conservation of wetlands* (Resolution VIII.40) ; and 大會亦瞭解到本次會議已採取有關水資源分配和管理以維護濕地生態功能之進一步指導，特別是拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新準則（決議 8.14）、濕地復育原則和指導方針（決議 8.16）、影響評估（決議 8.9）、農業、濕地和水資源管理（決議 8.34）、自然災害，特別是乾旱對濕地生態系統之影響（決議 8.35）、地下水之利用與濕地保護兼容並蓄之指導方針（決議 8.40）；
13. GRATEFUL to the Government of the United States of America for its financial contribution to the work of the STRP which allowed, *inter alia*, the preparation of the guidelines and background document on water allocation and management ; 大會感謝美國政府提供予科學技術審查小組之財務貢獻，特別是水資源分配和管理指導方針和背景文件之籌備工作；

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14. ADOPTS the *Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands*, as annexed to this Resolution, and URGES all Contracting Parties to give priority to their application, adapting them as necessary to suit national conditions and circumstances ; 大會通過維護濕地生態功能之水資源分配與管理指導方針，做為本決議之附件，並敦促所有締約方必要時優先考量，並將其調整為適用其國家之條件和情況；
15. ALSO URGES all Contracting Parties to utilize the additional guidance on tools and methodologies for the allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological

functions available as an information document for this meeting of the Conference (Ramsar COP8 DOC. 9), and to take into account the relevant guidance and information, particularly on the environmental flow releases from dams, including information contained in the Report of the World Commission on Dams ; 大會亦敦促所有締約方利用本次會議的資料文件（拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八屆會議文件檔案9），即水資源分配和管理以保持生態功能之額外工具和方法準則，並考量相關準則和資訊，特別是水壩釋出之環境流，包括世界水壩委員會報告內之資訊；

16. STRONGLY URGES all Contracting Parties to bring the *Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* and the additional guidance on tools and methodologies to the attention of their national ministries and/or agencies (at different levels of territorial organization) responsible for water resource management, to encourage these bodies to apply the guidance in order to ensure appropriate allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands in their territory, and to ensure that the principles contained in the Ramsar Guidelines are incorporated into their national policies on water and on wetlands ; 大會強烈敦促所有締約方能鼓勵國家負責分配和管理水資源之部會、機構多加運用該維護濕地生態功能之水資源分配與管理指導方針和其附加工具與方法準則，以確保在其管轄區域上適當的分配和管理水資源以維持濕地的生態功能，並確保在拉姆薩指導方針中所包含的原則納入其國家水資源和濕地政策中；
17. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to include representatives of national water management ministries and/or agencies in the membership of their National Ramsar/Wetland Committees ; 大會進一步敦促各締約方將其國家的水資源管理部門和/或機構代表納入該國家拉姆薩濕地/濕地委員會之成員中；
18. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties with wetlands lying in shared river basins to work cooperatively to apply the *Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* within the context of the management of water allocations in transboundary basins, making use of the Ramsar *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Convention* (Resolution VII.19) ; 大會鼓勵具共享流域濕地之各締約方，利用拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針，在跨界流域的水資源分配之管理範圍內，共同合作運用維護濕地生態功能之水資源分配與管理指導方針（決議7.19）；
19. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel to review the role of wetlands in groundwater recharge and storage and of groundwater in maintaining the ecological character of wetlands, as well as the impacts of groundwater abstraction on wetlands, and to report to COP9 including, as appropriate, with guidelines for Contracting Parties on these matters ; 大會要求科學技術審查小組審查濕地在地下水補給和儲存，以維護濕地生態特性中所扮演之角色，以及地下水抽取對濕地的影響，並在第九屆締約方大會中報告，並適時地提供締約方在這些課題上之指導方針；
20. DIRECTS the Ramsar Bureau, working with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to bring the *Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* to the attention of other water management organizations, relevant regional institutions, river basin authorities and commissions, and other interested parties and organizations, using the partnership mechanisms established through the joint Ramsar/CBD River Basin Initiative (RBI) for this purpose ; 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處與

生物多樣性公約秘書處合作，透過聯合「拉姆薩公約」/「生物多樣性公約」之流域倡議（RBI），利用以此為目的所建立之夥伴關係機制，使其他水資源管理機構、相關區域機構、流域管理機構與委員會和其他有關各方及組織關注維護濕地生態功能之水資源分配與管理指導方針；

21. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to work with the secretariat of the Third World Water Forum (Japan, 2003) to ensure that the critical importance of the goods and services provided by wetlands for water management, and the *Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands*, are fully recognized and debated during the Third World Water Forum；大會要求拉姆薩秘書處與第三屆世界水資源論壇之秘書處（日本，2003）合作，以確保濕地所提供之商品和服務做為水資源管理之重要關鍵，並使維護濕地生態功能之水資源分配與管理指導方針皆在第三屆世界水資源論壇中充分被瞭解與辯論；
22. FURTHER REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to make available the guidance adopted by this Resolution to the subsidiary bodies and Contracting Parties of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), and in particular to the CBD's Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) with regard to the maintenance of the biodiversity of inland waters, and to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification's Committee on Science and Technology (CST) with regard to the critical issue of water management for wetlands in drylands；大會進一步要求拉姆薩秘書處提供本決議通過之準則予其附屬機構和其他多邊環境協議（MEAs）之締約方，特別是生物多樣性公約之附屬科學、技術和科技諮詢機構（SBSTTA），提供其有關內陸水域生物多樣性的維護，及提供聯合國抗沙漠化公約科學技術委員會（CST）在乾旱地區濕地水資源管理之關鍵課題方面之指導意見；
23. URGES multilateral and bilateral donors to ensure that the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions and production potential of wetlands is fully addressed in the design, planning and implementation of river basin and water resource management projects, taking into account the special circumstances and constraints of the concerned countries；and大會敦促多邊和雙邊捐助者應妥善分配與管理水資源，以確保維持濕地生態功能和生產潛力。並且當在設計、規劃與執行流域和水資源管理計畫時，應充分考慮不同國家間之特殊情況與限制。；
24. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and other interested organizations to develop projects and other activities that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands, to make such good practice examples available to others through the information exchange mechanisms of the Ramsar/CBD River Basin Initiative, and to report to COP9 on the successes achieved and lessons learned from these activities.大會鼓勵各締約方和其他有興趣組織在維護濕地生態功能方面發展計畫和其他活動，以促進和展現出良好的水資源分配和管理實踐，且透過拉姆薩/生物多樣性公約流域倡議之資訊交流機制，促使此良好做法的實例提供給他人，並將所獲成就及從這些活動中吸取之經驗教訓向締約方大會第九屆會議報告。

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## Resolution VIII.2<sup>2</sup>決議 8.2

### The Report of the World Commission on Dams (WCD) and its relevance to the Ramsar Convention

#### 世界水壩委員會（WCD）和其與拉姆薩公約相關之報告

1. RECALLING that through Resolution VII.18 Contracting Parties have recognized the importance of the management of rivers and their water resources at the basin scale for the maintenance of the ecological character of wetlands, and that many wetlands provide vital goods and services in the management and provision of water supplies; and that this meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties has adopted *Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* (Resolution VIII.1); 透過回顧決議 7.18，締約方已經瞭解到要維護濕地生態特性，應以流域尺度來管理河流和水資源，因為濕地有供給水資源的服務功能；並於本次會議之締約方大會通過了維護濕地生態功能之水資源分配與管理指導方針（決議 8.1）；
2. FURTHER RECALLING that Resolution VII.18 also requested the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to report to COP8 concerning the findings of the World Commission on Dams (WCD) and their implications for the future; 大會進一步回顧決議 7.18，也要求科學技術審查小組（STRP）向締約方大會第八屆會議報告關於世界水壩委員會（WCD）發現之結果和其對未來之影響；
3. NOTING that the work of the WCD, convened by the World Bank and IUCN – The World Conservation Union, has been completed in 2000, and that the final report of the WCD (*Dams and Development. A New Framework for Decision-Making*) has been published; and FURTHER NOTING that an Information Paper on this has been prepared by the STRP (COP8 DOC. 10); 大會注意到由世界銀行和國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員會召集之世界水壩委員會工作已於 2000 年完成，且世界水壩委員會之結案報告（水壩與開發。新的決策架構）已結集出版；大會並進一步指出，在此方面之資料文件編製由科學技術審查小組籌備（第八屆締約方大會檔案文件 10）；
4. RECOGNIZING that large dams have made significant contributions to development and remain an option in meeting energy and water resources requirements at local and national levels; and that they may also create artificial water bodies that provide some

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wetland values and functions, partially compensating for those of dam-impacted wetlands；大會瞭解到大型水壩對發展之重大貢獻，並在地方和國家層級仍然是一種滿足能源和水資源需求之選擇；它們也提供其中一些濕地價值和功能之人工水體，部分補償了受水壩影響之濕地；

5. ALSO RECOGNIZING that large dams around the world affect wetland hydrology, influencing both water quality and quantity；that a significant proportion of globally threatened and non-threatened species are freshwater species of fish, amphibians and other biota, which are highly vulnerable to the direct and indirect impacts of dams；and that diversions of water may be a source of conflicts between users of wetland goods and services, urban and agricultural communities；大會亦瞭解到，在世界各地之大型水壩影響濕地水文，影響水質和水量；全球相當重大比例之受威脅和非受威脅物種皆為淡水種魚類、兩棲類和其他生物，這些生物非常脆弱且受大壩直接和間接之影響；更改水道可能是濕地商品和服務使用者，城市和農業社區間之衝突來源；
6. NOTING that the wise use of water resources requires a wide consultation among interested and affected stakeholder groups as well as extensive evaluation of social and environmental impacts on complex riverine, coastal and marine ecosystems, and establishment of a forum for interaction and conflict resolution；and RECALLING that Contracting Parties have adopted *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* (Resolution VII.8)；大會注意到明智的利用水資源需要感興趣和受影響的利益相關群體間之廣泛磋商，以及複雜的河流、沿海和海洋生態系統之廣泛社會和環境影響評估，並成立論壇來使其互動並解決衝突；大會亦回顧締約雙方通過之建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針（決議 7.8）；
7. FURTHER NOTING that the WCD recognized that within today's diverse world, a "one size fits all" approach is unrealistic, and thus the Commission's guidelines are "advisory tools to support decision making" and will require to be adapted to local and national contexts；and大會進一步注意到，世界水壩委員會瞭解在現今多樣化的世界，「一體適用」之做法是不切實際的，鑑此委員會之指導方針僅是「支持決策之諮詢工具」，並將要求要調整與適用於地方和國家之層級；
8. THANKING the STRP, IUCN, the WCD Secretariat, and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for their work in preparing an Information Paper for this meeting (COP8 DOC. 10) on the findings of the WCD and its relevance to the Ramsar Convention；大會感謝科學技術審查小組、國際自然保育聯盟、世界水壩委員會秘書處和生物多樣性公約秘書處為本次會議（第八屆締約方大會檔案文件 10）在世界水壩委員會調查結果和拉姆薩公約相關資料文件之籌備工作；

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9. RECOGNIZES that the World Commission on Dams was a non-governmental process and therefore non-binding on governments；大會瞭解到世界水壩委員會是一個非政府之過程，因此對政府的不具約束力；



10. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties faced with managing or assessing the impact of dams on sensitive riverine and wetland ecosystems, to use, where appropriate, all available information, including information provided by the WCD, in association with the relevant guidance adopted by the Ramsar Convention to inform and guide local and national processes for allocation of water resources and decision-making, in order to ensure that wetlands and their values and functions are fully taken into account in decision-making on large dams ; 大會鼓勵各締約方在衡量水壩對敏感河流和濕地生態系統之影響且在面對管理或進行評估時，在適當的情況下利用所有可用資訊，包括世界水壩委員會所提供資訊，與拉姆薩公約通過之相關準則來告知並引導地方和國家水資源分配和決策過程，以確保在大型水壩的決策中，濕地和其價值和功能能被充分考慮到；
11. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to engage fully in national and basin level processes to assess options for, alternatives to, and improvements in, the development and operation of dam infrastructure, utilising Resolution VII.18 on *Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* and the CBD-Ramsar River Basin Initiative ; 大會要求各締約方充分參與國家和流域層次之評估選項流程，利用決議 7.18 整合濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理之指導方針和生物多樣性公約—拉姆薩公約流域倡議，尋找以替代和改善大壩基礎設施之開發和運營；
12. URGES Contracting Parties to implement, where appropriate, Resolution VII.8 on *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* with respect to the planning and operation phases of dams, and FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to extend this principle of participation to wider issues related to water resources management at basin level, utilising Resolution VII.18 on *Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* and Resolution VIII.14 on *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* ; 大會敦促各締約方在適當的情況下，於大壩規劃和運作階段時，實施決議 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，並進一步敦促各締約方延伸此參與原則至更廣泛之相關流域層面水資源管理議題，利用決議 7.18 整合濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理之指導方針及決議 8.14 拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針；
13. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to undertake the systematic implementation of environmental flow assessments, where appropriate, to mitigate socio-economic and ecological impacts of large dams on wetlands, and to encourage the development of appropriate centres of expertise on environmental flow assessment and implementation, and in doing so to apply the *Guidelines on water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* (Resolution VIII.1) ; 大會進一步敦促各締約方進行系統實施環境流量評估，在適當的情況下減輕大型水壩對濕地之社會、經濟和生態環境衝擊，並鼓勵發展適當的環境流量評估和實施專業中心，並鑑此運用維護濕地生態功能之水資源分配與管理指導方針（決議 8.1）；
14. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, wherever possible and appropriate, to take the necessary steps in order to maintain the migration access for indigenous fish and other

species past dams；大會鼓勵各締約方儘可能且於適當情況下採取必要措施，以保持原生魚類和其他物種穿越水壩之遷移；

15. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to participate in the UNEP Dams and Development Project in order to promote dialogue on improving decision making, planning and management of dams；大會籲請各締約方參與聯合國環境規劃署水壩與發展計畫，以促進改善水壩決策、規劃和管理間之對話；
16. REQUESTS IUCN and other appropriate technical institutions to contribute their ongoing work on environmental flow methodologies to further work requested of the STRP on water allocation and management, so as to ensure that they are made available to Contracting Parties to assist in their management of dam-related impacts, and requests the STRP to report on these methodologies to COP9；大會要求國際自然保育聯盟和其他適合之技術機構提供其正在進行之環境流量方法，以進一步進行 STRP 要求之水資源分配和管理工作，確保可提供協助予締約方在其管理大壩相關之衝擊，並要求科學技術審查小組於第九屆締約方大會中報告這些方法；
17. REQUESTS the STRP, if the Standing Committee regards this as a priority for the STRP's work in 2003-2005, to review Resolutions VIII.1 and VIII.2 and to prepare further guidance, if it is required, for consideration at COP9；若常設委員會視此為科學技術審查小組 2003 年至 2005 年優先考慮工作計畫，大會要求科學技術審查小組審查決議 8.1 及 8.2，若需要，則需準備進一步的準則以供締約方大會第九屆會議審議；
18. ALSO REQUESTS the STRP, if indicated by the Standing Committee as a priority, to review the ecological roles played by reservoirs and other human-made wetlands, including their use by aquatic and other water-dependent biota, and to prepare guidance for Contracting Parties concerning the identification and designation of such wetlands for the Ramsar List, taking into account the experience gained by Parties that have already done so；and 若由常設委員會視為優先事項，大會亦要求科學技術審查小組檢討水庫和其他人工濕地所扮演之生態角色，包括水生物及其所依賴生存之生物群之使用，並籌備準則供締約方做為辨識和指定拉姆薩濕地名單之參考，並考量各締約方已經以執行之經驗；
19. URGES Contracting Parties to inform the Bureau of dams that have changed, are changing, or are likely to change the ecological character of Ramsar sites, in line with Article 3.2 of the Convention, and to report on the impacts of dams on wetlands in their territory in their National Reports to COP9. 大會敦促各締約方向秘書處告知其已經發生變化、正在改變、或有可能改變之拉姆薩濕地生態特性的水壩，在符合公約第 3.2 條之條件下，並於締約方大會第九屆會議提報在其領土上水壩對濕地衝擊之國家報告。

"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.3 決議 8.3

#### Climate change and wetlands: impacts, adaptation, and mitigation

#### 氣候變遷與濕地：影響、適應和減緩

1. RECOGNIZING that climate change may substantially affect the ecological character of wetlands and their sustainable use, and AWARE of the potentially important role of wetlands in adapting to and in mitigating climate change；大會瞭解到氣候變遷可能會顯著影響濕地及其永續利用，並意識到在調適和減緩氣候變遷中濕地生態特性之潛在重要角色；
2. CONCERNED that persistent drought in many regions of the world is already seriously affecting the ecological character of wetlands and that climate change, along with other land use and land management activities, is projected to exacerbate such problems；大會世界上許多地區因持續之乾旱，已經嚴重影響濕地生態特性，而氣候變遷與其它土地利用和土地管理活動預計將加劇此類課題；
3. FURTHER CONCERNED by the recent degradation of peatlands through drainage and fire in many parts of the world and the associated impacts on greenhouse gas emissions as well as the impact on biodiversity and local people of this degradation；大會進一步關切因為近期許多世界各地受排水、火災、溫室氣體排放以及生物多樣性和當地居民等相關影響而使泥煤地退化之課題；
4. RECOGNIZING that heavy precipitation events are projected in many areas as a consequence of climate change and NOTING that many Contracting Parties are concerned that this will seriously adversely affect the ecological character of wetlands and their potential for supplying economic benefits, especially coral reefs and sea grass beds, which are wetland types under-represented in the Ramsar List；大會瞭解到，因為氣候變遷之結果而預期在許多地區有豪大雨事件，大會並指出，許多締約方擔心這會嚴重影響濕地生態特性和其所提供之潛在經濟利益，特別是拉姆薩列表中比例失衡之濕地類型如珊瑚礁和海草床；
5. ALSO NOTING that in its Third Assessment Report (TAR), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (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 may undergo significant and irreversible damage；大會亦注意到，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，因為其適應能力有限，並可能會遭受重大和不可逆轉之損害；

6. RECOGNIZING the ecological, social and economic vulnerability of small islands developing states to the impact of climate change and in particular of sea level rise；大會瞭解到小島嶼發展中國家之生態、社會和經濟脆弱性會被氣候變遷特別是海平面上升造成影響；
7. RECALLING that Action 5.1.6 of the Convention's Work Plan 2000-2002 requested the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to prepare for consideration at COP8 a comprehensive review of the potential impacts of climate change on wetlands and the roles that wetlands can potentially play in mitigating the effects of climate change and sea level rise；大會回顧公約 2000-2002 年工作計畫之行動方案 5.1.6 中，要求科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 準備於締約方大會第八屆會議中考量全面檢討氣候變遷對濕地之潛在影響，以及濕地在減緩氣候變遷和海平面上升影響中可以發揮之角色；
8. RECOGNIZING the work of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its subsidiary bodies and their understanding that education, training and public awareness are vital tools in addressing issues of climate change, and NOTING the contribution that the Ramsar Convention's Communication, Education, and Public Awareness Programme, as elaborated by Resolution VIII.31, can make to addressing issues of climate change and wetlands；大會瞭解到聯合國氣候變化綱要公約 (UNFCCC) 和其附屬機構之作業，以及其所瞭解教育、培訓和公眾意識是處理氣候變遷課題上之重要工具，大會並注意到決議 8.31 所說明拉姆薩濕地公約宣導、教育和公眾意識方案，可提供做為應對氣候變遷與濕地之課題；
9. WELCOMING efforts by countries to address climate change, including those reflected in the 2001 Marrakesh Declaration, the Marrakesh Accords, and the 2002 Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development；RECOGNIZING the work of the IPCC and WELCOMING its report on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), which includes forested wetlands；and EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN about the findings of the IPCC Third Assessment Report；有關各國對氣候變遷之努力，大會表示歡迎，其中包括「2001 年馬拉克什宣言」、「馬拉克什協定」以及「2002 年氣候變遷與永續發展之德里部長宣言」；大會瞭解跨政府氣候變遷小組 (IPCC) 之工作，並歡迎其所提供關於土地利用、土地利用變遷和林業，包括森林濕地之報告；此外大會表示深切關注跨政府氣候變遷小組 (IPCC) 第三次評估報告之調查結果；
10. ACKNOWLEDGING the developing cooperation among multilateral environmental agreements and their subsidiary bodies on matters of common interest on climate change；AWARE that the Joint Work Plan 2002-2006 between the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Ramsar Convention includes joint actions on climate change, wetlands and biodiversity；and WELCOMING the decision by the Conference

of the Parties to the UNFCCC at its eighth session which notes the need for the Joint Liaison Group between the CBD, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and the UNFCCC to invite the secretariat of the Ramsar Convention to share information and to participate in the meetings of the Joint Liaison Group, as appropriate ; 就共同關心的課題制定多邊環境協定和對氣候變化及其附屬機構之間的合作，大會表示認同；大會意識到，生物多樣性公約（CBD）和拉姆薩公約 2002 至 2006 年聯合工作計畫包括對氣候變遷、濕地和生物多樣性之聯合行動；聯合國氣候變化綱要公約（UNFCCC）締約方大會第八屆會議之決定有必要在生物多樣性公約（CBD）、聯合國防治荒漠化公約、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約之間成立聯合聯絡小組，並邀請拉姆薩公約秘書處加入，以分享資訊並適時地參加聯合聯絡小組會議，大會表示歡迎；

11. THANKING the STRP for its preparation of the comprehensive COP8 information paper on climate change and wetlands ; ALSO THANKING the Environmental Research Institute of the Supervising Scientist, Australia, the Australian National University scientists involved in the IPCC assessments, and IUCN–The World Conservation Union for their contribution to this work ; and HAVING HAD AVAILABLE the “Interim Executive Summary to Ramsar COP8 DOC. 11: Climate Change and Wetlands” (COP8 DOC. 40) distributed at this meeting of the COP ; 大會感謝科學技術審查小組為締約方大會第八屆會議所準備關於氣候變遷與濕地之綜合資訊文件；大會亦感謝環境監督科學家研究所、澳大利亞、澳大利亞國立大學的科學家參與氣候變遷小組評估作業，以及國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員會為此項工作所作貢獻；提供拉姆薩締約方大會第八屆會議期中報告摘要文件檔案第 11 號：氣候變遷與濕地（締約方大會第八屆會議 檔案文件第 40 號）於本次締約方會議中發放；
12. AWARE that the STRP’s report recognizes that there are key gaps in current knowledge and information on the impacts of climate change upon wetlands, and on wetland adaptation, and on the ways in which wetlands can mitigate climate change impacts, notably the role of peatlands in carbon sequestration ; and 大會意識到科學技術審查小組報告瞭解到目前的知識和資訊對氣候變遷對濕地的影響和濕地適應，而其中濕地減緩氣候變遷影響，特別是在碳吸存中泥煤地所扮演角色仍有關鍵落差；
13. NOTING that other guidance adopted by this meeting of the Conference of the Parties is relevant to addressing issues of climate change and wetlands, notably *Principles and guidelines for incorporating wetland issues into Integrated Coastal Zone Management* (Resolution VIII.4), *Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands* (Resolution VIII.17), *Partnerships and synergies with Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other institutions* (Resolution VIII.5), and Strategic Plan Operational Objective 3 (Resolution VIII.25) ; 大會指出，本次締約方大會通過之之其他準則與氣候變遷和濕地相關，特別是綜合濕地議題納入海岸地區整合管理之原則和指導方針（決議 8.4）、全球泥煤地行動指導方針（決議 8.17），與多邊環境協定和其他機構之夥伴關係和協同（決議 8.5），策略計畫執行目標 3（決議 8.25）；

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14. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to manage wetlands so as to increase their resilience to climate change and extreme climatic events, and to reduce the risk of flooding and drought in vulnerable countries by, *inter alia*, promoting wetland and watershed protection and restoration ; 大會呼籲各締約方管理濕地，以提高其適應氣候變遷和極端氣候事件，並在脆弱之國家減少水災和旱災風險，特別是促進濕地和水域保護和復育；
15. CALLS UPON all relevant countries to take action to minimize the degradation, as well as promote restoration, and improve management practices of those peatlands and other wetland types that are significant carbon stores, or have the ability to sequester carbon and are considered as mitigation factors, as well as to increase the adaptive capacity of society to respond to the changes in these ecosystems due to climate change ; 大會籲請所有有關國家採取行動，以盡量降低泥煤地和有重要碳儲存或具有固碳能力之其他濕地類型之退化並促進其恢復和改善管理，且濕地因被視為可以應對由於氣候變遷導致生態系統變化之緩解因素，並且增加社會之適應能力；
16. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to consider, and use as appropriate, the information on climate change and wetlands in the background papers COP8 DOC. 11 and COP8 DOC. 40 when integrating climate change considerations into their national policy pertaining to the conservation and wise use of their wetlands ; 大會鼓勵各締約方將氣候變遷因素整合到有關其濕地保護和明智利用之國家政策時，考量並酌情利用氣候變遷與濕地締約方大會第八屆會議 檔案文件第 11 號及第 40 號背景文件所提供之資訊；
17. URGES Contracting Parties to make every effort, when implementing UNFCCC and, where appropriate, its Kyoto Protocol, including revegetation and forest management, afforestation and reforestation, that this implementation does not lead to serious damage to the ecological character of their wetlands, using, where appropriate, strategic and other forms of environmental impact assessment and risk assessment, taking account Resolutions VII.10, VII.16 and VIII.9, as well as Article 4.1 of the UNFCCC and Article 2.1 of the Kyoto Protocol, as appropriate ; 大會敦促各締約方在實施聯合國氣候變化綱要公約（UNFCCC）及其「京都議定書」時應盡一切努力，包括植被恢復和森林管理、造林和再造林，而這些實施計畫不會導致嚴重損害其濕地之生態特性，並在適當的情況下使用策略和其他形式的環境影響評估和風險評估，並適時考量決議 7.10、決議 7.16 和 8.9，以及聯合國氣候變化綱要公約（UNFCCC）第 4.1 條及「京都議定書」第 2.1 條；
18. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and other organizations to undertake, where possible, studies of the role of wetlands in carbon storage and sequestration and in mitigating the impacts of sea-level rise and to make their findings available to the Convention ; 大會鼓勵各締約方和其他組織盡可能研究濕地在碳儲存和碳封存及減緩海平面上升影響之角色，並將其研究結果提供予公約；
19. INVITES Contracting Parties to pay special attention to the need for building and strengthening institutional capacity and synergies between related instruments at the national level in order to address the linkages between climate change and wetlands, and to

report to COP9 on progress in this matter, including achievements and the identification of difficulties encountered；大會請各締約方要特別注意建設和加強機國家層級之機構能力和相關機構之間的協調，以敘明氣候變遷與濕地間之關聯，並向締約方大會第九屆會議報告此議題上之進展，包括成果及辨識所遇到之困難；

20. INVITES the IPCC and UNFCCC to focus some of their future work on issues related to region-specific wetland data, and to improve knowledge on the vulnerability of wetlands to climate change and the capacity to project impacts on wetlands； and REQUESTS the STRP to become involved in this work, drawing upon the work of the IPCC and other relevant bodies as appropriate and reporting on the status of international discussions at COP9；大會邀請跨政府氣候變遷小組（IPCC）和聯合國氣候變化綱要公約（UNFCCC）未來多專注在特定區域的濕地資料，並提高對濕地受氣候變遷影響的脆弱性和承載力之相關知識；大會並要求科學技術審查小組參與此項工作，適時地借鑒跨政府氣候變遷小組（IPCC）和其他相關機構於締約方大會第九屆會議中報告國際討論之狀態；
21. WELCOMES the recognition by the Plan of Implementation adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) of the need to improve and apply more widely techniques and methodologies for assessing the potential adverse effects of climate change on wetlands, and, as appropriate, to assist countries that are particularly vulnerable to those effects；大會歡迎認識到「世界永續發展高峰會」（WSSD）通過之執行計畫，有關需要改善和應用更廣泛的技術和方法來評估氣候變遷對濕地之潛在不利影響，並且適時地協助對這些影響特別脆弱的國家；
22. NOTES that in the WSSD Plan of Implementation, States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol strongly urge States that have not yet ratified the Kyoto Protocol to do so in a timely manner； and 大會指出，在「世界永續發展高峰會」（WSSD）之執行計畫中，通過「京都議定書」之國家強烈敦促尚未通過「京都議定書」的國家及時簽署；
23. REQUESTS the Secretary General to request promptly that the IPCC prepare a Technical Paper on the relationship between wetlands and climate change, in time for consideration at the second STRP meeting prior to COP9； and FURTHER REQUESTS that the STRP develop, on the basis of the IPCC Technical Paper, a synthesis of key issues on wetlands and climate change as an information paper, which should undergo a review process as determined by the STRP, for consideration by Contracting Parties at COP9. If the IPCC is unable to undertake preparation of a Technical Paper on the relationship between wetlands and climate change, the Conference of the Parties REQUESTS the STRP to prepare an information paper, based on the IPCC Third Assessment Report and other authoritative, updated information, that synthesizes key issues on wetlands and climate change, which should undergo a rigorous peer review process as directed by the Standing Committee upon the advice of the STRP, and which should be made available for consideration by the Parties at COP9. 大會請秘書長及時要求跨政府氣候變遷小組（IPCC）在締約方大會第九屆會議第二次科學技術審查小組會議前，準備一份濕地與氣候變遷間之關係的技術文件供參酌；並進一步要求科學技術審查小組依照跨政府氣候變遷小組技術文件之基礎上，發展濕地與氣候變遷相關之主要議題

綜合資料文件，並由科學技術審查小組決定進行審查程序，以做為各締約方在締約方大會第九屆會議審議參考。若跨政府氣候變遷小組（IPCC）無法準備有關濕地與氣候變遷間之關係技術文件，締約方應請求科學技術審查小組根據 IPCC 第三次評估報告及其他權威、更新之資訊，綜合濕地與氣候變遷之主要議題籌備資料文件，並應依照常設委員會指示科學技術審查小組之意見後，進行嚴謹評審程序，且應於締約方大會第九屆會議時提出供參。





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8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

#### Resolution VIII.4 決議 8.4

### Principles and guidelines for incorporating wetland issues into Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)

#### 綜合濕地議題納入海岸地區整合管理之原則和指導方針

1. RECALLING that the definition of wetlands adopted by the Convention includes areas “with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres”, which effectively means that for the Convention most of the coastal zone around the world falls under its definition of wetland；大會回顧公約通過之濕地定義，包括「不論天然或人為、永久或暫時、靜止或流動水、淡水、半鹹水或鹹水，包括低潮時水深不超過六公尺以內之海域」，此公約定義實際上意味著，在世界多數沿海地區係屬於濕地之定義；
2. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that Action 2.2.1 of the Convention’s Work Plan 2000-2002 is to “gather and make available to Contracting Parties information on land use planning related to wetlands, and . . . coastal zone management in particular”；大會考慮到公約2000-2002年工作計畫行動方案2.2.1敘明，「收集並提供給締約方濕地相關之土地使用規劃資訊...特別是沿海地區之管理」；
3. ALSO RECALLING that in Recommendation 6.8 the Contracting Parties called upon themselves “to adopt and apply strategic planning and integrated coastal zone management principles to assist sound decision-making on the conservation and wise use of coastal wetlands”；大會亦回顧建議6.8，締約方呼籲「採取和應用策略規劃和整合性海岸管理的原則，以協助健全沿海濕地和其他關鍵環境要素之保護和明智利用決策」；
4. FURTHER RECALLING that in Resolution VII.21 the Contracting Parties resolved “to review and modify existing policies that adversely affect intertidal wetlands and to seek to introduce measures for the long-term conservation of these areas”；大會進一步回顧決議7.21，締約方決議，「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」；
5. AWARE that a large proportion of the world’s population lives on or close to the coast and that the livelihoods of substantial numbers of people, including local communities and indigenous peoples and especially those in small island developing states, depend on the productivity and values of coastal wetlands, notably sustainable fishing and agriculture；大會意識到，世界極大比例之人口居住於或靠近海岸，而多數人口包括當地社區

和原著民和特別是那些在小島嶼發展中國家之生計，皆靠沿海濕地所提供之生產力和價值，特別是永續漁業和農業；

6. CONCERNED that many coastal wetlands have already been lost or could be degraded due in particular to land-claim, unsustainable aquaculture and exploitation of wetland resources, and pollution ; and that increasing population and, in some areas, uncontrolled development, including tourism, are continuing to place great pressure on coastal wetlands and their conservation and wise use ; 大會關注許多沿海濕地已經喪失或可能已經退化，由於特定之爭地、不永續之水產養殖和開發濕地資源及污染；而在一些地區人口不斷增加，不受控制之發展，包括旅遊，持續施予沿海濕地及其保護和明智利用巨大壓力；
7. RECOGNIZING that coastal wetlands provide vital services in securing human well-being, notably through their role in buffering floods and storm surges, coast protection, and the effects of rising sea levels, but AWARE that coastal wetlands, notably coral reefs and those in small island developing states, are recognized as being particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and sea-level rise and that this vulnerability is considered to be increased by inappropriate land-use and development in the coastal zone ; 大會瞭解到沿海濕地提供確保人類重要福祉之服務，特別是透過其作用，緩衝洪水和暴潮、海岸保護，以及海平面上升之影響，但大會意識到，濱海濕地，特別是珊瑚礁和小島嶼發展中國家，被視為特別容易受到氣候變遷和海平面上升之影響，沿海地區不適當之土地利用和發展會增加此脆弱性；
8. ALSO RECOGNIZING that initiatives to develop integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) are being developed or are under way in many parts of the world, but CONCERNED that although a substantial body of guidance on good practice in ICZM is available, this guidance seldom recognizes the significance of wetlands in the coastal zone, both in terms of their role in the sustainable management of the coast and of their importance for the conservation of biological diversity, notably for migratory species such as waterbirds, turtles and fish ; 大會亦瞭解到世界的許多地方已發展或正在發展海岸地區整合管理（ICZM）措施，但大會關注的是，雖然於海岸地區整合管理（ICZM）中有許多良好示範準則，但此準則缺乏闡述沿海地區濕地之重要性，無論是海岸於永持續管理和生物多樣性保護重要性中之角色，特別是如水鳥，海龜和魚類遷徙物種之重要性；
9. AWARE that Contracting Parties have already designated many wetlands in the coastal zone as Wetlands of International Importance but that some coastal wetland types are still under-represented in the Ramsar List, and that additional guidance for the identification and designation of mangroves and coral reefs as Ramsar sites has been adopted by this meeting (Resolution VIII.11) ; 大會意識到各締約方已經指定許多沿海地區之濕地做為國際重要濕地，但一些沿海濕地類型拉姆薩列表中仍然比例失衡，並鑑定和指定紅樹林和珊瑚礁為拉姆薩濕地增設準則已於本次會議通過（決議 8.11）；
10. NOTING that through the Joint Work Plan 2002-2006 between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) the conventions are collaborating in the preparation of guidance on the rapid assessment of marine and coastal biodiversity and

on marine and coastal protected areas ; 大會指出，透過拉姆薩公約和生物多樣性公約（CBD）之間 2002-2006 年聯合工作計畫，兩公約合作編製海洋和沿海生物多樣性快速評估和對海洋和沿海保護區之準則；

11. AWARE that the Convention is developing collaboration with regional seas conventions, including Memoranda of Cooperation already in place with the Cartagena and Barcelona Conventions and with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), intended to support ecologically sustainable development in the coastal zone ; and 大會意識到拉姆薩公約與區域海洋公約開展合作，其中包括已簽署之迦太赫那和巴塞隆納公約合作備忘錄，並與南太平洋區域環境規劃組織（SPREP）之合作備忘錄，旨在支持沿海地區生態之永續發展；
12. WELCOMING the emphasis in the Plan of Implementation adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development on the implementation of the Ramsar Convention as a tool to conserve and manage marine and coastal wetlands ; 大會歡迎世界永續發展高峰會上通過之執行計畫重點，強調拉姆薩公約之實施做為保護和管理海洋和沿海濕地之工具；

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13. ADOPTS the *Principles and guidelines for incorporating wetland issues into Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)* annexed to this Resolution ; 大會通過附錄於本決議所之綜合濕地議題納入綜合海岸地區管理之原則和指導方針（ICZM）；
14. URGES Contracting Parties to ensure that coastal wetlands and their values and functions for human well-being, including their role in mitigating the impacts of climate change and sea-level rise and their importance for the conservation of biological diversity, are fully recognized in planning and decision-making in the coastal zone, including through ICZM initiatives, and FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to ensure that those responsible for the implementation of ICZM at local, regional and national levels in their countries are made aware of, and utilize, the Ramsar *Principles and guidelines* annexed to this Resolution ; 大會敦促締約方在規劃沿海地區和作決策時，應確保沿海濕地和其價值和功能能為人類提供福祉，包括其能減緩氣候變遷和海平面上升影響之作用，及充分瞭解保護生物多樣性重要性，包括透過海岸地區整合管理（ICZM）措施，大會並進一步敦促締約方確保其國家在地方、區域和國家各級實施海岸地區整合管理（ICZM）之責任，並利用本決議所附之拉姆薩原則和指導方針；
15. CALLS upon Contracting Parties and others to document case studies of good practice in the integration of wetlands into ICZM and to make these available to the Convention ; and REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to review these case studies as the basis for preparing further guidance on wetlands and ICZM under the Convention ; 大會呼籲締約方和其他相關單位紀錄良好做法案例研究將濕地與海岸地區整合管理（ICZM）整合並提供予公約；此外要求科學技術審查小組（STRP）審查這些個案研究，依據公約以其為基礎來編製對濕地和海岸地區整合管理（ICZM）之深入準則；

16. URGES Contracting Parties to review and, where necessary, amend and take action on existing policies and practices that adversely affect coastal wetlands, and to recognize in their policies the vital role of coastal wetlands in supporting people's livelihoods, in mitigating impacts of climate change and sea-level rise, and in maintaining biological diversity; 大會敦促各締約方對不利影響沿海濕地之現有政策和做法是否會造成沿海濕地有不利之影響加以審查，如有必要，再加以修改及採取行動，並於其政策中瞭解到沿海濕地對支持人民生活、減緩氣候變遷和海平面上升影響及維護生物多樣性之重要作用；
17. CALLS upon Contracting Parties to continue to document the past losses and current status and trends of coastal wetlands, including in their national wetland inventories, and to report on their conservation status in their National Reports to COP9; 大會呼籲締約方持續記錄沿海濕地過去損失和目前之狀態與趨勢，包括其國家濕地調查，並於締約方大會第九屆會議之國家報告中報告其保護現狀；
18. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to continue to give priority to the identification and designation of coastal wetlands as Wetlands of International Importance, so as to ensure that their relevance for the conservation and wise use of coastal ecosystems is recognized, applying for this purpose the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11) and the additional guidance for the identification and designation of mangroves and coral reefs adopted by this meeting (Resolution VIII.11); 大會鼓勵各締約方持續給予優先鑑定和指定沿海濕地為國際重要濕地，從而確保沿海生態系統之保護與明智利用之相關性被重視，就此而言，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）和本次會議通過增設之鑑定和指定紅樹林和珊瑚礁增設準則（決議 8.11）；
19. REQUESTS the STRP to consider the preparation of further guidance for the identification and designation of other coastal wetland types, including *inter alia* intertidal and subtidal mud and sand flats and seagrass beds, for consideration by COP9; 大會請科學技術審查小組考量籌備更深入之準則以辨識和指定其他沿海濕地類型，特別包括潮間帶和潮下帶泥灘和沙灘及海草床，供締約方大會第九屆會議審議考量；
20. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau and the STRP to continue to work with the Convention on Biological Diversity in the development of guidance on rapid assessment of marine and coastal biological diversity and on marine and coastal protected areas, and to make this guidance available to Contracting Parties; and 大會要求拉姆薩公約秘書處和科學技術審查小組持續與生物多樣性公約合作發展對海洋和沿海生物多樣性和對海洋和沿海保護區發展之快速評估準則，並提供此準則予締約方；
21. ENCOURAGES the Ramsar Bureau to further develop collaboration with regional seas conventions and the Regional Seas Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), including the development of joint work plans, and to report on these developments to COP9. 大會鼓勵拉姆薩秘書處進一步展開與區域海洋公約和聯合國環境規劃署（UNEP）區域海洋方案之合作，包括聯合工作計畫之發展，並於締約方大會第九屆會議報告。

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Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.5 決議 8.5

#### 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與協同

1. RECALLING that Operational Objective 7.2 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 identified a range of actions to strengthen and formalize linkages with other international and/or regional environment conventions；大會回顧1997-2002年策略計畫執行目標7.2確定一系列與其他國際和/或區域環境公約加強聯繫和正常化之行動；
2. WELCOMING the progress made by the Convention in the past triennium in cementing and expanding its cooperation with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and institutions；公約在過去三年中鞏固和擴大其與其他多邊環境協議（MEA）和機構合作所取得之進展，大會表示歡迎；
3. ALSO WELCOMING the participation of the Convention in the MEA-related work of the Open-ended Group of Ministers or their Representatives on International Environmental Governance established by Decision 21/21 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as well as in the Ecosystem Management Group (EMG) established by the United Nations General Assembly to coordinate the environmental work of the United Nations system and MEAs；大會亦歡迎公約參與多邊環境協議（MEA）開放式部長團體或由聯合國環境規劃署（UNEP）理事會第21/21號決議建立之其國際環境治理代表相關作業，以及由聯合國大會通過建立之生態系統管理團體（EMG）協調聯合國系統和多邊環境協定之環保工作；
4. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION to UNEP and to the United Nations University (UNU), among others, for the work carried out to improve synergies among MEAs；對於聯合國環境規劃署和聯合國大學（UNU）等改善多邊環境協定之間的協同展開作業，大會表示讚賞；
5. NOTING WITH PLEASURE Decision V/2 of COP5 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which “endorses the proposed joint work plan for the period 2000-2001 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, which includes, *inter alia*, a River Basin Initiative, encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant bodies to support

and participate in the Initiative, and stresses that Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity that are not Parties to the Ramsar Convention shall not be disadvantaged in the workings and implementation of the joint work plan” ; and Decision VI/20 of CBD COP6 which “welcomes and endorses the third joint work plan (2002-2006) between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands” ; 對於生物多樣性公約 (CBD) 第五次締約方會議第 V / 2 決議，敘明「贊同擬議生物多樣性公約和拉姆薩公約特別是水禽棲息地 2000-2001 年間之聯合工作計畫，這包括流域倡議，鼓勵各締約方、其他各國政府和相關機構支持和參與倡議，並強調生物多樣性公約之締約方非為拉姆薩公約締約方者，不得因此被禁止參與聯合工作計畫之運作和實施之權益」，和生物多樣性公約第六次締約方會議第 VI/20 號決議表示，「歡迎和贊同生物多樣性公約和拉姆薩公約間之第三個聯合工作計畫 (2002-2006 年)」，大會深表愉悅；

6. ALSO NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the approval by the Standing Committee of the Convention and by the Council of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) of a Programme of Joint Work between Ramsar and MAB ; 大會亦滿意地注意到，公約常設委員會和教科文組織理事會之通過之人與生物圈計畫 (MAB) ，及拉姆薩濕地公約和人與生物圈計劃間之聯合工作計畫；
7. WELCOMING the preparation of the Joint Work Plan with the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the African – Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) concerning joint actions to safeguard migratory waterbirds and their habitats ; 大會歡迎遷徙物種公約 (CMS) 和非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定 (AEWA) 對於有關合作保護遷徙水鳥及其棲息地進行聯合工作計畫之編製作業；
8. FURTHER WELCOMING the Memorandum of Cooperation and Joint Work Plan with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme concerning cooperation and support for wetland conservation and wise use in Pacific Island countries ; 大會歡迎與南太平洋區域環境規劃組織共同簽署關於太平洋島國濕地保護和明智利用合作和協助之合作備忘錄和聯合工作計畫；
9. RECOGNIZING the developing collaboration with regional seas conventions through the Memoranda of Cooperation with the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention) and The Coordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan of the Secretariat of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention) ; 大會瞭解透過與「加勒比海洋環境保護和發展公約」( 卡塔赫納公約) 及「保護地中海海洋環境和沿海區域公約」( 巴塞隆納公約) 秘書處的地中海行動計畫協調單位簽署合作備忘錄之發展合作；
10. WELCOMING the establishment of the Joint Liaison Group between the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and the conclusion of the UNFCCC's Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) at its 16<sup>th</sup> session concerning its potential synergies with the Ramsar Convention ; 大會歡迎生物多樣性公約與聯合國氣候變化綱要公約 (UNFCCC) 、聯合國抗沙漠化公約間成立聯合

聯絡小組，及聯合國氣候變化綱要公約（UNFCCC）在其第 16 屆會議所成立之附屬科學、技術和科技諮詢機構（SBSTA）處理關於其與拉姆薩公約潛在協同之結論；

11. WELCOMING the invitation extended to the Ramsar Convention from the SBSTA of UNFCCC to share information and participate in the meetings of the Joint Liaison Group referred to in the previous paragraph；大會歡迎延伸邀請聯合國氣候變化綱要公約（UNFCCC）之科學、技術和科技諮詢機構（SBSTA）與拉姆薩公約共享資訊，並參加前一段中提及之聯合聯絡小組會議；
12. HAVING ADOPTED at this meeting the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008, which includes in its Operational Objective 13 on 'Collaboration with other institutions' a series of Actions related to the partnerships and synergies with MEAs and other agencies；大會在本次會議已經通過公約 2003-2008 年策略計畫，其中包括在其執行目標 13，「與相關的多邊環境協定和其他機構合作和協調之一系列行動方案」；
13. WELCOMING the decision of the Second Global Environmental Facility Assembly (GEF), held in Beijing (China) from 16-18 October 2002, to approve the "land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation, and persistent organic pollutants" as new GEF focal areas；and 大會歡迎於 2002 年 10 月 16 日至 18 日北京（中國）舉行之第二屆全球環境機構大會（GEF）之決定，通過「土地退化、主要荒漠化和森林砍伐，及持久性有機污染物」為新的全球環境機構之重點領域；
14. NOTING once more the benefits to be gained from synergy and integrated implementation, where appropriate, of MEAs, at all levels: global, regional, national and local；大會再次注意到，多邊環境協定在適當的情況下，在各層級：全球、區域、國家和地方，藉由協同和整合實施而獲得更多好處；

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15. URGES Contracting Parties, the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), the Standing Committee, and the Bureau, in cooperation with the governing and subsidiary bodies and the secretariats of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), the International Organization Partners, and other collaborators, to implement fully the actions contained in Operational Objective 13 of the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 on 'Collaboration with other institutions'；大會敦促各締約方、科學技術審查小組（STRP）、常設委員會、秘書處與管理和附屬機構及其他多邊環境協議（MEA）秘書處、國際組織合作夥伴和其他合作者共同合作，以充分實施 2003-2008 年策略計畫中執行目標 13 之「與其他機構合作」行動方案；
16. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to make renewed efforts to increase collaboration at the national level between the institutions and focal points responsible for the implementation of MEAs, including through ensuring their participation in National Ramsar Committees, so as to foster synergies and harmonisation；大會進一步敦促各締約方再次努力增加在國家層級機構和聯絡點之間的合作，以負責多邊環境協定之實施，包括透過確保其參與國家拉姆薩委員會，以促進協同和協調；

17. REQUESTS the Bureau to continue to participate in and contribute to the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, in particular its Division of Environmental Conventions and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, in the area of promoting synergies among MEAs, as well as in the work of the Environmental Management Group (EMG)；大會要求秘書處持續參與聯合國環境計劃署之工作，尤其是其環境公約和世界保護監測中心部門、促進多邊環境協定間之協同部分，以及環境管理團體（EMG）之作業；
18. WELCOMES AND ENDORSES the third Joint Work Plan (2002-2006) between the Convention on Biological Diversity and this Convention, the Programme of Joint Work between MAB and this Convention, the Joint Work Plan with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and the Joint Work Plan between the Convention on Migratory Species and the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement and this Convention；大會歡迎並贊同生物多樣性公約和本公約之第三次聯合工作計畫（2002-2006年）、人與生物圈計畫和本公約之聯合工作計畫、與南太平洋區域環境規劃組織（SPREP）之聯合工作計畫，和遷徙物種公約（CMS）和非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定（AEWA）與本公約之聯合工作計畫；
19. URGES Contracting Parties, the International Organization Partners, and other collaborators to contribute actively to the work of the joint Ramsar/CBD River Basin Initiative；大會敦促各締約方、國際組織合作夥伴和其他合作者積極貢獻於聯合拉姆薩公約/生物多樣性公約之流域倡議工作；
20. URGES AGAIN eligible Contracting Parties of both the Ramsar Convention and the CBD to develop projects suitable for consideration by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of Decision IV/4 of CBD's COP4 relating to inland water ecosystems, and to communicate details of progress on these to the Ramsar Bureau；大會再次敦促具拉姆薩公約和生物多樣性公約資格之締約方開發適切之計畫供全球環境機構（GEF）考量，依照生物多樣性公約第四屆締約方會議決策IV/4之第6和7段，請和拉姆薩秘書處詳細說明有關於內陸水域生態系統之資料；
21. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to further strengthen its working relations with the GEF Secretariat；大會要求拉姆薩秘書處進一步加強與全球環境機構秘書處之工作關係；
22. INVITES the GEF Council to consider affording to the Ramsar Convention, represented by the Ramsar Bureau, the status of observer at all Council and Assembly meetings of GEF, so that the Convention can be in a better position to provide advice on its areas of expertise to the Council and its member States, particularly in view of the Joint Work Plan between Ramsar and the CBD；大會請全球環境機構理事會考慮提供拉姆薩公約，由拉姆薩公約秘書處代表，在所有全球環境機構理事會和大會會議擔任觀察員，使公約可以最佳的對全球環境機構理事會和大會提供專業領域之意見，特別是在拉姆薩濕地公約和生物多樣性公約之間的聯合工作計畫方面；



23. DIRECTS the STRP, in accordance with Resolutions VII.2 and VIII.28 on the Panel's *modus operandi* and subject to the availability of funds and human resources, to exchange information, cooperate and coordinate activities, where appropriate, with the equivalent subsidiary bodies of other MEAs and relevant regional fora, and to report, through the Standing Committee, to Ramsar COP9; and 大會指示科學技術審查小組，依據決議 7.2 和 8.28 對小組運作方法之規定和視資金和人力資源之許可，與相當於其他多邊環境協定附屬機構和相關區域論壇交換資訊、合作和協調活動，並在適當的情況下，透過常設委員會向拉姆薩公約締約方大會第九屆會議報告；
24. FURTHER DIRECTS the Ramsar Bureau, in collaboration with the secretariats and other bodies of other MEAs and relevant regional fora, to keep under regular review the progress, successes and constraints in the implementation of joint work between these bodies and the Convention, and to report to Ramsar COP9. 大會進一步指示拉姆薩公約秘書處與其他多邊環境協定和相關區域論壇秘書處和其他機構合作，以定期檢討這些機構之間的聯合工作和公約實施進展情況、成功經驗和限制，並向拉姆薩公約締約方大會第九屆會議報告。



"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

## Resolution VIII.6 決議 8.6

### A Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory 拉姆薩濕地調查架構

1. RECALLING Recommendation 1.5, in which the Contracting Parties stated the need to prepare inventories of their wetlands “as an aid to the formulation and implementation of national wetland policies”, and Resolution VII.6, in which the Parties adopted guidelines on these matters；大會回顧建議 1.5 中，締約方指出，有必要準備其濕地調查，「做為一種輔助制定和實施國家濕地政策之手段」，並於決議 7.6 中締約方通過此議題之指導方針；
2. RECALLING ALSO Recommendation 4.6, Resolutions 5.3 and VI.12, and Action 6.1.2 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002, in all of which the Parties recognized the value of national inventories for identifying sites suitable for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar List) under the Convention；大會回顧建議 4.6、決議 5.3 和 6.12 和 1997-2002 年策略計畫之行動方案 6.1.2，都瞭解締約方進行全國濕地鑑定以納入本公約國際重要濕地名單（拉姆薩名單）國家調查之價值；
3. AWARE that in Action 6.1.3 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 and Resolution VII.20 the Parties also recognized the importance of baseline wetland inventory for quantifying the global wetland resource as the basis for assessment of its status and trends, for identifying wetlands suitable for restoration, and for risk and vulnerability assessments；大會意識到 1997-2002 年策略計畫行動方案 6.1.3 和決議 7.20 中，各締約方亦瞭解到濕地調查基線做為量化全球濕地資源現狀和趨勢評估基礎的重要性，以鑑定適合恢復及風險和脆弱性評估之濕地；
4. NOTING that this meeting has adopted *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* (Resolution VIII.16)；*Wetland issues in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)* (Resolution VIII.4)；*Additional guidance for identifying and designating under-represented wetland types as Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VIII.11)；*New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution VIII.14)；and *Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands* (Resolution VIII.17), the implementation of all of which will be substantially assisted by the availability of wetland inventory at national and other scales；大會指出，本次會議已通過濕地復育原則和指導方針（決議 8.16）；濕地議題納入綜合海岸地區管理 (ICZM)（決議 8.4）；鑑定與劃設代表性不足濕地類型做為國際重要濕地增設準則（決議 8.11）；拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導

方針（決議 8.14）；和全球泥煤地行動計畫指導方針（決議 8.17），於國家和其他尺度之濕地調查可用性將大幅協助所有這些執行計畫；

5. RECALLING the findings of the report of Wetlands International entitled *Global Review of Wetland Resources and Priorities for Wetland Inventory* (GRoWI), from which it was indicated to COP7 that few countries, if any, had comprehensive national inventories of their wetland resources, and that it was not possible to provide a clear baseline estimate of the world's wetland resources with any confidence；大會回顧國際濕地調查結果報告，標題為全球濕地資源審查和濕地調查優先事項（GRoWI），係於第七屆締約方會議中指出，幾乎沒有國家已綜合其國家濕地資源調查，且沒把握提供全球濕地資源之明確基準估計；
6. NOTING that a joint project between Wetlands International and the Institute for Inland Water Management and Waste Water Treatment (RIZA) in the Netherlands has expanded and updated the GRoWI analyses for all European countries；大會指出，國際濕地組織與荷蘭內陸水資源管理與廢水治理研究所（RIZA）之間的聯合計畫已擴大和更新全球濕地資源審查和濕地調查優先事項中所有歐洲國家之分析資料；
7. AWARE that the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) is evaluating the condition, status and trends in global ecosystems including inland wetlands, subterranean (karst), and coastal and marine systems, and that this will include new applications of remote sensing which may enhance information on the global distribution of wetlands and their status；大會意識到千禧年生態系統評估（MA）正在評估全球生態系統包括內陸濕地、地下（岩溶），以及沿海和海洋生態系統之條件、現狀和趨勢，這將包括可以強化全球濕地分佈資訊和其現況資訊的新遙測的應用；
8. ALSO AWARE that the European Space Agency's project Treaty Enforcement Services using Earth Observation (TESEO) is evaluating the use of remote sensing for wetland inventory, assessment, monitoring and site management, as well as for dryland ecosystems；大會亦意識到，歐洲太空總署利用地球觀測執行條約（TESEO）之計畫正在利用遙測技術來進行濕地調查、評估、監測和現場管理，以及旱地生態系統；
9. RECALLING that in Resolution VII.20 the Conference of the Parties urged “all Contracting Parties yet to complete comprehensive national inventories of their wetland resources, including where possible wetland losses and wetlands with potential for restoration, to give highest priority in the next triennium to the compilation of comprehensive national inventories”, but NOTING with concern that in their National Reports to this meeting only 51 Contracting Parties have reported the existence of partial inventories or the initiation of national wetland inventory, and only 29 the completion of comprehensive inventories；大會回顧決議 7.20 中，締約方敦促「所有尚未完成其國家濕地資源綜合調查之締約方，於調查時盡可能包括濕地喪失和濕地潛在復育之資源調查，在未來三年期應最優先進行綜合國家調查彙編」，但同時關切，本次會議其國家報告中，只有 51 個締約方報告已有部分調查或開始進行全國濕地調查，且只有 29 個國家完成綜合調查；

10. ALSO RECALLING that in Resolution VII.20 the Contracting Parties requested the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), in collaboration with Wetlands International, the Ramsar Bureau, and other interested organizations, to review and further develop existing models for wetland inventory and data management, including the use of remote sensing and low-cost and user-friendly geographic information systems, and to report their findings to the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties with a view to promoting international common standards ; 大會亦回顧決議 7.20 中要求締約方在科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 與國際濕地組織、拉姆薩秘書處，以及其他相關利害組織合作，審查和進一步發展現有濕地調查和資料管理模型，包括使用遙測和低成本和方便操作之地理資訊系統方法，並在締約方會議第八次會議報告其研究成果和推動國際通用標準之看法；
11. FURTHER RECALLING that in Resolution VII.20 the Contracting Parties resolved that their inventory data, where it exists, should be housed and maintained in such a way that the information resource should be available to all decision-makers, stakeholders, and other interested parties ; 進一步回顧決議 7.20，締約方決定其現有調查資料資料應該將資訊資源提供給所有決策者、利益相關者和其他有關各方，以此方式來儲存與維護；
12. APPRECIATIVE of the financial support of the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America for the preparation by the STRP of further guidance on wetland inventory ; and 大會感謝英國和美國政府對於提供科學技術審查小組對濕地調查準備進一步指導之財務支持；
13. RECOGNIZING that various methodologies for national inventory can in general be applied also to local, sub-national (e.g. provincial), and transboundary international scales ; 大會瞭解到國家調查的各種方法，可於一般情況下適用於地方、次國家（如省層級），以及跨界之國際尺度；

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14. ADOPTS the *Framework for Wetland Inventory* as annexed to this Resolution ; 大會採用本決議之附件：濕地調查綱要計畫；
15. RECOGNIZES that it is appropriate to apply different wetland inventory approaches, methods and wetland classifications for different purposes and objectives, but that common standards can be achieved by ensuring consistency in the collection of a core (minimum) dataset, as provided in the Framework ; 大會瞭解到依不同的目的和目標，用不同的濕地調查方式、方法和濕地分類是適當的，但要確保可以依綱要計畫所提供集合核心（最小）資料資料來實現共同之標準；
16. URGES all Contracting Parties that have yet to complete comprehensive national wetland inventories to continue to give a high priority in the next triennium to the compilation of such inventories, utilizing the *Framework for Wetland Inventory* to ensure that their inventory design appropriately addresses their purpose and objectives, in order that their activities that require the sound basis of wetland inventory, such as policy development and Ramsar

site designations, can be carried out on the basis of the best possible information ; 大會敦促所有尚未完成綜合國家濕地調查之締約方在未來三年期應持續給予高度重視，彙編該調查，利用 濕地調查綱要計畫，以確保其調查設計適當地敘明其目的和目標，為了促使一些需要良好濕地調查基礎之活動，如政策的制定和拉姆薩濕地之劃設，能在最優良之資訊基礎下進行；

17. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties initiating development of a national wetland inventory to consider the application or adaptation of an existing inventory methodology and data management system, including the updated inventory methodology developed by the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet), the Asian Wetland Inventory and other appropriate methodologies, so as to ensure consistency in inventory data and information collected ; 大會鼓勵各締約方啟動全國濕地調查之發展，考慮應用或改編現有調查方法和資料管理系統，包括開發地中海濕地倡議 (MedWet)、亞洲濕地調查和其他適當之更新調查方法，以確保調查資料和資訊收集之一致性；
18. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties that have undertaken wetland inventories to ensure that they have appropriate arrangements in place for housing and maintaining their wetland inventory data, both in printed and electronic formats, and, where appropriate, to make this data and information available, including where possible through the World Wide Web and CD-ROM formats, to all decision-makers, stakeholders, and other interested parties ; 大會呼籲已進行濕地調查之締約方，確保其有適當安排來儲存和維持濕地資料調查，無論是印刷和電子格式，在適當情況下使這些資料和資訊，包括在可能的情況下透過全球資訊網和 CD-ROM 格式，提供予所有決策者、利益相關者和其他相關各方；
19. ALSO CALLS UPON all Contracting Parties and others who have undertaken, or are undertaking, wetland inventory to document information about the inventory, its data holdings, management and availability using the standard metadata record provided in the *Framework for Wetland Inventory*, so as to make this information available as widely as possible ; 大會亦呼籲已執行，或正在執行濕地調查之所有締約方和其他單位記錄調查資訊、其持有資料、管理和可用性，使用在 濕地調查綱要計畫 中所提供之標準詮釋資料記錄，從而使這資訊盡可能廣泛運用；
20. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau and Wetlands International, working with its Wetland Inventory and Monitoring Specialist Group, to make available, if possible, the standard metadata record for wetland inventory on the World Wide Web so that Contracting Parties and others can report and make fully available the information about their wetland inventories, and so as to assist in the updating by Wetlands International of global information about the status of wetland inventory ; 大會請拉姆薩公約秘書處和國際濕地組織與濕地調查和監測專家小組合作，若可行，在全球資訊網上提供標準濕地調查詮釋記錄，使締約方和其他單位可記錄並將其濕地調查資訊完整呈現，進而協助在由國際濕地組織所運作之全球濕地調查的狀態資訊更新；
21. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and other interested organizations and funding bodies to provide resources to Wetlands International, working with other relevant organizations, to review and update the *Global Review of Wetland Resources and Priorities for*

*Wetland Inventory* (GRoWI) report made available to COP7, and to report on its findings to the 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, including progress in the implementation of Resolution VII.20；大會鼓勵各締約方和其他相關組織和資助機構提供資源予國際濕地組織，與其他相關組織合作，來審查和更新全球濕地資源審查和濕地調查優先事項（GRoWI）提供予締約方大會第七屆會議報告，並於締約方大會第九屆會議報告其調查結果，包括決議 7.20 之實施進展；

22. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, working with Wetlands International, the Ramsar Bureau, remote sensing agencies, and other interested organizations to review further the application of remote sensing data, low-cost geographical information systems, and classification systems in wetland inventory, and to report on its findings to the 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties；大會請科學技術審查小組，與國際濕地組織、拉姆薩秘書處、遙測機構，和其他感興趣之組織共同合作，進一步審查應用遙測資料、成本低的地理資訊系統，以及濕地調查分類系統，並向締約方會議第九次會議報告其審查結果；
23. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties and other organizations with experience in training and capacity building in wetland inventory, including in the use of remote sensing and geographical information systems, to work with Wetlands International in order to make available this expertise through the Ramsar Training Framework, once established；大會籲請具有濕地調查能力培訓經驗(包括使用遙測和地理資訊系統)的締約方和其他組織，與國際濕地組織合作，使這些專業能力透過一旦成立後之拉姆薩培訓綱要計畫提供專業知識；
24. FURTHER CALLS UPON bilateral and multilateral donors to assign priority to supporting wetland inventory projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, noting the importance of such projects in forming the basis for developing and implementing the sustainable use of wetlands；and 大會亦呼籲雙邊和多邊捐助者優先支持在發展中國家和經濟轉型期國家之濕地調查計畫，鑑於這些計畫對形成和實施濕地永續利用基礎之重要性；
25. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to give priority to submitting wetland inventory projects to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund. 大會要求各締約方優先提交濕地調查計畫予拉姆薩小額贈款基金。

"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002 年 11 月 18- 26 日

### Resolution VIII.7 決議 8.7

#### Gaps in and harmonization of Ramsar guidance on wetland ecological character, inventory, assessment, and monitoring 拉姆薩濕地生態特性、調查、評估和監控指導之落差和統一

1. RECALLING that through Article 3.1 of the Convention, Contracting Parties undertake to “formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List [of Wetlands of International Importance], and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory”; and under Article 3.2, to “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”; 大會回顧，透過公約第 3.1 條，各締約方承諾「訂定並推行有關計畫，俾促進〔國際重要濕地〕名單內所列濕地之保育，以及確保其境內濕地之最明智之利用」；並於公約第 3.2 條下敘明，「締約方應作出安排，以便儘早獲悉，由於技術發展、污染或其他人為干擾，列入名單中其領土內濕地生態特性經發生變化、正在變化，或有可能發生之變化」；
2. ALSO RECALLING that through Resolution VI.1 Contracting Parties adopted working definitions of “ecological character” and guidelines for describing and maintaining the ecological character of listed sites, and through Resolution VII.10 adopted revised definitions of “ecological character” and “change in ecological character”, and that Parties are strongly encouraged to include within their management plans a regime for regular and rigorous monitoring to detect changes in ecological character；大會亦回顧透過決議 6.1，締約方透過「生態特性」之工作定義和描述和維護名單上濕地之生態特性準則，並透過決議 7.10 經修訂之「生態特性」和「生態特性變化」定義，並大力鼓勵各締約方在其管理計畫中納入定期和嚴格之監測制度，以檢測生態特性之變化；
3. RECOGNIZING that Objective 4.1 of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Annex to Resolution VII.11) 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”, and that definition and assessment of the ecological character of Ramsar sites is an essential prerequisite for delivering this Objective；大會瞭解到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（附錄於決議 7.11）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、氣候變化和荒漠化程度損失趨勢之基準和參考地區」，該拉姆薩濕地生態特性定義與評估係此一目標不可缺之先決條件；

4. AWARE that Recommendation 4.7 and Resolution VIII.13 approved categories of information to be provided by Contracting Parties in the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) that include a statement of the ecological character of the sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance；大會意識到建議 4.7 和決議 8.13 通過之資訊類別係由拉姆薩濕地資料表上（RIS）之締約方提供，其中包括劃設為國際重要濕地之生態特性聲明；
5. ALSO AWARE that Contracting Parties have adopted a range of guidance relevant to the identification, assessment, monitoring and management of the ecological character of Wetlands of International Importance and other wetlands, including on wetland inventory (Resolution VII.20), wetland risk assessment (Resolution VII.10), impact assessment (Resolution VII.16), and monitoring (Resolution VI.1)；大會亦意識到，締約方已採取一系列有關國際重要濕地和其他濕地生態特性鑑定、評估、監測和管理準則，包括濕地調查（決議 7.20），濕地風險評估（決議 7.10）、影響評估（決議 7.16）和監控（決議 6.1）；
6. RECOGNIZING that this meeting of the Conference of the Parties has adopted further guidance relevant to the assessing and managing of the ecological character of wetlands, including *A Framework for Wetland Inventory* (Resolution VIII.6), *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution VIII.14), and on impact assessment (Resolution VIII.9)；大會瞭解到本次締約方大會採取更深入之濕地生態特性評估和管理，包括濕地調查綱要計畫（決議 8.6）、拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針（決議 8.14），和影響評估（決議 8.9）；
7. RECALLING that Resolution VII.25 authorized the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), in collaboration with appropriate international bodies, to compile and disseminate reliable criteria and methods for the evaluation of the ecological character of wetlands through the establishment of indicative biological, physical, and chemical parameters；and ALSO RECALLING that through the Annex to Resolution VII.18 the STRP was also requested to compile information on functional and biodiversity assessment methodologies and the means for their integration in wetland management for dissemination to Contracting Parties, for their adaptation to local situations；大會回顧決議 7.25 授權科學技術審查小組（STRP）與適合的國際機構合作，建立生物、物理和化學參數指標，共同彙編和傳授可靠的濕地生態特性評價標準和方法；大會並回顧，透過決議 7.18 附件說明，科學技術審查小組亦被要求彙編濕地管理的整合功能和生物多樣性評估方法及手段資訊，做為傳授締約方運用於其地方之情況；
8. HAVING BEEN INFORMED that the STRP has reviewed the available tools and guidelines related to the ecological character of wetlands published in Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks 7 and 8, and has concluded that although there is a substantial range of guidance available and in preparation for use by Contracting Parties, there are gaps and disharmonies in this guidance developed through the Convention process at different



times, and that the preparation of further guidance is necessary ; 大會得知科學技術審查小組已審查發表於拉姆薩明智利用手冊 7 和 8 中有關濕地生態特性之現有工具和指導方針，並提出結論說明，雖然有相當大的範圍內提供締約方準則利用，但在本準則中存在著落差和不統一之意見，因此在不同時間透過公約程序並準備深入準則是必要的；

9. AWARE that the STRP recognized the need to develop an overarching “wetland ecosystem assessment framework” for use by Contracting Parties to provide a conceptual framework for defining the ecological character of wetlands and for assessing and addressing change in ecological character and guidance on which available tools and guidelines should be applied in each stage of the process of inventory, assessment, monitoring and management of Ramsar sites and other wetlands ; 大會瞭解到科學技術審查小組認為有必要發展全面性的「濕地生態系統評估綱要計畫」，以提供締約方一個概念性之綱要計畫，用於界定濕地生態特性和評估，並敘明生態特性之變化，此外適用之工具及指導方針之準則應運用於調查、評估、監測和管理國際重要濕地和其他濕地的每個階段過程中；
10. NOTING that the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) has been developed to provide guidance and information to the Ramsar Convention, *inter alia*, concerning the condition and trends in global ecosystems including wetlands, future scenarios, and response options for decision-makers at global and sub-global scales, and is preparing good practice guidelines and methods for undertaking ecosystem assessments, applicable to wetland assessment, at local, national and regional scales ; 大會注意到千禧年生態系統評估 (MA) 已提供準則與資訊予拉姆薩公約，特別是關於包括濕地之全球生態系統之狀況與趨勢，未來情境和供全球及次全球之決策者應對之選擇方案，並提供良好做法之指導方針和方法來執行生態系統評估，及適用於在地方、國家和區域尺度之濕地評估；
11. FURTHER NOTING that other assessment programmes currently underway, including the Global International Waters Assessment, UNESCO’s World Water Assessment Programme, and IUCN’s Freshwater Biodiversity Assessment Programme, will provide information on the status and trends of wetlands, wetland biodiversity, and water resources, and that through the Joint Work Plan 2002-2006 between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) the World Resources Institute has prepared a review of the status and trends of inland waters biodiversity as a contribution to the review and elaboration of the CBD’s programme of work on inland water ecosystems ; 大會進一步注意到，其他評估程序目前正在進行中，包括全球國際水資源評估、聯合國教科文組織世界水資源評估方案，以及國際自然保護聯盟的淡水生物多樣性評估方案，將提供資訊濕地的狀態和趨勢、濕地生物多樣性和水資源，並透過拉姆薩公約和生物多樣性公約 (CBD) 2002-2006 年聯合工作計畫之世界資源研究所，著手審查內陸水域生物多樣性之現狀和趨勢資訊，以做為提供生物多樣性公約內陸水域生態系統工作方案之審查和說明細節；
12. AWARE that through the CBD-Ramsar Joint Work Plan 2002-2006 the STRP and Ramsar Bureau are working with the CBD Secretariat in the preparation of guidance on the rapid assessment of inland water biodiversity, including in small island developing states, and of

marine and coastal biodiversity for consideration for adoption by Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention and CBD；大會意識到，透過生物多樣性公約 - 拉姆薩公約 2002-2006 年聯合工作計畫，科學技術審查小組和拉姆薩濕地公約秘書處正在與生物多樣性公約秘書處準備編製內陸水域以及海洋和沿海生物多樣性快速評估準則，包括小島嶼發展中國家，以供拉姆薩公約和生物多樣性公約之締約方核准參考；

13. THANKING the STRP's Expert Working Group on Ecological Character for the preparation of the Information Paper available to this meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Ramsar COP8 DOC. 16), which outlines a conceptual framework for the application of integrated wetland ecosystem inventory, assessment monitoring and management, stresses the role of wetland ecosystems and their goods and services in human well-being and poverty alleviation, and summarizes the tools and guidance currently available for use by Contracting Parties； and 大會感謝科學技術審查小組之生態特性專家工作小組為籌備資料文件提供予本次締約方大會（拉姆薩第八屆締約方會議文件 16），其中列出概念綱要計畫做為整合濕地生態系統調查、評估、監測和管理之應用，強調濕地生態系統和其所提供予人類福祉和消除貧困之商品和服務之角色，並彙整目前適用之工具和準則供締約方使用；
14. NOTING that UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) is developing a procedure entitled Biosphere Reserve Integrated Monitoring (BRIM) and that through the Ramsar-MAB joint programme of work it is proposed to test this procedure, including indicators, on wetlands that have been designated both as Ramsar sites and Biosphere Reserves； 大會指出，聯合國教科文組織的人與生物圈計畫（MAB）正在發展出名為「生物圈保護區整合監測系統」（BRIM）程序，且透過拉姆薩-人與生物圈計畫聯合工作方案計畫準備測試此程序，包括已同時被劃設為國際重要濕地和生物圈保護區之濕地的指標等；

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15. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to further review and, as appropriate, develop guidance and report to COP9 concerning identified gaps and disharmonies in defining and reporting the ecological character of wetlands through inventory, assessment, monitoring and management of Ramsar sites and other wetlands, giving priority to advice and guidance on practical matters on issues that should include: 大會要求科學技術審查小組（STRP）進一步審查及適當地發展準則，並向締約方大會第九屆會議報告關於判斷定義與報告濕地生態特性之落差和不協調，透過拉姆薩濕地其他濕之地調查、評估、監測和管理，優先考量實際課題之建議和準則議題，其中應包括：
  - a) the Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Type and (bio)geographical regionalization schemes and their application in defining and reporting the ecological character of wetlands； 拉姆薩濕地類型分類系統和（生物）地區區域化計畫及其在界定及報告濕地生態特性之應用；

- b) determining the ecological character of Ramsar sites and other wetlands, including techniques and guidelines for delineating ecological boundaries and mapping wetlands, and for evaluating the values and functions, goods and services provided by wetlands；確定拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地之生態特性，包括劃定生態邊界和繪製濕地地圖之技術和指導方針，和評估濕地所提供之價值和功能、商品和服務；
- c) the clear definition of the ecological character features in the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS), including recommendations for change to the structure and content of the RIS and, as appropriate, further guidance on the application of the Criteria for the identification and designation of Wetlands of International Importance in the *Strategic Framework and future development of the Ramsar List* (Resolution VII.11) and the additional guidelines for the identification and designation of under-represented wetland types (Resolution VIII.11) in the definition of the ecological character of Ramsar sites；於拉姆薩濕地資訊表（RIS）中明確界定生態特性，包括拉姆薩濕地資訊表之結構和內容變化建議，在拉姆薩名單之策略綱要計畫與未來發展中進一步指導國際重要濕地之鑑定與劃設準則運用（決議 7.11）和拉姆薩濕地生態特性定義中所鑑定與劃設代表性不足之濕地類型增設準則（決議 8.11）；
- d) harmonization of the layout and information fields of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) and the core data fields recommended in the *Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory* (Resolution VIII.6)；統一拉姆薩濕地資訊表（RIS）之編排設計和資訊區和拉姆薩濕地調查綱要計畫中所建議之核心資料區（決議 8.6）；
- e) incorporation of assessment and management processes and practical methods (including multi-scalar methods for wetland assessment and monitoring) developed by other programmes, including the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), into the Ramsar “Toolkit” of Wise Use Handbooks；由其他方案開發之評估和管理過程和實際方法（包括濕地評估和監測之多標量方法），包括千禧年生態系統評估（MA），納入拉姆薩明智利用手冊之「工具包」內；
- f) practical methods, including indicators, for monitoring wetlands and for the rapid assessment of wetland biodiversity, including both inland waters and coastal and marine systems；實際方法，包括指標，用以監測濕地和濕地生物多樣性快速評估，包括內陸水域和沿海及海洋生態系統；
- g) incorporation of environmental impact and strategic environmental assessment into wetland risk assessment procedures；濕地風險影響評估包括環境影響評估和策略環境評估；
- h) the relevance and application of adaptive management methods to Ramsar sites and other wetlands, including as a response to the effects of global climate change；and 拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地適應管理方法之相關性和運用，包括對全球氣候變遷影響之回應；

- i) harmonization of definitions and terms throughout the suite of Ramsar guidance on inventory, assessment, monitoring and management of the ecological character of wetlands ; 統一整套拉姆薩準則之濕地的生態特性調查、評估、監測和管理定義和術語；
16. ALSO REQUESTS the STRP to consider the consolidation of this additional guidance with that already adopted by the Convention in the form of an integrated framework for wetland inventory, assessment and monitoring, developed from that outlined in the Information Paper available to this meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Ramsar COP8 DOC. 16) ; 大會亦要求科學技術審查小組考量將此增設準則與已由公約本次締約方會議通過之濕地調查、評估和監測整合綱要計畫資料文件加以整併（拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八屆會議文件檔案 16）；
17. REQUESTS the STRP to ensure that the tools, guidance and mechanisms provided for the benefit of Contracting Parties resulting from this work should be framed in such a way that they can be applied at different scales according to the capacity, priorities, and objectives of Contracting Parties for the wise use of wetlands within their jurisdiction, and that they should also be provided such that any reporting involved does not represent an undue burden on Contracting Parties and divert resources from the on-site conservation and sustainable use of wetlands ; 大會要求科學技術審查小組確保為利締約方而藉由此次作業所獲得之工具、準則和機制，提供給締約方後，他們可以依據能力、優先級和目標使其可以應用在不同之尺度上來管轄範圍內濕地之明智利用，且任何所涉及報告並不代表締約方不必要負擔和轉移受保護和永續利用濕地之現場資源；
18. FURTHER REQUESTS the STRP to review and evaluate the Man and the Biosphere Programme's procedure for Biosphere Reserve Integrated Monitoring (BRIM), once developed, and to advise on its application to the monitoring of the ecological character of Ramsar sites and other wetlands ; 大會進一步要求科學技術審查小組為「生物圈保護區整合監測系統」（BRIM）審查和評估人與生物圈方案之程序，一旦使系統發展成功，就建議運用於拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地之生態特性監測；
19. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau, working with the secretariat of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, to make available to Contracting Parties and other interested organizations the findings and guidance developed by the MA, and URGES Contracting Parties to use, as appropriate, the MA guidance and methods for sub-global ecosystem assessments in their assessment of wetland ecosystems at the local, national and regional (supra-national) scale, including through international cooperation on the assessment of transboundary aquatic ecosystems ; 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處與「千禧年生態系統評估」秘書處共同合作，提供締約方和其他有興趣組織由「千禧年生態系統評估」所開發之調查結果和準則，並敦促各締約方利用（如適用）「千禧年生態系統評估」準則和方法於次全球性生態系統評估，評估在地方、國家和區域（超國家）尺度之濕地生態系統，包括透過國際合作、跨界水生生態系統進行之評估；
20. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to maintain contact and develop collaboration with other assessment processes, including the Global International Waters Assessment, UNESCO's

World Water Assessment Programme, and IUCN's Freshwater Biodiversity Assessment Programme, so as to ensure that their findings and information on the status and trends of wetlands, wetland biodiversity, and water resources are fully available to, and contribute to the needs of, Contracting Parties ; 大會要求拉姆薩秘書處與其他評估程序保持聯繫並發展合作，包括全球國際水資源評估、聯合國教科文組織世界水資源評估計畫，以及國際自然保護聯盟之淡水生物多樣性評估方案，鑑此方能保證其濕地狀態和趨勢、濕地生物多樣性，及水資源之研究結果和資訊可完整提供給締約方供其使用；

21. FURTHER REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau, in cooperation with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to make available to all Contracting Parties and others the findings of the review of the status and trends on inland water biodiversity, prepared in support of the review and elaboration of the CBD's programme of work on inland water ecosystems ; and 大會進一步要求拉姆薩秘書處與生物多樣性公約 (CBD) 秘書處合作，使所有締約方和其他組織可利用有關內陸水域生物多樣性現狀和趨勢審查結果，以協助準備供做生物多樣性公約內陸水域生態系統工作方案之審查和詳盡說明；
22. STRONGLY URGES all Contracting Parties to make available to the Ramsar Bureau and the STRP their information gathered on the status of the ecological character of Ramsar sites and other wetlands in order to assist in improving the further assessment of the global status and trends of wetland ecosystems. 大會強烈敦促所有締約方提供拉姆薩秘書處和科學技術審查小組其所收集拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地之生態特性狀態資訊，以協助改善全球濕地生態系統之現狀和發展趨勢之深入評估。

"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002 年 11 月 18- 26 日

### Resolution VIII.8 決議 8.8

#### Assessing and reporting the status and trends of wetlands, and the implementation of Article 3.2 of the Convention

#### 濕地現狀和趨勢之評估與報告，並執行公約第 3.2 條

1. RECOGNIZING that assessment of the status and trends of wetlands, and assessing and reporting on their ecological character and change in ecological character, provide an essential basis for improving understanding of the state of, and pressures on, wetland ecosystems at the global, regional and national scales in support of future policy development, decision-making and prioritisation under the Convention, and for management interventions on Ramsar sites and other wetlands；大會瞭解到濕地現狀和趨勢之評估，以及評估和報告其生態特性和生態特性變化，提供全球、區域和國家層級濕地生態系統狀態之更深入瞭解，以支持未來依據公約制定之政策、決策和優先處理事項，並為拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理干預措施提供必要基礎和壓力；
2. RECALLING Article 3.1 of the Convention, whereby Contracting Parties have committed themselves to formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of wetlands included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory；大會回顧公約第 3.1 條，締約方承諾會自行制定和實施其規劃，以促進包括於國際重要濕地名單中之濕地保護，並盡可能在其領土內明智利用其濕地；
3. RECALLING ALSO that the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11) calls for the establishment of an international network of wetland sites built from coherent and comprehensive networks of Ramsar sites within the territory of each Contracting Party to the Convention, and that Objective 4.1 of the *Strategic Framework* concerns the use of the Ramsar site network for monitoring the status and trends of wetlands, specifically “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”；and CONCERNED that national and international mechanisms for detecting and reporting such trends under the Convention should be improved；大會並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（決議 7.11）呼籲從在每個公約締約方境內建構連貫的和全面的拉姆薩濕地網絡來建立國際濕地網絡，而目標 4.1 之策略綱要計畫中有關利用拉姆薩濕地網絡來監測濕地現狀和趨勢，特別是「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、氣候變化和荒漠化程度損失趨勢之基準和參考地區」；大會並關切公約在此趨勢下之國家和國際檢測和報告機制應改進；

4. FURTHER RECALLING that under Article 3.2 of the Convention, each Contracting Party has agreed that it will 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, and to report any such change, without delay, to the Ramsar Bureau；大會進一步回顧，依據公約第 3.2 條，每一締約方已經同意，其領土內已列入名單的濕地，若因技術發展、污染或造成其他人為干擾而造成生態特性正發生變化或有可能發生變化時將儘早將此類變化的情況應立即通知拉姆薩秘書處；
5. NOTING that Resolution VI.1 interpreted ‘change in the ecological character of a site’ as meaning adverse change, caused by human activities, and noted that this excludes the process of natural evolutionary change occurring in wetlands；大會注意到決議 6.1 「由人為活動造成之濕地生態特性的變化」被解釋為負面之變化，並指出此不包括在濕地自然進化中所發生變化；
6. CONCERNED that, according to available information including the National Reports to COP8, many Contracting Parties do not have in place the mechanisms to comply with Article 3.2, or that these are not being implemented；根據現有資料，包括提供予締約方大會第八屆會議之國家報告，許多締約方尚未有符合第 3.2 條之機制，或者說尚未執行完成，大會表示關注；
7. FURTHER RECALLING that in Recommendation 4.8 the Contracting Parties instructed the Ramsar Bureau to maintain the “Montreux Record” of listed sites where change in ecological character has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur；that in Resolution 5.4 they established guidelines for the operation of this Montreux Record and determined that its purpose should be, *inter alia*, to identify priority sites for positive national and international conservation attention；and that in Resolution VI.1 they adopted a revised procedure for its operation；大會進一步回顧建議 4.8，締約方指示拉姆薩秘書處維護濕地生態特性變化已經發生、正在發生或可能發生之「蒙特魯檔案」名單；在決議 5.4 中制定執行蒙特魯檔案之準則，並決定其目的應鑑定優先加強保育之濕地外，應積極爭取國家和國際保護之重視；決議 6.1 通過了修訂後的操作程序；
8. RECOGNIZING 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, and NOTING that since its establishment 76 Ramsar sites have been included by Contracting Parties on the Montreux Record；大會瞭解到許多拉姆薩濕地因土地使用和其他方面之壓力而影響其生態特性，這些濕地已改變或正在經歷變化，或可能經歷此類變化，大會並指出，自成立以來，已有 76 處拉姆薩濕地由簽約方列入蒙特魯檔案；
9. RECOGNIZING ALSO that the information fields contained in the Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS), as revised by Resolution VIII.13, used for the designation of Wetlands of

International Importance should also form a statement of the ecological character of these wetlands and the factors affecting their character ; but ALSO RECOGNIZING that Resolution VIII.7 calls for the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to review and prepare further guidance on harmonising statements of ecological character in the RIS for wetland inventory and other purposes ; 大會亦瞭解到拉姆薩資訊表 (RIS) 中所包含之資訊範疇，如決議 8.13 所修訂之，用於劃設之國際重要濕地亦應聲明這些濕地生態特性及影響其特性之因素；為了濕地調查及其他目的，大會亦瞭解到，決議 8.7 呼籲科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 要進一步制定統一聲明去審查及準備在拉姆薩資訊表(RIS)生態特性之準則；

10. AWARE of the substantial body of tools and guidance already adopted by the Conference of the Parties to assist in the identification, assessment, and maintenance of the ecological character of sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance and other wetlands, through inventory, assessment, monitoring and management, compiled and published as Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks 7 and 8 ; and ALSO AWARE that the tools and guidance for application of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List* (Resolution VII.11) are applicable to all wetlands ; and 大會意識到多數工具與準則已由締約方會議通過，以協助鑑定、評估和維護國際重要濕地名單之濕地和其他濕地之生態特性，透過調查、評估、監控和管理，編製和出版拉姆薩明智使用手冊第 7 和第 8 冊；大會亦意識到，拉姆薩名單之策略綱要計畫與未來發展之運用工具和準則適用於所有濕地（決議 7.11）
11. RECOGNIZING that further guidance on these matters has been adopted by this meeting of the Conference of the Parties, notably the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution VIII.14), which includes guidance on the assessment and monitoring of ecological character and the factors that affect it, the *Framework for Wetland Inventory* (Resolution VIII.6), and the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* (Resolution VIII.16) ; 大會瞭解到，本次締約方大會已經通過這些議題之詳細準則，特別是拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針（決議 8.14），其中包括生態特型評估和監測準則，及影響它的因素、濕地調查綱要計畫（決議 8.6），和濕地復育原則和指導方針（決議 8.16）；

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12. URGES Contracting Parties, as a matter of high priority, to 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 Bureau so as to implement fully Article 3.2 of the Convention, and to report on these matters in the National Reports prepared on the occasion of each meeting of the Conference of the Parties ; 大會敦促各締約方，視其為高度優先執行事項，應在最短的時間內設立通報機制，使其領土內列入名單的濕地生態特性經發生變化，正在變化，或有可能發生變化時，能透過包括國家主管部門和地方和原住民社區與非政府組織之報告獲悉。有關這類變化的情況應並立即通知拉姆薩秘書處，以充分執行公約第 3.2 條，並於締約方大會每次會議之際於編製之國家報告中報告這些議題；



13. CONFIRMS that Article 3.2 reports should be made for types and causes of adverse, human-induced change in ecological character in order *inter alia* to provide the basis for analysis of status and trends in Ramsar sites in line with Objective 4.1 of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11)；公約確認公約第 3.2 報告應列出不利生態特性人類活動引起變化之類型和原因，主要目的是依據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目標 4.提供拉姆薩濕地現狀和趨勢分析之基礎（決議 7.11）；
14. REAFFIRMS that in accordance with Resolution 5.4 this information will be maintained as part of the Ramsar Sites Database reports by Contracting Parties in fulfillment of Article 3.2, and DIRECTS the Ramsar Bureau, in cooperation with Wetlands International, to prepare and circulate to all Contracting Parties a simple format for this reporting；大會重申，依據決議 5.4 本資訊將由各締約方在履行第 3.2 條時，將其維護做為拉姆薩濕地資料庫報告之一部分，並指示拉姆薩秘書處與國際濕地組織合作，籌備本報告以簡略之格式準備並分發給所有締約方；
15. RECOGNIZES that reporting under Article 3.2 of the Convention does not substitute for the requirement as adopted by Resolution VI.13 for Contracting Parties to provide a fully updated Ramsar Information Sheet for each of their designated Ramsar sites at intervals of not more than six years, and URGES Contracting Parties to renew their efforts to provide such updated Ramsar Information Sheets in a timely manner；大會瞭解到依據公約第 3.2 條，該報告並不能代替締約方提所通過之決議 6.13 之要求，在其指定之時間間隔不超過 6 年內，為每一處劃設之拉姆薩濕地提供一個全面更新的拉姆薩資訊表，並敦促各締約方繼續努力提供並時更新；
16. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), with the assistance of Wetlands International, the Ramsar Bureau, and other relevant organizations to prepare an analysis and report of the status and trends in the ecological character of sites in the Ramsar List for consideration by COP9 and each subsequent meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to set, as far as possible, the status and trends of Ramsar sites within the wider context of the status and trends of marine, coastal and inland wetlands, drawing upon the results of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) and other assessment initiatives as appropriate；大會要求科學技術審查小組（STRP），在國際濕地組織、拉姆薩秘書處和其他相關組織之協助下，籌備並報告拉姆薩名單濕地生態特性之現狀和趨勢分析，以供締約方大會第九屆會議和其後各次締約方大會參考，此外借鑒千禧年生態系統評估（MA）和其他適當評估措施之結果，盡可能以海洋、沿海和內陸濕地等更大範圍之現狀和趨勢來設定拉姆薩濕地之現狀和趨勢；
17. ALSO REQUESTS the STRP to prepare further consolidated guidance on the overall process of detecting, reporting and responding to change in ecological character, including guidelines for determining when such a change is too trivial to require reporting, having regard to the reasons why a given site is important and to the conservation objectives which have been set for it, and ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties in the meantime to take a precautionary approach；大會亦要求科學技術審查小組對生態特性改變之整體檢測、報告和回應準備進一步合併準則，包括當此改變過於瑣碎時是否需要報

告決定之指導方針，考量該特定重要濕地之原因，以及其所設定之保護目標，此外，大會鼓勵各締約方在此期間採取審慎態度來進行；

18. RECOGNIZES that the establishment of a management planning process, in line with the guidance on management planning adopted by this meeting of the COP, on all Ramsar sites greatly facilitates the identification, reporting and resolution of changes in ecological character, and that inclusion in each management plan of an objective of maintenance of the ecological character of the site provides a basis for implementation of Article 3.1 of the Convention；大會瞭解到依據本次公約締約方會議通過之管理規劃準則，在所有拉姆薩濕地中管理規劃過程之建立大力協助鑑定、報告和解決生態特性之變化，而且包含在每個管理計畫目標，維護濕地生態特性提供了實施公約第 3.1 條之基礎；
19. FURTHER RECOGNIZES that several response options and mechanisms are available to the Contracting Party concerned to address and resolve identified negative changes, or likely changes, in the ecological character of sites on the List, including *inter alia*: 大會進一步瞭解到，提供予締約方幾個對應方案和機制來處理和解決在名單上之濕地生態特性所產生之負面變化，或可能發生之變化，其中包括：
  - a) when resources permit, using an established management planning process, including undertaking an environmental impact assessment, to guide implementation of appropriate management action；在資源許可情況下，使用管理規劃程序，包括進行環境影響評估，指導實施適當之管理措施；
  - b) seeking the advice of the STRP, and its National Focal Points, on appropriate issues to take into account in addressing the matter, through the mechanism of requesting the Bureau to circulate the Article 3.2 pro-forma completed by the Contracting Party concerned to the STRP for comment；尋求科學技術審查小組和其國家聯絡處之意見，在解決課題時考量適當議題，徵求科學技術審查小組意見，透過機制要求秘書處傳達由締約方完成擬制之公約第 3.2 條；
  - c) for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, requesting resources to implement management action through the emergency assistance category of the Ramsar Small Grants Fund or seeking such resources from other relevant sources；and 對發展中國家和經濟轉型國家，透過拉姆薩小額贈款基金之緊急援助類別，或從其他相關來源尋求資源以執行管理行動；
  - d) listing, if appropriate, on the Montreux Record and requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission (RAM) in order to bring international expertise to bear in providing advice on appropriate actions；若合適的話，列入蒙特魯檔案，並要求拉姆薩諮詢任務 (RAM) 將國際專門知識引入，依適當行動提供諮詢意見；
20. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to maintain or restore the ecological character of their Ramsar sites, including utilizing all appropriate mechanisms to address and resolve as soon as practicable the matters for which a site may have been the subject of a report pursuant to Article 3.2；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 reporting under Article 3.2 and in the reporting to all meetings of the COP in order to establish a clear picture of the status and trends of the Ramsar site network at three-year intervals；當該濕地可能為第 3.2 條所表之報告主題時，大會籲請締約方維持或恢復其拉姆薩濕地之生態特性，包括利用一切適當機制來處理和解決，以儘快切實可行之事項；一旦這些事項皆獲得解決，締約方應進一步報告，依據公約第 3.2 條，積極影響濕地和生態特性變化可充分地在報告顯示出，且在報告予所有公約締約方會議時，以在 3 年期內建立明確之拉姆薩濕地網絡現狀和趨勢描述；

21. REAFFIRMS, in accordance with the *Guidelines for the operation of the Montreux Record* (Annex to Resolution VI.1), that the Montreux Record is the principal tool of the Convention for highlighting those sites where an adverse change in ecological character has occurred, is occurring, or is likely to occur and which are therefore in need of priority conservation action, and ACKNOWLEDGES that the voluntary inclusion of a particular site on the Montreux Record is a useful tool available to Contracting Parties in circumstances where: 依照 蒙特魯檔案操作指導方針（見附件決議 6.1），大會重申蒙特魯檔案係公約凸顯濕地生態特性發生不利、正在發生，或者是可能發生變化之主要工具，鑑此該濕地需要優先進行保護行動，大會並感謝自願將特定濕地納入蒙特魯檔案，該檔案可提供有用之工具與締約方，特別是在某些情況下：
  - a) demonstrating national commitment to resolve the adverse changes would assist in their resolution；表明國家承諾解決不利變化將有助於其決議；
  - b) highlighting particularly serious cases would be beneficial at national and/or international level；凸顯特別嚴重案例有利於國家和/或國際層級；
  - c) positive national and international conservation attention would benefit the site；and/or 積極之國家和國際保護重視，將有利於濕地和/或
  - d) inclusion on the Record would provide guidance in the allocation of resources available under financial mechanisms；在金融機制下，列入檔案者可提供資源分配之準則；
22. ENCOURAGES 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；and 大會鼓勵各締約方在履行公約第 3.2 條而提交報告時，須考慮名單上之濕地是否會從蒙特魯檔案中受益，並要求考量列入檔案中是否適當；
23. REQUESTS Contracting Parties with sites on the Montreux Record to regularly provide the Ramsar Bureau with an update on their progress in taking action to address 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. 大會要求各締約方定期向拉姆薩公約秘書處更新列於蒙特魯檔案濕地之進度，採取行

動解決這些拉姆薩濕地被列入檔案之課題，包括在每次締約方大會於其國家報告中充分報告對這些課題之處理。



"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.9 決議 8.9

**‘Guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment’ adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and their relevance to the Ramsar Convention**

生物多樣性公約（CBD）通過之「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」，及其與拉姆薩公約之相關性

1. WELCOMING the adoption by COP6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) of the *Guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment and Recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessment regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities*; 大會歡迎第六次締約方會議通過之「生物多樣性公約」（CBD）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和針對計畫發展或有可能對珍貴濕地及歷來由原住民及地方社區所居住或使用之土地和水域產生影響者，進行文化、環境和社會影響評估之建議；
2. RECALLING Recommendation 6.2, in which the Contracting Parties urged that environmental considerations for wetlands be integrated into planning decisions in a clear and publicly transparent manner, and in which they requested the Convention’s Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to examine existing environmental impact assessment (EIA) guidelines relevant to wetlands and, if necessary, arrange for the drafting of Ramsar guidelines, as an aid to the wise use of wetlands; 大會回顧建議 6.2，締約方要求，以明確和公開透明的方式將對濕地之環境考量納入規劃決策，其並要求公約科學技術審查小組（STRP）審查現有與濕地相關之環境影響評估（EIA）指導方針，若有必要，安排起草拉姆薩指導方針，做為一種濕地明智利用之輔助手段；
3. FURTHER RECALLING Resolution VII.16, which “calls upon Contracting Parties to ensure that any projects, plans, programmes and policies with the potential to alter the ecological character of wetlands on the Ramsar List or impact negatively on other wetlands in their territory, are subjected to rigorous impact assessment procedures and to formalise such procedures under policy, legal, institutional and organizational arrangements”; and which requested “the Scientific and Technical Review Panel and the Ramsar Bureau to work in cooperation with their counterparts from the CBD and other relevant conventions and expert organizations, to review existing guidelines and available information on

environmental impact assessment and economic valuation of wetlands”, and indicated that this could be reported as an Internet-based resource kit on the use of these tools for identifying opportunities to apply the wise use principle；大會進一步回顧在決議 7.16 中「呼籲締約方確保在其領土內任何有潛力改變拉姆薩名單中濕地生態特性或其他濕地的負面影響之專案、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」，並要求「科學技術審查小組和拉姆薩秘書處與生物多樣性公約和其他有關之公約相關單位及專家組織共同合作，去檢討現行環境影響評估和濕地經濟價值相關之指導方針和資訊」，並表示為尋求明智利用原則之機會，可利用網路資源工具進行發布；

4. AWARE that the Joint Work Plan 2000-2001 of the CBD and Ramsar encouraged close cooperation in taking forward their respective programmes on impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts, in consultation with IUCN -The World Conservation Union, the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA), and others；大會意識到生物多樣性公約和拉姆薩公約 2000-2001 年聯合工作計畫鼓勵在進行各自的影響評估和降低不利影響方案時密切合作，並與國際自然保護聯盟、國際影響評估協會（IAIA）和其他單位共同諮詢；
5. ALSO AWARE that CBD Decision V/18 requested the preparation of further guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into EIA legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment, and referred to collaboration with the STRP on matters of impact assessment；大會亦意識到，生物多樣性公約第 V/18 號決議要求準備進一步的整合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，並提到與 STRP 於影響評估議題上之合作；
6. ACKNOWLEDGING the adoption by COP7 of the Convention on Migratory Species of Resolution 7.10 on Impact Assessment on Migratory Species which, *inter alia*, requests the CMS Scientific Council to cooperate with the Ramsar STRP in reviewing and identifying gaps in relevant guidance；大會感謝締約方大會第七屆會議通過之決議 7.10 關於遷徙物種影響評估的「遷徙物種公約」，其中包括要求遷徙物種公約科學理事會與拉姆薩公約科學技術審查小組合作審查及判斷相關準則之落差；
7. WELCOMING the signing in June 2001 of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ramsar Bureau and the IAIA；大會歡迎拉姆薩秘書處和國際影響評估協會於 2001 年 6 月簽署之備忘錄；
8. EMPHASIZING the importance of impact assessment in key processes of the Ramsar Convention, including water allocations and management, management planning, and cases of boundary change and compensation for sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and NOTING that the additional guidance on these matters adopted by this meeting of the Conference of the Parties refers to the application of impact assessments, and that it stresses the importance of the full involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples in an open and transparent manner；and 大會強調影響評估在拉姆薩公約關鍵過程之重要性，包括水資源分配和管理、管理規劃，以及國際重要濕地名單上濕地邊界變更和棲息地賠償案件，大會並指出，本次締約方大會通過這

些議題之增設準則可供影響評估之應用，此外並強調以公開和透明之方式使當地社區和原住民充分參與之重要性；

9. RECOGNIZING the role of impact assessment in wetland restoration and rehabilitation, including the identification of possibilities for mitigation for lost wetlands；大會瞭解到影響評估在濕地復育和修復之作用，包括判斷對緩解喪失濕地之可能性；

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10. URGES Contracting Parties 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*, as adopted by Decision VI/7 of CBD COP6, with the assistance of the guidance prepared by the STRP and imbedded in the text of the CBD Guidelines, as shown in the annex to this Resolution；and to encourage full participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in impact assessments, in line with these guidelines, the *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* (Resolution VII.8), and the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution VIII.14)；大會敦促各締約方適當地利用生物多樣性公約第六次締約方會議第 VI / 7 號決議通過之，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，並在 STRP 協助下編製準則，以嵌入生物多樣性公約指導方針文本，且附錄於本決議附件中；大會並鼓勵併同建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針（決議 7.8），和拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針（決議 8.14）讓當地社區和原住民充分參與影響評估；
11. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to make use of the tools and information on impact assessment compiled by IUCN in their Biodiversity Economics Web site, <http://www.biodiversityeconomics.org/assessment/ramsar-503-01.htm>, created in response to Resolution VII.16 in order to assist in their practical application of good practice in impact assessment relevant to wetlands；大會進一步敦促各締約方利用國際自然保護聯盟在其生物多樣性經濟學網站中彙編之影響評估工具和資訊〈<http://www.biodiversityeconomics.org/assessment/ramsar-503-01.htm>〉，該網站係回應決議 7.16，為協助有關濕地影響評估實際應用中之良好做法而創立；
12. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to provide feedback to the Ramsar Bureau on the extent to which materials available on the IUCN Biodiversity Economics Web site are useful for their needs, and in light of this to indicate more precisely the nature of their needs for further information, advice and guidance on impact assessment relevant to wetlands；大會要求各締約方針對有關 IUCN 生物多樣性經濟學網站上提供之資料是否可滿足其需要回應予拉姆薩秘書處，締約方應更明確地表明其需求，這樣才能讓該網站據以提供更進一步之濕地相關影響評估資訊、建議和準則；
13. URGES Contracting Parties and others to provide relevant materials to the Ramsar Bureau, including case studies indicating lessons learned, guidelines, sources of advice, and other relevant materials on impact assessment relevant to wetlands for incorporation into the IUCN Biodiversity Economics Web site；大會敦促各締約方和其他方提供包括顯示

吸取經驗教訓、指導方針、諮詢來源及其他與濕地影響評估相關之案例研究有關之資料給拉姆薩公約秘書處，供其納入國際自然保護聯盟生物多樣性經濟學網站；

14. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel and the Ramsar Bureau to prepare a synthesis of lessons learned from those case studies submitted, including indications of linkages with existing Ramsar guidance on other topics where relevant, to prepare a report for COP9, and to provide expert assistance when appropriate；大會要求科學技術審查小組和拉姆薩秘書處整理一份從各個提交之個案研究中所學習到之經驗與教訓，包括其他主題與現有拉姆薩準則中有相關連的部分，整理出來，並在第九屆締約方大會報告，且適時地提供專家援助；
15. ALSO REQUESTS the STRP, in collaboration with IAIA, to continue to identify wetland-related elements of existing guidelines on impact assessment, to identify important gaps where such guidance is failing fully to meet the needs of Contracting Parties, and to investigate possible ways of filling such gaps, taking into account the *Recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessment regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities* adopted by CBD's COP6；大會亦還要求科學技術審查小組與國際影響評估協會合作，持續鑑定現有濕地相關之影響評估指導方針的要素，找出這些準則未能完全滿足締約方需求之重要落差為何？並探討可能之彌補方式，及將關於計畫發展或有可能對珍貴濕地及歷來由原住民及地方社區所居住或使用之土地和水域產生影響者，進行文化、環境和社會影響評估之建議納入考量；
16. FURTHER REQUESTS the STRP, with the assistance of the Ramsar Bureau, to conduct a review, as a supplement to that presented in Technical Session A of Ramsar COP6 in 1996, of references to impact assessment in Ramsar COP decisions, guidelines and other Ramsar publications, and in particular to identify and seek to correct if necessary any inconsistencies of approach, and to make the results of such review available as an updated index of references to impact assessment in Ramsar materials；在拉姆薩秘書處之協助下，大會進一步要求 STRP 參攷拉姆薩公約締約方會議之決定、指導方針和其他拉姆薩出版物中之影響評估參考資料來進行檢討，特別是鑑定並尋求更正(若有必要時)任何不一致之方法，做為 1996 年舉辦之第六次締約方會議技術會議 A 場中之補充資料，並將此檢討結果納入更新之拉姆薩影響評估資訊索引中；
17. URGES Contracting Parties to establish contact with the relevant national contact points from within the networks of the IAIA with a view to identifying sources of expertise and advice for assisting with wetland-related impact assessment；大會敦促締約方在國際影響評估協會之網絡內與相關國家聯絡處建立聯繫，判斷專業知識和諮詢之來源，以協助與濕地相關之影響評估；
18. REQUESTS the STRP to prepare advice for Contracting Parties on applying strategic environmental assessment in the context of the Convention's *Guidelines on reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands* (Ramsar Handbook 3) and *Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies* (Ramsar Handbook 2)；and 大會要求



STRP 提供締約方建議運用公約之審查法律和制度以促進濕地之保護和明智利用指導方針（拉姆薩手冊 3）及發展和實施國家濕地政策指導方針（拉姆薩手冊 2）於策略環境評估中；

19. RECOMMENDS that Contracting Parties and impact assessment practitioners seek to use impact assessments, particularly where they are related to mitigation projects, as opportunities to stimulate the adoption of, and to contribute to, strategically-determined targets for wetland conservation, management, enhancement, rehabilitation and restoration. 大會建議締約方和影響評估執行者尋求利用影響評估為契機，來刺激通過及促成對濕地保護、管理、改善、修復和復育有明確策略的目標，尤其是與減緩衰退計畫相關之部分。



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**濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）**

**Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002**

**西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日**

### **Resolution VIII.10 決議 8.10**

#### **Improving implementation of the Strategic Framework and Vision for the List of Wetlands of International Importance**

#### **改善執行國際重要濕地名單之策略綱要計畫及願景**

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 that “the boundaries of each wetland shall be precisely . . . delimited on a map”；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」，並「在其領土內每塊濕地的邊界應在地圖上精確標明和劃定」；
2. AWARE of Article 3.1 which specifies that “Contracting Parties shall formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List”；大會意識到公約第 3.1 條規定，「各締約方應訂定並推行有關計畫，俾促進名單內所列濕地之保育」；
3. ALSO AWARE of Article 3.2 which 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” and that “information on such changes shall be passed without delay” to the Ramsar Bureau；大會亦意識到公約 3.2 條規定，「每一締約方應作出安排，以便儘早獲悉，其領土內列入名單中的濕地的生態特性已經發生變化，正在變化，或有可能發生變化」，而「有關這類變化的情況應立即通知」公約秘書處；
4. NOTING Recommendation 4.7 which adopted the ‘Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands’ (referred to as ‘Ramsar Information Sheet’, RIS) as the means for presenting site descriptions for the Ramsar Sites Database；大會注意到建議 4.7 通過「拉姆薩濕地資訊表」（以下簡稱為 RIS）做為拉姆薩資料庫中描述濕地之手段；
5. FURTHER NOTING Resolutions 5.3 and VI.13, as well as Operational Objective 5.3 of the Convention Strategic Plan 1997-2002, which requested Contracting Parties to ensure that RISs and maps have been submitted for all sites, and to update the RIS and map for each designated site at not more than six-year intervals；大會進一步注意到決議 5.3 和 6.13，以及公約 1997-2002 年策略計畫執行目標 5.3，其要求締約方確保已提交所有濕地之拉姆薩濕地資訊表及地圖，並在不超過 6 年間隔時間內，定期更新每處已劃設的濕地之拉姆薩濕地資訊表及地圖；

6. RECALLING Resolution VII.11 through which Contracting Parties adopted a *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance*, whose Vision is “To develop and maintain an international network of wetlands which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through the ecological and hydrological functions they perform”, and which indicates that such an international network is to be built from coherent and comprehensive networks of Wetlands of International Importance established within the territory of each Contracting Party; 大會回顧決議 7.11，締約方通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，其願景是「發展和維護對於保護全球生物多樣性及人類賴以生存之生態和水文功能係非常重要之濕地國際網絡」，並表示此國際網絡須於各締約方領土內建立以連貫和全面性之國際重要濕地網絡；
7. ALSO RECALLING that Resolution VII.11 established that the objectives for the Ramsar List are: 大會亦回顧決議 7.11 為拉姆薩名單所建立之目標：
- a) to establish national networks of Ramsar sites in each Contracting Party which fully represent the diversity of wetlands and their key ecological and hydrological functions; 建立每一個締約方能充分代表濕地多樣性和其重要生態和水文功能之拉姆薩濕地國家網絡；
  - b) to contribute to maintaining global biological diversity through the designation and management of appropriate wetland sites; 透過適當之濕地劃設和管理促進維持全球生物多樣性；
  - c) to foster cooperation among Contracting Parties, the Convention’s International Organization Partners, and local stakeholders in the selection, designation and management of Ramsar sites; and 在選擇、劃設和管理拉姆薩濕地時，促進締約方、公約之國際組織合作夥伴和當地利益相關方間之合作，；
  - d) to use the Ramsar site network as a tool to promote national, supranational/regional, and international cooperation in relation to complementary international treaties. 利用拉姆薩濕地網絡做為促進國家、超國家/地區和國際合作，和國際條約互補之工具。
8. FURTHER RECALLING that Objective 4.1 of the *Strategic Framework* 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”, and that to achieve this Contracting Parties need to put in place mechanisms for monitoring the ecological character of their Ramsar sites, and to report change in ecological character in line with Article 3.2 of the Convention, as recognized by Resolution VIII.8 adopted by this meeting of the Conference of the Parties; 大會進一步回顧策略綱要計畫執行目標 4.1 係，「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、氣候變化和荒漠化程度損失趨勢之基準和參考之範圍」，為達此目標，締約方需要投入機

制以監督其拉姆薩濕地之生態特性，並依公約第 3.2 條報告生態特性之變化，如本次締約方大會決議 8.8 所敘明之；

9. AWARE that Contracting Parties are urged in the “Guidelines for adopting a systematic approach to identifying priority wetlands for designation under the Ramsar Convention” (Section IV of the Annex to Resolution VII.11) to consider the opportunities that Ramsar site designations may provide for contributing to other initiatives under related international and regional environmental conventions and programmes, and that this includes attention to site networks for migratory waterbirds and other migratory species through, *inter alia*, the Convention on Migratory Species and its Agreements such as the African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA), the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, and the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy；大會意識到，促請締約方在「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」下，考慮拉姆薩濕地之劃設可能在促進相關國際和區域環境公約和方案內提供給其他相關倡議之機會，這包括注意遷徙水鳥和其他遷徙物種之濕地網絡，特別是透過遷徙物種公約及其協議，如非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定（AEWA）、北美水禽管理計畫、西半球濱鳥保護網絡，和亞太地區遷徙性水鳥保育策略；
10. ALSO AWARE that the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* (Resolution VII.19) call upon Contracting Parties to give special attention to identifying shared wetlands and wetland-dependent species, harmonizing implementation of the Ramsar Convention with other conventions and programmes, and working cooperatively with these programmes and organizations to pursue the actions recommended by the guidelines on international cooperation, which include identification and designation of all sites which satisfy the waterbird criteria for Ramsar site designation and the establishment of site networks for shared species；大會亦意識到拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針（決議 7.19）呼籲各締約方特別關注判斷共享濕地和以濕地為生之物種，協調拉姆薩公約與其他公約和方案之實施，並與這些方案和組織共同合作，依國際合作指導方針建議採取行動，其中包括鑑定和指定所有符合水禽準則之拉姆薩濕地，劃設並建立共享種類網絡；
11. RECOGNIZING that a coherent national and international network of Ramsar sites and their sustainable management can provide a powerful demonstration and important contribution to countries achieving their sustainable development goals, through the recognition and maintenance of wetland values and functions and the goods and services they provide in water and food security and poverty eradication, especially for local communities and indigenous people；大會瞭解到一致的國家和國際拉姆薩濕地網絡及其永續管理，可提供有力證明和重要貢獻予執行其永續發展目標之國家，透過濕地價值和功能之確認和維護，濕地提供用水和糧食安全並消除貧困之商品和服務，尤其是對當地社區和原住民；
12. ALSO RECOGNIZING that the policy paper presented at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, August 2002) jointly by the government of Switzerland, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and the Ramsar Bureau (COP8 DOC. 32) encourages an ecosystem approach to the conservation and management of Ramsar sites and other wetlands in the context of basin-scale management as a

contribution to sustainable development；大會亦瞭解到，在世界永續發展高峰會議（2002年8月約翰尼斯堡）由瑞士政府、世界自然基金會（WWF）、拉姆薩秘書處（第八屆締約方會議文件檔案第32）所共同發表之政策文件，於盆地尺度管理之範疇下，鼓勵利用生態系統方法來保護和管理拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地以對永續發展有所貢獻；

13. FURTHER RECOGNIZING that the designation of a Ramsar site is only the starting point, and that implementation of appropriate management planning for all sites is essential to securing their sustainable use, and that this meeting has adopted *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution VIII.14)；大會進一步瞭解到劃設拉姆薩濕地僅是個起點，所有的濕地應有適當之管理規劃，以確保其永續利用，因此於本次會議已通過拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針（決議8.14）；
14. AWARE of the target established in the Convention's Work Plan 2000-2002 of the designation of 2000 Ramsar sites by the time of COP9；大會意識到公約2000-2002年工作計畫中所建立目標中，於締約方第九屆會議時，已有2000處濕地劃設為拉姆薩濕地；
15. NOTING that (as of 15 September 2002) 208 new Ramsar sites covering 31,928,333 ha had been designated since COP7 by 56 Contracting Parties, which represents only an 8% increase in the number of sites, but a 45% increase in the total area designated；but CONCERNED that this is only just over half the number of the new sites pledged at COP7 for designation (Resolution VII.12)；大會注意到（2002年9月15日）自締約方第七屆會議以來已有208處涵蓋31,928,333公頃的新拉姆薩濕地，已被56個締約方劃設。這雖僅代表濕地數量增長8%，但劃設總面積增加了45%；大會亦關注，新的濕地僅超過一半之數量是在締約方第七屆會議時被承諾納入（決議7.12）；
16. APPLAUDING the support of International Organization Partners and others to Contracting Parties which are developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to non-Parties preparing for accession to the Convention, for making significant new designations of Ramsar sites；對於國際組織合作夥伴之支持和其他發展中國家和經濟轉型國家之締約方和非締約方準備加入公約，以劃設重要的新拉姆薩濕地，大會表示感謝；
17. AWARE that the Ramsar subregional meeting for North and Central Africa (Algiers, 20-22 March 2002) proposed that a Resolution be adopted by the Conference of the Parties encouraging all Contracting Parties to communicate, at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties, their minimum plans for the designation during the succeeding triennium of new Ramsar sites, including the number of sites and the total area to be designated；and ALSO AWARE that this proposal was endorsed by the subregional meeting of the Ramsar Convention for West Africa, Madagascar and the Comores (Cotonou, 5-7 June 2002)；大會意識到北部和中部非洲（阿爾及爾，2002年3月20日至22日）拉姆薩次區域會議提議締約方大會通過一項決議，鼓勵所有締約方於每次締約方會議溝通在隨

後的三年期內，劃設新的拉姆薩濕地之最基本計畫，包括劃設濕地之數量和總面積；大會亦意識到，此項提議是由西部非洲、馬達加斯加和葛摩（科托努，2002年6月5日至7日）拉姆薩公約次區域會議共同簽署；

18. CONCERNED that 77 Contracting Parties (including 58 Parties which acceded to the Convention prior to COP7) have not made any new Ramsar site designations since COP7, although RECOGNIZING that certain countries with small territories may have no further wetlands which qualify for designation；大會關注 77 個締約方（包括公約締約方第七屆會議之前加入之 58 個締約方）自締約方第七屆會議以來，尚未劃設任何新的拉姆薩濕地，雖然大會瞭解到部分領土狹小之某些國家可能沒有更多符合條件之濕地供劃設；
19. ALSO CONCERNED that 32 Parties have not made any new Ramsar site designations since their accession to the Convention, in some cases over 20 years ago；大會亦關注，32 個締約方自其加入公約以來，尚未劃設任何新的拉姆薩濕地，有些締約方已超過 20 年未執行；
20. FURTHER CONCERNED that for 503 Ramsar sites in 73 countries, RISs have not been provided or updated RISs and maps have not been supplied to the Ramsar Bureau for more than six years；and that adequate maps have yet to be supplied for 411 sites in 52 countries；大會進一步關注，在 73 個國家中有 503 處拉姆薩濕地，超過 6 年尚未提供或更新拉姆薩濕地資訊表及地圖予拉姆薩秘書處；且 52 個國家中有 411 處濕地尚未提供足夠的地圖；
21. NOTING that, in their National Reports to COP8, only 29 Parties have indicated that they have a comprehensive national wetland inventory, so that most Parties lack the essential basis for identification and designation of their coherent and comprehensive national network of Ramsar sites, as indicated by Resolution VII.20, and also that a similarly small number of Parties report having national wetland databases；大會注意到，提供予締約方大會第八屆會議之國家報告中，只有 29 個締約方表示其已執行綜合全國濕地調查，因此如決議 7.20 所表，大多數締約方缺乏重要基礎來進行連貫和綜合國家拉姆薩濕地網絡之鑑定和劃設，且僅有更少數的締約方報告擁有國家濕地資料庫；
22. PARTICULARLY CONCERNED that although in their National Reports to COP8, 73 Parties indicated that they have applied a systematic approach to Ramsar site designation, and 74 Parties reported having a directory of potential Ramsar sites, few countries have the comprehensive inventory information that forms the necessary precursor to establishing such a systematic approach, and that in very few countries is there clear evidence of the establishment of the coherent national network of Ramsar sites which fully represent the diversity of wetlands and their key ecological and hydrological functions, or a strategy for achieving this network, as is called for in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance*；大會特別關注的是，雖然於締約方大會第八屆會議國家報告中有 73 個締約方表示已運用系統化之方法來劃設拉姆薩濕地，74 個締約方報告說明已建立潛在拉姆薩濕地目錄，只有少數幾個國家擁有綜合調查資訊供作建立系統化方法所需之必要前導，且只有極少數國家

有明確之已成立連貫性之國家拉姆薩濕地網絡以充分地代表濕地多樣性及其主要生態與水文功能，或實現這此網絡之策略（即被稱為國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針）的證據；

23. NOTING that, from their National Reports to COP8, only 24 Parties have management plans in place for all their Ramsar sites, that overall only 513 (45%) Ramsar sites have management plans in place, that this falls significantly short of the targets established by the Convention's Work Plan 2000-2002, and that levels of implementation of existing management plans are still low；大會注意到，從締約方大會第八屆會議之國家報告中得知，只有 24 個締約方於其所有拉姆薩濕地皆有完整之管理計畫，全部只有 513 處（45%）具備拉姆薩濕地管理計畫，顯示和公約 2000-2002 年工作計畫所建立之目標有明顯落差，和現有管理計畫之實施程度仍然偏低；
24. AWARE that, despite information provided in their National Reports to COP8 concerning monitoring of the ecological character of Ramsar sites, few Parties have reported to the Ramsar Bureau issues of change, or likely change, in the ecological character of their designated Ramsar sites in line with Article 3.2 of the Convention；大會意識到，儘管在締約方大會第八屆會議之國家報告中要提供關於監測拉姆薩濕地生態特性之資訊，但只有少數締約方已依照公約第 3.2 條規定，向拉姆薩公約秘書處報告其劃設濕地之生態特性之變化，或可能之變化；
25. HAVING CONSIDERED the Resolutions adopted by this meeting of the Conference which provide further guidance to Contracting Parties on the identification and designation of Wetlands of International Importance, namely Resolution VIII.11, which provides additional guidance for identifying and designating under-represented wetland types (mangroves, coral reefs, peatlands and wet grasslands) as Ramsar sites；Resolution VIII.33, which provides similar guidance for temporary pools；Resolution VIII.38 concerning waterbird population estimates and the application of Criterion 6 of the Strategic Framework；Resolution VIII.13 concerning enhancing the information on Ramsar sites；Resolution VIII.21 on defining Ramsar site boundaries more accurately in Ramsar Information Sheets；and Resolution VIII.22 about issues concerning Ramsar sites that cease to fulfil or never fulfilled the Criteria for designation as Ramsar sites；and 大會考量到，本次會議通過之決議提供締約方鑑定與劃設國際重要濕地之進一步準則，即決議 8.11，該決議提供了增設準則以鑑定和劃設比例失衡之濕地類型（紅樹林、珊瑚礁、泥煤地及濕草原）做為拉姆薩濕地；決議 8.33 為臨時池提供了類似準則；決議 8.38 係關於水禽數目估計和運用策略綱要計畫準則 6；決議 8.13 係關於改善拉姆薩濕地之資訊；決議 8.21 係關於在拉姆薩資訊表中更準確地定義拉姆薩濕地之邊界；和決議 8.22 係關於拉姆薩濕地停止履行或從未符合被劃設為拉姆薩濕地之準則標準；
26. ALSO HAVING CONSIDERED the Discussion Paper COP8 DOC. 31 concerning the further elaboration of the Ramsar Criteria and guidelines for the future development of the List, in relation to harmonization with the indicative features of biological diversity established by the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the issue of socio-economic and cultural importance of wetlands；大會亦考量締約方大會第八屆會議討

論文件之檔案文件 31，關於進一步為名單之未來發展制定拉姆薩濕地準則和指導方針之說明，和與由生物多樣性公約建立之生物多樣性指標特點之關聯，包括濕地之社會、經濟和文化重要性之議題；

#### THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

27. CALLS UPON all Contracting Parties to renew their efforts to apply the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11), including, as a matter of priority, the establishment of a strategy and priorities for the further designation of Ramsar sites so as to achieve, as soon as possible, the coherent national networks called for in the Vision for the List；大會呼籲所有締約方持續努力運用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）來更新他們的努力成果，包括，為進一步劃設之拉姆薩濕地優先建立策略和優先事項，以儘快實現連貫國際重要濕地名單願景所要求之國家網絡；
28. ALSO CALLS UPON all Contracting Parties to identify all wetlands which potentially qualify for designation as Ramsar sites, as a concrete output of their strategy and priorities called for in the preceding paragraph, and to establish targets for future designation in terms of number of sites to be designated, and to communicate these targets to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the Ramsar Bureau as part of their triennial implementation plan for the Convention；大會亦呼籲所有締約方，鑑定所有可能具資格被劃設為拉姆薩濕地之濕地，具體輸出其策略和優先事項以呼應前段，並建立未來被劃設為濕地之數量目標，且於每次締約方會議及拉姆薩秘書處會議中傳達這些目標，做為公約三年期實施計畫之一部分；
29. URGES all Contracting Parties, as part of their identification of wetlands which potentially qualify for designation as Ramsar sites, and in line with Resolution VII.19 on *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention*, to collaborate in the identification and designation as Ramsar sites of national and international site networks for migratory species, including migratory waterbirds, as a contribution to other initiatives under related international and regional environmental conventions and programmes, including, *inter alia*, the Convention on Migratory Species and its Agreements such as the African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA) and other existing arrangements such as the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, and the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy；基於締約方鑑定可能有部份濕地有資格劃設為拉姆薩濕地，依據決議 7.19 拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針，大會敦促所有締約方進行鑑定和劃設拉姆薩濕地，並與國家和國際遷徙物種濕地網絡合作，包括遷徙水鳥，做為提供其他措施與國際和區域環境公約和方案相關之奉獻，其中包括遷徙物種公約和其協議，如非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定（AEWA）和其他現有協議，如北美水禽管理計畫、西半球涉禽保護網絡、亞太地區遷徙性水鳥保育策略；
30. INSTRUCTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), with the assistance of the Ramsar Bureau, interested Contracting Parties, and other relevant organizations to develop, for consideration at COP9, additional criteria and guidelines for the identification and



designation of Ramsar sites concerning socio-economic and cultural values and functions that are relevant to biological diversity, as listed in Annex 1 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which would be applied on each occasion in conjunction with one or more existing criteria for the identification and designation of Ramsar sites ; and to include in this work a full analysis of the implications for Contracting Parties of the implementation of such criteria for the management of Ramsar sites, including Contracting Party obligations and responsibilities for maintaining the ecological character of any such sites so selected ; 大會指示科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 於拉姆薩秘書處、有興趣之締約方及其他相關組織之協助下，發展鑑定與劃設拉姆薩濕地增設準則標準及指導方針，敘明有關於生物多樣性之社會經濟與文化價值與功能，供締約方大會第九屆會議審議，如生物多樣性公約附件一中所列。這些增設準則與指導方針將配合一個或多個現有鑑定和劃設拉姆薩濕地準則標準來運用；涵蓋於此項工作中，完整分析締約方實施此準則標準以管理拉姆薩濕地，包括締約方維護任何所選擇濕地生態特性之義務和責任；

31. REQUESTS all Contracting Parties to use the revised format of the Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) as adopted by Resolution VIII.13 in their designation of new sites, extensions to existing sites, and updates of existing sites ; 大會要求所有締約方使用決議 8.13 所通過之拉姆薩資訊表 (RIS) 修訂格式，並用於新濕地之劃設、現有濕地之擴展和現有之濕地資訊更新；
32. URGES Contracting Parties when completing or updating an RIS to document fully the ecological, hydrological, socio-economic and cultural importance of the site, using the appropriate sections of the RIS for this purpose, as the basis for identifying processes and features that should be addressed in the management planning process for the site, as outlined in the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* adopted by this meeting (Resolution VIII.14) ; 大會敦促締約方完成或更新拉姆薩資訊表以完整記錄濕地的重要生態、水文、社會經濟和文化情形時，利用適當部分的拉姆薩資訊表做為該濕地管理規劃過程中如本次會議通過之拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針 (決議 8.14) 所概述應敘明鑑定程序及特點之基礎；
33. EXPRESSES DEEP CONCERN that there remain a large number of Ramsar sites for which an official description has not been provided or updated, or has not been provided in one of the three official working languages of the Convention, and/or for which a suitable map has not been submitted ; 關於尚有大量之拉姆薩濕地之官方說明尚未提供或更新，或尚未以公約之三種正式工作語言之一提供，和/或尚未提交合適之地圖，大會深表關切；
34. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to contact the Contracting Parties listed in the Annex to this Resolution and request them to provide or update, as a matter of high priority, Ramsar site descriptions (Ramsar Information Sheets and/or maps), using the Ramsar Information Sheet as revised by Resolution VIII.13, in one of the Convention's official working languages ; 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處聯繫本決議附件中所列之締約方，並要求他們視此為高度優先事項提供或更新拉姆薩濕地之描述 (拉姆薩資訊表和/或地圖)，利用由決議 8.13 修訂之拉姆薩資訊表，並以公約正式工作語言之一敘明之；

35. URGES Contracting Parties to continue to establish full management planning processes for their Ramsar sites, applying the guidance provided in Resolution VIII.14, and to seek to have these plans being implemented in full, and to establish and report targets for the preparation and implementation of management plans for their Ramsar sites ; 大會敦促締約方持續建立全面性之拉姆薩濕地管理規劃程序，運用決議 8.14 中提供之準則，並尋求將全面執行這些計畫，及建立和報告他們準備和執行拉姆薩濕地管理計畫之目標；
36. WELCOMES the statements made in the National Reports to COP8 or during this meeting concerning the number of impending, or planned, extensions to existing Ramsar sites, and future designations of new or extended Ramsar sites, from the following 76 Contracting Parties: Albania (6 sites), Algeria (30 sites), Argentina (3 sites), Armenia (3 sites), Australia (1 site), Austria (3 sites), Belgium (6 sites and 1 extension), Benin (3 sites), Bolivia (2 sites), Botswana (4 sites), Brazil (2 sites), Cambodia (1 site), Chad (3 sites), Chile (2 sites), China (80 sites), Colombia (6 sites), Comoros (1 site) Costa Rica (2 sites and 1 extension), Côte d'Ivoire (4 sites including 1 transboundary with Ghana), Cuba (3 sites), Czech Republic (2 sites), Djibouti (3 sites), Ecuador (1 site), El Salvador (2 sites), Estonia (14 sites), Finland (50 sites), Gambia (2 sites), Georgia (1 site), Ghana (2 sites including 1 transboundary with Côte d'Ivoire), Greece (2 extensions), Guatemala (4 sites), Guinea (5 sites), Hungary (1 site), India (6 sites), Indonesia (3 sites), Italy (4 sites), Jamaica (1 site), Japan (11 sites), Jordan (2 sites), Kenya (3 sites), Latvia (3 sites), Lithuania (5 sites), Madagascar (7 sites), Mali (4 sites), Malawi (1 site), Malaysia (5 sites), Mauritania (3 sites), Mongolia (3 sites), Nepal (7 sites), Nicaragua (2 sites), Niger (8 sites), Nigeria (14 sites), Pakistan (10 sites), Panama (1 site), Papua New Guinea (1 site), Paraguay (1 site), Peru (3 sites), Poland (5 sites), Portugal (5 sites), Slovak Republic (1 site), Spain (14 sites and 2 extensions), Sri Lanka (4 sites), Suriname (3 sites), Syrian Arab Republic (2 sites), Thailand (20 sites), The FYR of Macedonia (3 sites), Togo (3 sites), Trinidad and Tobago (2 sites), Tunisia (4 sites), Turkey (5 sites), Uganda (5 sites), United Republic of Tanzania (3 sites), Uruguay (2 sites), Venezuela (2 sites), and Zambia (5 sites, and 2 extensions) ; ENCOURAGES these Contracting Parties to forward completed Ramsar Information Sheets and boundary maps for these 8 site extensions and 451 new sites to the Bureau, if they have not already done so ; and ALSO WELCOMES the statements made in the National Reports to COP8 concerning an unspecified number of future designations of new Ramsar sites by the following additional countries: Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Egypt, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia ; 大會歡迎於締約方第八次會議國家報告或於本次會議中之聲明，從以下 76 個締約方所表，關於即將計劃中、或已計劃、擴展之現有拉姆薩濕地，及未來劃設新的或擴展之拉姆薩濕地：阿爾巴尼亞（6 處），阿爾及利亞（30 處）、阿根廷（3 處）、亞美尼亞（3 處）、澳大利亞（1 處）、奧地利（3 處）、比利時（6 處和 1 處擴展）、貝南（3 處）、玻利維亞（2 處）、博茨瓦納（4 處）、巴西（2 處）、柬埔寨（1 處）、查德（3 處）、智利（2 處）、中國（80 處）、哥倫比亞（6 處）、科摩羅（1 處）哥斯大黎加（2 處和 1 處擴展）、象牙海岸（4 處、包括 1 處與迦納跨界）、古巴（3 處）、捷克共和國（2 處）、吉布提（3 處）、厄瓜多（1 處）、薩爾瓦多（2 處）、愛沙尼亞（14 處）、芬蘭（50 處）、甘比亞（2 處）、喬治亞（1 處）、迦納（2

處、其中包括1處與象牙海岸跨界)、希臘(2處擴展)、瓜地馬拉(4處)、幾內亞(5處)、匈牙利(1處)、印度(6處)、印尼(3處)、義大利(4處)、牙買加(1處)、日本(11處)、約旦(2處)、肯亞(3處)、拉脫維亞(3處)、立陶宛(5處)、馬達加斯加(7處)、馬利(4處)、馬拉威(1處)、馬來西亞(5處)、茅利塔尼亞(3處)、蒙古(3處)、尼泊爾(7處)、尼加拉瓜(2處)、尼日(8處)、奈及利亞(14處)、巴基斯坦(10處)、巴拿馬(1處)、巴布亞新幾內亞(1處)、巴拉圭(1處)、秘魯(3處)、波蘭(5處)、葡萄牙(5處)、斯洛伐克(1處)、西班牙(14處和2處擴展)、斯里蘭卡(4處)、蘇利南(3處)、阿拉伯敘利亞共和國(2處)、泰國(20處)、前南斯拉夫馬其頓共和國(3處)、多哥(3處)、千里達及托巴哥(2處)、突尼西亞(4處)、土耳其(5處)、烏干達(5處)、坦尚尼亞聯合共和國(3處)、烏拉圭(2處)、委內瑞拉(2處)和尚比亞(5處和2個擴展)；鼓勵這些締約方，若其尚未執行，請儘快提出這8處擴展濕地和451處新濕地之完整拉姆薩資訊表及邊界地圖予秘書處；亦歡迎於締約方第八次會議國家報告中由下列增設之國家陳述關於尚未確定未來新劃設之拉姆薩濕地：保加利亞、加拿大、剛果、埃及、伊朗伊斯蘭共和國、愛爾蘭、以色列、黎巴嫩、摩洛哥、荷蘭、挪威、菲律賓、韓國、羅馬尼亞、斯洛文尼亞、烏克蘭、英國、美國和南斯拉夫；

37. WELCOMES the statements made by the Independent State of Samoa and by Sudan concerning their imminent accession to the Convention and their plans to designate three sites and one site, respectively, for the Ramsar List；歡迎由薩摩亞獨立國和蘇丹提供之聲明，分別劃設三處濕地及一處濕地即將加入公約納入拉姆薩名單中；
38. CONGRATULATES International Organization Partners and others, and in particular the Living Waters Programme of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) for their support to Contracting Parties and non-Parties in preparing the designation of Ramsar sites, and URGES the WWF to continue to provide and to enhance this support as a contribution towards their objective of achieving a total area of Ramsar sites of at least 250 million ha by 2010；關於國際組織合作夥伴和其他單位，特別是世界自然基金會(WWF)之「活水方案」，協助締約方與非締約方籌劃其拉姆薩濕地，大會表示祝賀；並敦促世界自然基金會持續提供並加強此類協助做為實現其於2010年前達到至少有250百萬(2.5億)公頃拉姆薩濕地總面積之目標；
39. 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 provided by Resolution VI.1, and to incorporate within these monitoring regimes the Convention's *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* (Resolution VII.10), so as to report change, or likely change, in the ecological character of Ramsar sites in line with Article 3.2 of the Convention；大會持續鼓勵締約方採取和運用適當之監察制度，做為拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地之管理規劃之一部份，如通過之決議6.1所表，並納入公約之濕地風險評估綱要計畫(決議7.10)之監察制度中，以便依照公約第3.2條報告拉姆薩濕地生態特性之變化，或可能之變化；

40. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to those 50 Contracting Parties which in their National Reports to this Conference provided information, in accordance with Article 3.2 of the Convention, on 153 Ramsar sites where human-induced changes in ecological character that have occurred, are occurring, or may occur, namely: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia ; and URGES all of these Contracting Parties to consider, at the earliest opportunity, the possible inclusion of these sites onto the Montreux Record, if they are not already included, in line with the further guidance provided in Resolution VIII.8 on the purpose and role of the Record ; 關於 50 個締約方依照公約第 3.2 條於本次會議在其國家報告中所提供 153 處拉姆薩濕地生態特性因人類活動引起已經發生，正在發生或可能發生變化之資料，大會表示讚賞，這些國家分別是：阿爾及利亞、阿根廷、亞美尼亞、澳大利亞、奧地利、白俄羅斯、比利時、貝南、博茨瓦納、保加利亞、中國、哥斯大黎加、克羅埃西亞、捷克共和國、丹麥、埃及、愛沙尼亞、芬蘭、德國、瓜地馬拉、匈牙利、印度、伊朗伊斯蘭共和國、以色列、日本、肯亞、列支敦斯登、馬利、茅利塔尼亞、模里西斯、摩洛哥、納米比亞、荷蘭、紐西蘭、尼加拉瓜、挪威、巴拿馬、秘魯、塞內加爾、西班牙、斯里蘭卡、多哥、土耳其、烏干達、烏克蘭、英國、美國、烏拉圭、越南和南斯拉夫；大會敦促所有這些締約方，儘早考量可能列入蒙特魯檔案之濕地，若尚未納入者，依據決議 8.8 所提供之深入準則敘明檔案之目的和作用來進行之；
41. URGES Contracting Parties and donor organizations to give priority for support to the development of coherent national and international networks of Ramsar sites and their effective management, in recognition of their essential values and functions in combating poverty through the sustainable use of their ecosystems and their role in maintaining the quality and quantity of water, including at the basin scale ; and REQUESTS the Standing Committee to give priority to projects addressing these issues in the future operation of the Small Grants Fund ; and 大會敦促締約方和捐助機構優先支持拉姆薩濕地協調一致之國家和國際網絡發展和其有效的管理，透過表彰這些濕地在生態系統之永續利用和在維持水的質與量(包括於流域尺度)來挑戰貧困之重要價值和功能；大會要求常設委員會在未來小額贈款基金運作時優先執行處理這些議題之計畫；
42. CONGRATULATES Contracting Parties for their statements made concerning addressing site-specific management and boundary issues, notably: 大會祝賀締約方針對特定濕地管理及處理邊界議題之聲明，特別是：
- a) The Government of Greece for its stated intention to take appropriate action in line with Resolution VIII.16 on *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* for the restoration of Lake Koronia, part of Lakes Volvi and Koronia Ramsar Site, taking into consideration environmental constraints, based on the availability of natural resources, socio-economic characteristics and other peculiarities of the catchment ; 希臘政府表示打算考慮到環境之限制，依據集水區之現有自然資源、社會

經濟特徵和其他特性，和決議 8.16 之濕地復育原則和指導方針，採取適當的行動來復育科羅尼亞湖、部分沃爾維湖和科羅尼亞拉姆薩濕地；

- b) The Government of Iceland for its stated intention to inform the Ramsar Bureau in the near future of the results of the Environmental Impact Assessment carried out on the effects of a planned dam at Thjorsarver Ramsar Site；冰島政府表示打算通知拉姆薩秘書處於之不久將來，執行於 Thjorsarver 拉姆薩濕地規劃水壩之環境影響評估結果；
- c) The Government of Trinidad & Tobago for the successful application of the Montreux Record procedure to the Nariva Swamp Ramsar Site and its subsequent removal from the Record, following Ramsar Advisory Missions and implementation of key recommendations；and 千里達及托巴哥政府成功運用蒙特魯檔案程序，在拉姆薩諮詢團和實施重要建議後，納里瓦沼澤拉姆薩濕地接續從檔案中移除；
- d) The Government of Spain for the recent designation of 11 new Ramsar sites；and ASKS this Government to ensure the full implementation of the Convention in its national water policies and programmes. 西班牙政府最近劃設 11 處新的拉姆薩濕地，並要求政府在其國家水資源政策和方案中確保全面執行公約。



"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002 年 11 月 18- 26 日

### Resolution VIII.11 決議 8.11

#### Additional guidance for identifying and designating under-represented wetland types as Wetlands of International Importance 鑑定與劃設比例失衡之濕地類型做為國際重要濕 地增設準則

1. RECALLING Resolution VII.11, which adopted the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance*; 大會回顧決議 7.11 通過之 國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針；
2. FURTHER RECALLING Action 6.2.3 of the Convention's Strategic Plan 1997-2002, which indicated that Contracting Parties should give priority to the designation of new Ramsar sites which include wetland types currently under-represented on the Ramsar List, and in particular, when appropriate, coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, and peatlands; and Action 6.3.1 of the Convention's Work Plan 2000-2002, which requested the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to prepare additional guidance for the identification and designation of coral reefs, mangroves, wet grasslands, and peatlands; 大會進一步回顧公約 1997-2002 年策略計畫行動方案 6.2.3，敘明各締約方應給予優先劃設新的國際重要濕地，其中包括目前的拉姆薩列表中比例失衡之濕地，特別是珊瑚礁、紅樹林、海草床和泥煤地；公約 2000-2002 年工作計畫行動方案 6.3.1 中，要求科學技術審查小組（STRP）提供增設準則，做為鑑定確定和劃設的珊瑚礁、紅樹林、濕草原和泥煤地之用；
3. AWARE that peatlands, mangroves, and coral reefs were recognized by the *Global Review of Wetland Resources and Priorities for Wetland Inventory* report to COP7 as being amongst the wetland ecosystems that are most vulnerable and threatened by habitat loss and degradation, and thus in need of urgent priority action to ensure their conservation and wise use; and 大會意識到，第七屆締約方大會 全球濕地資源評論和濕地調查優先事項報告 中，泥煤地、紅樹林和珊瑚礁被視為所有濕地生態系統中最脆弱之一環且其棲息地遭受喪失和退化之威脅，因此需要緊急優先行動，以確保其保護和明智利用；
4. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION to the STRP for having developed the guidelines for peatlands, mangroves and coral reefs, and TAKING NOTE that the STRP has not been able during the past triennium to develop guidance related to seagrass beds but has drafted guidance on wet grasslands; 對於科學技術審查小組發展泥煤地、紅樹林和珊瑚礁指導方針，大會衷心感謝，並注意到 STRP 未能在過去三年期內發展海草床之相關準則，但已擬定濕草原準則草案；

## THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

5. ADOPTS for application by Contracting Parties the attached additional guidance for identifying and designating peatlands, wet grasslands, mangroves, and coral reefs as Wetlands of International Importance ; 大會通過締約方所提之鑑定和劃設泥煤地、濕草原、紅樹林和珊瑚礁為國際重要濕地的附加增設準則；
6. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to renew their efforts, as a high priority, to designate examples of peatlands, wet grasslands, mangroves, and coral reefs, where appropriate, for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, taking into consideration the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11, Ramsar Handbook 7) and this additional guidance ; 大會呼籲締約方持續努力以高度優先等級劃設泥煤地、濕草原、紅樹林、珊瑚礁之案例，並在適當之情況下納入國際重要濕地名單內，且將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，拉姆薩手冊 7）及此增設準則納入考量；
7. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to report to the 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties on their progress with the designation for the List of sites including these wetland types ; 大會要求締約方於締約方會議第九次會議中報告包括上述類型濕地在內的名單中劃設濕地之進度，；
8. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to incorporate, as appropriate, the Annex to this Resolution into the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11) ; and 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處，適當將本決議之附件納入國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針中；
9. REQUESTS the STRP to provide interpretation of the term ‘under-represented type’ in the context of available information on the global extent of different wetland types and representation of these in the Ramsar List, to investigate methods for defining targets for representation of wetland types in the Ramsar List in the context of the Strategic Framework for the future development of the List (Resolution VII.11), and to report the results of this to COP9. 大會要求科學技術審查小組於拉姆薩名單中將這些不同濕地類型和代表於全球範疇內所取得資訊中，提供「比例失衡之類型」之釋義，於國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫（決議 7.11）背景下，調查拉姆薩濕地名單中濕地類型代表之界定目標的方法，並向締約方大會第九屆會議報告成果。

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Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

## Resolution VIII.12 決議 8.12

### Enhancing the wise use and conservation of mountain wetlands

#### 加強明智利用和保護高山濕地

1. ASSOCIATING ITSELF with the celebration of 2002 as the United Nations International Year of Mountains – in the run-up to 2003 as the UN International Year of Freshwater – and WELCOMING the broad extent of international cooperation on mountains, including relevant bilateral and multilateral environmental agreements；大會聯合慶祝2002聯合國國際山岳年—直至2003年之聯合國國際淡水年，並歡迎廣泛山岳之國際合作，包括相關雙邊和多邊環境協定；
2. RECALLING that at COP5 (1993) the Contracting Parties adopted Resolution 5.6 *Additional Guidance for application of the wise use concept* and AWARE that, referring to the local level, the Guidance states: “In order to achieve wise use of wetlands, it is necessary to attain a balance that ensures the maintenance of all wetlands types through activities that can range from strict protection all the way to active intervention, including restoration”；大會回顧在第五次締約會議（1993年）中，締約方通過決議5.6 明智利用概念實施增設準則，並意識到，該準則指出地方層級：「為了實現濕地的明智利用，需要透過從嚴格保護至積極干預之活動，包括復育之方式，取得確保維護所有濕地類型之平衡點」；
3. FURTHER RECALLING that Action 5.2.5 of the Convention’s Strategic Plan 1997-2002 encouraged Contracting Parties to promote protection measures for Ramsar sites and other wetlands of small size or particular sensitivity, in line with COP5 Recommendation 5.3 on *Essential character of wetlands and the need for zonation related to wetland reserves*；大會進一步回顧公約1997-2002年策略計畫行動方案5.2.5鼓勵締約方促進拉姆薩及其他小規模或特別敏感濕地之保護措施，以符合第五屆締約方會議建議5.3 濕地重要本質和相關濕地保護區區劃需要；
4. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Resolution VII.11, which adopted the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance*, and NOTING that the first objective for the Ramsar List, as expressed in the Strategic Framework, is: “To establish national networks of Ramsar sites in each Contracting Party which fully represent the diversity of wetlands and their key ecological and hydrological functions”；大會考量決議7.11通過之國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針，並注意到策略綱要計畫中敘明拉姆薩名單中第一個目標是：「在每個締約方建立充分代表濕地多樣性和它們重點生態和水文功能的拉姆薩濕地國家網絡」；



5. FURTHER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that Operational Objective 6.2 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 was “to increase the area of wetland designated for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, particularly for wetland types that are under-represented either at global or national level” and that the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 adopted by Resolution VIII.25 of the present meeting underlines the priority to be given to designation of further wetland types under-represented in the List；大會進一步考量 1997-2002 年策略計畫執行目標 6.2，「增加指定為國際重要濕地名單之面積，特別是在全球或國家層級比例失衡之濕地類型」，且於本次會議所通過之決議 8.25 2003-2008 年策略計畫，強調優先考慮劃設名單中比例失衡之濕地類型；
6. RECOGNIZING that mountain and high-altitude wetlands include a wide range of lakes, rivers, streams, marshes, peatlands and karst systems, including the meltwater channels flowing from glaciers and snowfields, and that such wetlands vary greatly in size and permanence；大會瞭解到山岳和高海拔濕地包括範圍廣泛之湖泊、河流、溪流、沼澤、泥煤地和岩溶系統，涵蓋從冰川和雪原流出之融水通道，而這些濕地其尺寸和持久性變化很大；
7. FURTHER RECOGNIZING that mountain and high-altitude wetlands play an especially important role in capturing and retaining rainwater and/or snow and ice melt, releasing water progressively and therefore acting as suppliers and regulators of water for entire river basins, and TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that many such wetland systems also provide sustainable sources of mineral water, some of which are of national or international economic significance；大會進一步瞭解到，山岳和高海拔濕地生態系統具擷取和保留雨水和/或冰雪融化逐漸釋放水分之作用，因此於整個流域之水源供應和調節中扮演特別重要的角色，並考量這些濕地系統亦提供永續礦泉水資源，其中一些濕地於國家或國際經濟中具重要意義；
8. ALSO RECOGNIZING the value of these wetlands, of relatively recent origin, as mountain ecosystems with rich biodiversity, including varied and particular species communities and endemic species, and that these wetlands can represent true biogeographical enclaves within zones or regions with arid or semiarid climate；大會亦瞭解到這些山區生態系統內的濕地，包括不同和特定之植物群落和特有物種相對於附近的起源地，具有豐富的生物多樣性價值，且於區域內或氣候乾旱或半乾旱地區中，這些濕地代表真正的生物地理聚集地；
9. STRESSING that mountain wetlands can yield valuable information for reconstructing palaeoenvironments through sediment records, and for the early detection of local, regional and global changes；大會強調，高山濕地可透過沉積記錄取得具價值之資訊來重建古環境，並為地方、區域和全球變化進行早期監測；
10. CONSCIOUS that mountain wetlands have traditionally supported human communities (e.g., through the provision of drinking water for people and livestock and energy from fast-flowing streams and rivers), and that in many cases the biological richness of these wetlands depends on their continued sustainable management；大會意識到高山濕地傳統上支持人類社會（例如，透過提供人民和牲畜飲用水，及從水流湍急之溪流和

河流提供能源)，並且在許多情況下，這些生物富裕之濕地依賴於他們持續的永續管理；

11. CONCERNED that mountain ecosystems are particularly fragile and vulnerable to external pressures and NOTING that high altitude wetlands in many parts of the world are suffering adverse impacts due to unsustainable human practices, especially modifications of natural water courses, certain forms of intensive tourism, agriculture, grazing, and forestry；大會關注山岳生態系統十分脆弱，容易受到外部壓力，且指出在世界許多地方高海拔濕地正遭受不永續之人類活動而產生不利之影響，尤其是改變天然水道、某種形式之密集旅遊、農業、放牧和林業；
12. FURTHER CONCERNED that climate change is resulting in the shrinkage of snowfields and glaciers in many mountain ranges and that this is leading to rapid changes in the distribution and functioning of high-altitude wetlands, with negative implications for downstream river systems；and大會進一步關注，氣候變遷導致許多山岳雪原和冰川之減縮，且導致高海拔濕地分佈和功能之快速變化，伴隨的是下游河道系統之負面影響；
13. NOTING that mountain and high-altitude wetlands are generally under-represented in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance, with only a few Contracting Parties having designated such sites；大會注意到，於國際重要濕地名單中，只有少數締約方有劃設山岳和高海拔等類濕地；

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14. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties, the Convention's International Organization Partners, and other interested bodies, to recognize the hydrological, biological, cultural and socio-economic importance of mountain and high altitude wetlands and to take appropriate and timely actions for improving awareness and understanding of their functions and values；大會呼籲締約方、公約國際組織合作夥伴和其他有興趣之機構，瞭解山岳及高海拔濕地之水文、生物、文化和社會經濟重要性，並採取適當和及時行動，以改善對其功能和價值意識之提高和瞭解；
15. URGES relevant Contracting Parties, International Organization Partners, and the Ramsar Bureau to share information, expertise and experience concerning the study, conservation and wise use of mountain and high altitude wetlands, particularly with a view to strengthening coordination of Ramsar implementation with work underway in the framework of bilateral and multilateral environmental agreements, especially the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and those agreements dealing specifically with mountains, as well as with the initiatives of international organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and REQUESTS the Bureau to report to COP9 on the progress made；大會敦促相關締約方、公約國際組織合作夥伴和拉姆薩秘書處共享有關山岳和高海拔濕地保護和明智利用研究之資訊、專業知識和經驗，特別是加強拉姆薩執行綱要計畫內雙邊和多邊環境協定正在進行之工作協調，特別是生物多樣性公約和聯合國氣候變化綱要公約，及專門處理山岳之協議，以及與國際組織之

計畫，包括聯合國開發計劃署（UNDP），並要求秘書處於締約方大會第九屆會議中報告進展；

16. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to ensure that due attention is given to the role of mountain and high-altitude wetlands, and the importance of their conservation and wise use, in the preparation and implementation of river basin management plans；大會鼓勵各締約方確保注意山岳和高海拔濕地之角色，並在準備和執行它們的河流流域管理計畫中對其保護和明智利用之重要性；
17. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to give priority to assessing the conservation status of mountain wetlands, to reviewing the legislation, policies and practices that may be impacting negatively on these important ecosystems, and to taking the necessary actions for stopping and reversing such impacts；大會進一步鼓勵締約方優先評估高山濕地之保護狀況，審查可能會負面影響這些重要生態系統之法律、政策和運作，並採取必要行動以停止和扭轉此種影響；
18. INVITES Contracting Parties to develop, as appropriate, national, regional or local strategies and plans for the wise use and conservation of mountain wetlands, in collaboration with other relevant processes；to designate mountain wetlands for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance；and to ensure that effective management plans are developed and applied for these Ramsar sites, as a means of ensuring their conservation and wise use；and 大會邀請各締約方，適當地發展國家、區域或地方之高山濕地明智利用和保護策略與計畫，並與其他相關過程發展合作；劃設高山濕地納入國際重要濕地名單中；並確保有擬訂有效的管理計畫並運用在這些拉姆薩濕地中，做為確保其保護和明智利用之手段；
19. INSTRUCTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, in collaboration with interested Contracting Parties, the International Organization Partners, and institutions and individuals with relevant expertise to propose to COP9 amendments to the Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Type and other technical documents of the Convention that may be needed to ensure that all mountain wetlands are covered, particularly those associated with glaciers, and REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau, when revising the Ramsar Handbook series following COP8, to take into account specific requirements for the conservation and wise use of mountain wetland systems in all appropriate new volumes of the series. 大會指示科學技術審查小組與有興趣的締約方、國際組織合作夥伴、機構和具相關專業知識之個人合作，向締約方大會第九屆會議建議修訂拉姆薩濕地分類系統及其他公約之技術文件，以確保涵蓋所有高山濕地，特別是這些與冰原相關之濕地；大會並要求公約秘書處繼締約方大會第八屆會議後，於修改拉姆薩手冊系列時，於新的系列手冊內考量到高山濕地系統之保護和明智利用具體需求。

"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.13 決議 8.13

#### Enhancing the information on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites) 加強國際重要濕地（拉姆薩濕地）之資訊

1. RECALLING that in Recommendation 4.7 the Contracting Parties established that the “data sheet developed for the description of Ramsar sites be used by Contracting Parties and the Bureau in presenting information for the Ramsar database, and as appropriate in other contexts”, and approved the Ramsar “Classification system for wetland type” to be used in describing sites being designated as Wetlands of International Importance；大會回顧建議4.7，締約方建立「拉姆薩濕地資料表來描述濕地現況，以提供締約方使用和公約秘書處發佈有關拉姆薩資料庫中的資訊，以及在其他適當的情況下使用」，並通過拉姆薩「濕地類型分類系統」，做為描述劃設納入國際重要濕地名單之濕地之用；
2. ALSO RECALLING that the Contracting Parties, in Resolution 5.3, confirmed that a completed “Ramsar datasheet” and site map should be provided upon designation of a Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar site) for the Ramsar List, and that this was reaffirmed in Resolutions VI.13, VI.16, and VII.12；大會亦回顧決議5.3，確認締約方應在劃設國際重要濕地（拉姆薩濕地）納入拉姆薩名單時，提供完整之「拉姆薩資訊表」及濕地地圖，並於決議6.13、6.16及7.12中重申；
3. FURTHER RECALLING that the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11) includes a long-term target to have included in the Ramsar List at least one suitable representative of each wetland type according to the Ramsar Classification System in each biogeographic region；大會進一步回顧拉姆薩名單之策略綱要計畫與未來發展（決議7.11）中所包括之長期目標，於每一個生物地理區域內將至少一個適合各濕地類型代表列入拉姆薩名單中；
4. AWARE that in Resolution VI.13 the Contracting Parties resolved to give priority to providing updated maps and completed “Information Sheets on Ramsar Wetlands” (RISs) and to revise the data at least every six years；大會意識到決議6.13，締約方決定優先提供最新之地圖，並完成拉姆薩濕地資訊表及至少每6年即更新資訊；
5. RECALLING that the Contracting Parties adopted Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance through Recommendation 4.2 and supplied additional criteria based on fish through Resolution VI.2, and that substantially revised Criteria, together

with detailed guidance for their application, were adopted by Resolution VII.11 in the *Strategic framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance*; 大會回顧，締約方透過建議 4.2 通過鑑定拉姆薩國際重要之濕地準則，並透過決議 6.2 提供增設以魚為基準之準則，並透過決議 7.11 拉姆薩名單之策略綱要計畫與未來發展 大幅修訂準則，連同其運用程序之細則；

6. CONCERNED that the Contracting Parties are continuing to submit to the Ramsar Bureau RISs which do not adequately apply the Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance as adopted by Resolution VII.11, and CONCERNED AS WELL that information compiled by those submitting a Ramsar site for inclusion in the Ramsar List is often provided inconsistently in the different sections of the RIS; 大會關注締約方繼續向拉姆薩公約秘書處提供之拉姆薩濕地資訊表 (RIS) 尚不足以應用決議 7.11 所通過之鑑定國際重要濕地準則，大會並關注這些提交之列入拉姆薩名單資訊往往與拉姆薩濕地資訊表 (RIS) 別的部分不一致；
7. AWARE that in Action 6.3.1 of Ramsar's Strategic Plan 1997-2002 the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) of the Convention is requested to keep under review the criteria and guidelines for the identification and designation of Ramsar sites; and FURTHER AWARE that the STRP has recommended that a section be added to the RIS concerning biogeographic regionalisation in the application of Criteria 1, 2 and 3 for the identification and designation of Wetlands of International Importance, and that the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands* be revised and clarified, including the addition of guidance on the provision of suitable maps including in digital formats; and ALSO AWARE that this meeting has adopted Resolution VIII.21 concerning defining Ramsar site boundaries more accurately in Ramsar Information Sheets; and 大會意識到拉姆薩公約 1997-2002 年策略計畫行動方案 6.3.1 公約之科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 被要求持續審查拉姆薩濕地鑑定與劃設之準則與指導方針；且大會進一步意識到，科學技術審查小組建議將有關生物地理區劃中，鑑定與劃設國際重要濕地準則 1、2 和 3 之應用部分要納入拉姆薩濕地資訊表 (RIS) 中，並進行修改和釐清 填寫國際重要濕地資訊表要點和指導方針說明，包括提供合適地圖，包含電子化格式之增設準則；大會亦意識到，本次會議通過決議 8.21 關於在拉姆薩資訊表中更準確地定義拉姆薩濕地之邊界；
8. CONSIDERING that the Wetlands of International Importance designated under the Ramsar Convention are being considered more and more by the international community as a significant component of the collective efforts to safeguard the environment and to make wise use of its resources, and that, consequently, there is an increasing interest in, and need for, ensuring access to more complete and accurate data about these sites; 大會考慮到，越來越多的國際社群將拉姆薩公約國際重要濕地之劃設視為努力保護環境及明智地利用其資源之重要因素，因此有更多之興趣和需要來確保這些濕地有更完整和準確之資料；

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9. APPROVES the revised Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) and *Explanatory Note and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)* annexed to this

Resolution；大會通過修訂之拉姆薩濕地資訊表（RIS）和填寫國際重要濕地資訊表要點和指導方針說明附錄於本決議中；

10. URGES all Contracting Parties preparing a RIS for the designation of a new site for the Ramsar List and for updating of the RIS for designated sites, in line with Resolution VI.13, to submit this information to the Ramsar Bureau in this revised format；大會敦促所有締約方將納入拉姆薩名單之新濕地編製一份拉姆薩濕地資訊表，並依決議 6.13，以此更新格式將已指定之濕地資訊提交予拉姆薩秘書處；
11. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau and Wetlands International, working with interested Contracting Parties, to develop protocols for the electronic submission of RISs, where this is possible and desirable, so as to facilitate the supply of data from the information systems of Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Sites Database；大會要求拉姆薩秘書處和國際濕地組織與有興趣之締約方合作，於可行且理想之情況下發展以電子方式提交拉姆薩濕地資訊表，以方便將資訊從締約方之資訊系統傳至拉姆薩濕地資料庫中；
12. REQUESTS the Bureau and Wetlands International to maintain the Ramsar Sites Database with the RIS data supplied by Contracting Parties；and to manage other relevant data on Ramsar sites, including that supplied by Contracting Parties in addition to the RIS, so that this data can be made publicly available, subject to consultation with the Contracting Party concerned；大會要求秘書處和國際濕地組織維護拉姆薩濕地資料庫與締約方所提供之拉姆薩濕地資訊表資料(RIS)；並管理其他拉姆薩濕地之資訊，包括各締約方提供之 RIS 以外之資料，此類資訊可經與相關締約方協調後公開；
13. FURTHER REQUESTS the Bureau and Wetlands International to continue the development of the Ramsar Sites Database so as to reflect the information provided in the RIS as revised by this Resolution, and linked to relevant supplementary data in line with paragraph 12 above, and to make arrangements for the Ramsar Sites Database to be accessible through the World Wide Web, including the inclusion of a regularly updated version of the Ramsar Sites Database for incorporation into the Ramsar Wetland Data Gateway developed by the Centre for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)；大會進一步要求秘書處和國際濕地組織持續發展拉姆薩濕地資料庫，以反映本決議修訂之 RIS 案，並呼應上文第 12 段，銜接至相關之補充資料，並使拉姆薩濕地資料庫可以透過網際網路來取得資訊，包括列入拉姆薩濕地資料庫定期更新之版本，納入由國際地球科學資訊網絡中心（CIESIN）開發之拉姆薩濕地資料通路以供載入；
14. INSTRUCTS the STRP to provide further guidance on: (i) where the additional information called for in paragraphs 14-16 of Annex III to the RIS *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* would be incorporated into the RIS；(ii) the value and feasibility of supplying digital mapping (called for in paragraphs 17-22 of Annex III)；(iii) the compatibility of such data at a global scale；(iv) the use of such data by third parties；and (v) issues of data licensing, copyright, access and fees；大會指示科學技術審查小組提供進一步指導於：(i) 凡在附件三 RIS 要點和指導方針說明第 14 至 16 段之補充資料應被納入 RIS 中；(ii) 提供數位地圖之價值和可行性（如附件三第 17-22 段所敘明）；

- (iii) 此資料於全球範圍內之兼容性；(iv) 由第三方使用這些資料；及(v) 資料許可、版權、使用和費用課題；
15. ALSO REQUESTS Wetlands International to continue to prepare site entries for the Ramsar Sites Directory, derived from information provided by Contracting Parties and relevant supplementary data in line with paragraph 12 above, to make these available through the World Wide Web, and to make available, resources permitting, an updated Ramsar Sites Directory to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties；大會亦要求國際濕地組織繼續編寫拉姆薩濕地指南之濕地項目，來自各締約方和相關補充資料符合上文第 12 段所提供之資訊，這些資訊可以透過網際網路取得，並在資源允許之情況下於每一次締約方大會提供更新之拉姆薩濕地指南；
  16. ENCOURAGES all those responsible for compiling an RIS to apply fully the guidance offered in the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)*, in order to ensure that the information is submitted correctly in each section of the RIS, and CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to verify that this has been done before submitting RISs to the Ramsar Bureau；大會鼓勵所有負責編製 RIS 者完全運用填寫國際重要濕地資訊表要點和指導方針說明所提供之準則，以確保各部分之 RIS 資訊能正確提交，並呼籲各締約方於提交 RIS 予拉姆薩秘書處之前先行檢驗；
  17. URGES Contracting Parties to prepare and supply suitable maps, following the additional guidance in the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)*, and taking note of Resolution VIII.21 concerning defining Ramsar site boundaries more accurately in Ramsar Information Sheets, and wherever possible to submit maps in an appropriate digital format；大會敦促各締約方依照填寫國際重要濕地資訊表要點和指導方針說明增設準則，準備和提供合適地圖，並注意到決議 8.21 關於在拉姆薩資訊表內更準確地定義拉姆薩濕地之邊界，並盡可能以適當之電子格式提交地圖；
  18. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau and Wetlands International to make arrangements to hold digital maps as part of the Ramsar Sites Database, and to make available, as appropriate and taking account of copyright issues and national regulations, such maps for inclusion, *inter alia*, in the further development of the Web presentation of the Ramsar Sites Database by Wetlands International, the Ramsar Wetland Data Gateway maintained by CIESIN, and the Global Database of Protected Areas maintained by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)；大會要求拉姆薩秘書處和國際濕地組織安排將數位地圖納入拉姆薩濕地資料庫，除適當提供外，並考量如將此類地圖納入後有關版權課題和國家法規之規定，這些地圖包括未來由國際濕地組織進一步發展拉姆薩濕地資料庫以網頁呈現，拉姆薩濕地資料通路由國際地球科學資訊網絡中心維護，及全球保護區資料庫由聯合國環境規劃署世界保育監測中心 (UNEP-WCMC) 維護；
  19. REQUESTS the STRP to examine the Ramsar Classification System of Wetland Type with a view to including additional types and, to facilitate this process, to consider allocating an open field in the Ramsar Information Sheet；and 大會要求 STRP 檢查拉

姆薩濕地類型分類系統，包括其他類型，以推動此程序，並考量於拉姆薩資訊表中分配一個開放場域；

20. FURTHER REQUESTS the STRP to review the multiple sources of information available on Ramsar sites including RISs, the Directory of Wetlands of International Importance, site management plans, and data that might be collected under other international instruments ; and to review the needs for such information, their uses and users, and make recommendations to COP9 as to how the supply and international reporting of information on Ramsar Sites might be better harmonized to give possible efficiency and cost savings. 大會進一步要求科學技術審查小組審查拉姆薩濕地之多種資訊來源，包括 RIS、國際重要濕地指南、濕地管理計畫，以及根據其他國際文書所收集之資料；審查此類資訊之需要、其用途和使用者，並於締約方大會第九屆會議中，提出能有效率且節約成本的使用拉姆薩所提供的資訊與拉姆薩濕地在國際報告中所提供之資訊建議。





"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002 年 11 月 18- 26 日

#### Resolution VIII.14 決議 8.14

##### New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands

##### 拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地之管理規劃新指導方針

1. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Article 3.1 of the Convention, which specifies that “Contracting Parties shall formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List [of wetlands of international importance]”; 大會考量公約第 3.1 條規定，敘明「締約方應訂定並執行有關計畫，俾促進名單內所列濕地之保育」；
2. ALSO TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Article 3.2, which 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” and that “information on such changes shall be passed without delay” to the Ramsar Bureau；大會同時亦考量到公約第 3.2 條，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》中濕地之生態特性已經發生變化、正在變化、或有可能發生變化」，而「有關這類變化的情況應立即通知」拉姆薩秘書處；
3. RECALLING Resolution 5.7, which adopted *Guidelines on management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands*；Recommendation 6.13, which called upon the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to review the most recent advances in this area；and Resolution VII.12, which reaffirmed the continuing value of these Guidelines；大會回顧決議 5.7，通過管理規劃拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地之指導方針；建議 6.13 呼籲科學技術審查小組（STRP）審查於此領域之最新進展；和決議 7.12 重申這些指導方針之持續存在價值；
4. FURTHER RECALLING that in Resolution VII.12 the Contracting Parties instructed the STRP, with support from the Ramsar Bureau, to prepare for consideration at COP8 further guidance with respect to management planning, which reviews the latest approaches to environmental, social and economic impact assessment and cost-benefit analysis, zonation and multiple use, design and maintenance of buffer zones, and the application of the precautionary approach；大會進一步回顧決議 7.12，締約方指示科學技術審查小組在拉姆薩秘書處協助下，籌備進一步與管理規劃有關之準則供締約方第八次會議考量，並回顧有關近期環境、社會和經濟影響評估之方法、成本效益分析、緩衝區之規劃和多用途之設計與維護及預防方法之運用；

5. HAVING BEEN INFORMED that in preparing the further guidance called for in Resolution VII.12, the STRP determined that, to ensure that the overall management planning guidance available to Contracting Parties would reflect recent advances in this area and yet remain coherent and easy to follow, a full revision of the Guidelines as adopted by Resolution 5.7 would be necessary ; 大會已被告知，科學技術審查小組決定依決議 7.12 之要求準備進一步準則時，確保提供予締約方之整體管理規劃準則，將反映此領域之最新進展，但仍須維持決議 5.7 通過全面修訂之指導方針，使其一致且易於遵循；
6. NOTING that in Resolution VII.12, the Contracting Parties also urged that, by COP8 in 2002, management plans should be in preparation, or in place, for at least three quarters of the Ramsar sites in each Contracting Party and that these plans, once in place, should be implemented in full ; and FURTHER NOTING the indications provided in the National Reports for this meeting of the Conference of the Parties that this is the case for at least 397 Ramsar sites, or 35 per cent of those included in the Ramsar List ; 大會指出決議 7.12 中，要求締約方於 2002 年第八屆締約方會議前，每一個締約方應準備或已經完成至少四分之三拉姆薩濕地管理計畫，而這些計畫一旦完成後，應全面實施；大會進一步注意到，於本次締約方大會國家報告中指出，目前至少有 397 處國際重要濕地，即 35% 濕地納入拉姆薩濕地名單中；
7. RECOGNIZING that the establishment and implementation of a management plan for a Ramsar site or other wetland is part of an integrated management planning process which helps to decide upon the objectives of site management ; identify and describe the management actions required to achieve the objectives ; determine the factors that affect, or may affect, the various site features ; define monitoring requirements for detecting changes in ecological character and for measuring the effectiveness of management ; demonstrate that management is effective and efficient ; maintain continuity of effective management ; resolve any conflicts of interest ; obtain resources for management implementation ; enable communication within and between sites, organizations and stakeholders ; and ensure compliance with local, national and international policies ; and 大會瞭解到建立和執行拉姆薩濕地或其他濕地管理計畫是綜合管理規劃過程之一部分，這有助於決定濕地管理之目標；鑑定和描述實現目標所需之管理行動；確定影響，或可能影響各種濕地特點之因素；界定檢測生態特性變化和有效管理措施之監測需求；顯示有效及高效率之管理；維持有效管理之連續性；解決任何利益衝突；取得管理執行之資源；促使濕地、組織和利益相關者間之溝通；並確保符合地方、國家和國際政策；
8. AWARE that the Joint Programme of Work 2002-2003 between the Ramsar Bureau and UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) includes actions to review, and as far as possible to harmonize, management planning guidance, including inventory, assessment, monitoring and zonation for Ramsar sites and Biosphere Reserves ; 大會意識拉姆薩秘書處和聯合國教科文組織人與生物圈計畫 (MAB) 之間 2002-2003 年聯合工作計畫包括進行審查之行動方案，並盡可能協調、管理規劃準則，包括調查、評估、監測和區劃拉姆薩濕地和生物圈保護區；

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9. ADOPTS the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands*, as annexed to this Resolution ; 大會通過拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針，如本決議之附件；
10. STRONGLY URGES Contracting Parties to apply the New Guidelines to establish and implement management planning processes, particularly for those Ramsar sites within their territory that do not yet have such processes and plans in place ; 大會強烈敦促締約方運用新的指導方針，以建立和執行管理規劃程序，特別是對那些在其領土內尚未執行該程序與未完成計畫之拉姆薩濕地；
11. RECOGNIZES that other management planning processes exist, especially where other designations apply to the same areas that are listed as Ramsar sites, and that these may be valid alternatives for delivering management planning where such approaches adequately and fully implement clearly stated conservation objectives to ensure the conservation and wise use of these wetlands ; 大會瞭解到，有其他管理規劃程序之存在，特別是同時被其他方將之指定的拉姆薩濕地所在之地區，這些管理規劃程序可能是另一種有效提供管理規劃的方法，可能也可充分地全面落实明確保護之目標以確保濕地保護和明智的利用；
12. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to develop a field guide for the practical application of the guidelines, recognizing that there may be circumstances that limit the application of the guidelines in full ; 大會瞭解到在某些情況下可能會限制指導方針之整體運用，故要求拉姆薩秘書處制定一個能實際在實地運用的指導方針指南；
13. NOTES that these guidelines recommend that the management and planning processes include regular review and revision of the management plan, and URGES Contracting Parties to apply the New Guidelines when reviewing and updating existing management plans for Ramsar sites and other wetlands ; 大會注意到這些指導方針建議管理和規劃程序包括定期檢討和修訂管理計畫，並敦促各締約方在審查和更新現有拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理計畫時，運用新的指導方針；
14. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to utilize all the available Ramsar tools and guidance to assist in their management planning processes, including *inter alia* the description and maintenance of ecological character and designing a monitoring programme (Resolution VI.1), the wetland risk assessment and indicators (Resolution VII.10), the guidance on impact assessment (Resolution VIII.9) and on wetland restoration, including identification of sites appropriate for restoration (Resolution VIII.16), and the *Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands* (Resolution VIII.17) ; 大會鼓勵各締約方利用所有可用之拉姆薩工具和準則，包括描述和維護生態特性並設計監測方案（決議 6.1）、濕地風險評估和指標（決議 7.10）、影響評估準則（決議 8.9）和濕地復育，包括鑑定適合復育之濕地（決議 8.16），及全球泥煤地行動計畫指導方針（決議 8.17）來協助各自的管理規劃程序；

15. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to transmit the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the World Heritage Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), Eurosite, and other agreements and organizations concerned with the management of wetland ecosystems, particularly with regard to management planning processes for sites of common interest ; 大會要求拉姆薩秘書處傳達拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針予生物多樣性公約 (CBD)、世界遺產公約、遷徙物種公約 (CMS) 和非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定 (AEWA)、泛歐洲組織，與其他濕地生態系統管理相關，特別是共同關心濕地管理規劃程序之協定和組織；
16. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), assisted by the Ramsar Bureau and in cooperation with the MAB Programme, the CBD, and other relevant organizations, to review and prepare further guidance on zonation and monitoring programmes and methodologies for Ramsar sites and other wetlands, including indicators and rapid assessment methodologies and the use of remote sensing ; 大會要求科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 由拉姆薩公約秘書處協助與人與生物圈計畫、生物多樣性公約和其他相關組織共同合作，審查並籌備進一步區劃拉姆薩濕地與其他濕地之準則和監測方案及方法，包括指標和快速評估方法及遙測技術之使用；
17. RECOMMENDS that Contracting Parties, when planning the management of Ramsar sites and other wetlands, should take into account the wider management implications of activities within river basins and other catchments, applying Resolution VII.18 on *Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* (Ramsar Handbook no. 4), as well as the guidance adopted by this meeting on integrated coastal zone management (Resolution VIII.4) and on the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1) ; 大會建議締約方於規劃管理拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地時，應考慮到河流流域及其他集水區內更廣泛之管理活動之影響，運用決議 7.18 整合濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理之指導方針 (拉姆薩手冊，第 4 冊)，以及於本次會議中通過之海岸地區整合管理 (決議 8.4) 及維護濕地生態功能之水資源分配和管理 (決議 8.1) ；
18. URGES Contracting Parties to take note of the emphasis in the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* on ensuring the full involvement of all stakeholders in all stages of the management planning process, and to utilize the guidelines adopted by Resolution VII.8 on *Establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous peoples' participation in the management of wetlands* (Ramsar Handbook no. 5) and the guiding principles on cultural aspects of wetlands annexed to Resolution VIII.19 to assist in this process ; 大會敦促各締約方注意拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針之重點，以確保各階段所有利益相關者充分參與管理規劃，並利用決議 7.8 通過之指導方針，即建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針 (拉姆薩公約手冊，第 5 冊) 和附錄於決議 8.19 濕地文化等方面之指導原則，以協助此程序之進行；
19. NOTES that the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* will, *inter alia*, form the basis of the criteria for the acceptance of sites onto the “San José

Record” for the promotion of wetland management adopted by this meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Resolution VIII.15)； and 大會指出，拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針，將成為要加入本次締約方會議為推廣濕地管理所通過之「聖荷西記錄」(決議 8.15)之濕地所需的其他因素外之標準的基礎；

20. STRONGLY URGES Contracting Parties to utilize the management planning process and the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* to establish for each site on the Ramsar List a monitoring programme, including indicators of ecological character features, and to put into place national mechanisms so as to be informed when the ecological character of a site has changed, is changing, or is likely to change, and FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to report such matters, without delay, to the Ramsar Bureau in accordance with Article 3.2 of the Convention. 大會強烈敦促各締約方利用管理規劃程序和拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針，為每處拉姆薩名單上之濕地建立監測方案，包括生態特性特徵指標，並落實國家機制，使當濕地之生態特性發生變化、正在發生變化，或可能會發生變化時，可即時通知，大會並進一步敦促締約方有這類變化之情況時，應依公約第 3.2 條規定立即通知公約秘書處。



"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.15 決議 8.15

#### The 'San José Record' for the promotion of wetland management

#### 為促進濕地管理之聖荷西記錄

1. RECALLING that Resolution VII.12 of Ramsar COP7, held in San José, Costa Rica, directed the Ramsar Bureau, with assistance from the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), to investigate and report to COP8 on the feasibility of the Convention establishing a record, to be called the "San José Record", of sites where management plans are being implemented which are models for demonstrating application of the Ramsar *Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept*; 大會回顧於哥斯大黎加聖荷西，由拉姆薩秘書處執導並於科學技術審查小組（STRP）協助下舉行之拉姆薩公約第七次締約方會議，其所通過之決議 7.12，向第八屆會議提供調查和報告有關公約建立「聖荷西記錄」之可行性，記錄正在實施中之濕地管理計畫，做為示範應用拉姆薩準則 明智利用概念實施指導方針；
2. WISHING to contribute to an ongoing consideration of the management of Ramsar sites and to encourage managers to share their experience and know-how; 大會希望為拉姆薩濕地之持續管理有所貢獻，並鼓勵管理人員分享其經驗和知識；
3. SEEKING to support a process to enhance and exchange experiences between countries from all regions; 大會尋求一個能協助促進和與所有地區國家之間經驗交流的程序；
4. CONSIDERING the need to promote better management through full participation of local communities; 大會考量到需要透過地方社區之充分參與以促進更好之管理；
5. ALSO CONSIDERING the importance of training and transfer of technical know-how for the implementation of sustainable use of wetlands; and 大會亦考量到培訓和技術知識之移轉對執行濕地永續利用之重要性；
6. TAKING ACCOUNT of the recommendations of the STRP, which considered that it is appropriate to establish the 'San José Record'; 大會納入科學技術審查小組關於考量建立「聖荷西記錄」是適當之建議；

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7. APPROVES the establishment of the 'San José Record' for the promotion of wetland management and the mechanisms for its operation, as annexed to this Resolution, subject to the availability of resources ; 大會通過建立「聖荷西記錄」做為促進濕地管理和其運作之機制，並依資源之可用性附錄於本決議附件中；
8. DECIDES that the purpose of the 'San José Record' is to focus attention upon examples of effective management and exemplary practices implemented at Ramsar sites and other wetlands, including the process used to develop management plans and information about their costs, if available, and to make those plans, practices, and personal contacts available as examples and resources to other practitioners ; 大會決定「聖荷西記錄」之目的是致力於實施拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地之有效管理和模範實踐案例，包括制定管理計畫的過程和有關其成本之資訊，若允許，使這些計畫、實踐和個人經驗做為其他執行人員之案例和資源；
9. FURTHER DECIDES that the criteria for the acceptance of examples of effective management and exemplary practices onto the San José Record should be in line with national guidelines and/or local requirements and/or the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* adopted by this meeting through Resolution VIII.14, and that such management examples should demonstrate and follow application of these guidelines ; 大會進一步決定，有效管理和模範實踐案例納入聖荷西記錄之準則，應符合國家指導方針和/或地方規定和/或透過於本次會議決議 8.14 之拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針，而這些管理案例應依照這些指導方針來示範及運用；
10. INVITES Contracting Parties to make voluntary contributions towards the development and maintenance of the logistics of this Record ; 大會邀請各締約方提供自願捐款來發展和維護本記錄之後勤作業；
11. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau, with the assistance of the STRP, to establish, resources permitting, the necessary procedures for the creation and maintenance of the San José Record ; 大會請拉姆薩秘書處在科學技術審查小組之協助下，在資源允許下建立聖荷西記錄創建和維護之必要程序；
12. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, the STRP, National Focal Points for Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA), the Convention's International Organization Partners, Ramsar site managers, and other bodies to identify examples of effective management and exemplary practices at Ramsar sites and other wetlands for listing on the San José Record, and to submit nominations for consideration through the approved procedure, once established ; and 大會鼓勵締約方、科學技術審查小組、宣導、教育及公眾意識 (CEPA) 國家連絡處、公約的國際組織合作夥伴、拉姆薩濕地管理人員，和其他機構，於拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地中找出有效管理和模範實踐之例子以納入聖荷西記錄中，一旦確定後，透過批准程序將提名名單提交考量；
13. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau, with the assistance of the STRP, to assess the implementation of the San José Record and to report to COP9 on its achievements. 大會

要求拉姆薩秘書處於技術審查小組之協助下，評估聖荷西記錄之執行，並向締約方大會第九屆會議報告其成果。





**"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"**

**「濕地：水、生活與文化」**

**8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)**

**濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）**

**Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002**

**西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日**

### **Resolution VIII.16 決議 8.16**

#### **Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration**

#### **濕地復育之原則和指導方針**

1. RECALLING Recommendation 4.1 in which the Conference of the Contracting Parties encouraged wetland restoration by all Parties ; and FURTHER RECALLING Recommendation 6.15, which requested the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to define principles and guidelines for restoration and urged the Contracting Parties to give higher priority to wetland restoration ; 大會回顧建議 4.1 中，締約方大會鼓勵所有締約方進行濕地生態復育；大會並進一步回顧建議 6.15，要求科學技術審查小組（STRP）定義復育之原則和指導方針，並敦促各締約方優先執行濕地復育事項；
2. RECALLING ALSO Resolution VII.17 in which the Parties requested further development of guidelines and tools that could be used to advance wetland restoration ; 大會亦回顧決議 7.17，要求締約方進一步發展可用於促進濕地復育之指導方針和工具，；
3. FURTHER RECALLING Resolution VII.20 in which the Contracting Parties resolved to complete comprehensive national wetland inventories of their wetland resources, including, where possible, wetlands with potential for restoration ; 大會進一步回顧決議 7.20，締約方決定完成它們濕地資源的綜合國家濕地調查，如有可能,包括有復育潛力之濕地；
4. EXPRESSING GRATITUDE to the Expert Working Group of the STRP for its work in establishing a wetland restoration Web site, as part of the Convention's Web site, which includes restoration case studies, and for the contribution to this made by the Society of Wetland Scientists and the Greek Biotope/Wetland Centre (EKBY) ; 大會對 STRP 的專家工作小組建立有關濕地復育案例之網站(網站中包括復育案例研究)做為公約網頁之工作，以及濕地科學家協會及希臘生境/濕地中心（EKBY）對此所付出之貢獻表達感激；
5. REITERATING the view expressed in Recommendation 4.1 and further emphasized in Resolution VII.17 that programmes of wetland restoration that are ecologically, economically, and socially feasible and that are coordinated with wetland protection provide substantial benefits for both people and wildlife, even though restoration of wetlands cannot replace lost natural wetlands ; 大會重申建議 4.1 和決議 7.17 所表達

之觀點，即濕地復育方案在生態、經濟和社會方面是可行的,和即使濕地復育不能代替失去之天然濕地,但與濕地保護協調仍可提供人類和野生動物極大的益處；

6. WELCOMING the acknowledgement by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in its Plan of Implementation (paragraph 37d) of the potential role of wetland restoration in reducing the risks of floods and droughts in countries that are vulnerable to them；大會歡迎世界永續發展高峰會（WSSD）感謝其執行計畫關於濕地復育的潛在作用，能降低對洪泛及乾旱是脆弱的國家之風險（第 37D 段）；
7. RECOGNIZING the relevance of principles and guidelines for wetland restoration to the provision of compensation under Article 4.2 of the Convention and the guidelines for such provision of compensation adopted by this meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties through Resolution VIII.20；and 大會瞭解到相關濕地生態復育提供賠償原則和指導方針，係根據本公約第 4.2 條和本次締約方會議通過決議 8.20 之此類補償指導方針提供；
8. RECOGNIZING ALSO that, through a number of Resolutions, this meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties has adopted new guidance for the Contracting Parties on wetland management planning (Resolution VIII.14), a framework for wetland inventory (Resolution VIII.6), impact assessment (Resolution VIII.9), global action for peatlands (Resolution VIII.17), climate change and wetlands (Resolution VIII.3), and the maintenance of the ecological character of wetlands (Resolution VIII.8), all of which contribute to the implementation of the restoration of wetlands；大會亦瞭解到，透過一系列決議，本次締約方會議通過新的濕地管理規劃準則予締約方（決議 8.14）、濕地調查綱要計畫（決議 8.6）、影響評估（決議 8.9）、泥煤地全球行動（決議 8.17）、氣候變遷與濕地（決議 8.3）、維護濕地生態特性（決議 8.8），所有這些對實施濕地復育都具有重要貢獻；

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9. ADOPTS the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* as annexed to this Resolution；大會通過做為本決議所附之濕地生態復育原則和指導方針；
10. CALLS UPON all Contracting Parties to recognize in this regard that the restoration or creation of wetlands cannot replace the loss of natural wetlands；大會籲請所有締約方瞭解濕地復育或創建無法取代天然濕地之損失；
11. URGES all Contracting Parties to integrate fully the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* into their National Wetland Policies and plans, paying particular attention to issues of legislation, impact assessment, incentive measures, and the mitigation of impacts of climate change and sea-level rise；大會敦促所有締約方全面整合濕地復育原則和指導方針納入其國家濕地政策和計畫中，並特別注意立法、影響評估、獎勵措施、和減緩氣候變遷和海平面上升影響之議題；
12. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to apply the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* as a further means to address vulnerability to floods and droughts, as outlined in the

WSSD Plan of Implementation；大會籲請各締約方運用濕地復育原則和指導方針，將其視為處理世界永續發展高峰會執行計畫中，解決洪水和乾旱脆弱性之進一步手段；

13. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to utilize these principles and guidelines in undertaking national inventories of wetlands with the potential for restoration, applying the Framework for Wetland Inventory adopted by this Conference (Resolution VIII.6), to develop programmes to implement restoration on sites so identified, and to report their progress on these matters in their triennial National Reports to the COP；大會籲請各締約方利用這些原則和指導方針對有潛力之可復育濕地來進行國家調查，應用本次會議通過之濕地調查綱要計畫（決議 8.6）制定方案，來執行被確定之濕地復育，並向締約方會議在三年期國家報告中報告此運作之進展情況；
14. URGES Contracting Parties to pay particular attention to the restoration of peatlands, in line with the priority afforded to the wise use of this wetland type through the adoption by this meeting of the *Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands* (Resolution VIII.17)；大會敦促各締約方特別注意泥煤地復育，透過本次會議通過之全球泥煤地行動計畫指導方針（決議 8.17），優先執行對此濕地類型之明智利用；
15. FURTHER URGES all Contracting Parties to pay particular attention to the role of wetland restoration in management at the catchment and river basin level in relation to the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1), integrating the conservation and wise use of wetlands into river basin management (Resolution VII.18), and transboundary action (Resolution VII.19)；大會亦敦促所有締約方特別注意濕地復育於集水區和河流流域管理所扮演之角色，及其關於水資源分配和管理、維護濕地生態功能（決議 8.1）、整合濕地保護和明智利用納入河流流域管理（決議 7.18）及跨界行動（決議 7.19）；
16. CALLS UPON all Contracting Parties to apply the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* when considering the provision of compensation under Article 4.2 of the Convention and using the guidelines for such provision of compensation adopted by this meeting through Resolution VIII.20)；大會籲請所有締約方應用濕地復育原則和指導方針，為當考量到要提供賠償時，考慮根據公約第 4.2 條和使用本次會議通過決議 8.20) 的指導方針等提供補償，；
17. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to investigate opportunities to link poverty relief to wetland restoration, by incorporating the provision of work, skills and opportunities into restoration projects and by focusing on the restoration of ecosystem goods and services upon which communities depend；大會鼓勵各締約方調查濕地復育與扶貧相關之機會，透過整合提供工作、技能和機會納入復育計畫中，並專注於在社區所依賴之生態系統透過復育所提供之產品和服務；
18. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to disseminate the attached principles and guidelines to community stakeholders who have an interest in wetland restoration, and to involve local communities and indigenous peoples in restoring and maintaining wetlands, in line with the guidance in Resolution VII.8 concerning establishing and strengthening local

communities' and indigenous peoples' participation in the management of wetlands ; 大會鼓勵締約方傳播所附原則和指導方針予對濕地復育有興趣之社區利益相關者，並鼓勵地方社區和原住民參與濕地復育和維護，根據決議 7.8 之準則，建立和加強地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理；

19. CALLS UPON all Contracting Parties, when implementing the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration*, to ensure that the cultural and archaeological heritage significance of wetlands being considered for restoration is fully recognized so as to ensure that this significance is maintained, taking into account the *Guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands for the effective management of sites*, annexed to Resolution VIII.19 ; 大會籲請所有締約方，於執行濕地復育原則和指導方針時，確保濕地之文化和考古遺產重要性是否完整被納入考量，並確定維護此重要性，鑑此考量附錄於決議 8.19 之考量濕地文化價值做為有效濕地管理指導原則；
20. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to utilize the information and resources of Ramsar's restoration Web site, which includes illustrated case studies, a guide to restoration terminology, searchable bibliographies, links to Web-based restoration tools, and papers dealing with restoration incentives, socioeconomic aspects of restoration, and restoration site selection, in their implementation of wetland restoration projects, and FURTHER ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and other bodies with relevant information to contribute information on their wetland restoration projects and experience to the Web site, in one of the Convention's official languages, so as to increase the wide availability of such information, and particularly to provide demonstration projects that illustrate the application of the principles and guidelines adopted by this Resolution ; 大會鼓勵各締約方利用拉姆薩濕地復育資訊和資源網站，其中包括實施濕地復育計畫中之詳細案例研究、復育術語準則、書目檢索、連結至復育方法網站，及處理復育獎勵文件、復育之社會經濟面，和復育濕地之選擇，此外，大會進一步鼓勵締約方和其他具相關資訊之機構提供網站其濕地復育計畫和經驗資訊，並以公約其中一種官方語言提供之，促使增加這些資訊知廣泛利用，特別是提供示範計畫，說明本決議通過之原則和指導方針之運用；
21. REQUESTS Contracting Parties, as part of their national training needs assessments, to identify their training needs in wetland restoration, and FURTHER REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau, in collaboration with the STRP, Wetlands International and others, to identify training opportunities and expertise in wetland restoration and to create relevant training modules as part of the Ramsar Wetland Training Initiative, once established ; and 大會要求締約方，確定其濕地復育之培訓需求以做為該國家培訓需求評估之一部分，大會亦請拉姆薩秘書處與科學技術審查小組、國際濕地組織等共同合作，確定濕地復育培訓機會和專業知識，並創建相關培訓模式做為拉姆薩濕地培訓計畫之一部分；
22. REQUESTS the STRP, in cooperation with the Coordinating Committee for Global Action on Peatlands once established (in line with Resolution VIII.17), to further develop tools and guidance on wetland restoration, including a glossary of wetland restoration terminology and guidance on small dams and wetland restoration ; and FURTHER REQUESTS the Panel, with the assistance of the Government of Canada and other

interested Parties, to prepare guidance on compensation for wetland losses in response to Resolution VII.24, and to report on these matters to COP9. 大會要求科學技術審查小組與一旦建立後之全球泥煤地行動協調委員會合作（依據決議 8.17），進一步發展濕地生態復育之工具和準則，包括濕地復育術語和詞彙及小水壩及濕地復育之準則；大會並進一步要求小組，在加拿大政府和其他有興趣各方之協助下，籌備濕地損失之補償準則以呼應決議 7.24，並向締約方大會第九屆會議報告這些情形。



"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.17 決議 8.17

#### Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands<sup>3</sup>全球泥煤地行動指導方針

1. RECALLING Recommendation 6.1, which encouraged further cooperation on wise use, sustainable development, and conservation of global peatlands, and FURTHER RECALLING Recommendation 7.1, which requested cooperation from Contracting Parties and other interested bodies to refine the “*Draft Global Action Plan for the Wise Use and Management of Peatlands*”; 大會回顧建議 6.1，針對明智利用、永續發展及全球泥煤地保護，鼓勵進一步之合作，並進一步回顧建議 7.1，要求締約方和其他有興趣之機構合作，以完善泥煤地明智利用與管理之全球行動計畫草案；
2. RECALLING ALSO that Recommendation 7.1 called upon partners in the Draft Global Action Plan for Peatlands (GAPP) to report on progress with its further development and to submit a revised Global Action Plan at COP8 for consideration and possible adoption；大會亦回顧建議 7.1 全球泥煤地行動計畫草案中之合作夥伴報告其進一步發展，並於締約方大會第八屆會議中提交經修訂之全球行動計畫以供審議及可能核准；
3. RECOGNIZING that peatlands comprise a large proportion of the world’s wetlands distributed across six continents and are a vital part of the world’s wetland resources；大會瞭解到泥煤地佔世界濕地相當大之比例並分佈在六大洲，是世界上濕地資源之重要組成部分；
4. RECOGNIZING ALSO the importance of peatlands to the maintenance of global diversity and for the storage of water and carbon, which constitute a function vital to the world’s climate system；大會亦瞭解到泥煤地對維護全球多樣性並做為存儲水和二氧化碳，以構成全球氣候系統主要功能之重要性；
5. CONCERNED that peatlands are amongst the most vulnerable wetland types and that widespread loss and damage to peatlands is continuing in many parts of the world；大會

<sup>3</sup> It is understood in this document that the term “peatland” is inclusive of active peatland (“mire”). A peatland is an area of landscape with a naturally accumulated peat layer on its surface. An active peatland (“mire”) is a peatland on which peat is currently forming and accumulating. All active peatlands (“mires”) are peatlands but peatlands that are no longer accumulating peat would no longer be considered “mires”. 據瞭解，本文檔中「泥煤地」一詞包容活躍之泥煤地（泥潭）。泥煤地是一個區域之景觀與在其表面自然積累之泥煤層。活躍的泥煤地（泥潭）係指泥煤地之泥炭形成和積累。所有活躍的泥煤地（泥潭）皆是泥煤地，但不再積累泥炭之泥煤地，將不再被視為「泥潭」。

關注泥煤地是所有濕地類型中最脆弱之濕地，而在世界許多地方的泥煤地仍在繼續擴大損失和損害中；

6. AWARE that further information on the role of peatlands in carbon sinks and sequestration is needed；大會意識到需要進一步有關泥煤地碳匯和碳封存作用之資料；
7. RECOGNIZING that peatlands are amongst the most important wetlands for archaeological and cultural heritage through their intact preservation of the palaeo-archaeological record and archaeological artefacts, and that the maintenance of intact peatlands is a common priority for managers responsible for both cultural and natural values；大會瞭解到泥煤地是所有濕地中最具考古和文化遺產價值之濕地，透過其完整保存之地層考古記錄和考古文物，維護完整泥煤地經常為管理者所優先考量事項，以肩負起文化和自然價值之保存；
8. AWARE that the Convention's Strategic Plan 1997-2002 identified peatlands as an under-represented wetland type in the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and that additional guidance to Contracting Parties on the identification and designation of peatlands for the List has been adopted by this meeting (Resolution VIII.11)；大會意識到公約 1997-2002 年策略計畫鑑定泥煤地於國際重要濕地名單中為比例失衡之濕地類型，且提供予締約方之鑑定和劃設泥煤地以納入名單之增設準則已於本次會議中通過（決議 8.11）；
9. AWARE ALSO that the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 adopted by this meeting places special emphasis on the conservation and wise use of peatlands for priority action by Contracting Parties and others；and 大會亦意識到公約 2003-2008 年策略計畫，於本次會議中通過，特別強調締約方和其他單位需要優先採取泥煤地保護和明智利用之行動；
10. NOTING that Wetlands International, the Netherlands Committee for the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Mire Conservation Group (IMCG), the International Peat Society (IPS), Green World Research (ALTERRA), and the International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) are collaborating to implement the Global Peatland Initiative (GPI), designed to support countries in implementing wise use of their peatlands, and also to undertake global actions concerning, *inter alia*, baseline inventory, further guidance, and awareness-raising；大會指出，國際濕地組織、國際自然保護聯盟（IUCN）荷蘭委員會、國際泥潭保護組織（IMCG）、國際泥炭學會（IPS）、綠世界研究協會（ALTERRA）及國際灌溉排水委員會（ICID）與全球泥煤地行動（GPI）合作，以協助國家實施明智利用其泥煤地，並採取全球行動，特別是基礎調查、進一步準則及提升意識；

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11. ADOPTS the *Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands* as annexed to this Resolution and ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, within their capacities, to implement these

guidelines；大會通過全球泥煤地行動計畫指導方針附錄於本決議附件，並鼓勵各締約方在自己能力範圍內實施這些指導方針；

12. URGES Contracting Parties, International Organization Partners and other interested bodies to take steps as soon as possible to improve awareness and understanding of the functions and values of the world's peatlands, and to support activities in progress；大會敦促各締約方、國際組織合作夥伴和其他相關機構儘快採取措施，以提高意識及瞭解世界泥煤地之功能和價值，並支持正在進行的活動；
13. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to give priority to the review of national laws, policies and incentives and to develop further national strategies for the wise use, conservation and management of peatlands；大會鼓勵各締約方，優先審查其國家法律、政策和獎勵措施，並進一步發展國家泥煤地明智利用、保護和管理策略；
14. CALLS ON Contracting Parties also to give priority to supporting the inventory and evaluation of peatlands of all types and, as appropriate, to designate further peatlands within their territories for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance；大會呼籲締約方，更要優先協助所有泥煤地類型之調查和評估，並在其領土內劃設適當的泥煤地供納入國際重要濕地名單中；
15. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to include information on the status and trends of their peatland resources in their National Reports prepared for the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to this and other conventions, as appropriate；大會要求締約方適當地將其泥煤地資源之現狀和趨勢資訊納入在其編製締約方會議及其他會議之國家報告中；
16. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to include peatlands as a theme in their implementation of national action plans for education and public awareness through the Convention's Outreach Programme；大會鼓勵各締約方透過公約之拓展方案，將泥煤地做為實施教育和公眾意識國家行動計畫之主題；
17. URGES Contracting Parties in their management planning for peatland Ramsar sites and other wetlands, in implementation of the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands*, adopted by Resolution VIII.14, to include consideration, as appropriate, of the importance of the archaeological and cultural heritage features of peatlands；大會敦促各締約方在管理規劃其泥煤地拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地時，實施決議 8.14 通過之拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針，適當地考量泥煤地之考古和文化遺產功能重要性；
18. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau, working with interested Contracting Parties, the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), the International Mire Conservation Group, the International Peat Society, the Convention's International Organization Partners, and other non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other bodies, to establish a Coordinating Committee for Global Action on Peatlands, and ALSO REQUESTS this Coordinating Committee, once established, to prepare an implementation plan for global action on peatlands；大會要求拉姆薩秘書處與有興趣之締約方、科學技術審查小



組 (STRP)、國際泥潭保護組織，國際泥炭學會，公約之國際組織合作夥伴，與其他非政府組織、私部門和其他機構共同合作，成立全球泥煤地行動協調委員會，大會亦要求此協調委員會一旦建立後，要籌劃泥煤地全球行動實施計畫；

19. CONGRATULATES collaborating organizations for their development of the Global Peatland Initiative, which will support the implementation of actions called for in the *Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands*; REQUESTS this partnership to participate in the Coordinating Committee for Global Action on Peatlands; and THANKS the Government of The Netherlands for its financial support for this Initiative; 大會祝賀發展全球泥煤地倡議之合作組織，該倡議將協助實施全球泥煤地行動計畫指導方針；大會要求此夥伴關係參與泥煤地全球行動協調委員會；並感謝荷蘭政府對此倡議之財務支持；
20. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and others to identify and make available sources of funds in order that the activities identified in this implementation plan can be undertaken; and 大會鼓勵各締約方和其他各方判斷並提供資金來源，使該實施計畫中確定之活動可以進行；
21. REQUESTS that a report on the progress in implementing these Guidelines, including recommendations on future priorities, be submitted to Ramsar COP9. 大會要求向締約方大會第九屆會議報告實施這些指導方針之進度，包括未來優先工作重點之建議。



"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.18 決議 8.18

#### Invasive species and wetlands 外來入侵物種與濕地

1. AWARE that alien species that become invasive continue to pose a major threat to the ecological character of wetlands worldwide, and to wetland species, and that such invasions can cause major social and economic damage and loss；大會意識到外來物種變得具有侵略性持續對全球濕地生態特性、濕地物種構成重大威脅，此種入侵可能導致重大的社會和經濟破壞和損失；
2. ALSO AWARE that it is predicted that the effects of global climate change will include invasion by alien species into new areas, and that species formerly regarded as benign may become invasive；大會亦意識到，預測全球氣候變遷之影響將包括外來物種入侵至新的地區，而以前被視為無害的可能成為入侵物種；
3. RECALLING Resolution 5.6 on *Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept*, which includes reference to taking measures to address problems of invasive species, and Resolution VII.14 in which the Contracting Parties urged that steps be taken to identify, eradicate and control invasive species in their jurisdictions；to review and as necessary adopt legislation and programmes to prevent the introduction and movement or trade of new and environmentally dangerous alien species into or within their jurisdictions；to develop capacity to facilitate identification and awareness of alien and invasive species；and to share information and experience, including on best practice management；大會回顧決議 5.6 明智利用概念實施增設準則，其中包括採取措施以解決外來物種入侵課題，而決議 7.14 中，締約方敦促採取措施，以鑑定、消滅和控制在其管轄範圍內之侵入物種；並在必要時審查或採取立法和方案，以防止引進、移動或交易新的和對環境有害之外來物種進入或在其管轄範圍內；以此發展並促進判斷和瞭解外來物種和入侵物種之能力；以及分享資訊和經驗，包括最佳管理範例；
4. CONCERNED that little information has been supplied by Contracting Parties in the Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS) prepared for the designation of Wetlands of International Importance concerning the presence, threats and management measures for invasive alien species on Ramsar sites and that in many cases this information is out of date, and RECALLING that Contracting Parties have resolved to provide an updated RIS for each designated Ramsar site at no longer than six-year intervals (Resolution VI.13)；大會關注經由締約方於籌備劃設國際重要濕地時，於拉姆薩資訊表（RIS）提供關於國際重要濕地現有、外來入侵物種威脅和管理措施之資料太少，且在許多情

況下，這些資訊已過時，大會並回顧締約方決議為每處劃設之拉姆薩濕地提供更新的拉姆薩資訊表不得超過6年之時間間隔（決議6.13）；

5. NOTING that guidance adopted by this meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution VIII.14) and the Resolution on the guidelines adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessment and their relevance to Ramsar (Resolution VIII.9), is relevant to the recognition, prevention, eradication and control of invasive alien species；大會注意到，本次締約方大會通過之準則，包括拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針（決議8.14）和生物多樣性公約（CBD）通過之指導方針，關於將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和其與拉姆薩之關係評估中（決議8.9），這些評估皆與鑑定、預防、消滅和控制外來入侵物種相關；
6. RECALLING that in Resolution VII.14 the Parties also directed the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to prepare wetland-specific guidelines for identifying, establishing priorities for action, and managing alien species which potentially pose a threat to wetlands and wetland species, in cooperation with the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of CBD, the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), and other programmes established under international conventions；大會回顧決議7.14，締約方亦指示科學技術審查小組（STRP）準備濕地具體指導方針，做為判斷、建立優先行動事項，並管理對濕地和濕地物種構成潛在威脅之外來物種，並與生物多樣性公約之科學、技術和科技諮詢機構（SBSTTA）、全球入侵物種方案（GISP），和其他國際公約所建立之方案合作；
7. AWARE that the STRP has contributed its input to CBD's SBSTTA at its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting (March 2001) when guidance based on Article 8 (h) of the CBD and Decision V/8 of CBD COP5 on invasive species was extensively reviewed；大會意識到當依照生物多樣性公約第8（h）條及生物多樣性公約第五次締約方會議決議V / 8做為外來入侵物種之準則進行廣泛之審查時，科學技術審查小組於第六次締約方會議（2001年3月）對生物多樣性公約之科學、技術和科技諮詢機構（SBSTTA）之奉獻；
8. ALSO AWARE that the CBD-Ramsar 3<sup>rd</sup> Joint Work Plan 2002-2006 includes collaborative actions with the GISP, IUCN-The World Conservation Union and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), to increase the availability of information and guidance on aquatic invasive species and the development of further work, including assessment of inland waters invasive alien species；大會亦意識到生物多樣性公約 - 拉姆薩公約 2002-2006 年第三次聯合工作計畫包括與全球入侵物種方案（GISP）、國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員會和世界保育監測中心（UNEP-WCMC）之合作行動，以提高對水生入侵物種及發展未來合作，包括內陸水域外來入侵物種評估等資訊和準則之可用性；
9. RECOGNISING that CBD, GISP and IUCN have prepared strategies, reviews of legislation, and toolkits, including case studies for addressing different aspects of invasive

alien species, and that these also provide valuable guidance and assistance to Contracting Parties addressing wetland invasive species issues ; 大會瞭解到生物多樣性公約、全球入侵物種方案 (GISP) 及國際自然保育聯盟已籌備策略、立法審查和整套方法，包括處理不同方面之外來入侵物種案例研究，而這些亦提供締約方處理濕地入侵物種議題有價值之準則和協助；

10. NOTING that the GISP is developing a further programme of work which will include a focus on assessment, assistance and tools for application at national and regional scales, and provision of further information focusing on aquatic invasive species, in collaboration with the Ramsar Bureau, CBD, IUCN, and other relevant organizations ; and 大會注意到，全球入侵物種方案 (GISP) 正在開發進一步之工作方案，其中將包括在國家和區域尺度上運用之評估、協助和方法，並提供針對水生外來入侵物種之進一步資訊，並與拉姆薩秘書處、生物多樣性公約、國際自然保護聯盟和其他相關組織合作；
11. WELCOMING the work of the Ramsar Bureau, in collaboration with IUCN, the World Heritage Centre, and others, for the initiation of a communications and awareness-raising project on African wetland invasive species which will disseminate information and advice on good practice and experience to wetland managers ; 大會歡迎拉姆薩公約秘書處與國際自然保護聯盟、世界遺產中心，和其他單位合作，發起非洲濕地入侵物種之宣傳與意識計畫，如此可提供濕地管理者良好實踐方法和經驗之資訊與建議；

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12. URGES Contracting Parties to address the problems posed by invasive species in wetland ecosystems in a decisive and holistic manner, making use, as appropriate, of the tools and guidance developed by various institutions and processes, including any relevant guidelines or guiding principles adopted under other conventions ; 大會敦促各締約方正視入侵物種對濕地生態系統所帶來之問題，並以決定性的和全面性方式，利用（如適用）由各種機構和程序開發之工具與準則，包括其他公約通過之任何相關之指導方針或指導原則；
13. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to participate in and contribute fully to the further development of appropriate tools and guidance for addressing these problems ; 大會鼓勵各締約方充分參與並提供進一步發展適當工具和解決這些問題之準則；
14. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to continue cooperating as closely as possible with the institutions and processes that are dealing with invasive species issues, particularly those of direct relevance to wetland ecosystems ; 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處盡可能地繼續與處理入侵物種課題之機構密切合作，特別是直接與濕地生態系統相關之機構；
15. URGES Contracting Parties to undertake risk assessments of alien species which may pose a threat to the ecological character of wetlands, taking into account the potential changes to ecosystems from the effects of global climate change, and applying the guidance available in Ramsar's *Risk Assessment Framework* (Resolution VII.10) ; 大會敦促各締約方對這些可能構成濕地生態特性威脅之外來物種進行風險評估，要考量因全球氣候

變遷影響所造成之潛在生態系統變化，並運用拉姆薩風險評估綱要計畫所提供之準則（決議 7.10）；

16. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to identify the presence of invasive alien species in Ramsar sites and other wetlands in their territory, the threats they pose to the ecological character of these wetlands, including the risk of invasions by such species not yet present within each site, the actions underway or planned for their prevention, eradication or control, and, for Ramsar sites, to report on this to the Ramsar Bureau without delay in line with Article 3.2 of the Convention, so that this information may be included in the Ramsar Sites Database；大會進一步敦促各締約方判斷在其領土上外來入侵物種對國際重要濕地和其他濕地生態特性之威脅，包括這些入侵物種尚未存在於每處濕地之風險，找出為拉姆薩濕地預防、消滅或控制之正在進行或計畫之行動，以及依公約第 3.2 條儘快向拉姆薩秘書處報告，使此類資訊列入拉姆薩濕地資料庫中；
17. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to make information provided by Contracting Parties available to the Convention on Biological Diversity and others in support of the implementation of the CBD-Ramsar Joint Work Plan 2002-2006；大會要求拉姆薩秘書處將締約方所提供之資訊提供予生物多樣性公約和其他支持生物多樣性公約 - 拉姆薩公約 2002-2006 年聯合工作計畫實施之單位；
18. RECOGNISES that many aquatic invasive species, both inland and coastal and marine species, can spread rapidly and repeatedly throughout entire wetland ecosystems, river basins and coastal and marine zones, such that eradication in one place may not prove effective at preventing further invasions, and URGES all Contracting Parties with shared wetlands, river systems, and coastal/marine zones to cooperate fully in the prevention, early warning in transboundary wetlands, eradication and control of invasive species, applying the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* (Ramsar Handbook 9)；大會瞭解到，許多水生外來入侵物種，無論是內陸、沿海和海洋物種，在一個地區將之消滅後不表示就能有效防止其進一步之入侵，且會迅速擴散，並一再的侵略整個濕地生態系統、河流流域、沿海海岸和海洋區，大會敦促具共享濕地、河流系統、沿海/海洋區域之所有締約方運用拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針（拉姆薩手冊第 9 冊），於跨界濕地內充分合作共同預防並早期預警、消滅和控制外來入侵物種；
19. URGES Contracting Parties, in their development and implementation of national strategies and responses to invasive alien species, to recognise that terrestrial invasions by alien species can threaten and affect the ecological character of wetlands including through the lowering of water tables and alteration of water flow patterns, and to ensure that appropriate measures to prevent or control such invasions are in place；大會敦促各締約方在制定和實施外來入侵物種之國家策略和對策時，瞭解到外來物種對地面入侵能威脅並影響濕地生態特性，包括透過地下水位降低和水流量模式之改變，並確保已有適當措施，以防止或控制此類之入侵；
20. URGES Contracting Parties, prior to moving water between river basins, to examine carefully the potential environmental impacts due to invasive species；大會促請締約方，在移動河流流域間之水前，仔細檢視入侵物種對環境之潛在影響；

21. FURTHER URGES all Contracting Parties to work closely with their counterpart national focal points for the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and others in the development and implementation of national policies, strategies and management responses to threats from invasive alien species, and to ensure that prevention, eradication and control of such species are fully incorporated in national legislation and national wetland and biodiversity policies, strategies and action plans, applying the Ramsar *Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands* (Ramsar Handbook 3) and *Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies* (Ramsar Handbook 2); 大會亦敦促所有締約方與生物多樣性公約、聯合國抗沙漠化公約、聯合國教科文組織人與生物圈計畫 (MAB)、國際海事組織 (IMO) 和其他單位對應之國家連絡處緊密合作，共同制定和實施外來入侵物種造成威脅之國家政策、策略和管理對策，運用拉姆薩法律和制度審查以促進濕地之保護和明智利用指導方針 (拉姆薩手冊第 3 冊) 和 制定和實施國家濕地政策指導方針 (拉姆薩手冊第 2 冊)，以確保預防、消除和控制這些物種完全納入國家立法和國家濕地和生物多樣性政策、策略和行動計畫中；
22. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to explore with the secretariat of the CBD and the GISP ways and means for the Ramsar Convention to contribute to the review, for the CBD, on the assessment of the impact of invasive species on inland waters, including on islands, and to make available the results of this review to Contracting Parties and wetland managers；大會要求拉姆薩秘書處與生物多樣性公約秘書處及全球入侵物種方案 (GISP) 探索有助於審查之方法和手段供拉姆薩公約利用，將入侵物種對內陸水域，包括島嶼之影響評估提供予生物多樣性公約，並將此審查結果提供予締約方和濕地管理人員；
23. ENCOURAGES the Ramsar Bureau, in collaboration with IUCN, the World Heritage Centre, and UNESCO's MAB, to further develop and implement communication and awareness-raising work on African wetland invasive species for wetland managers, to disseminate widely its information and awareness products, and to consider developing similar projects in other Ramsar regions；and ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and donor organizations to consider providing resources for such projects；and 大會鼓勵拉姆薩秘書處，與國際自然保育聯盟、世界遺產中心和聯合國教科文組織的人與生物圈計畫合作，對非洲濕地遭外來物種侵入一事向該地之濕地管理人員進一步發展和執行宣傳和提高意識之工作，以廣泛傳播這些資訊和意識成果，並考慮於其他拉姆薩地區發展類似計畫；大會並鼓勵締約方和捐助機構考慮為這些計畫提供資源；
24. ALSO ENCOURAGES the GISP, IUCN, and others to further develop Web-based sources of information on identification, distribution and management of invasive species and potential invasive species affecting wetlands, and to make these widely available to Contracting Parties and wetland managers so as to assist them in the early detection, eradication and control of invasive species. 大會亦鼓勵全球入侵物種方案 (GISP)、國際自然保育聯盟和其他單位進一步開發用以判斷、分配和管理影響濕地外來入

侵物種和潛在入侵物種之資訊的網路來源，並廣泛地提供予各締約方和濕地管理人員，以協助其早期發現、消滅和控制外來入侵物種。



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Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.19 決議 8.19

#### Guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands for the effective management of sites

#### 考量濕地文化價值做為有效濕地管理指導原則

1. ACKNOWLEDGING that the ancient and intimate links of traditional societies to wetlands and water have given rise to important cultural values relevant to wetland conservation and wise use, which have been recognized in the diverse cosmologies of different civilizations and cultures throughout history；大會認識到傳統社會與濕地和水之間的古老及密切關係，對有關濕地保護和明智利用提升了重要的文化價值，這從歷史上不同文明和文化多元之宇宙觀可被瞭解；
2. FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that the specific physical features of wetlands have contributed to particular ways of managing traditional activities through structures, procedures, techniques and specially designed artefacts which are of great cultural significance；大會進一步認識到具特別物理特性之濕地已透過具結構、程序、技術和特別設計有重大文化價值之工藝品，提供了特別的管理傳統活動之方式；
3. RECOGNIZING that peoples' relations with wetlands have given rise to aspects of non-material culture, through folklore, music, mythology, oral traditions, customs, traditional knowledge and popular wisdom, and that their reflection can be found in social practices and the traditional forms of social organization for managing wetland resources, and especially water；大會瞭解到人與濕地之關係透過民間傳說、音樂、神話、口述傳統、習俗、傳統知識和流傳下來之智慧已提升至非物質文化層面，這些反映也可於社會組織管理濕地資源之社會實務和傳統形式中發現；
4. FURTHER RECOGNIZING that sustainable traditional uses of wetland resources have frequently created cultural landscapes of significant value to wetland conservation and wise use；大會進一步瞭解到，永續、傳統的利用濕地資源，對濕地保護和明智利用已經常創造具有重要價值的文化景觀；
5. AWARE that the cultural values of wetlands have been and still are of great importance to societies living in wetlands and their surroundings, and constitute part of their identity；thus their loss may not only contribute to their alienation from wetlands, but also cause significant negative social and ecological impacts；大會意識到濕地之文化價值，對生活在濕地及其周遭之社會仍然是非常重要並構成其特性之一部分；因此濕地之損失可能不僅會造成他們的離開，亦會造成顯著的社會和生態負面影響；



6. RECOGNIZING that cultural knowledge of wetlands constitutes a collective legacy for today's societies ; 大會瞭解到濕地文化知識構成當今社會之共同遺產；
7. AWARE that most of the knowledge about practices, and practices themselves, of traditional wetland management in the diverse cultures have contributed to wetland conservation and wise use over millennia, and continue to contribute to it ; 大會意識到，於不同文化傳統下大多數之傳統濕地管理實務知識與實務本身，提供了幾千年來之濕地保護和明智利用，並繼續進行中；
8. FURTHER AWARE that in addition to the spiritual dimension of this knowledge and other aspects of past wetland management, such values can be of considerable socio-economic importance, since they can be used as a resource for sustainable tourism and recreational activities and, through them, contribute to an increase of income and quality of life for the inhabitants ; 大會進一步意識到，除了過往濕地管理之知識與其他方面之精神層面外，因為它們可以做為永續旅遊和休閒活動之資源，並透過這些資源，可協助增加當地居民之收入和生活品質，所以此價值具相當大之社會和經濟重要性；
9. CONSCIOUS of the fact that the adequate recognition of and support for cultural heritage, both material and non-material, is an indispensable component in any process for the sustainable use of wetland resources ; 大會意識到充分認可和支持物質和非物質文化遺產，是任何濕地資源永續利用過程中不可缺少的一部分之事實；
10. RECOGNIZING that there are important weaknesses and gaps in the procedures and methods for identifying, valuing and protecting the cultural heritage of wetlands, as well as in defining and implementing policies related to them ; 大會瞭解到在鑑定、評價與保護濕地文化遺產之程序和方法，以及在制定和實施相關政策時，仍有重要的弱點和落差；
11. NOTING that the profound and rapid social and economic transformations that have taken place during recent decades have increasingly threatened the adequate preservation of the cultural heritage that is typical of wetlands in many parts of the world ; 大會注意到，在最近幾十年中極度而迅速之社會和經濟變革已增加了對適當保護世界許多地方之典型濕地文化遺產的威脅；
12. RECOGNIZING that there are various multilateral agreements and organizations that work to recognize and protect cultural values and relationships with ecosystems including wetlands ; 大會瞭解到各種多邊協定和組織共同合作，可以瞭解和保護文化價值與生態系統之間的關係，包括濕地；
13. ACKNOWLEDGING that the Ramsar Convention needs to work in cooperation with multilateral and regional agreements and other bodies addressing the need for resolute action to preserve the cultural heritage, including among others: 大會承認，拉姆薩公約需要與多邊和區域協定和其他機構合作，以為保護文化遺產提出必要的果斷行動，其中包括：

- the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972)；世界文化和自然遺產保護公約（巴黎，1972年）；
- the Call of Granada (1975) of the Council of Europe on Rural architecture and its landscape；召開格拉納達（1975年）農村建築及景觀歐洲理事會；
- Recommendation 881 (1979) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on Rural architecture heritage；農村建築遺產歐洲議會理事會建議 881（1979年）；
- UNESCO's activities in the promotion of the conservation of cultural heritage；教科文組織之促進文化遺產保護活動；
- the general principles for conservation proposed by the Vernacular Built Heritage Charter (Jerusalem, 1996), ratified by the XI General Assembly of the International Council of Monuments and Historical Sites (ICOMOS)；人造風土遺產憲章提出之一般保護原則（耶路撒冷，1996年），由國際文化紀念物及歷史場所委員會（ICOMOS）於第十一屆大會批准；
- the various recommendations of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) for the protection, conservation, legal status, economic exploitation, and international protection of folklore；世界智慧財產權組織（WIPO）暨保護、保育、法律地位、經濟開發，以及國際民間文學藝術保護之各項建議；
- the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular concerning its Decision VI/10 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties on the *Outline of the composite report on the status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity*, and the plan and timetable for its preparation；and on *Recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessment regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities*；生物多樣性公約，特別是關於締約方會議上第 VI/10 號決議，「關於原住民和地方社區保護與永續利用生物多樣性的知識、創新和做法之現狀和趨勢相關綜合報告大綱」；與其籌備計畫和時間表；及「關於計劃在原住民和地方社區，歷來所居住或使用的聖地、土地及水域上，進行發展或可能會產生影響的開發活動，執行文化、環境和社會影響評估之建議」；
- the European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000)；歐洲景觀公約“（佛羅倫薩，2000年）；
- the Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (International Labour Organisation No. 169, 5 September 1991)；and 國際勞工組織原住暨部落民族條約（國際勞工組織第 169 號，1991 年 9 月 5 日）；
- the Permanent Forum of Indigenous People. 原住民常設論壇。

14. RECALLING that *inter alia* the text of the Ramsar Convention already recognizes, in the third paragraph of its preamble, “that wetlands constitute a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value, the loss of which would be irreparable” and FURTHER RECALLING that COP7 adopted *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous peoples' participation in the management of wetlands* (Resolution VII.8)；

and 大會回顧特別是拉姆薩公約文本在其序言第三段已經瞭解到，「濕地為具經濟、文化、科學及遊憩價值之寶貴資源，濕地之淪喪為一無可挽回之損失」，大會進一步回顧第七屆締約方會議通過之建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針（決議 7.8）；

15. NOTING the background documentation and examples on the cultural aspects of wetlands from around the world presented during Technical Session 5 of this meeting of the Conference of the Parties；大會注意到來自世界各地有關濕地文化方面之背景文件和案例於本次締約方大會技術會議第五場中提出；

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16. TAKES NOTE WITH INTEREST of the list of *Guiding Principles* included in the Annex to this Resolution；大會注意到本決議附件中包含之指導原則的名單；
17. REQUESTS that the Ramsar Bureau seek inputs from Contracting Parties, experts and practitioners, and local communities and indigenous peoples from around the world to enhance the information paper on cultural aspects of wetlands (COP8 DOC. 15) and the detailed guidance prepared for consideration by this meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with a view to publishing it as a background document, and to inform COP9 of the progress made；大會要求拉姆薩秘書處向各締約方來自世界各地之專家和實務者，和地方社區和原住民徵求意見以加強濕地文化等方面資訊文件（締約方八屆會議檔案文件第 15 號）及準備詳細準則供本次締約方大會審議，將其做為背景文件發布，並通知締約方大會第九屆會議所取得之進展；
18. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to consider using the list of *Guiding principles* included in the Annex to this Resolution, but only in relation the conservation and enhancement of the cultural values of wetlands；大會鼓勵各締約方考慮採用本決議附件名單中包含之指導原則，但僅涉及濕地保護和加強文化價值有關之部分；
19. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, within their national and legal frameworks and available resources and capacity: 大會進一步鼓勵締約方，依其國家和法律綱要計畫及現有資源和能力之情況下：
  - a) to consider the compilation and assessment of both material and non-material cultural elements related to wetlands and water, in particular when preparing the Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) for the designation of new Wetlands of International Importance or when updating the RIS of existing Ramsar sites, taking into account, as appropriate, intellectual property rights, customary law, and the principle of prior informed consent, in accordance with CBD and WIPO rules；考慮彙編和評估與濕地和水相關之物質和非物質文化元素，特別是在準備拉姆薩資訊表（RIS）中做為劃設新的國際重要濕地或更新現有濕地之拉姆薩資訊表時，依照生物多樣性公約和世界智慧財產權組織（WIPO）規則，適當地考量智慧財產權、慣例法及事先知情同意之原則；

- b) to promote the appreciation and revitalization, of these cultural values among populations close to wetlands, and in general among the wider public ; 促進接近濕地的人們和一般廣泛大眾對這些文化價值之欣賞和活化 ;
- c) to include relevant aspects of cultural heritage in both the design and implementation of wetland management plans ; 將文化遺產相關方面納入設計和執行濕地管理計畫中 ;
- d) to make efforts to integrate cultural and social impact criteria into environmental assessments, which could include, *inter alia*, issues of particular cultural concern, such as beliefs and religions, customary practices, forms of social organization, systems of natural resources use, including patterns of land use, places of cultural significance, sacred sites and ritual ceremonies, languages, customary lore/law systems, political structures, roles and customs ; 努力將文化和社會影響整合到環境評估中, 特別是文化關切的議題, 其中可能至少包括, 如信仰和宗教、習俗、社會組織形式、自然資源利用系統, 包括土地利用模式、有文化意義的地方、聖地、儀式、語言、慣用知識/法律體系、政治結構、角色和習俗 ;
- e) to carry out such efforts with the active participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders, and to consider using the cultural values of wetlands as a tool to strengthen this involvement, particularly in wetland planning and management ; 努力推動與原住民、地方社區和其他利益相關者之積極參與, 並考量利用濕地文化價值, 以其為工具來加強參與, 特別是在濕地之規劃和管理方面 ;
20. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to recognize cultural and heritage values relating to wetlands in their existing heritage protection, legal framework and policies ; 大會鼓勵各締約方瞭解到濕地之文化和遺產價值與現有文化遺產保護、法律綱要計畫和政策之關聯 ;
21. INVITES Contracting Parties to consider conducting appropriate joint educational and training activities with regard to the cultural values of wetlands, as well as to consider developing pilot projects for testing on a local, regional and national scale with a view to further improving the application and/or integration of the *Guiding Principles* in wetland conservation and wise use ; 大會邀請各締約方考慮進行濕地文化價值方面適當之聯合教育和培訓活動, 以及考慮制定測試地方、區域和國家尺度之領航計畫, 以進一步改善濕地保護與明智利用 指導原則之運用和/或整合 ;
22. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to establish appropriate consultation mechanisms at regional or national levels, in order to consider how the *Guiding Principles* might be applied in developing and promoting the cultural values of wetlands ; and 大會鼓勵各締約方建立適當之區域或國家層級之磋商機制, 以考慮 指導原則如何能運用於開發和推廣濕地之文化價值 ;
23. URGES Contracting Parties and the Ramsar Bureau to develop synergies and to avoid duplication of efforts with the relevant multilateral agreements, such as those mentioned in

paragraph 13 above. 大會敦促各締約方和拉姆薩秘書處發展綜效，並避免與有關多邊協議之成果重複到，如本文第 13 段中所提及。



"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002 年 11 月 18- 26 日

### Resolution VIII.20 決議 8.20

#### 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

1. RECALLING that Article 2.5 of the Ramsar Convention states that “any Contracting Party shall have the right . . . because of its urgent national interests, to delete or restrict the boundaries of wetlands already included by it in the List”；大會回顧拉姆薩公約第 2.5 條，敘明「任何締約方均有權...基於其緊急國家利益，刪除或限制已經列入名單之濕地邊界」；
2. RECALLING that Article 4.2 of the Ramsar Convention states that “Where a Contracting Party in its urgent national interest, deletes or restricts the boundaries of a wetland included in the List, it should as far as possible compensate for any loss of wetland resources”；大會回顧拉姆薩公約第 4.2 條，敘明「當締約方出於緊急國家利益之考量而刪除或限制列入名單之濕地邊界時，應盡可能彌補濕地資源的任何損失」；
3. RECOGNIZING that Articles 2.5 and 4.2 of the Ramsar Convention do not supply any guidance as to the interpretation of the term “urgent national interests” or to how compensation should be determined；大會瞭解到拉姆薩公約第 2.5 和 4.2 條並不提供任何準則以詮釋「緊急國家利益」或應決定如何補償；
4. NOTING that Resolution VII.23 requested the Standing Committee, in cooperation with the Bureau and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), to develop for consideration and possible adoption at COP8 guidance for the Contracting Parties in interpreting Articles 2.5 and 4.2；and 大會注意到決議 7.23 要求常設委員會與秘書處和科學技術審查小組（STRP）合作，發展準則以解釋公約第 2.5 和 4.2 條供審議並可能於第八屆締約方會議中通過；
5. REAFFIRMING the provision of Article 2.3 of the Convention which states that “the inclusion of a wetland in the List does not prejudice the exclusive sovereign rights of the Contracting Party in whose territory the wetland is situated”；大會重申公約第 2.3 條規定，其中敘明「將其領土內之濕地列入《名單》，並不損害其所屬締約方的專有主權」；

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6. ADOPTS the Annex to this Resolution entitled *General guidance for interpreting “urgent national interests” under Article 2.5 of the Convention and considering compensation under Article 4.2 of the Convention*; and 大會通過附錄於本決議之附件，題為公約第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；
7. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to take into account this general guidance when invoking their right under Article 2.5 and considering compensation in those cases where the boundaries of sites included in the Ramsar List are restricted or a Ramsar site is deleted from the List. 大會鼓勵各締約方當援引公約第2.5條訴諸其權利時，要考慮此一般準則，及當列於拉姆薩名單內之濕地邊界被限制時或有拉姆薩濕地從名單上移除之情況時，依此準則考量補償。



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Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.21 決議 8.21

#### Defining Ramsar site boundaries more accurately in Ramsar Information Sheets 拉姆薩資訊表中更精準地界定拉姆薩濕地邊界

1. RECALLING that Article 2.5 of the Convention makes provision for site deletions or restrictions and states that “any Contracting Party shall have the right . . . because of its urgent national interests, to delete or restrict the boundaries of wetlands already included by it in the List”, and that Article 4.2 states that “where a Contracting Party in its urgent national interest, deletes or restricts the boundaries of a wetland included in the List, it should as far as possible compensate for any loss of wetland resources, and in particular it should create additional nature reserves for waterfowl and for the protection, either in the same area or elsewhere, of an adequate portion of the original habitat”；大會回顧拉姆薩公約第 2.5 條，敘明「任何締約方均有權...基於其緊急國家利益，去刪除或限制已經列入名單之濕地邊界」；而該公約第 4.2 條，敘明「當締約方出於緊急國家利益之考量而刪除或限制列入名單之濕地邊界時，應盡可能的彌補濕地資源的任何損失，特別應建立新的自然保護區以供水禽生存，並在同一地區或其他地區保護原來足夠的棲息地」；
2. RECALLING Resolution VIII.20 on *General guidance for interpreting “urgent national interests” under Article 2.5 of the Convention and considering compensation under Article 4.2* and AFFIRMING that the present Resolution only relates to those cases where urgent national interest under Article 2.5 of the Convention has not been invoked by the Contracting Party concerned；大會回顧決議 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；並申明本決議只涉及根據公約第 2.5 條緊急國家利益之情況，且尚未被相關締約方援引；
3. RECALLING that Resolution VII.23 recognized that there are situations other than the urgent national interest provision of Article 2.5 of the Convention text in which Ramsar site boundaries may warrant further definition, for example, where boundaries were erroneously or inaccurately defined at the time of listing；大會回顧決議 7.23 瞭解到，除了公約第 2.5 條文中所說明之緊急國家利益外，有些情況可能值得進一步定義，如拉姆薩濕地之邊界於列入名單時有錯誤或不準確；
4. ALSO RECALLING that in Resolution VII.23 the Contracting Parties asked the Standing Committee to develop and propose to the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties a procedure for the review of Ramsar site boundaries for reasons other



than urgent national interest without prejudice to other international obligations ; 大會亦回顧決議 8.23，有關各締約方要求常設委員會制定締約方在不損壞其他國際義務之情況下，非因緊急國家利益提出審查拉姆薩濕地邊界之審查程序，並向第八次會議提出；此

5. AWARE that Article 2.1 of the Convention obliges Contracting Parties to describe precisely and delimit on a map the boundaries of the wetlands designated for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and RECALLING Resolution 5.3 which recognized that some wetlands were designated for the List before any criteria or information recording system had been developed under the Convention ; 大會意識到公約第 2.1 條規定，要求各締約方於被劃設納入國際重要濕地名單之濕地地圖上，要精確地描述和劃定濕地邊界，並回顧決議 5.3，瞭解到一些濕地在任何準則或資訊記錄系統依據公約建立之前，已納入名單；
6. ALSO RECALLING that in Resolution VI.13 the Contracting Parties resolved to revise for monitoring purposes the Ramsar site data, consisting of maps and Information Sheet for each designated wetland at least every six years ; and 大會亦回顧決議 6.13，締約方決定為修改監測拉姆薩濕地資訊之目的，每處被劃設之濕地地圖和資訊表至少每 6 年即須更新資訊；
7. NOTING that Resolution VIII.13 has adopted revised guidance on the completion of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands, including on the provision of maps ; 大會注意到，決議 8.13 已通過拉姆薩濕地資訊表完成更新準則，包括地圖之提供；

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8. URGES Contracting Parties to make the necessary efforts so that the Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) and map for each listed site provides, as far as possible, an accurate and up to date description of the site, utilizing the guidance on the completion of the RIS adopted by Resolution VIII.13, and RECOGNIZES that this may require an improved description of the boundary of a site in the RIS and in some cases refinement of the mapped site boundary itself ; 大會敦促締約方務必努力，使每處納入名單之濕地的拉姆薩資訊表 (RIS) 和地圖，利用由決議 8.13 通過之 RIS 完成更新準則填寫，並盡可能提供準確和最新之濕地描述，大會並瞭解到，在 RIS 中濕地描述方式可能需要改進和在某些情況下精化濕地邊界之繪製；
9. RECOMMENDS to Contracting Parties that refinement of the mapped Ramsar site boundary should only occur where the change is so minor that it does not substantially affect the fundamental objectives for which the site was listed, and: 大會建議各締約方，精化繪製拉姆薩濕地之邊界應該只是輕微之變化，所以基本上不影響濕地被列入名單之基本目標；
  - a) the site boundary has been drawn incorrectly and there has been a genuine error ; and/or 濕地邊界繪製錯誤，且出現真正之錯誤，和/或

- b) the site boundary does not accurately match the description of the boundary as defined in the RIS ; and/or 濕地邊界非準確地符合 RIS 所定義之邊界描述，以及/或
- c) technology allows for a higher resolution and more accurate definition of the site boundary than was available at the time of Listing ; 因技術允許使濕地邊界比在納入指定名單時具更高解析度和更精確之劃設；
10. CALLS UPON any Contracting Party that submits to the Bureau an updated description of the boundary of a site in the Ramsar Information Sheet and/or the Ramsar site map, to: 大會籲請任何締約方提交有更新濕地邊界描述之拉姆薩資訊表和/或拉姆薩濕地地圖予秘書處，使：
- a) make any such change clear in its revised RIS and/or on the site map ; and 在其修訂 RIS 和/或濕地地圖上清楚的標記任何此類變更；
- b) document reasons for such refinement by referring to the considerations in paragraph 9 of this resolution ; 參照本決議第 9 段中所考量之因素記錄精化之原因；
11. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to bring the content of this Resolution to the attention of any Contracting Party that is proposing to refine the description of the site boundary in a Ramsar Information Sheet and on the Ramsar site map, and to report to the Standing Committee on any such revisions and accompanying documentation provided in response to paragraph 9 (b) of this Resolution ; and 大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處，將本決議之內容提醒正要提出修正在拉姆薩資訊表和拉姆薩濕地地圖中濕地邊界描述之締約方，並向常設委員會報告任何有關此類修改及回應本決議第 9 (b) 段所附檔案之情形；
12. CALLS upon the Scientific and Technical Review Panel to investigate the inclusion of a core data field in the Ramsar Information Sheet to allow for the insertion of a precise site boundary description and the preparation of guidance about this field for inclusion in the accompanying RIS *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines*, as revised by Resolution VIII.13. 大會呼籲科學技術審查小組調查拉姆薩資訊表中之核心資料欄位內容，以便嵌入精確之濕地邊界描述，並準備有關於附錄之 RIS 要點和指導方針說明(如決議 8.13 所修訂之)中此欄位內容之準則。

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濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002 年 11 月 18- 26 日

### Resolution VIII.22 決議 8.22

#### Issues concerning Ramsar sites that cease to fulfil or never fulfilled the Criteria for designation as Wetlands of International Importance

#### 關於拉姆薩濕地停止履行或從未履行被指定為國際重要濕地標準的課題

1. RECALLING that Article 2.5 of the Convention makes provision for site deletions or restrictions and states that “any Contracting Party shall have the right . . . because of its urgent national interests, to delete or restrict the boundaries of wetlands already included by it in the List”, and that Article 4.2 states that “where a Contracting Party in its urgent national interest, deletes or restricts the boundaries of a wetland included in the List, it should as far as possible compensate for any loss of wetland resources, and in particular it should create additional nature reserves for waterfowl and for the protection, either in the same area or elsewhere, of an adequate portion of the original habitat”；大會回顧拉姆薩公約第 2.5 條，敘明「任何締約方均有權...基於其緊急國家利益，刪除或限制已經列入名單之濕地邊界」；而該公約第 4.2 條，敘明「當締約方出於緊急國家利益之考量而刪除或限制列入名單之濕地邊界時，應盡可能彌補濕地資源的任何損失，特別應建立新的自然保護區以供水禽生存，及在同一地區或其他地區保護足夠部分之原棲息地」；
2. NOTING that Resolution VIII.20 provides general guidance for interpreting “urgent national interests” under Article 2.5 of the Convention and for considering compensation under Article 4.2；大會注意到決議 8.20 提供公約第 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；
3. FURTHER RECALLING that Resolution VII.23 recognized that there are situations other than the urgent national interest provision of Article 2.5 of the Convention text in which Ramsar site boundaries may warrant further definition；大會進一步回顧決議 7.23 瞭解到，除了公約第 2.5 條文中所說明之緊急國家利益外，還有其他狀況使拉姆薩濕地邊界有理由可能需要進一步之定義；
4. ALSO NOTING that Resolution VIII.21 provides guidance for defining Ramsar site boundaries more accurately in the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS), in order to address situations where boundaries were erroneously or inaccurately defined at the time of listing, and that Resolution VIII.13 provides further guidance for the application and completion of the RIS, including the provision of maps；大會亦注意到決議 8.21 提供了準則來更準確的界定拉姆薩濕地資訊表（RIS）中之拉姆薩濕地邊界，以

解決濕地在列入名單時所提供之錯誤邊界或不準確之邊界劃設之情形，此外決議 8.13 提供了更詳細之準則來運用及填寫 RIS，包括地圖之提供；

5. FURTHER NOTING that at present there is no guidance provided by the Convention to assist Contracting Parties where a Ramsar site ceases to fulfil the Criteria for designation as a Wetland of International Importance, with the exception of Resolution 5.3 which includes as its annex a Review Procedure for sites which did not meet the Criteria at the time of listing ; and that no guidance has been provided on situations where part of a site either unavoidably loses the values, functions and attributes for which it was included, or was included in error ; and 大會亦注意到，除決議 5.3 中其附件所包括之審查程序供濕地於列入名單時不符合準則之建議外，目前公約尚無準則提供給各締約方，協助其處理當拉姆薩濕地停止履行被指定為國際重要濕地時之課題；且無準則提供如部分濕地不可避免地失去其所包括之價值、功能和屬性，或因錯誤而包括這類情形之狀況；
6. RECOGNIZING that there may be situations where: 大會瞭解到可能存在之情況如：
  - a) a Ramsar site never met the Criteria for designation as a Wetland of International Importance ; 拉姆薩濕地從未符合指定為國際重要濕地之準則；
  - b) part or all of a Ramsar site unavoidably loses the values, functions and attributes for which it was included, or was included in error ; or 部分或所有之拉姆薩濕地不可避免地失去其所包括之價值、功能和屬性，或因錯誤而包括；或
  - c) a Ramsar site at the time of listing met the criteria but, whilst its values, functions and attributes remain unchanged, it later fails to meet the Criteria because of a change in those Criteria or in the population estimates or parameters which underpin them ; 拉姆薩濕地列入名單時是符合標準，但當其價值、功能和屬性雖保持不變，可是因為這些準則或人口估計或基礎參數之變動，或使之後來不符合準則；

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7. PROPOSES that, with regard to such situations, a number of issues require further consideration, covering: 大會建議，基於此類情況，一些課題需要進一步考量，包括：
  - a) identification of scenarios in which a listed Ramsar site may cease to fulfil the Criteria for designation as a Wetland of International Importance ; 確定列入名單之拉姆薩濕地可能停止履行劃設為國際重要濕地之各種情境；
  - b) obligations of Contracting Parties under the Convention and the possible application of compensation measures under Article 4.2 ; and 締約方依據公約所需遵循之義務及可能依據公約第 4.2 條運用之補償措施；

- c) procedures that could be applied should the deletion or restriction of boundaries need to be contemplated in such situations ; and 於此種情況下需要考慮刪除或限制邊界時可運用之程序；
8. REQUESTS that the Standing Committee, taking account of the issues in paragraph 7 above, with support from the Ramsar Bureau and International Organization Partners, the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), appropriate legal and other experts, and interested Contracting Parties, develop for consideration and possible adoption at COP9 guidance for Contracting Parties about the issues covered in this Resolution and their relationship to the issues covered by Resolutions VIII.20 and VIII.21. 大會要求常設委員會考量本文第 7 段中所提及之議題，在拉姆薩公約秘書處和國際組織合作夥伴、科學技術審查小組（STRP）、適當之法律和其他專家，及有興趣之締約方的協助下，發展為第九屆締約方大會審議，並可能通過之準則，關於締約方在本決議所涉及之議題，以及在決議 8.20 和 8.21 中涉及它們關係之議題。



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### Resolution VIII.23 決議 8.23

#### Incentive measures as tools for achieving the wise use of wetlands

#### 獎勵措施做為實現濕地明智利用之方法

1. RECALLING: 大會回顧
  - a) Article 3.1 of the Convention, which states that Contracting Parties “shall formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List, and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory”；公約第 3.1 條，其中敘明締約方「應訂定並執行其計畫，俾促進名單內所列濕地之保育，並盡可能的明智利用其領土內之濕地」；
  - b) Resolution 5.6 on *Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept*, which encouraged the removal of perverse incentives, including tax benefits and subsidies, which encourage the destruction of wetlands, and the introduction of positive incentives that are compatible with, and encourage, their wise use and conservation；and 決議 5.6 明智利用概念實施增設準則，鼓勵移除促使濕地破壞之獎勵措施，包括稅收優惠和補貼，並採用及鼓勵予明智利用與保護兼容之積極獎勵；
  - c) Resolution VII.15, in which the COP 決議 7.15 中，敘明締約方會議
    - i) called upon Contracting Parties to ensure that incentive measures are taken into consideration when applying Resolution VII.6 concerning the development and implementation of National Wetland Policies and Resolution VII.7 concerning the review of laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands；and 呼籲締約方當運用決議 7.6 關於發展和執行國家濕地政策及決議 7.7 有關法律和制度審查，以促進濕地保護和明智利用時，應確保將獎勵措施納入考量；
    - ii) requested the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to review existing guidelines and available information on incentive measures and make this available as an Internet-based resource kit and to explore the use of impact assessments as tools for identifying opportunities for implementing incentive measures；and directed the STRP to prepare a report on the design, implementation, monitoring and removal of perverse incentives；要求科學技術審查小組（STRP）檢討現行指導方針和獎勵措施相關資訊，使這些做為網路資源工具箱，並探討利用影響評估做為確定實施獎勵措施

機會之工具；並指示 STRP 準備有關設計、實施、監測和消除不正當獎勵措施之報告；

2. ACKNOWLEDGING Decision V/15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which refers to collaboration with the Convention on Wetlands, the second CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan, which recognized the role of IUCN–The World Conservation Union in facilitating linkages between CBD and Ramsar work on incentive measures, and recommendation VII/9 of the CBD’s Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), which stressed the need to examine the policies and programmes under different multilateral environmental agreements to ensure that they provide mutually reinforcing incentives；大會感謝生物多樣性公約（CBD）決議 V/15，指出濕地公約與第二次生物多樣性公約/拉姆薩濕地公約聯合工作計畫，瞭解到國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員會促進生物多樣性公約與拉姆薩之間獎勵措施合作之作用，和生物多樣性公約科學、技術和科技諮詢機構之建議 VII / 9，強調需要檢視在不同多邊環境協定下之政策和方案，以確保他們提供相輔相成之獎勵；
3. RESTATING the fundamental importance of assessing, revising, and developing incentive measures as tools for the conservation and wise use of wetlands, and the removal of perverse incentives that impede the delivery of such conservation and wise use；大會重申評估、修訂及制定獎勵措施做為濕地保護和明智利用之工具，並消除阻礙推行保護和明智利用的不正當獎勵措施之基本重要性；
4. AWARE that financing mechanisms, trade, impact assessment and economic valuation are intricately linked with the use and success of incentive measures in achieving the conservation and wise use of wetlands；大會意識到財務機制、貿易、影響評估和經濟評估與成功利用獎勵措施來實現濕地保護和明智利用是緊密聯結的；
5. RECOGNIZING the preparation by IUCN of an Environmental Economics Web Site, which includes information, guidance and case studies on incentives, and the establishment by the STRP and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network, Columbia University, USA (CIESIN) of a Web-based data deposit for further information on incentive measures；and 大會瞭解到由國際自然保育聯盟籌備的環境經濟學網站中包括獎勵資訊、準則和案例研究，而由 STRP 及美國國際地球科學資訊網絡中心（CIESIN）所成立之網站資料庫儲存有關獎勵措施進一步之資訊；
6. NOTING the establishment of a Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ramsar Bureau and the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) and the role of impact assessment as a tool for establishing opportunities for implementing incentive measures；大會注意到拉姆薩秘書處和國際影響評價協會（IAIA）建立合作備忘錄，而影響評估是做為建立實施獎勵措施機會工具；

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7. URGES Contracting Parties to continue to review existing legislation and practices in order to identify and remove perverse incentives such as taxes and subsidies, and to carry out participatory consultative processes to define clear and target-oriented incentive measures which address the underlying causes of wetland loss；大會敦促締約方持續檢討現行法令和做法，以鑑定和消除不正當之獎勵措施，如稅收和補貼，並展開參與性磋商程序以確定清楚且以目標為導向可解決濕地喪失之根本原因的獎勵措施；
8. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to develop supportive legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures；大會進一步敦促各締約方為設計和實施獎勵措施制定有協助作用之法律和政策綱要計畫；
9. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to make use of the IUCN and CIESIN Internet-based resource kit (<http://www.biodiversityeconomics.org/assessment/ramsar-503-01.htm>) as a source of information and guidance to assist in their design and implementation of incentive measures for wetland conservation and wise use；and to advise the Ramsar Bureau on the relevance, quality, and accessibility of the information provided on this Web-based resource kit and indicate further needs regarding information on incentive measures；大會鼓勵各締約方利用國際自然保育聯盟和美國國際地球科學資訊網絡中心（CIESIN）之網路資源工具箱（<http://www.biodiversityeconomics.org/assessment/ramsar-503-01.htm>），做為資訊和準則來源，以協助其設計和實施濕地保護和明智利用之獎勵措施，並向拉姆薩秘書處報告此網路資源工具箱資訊的相關性、品質和可及性，並指出關於獎勵措施資訊之進一步需求；
10. REQUESTS Contracting Parties and others to provide appropriate materials, case studies indicating lessons learned, guidelines, and sources of advice on incentive measures relevant to wetlands to the Ramsar Bureau for incorporation on the Internet-based resource kit；大會要求各締約方和其他各方提供能適當顯示吸取之經驗教訓、指導方針，及濕地相關獎勵措施諮詢來源之資料、案例研究，提供予拉姆薩秘書處納入網路資源工具箱；
11. REQUESTS the STRP, in collaboration with IUCN, the subsidiary bodies of other environmental conventions, and other relevant organizations, to continue to identify wetland-related elements of existing guidelines on incentive measures, so as to recognize important gaps where such guidance is failing to meet fully the needs of the Parties, to investigate possible ways of filling such gaps, and to prepare a report on these matters for COP9；大會要求科學技術審查小組、國際自然保育聯盟、其他環境公約之附屬機構和其他相關組織合作，持續確定現有獎勵措施之指導方針中與濕地相關之元素，以瞭解這些指導方針中不能充分滿足各締約方的需求之重要落差，並探索可行辦法以填補這些落差，再針對這些事項準備一份報告給締約方第九屆會議；
12. FURTHER REQUESTS the STRP, in collaboration with IUCN, IAIA, other relevant bodies and experts and the Bureau, to investigate the linkages between incentives and related topics including financial mechanisms, trade, impact assessment, and valuation and to report on its findings at COP9；and 大會進一步要求科學技術審查小組與國際自



然保育聯盟、國際影響評價協會（IAIA）、其他相關機構和專家及秘書處合作，共同調查獎勵和包括財務機制、貿易、影響評估及估價相關主題間之聯結，並向締約方大會第九屆會議報告其調查結果；和

13. URGES Contracting Parties and others to provide financial and expert support to the work of the STRP in this area. 大會敦促各締約方和其他締約方提供財務和專家協助科學技術審查小組於此方面之工作。



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Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

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#### Resolution VIII.24 決議 8.24

**UNEP's Guidelines for enhancing compliance with multilateral environmental agreements, and Guidelines for national enforcement, and international cooperation in combating violations, of laws implementing multilateral environmental agreements**  
聯合國環境規劃署之加強遵守多邊環境協議指導方針，及執行多邊環境協議法律來打擊違法行為之國家執法與國際合作之指導方針

1. NOTING the difficulties encountered by many Contracting Parties in implementing multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on Wetlands, due, *inter alia*, to limited institutional capacity and resources in the areas of reporting, monitoring, and verification; and 大會注意到許多締約方於執行多邊環境協定時包括濕地公約遭遇之困難，特別是在執行報告、監控和驗證方面之單位能力和資源有限；
2. RECALLING that paragraph 49 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development calls for urgent action at all levels *inter alia* to actively promote corporate responsibility and accountability, based on the Rio Principles, including through the full development and effective implementation of intergovernmental agreements and measures; and 大會回顧世界永續發展高峰會議執行計畫第49段呼籲於各層級採取緊急行動，特別是依照里約原則積極推廣企業責任和責任感，包括透過充分發展和有效執行政府間之協定和措施方面；
3. WELCOMING the adoption by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at its Seventh Special Session of the Guidelines for enhancing compliance with multilateral environmental agreements and of the Guidelines for national enforcement, and international cooperation in combating violations, of laws implementing multilateral environmental agreements (Decision SSVII/4)<sup>4</sup>; 大會歡迎聯合國環境署指導委員會（UNEP）在其第七次特別會議中通過加強與多邊環境協定之指導方針，和執行多邊環境協議法律來打擊違法行為之國家執法與國際合作之指導方針（決策 SSVII / 4）；

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<sup>4</sup> Available on: [http://www.unep.org/governingbodies/gc/specialsessions/gcss\\_vii/](http://www.unep.org/governingbodies/gc/specialsessions/gcss_vii/).  
參考：[http://www.unep.org/governingbodies/gc/specialsessions/gcss\\_vii/](http://www.unep.org/governingbodies/gc/specialsessions/gcss_vii/).

4. INVITES Contracting Parties to make use, as appropriate, of the assistance these guidelines provide in enhancing and supporting compliance with multilateral environmental agreements, including the Ramsar Convention ; and 大會邀請各締約方適當的利用這些指導方針所提供之協助，以加強並協助遵守包括拉姆薩公約在內之多邊環境協定；
5. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to continue to work with the Executive Director of UNEP in efforts to include Administrative Authorities of the Ramsar Convention in activities designed to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition in the areas of compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements. 大會要求拉姆薩秘書處持續努力與聯合國環境規劃署之執行長合作將拉姆薩公約之行政機關納入,設計活動來強化發展中國家，特別是最不發達之國家以及經濟轉型期之國家,在遵守和執行多邊環境協定方面之能力。



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8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.25 決議 8.25

#### The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008

#### 拉姆薩 2003-2008 年策略計畫

1. RECALLING that Resolution VI.14 adopted the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 as the basis for the implementation of the Convention ; 大會會議決議 6.14 通過 1997-2002 年策略計畫 做為實施公約之基礎；
2. RECOGNIZING that the implementation by Contracting Parties and others of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 has permitted a more coherent and effective realization of the Convention, but AWARE that there remain many and increasing challenges to achieving globally consistent delivery of wetland conservation and wise use ; 大會瞭解到締約方與其他方執行 1997-2002 年策略計畫讓公約能更加一致和有效之實現，但大會意識到，實現全球一致之濕地保護和明智利用仍然有許多且越來越多之挑戰；
3. AWARE that to achieve wetland conservation and wise use, a broader approach to wetland conservation and sustainable development is needed, notably in relation 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 ; 大會意識到，要實現濕地保護和明智利用，需要更廣泛之方法來執行濕地保護和永續發展，特別是與消除貧窮、糧食和水資源安全、水資源管理的整合方法、氣候變遷及預測的影響、日益全球化之貿易和減少貿易障礙、增加私部門之角色和開發銀行和國際發展機構日益壯大之影響；
4. FURTHER AWARE of a number of 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 and laws ; integration of wetland wise use into local, national and international planning and decision-making ; the role of wetlands, their values and functions in supporting human well-being and alleviating poverty ; 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 and public awareness ; strategic designation of Wetlands of International Importance ; strengthening joint activities between multilateral

environmental agreements ; catalyzing funding for wetland work ; collaboration with the Convention's partner organizations, scientific networks and other stakeholder groups ; training and capacity-building ; and universal membership of the Convention ; 大會進一步意識到多數挑戰迫切的需要關注，以實現根據公約規定之濕地明智利用，尤其包括：調查、評估和監測；制度性綱要計畫和法律；整合濕地明智利用納入於地方、國家和國際規劃和決策中；濕地在協助人類福祉和消除貧困中之角色,價值和功能；濕地復育和重建；濕地外來入侵物種；農業影響和衝擊；地方社區和原住民之管理；文化議題；私部門參與；獎勵措施；宣導、教育和公眾意識；國際重要濕地劃設策略；加強多邊環境協定間之聯合活動；催化濕地工作之資金；與公約夥伴機構、科學網絡和其他利益相關者團體合作；培訓和能力建構；及公約之全體成員；

5. 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 the implementation, and the timeframes to be used ; and 大會瞭解到，每一締約方可自由選擇於何種程度上來執行策略計畫、分配執行資源，以及所用之時間架構；
6. AWARE ALSO that the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 has been prepared by the Standing Committee through a wide consultative process with Contracting Parties, the Convention's International Organization Partners and other partners, including intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations ; 大會亦意識到，2003-2008 年策略計畫已由常設委員會透過與締約方、公約之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之廣泛協商過程準備好了；

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7. APPROVES the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 as annexed to this Resolution as the basis for the implementation of the Convention, and INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to finalize the text of the Plan to take into account the Resolutions adopted by the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties and to make available the finalized text of the Plan to Contracting Parties and all others concerned with its implementation ; 大會通過附錄於本決議附件之 2003-2008 年策略計畫，做為執行公約之基礎，大會並指示拉姆薩爾秘書處考量締約方第八次會議通過之決議完成最後計畫之定稿，並提供定案版給締約方和所有其他與執行計畫相關之單位；
8. URGES all Contracting Parties, the Standing Committee, the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, the Ramsar Bureau, and the Convention's International Organization Partners to take on the renewed challenge of implementing the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 through the targets established by the Convention's Work Plan 2003-2005 (Resolution VIII.26) ; and 大會敦促所有締約方、常設委員會、科學技術審查小組、拉姆薩爾秘書處，與公約之國際組織合作夥伴透過公約 2003-2005 年工作計畫所建立之目標（決議 8.26），執行 2003-2008 年策略計畫的新挑戰；

9. 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 2003-2008. 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、專業科學研究和技術機構、捐助界和私部門共同為執行 2003-2008 年策略計畫提出貢獻。



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### Resolution VIII.26 決議 8.26

#### The implementation of the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 during the triennium 2003-2005 and National Reports for Ramsar COP9

於 2003 年至 2005 年之三年期間執行 2003-2008 年策略計畫及拉姆薩公約締約方大會第  
九屆會議之國家報告

1. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION to the 120 Contracting Parties that submitted their National Reports to this meeting of the Conference of the Parties concerning the implementation of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 1997-2002 during the triennium 2000-2002, and URGING the remaining five Parties to do so as a matter of priority；大會對 120 個已提交有關於在 2000-2002 三年間執行 1997-2002 年拉姆薩策略計畫之國家報告予本次締約方大會的締約方表示讚賞，大會並敦促其餘五個締約方優先執行此事項；
2. NOTING the content of the Reports to this meeting of the COP of the Chairpersons of the Standing Committee and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), as well as the Report of the Secretary General and the regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention；大會注意到常設委員會和科學技術審查小組（STRP）主席提供予本次公約締約方會議之報告，以及秘書長之報告和公約執行的區域概述；
3. AWARE of the information provided in the Report of the Secretary General concerning the experience of Contracting Parties in using the National Report Format adopted for COP8；大會意識到秘書長在報告中所提供有關各締約方使用於締約方第八屆會議通過之國家報告格式之經驗之資訊；
4. CONSIDERING that this meeting of the COP has adopted the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25), which includes actions to be undertaken by Contracting Parties and others；大會考量到本次公約締約方會議通過了公約 2003-2008 年策略計畫（決議 8.25），其中包括由各締約方和其他單位採取之行動；
5. RECALLING that Contracting Parties were requested by the Standing Committee to provide to the Ramsar Bureau their provisional national targets for the implementation of the Strategic Plan in the 2003-2005 triennium, as the basis for establishing realistic global targets for the Convention, and THANKING those 57 Contracting Parties which have provided this information；大會回顧常設委員會要求各締約方提供拉姆薩秘書處

其在 2003-2005 年三年期間執行策略計畫之臨時國家目標，以做為公約制訂切合實際之全球目標的基礎，大會並感謝 57 個締約方已提供此方面之資訊；

6. FURTHER RECALLING that as part of their establishment of provisional national targets for 2003-2005 all Contracting Parties were requested to indicate their priority and the adequacy of the resources at their disposal for the implementation of each of the Operational Objectives of the draft Convention's Strategic Plan；大會進一步回顧，所有締約方都被要求說明其優先順序和是否有足夠資源供其支配以執行公約策略計畫草案中之每項執行目標，做為其確立 2003-2005 年臨時國家目標之一部分；
7. RECOGNIZING WITH CONCERN the fact that, among the Parties that have provided their provisional targets, some developed and, especially, developing countries have indicated that their level of available resources is not adequate to implement each of the Operational Objectives of the Strategic Plan during the triennium 2003-2005, including those identified as of high priority, and that in many cases the indication is that lack of resources is severely limiting, a situation that may apply to other Parties；and 大會關切地瞭解到，締約方之間所提供之臨時目標，一些已開發國家及特別是發展中國家表示，依其可用資源之水平是不足以執行 2003-2005 年三年期間策略計畫之每項執行目標，包括那些被視為優先執行事項之事實，且許多情況顯示，嚴重的缺乏資源可能也適用於其他締約方；
8. CONSIDERING that as part of the revised *modus operandi* of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel adopted by this meeting by Resolution VIII.28, the Conference of the Parties is requested to identify priorities for the work of the Panel during the coming triennium, in view of its large number of major tasks identified in the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 and the Resolutions adopted by the COP, and the limited capacity and resources of the Panel to undertake all these tasks；大會考慮，鑑於公約締約方會議通過之 2003-2008 年策略計畫中確定了許多的主要工作和決議，及考量到工作小組要以有限的能力和資源來執行所有這些工作，故要求締約方會議確定工作小組在即將到來之三年期間之工作的優先順序，當作本次會議決議 8.28 通過之科學技術審查小組修訂運作模式的一部分；

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9. APPROVES the global targets for the implementation of the Convention for 2003-2005, as annexed to this Resolution, and INSTRUCTS the Bureau to prepare a Work Plan for the Convention for 2003-2005 by incorporating these targets into Section II of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 as adopted by this Conference (Resolution VIII.25), and to circulate this document widely to all Contracting Parties and relevant organizations；大會通過執行公約 2003-2005 年之全球目標如本決議之附件，並指示秘書處籌備公約 2003-2005 年之工作計畫，將這些目標納入本次會議通過之公約 2003-2008 年策略計畫第 II 節（決議 8.25），並廣泛此文件發給所有締約方和相關組織；



10. URGES those Contracting Parties which have prepared Provisional National Targets and Actions for their implementation of the Strategic Plan during 2003-2005 to amend them as necessary, in the light of the Work Plan 2003-2005 to be circulated by the Bureau as per the previous paragraph, and to communicate the revised targets and actions to the Bureau not later than 30 June 2003 ; 大會敦促這些已經準備好在 2003 至 2005 年期間執行策略計畫的臨時國家目標和行動之締約方，必要時，根據如前段所敘秘書處發給之 2003-2005 年工作計畫來修改這些目標和行動，並於 2003 年 6 月 30 日前向秘書處溝通修訂之目標和行動；
11. STRONGLY URGES those Contracting Parties that have not yet prepared National Targets and Actions for their implementation of the Strategic Plan during 2003-2005 to do so as soon as the Bureau has circulated the Work Plan 2003-2005 as per paragraph 10 above, and to communicate their targets and actions to the Bureau not later than 30 June 2003 ; 大會強烈敦促那些尚未制定 2003-2005 年期間策略計畫執行國家目標和行動之締約方，依照本文第 10 段秘書處發給之 2003-2005 年工作計畫盡早執行，並於 2003 年 6 月 30 日前向秘書處溝通其目標和行動；
12. URGES all Contracting Parties to undertake the revision or preparation, as appropriate, of their National Targets and Actions for the implementation of the Strategic Plan during 2003-2005 in consultation with their National Ramsar/Wetland Committees, where they exist, and also with all other relevant Government Ministries and agencies and the major groups of civil society recognized in Agenda 21 ; 大會敦促所有締約方在與其國家拉姆薩濕地/濕地委員會和所有其他有關政府部會與機構及在 21 世紀議程中所瞭解之主要民間社會團體諮詢後，適當地進行修訂或編製其國家目標和行動，以執行 2003-2005 年期間之策略計畫；
13. INSTRUCES the Ramsar Bureau to prepare a proposal for a simple National Report Format for COP9 for consideration by the Standing Committee at its meeting in February 2003, taking into account the experiences of Contracting Parties in making their National Reports to COP8 ; 大會指示拉姆薩公約秘書處參考各締約方於締約方第八屆會議中製作該國家報告之經驗，準備簡要的國家報告格式建議供締約方在 2003 年 2 月舉行的第九屆締約方會議上供常設委員會審查；
14. REQUESTS that the proposed National Report Format for COP9 include, *inter alia*, a) codified questions on priorities and progress in implementation ; b) precise indicators for the status of, and progress in, implementation ; and c) explanatory text fields for reporting implementation progress since COP8 ; 大會要求建議給第九屆締約方會議之國家報告格式至少包括，a) 優先事項和執行進展情況問題彙編；b) 執行狀況和進度之精確指標；c) 報告自締約方第八屆會議以來執行進度情況之文字欄位說明；
15. INSTRUCES the Ramsar Bureau to make available to all Contracting Parties as soon as possible in 2003 this National Report Format, once approved by the Standing Committee ; 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處儘快以 2003 年由常設委員會通過後之國家報告格式提供給所有締約方；

16. FURTHER INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to assist Parties in the preparation of the National Reports for COP9 by: 大會進一步指示拉姆薩秘書處協助各締約方準備締約方第九屆會議之國家報告，藉由：
- a) providing analytical examples of successfully completed reports ; 提供成功完成分析案例之報告；
  - b) providing guidelines for the completion of the report, including recommendations, arranging (if resources become available) for consultancy services, and organizing training workshops at national or subregional levels ; 提供完成報告之指導方針，包括建議、安排（若有可用資源）諮詢服務、和舉辦國家或次區域層級之培訓工作坊方面；
  - c) assisting federal countries to develop more practical ways to deal with their specific situation ; and 協助聯邦國家發展更實際之方法來處理其特別情況；
  - d) at the request of interested Parties, providing critical feedback on a first draft of the National Report ; 依有興趣之締約方的要求，對國家報告初稿提供關鍵的回饋意見；
17. URGES all Contracting Parties to use the National Report Format as a planning tool for action in the next triennium and to undertake the preparation of their National Reports for Ramsar COP9 in consultation with their National Ramsar/Wetland Committees, where they exist, and also with all other relevant Government Ministries and agencies, and the major groups of civil society recognized in Agenda 21 ; 敦促所有締約方利用國家報告格式作為未來三年行動之規劃工具，並在與其國家拉姆薩濕地/濕地委員會和所有其他有關政府部會與機構和在 21 世紀議程中所瞭解之主要民間社會團體諮詢後，進行準備拉姆薩締約方第九屆會議諮詢之國家報告；
18. FURTHER URGES Parties to consider initiating trials of joint reporting involving Ramsar and other multilateral environmental agreements, seeking the advice, as appropriate, of the United Nations Environment Programme ; 大會進一步敦促涉及拉姆薩公約和其他多邊環境協定之各締約方考量嘗試發起聯合報告，適當地尋求聯合國環境規劃署之建議；
19. REQUESTS the STRP to prepare a series of key indicators in relation to the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan in the next triennium, to be used as part of the National Report Format. These indicators should be adopted by the Standing Committee at its annual meeting in 2004, so that Parties may use them to complement their National Reports when they are finalised in preparation for COP9 in 2005 ; 大會要求科學技術審查小組編製一系列與未來三年策略計畫有效執行相關之關鍵指標，用來做為國家報告格式之部分。這些指標應由常設委員會在 2004 年度會議上通過，讓締約方在準備 2005 年締約方第九屆會議國家報告時可以使用它們讓完成之報告更完善；

20. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to prepare a detailed review of the status and operations of National Ramsar/Wetland Committees, including their membership and terms of reference, and to make this available to all Contracting Parties as soon as possible, so that they may benefit from each other's good practice and experience ; 大會要求拉姆薩秘書處對國家拉姆薩濕地/濕地委員會狀況和運作作一個詳細的審查，包括其成員和職權範圍，並儘快審查提供予所有締約方，使締約方可從良好做法和經驗中互相受益；
21. REITERATES its encouragement to Contracting Parties who have not yet done so, to establish as soon as practicable National Ramsar/Wetland Committees which involve appropriate representation from governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, and in doing so to take into account the Ramsar Bureau's review of the status and operations of such Committees ; 大會再次鼓勵尚未成立國家拉姆薩濕地/濕地委員會之締約方，儘快建立可運作之國家拉姆薩濕地/濕地委員會，其中包括來自政府和非政府的相關代表，並考量讓拉姆薩秘書處審查委員會之狀況與運作；
22. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to prepare an analysis of the priorities for the global implementation of the Convention 2003-2005 indicated in the Resolutions adopted by this meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and REQUESTS the Standing Committee at its first meeting of the triennium to determine the priority activities which should be undertaken by the Bureau and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel during 2003-2005 ; 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處準備如本次締約方大會通過之各項決議所示的 2003 年至 2005 年全球執行公約優先事項之分析，大會並要求常設委員會在其三年期之第一次會議中，確定秘書處和科學技術審查小組於 2003-2005 年期間應辦理之優先活動；
23. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to continue to prepare annual Bureau Work Plans, based on the actions of the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 and Work Plan 2003-2005, for approval by the Standing Committee ; and 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處依據 2003-2008 年策略計畫之行動方案及 2003-2005 年工作計畫繼續準備秘書處年度工作計畫供常設委員會批准通過；
24. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau and Contracting Parties to continue their efforts to work with bilateral and multilateral donors to mobilize funds for projects for the conservation and wise use of wetlands in the context of poverty eradication strategies which involve a river basin, coastal zone, and holistic water resource management approach, taking into account the objectives and activities identified by Contracting Parties for the 2003-2005 triennium. 大會要求拉姆薩公約秘書處和各締約方持續努力與雙邊和多邊捐助者合作為用濕地保護與明智利用(包含河流流域、沿海區，以及全面水資源管理的方法)來消除貧困策略計畫籌集資金，並納入各締約方 2003-2005 年三年期所確定之目標和活動中。

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濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.27 決議 8.27

#### 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 ; 大會回顧公約第6條第5和6款設立之預算規定；
2. ACKNOWLEDGING WITH APPRECIATION the prompt payment by the majority of Contracting Parties of their contributions to the core budget of the Convention ; 大會感謝多數締約方為公約核心預算及時繳納會費之貢獻；
3. NOTING WITH GRATITUDE the additional financial contributions made by many Contracting Parties through their Ramsar Administrative Authority 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 Ramsar Bureau, as shown in the information document Ramsar COP8 DOC. 12 ; 大會感激許多締約方透過拉姆薩行政管理單位和其他機構，包括一些發展援助機構所提供之額外財務捐獻，以及非政府組織和私部門為拉姆薩秘書處執行之活動所做之貢獻，如締約方第八屆會議文件檔案 12 中所示；
4. ACKNOWLEDGING ONCE MORE WITH APPRECIATION the effective financial and administrative services provided by IUCN – The World Conservation Union to the Ramsar Bureau ; and 大會再次讚賞由國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員會提供予拉姆薩秘書處有效之財務和行政服務；
5. NOTING that Contracting Parties have been kept informed of the financial situation of the Convention secretariat through the financial audited reports for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 and the minutes of the Standing Committee meetings in 1999, 2000 and 2001, circulated to Contracting Parties in due time ; 大會注意到，透過 1999 年和 2000 會計年度之財務審計報告和常設委員會會議於 1999 年、2000 年和 2001 年在規定時間分發給各締約方之會議紀錄，使各締約方一直都獲悉公約秘書處之財務狀況；

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6. NOTES WITH PLEASURE that since Ramsar COP7 in 1999 the Ramsar Bureau has managed the Convention's funds prudently and efficiently, ending each year with a small

budget surplus which has been reverted into the Reserve Fund established by Resolution VI.17；大會樂見拉姆薩公約自 1999 年舉行之第七次締約方會議以來，公約秘書處已審慎有效的管理公約之資金，每年度結束之預算盈餘皆歸還到由決議 6.17 通過成立之儲備基金內；

7. EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to the Contracting Parties that have served in the Subgroup on Finance of the Standing Committee during the past triennium, and in particular to Armenia, which acted as Chair of the Subgroup；大會對在過去的三年期間擔任常設委員會財務小組之各締約方表示感謝，特別是擔任小組主席之亞美尼亞；
8. DECIDES that the Terms of Reference for the Financial Administration of the Convention contained in Annex 3 to Resolution 5.2 shall be applied *in toto* to the 2003-2005 triennium；大會決定納入決議 5.2 附件 3 之公約財務管理權職範圍，應運用於 2003-2005 年三年期以做為參考；
9. 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 therein；大會進一步決定，依決議 6.17 所成立之財務小組，應持續在常設委員會之支持下，依被指定擔任之角色和責任運作；
10. APPROVES the budget for the 2003-2005 triennium as attached as Annex I to enable the implementation of the annual work plans of the Ramsar Bureau；大會通過 2003-2005 年三年期之預算如附件一所表，俾使拉姆薩秘書處能執行年度工作計畫；
11. DECIDES that the contribution of each Contracting Party to this budget shall 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 for 2003 (Annex II) and yet to be approved for the years 2004 and 2005, except in the case of Contracting Parties which, in applying the UN scale, would make annual contributions to the Convention Budget of less than SFR 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 SFR 1,000 shall be allocated, when actual payments have been effected, to budget line 9 of the core budget (COP-related costs incurred by the Bureau). All other Contracting Parties will continue to be assessed in accordance with the UN scale of contributions as indicated in Annex II；and 大會決定每一締約方給此預算之獻金評估標準，應當按照由聯合國大會批准 2003 年會員國提供予聯合國預算之比例（附件二），而 2004 及 2005 年之獻金比例尚未被通過，除了要依照聯合國之比例的締約方外，其他締約方可依其每年繳交之獻金提供公約少於 1,000 瑞士法郎之獻金。當實際支付予預算線之核心預算時已生效時，這些締約方獻金之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）。所有其他締約方，將繼續按照如附件二所示之聯合國獻金比例分攤之；
12. CALLS UPON all Contracting Parties to pay their dues promptly by 1 January of each year, and URGES Contracting Parties in arrears to make a renewed effort to settle them.

大會呼籲所有締約方於每年的 1 月 1 日前及時繳納會費，並敦促拖欠會費之締約方努力解決此課題。



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#### Resolution VIII.28 決議 8.28

#### *Modus operandi* of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

#### 科學技術審查委員會之工作辦法

1. RECALLING the establishment by Resolution 5.5 of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), 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 ; 大會回顧決議 5.5 成立之科學技術審查小組（STRP）係由具科學和技術知識之成員所組成，並由締約方會議（COP）委任，但成員係為個別代表而非依其原國家之代表；
2. ALSO RECALLING Resolution VI.7 and Resolution VII.2 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、決議 7.2 對科學技術審查小組相關事項有連續之修改，使該小組與其工作是有條理的；
3. THANKING the members and alternates of the STRP and its observer organizations and invited experts for their contributions since COP7, and for their expert advice on numerous scientific and technical issues important for implementation of the Convention ; 大會感謝自第七次締約方會議以來，所有科學技術審查小組委員和候補委員及觀察員組織，以及受邀請專家之貢獻，和它們對執行公約許多重要科學和技術課題之專業意見；
4. RE-EMPHASIZING the need to establish a close link 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 ; 大會再次強調建立科學技術審查小組與各締約方科學家和專家網絡間緊密聯繫之需要，使公約能受益於現有知識和經驗；
5. RECOGNIZING the importance for the STRP to work in partnership with the equivalent bodies of those conventions with which Memoranda of Understanding or Cooperation are in place, namely the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Migratory Species, and the Convention to Combat Desertification, and other conventions and agreements ; and 大會瞭解到科學技術審查小組與已簽署備忘錄或合作備忘錄之公約，如生物多樣性公約、遷移性野生動物公約、防治荒漠化公約的同等夥伴機構及其他公約和協定共同合作之重要性；

6. ALSO RECOGNIZING the need for continuing cooperation between the STRP and a number of expert networks, specialist groups and societies which exist, some in association with the official International Organization Partners of the Convention ; 大會亦瞭解到科學技術審查小組和許多專家網絡、專業團體和與公約官方國際組織合作夥伴相關社團間持續合作之需要；

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7. 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 ; 大會重申科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 之工作和建議為公約締約方會議提供可靠準則之至關重要；
8. APPROVES the revised *modus operandi* for the STRP as annexed to this Resolution, and DECIDES that the provisions in the Annex supersede those in the previous Resolutions on the STRP dealing with the same issues ; 大會通過附錄於本決議之修訂科學技術審查小組工作辦法，並決定在附件中廢除以往所有 STRP 處理過同樣議題之決議；
9. ENDORSES the establishment of an STRP Support Service, working in open and transparent partnership with all International Organization Partners, STRP observer organizations and others, and INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to establish, with the approval of the Standing Committee, a contractual arrangement and terms of reference for the delivery of this Service ; 大會贊同成立 STRP 協助服務，與所有國際組織合作夥伴、STRP 觀察員組織和其他單位以公開和透明之夥伴關係合作，大會並指示拉姆薩秘書處經常設委員會同意後成立合約性之安排和職權範圍以提供此服務；
10. RECOGNIZES the urgent need to ensure both that the Panel is provided with the necessary resources to undertake its work effectively and efficiently and that the Ramsar Bureau has sufficient capacity to support this work, and URGES Contracting Parties and others to afford the highest priority to securing continuity of such funding ; 大會瞭解到迫切需要確保該審查小組被提供必要之資源以有效和高效地執行其工作，和確保拉姆薩秘書處有足夠的能力來協助此項工作，大會並敦促各締約方和其他方視獲得資金提供之連續性為最優先事項；
11. URGES those Contracting Parties that have not yet done so to appoint a National Focal Point for the STRP, as the COP urged in Resolution VII.2, so that they may contribute fully to, and be more effectively assisted by, the work of the Panel ; 大會敦促尚未執行指定國家聯絡處之締約方，如公約締約方會議之決議 7.2 所敦促，為科學技術審查小組指定國家聯絡處，使各締約方可充分地為審查小組的工作貢獻，並更有效地由審查小組提供協助；



12. REVISES as follows the list of bodies and organizations invited to participate as observers in the meetings of the STRP during the 2003-2005 triennium, in addition to the International Organization Partners, and INVITES them to consider establishing close working cooperative arrangements with the STRP on matters of common interest: 大會邀請修改如下列表中之機構和組織以觀察員身分參與科學技術審查小組在 2003—2005 年三年期之會議，除了國際組織合作夥伴以外，並邀請各機構和組織考慮與 STRP 對有共同興趣之事項建立密切的工作合作協商：

- 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) 遷移性野生動物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, UNCCD, UNFCCC and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 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和千禧年生態系統評估之秘書處
- UNEP – World Conservation Monitoring Centre 聯合國環境規劃署 - 世界保護監測中心
- the Society of Wetland Scientists 濕地科學家學會
- the International Association of Limnology 湖沼國際交流協會
- the Global Wetlands Economics Network 全球濕地經濟網絡
- the International Mire Conservation Group 國際泥潭保護組織
- the International Peat Society 國際泥炭學會
- the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University, USA 國際地球科學資訊網絡中心，美國哥倫比亞大學中心
- the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) 國際影響評估協會
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC) 自然保育協會
- Ducks Unlimited (Canada, Mexico, and USA) 野鴨基金會（加拿大、墨西哥和美國）
- The World Resources Institute (WRI) 世界資源協會
- The Institute for Inland Water Management and Wastewater Treatment (RIZA) (The Netherlands) 水資源管理與廢水處理研究所（荷蘭）
- LakeNet 世界湖泊保育網

13. FURTHER 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 Ramsar Bureau to do their utmost to secure any additional funding which might be necessary for this purpose ; 大會進一步強調科學技術審查小組成員參與公約締約方會議和常設委員會會議之價值，並要求各締約方、常設委員會和拉姆薩秘書處竭盡所能的去獲得任何此目的可能需要之額外資金；

14. REQUESTS the Standing Committee to a) define and estimate costs of the principal tasks and priorities for the work plan of the STRP on the basis of the decisions and the views expressed and priorities established by the Conference of the Contracting Parties ; b) appoint the members of the STRP from the list of candidates submitted by Contracting Parties ; and c) designate the STRP Chair and Vice-Chair ; 大會要求常設委員會 a) 以締約方會議所建立之決策與表達意見及優先事項為基礎，界定和估計科學技術審查小組工作計畫的主要工作之成本和優先性；b) 從各締約方提交之候選人名單中選出科學技術審查小組之委員；c) 指定科學技術審查小組主席和副主席；
15. REAFFIRMS that the STRP shall have the same regional structure and proportional system of membership as the Standing Committee, as established in Resolution VII.1, and that, in order to attain equitable representation on the subsidiary bodies of the Convention, members of the STRP ought to be selected, as far as possible, from Contracting Parties different from those Parties elected to the Standing Committee ; and 大會重申，科學技術審查小組應與常設委員會如決議 7.1 所建立之區域結構和比例代表制相同，且為達到公約附屬機構代表性之公平分配，科學技術審查小組成員應盡可能與當選為常設委員會之締約方成員不同；
16. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to take into consideration the mechanism established in the annex to ensure continuity of membership of the STRP through the reappointment of a proportion of its members when proposing nominations for membership of the Panel. 大會要求各締約方考慮本附件中所建立之機制，當提名科學技術審查小組成員身分時，透過重新聘任一定比例之成員來確保科學技術審查小組成員身分之連續性。

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Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002 年 11 月 18- 26 日

### Resolution VIII.29 決議 8.29

#### Evaluation of the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (SGF) and establishment of a Ramsar Endowment Fund

評估拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金（Ramsar SGF）和建立拉姆薩捐贈基金

1. RECALLING paragraph 16 of Resolution VII.5, which requested the Standing Committee to continue to evaluate the functioning of the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (SGF) and to report on the results to Ramsar COP8；大會回顧決議 7.5 第 16 段，要求常設委員會持續評估拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金之運作，並向拉姆薩第八屆締約方會議報告其結果；
2. NOTING the excellent work of the Standing Committee in making the SGF more effective, including the adoption of the *Operational Guidelines* for the Ramsar SGF for the period 2000-2002 and its revisions, the application of the principle of geographical equity when allocating the resources at the disposal of the Fund, and the feasibility study of transferring operation of the SGF to another body；and ALSO NOTING the outstanding efforts of the Ramsar Bureau in supporting the work of the Standing Committee in this matter；大會注意到常設委員會出色之工作使小額贈款基金更有效地運作，這包括通過拉姆薩小額贈款基金 2000-2002 年期間之運作指導方針及其修訂，在處理基金資源分配時運用地域公平原則，及小額贈款基金轉移至另一機構操作之可行性研究；大會亦注意到拉姆薩秘書處協助常設委員會於此方面之事項的傑出成果；
3. NOTING that in accordance with the Terms of Reference for the post of Senior Advisor for Environment and Development Cooperation (SAEDC) at the Ramsar Bureau, adopted by the Standing Committee by Decision SC24-24 during its 24<sup>th</sup> Meeting, the SAEDC has the responsibility to assist the Committee and the Secretary General in relation to fundraising for the Ramsar SGF；大會注意到，按照環境發展合作資深諮詢委員（SAEDC）於拉姆薩秘書處所表之職權範圍，於常設委員會第 24 次會議決議 SC24-24 中通過，SAEDC 有責任協助委員會和秘書長為拉姆薩小額贈款基金進行籌款；
4. EXPRESSING ITS SINCERE APPRECIATION to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Monaco, Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) for having made contributions to the Ramsar SGF, or directly funded projects submitted to the Fund,

during the period 2000-2002 in the amount of 1.4 million Swiss francs, which has allowed the implementation of 37 projects in 34 developing countries and countries with economies in transition；大會衷心感謝奧地利、比利時、丹麥、德國、冰島、愛爾蘭、日本、摩納哥、荷蘭、瑞典、英國、美國，和世界自然基金會（WWF）為拉姆薩小額贈款基金所作之貢獻，或直接資助計畫提交給基金，此舉使在 2000-2002 年期間，有 34 個發展中國家和經濟轉型國家的 37 項計畫得以以總額 140 萬瑞士法郎來實施；

5. NOTING ONCE MORE WITH CONCERN that in spite of these generous contributions the level of funding at the disposal of the SGF has not been sufficient to support a considerable number of valuable projects that were submitted by eligible Contracting Parties, and that a renewed effort is required to attract greater financial resources with longer-term guarantees for the Fund；大會亦更關切地注意到，儘管有這些慷慨的捐助，小額贈款基金可處理之資金水平仍不足以協助相當數量由符合資格締約方所提出有價值之計畫，且需要再次努力以吸引更多財務支援做為基金長期之保障；
6. HAVING RECEIVED and debated the discussion paper prepared by the Ramsar Bureau at the request of the Subgroup on Finance of the Standing Committee on the *Feasibility of establishing an Endowment Fund to resource the Ramsar Small Grant Fund for Wetlands Conservation and Wise Use* (Ramsar COP8 DOC. 17)；and 大會在常設委員會財務小組要求下，依建立捐贈基金做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（拉姆薩締約方大會第八屆會議文件檔案 17），收到和辯論由拉姆薩秘書處編寫之討論文件；
7. EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION to the Contracting Parties that have submitted their comments in response to the mail consultation carried out on this matter by the Ramsar Bureau through its diplomatic notification 2001/8 of 18 December 2001, and NOTING that many of the comments contain valuable views for further study of the effective functioning of the SGF and for assessing the viability of the proposed Endowment Fund；透過拉姆薩秘書處之 2001 年 12 月 18 日 2001/8 之外交通知進行郵件諮詢，各締約方對大會提交其意見表示讚賞，大會並注意到其中有許多對研究小額贈款基金有效運作和評估提議之捐贈基金的可行性之寶貴意見；

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8. REITERATES its conviction that the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (Ramsar SGF) continues to be an extremely valuable mechanism for facilitating the implementation of the Convention in developing countries and countries with economies in transition；大會重申，拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金是做為促進公約在發展中國家和經濟轉型國家中之執行，仍然是非常具有價值之機制的信念；
9. RECOGNIZES AT THE SAME TIME that the current SGF can be further improved in its operation, especially in relation to project submission and selection, and in the monitoring and evaluation of their implementation；大會同時瞭解到，目前小額贈款

基金之運作可以進一步改善，尤其是涉及計畫提交和選擇方面，對於計畫執行之監測和評估也可再改善；

10. REQUESTS the Standing Committee, with the assistance of the Ramsar Bureau, when adopting the *Operational Guidelines* for the Ramsar SGF for the period 2003-2005, to consider improving further the SGF mechanism in the areas identified in the previous paragraph；大會要求常設委員會在拉姆薩秘書處之協助下，當 2003-2005 年期間拉姆薩小額贈款基金運作指導方針通過時，考慮進一步改善於前段中所述之小額贈款基金機制；
11. URGES Contracting Parties and other donors to continue making annual voluntary contributions to the SGF； and REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau, especially the SAEDC, to redouble their efforts to find the sources of funding and to send out a call for contributions every year to the Contracting Parties which might be in a position to provide them, as well as to other potential donors；大會敦促各締約方和其他捐助單位繼續每年自願捐款予小額贈款基金；並要求拉姆薩公約秘書處，尤其是環境發展合作資深諮詢委員（SAEDC）加倍努力尋找資金來源，並每年向可能捐款及其他潛在捐助之各締約方號召捐款；
12. AGREES TO ESTABLISH a Ramsar Endowment Fund to resource the SGF, which shall become operational when the Standing Committee establishes its *modus operandi* according to paragraph 13 below；大會同意成立拉姆薩捐贈基金以充實小額贈款基金，當常設委員會確定其運作辦法時，根據下面第 13 段，開始運作；
13. AUTHORIZES the Standing Committee to establish the *modus operandi* of the Ramsar Endowment Fund, taking into account the views expressed by Contracting Parties during the debate on this matter, and on the basis of the following principles: 大會授權常設委員會成立拉姆薩捐贈基金運作辦法，考慮到各締約方在辯論過程中於此議題上之意見，並以下列原則為基礎：
  - a) the contributions to the Ramsar Endowment Fund shall be voluntary；捐款拉姆薩捐贈基金應是自願的；
  - b) the operation and management of the Ramsar Endowment Fund shall be under the authority of this Conference of the Parties；拉姆薩捐贈基金之運作和管理，應屬締約方大會所管；
  - c) the Ramsar Endowment Fund shall become operational when the Standing Committee has agreed the Fund's *modus operandi* and when a certain threshold level of capital has been guaranteed；當常設委員會已同意基金運作辦法和取得一定閾值水平之資金保障時，拉姆薩捐贈基金才開始運作；
  - d) there shall be an interim review of the Endowment Fund at COP9 based on recommendations from the Standing Committee, and a comprehensive review at COP10 where, if the threshold capital has not been guaranteed by that time, the continued existence of the Endowment Fund shall be reexamined； and 根據常設

委員會建議，應於締約方大會第九屆會議時進行捐贈基金之期中審查，並在締約方大會第十屆會議時進行全面審查，若屆時基金資本閾值水平尚未獲得保障，捐贈基金之繼續存留應重新審視；

- e) the Standing Committee shall create a body of financial experts to manage the finances of the Endowment Fund 常設委員會應建立一個機構的財務專家來管理濕地基金的財務；
14. AUTHORIZES FURTHER the Standing Committee to start operating the Endowment Fund as soon as the threshold level of capital, as stipulated in the *modus operandi*, has been reached； and 當基金資本閾值水平已經達到運作辦法之規定時，大會進一步授權常設委員會即刻開始運作捐贈基金；
15. CALLS UPON foundations, non-governmental organizations, businesses and individuals to make contributions to the Ramsar Endowment Fund； and INVITES Contracting Parties to consider making contributions to the Ramsar Endowment Fund when the *modus operandi* of the Endowment Fund has been established. 大會呼籲當捐贈基金運作辦法已成立時，基金會、非政府組織、企業和個人向拉姆薩捐贈基金提出捐獻，大會並邀請各締約方考量向拉姆薩捐贈基金捐獻。



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濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.30 決議 8.30

#### Regional initiatives for the further implementation of the Convention

#### 拉姆薩公約區域倡議推動方案

1. RECOGNIZING the importance of regional initiatives in promoting the objectives of the Convention in general and in implementing the Ramsar Strategic Plan in particular, as they can build upon bio-geographic commonalities, shared wetland systems and wetland-dependent species, and solidly established common social and cultural links；大會瞭解到區域倡議在促進公約目標，特別是在實施拉姆薩策略計畫時之重要性，因為這些倡議可基於生物地理共同點、濕地系統共享及溼地物種、緊密建立的共同社會和文化聯繫而成立；
2. CONSIDERING that the Convention, through its provisions under Article 5 as elaborated by the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* (Resolution VII.19), provides the appropriate framework for promoting international collaboration among Parties and other partners；大會考量到公約透過第五條規定所闡述之拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針（決議 7.19），為促進締約方和其他夥伴間之國際合作提供了適當之綱要計畫；
3. ACKNOWLEDGING the positive, catalytic, and decisive role of international collaboration in planning and providing technical and financial support for projects and activities with that aim；大會認識到國際合作對於具有該目標之計畫與活動之規劃及技術、財務支援之提供上，扮演正面、催化及決策性之角色；
4. RECOGNIZING in this context that a framework guidance on the development of and support for regional initiatives to implement the Convention will be useful；大會瞭解到，在此種情況下，有一個發展和支持區域倡議之綱要計畫準則對實現公約將是有用的；
5. RECALLING Resolution VII.22 on “Collaborative structure for Mediterranean wetlands” and COP Recommendations 5.14 and 6.11 on the Mediterranean Wetland Initiative (MedWet), and ACKNOWLEDGING that MedWet can be a model example of such regional initiatives；大會回顧決議 7.22 「地中海濕地之合作結構」及締約方會議建議 5.14 和 6.11 有關地中海濕地倡議（MedWet），並瞭解到 MedWet 可做為此區域倡議之典範；

6. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that following Decision SC25-31 of the Standing Committee a Coordination Unit for MedWet has been established in Athens, Greece, in 2001 under the authority of the Secretary General of the Convention, with the financial support of the Greek Government; and 大會考慮到，自常設委員會決策 SC25-31 以來，於公約秘書長之授權及希臘政府之財務支持下，已在 2001 年希臘雅典成立了地中海濕地倡議協調單位；
7. FURTHER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Government of Greece has offered to continue hosting and contributing financially to the operation of the MedWet Coordination Unit in Athens for the triennium 2003-2005；大會進一步考慮到，希臘政府已表示願意繼續託管和提供在雅典成立之地中海濕地倡議協調單位於 2003-2005 三年期運作之財務協助；

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8. ENDORSES the *Guidance for the development of Regional Initiatives in the framework of the Convention on Wetlands* presented in Annex I to this Resolution；大會贊同於本決議附件 I 所表之濕地公約綱要計畫之區域倡議發展準則；
9. CONSIDERS appropriate the inclusion of a budget line “Support to Regional Initiatives”, when one or more regional initiatives are evaluated by the COP, in accordance with the above *Guidance*, as worthy for financial support from the Convention core budget；大會考量，當一個或多個區域倡議由公約締約方會議評估值得公約核心預算提供財務協助時，按照上面之準則適當的將預算線列入「協助區域倡議」；
10. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to take into consideration the *Guidance* referred to in paragraph 8 when launching and developing a regional initiative；當啟動和發展區域倡議時，大會籲請各締約方考量第 8 段中提到之準則；
11. APPROVES, within this context and for the years 2003-2005, the financial support from the Convention core budget to be provided to the MedWet Initiative as reflected in the MedWet Coordination Unit Budget 2003-2005, presented in Annex II of this Resolution；在此背景下，大會通過 2003-2005 年從公約核心預算提撥給地中海濕地倡議之財務支持，如地中海濕地倡議協調單位 2003 年至 2005 年預算所示，在本決議附件 II 中所表；
12. RECOGNIZES the critical importance of financial and political support from Contracting Parties of the region to the MedWet Initiative, and especially from the host country of its Coordination Unit；EXPRESSES ITS SINCERE GRATITUDE to the Government of Greece for hosting the MedWet Unit in Athens, including the provision of adequate office space and financial resources to cover all other expenses during 2001 and 2002；and ACCEPTS the generous offer of the Government of Greece to continue providing office facilities and financial support during the triennium 2003-2005 for the same purpose；大會瞭解到區域之各締約方，特別是從協調單位之主辦國，提供予地中海濕地倡議之財務和政治支持至關重要；大會衷心感謝希臘政府於雅典成立地中海濕地單



位，包括在 2001 年和 2002 年期間提供足夠的辦公空間和財務資源以支付所有其他開支；大會並接受希臘政府慷慨地表示願意為相同目的，同樣在 2003-2005 年三年期內繼續提供辦公設施和資金的協助；

13. APPROVES the budget of the MedWet Coordination Unit as contained in Annex II of this Resolution；大會通過載於本決議附件 II 之地中海濕地協調單位之預算；
14. AUTHORIZES the Secretary General to conclude, taking due account of the *Guidance* and in consultation with the Chair of the Standing Committee, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Greek Government with regard to the specific financial and institutional arrangement of the MedWet Coordination Unit in Athens for the years 2003-2005, and DIRECTS the Secretary General to report to the Standing Committee on the conclusion and implementation of this MoU；and 大會授權秘書長提出結論，並適當考量 準則 並與常設委員會主席諮詢協商後，就地中海濕地協調單位於 2003-2005 年具體之財務和體制安排與希臘政府在雅典簽一份備忘錄 (MoU)，並指示秘書長向常設委員會報告本備忘錄之簽訂結果和執行情形；
15. REQUESTS the Secretary General to ensure that the experience of the MedWet Coordination Unit and its partners will be at the disposal of other regional initiatives as required and in the most appropriate form. 大會要求秘書長確保 MedWet 協調單位及其合作夥伴的經驗，將在必須處理其他區域倡議時得以最妥適之形式為之。



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### Resolution VIII.31 決議 8.31

#### The Convention's Programme on communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) 2003-2008

#### 2003-2008 年公約之宣導、教育和公眾意識方案（CEPA）

1. AWARE of the importance of communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) as central and cross-cutting elements for implementing the Convention；大會意識到宣傳、教育和公眾意識（CEPA）之重要性為執行公約的主要和跨領域的元素；
2. NOTING that the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 recognizes the critical importance of CEPA for pursuing its General Objectives, and in particular General Objective 1 relating to the wise use of all wetlands, as follows: "To stimulate and assist all Contracting Parties to develop, adopt and use the necessary and appropriate instruments and measures to ensure the wise use of all wetlands within their territories"；大會注意到公約的 2003-2008 年策略計畫瞭解到宣傳、教育和公眾意識為實現其總體目標之關鍵重要性，特別是與所有濕地之明智利用相關之總目標 1，如下：「刺激和協助所有締約方制定、採納和使用必要和適當手段和措施，以確保在其領土內所有濕地能明智利用」；
3. RECALLING that Resolution VII.9 adopted the first *Convention's Outreach Programme 1999-2002 – Actions to promote communication, education and public awareness to support implementation of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)*；大會回顧決議 7.9 通過第一項公約 1999-2002 年拓展計畫—促進宣傳、教育和公眾意識以協助執行公約濕地行動方案（伊朗，拉姆薩，1971 年）；
4. RECOGNIZING the importance ascribed to communication, education and public awareness in the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and that, therefore, CEPA for sustainable development, promoting the ecological, social, cultural and economic values of wetlands, should be a focus of Ramsar's future CEPA activities；大會瞭解到世界永續發展高峰會的成果歸因於宣傳、教育和公眾意識之重要性，且因此 CEPA 做為永續發展、促進濕地之生態、社會、文化和經濟價值之宣傳、教育和公眾意識，應視為拉姆薩未來 CEPA 活動之重點；
5. SEEING WITH SATISFACTION that, as requested by Resolution VII.9, as at 30 September 2002 86 Contracting Parties have designated their Government Focal Points

for CEPA and 69 Parties their national non-governmental CEPA Focal Points ; 大會滿意地看到，如決議 7.9 所要求，直至 2002 年 9 月 30 日前已有 86 個締約方指定各自 CEPA 政府聯絡處和 69 個締約方指定國家 CEPA 非政府聯絡處；

6. NOTING WITH PLEASURE that the analysis of 119 National Reports submitted for COP8 has revealed that there are at least 480 wetland education centres found in 68 Contracting Parties, that in 18 Contracting Parties wetland issues are addressed at all levels in formal education curricula, and that in a further 58 Contracting Parties wetland issues are addressed at some levels in formal education curricula ; 大會高興地注意到，分析顯示共 119 個國家報告提交予締約方第八屆會議，並發現 68 個締約方中至少有 480 處濕地教育中心，在 18 個締約方中濕地議題於各級正規教育課程內提出，且另有 58 個締約方於部分層級之正規教育課程中提出濕地議題；
7. CONGRATULATING the 26 Contracting Parties that have formed national CEPA Task Forces and in particular Australia, Germany, and Hungary for having developed National Wetland CEPA Action Plans as urged by Resolution VII.9, but CONCERNED that so few Parties have done likewise ; 大會祝賀 26 個締約方已如決議 7.9 敦促而成立國家 CEPA 工作小組，和尤其是澳大利亞、德國、匈牙利已發展其國家濕地 CEPA 行動計畫，但大會關注僅少數締約方完成這些；
8. COMMENDING those governments, non-governmental organizations, and local stakeholders in over 70 countries that have undertaken special events to promote World Wetlands Day on 2 February ; 大會讚揚這些超過 70 個國家之政府、非政府組織和當地利益相關者已採取特別活動，以推廣 2 月 2 日世界濕地日；
9. EXPRESSING THANKS to the Ramsar International Organization Partners (IOPs) for their ongoing support to CEPA activities globally and within many Contracting Parties ; 對於拉姆薩國際組織合作夥伴 (IOP) 在全球及許多締約方內持續支持 CEPA 活動，大會表示感謝；
10. CONGRATULATING the Governments of Spain and Switzerland for their financial support for the publication of “Our wetland heritage” on the occasion of COP8, and the Danone Group for its continuing sponsorship of the Convention’s Evian Initiative, which has a significant communications component ; 大會祝賀西班牙和瑞士政府於締約方大會第八屆會議之際提供之財務協助出版「我們的濕地文化遺產」，且達能集團 (Danone Group) 繼續贊助公約其中具重要宣傳要素之「艾維安計畫」，；
11. EXPRESSING SATISFACTION with the work done by the Ramsar Bureau in relation to CEPA in general and to communications in particular, in spite of the very limited financial and human resources at its disposal for this purpose, and REGRETTING that insufficient effort has been made so far to resource the Voluntary Fund for the Convention’s Outreach Programme established by Resolution VII.28 ; and 儘管拉姆薩秘書處以非常有限之財力和人力資源處理有關 CEPA 整體，尤其是宣傳之工作，大會仍對其所完成之工作表示滿意，大會並對透過決議 7.28 為建立之公約拓展方案取得自願基金之資源到目前為止不夠努力感到遺憾；

12. THANKING those who participated in the workshop convened by the Ramsar Bureau in June 2002 to refine and further elaborate a second CEPA programme, and also those CEPA Focal Points, representatives from Ramsar's IOPs and other conventions, and other CEPA experts who contributed their views, as well as the participants in the CEPA Workshop organized as part of the Global Biodiversity Forum held immediately before this COP, and the Ministry of Environment of the Autonomous Government of Valencia, Spain, for the financial support provided for the Workshop；大會感謝那些參加 2002 年 6 月由拉姆薩秘書處召開之工作坊，以完善和進一步闡述第二次 CEPA 方案，以及 CEPA 聯絡處、拉姆薩國際組織合作夥伴 (IOP) 和其他公約代表，和其他貢獻建議之 CEPA 專家，以及締約方會議召開之前參與 CEPA 舉辦做為全球生物多樣性論壇一部分之參與者，和西班牙，瓦倫西亞自治政府環境部為研討會提供之財務協助；

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13. ADOPTS the Convention's *Programme on communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) 2003-2008*, contained in Annex I to this Resolution, as an instrument to provide guidance to Contracting Parties, the Ramsar Bureau, the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs), other NGOs, 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；大會通過公約 2003-2008 年宣傳、教育和公眾意識 (CEPA) 方案，並附錄於本決議案附件 1 中，該方案做為提供準則予各締約方、拉姆薩公約秘書處、公約國際組織合作夥伴 (IOPS)、其他非政府組織、地方利益相關者和其他單位等發展適當之行動方案來協助於國際、區域、國家和地方各級執行公約的工具；
14. ENCOURAGES the Contracting Parties to adopt the concept ***Ramsar CEPA for Sustainable Development*** to effectively address the ecological, social, cultural and economic values of wetlands through this programme；大會鼓勵各締約方採取 **拉姆薩 CEPA 永續發展概念** 以有效地處理溼地生態、社會、文化和經濟的價值課題；
15. INSTRUCES the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to establish, as appropriate, an Expert Working Group on CEPA with suitable members and a chair from the Panel as well as other invited CEPA experts；大會指示科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 由適當之成員適當地成立 CEPA 專家工作小組，並從審查小組及受邀之 CEPA 專家中選出一位主席；
16. REQUESTS the Standing Committee to recognize the critical role that CEPA plays by ensuring that all future triennial work programmes of the STRP integrate CEPA as a cross-cutting tool in all specific tasks requested of the panel, and set priorities for these tasks；大會要求常設委員會瞭解到 CEPA 扮演確保整合 STRP 於未來三年期所有工作方

案之關鍵角色，CEPA 為整合所有審查小組要求指定工作之跨領域工具，並決定這些工作之優先順序；

17. ENDORSES as immediate tasks of the STRP's CEPA Expert Working Group those activities outlined in Annex II to this Resolution；大會贊同 STRP 之 CEPA 專家工作小組視本決議附件二中列出之活動做為立即要做之工作；
18. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to undertake specific efforts to obtain resources for the Voluntary Fund for the Convention's Outreach Programme, noting that the tasks of the STRP CEPA Working Group should be conducted using financial resources from this Voluntary Fund or other such contributions；大會要求拉姆薩秘書處提出具體成果，以為公約拓展方案自願基金取得資源，並指出 STRP 之 CEPA 專家工作小組之工作應該利用自願基金或其他類似捐款取得之財務資源來執行；
19. REAFFIRMS the call made in Resolution VII.9 for all Contracting Parties to nominate as a matter of priority suitably qualified Government and Non-government Focal Points for wetland CEPA and to inform the Ramsar Bureau accordingly；大會重申決議 7.9 中呼籲所有締約方優先指定符合資格之濕地 CEPA 政府和非政府聯絡處，並相應地知會拉姆薩秘書處；
20. URGES all Contracting Parties, as suggested in Resolution VII.9 and in the CEPA Programme 2003-2008, 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 this to formulate their Wetland CEPA Action Plans (at national, sub-national, catchment, or local levels) for priority activities which address international, regional, national, and local needs；大會敦促所有目前尚未有工作小組機制之締約方，如決議 7.9 所建議，於 2003-2008 年 CEPA 方案中適當地組成該小組，以進行濕地 CEPA 領域之需求、能力和機會檢討，並基於此為有優先活動需要之國際、區域、國家和地方制定其濕地 CEPA 行動計畫（在國家、亞國家、集水區或地方層級）；
21. 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 policy instruments and programmes, 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制定和實施其濕地 CEPA 行動計畫，做為它們更廣泛環境、生物多樣性、濕地和水資源管理政策工具和方案之整合要件，並確保 CEPA 被認為是這些活動有效運作之基礎；
22. 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 STRP CEPA Working Group on such reviews and revisions；大會呼籲那些具濕地 CEPA 計畫之締約方定期評估計畫之效果，以修改其必要之優先行動，並提供檢討和修訂之反饋意見予 STRP CEPA 工作小組；

23. REQUESTS Contracting Parties and the Convention's IOPs to submit to the Ramsar Bureau, for consideration by the STRP CEPA Working Group, case studies outlining and demonstrating the lessons learned from CEPA-related efforts, including consideration of highly successful as well as less effective activities ; 大會要求各締約方和公約的 IOPS 向拉姆薩秘書處提交包括認為是高度成功以及較為無效之活動的案例研究，概述並展示從 CEPA 相關努力結果所得之教訓，供 STRP CEPA 工作小組參酌；
24. ENCOURAGES the Contracting Parties to review and improve, as necessary, the content of wetland-related components of education curricula, and to do so in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and other education authorities ; 大會鼓勵各締約方必要時檢討和改善與濕地相關之教育課程內容，並與教育部和其他教育機構合作；
25. REITERATES the call to multilateral and bilateral donors and private sector sponsors to support appropriate actions as set out in the Ramsar CEPA Programme 2003-2008 ; 大會再次呼籲多邊和雙邊捐助者和私部門贊助者支持如拉姆薩 2003-2008 年 CEPA 方案所載之適切的活動；
26. ALSO REITERATES ITS SUPPORT for the Wetland Link International programme of The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, UK (WWT) as a cornerstone of the CEPA Programme, and AGAIN EXPRESSES CONCERN about the lack of significant financial support for the global and national development of this programme ; 大會亦重申支持英國野禽與濕地信託基金會 (WWT) 之國際濕地網絡方案做為 CEPA 方案之基石，並再次對有關此方案之全球和國家發展仍缺乏重大的財務支持表示關注；
27. URGES the Ramsar Bureau to strengthen the capacity of the CEPA Focal Points by clarifying their roles through the STRP CEPA Working Group, and by the provision of training through the Ramsar Wetland Training Service, once established. ; 大會敦促拉姆薩秘書處以透過 STRP CEPA 工作小組闡明 CEPA 連絡處之角色，提供培訓，並透過一旦成立之拉姆薩濕地培訓服務來強化 CEPA 連絡處之能力；
28. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties, multilateral and bilateral donors, and private sector sponsors to contribute to the Voluntary Fund for the Convention's Outreach Programme to enable improved international coordination of CEPA, including greater support in this area for the use of the three working languages of the Convention, financing of the Wetland Link International programme, facilitating the work of the STRP's CEPA Working Group, and supporting the production of resource materials for World Wetlands Day celebrations and events ; 大會進一步敦促各締約方、多邊和雙邊捐助者、與私部門贊助者，為公約的拓展方案自願基金貢獻，以改善 CEPA 之國際協調，包括利用 3 種公約的工作語言於提供此方面更大之協助、資助國際濕地聯盟方案、促進 STRP 的 CEPA 工作小組之運作，並協助為世界濕地日慶祝及活動所需之資源；
29. ENCOURAGES those Contracting Parties with established, or proposed, wetland education centres and related facilities to support their participation in the global network of such centres under the Wetland Link International programme of the WWT (UK), and for those centres to become key places of learning and training about wetlands and

wetland-related CEPA；大會鼓勵已建立或提出濕地教育中心和相關設施之締約方，協助參與，在英國野禽與濕地信託基金會之國際濕地聯盟方案下此類中心之全球網絡，並使這些中心成為學習和培訓有關濕地和濕地相關之 CEPA 的重要場所；

30. DIRECTS the Secretary General to strengthen collaboration with 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, and to further investigate and pursue, as appropriate, opportunities to do likewise with other conventions and programmes；大會指示秘書長與生物多樣性公約執行秘書長透過已建立之聯合工作計畫機制加強合作，協調兩公約各自的 CEPA 方案，並適時地進一步調查和探討與其他公約和方案進行類似工作之機會；
31. INVITES the Ramsar IOPs and other organizations with which the Ramsar Bureau 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；大會邀請拉姆薩國際組織合作夥伴（IOP）和其他組織與拉姆薩秘書處達成合作協議，以協助於全球、區域、國家或地方各級實施拉姆薩 CEPA 方案，並適當地利用其所擁有之專業知識、網絡、技能和資源；
32. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to encourage their wetland site managers to participate in the Ramsar Forum, the CEPA e-lists, and other communications networks operating under the Convention, as a way to accelerate the sharing of information, experiences and expertise amongst all Contracting Parties and other stakeholders；and 大會進一步敦促各締約方鼓勵其濕地管理者參與拉姆薩論壇、CEPA 電子郵件名單，和公約運作之其他通信網絡，做為加速所有締約方與其他利益相關者之間資訊、經驗和專業知識的共享；
33. 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. 大會敦促這些具不同於公約之三種官方語言之其他國家和地方語言的締約方，考量翻譯拉姆薩之關鍵準則與指導方針以使其得以更廣泛地被獲取。

"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.32 決議 8.32

#### Conservation, integrated management, and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems and their resources

#### 紅樹林生態系統及其資源之保護、整合管理和永續利用

1. RECOGNIZING the major importance of the wide range of ecological goods and services provided by mangrove ecosystems, including their vital role in acting as spawning and nursery areas for many species of economic importance, and the economic, social and environmental importance of mangroves for, *inter alia*, fishing, biodiversity, coastal protection, recreational activities, education, and coastal and shelf water quality; 大會瞭解到紅樹林生態系統提供了廣泛生態產品和服務之重要性，包括其做為許多具經濟重要性之物種產卵和孵育區之重要角色，以及紅樹林之經濟、社會和環境對於特別是漁業、生物多樣性、沿海地區保護、娛樂活動、教育，以及沿海和暗礁區水品質之重要性；
2. ALSO RECOGNIZING that the survival of a large number of local communities and indigenous peoples depends upon the productivity and health of mangrove ecosystems; 大會亦瞭解到多數當地社區和原住民之生存依賴紅樹林生態系統之生產力和健全；
3. RECOGNIZING FURTHER that mangrove ecosystems are important for regulation of natural processes and maintaining biological diversity in the coastal zones of the countries in which they occur, and that many species, notably, *inter alia*, fish, molluscs, crustaceans, migratory and resident waterbirds, and aquatic mammals, as well as threatened species, are ecologically dependent upon mangroves and their surrounding areas; 大會進一步瞭解到紅樹林生態系統對那些國家之沿海區域的自然過程之調節和維護生物多樣性之重要性，而且有許多物種，特別是魚類、軟體動物、甲殼類動物、候鳥和常駐水鳥、水生哺乳動物，以及受威脅物種，皆在生態上依賴紅樹林及其周邊地區；
4. AWARE that healthy mangrove ecosystems, in conjunction with their associated coral reefs, seagrass beds, and intertidal flats, can play an important role in mitigating climate change and sea-level rise, including through carbon sequestration and the buffering of sea-level rise and storms, particularly in view of the current extent of coral bleaching and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predictions of future increase in coral bleaching, as is recognized in document COP8 DOC. 11 and Resolution VIII.3; 大會意識到，健康的紅樹林生態系統和其相關之珊瑚礁、海草床和潮間灘之配合，可以包括透過碳吸收和緩衝海平面的上升和風暴，扮演了減緩氣候變遷和海平面上升



之重要角色，特別是當前珊瑚白化範圍和跨政府氣候變遷小組（IPCC）預測未來珊瑚白化之增加方面，皆在締約方第八屆會議文件檔案 11 和決議 8.3 中敘明；

5. CONCERNED that, despite this widely-recognized importance of mangrove ecosystems, the area of mangrove ecosystems continues to decrease in many countries as the result of destruction and degradation through human activities that use mangroves and their surrounding areas, or that disrupt the flow of freshwater or tidal flows to mangrove ecosystems, without appropriate planning, management and control mechanisms；大會關注，儘管紅樹林生態系統之重要性被廣泛認可，但在無適當之規劃、管理和控制機制下，使許多國家因人類活動使用紅樹林及其周邊地區，或干擾到紅樹林生態系統中流動之淡水或潮汐，而導致其被破壞和退化，結果紅樹林生態系統之面積不斷減少；
6. AWARE of the increasing availability of knowledge about practices related to the sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems by the ancestral communities of users and that experiences and technical knowledge about the conservation and sustainable use of these ecosystems should receive wide dissemination at the national and global levels；大會意識到知識的日益普及，由薪傳社群使用者永續利用紅樹林生態系統之做法，及這些生態系統保護和永續利用之經驗和技術知識，在國家和全球層級應該得到廣泛之宣傳；
7. TAKING NOTE of the need to strengthen at the global level the mechanisms for exchanging good practices and technical knowledge about mangrove ecosystems and to benefit from those exchanges, while at the same time promoting and strengthening these activities among local communities, with the cooperation, where appropriate, of local people and national or international organizations with knowledge or interest in the sustainable use of the biological diversity of mangrove ecosystems；大會注意到要強化全球層級之機制來交流紅樹林生態系統有關之優良做法和技術知識並從這些交流中獲益之需要，而在促進和強化這些地方社區間活動之同時，在適當情況下，也可與地方居民和具紅樹林生態系統生物多樣性之永續利用知識或有興趣的國家或國際組織合作；
8. AWARE that Contracting Parties to this Convention have concluded through Action 6.2.3 of its Strategic Plan 1997-2002 that mangrove ecosystems are under-represented in the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and that guidance on the identification and designation of mangrove ecosystems has been adopted by this meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Resolution VIII.11)；大會意識到本公約各締約方已透過 1997-2002 年策略計畫行動方案 6.2.3，將紅樹林生態系統列入比例失衡之國際重要濕地名單內，且鑑定和劃設紅樹林生態系統準則已於本次締約方大會中通過（決議 8.11）；
9. RECOGNIZING that mangrove ecosystems are dependent on ecological processes and influenced by socio-economic processes that occur in river basins and the wider coastal zones in which they occur, and that their capacity to continue to provide their values and functions depends upon sustainable land-use management at the wider scale, as is recognized by Resolution VII.18 concerning river basin management and the guidance

adopted by this meeting concerning site-based management planning (Resolution VIII.14), water allocation and management (Resolution VIII.1), and integrated coastal zone management (Resolution VIII.4)；大會瞭解到紅樹林的生態系統是靠生態過程和受發生在河流流域和更廣泛之沿海地區的社會經濟過程而影響，且他們本身繼續提供其價值和功能之能力取決於在更廣泛範圍內之永續土地使用管理，如決議 7.18 所瞭解而於本次會議通過了基地管理規劃（決議 8.14）、水資源分配和管理（決議 8.1）、及整合海岸區管理（決議 8.4）有關之河流流域管理和準則；

10. RECALLING Resolution VII.21, which specifically refers to mangrove ecosystems as an integral part of intertidal wetlands which have been lost and degraded due to unsustainable activities；and 大會回顧決議 7.21，具體指出紅樹林生態系統係潮間帶濕地之一部分，且因不永續的活動而導致喪失和退化；
11. ALSO RECALLING the Annex to Resolution VIII.11 which refers to the principal factors causing loss and damage to mangrove ecosystems worldwide as a result of unsustainable exploitation practices, such as habitat destruction, hydrological changes, pollution, and unsustainable aquaculture；大會亦回顧決議 8.11 附件，指出全球紅樹林生態系統之損失和損害係因不永續之開發行為，如棲息地之破壞、水文變化、污染和不永續之水產養殖等所造成；

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12. REQUESTS Contracting Parties with mangrove ecosystems in their territories to review, and as appropriate to modify their national policies and strategies that could have harmful effects on these ecosystems, and to implement measures to protect and restore their values and functions for human populations, recognizing their rights, uses and traditional customs and the maintenance of biodiversity, and to cooperate at the international level to agree regional and global strategies for their protection；大會要求於其領土內有紅樹林生態系統之締約方進行檢討，並適當地修改對這些生態系統可能產生有害影響之國家政策和策略、採取措施來為人類保護和恢復其價值和功能、瞭解到其權利、使用和傳統習俗和維護生物多樣性，並於國際層級認可區域和全球性之保護合作策略；
13. ALSO REQUESTS the Contracting Parties with mangroves ecosystems in their territories to promote their conservation, integrated management and sustainable use within the context of the national policies and regulatory frameworks, and in accordance with environmental and strategic assessments of the activities that could affect, directly or indirectly, the structure and function of the mangrove ecosystems；大會亦要求於其領土內有紅樹林生態系統之締約方，於其國家政策和法規架構下促進紅樹林生態系統保護、整合管理及永續利用，並就可能直接或間接的影響紅樹林生態系統結構和功能之活動進行環境和策略評估；
14. EXHORTS relevant Contracting Parties to update information on mangrove ecosystem cover and their conservation status, as well as the forms and levels of their use, and to provide this information to the Ramsar Bureau and the Convention's Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) so as to assist their work as called for in Resolution VIII.8

concerning status and trends in wetlands ; 大會懇請相關締約方更新有關紅樹林生態系統之覆蓋及其保護狀況以及其使用形式和水平的資訊，並提供這些資訊予拉姆薩秘書處和公約的科學技術審查小組 (STRP)，以協助其依決議 8.8 呼籲有關提供濕地現狀和趨勢之工作；

15. ALSO EXHORTS those Contracting Parties with mangrove ecosystems within their territories to exchange information relating to their conservation, integrated management, and sustainable use, especially where this involves the full participation of local communities and indigenous peoples ; 大會亦懇請具紅樹林生態系統於其領土內之締約方交換有關濕地之保護、整合管理和永續利用，特別是涉及到地方社區和原住民充分參與之資訊；
16. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau and the STRP, as resources permit, and the Contracting Parties to contribute to the initiatives concerning the transfer of environmentally sound technologies for the sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems, and to make this available to the users ; 大會要求拉姆薩公約秘書處和科學技術審查小組及各締約方，在資源許可下，貢獻出有關能健全永續管理紅樹林生態系統環境之技術轉移，並提供這些技術給使用者；
17. ALSO REQUESTS Contracting Parties with mangrove ecosystems within their territories, including those of their dependent territories, according to their capacities and internal regulations, to designate mangrove ecosystems that fulfill the criteria for their inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance, in order to create a coherent national and international network of designated Ramsar sites as called for in the Strategic Framework and Vision for the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Resolution VII.11), and in doing so to emphasize particularly those Ramsar sites which are important for local communities and indigenous peoples in terms of their subsistence and cultural values ; 大會亦要求具紅樹林生態系統於其領土(包括其屬地)內之締約方，根據其能力和內部規章，指定符合準則之紅樹林生態系統列入國際重要濕地名單中，以創造如國際重要濕地名單策略綱要計畫和願景 (決議 7.11) 所要求之連貫的國內和國際指定拉姆薩濕地之串聯網絡，鑑此特別強調這些拉姆薩濕地對於地方社區及原住民之生活和文化價值而言是非常重要的；
18. ALSO REQUESTS all relevant Contracting Parties to recognize the importance of mangrove ecosystems for migratory and non-migratory birds, and to designate such areas as Ramsar sites that qualify under Criteria 4, 5, and 6 of the *Strategic Framework* adopted by Resolution VII.11, in order to contribute to the establishment of coherent flyway-scale networks of Ramsar sites, in line, as appropriate, with the Joint Work Plan of the Ramsar Convention, Convention on Migratory Species, and African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) as endorsed by Resolution VIII.5 and other conventions or related agreements ; 大會亦要求所有相關締約方瞭解到紅樹林生態系統對遷徙和非遷徙鳥類之重要性，並依決議 7.11 通過之策略綱要計畫，將符合中準則 4、5 及 6 之地區劃設為拉姆薩濕地，依據適當之拉姆薩公約聯合工作計畫、遷徙物種公約和決議 8.5 認可之非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定 (AEWA) 和其他公約或相關協議，以對建立連貫的遷徙路線規模之拉姆薩濕地軸線網絡串聯有所貢獻；

19. ENCOURAGES all relevant Contracting Parties to take into account in their management planning for Ramsar sites with mangrove ecosystems, applying the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* and other guidance adopted by this meeting (Resolutions VIII.1, VIII.4, and VIII.14), the ecological and socio-economic factors that occur in river basins and coastal zones to which they are related, and to ensure that their wider land-use planning and management does not adversely affect their mangrove ecosystems, such as through the introduction of pollutants, modification of water flows, sediment inputs, and exotic species ; 大會鼓勵所有相關締約方考量將紅樹林生態系統、與濕地相關之江河流域和沿海地區之生態和社會經濟因素,採用本次會議通過之拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針及其他準則(決議 8.1、8.4 及 8.14), 納入於其拉姆薩濕地管理規劃中, 並確保他們更廣泛之土地利用規劃和管理不會因如透過污染物之引入、改變水流、泥沙輸入及外來物種對紅樹林生態系統產生負面影響;
20. ALSO ENCOURAGES all relevant Contracting Parties to recognize fully the important role mangrove ecosystems can play in mitigating climate change and sea-level rise, especially in low-lying areas and Small Island Developing States, and to plan their management, including required adaptation measures, so as to ensure that the mangrove ecosystems may respond to impacts caused by climate change and sea-level rise ; 大會亦鼓勵所有相關締約方充分瞭解到紅樹林生態系統能減緩氣候變遷和海平面上升之重要作用, 尤其是對低窪地區和小島嶼發展中國家,於這些地方的管理計畫中要包括必要之適應措施, 以確保紅樹林生態系統可反應氣候變遷和海平面上升造成之影響;
21. URGES all relevant Contracting Parties to identify the factors degrading their mangrove ecosystems and to seek to restore such ecosystems, using the guidance on this matter adopted by this meeting (Resolution VIII.16), so that they can deliver their range of values and functions ; and 大會敦促所有相關締約方確定導致紅樹林生態系統退化之因素, 並利用本次會議通過之準則尋求恢復這些生態系統之要素(決議 8.16), 使濕地能夠提供其價值和功能;
22. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to make all possible efforts to secure financial resources and advance technical cooperation for promoting the conservation, integrated management, and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems and their resources through appropriate existing partnerships and agreements with international and regional organizations. 大會要求拉姆薩秘書處盡一切努力去獲得財務資源及先進技術之合作, 透過適當之現有國際和區域組織夥伴關係和協議來促進紅樹林生態系統及其資源的保護、整合管理和永續利用。

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「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
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濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002 年 11 月 18- 26 日

### Resolution VIII.33 決議 8.33

#### 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做為國際重要濕地準則

1. RECALLING that in Resolution 5.6 Contracting Parties adopted *Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept*, which stressed that at local level “in order to achieve wise use of wetlands, it is necessary to attain a balance that ensures the maintenance of all wetland types through activities that can range from strict protection all the way to active intervention, including restoration”；大會回顧決議 5.6 締約方通過實施明智利用概念之增設準則，強調在地方層級，「為達到濕地明智利用，透過經由嚴格保護到積極干預方式之活動，確保維護所有類型之濕地達到平衡，包括復育」；
2. ALSO RECALLING Recommendation 5.3, which called for the establishment of strict protection measures for Ramsar sites and wetland reserves of small size or particular sensitivity, and Action 5.2.5 of the Convention’s Strategic Plan 1997-2002, which indicated that Contracting Parties should promote the establishment and implementation of protection measures for such wetlands；大會亦回顧建議 5.3，呼籲為拉姆薩濕地及小型或特別敏感之濕地保育區建立嚴格保護措施，且公約 1997-2002 年策略計畫行動 5.2.5 敘明各締約方應推動建立和實施濕地保護措施；
3. FURTHER RECALLING that the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11) indicates that smaller wetlands should not be overlooked for designation as Wetlands of International Important and that such wetlands may be especially important in maintaining habitat or ecological community-level biological diversity；大會進一步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（決議 7.11），其中指出不容忽視規模較小之濕地指定做為國際重要濕地，且此類濕地對維持棲息地或生態社區層級之生物多樣性特別重要；
4. RECOGNIZING that temporary pools, which are small wetlands of all climatic regions, contribute to the maintenance of global biological diversity through the highly specialized plant and animal communities which depend upon them, and that these wetlands have important socio-economic values which include, *inter alia*, storage of water for use by local communities, especially pastoral communities in arid zones；provision of grazing areas to these communities；environmental education, facilitated by the small size of these

pools ; and scientific research, notably concerning the adaptation of whole biotic communities to unstable environments ; and NOTING that they also have cultural values, especially in some dry regions, including karst areas and steppic areas ; 大會瞭解到臨時池塘是所有氣候區域之小型濕地，透過依賴於這些濕地之高度特化之植物和動物群，協助維護全球生物多樣性，而這些濕地具重要社會經濟價值，其中包括地方社區，特別是在乾旱地區之遊牧民族提供儲存用水、提供這些社區放牧區、由這些小型濕地促進之環境教育，及科學研究，尤其是攸關整個生物群落於不穩定環境中適應；大會並指出，這些小型濕地亦具有文化價值，特別是在一些乾旱地區所包括之石灰岩地形及溫帶大陸性氣候地區；

5. CONCERNED that temporary pools are often neglected due to their ephemeral character and are disappearing worldwide because of abandonment of traditional life styles and ~~land~~ agricultural use, as well as from unsustainable management practices, including permanent flooding, land-filling for agricultural and urban developments ; negative changes to their very specific hydrology, both in surface and groundwater fluxes, as is recognized by the *Guidelines for rendering the use of groundwater compatible with the conservation of wetlands* (Resolution VIII.40) ; overexploitation of their renewable resources ; and other indirect causes ; 大會關注臨時池塘由於其短暫性質和全世界慢慢消失中而往往被忽視，因為人們放棄傳統生活方式和土地農業用途，以及不永續之管理辦法，包括永久洪水、農業和都市發展之土地填充、特定水文之負面改變，無論是地表水和地下水流量，如地下水之利用與濕地保護兼容並蓄之指導方針中所表（決議 8.40）、其可再生資源之過度開採，以及其他間接因素；
6. RECALLING that Operational Objective 6.2 of the 1997-2002 Strategic Plan is “To increase the area of wetland designated for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, particularly for wetland types that are under-represented either at global or national level”, and that the Convention’s Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25) reiterates that designation of wetland types under-represented in the List requires priority attention ; and 大會回顧 1997-2002 年策略計畫執行目標 6.2 指出「增加指定為國際重要濕地名單之面積，特別是全球或國家層級比例失衡之濕地類型」，及公約 2003-2008 年策略計畫（決議 8.25）重申，必須優先重視將比例失衡之濕地類型那入重要濕地名單中；
7. CONCERNED that temporary pools are under-represented in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance ; 大會關注，臨時池塘係拉姆薩國際重要濕地名單中屬比例失衡之濕地類型；

#### THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

8. ADOPTS for application by Contracting Parties the *Guidance for identifying, sustainably managing, and designating temporary pools as Wetlands of International Importance*, annexed to this Resolution ; 大會通過締約方所運用之鑑定、永續管理並劃設臨時池塘做為國際重要濕地準則，附於本決議附件中；

9. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to secure the wise use of temporary pools within their territory by ensuring, as a high priority, that their management is sustainable, respecting their specific characteristics and addressing root causes of their loss and degradation, taking into consideration this guidance, and including by: 大會籲請締約方確保其領土內臨時池塘之明智利用，其管理之永續性為高度優先，並尊重這些池塘之具體特點，解決其喪失和退化之根本原因，並考慮到本準則意見，其中包含：
- i) undertaking, as far as possible, baseline inventory of temporary pools；盡可能執行臨時池塘基本調查；
  - ii) raising awareness of their presence and their specific values and functions；提高其存在和特定價值與功能之意識；
  - iii) ensuring the maintenance of their specific hydrological functioning；確保維護其特定之水文運作；
  - iv) ensuring that their natural resources are sustainably used and not overexploited；確保其自然資源永續地利用，而非過度開發；
  - v) recognizing the importance of temporary pools to local communities and indigenous peoples, and committing support for their management and protection；and 瞭解臨時池塘對地方社區和原住民之重要性，並承諾協助他們進行管理和保護；
  - vi) undertaking regular surveillance of temporary pools so as to identify and avert any threat to their values and functions, always considering the traditional uses and management；定期進行監測，以便確定避免任何臨時池塘價值和功能之威脅，並經常考量到其傳統利用和管理；
10. ALSO CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to renew their efforts, as a high priority, to work in collaboration with local communities and indigenous peoples to designate examples of temporary pools, where appropriate, for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, taking into consideration the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11, Ramsar Handbook 7) and the present guidance, and to report to COP9 on their progress with the designation for the List of sites including this wetland type；and 大會亦呼籲各締約方繼續努力，視此為優先處理事項，與地方社區和原住民合作劃設臨時池塘案例，並在適當的情況下中，參考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，拉姆薩手冊第 7 冊）和現有準則，並向締約方第九屆會議報告其納入國際重要濕地名單進展包括此濕地類型；
11. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to incorporate, as appropriate, the Annex to this Resolution into the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance. 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處，適當將附件納入本決議國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針中。

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濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.33 決議 8.33

#### Guidance for identifying, sustainably managing, and designating temporary pools as Wetlands of International Importance

#### 鑑定、永續管理，和劃設臨時池塘做為國際重要濕地準則

1. RECALLING that in Resolution 5.6 Contracting Parties adopted *Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept*, which stressed that at local level “in order to achieve wise use of wetlands, it is necessary to attain a balance that ensures the maintenance of all wetland types through activities that can range from strict protection all the way to active intervention, including restoration”；大會回顧決議 5.6 各締約方通過實施明智利用概念之增設準則，其強調在地方層級，「為達到濕地明智利用，透過從嚴格保護到各種積極干預方式之活動，包括復育，來確保維護所有類型之濕地達到平衡是必要的」；
2. ALSO RECALLING Recommendation 5.3, which called for the establishment of strict protection measures for Ramsar sites and wetland reserves of small size or particular sensitivity, and Action 5.2.5 of the Convention’s Strategic Plan 1997-2002, which indicated that Contracting Parties should promote the establishment and implementation of protection measures for such wetlands；大會亦回顧建議 5.3，呼籲為拉姆薩濕地及小型或特別敏感之濕地保育區建立嚴格保護措施，且公約的 1997-2002 年策略計畫行動 5.2.5 敘明各締約方應為這些濕地推動建立和實施保護措施；
3. FURTHER RECALLING that the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11) indicates that smaller wetlands should not be overlooked for designation as Wetlands of International Important and that such wetlands may be especially important in maintaining habitat or ecological community-level biological diversity；大會進一步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（決議 7.11）指出，在指定做為國際重要濕地時規模較小之濕地不容忽視，且此類濕地對維持棲息地或生態社區層級之生物多樣性特別重要；
4. RECOGNIZING that temporary pools, which are small wetlands of all climatic regions, contribute to the maintenance of global biological diversity through the highly specialized plant and animal communities which depend upon them, and that these wetlands have important socio-economic values which include, *inter alia*, storage of water for use by local



communities, especially pastoral communities in arid zones ; provision of grazing areas to these communities ; environmental education, facilitated by the small size of these pools ; and scientific research, notably concerning the adaptation of whole biotic communities to unstable environments ; and NOTING that they also have cultural values, especially in some dry regions, including karst areas and steppic areas ; 大會瞭解到臨時池塘是所有氣候區域之小型濕地，透過依賴於這些濕地之高度特化之植物和動物群，可協助維護全球生物多樣性，而這些濕地具重要的社會經濟價值，其中包括提供地方社區，特別是在乾旱地區之遊牧民族，儲存用水、這些社區之放牧地區、由這些小型池塘促進之環境教育，及科學研究，尤其是攸關整個生物群落在不穩定環境中之適應；大會並指出，這些小型濕地亦具有文化價值，特別是在一些乾旱地區所包括之石灰岩地形和乾草原區；

5. CONCERNED that temporary pools are often neglected due to their ephemeral character and are disappearing worldwide because of abandonment of traditional life styles and land agricultural use, as well as from unsustainable management practices, including permanent flooding, land-filling for agricultural and urban developments ; negative changes to their very specific hydrology, both in surface and groundwater fluxes, as is recognized by the *Guidelines for rendering the use of groundwater compatible with the conservation of wetlands* (Resolution VIII.40) ; overexploitation of their renewable resources ; and other indirect causes ; 大會關注臨時池塘由於其短暫特性和在全世界因為下列原因往往被忽視而慢慢消失中：因為人們放棄傳統生活方式和土地農業用途，以及不永續之管理辦法，包括永久洪水、填土供農業和都市發展之土地；如地下水之利用與濕地保護兼容並蓄之指導方針中所表（決議 8.40），包括地表水和地下水流量非常特別的水文之負面改變；其可再生資源之過度開採；以及其他間接因素；
6. RECALLING that Operational Objective 6.2 of the 1997-2002 Strategic Plan is “To increase the area of wetland designated for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, particularly for wetland types that are under-represented either at global or national level”, and that the Convention’s Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VIII.25) reiterates that designation of wetland types under-represented in the List requires priority attention ; and 大會回顧 1997-2002 年策略計畫執行目標 6.2 指出「增加指定為國際重要濕地名單之面積，特別是全球或國家層級比例失衡之濕地類型」，及公約 2003-2008 年策略計畫（決議 8.25）重申，必須優先重視將比例失衡之濕地類型納入重要濕地之指定名單中；
7. CONCERNED that temporary pools are under-represented in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance ; 大會關注，臨時池塘係拉姆薩國際重要濕地名單中屬比例失衡之濕地類型；

#### THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

8. ADOPTS for application by Contracting Parties the *Guidance for identifying, sustainably managing, and designating temporary pools as Wetlands of International Importance*, annexed to this

Resolution；大會通過供各締約方運用之鑑定、永續管理並劃設臨時池塘做為國際重要濕地準則，附於本決議附件中；

9. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to secure the wise use of temporary pools within their territory by ensuring, as a high priority, that their management is sustainable, respecting their specific characteristics and addressing root causes of their loss and degradation, taking into consideration this guidance, and including by: 大會籲請各締約方確保其領土內臨時池塘之明智利用為高度優先事項，確保其管理是永續的，尊重這些池塘之具體特點，解決其喪失和退化之根本原因，並考慮到本準則意見，其中包括：
  - i) undertaking, as far as possible, baseline inventory of temporary pools；盡可能執行臨時池塘基本調查；
  - ii) raising awareness of their presence and their specific values and functions；提高其存在和特定價值與功能之意識；
  - iii) ensuring the maintenance of their specific hydrological functioning；確保維護其特定之水文功能；
  - iv) ensuring that their natural resources are sustainably used and not overexploited；確保其自然資源永續地利用，而非過度開發；
  - v) recognizing the importance of temporary pools to local communities and indigenous peoples, and committing support for their management and protection；and 瞭解臨時池塘對地方社區和原住民之重要性，並承諾協助他們進行管理和保護；
  - vi) undertaking regular surveillance of temporary pools so as to identify and avert any threat to their values and functions, always considering the traditional uses and management；定期進行監測，以便確定避免任何對臨時池塘價值和功能之威脅，並經常考量到其傳統之利用和管理；
10. ALSO CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to renew their efforts, as a high priority, to work in collaboration with local communities and indigenous peoples to designate examples of temporary pools, where appropriate, for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, taking into consideration the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11, Ramsar Handbook 7) and the present guidance, and to report to COP9 on their progress with the designation for the List of sites including this wetland type；and 大會亦呼籲各締約方繼續努力，視此為高度優先處理事項，與地方社區和原住民合作，並在適當的情況下中，參考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，拉姆薩手冊第 7 冊）和現有準則，劃設臨時池塘案例，並向締約方第九屆會議報告其包括此濕地類型納入國際重要濕地名單之進展；
11. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to incorporate, as appropriate, the Annex to this Resolution into the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance. 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處，適當將本決議附件納入國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針中。

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「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

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### Resolution VIII.34 決議 8.34

#### Agriculture, wetlands and water resource management

#### 農業、濕地和水資源管理

1. RECOGNIZING that agriculture, whether large- or small-scale, shifting or permanent, extensive or intensive, commercial or subsistence, including crop production, animal breeding, pastoralism, horticulture, and plantation, is an essential activity for human survival and food security at local, national and global levels, and for sustaining livelihoods; 大會瞭解到農業，無論是大型或小型、移動性或永久性的、密集或廣泛的、商業或生活的，包括作物生產、動物養殖、畜牧業、園藝、農園，皆對地方、國家和全球層面人類生存和食品安全及永續生計皆為必要之活動；
2. ALSO RECOGNIZING that in many parts of the world, agricultural activity has been responsible for creating distinctive and characteristic landscapes, including wetland ecosystems; 大會亦瞭解到，在世界的許多地方農業活動一直創造獨特和具特色之景觀，包括濕地生態系統；
3. FURTHER RECOGNIZING that agriculture is also a major form of land use and that river valleys, floodplains, and coastal lowlands in particular have frequently been used for agriculture because of their natural suitability and the demands of agriculture for flat, fertile land and a ready supply of fresh water, and that therefore there is a high priority to ensuring that agricultural practices are compatible with wetland conservation objectives; 大會進一步瞭解到，農業亦是一種主要土地利用方式，而河谷、洪水平原，和特別是在沿海低地經常被用於農業生產，因為其自然之適宜性和農業需要平坦且肥沃之土地及隨時可供應之淡水，因此確保農業實踐與濕地保育之目標兼容並蓄為優先執行重點；
4. AWARE that wetlands can play important roles in relation to agriculture, such as abating the effects of storm and flood events, thus helping to protect both habitation and agricultural land, contributing to the replenishment of aquifers that are the source of water for irrigation, and constituting the habitat of wild relatives of cultivated crops and grasses; 大會意識到，濕地可以扮演與農業相關之重要角色，如緩和風暴和洪水事件造成之影響，從而有助於保護居住和農業用地，補給水源於含水層以供灌溉，並構成栽培作物和牧草供野生動物之棲息地；
5. NOTING the high dependence of local communities on wetland resources, particularly in developing countries and notably in terms of small-scale subsistence agriculture, domestic

water supply, and other uses that may contribute directly to poverty alleviation ; 大會注意到地方社區對濕地資源之高度依賴，特別是在發展中國家，尤其是小規模自給自足之農業、生活供水，以及其他用途，並可直接有助於消除貧困；

6. ALSO NOTING that the poor, in particular women, often depend on wetland resources for their livelihoods and can be severely disadvantaged if wetlands are degraded or lost ; 大會亦注意到，窮人，特別是婦女，其生計經常依賴於濕地資源，若濕地退化或喪失對其極為不利；
7. CONSCIOUS on the one hand that drainage and intensive cultivation of such areas have led to widespread and continuing wetland loss, and on the other hand that sustainable agriculture supports some important wetland ecosystems ; 大會意識到一方面排水與密集之耕作造成廣泛和持續的濕地喪失，另一方面，永續農業協助部分重要之濕地生態系統；
8. AWARE that agriculture can have impacts on water quantity and quality, and in particular that agriculture is a) a major user of water, and b) in certain cases, a major polluter, for example through pollution of surface and groundwater due to the runoff of fertilizers and plant protection products such as herbicides, fungicides and pesticides ; and REALIZING that the precise impacts of agriculture on wetlands and water resources vary within and between regions, depending upon natural conditions and upon the type of technologies applied ; 大會意識到農業對水的質量之影響，尤其是，農業係 a) 主要水資源用戶，b) 在某些情況下係大污染戶，例如因肥料和植物保護產品如除草劑、殺菌劑和殺蟲劑之逕流，透過地表水和地下水污染濕地；大會並瞭解到農業對於濕地和水資源之準確影響將隨著區域內及區域間、自然條件以及應用之技術類型等而有所不同；
9. NOTING that uncertainties relating to wetland tenure systems and user rights over wetlands and water resources can have severe negative impacts on sustainable wetland management and in particular on poor communities that depend upon wetlands resources ; 大會指出，有關濕地保有權系統和使用權之不確定性造成濕地及水資源永續管理，特別是在依賴於濕地資源之貧窮社區嚴重之負面影響；
10. FURTHER AWARE that economic hardship in many parts of the world is causing people to practice some forms of unsustainable agriculture, resulting in degradation of natural resources, including vegetation, soil and fresh water, and that these phenomena may be exacerbated by the direct or indirect effects of agricultural policies and practices in other parts of the world ; 大會進一步意識到，在世界許多地方經濟困難是造成人民以某些不永續形式來實施農業，造成包括植被、土壤和淡水等自然資源退化之主因。這些現象可能經由世界其他地區之農業政策和做法之直接或間接影響而加劇；
11. CONCERNED that global climate change and accelerated desertification are projected to have major impacts on future patterns of availability and distribution of water, and on the functions and values of wetlands, as well as on agricultural production ; 大會關注，全球氣候變遷和加速荒漠化預計對未來水資源之可用性和分配模式、濕地功能和價值以及對農業生產造成重大影響；

12. CONVINCED that, in conformity with the Ramsar 'wise use' concept (as defined by the Conference of Parties), concerted efforts are required to achieve a mutually beneficial balance between agriculture and the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and to prevent or minimize the adverse effects from agricultural practices on the health of wetland ecosystems throughout the world, taking into account the precautionary approach as set out in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development ; 大會相信，為符合拉姆薩「明智利用」之概念（如締約方大會所定義之），需要協調一致的努力以達到農業和濕地之保護和永續利用之間取得互惠之平衡，並參考里約熱內盧環境與發展宣言原則 15 之預先防範辦法來防止或減少世界各地農業實施造成不利濕地生態系統健康之影響；
13. FURTHER CONVINCED of the important role in the area of agriculture and water of United Nations specialized agencies and programmes and relevant international initiatives ; 大會進一步確信，聯合國專門機構和方案及相關國際倡議於農業和水資源領域中扮演之重要角色；
14. AWARE of the Dialogue on Water, Food and the Environment coordinated by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and involving a broad range of international partners ; 大會意識到國際水資源管理研究所（IWMI）和廣泛國際合作夥伴參與協調水、糧食和環境之對話；
15. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the information and guidance contained in the Ramsar Handbooks for the wise use of wetlands, especially the *Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* adopted by the 7th Conference of the Contracting Parties, as well as the River Basin Initiative being developed jointly by the Secretariats of this Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and Ramsar COP7 Resolutions VII.8 and VII.21, paragraph 15 ; 大會考量到，拉姆薩手冊中包含之濕地明智利用資訊和準則，特別是於第 7 次締約方會議通過之整合濕地保護與明智利用暨河流流域管理指導方針，以及由本公約和生物多樣性公約（CBD）秘書處聯合擬定之河流流域倡議，和拉姆薩濕地公約締約方第七屆會議決議 7.8 和 7.21 第 15 段；
16. FURTHER TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the CBD Decision III/11 on Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity and the multi-year Work Programme in Decision V/5 ; and TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the relevant sections of the 3rd Joint Work Plan 2002-2006 between the CBD and the Ramsar Convention, in particular Activity 5 ; 大會進一步考量生物多樣性公約決議 III/11 有關保護和永續利用農業生物多樣性和決議 V / 5 之多年度工作方案；大會並考量生物多樣性公約和拉姆薩公約 2002-2006 年第三次聯合工作計畫之相關章節，特別是活動 5 之部分；
17. REALIZING that the present meeting of the Conference has adopted further guidance relevant to agriculture, wetlands and water resource management, notably the Resolutions

on *Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* (Resolution VIII.1), *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution VIII.14), *The Report of the World Commission on Dams (WCD) and its relevance to the Ramsar Convention* (Resolution VIII.2), *Climate change and wetlands: impacts, adaptation and mitigation* (Resolution VIII.3), *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* (Resolution VIII.16), and on impact assessment (Resolution VIII.9) ; and NOTING that the Resolutions on *The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008* (Resolution VIII.25), *Incentive measures as tools for achieving the wise use of wetlands* (Resolution VIII.23), *Guidelines for rendering the use of groundwater compatible with the conservation of wetlands* (Resolution VIII.40), and *Conservation, integrated management, and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems and their resources* (Resolution VIII.32) are relevant for the preparation of guidelines on agriculture, wetlands and water resource management ; and 大會瞭解到本次會議已經通過有關農業、濕地和水資源管理之準則，特別是維護濕地生態功能水資源分配和管理指導方針（決議 8.1）、拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃新指導方針（決議 8.14）、世界水壩委員會 (WCD) 和其與拉姆薩公約相關性之報告（決議 8.2）、氣候變遷與濕地：影響、適應和減緩（決議 8.3）、濕地復育原則和指導方針（決議 8.16）、和影響評估（決議 8.9）；大會並注意到決議如，拉姆薩 2003-2008 年策略計畫（決議 8.25）、獎勵措施做為實現濕地明智利用之方法（決議 8.23）、地下水之利用與濕地保護兼容並蓄之指導方針（決議 8.40）、紅樹林生態系統及其資源之保護、綜合管理和永續利用（決議 8.32）皆與農業、濕地和水資源管理指導方針之準備有關；

18. AFFIRMING that this Resolution is intended to focus specifically on the relationship between agriculture and wetlands and is not in any way intended to be used to support agricultural policies that are inconsistent with trade-related agreements ; 大會申明本決議之目的在於特別關注農業和濕地之間的關係，且不以任何方式支持與貿易相關協議不一致之農業政策；

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19. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to ensure that management plans for Ramsar sites and other wetlands are developed within wider integrated catchment management approaches which duly acknowledge the need for appropriate implementation of agricultural practices and policies that are compatible with wetland conservation and sustainable use goals, and URGES Parties to identify and enhance positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, including sustainable agricultural systems related to these wetlands ; 大會籲請各締約方確保拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理計畫在更廣泛之整合集水區管理方法下發展，這需要能適當地與執行濕地保護和永續利用目標並行不悖之農業思維和政策，大會並敦促各方鑑定和加強濕地保護和永續利用之積極獎勵措施，包括與濕地相關之永續農業系統；
20. FURTHER URGES the Contracting Parties when reviewing land tenure policies to consider, where appropriate, wetland tenure systems and user rights in a manner that promotes fair, transparent and sustainable management of wetlands and their resources ; 大會進一步敦促各締約方在審查土地保有權的政策時，在適當的情況下考量濕地

權屬系統和使用者權利，利用公平、透明和永續管理濕地及其資源之方式進行；

21. URGES Contracting Parties, when reviewing their agricultural policies, to identify possible subsidies or incentives that may be having negative impacts on water resources in general and on wetlands in particular, in their territories and/or elsewhere in the world, consistent with their other international rights and obligations, and to remove or replace them by incentives that would contribute to wetland conservation；大會敦促各締約方，在檢討其領土和/或在世界其他地方之農業政策時，要判斷可能的補貼或獎勵對一般水資源及特別是對濕地是否會造成負面影響，以及與其他國際權利和義務是否一致，並要將之消除或用有助於濕地保護之獎勵機制取代；
22. INVITES Contracting Parties that have not yet done so to initiate intra- and inter-ministerial dialogues including, as appropriate, institutions represented in Ramsar/ National Wetland Committees where these have been established, with a view to enhancing integration of relevant policies related to the conservation of water resources, wetlands, and biodiversity；大會邀請尚未啟動部會內部和部會，包括（如適用）已成立拉姆薩/國家濕地委員會代表機構間對話之各締約方啟動對話，以加強整合與水資源、濕地和生物多樣性保護相關之政策；
23. REQUESTS Contracting Parties, when implementing this Resolution, to ensure that the activities and support measures indicated in paragraph 21 should not support agricultural policies that are inconsistent with trade-related agreements；大會要求各締約方在執行本決議時，確保第 21 段中指出之活動和協助措施，不應該支持與貿易相關協議不一致之農業政策；
24. INVITES the International Organization Partners (IOPs) to the Convention, in close cooperation with the Ramsar Bureau, to work with other relevant bodies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), to expand upon current reviews of the-state of knowledge concerning the interactions between agricultural practices and wetland functions and values；大會邀請公約之國際組織合作夥伴（IOP）與拉姆薩秘書處密切合作，並與其他相關機構合作，特別是聯合國糧食和農業組織（FAO），以增加有關目前農業做法和濕地功能和價值間之互動方面現有知識之檢討；
25. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), working in cooperation with relevant international organizations and drawing on the review requested from the IOPs, to:  
大會要求科學技術審查小組（STRP）與相關國際組織合作，並依 IOPS 要求審查，以：
  - a) establish a framework for identifying, documenting and disseminating good agriculture-related practice, including site-specific and crop-specific information, and policies that demonstrate sustainable use of wetlands for agriculture；and 建立鑑定、記錄和傳播良好農業有關實踐之綱要計畫，包括特定地點和特定作物資訊，和展示濕地供農業永續利用之政策；

- b) use this framework to develop for consideration at COP9, and possible incorporation into the site-management guidelines annexed to Resolution VIII.14, wetland-type specific management guidelines to 利用此綱要計畫來發展濕地類型特定管理指導方針，供締約方第九屆會議審議並可能納入決議 8.14 所附之濕地管理指導方針中；
- enhance the positive role that sustainable agricultural practices may have vis-à-vis the conservation and wise use of wetlands；永續農業之實踐對於濕地保護和明智利用有正面作用；
  - minimize the adverse impacts of agricultural practices on wetland conservation and sustainable use goals；and 減少農業實踐對濕地保護和永續利用目標之不利影響；
  - include examples based on wetland-type specific needs and priorities that take into account the variety of agricultural systems；將各種考量特定濕地類型需求及優先事項之農業系統案例予以納入；
26. INVITES the National STRP Focal Points to provide Contracting Parties' input for the preparation of the review and concise guidelines called for in the preceding paragraph；大會邀請國家科學技術審查小組聯絡處提供各締約方之投入供準備如前段呼籲之審查和簡潔指導方針；
27. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau, with the support of Contracting Parties and IOPs, to identify agriculture-related management practices developed for areas that include Ramsar sites, to contribute this information to the preparation of the guidelines as requested in paragraph 25 above, and to share it with the Secretariats of CBD and the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD)；大會要求拉姆薩公約秘書處，在各締約方和 IOPS 之協助下，為包括拉姆薩濕地等地區判斷與農業相關之管理案例，以促進這些資訊依上文第 25 段之要求編製指導方針，並將其與生物多樣性公約和防治荒漠化公約秘書處（CCD）共享；
28. FURTHER REQUESTS the STRP to ensure that adequate consideration of agriculture and wetland issues is incorporated into other relevant areas of work that the STRP may be dealing with, including global climate change, groundwater and its interaction with surface water, toxic chemicals, and desertification, as a contribution in the latter case to the implementation of the Memorandum of Cooperation between Ramsar and CCD；大會進一步要求科學技術審查小組，確保充分考量農業和濕地議題納入其他科學技術審查小組可能處理相關領域之工作，包括全球氣候變遷、地下水及地表水之相互作用、有毒化學品和荒漠化，做為執行拉姆薩濕地公約和防治荒漠化公約之間合作備忘錄之貢獻；
29. FURTHER REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to ensure that the corresponding information generated by the implementation of this resolution, once approved at COP9, will be incorporated in future updates of the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks and to work closely with the CBD Secretariat to incorporate appropriate joint actions derived from the content



of this Resolution in the next review of their Joint Work Plan；大會進一步要求拉姆薩公約秘書處，確保本決議執行情況所衍生之相應資訊，一旦於締約方第九屆會議中通過後，將納入未來拉姆薩明智使用手冊之最新資訊中，並與生物多樣性公約秘書處密切合作，從本決議之內容衍生出之適當聯合行動納入下次聯合工作計畫審查中；

30. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary General to seek Ramsar representation in the Dialogue on Water, Food and the Environment and to build on existing links with that Dialogue's secretariat；and 大會進一步要求秘書長尋求在水資源、糧食和環境對話中拉姆薩之陳述，並與對話之秘書處在既有之連繫管道上辦理；
31. INVITES Contracting Parties, IOPs, STRP members and National Focal Points, and others to contribute information on wetlands and agriculture to the Wise Use Resource Centre maintained by the Ramsar Bureau, to the activities of the River Basin Initiative and to the Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment and future meetings of the World Water Forum. 大會邀請各締約方、IOPS、科學技術審查小組成員和國家聯絡處，和其他單位，提供濕地和農業資訊予由拉姆薩秘書處維護之明智利用資源中心、河流流域倡議活動及水資源、糧食和環境對話和未來之世界水資源論壇會議。



"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

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西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002 年 11 月 18- 26 日

### Resolution VIII 決議 8.35

#### 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

1. RECALLING Article 3.1 of the Convention, whereby Contracting Parties have committed themselves to formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of wetlands included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory；大會回顧公約第 3.1 條，敘明各締約方承諾制定和實施相關計畫，以促進國際重要濕地名單中之濕地保護，並盡可能在其領土內進行濕地明智利用；
2. ALSO RECALLING that under Article 3.2 of the Convention, each Contracting Party has agreed that it will 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, and to report any such change, without delay, to the Ramsar Bureau；大會亦回顧，根據公約第 3.2 條，每一締約方同意會作出安排，以便儘早獲悉，由於技術發展、污染或其他人為干擾等致使其領土內列入名單中之濕地的生態特性已經發生變化、正在變化、或有可能發生變化，而有關這類變化的情況應立即通知公約秘書處；
3. FURTHER RECALLING that in Recommendation 4.8 the Contracting Parties instructed the Ramsar Bureau to maintain the "Montreux Record" of listed sites where change in ecological character has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur；that in Resolution 5.4 they established guidelines for the operation of this Montreux Record and determined that its purpose should be, *inter alia*, to identify priority sites for positive national and international conservation attention；and that in Resolution VI.1 they adopted a revised procedure for its operation；大會進一步回顧建議 4.8 各締約方指示公約秘書處維護「蒙特魯檔案」中列入名單之濕地生態特性已經發生，正在發生或可能發生變化；在決議 5.4，建立蒙特魯檔案操作指導方針，並決定其目的應確定優先積極重視國家和國際保育，並於決議 6.1 中通過修正此操作程序；
4. RECOGNIZING the importance under the Convention of assessing and reporting the status and trends in the ecological character of Ramsar sites and other wetlands, including through a management planning process, as outlined in Ramsar COP8 DOC. 20；大會

瞭解到公約評估和報告拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地生態特性現狀和趨勢之重要性，包括透過管理規劃之過程，如拉姆薩締約方第八次會議檔案 20 中所表；

5. FURTHER RECOGNIZING that through Resolution VIII.8 Contracting Parties have confirmed that Article 3.2 reports should be made for types and causes of adverse, human-induced, change in ecological character in order, *inter alia*, to provide the basis for analysis of status and trends in Ramsar sites in line with Objective 4.1 of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11)；大會進一步瞭解到透過決議 8.8 各締約方已經證實，公約第 3.2 條之報告應依序將不利之類型和原因、人類引起之生態特性變化，此外並依據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 提供作拉姆薩濕地現狀和趨勢分析之基礎（決議 7.11）；
6. ALSO RECOGNIZING that through Resolution VIII.1 Contracting Parties have emphasised the critical importance of maintaining water allocations to ensure that wetlands can continue to provide their many values and functions, including, *inter alia*, water retention and purification, groundwater recharge, and the provision of water, food and fiber for people and for the maintenance of global biological diversity；大會亦瞭解到，透過決議 8.1 各締約方強調維持水資源分配之關鍵重要性，以確保濕地可以持續提供許多價值和功能，包括保水和淨化、地下水補給，並為人民提供水、食物和纖維和維護全球生物多樣性；
7. NOTING that wetlands in drylands are of critical importance for the survival of people and biological diversity；and that, through Resolution VIII.33 adopted by this meeting, Contracting Parties have recognized the particular importance of temporary pools and their unique biological diversity in such regions；大會指出，在乾旱地區之濕地對人類生存和生物多樣性之關鍵重要性，透過本次會議通過之決議 8.33，各締約方已經瞭解到臨時池塘及其在這些地區獨特生物多樣性之特別重要意義；
8. AWARE of the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ramsar Convention and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification concerning collaborative actions on wetlands in drylands, and WELCOMING the development by the Convention on Biological Diversity of a Collaborative Partnership in the implementation of the CBD's programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands, and the involvement of the Ramsar Convention in this partnership through the 3<sup>rd</sup> CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan；大會意識到拉姆薩公約與聯合國抗沙漠化公約之間所簽署關於乾旱地區濕地協調行動之合作備忘錄，大會並歡迎生物多樣性公約協調夥伴關係之發展，以執行於乾燥和半濕潤地區之生物多樣性公約工作方案，和拉姆薩公約透過第三次生物多樣性公約/拉姆薩公約聯合工作計畫參與此夥伴關係；
9. CONCERNED that frequent and persistent drought in several arid and semi-arid regions of the world, including the Middle East and Central Asia, is having devastating impact on the ecological character of those Ramsar sites that do not normally experience such drought, and ALSO CONCERNED that such droughts will increase the vulnerability of wetlands through increasing competing demands of agricultural irrigation, energy generation, and human and livestock consumption for the water resources upon which

they depend ; 大會關注世界數個乾旱和半乾旱地區，包括中東和中亞頻繁且持續的乾旱，對通常不會遇到此類乾旱之拉姆薩濕地之生態特性正帶來災難性之影響，大會亦關注到透過日益增加的農業灌溉、發電及人類和牲畜賴以生存之消耗水資源需求，促使此類乾旱將增加濕地之脆弱性；

10. AWARE that, as outlined in document COP8 DOC. 11, climate change projections indicate that other natural disasters, such as storms and floods, may also increase in frequency and severity and that such events can cause serious damage to the ecological character of wetlands ; 大會意識到，如締約方大會第八屆會議文件檔案 11 中所表，氣候變遷預測顯示，如風暴和洪水等自然災害，亦可能增加頻率及嚴重程度，且此類事件可能造成濕地生態特性嚴重損害；
11. WELCOMING the “Tehran Communiqué” issued by Contracting Parties and other participants at the Ramsar West and Central Asia Subregional meeting, held on 3-5 February 2002, in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, which recognized the impact of drought on a considerable number of major wetlands in the region ; affirmed the importance of confronting all the underlying causes of wetlands degradation, and emphasised, in order to increase the effectiveness and utility of the Montreux Record, the necessity to address, in addition to human-induced changes, naturally-induced changes in the ecological character of wetlands, as well as the need to develop monitoring and assessment of such changes ; and 大會歡迎各締約方發佈之「德黑蘭公報」，及於 2002 年 2 月 3 日至 5 日在伊朗伊斯蘭共和國德黑蘭舉辦之拉姆薩濕地西部和中亞次區域會議之其他參與者，瞭解到乾旱對該區域相當數量的主要濕地之影響；大會確認在該地區面臨濕地退化根本原因之重要性，並強調，為提高蒙特魯檔案之效益和實用性，除了人類活動引起之變化、自然濕地生態特性變化以外，也有必要解決開發監測和評估此類變化之需求；
12. MINDFUL of the significance of synergies with the other multilateral environmental agreements with a particular focus on the impacts of drought ; namely the United National Convention to Combat Desertification and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change ; 大會注意到與其他多邊環境協定綜效之重要性，特別是關注乾旱之影響，即聯合國抗沙漠化公約和聯合國氣候變化綱要公約；

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13. UNDERLINES the devastating impacts of drought in areas where it is not normally experienced, and other natural disasters, on the ecological character of Wetlands of International Importance and other wetlands in affected countries ; 大會強調乾旱在通常不會經歷嚴重乾旱影響之地區，以及其他自然災害區、國際重要濕地和其他受影響國家之濕地生態特性災難性之影響；
14. URGES Contracting Parties affected by drought to seek to maintain, as far as is practicable, the continued allocation of water to Ramsar sites and other wetlands in accordance with their natural hydrological regimes, so as to ensure that they can continue to provide their

full range of values and functions for people and biological diversity, as called for in Resolution VIII.1；大會敦促受乾旱影響之各締約方，於可行之能力範圍內，依照其自然水域尋求維護繼續分配水資源給拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地，以確保濕地能夠繼續提供人類和生物多樣性之完整價值和功能，如決議 8.1 呼籲之：

15. REQUESTS affected Contracting Parties to monitor and assess the impacts of drought in areas where it is not normally experienced, and other natural disasters, on the ecological character of Ramsar sites and other wetlands and on the livelihoods of local communities and indigenous peoples dependent upon these wetlands within their territory and, for designated Ramsar sites, to report this to the Ramsar Bureau so that this information can be made available to the Scientific and Technical Review Panel to assist in its reporting to COP9 on the status and trends in the ecological character of sites in the Ramsar List, as called for in Resolution VIII.8；大會要求受影響之各締約方監控並評估乾旱對通常不會發生乾旱、其他自然災害地方的拉姆薩濕地生態特性及其他濕地之影響，與其領土範圍內地方社區與原住民賴以生存之濕地及劃設為拉姆薩濕地等受乾旱之影響，並向拉姆薩秘書處報告此影響，使此資訊可以提供予科學技術審查小組，以協助其於締約方大會第九屆會議上報告拉姆薩名單濕地生態特性之現狀和趨勢，如決議 8.8 所呼籲；
16. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to report to the Ramsar Bureau, in accordance with Article 3.2, the impact of drought and other natural disasters on the ecological character of Ramsar sites, including the consequences of people's responses to natural disasters, in line with the confirmation in Resolution VIII.8 that such reports should be made for types and causes of adverse, human-induced, change in ecological character；and 大會鼓勵各締約各方依照公約第 3.2 條向拉姆薩秘書處報告，乾旱和其他自然災害對國際重要濕地生態特性之影響，包括人們對自然災害應變之結果，依據決議 8.8 確認此報告應依照不利之類型和原因、人類引起之生態特性變化等不利因素進行報告；
17. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties with Ramsar sites affected by drought or other natural disasters to use the mechanisms and benefits of the Montreux Record by placing such sites that are in need of priority conservation action on the Record and, as appropriate, seeking national and international assistance to support their conservation action. 大會進一步鼓勵有拉姆薩濕地受到乾旱和其他自然災害之締約方，利用蒙特魯檔案之機制和優點，將這些濕地視為檔案中需要優先保護行動之濕地，並適時地尋求國家和國際援助以協助其保護行動。

"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.36 決議 8.36

#### Participatory Environmental Management (PEM) as a tool for management and wise use of wetlands

#### 參與式環境管理（PEM）做為濕地管理和明智利用之工具

1. AWARE that sustainable management of wetlands requires an integrated approach incorporating knowledge from many sources – local and regional, traditional and scientific – for identification and prioritisation of the most important problems and for proposing efficient solutions to those problems；大會意識到，濕地的永續管理需要採取整合的方法將許多來源的知識整合 - 地方性及區域性、傳統的與科學的，以鑑定出最重要之問題和其優先順序，並為這些問題提出有效的解決方案；
2. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the participation of all sectors in sustainable management of wetlands optimizes human, economic and environmental resources to the point that in many regions it is considered a process that can contribute to reducing poverty and improving the quality of life；大會考量到在許多地區濕地永續管理被視為是一個有助於減少貧困和改善生活品質之過程，各界參與濕地之永續管理可優化人類、經濟和環境的資源；
3. RECOGNIZING the close relationship between societies and wetlands and taking into account the importance of these ecosystems in the cultural, ecological, social, political and economic aspects of the life of local inhabitants；大會瞭解到社會和濕地間之密切關係，並考慮到這些生態系統在地方居民生活上文化、生態、社會、政治和經濟方面之重要性；
4. RECALLING the *Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept* (Recommendation IV.10) and *Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept* (Resolution V.6), which promote participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in the preparation of management plans and in the decision-making process regarding wetlands designated as Ramsar sites；大會回顧明智利用概念實施指導方針（建議 7.10）及明智利用概念實施增設準則（決議 5.6），可促進地方社區和原住民在指定劃設濕地為拉姆薩濕地以及其管理計畫之準備研擬、決策過程中之參與；
5. ALSO RECALLING Resolution VII.8, entitled *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands*；大會亦回顧決議 7.8，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；

6. FURTHER RECALLING that the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, paragraph 26, recognizes that sustainable development requires broad-based participation in policy formulation, decision-making and implementation at all levels, and that the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, paragraph 128, underscores the importance of ensuring public participation in decision-making, so as to further Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; 大會進一步回顧約翰尼斯堡永續發展宣言第 26 段瞭解到，永續發展需要各層級廣泛的參與政策制定、決策和實施，此外，世界永續發展高峰會執行計畫第 128 段，強調確保公眾參與決策之重要性，如里約環境與發展宣言之原則 10 進一步聲明之；
7. ALSO AWARE of the need to involve many social actors (the public and private sectors, non-governmental organizations and local communities, among others) in the management and sustainable use of wetlands; 大會亦意識到許多社會行動者（公共及私部門、非政府組織和當地社區，等等）參與濕地管理和永續利用之需要；
8. ALSO RECOGNIZING that strategies of local participation contribute to the implementation of activities that promote sustainable use and exploitation of the natural resources of wetlands; 大會亦瞭解到，地方參與之策略對促進濕地自然資源之永續利用和開發活動實施之貢獻；
9. FULLY AWARE that Participatory Environmental Management (PEM) is a learning process that helps improve joint capacities for study and action among all those involved in the conservation of wetlands; 大會充分瞭解到參與式環境管理（PEM）是一個學習過程，有助於改善所有這些參與濕地保護研究和行動共同之能力；
10. ALSO TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that PEM promotes active and full participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in the adoption and application of decisions related to the use and sustainable management of wetlands; 大會同時亦考量到參與式環境管理促進了地方社區和原住民積極和充分地參與到採納和運用與濕地利用和永續管理相關之決策中；
11. RECALLING that Decision IV/4 of COP4 of the Convention on Biological Diversity on status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use, Annex I, paragraph 9(e), recommends Parties to involve as far as possible, and as appropriate, local communities and indigenous people in development of management plans and in projects that may affect inland water biological diversity; 大會回顧生物多樣性公約第四屆會議決議 IV / 4 對內陸水域生態系統生物多樣性之現狀和趨勢，以及保護及永續利用之選擇，附件一，第 9 (e) 段，建議各締約方盡可能並適當地使地方社區和原住民參與可能會影響內陸水域生物多樣性之管理計畫和方案的發展中；
12. FURTHER RECOGNIZING that PEM improves communication and exchange of information, contributing to a reduction of environmental conflicts, promoting continuity

and sustainability of management activities；大會進一步瞭解到，參與式環境管理改善了宣傳與資訊交流，有利於減少環境衝突，促進管理活動之連續性和永續性；

13. FURTHER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that there are positive experiences of participatory management of wetlands involving local communities, indigenous peoples, the private sector, universities, non-governmental organizations and the public sector that sustainably manage resources within wetlands；and 大會進一步考量，地方社區、原住民、私部門、大學、非政府組織和公共部門等參與永續管理濕地內的資源皆是濕地參與式管理之正面經驗；
14. NOTING the experiences and case studies around the world presented at the Third Technical Session of Ramsar COP7 on “Participation at all levels for conservation and wise use of wetlands”；大會注意到拉姆薩公約第七次締約方會議第三次技術會議中發表之世界各地「各級參與濕地保護和明智利用」之經驗和案例研究；

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15. RECOGNIZES Participatory Environmental Management (PEM) as a useful tool for achieving sustainability in the use and management of wetlands；大會瞭解到參與式環境管理（PEM）係達到永續使用和管理濕地之有效工具；
16. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to prepare for COP9 methodologies or guidelines for effective implementation of PEM, gathering case studies and taking into account the content of the annex to this resolution；大會要求科學技術審查小組（STRP）為第九次締約方會籌備參與式環境管理（PEM）有效實施之方法或準則，收集案例研究並將本決議附件內容納入考量；
17. URGES the Contracting Parties to inform COP9 on progress and successful experiences in applying PEM strategies；and 大會促請各締約方於締約方大會第九屆會議報告運用 PEM 策略之進度和成功的經驗；
18. ALSO URGES multilateral and bilateral donors to provide financial resources for projects that promote the use of PEM strategies for wetland management. 大會亦敦促多邊和雙邊捐助者為促進利用 PEM 策略做為濕地管理之計畫提供財務資源。



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**Resolution VIII.37 決議 8.37**

**International cooperation on conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in  
the Asia-Pacific region**

**亞太地區遷徙水鳥及其棲息地保護之國際合作**

1. RECALLING Article 5 of the Convention, which calls for international consultation and coordination among Contracting Parties to support present and future policies and regulations concerning the conservation of wetlands and their flora and fauna；大會回顧公約第5條，呼籲各締約國之間應進行國際磋商與協調，以支持有關濕地及其動植物群落保育之現行及未來政策與規章；
2. ALSO RECALLING Recommendation 4.4, which called for networks of wetland reserves to be established；Recommendation 4.12, which recognized the flyway concept for the conservation of wetland bird species；Recommendation 6.4, which called for the establishment of a network of Ramsar-listed and other wetlands of international importance for migratory shorebirds along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, managed so as to maintain their suitability for migratory shorebirds；and Recommendation 7.3, which requested Contracting Parties to extend their support to the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy 1996-2000* and work towards putting in place a secure and extended framework for international cooperation aimed at the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the Asia-Pacific region beyond 2000；大會亦回顧建議4.4，呼籲建立濕地保護區網絡；建議4.12，瞭解到保護濕地鳥類物種遷徙路線的概念；建議6.4，呼籲建立遷徙濱鳥(岸鳥)沿東亞-澳大利亞遷徙路線上之拉姆薩濕地及其他國際重要濕地網絡，並管理以保持遷徙濱鳥之適用性；和建議7.3，要求各締約方延伸其對 1996-2000年亞太遷徙水鳥保護策略之支持，開始執行為2000年後旨在保護亞太地區之遷徙水鳥及其棲息地之國際合作制定安全和延伸之綱要計畫的工作；
3. FURTHER RECALLING Action 7.2.5 of the Convention's Strategic Plan 1997-2002, intended to "enhance Ramsar's contribution to international cooperation on shared wetland species, notably through cooperative arrangements with the Convention on Migratory Species, flyway agreements, networks and other mechanisms dealing with migratory species", and Action 12.2.2 of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008, which concerns continued support for the development of regional site networks and initiatives, as exemplified by the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy*；大會進一

步回顧公約 1997-2002 年策略計畫行動 7.2.5，旨在「加強拉姆薩提供共享濕地物種之國際合作，特別是透過與遷徙物種公約、遷徙路線協議、網絡和其他與遷徙物種相關機制之合作安排」，及公約 2003-2008 年策略計畫行動 12.2.2 涉及持續區域濕地網絡和計畫發展之協助，例如亞太地區遷徙性水鳥保育策略；

4. AWARE of the significant progress achieved in protecting migratory waterbirds and their wetland habitats through the implementation of the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Conservation Waterbird Strategy 1996-2000* and the current implementation of the Strategy 2001-2005；大會意識到，透過實施 1996-2000 年亞太地區遷徙性水鳥保育策略 和目前實施之 2001-2005 年策略做為，保護遷徙水鳥和他們的濕地棲息地方面已取得顯著進展；
5. ACKNOWLEDGING the pivotal role of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Committee, comprising representatives of numerous governments in the region, international organizations and non-government organizations, including Ramsar International Organization Partners, in directing the development and implementation of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy；大會感謝亞太遷徙性水鳥保護委員會，其中涵蓋該地區之多國政府代表、國際組織和非政府組織，包括拉姆薩濕地國際組織合作夥伴，在亞太遷徙性水鳥保護策略制定和實施中提供指導之關鍵角色；
6. FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the considerable work undertaken in the region so far in response to Recommendations made by previous meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties which have called for greater conservation efforts for migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the Asia-Pacific region；大會進一步感謝在該地區到目前為止所展開之大量工作，以回應以前締約方會議呼籲有關盡更大努力進行在亞太地區遷徙水鳥及其棲息地之保護；
7. WELCOMING the commitment by the many Contracting Parties in the Asia-Pacific region to advancing the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats through the Strategy；大會歡迎許多在亞太地區之締約方，透過該策略推動保護遷徙水鳥及其棲息地之承諾；
8. AWARE that there are initiatives under way or being developed for cooperative actions on waterbird flyways in other parts of the world, including *inter alia* the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement, the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, and the Central Pacific Flyway Bird Conservation Working Group；大會意識到全球其他部分的水鳥遷徙路線之合作行動計畫正在進行或正在擬定中，包括特別是非洲-歐亞移棲水鳥保護協定、西半球濱鳥保護網絡、與中太平洋遷徙路線鳥類保護工作小組；
9. WELCOMING the Memoranda of Cooperation or Agreement developed between the Ramsar Bureau and the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), BirdLife International, Wetlands International, and the World Wide Fund for Nature as mechanisms to improve international cooperation on the conservation of migratory species；大會歡迎拉姆薩公約秘書處和遷徙性野生動物保育公約

(CMS) 秘書處、南太平洋區域環境方案 (SPREP)、國際鳥盟、國際濕地組織、世界自然基金會之間簽署合作備忘錄或協議做為改善保護遷徙物種之國際合作之機制；

10. CONVINCED of the need for continued concerted multilateral collaboration for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and wetlands within the East Asian-Australasian, Central Asian-Indian, and Central Pacific Flyways ; and 大會深信需要持續協調一致之多邊合作，以保護遷徙水鳥與在於東亞—澳大利西亞、中亞—印度和中太平洋遷徙沿線之濕地；
11. FURTHER CONVINCED that the Ramsar Convention, through the cooperative actions of its Contracting Parties and partner organizations along the East Asian-Australasian, Central Asian-Indian, and Central Pacific Flyways, can facilitate further strengthening of a multilateral approach to waterbird conservation in the Asia-Pacific region ; 大會亦深信，透過沿著東亞—澳大利西亞、中亞—印度和中太平洋遷徙路線之締約方和夥伴組織之合作行動，拉姆薩公約可進一步以多邊合作的方法加強在亞太地區之水鳥保護；

#### THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

12. CONGRATULATES Wetlands International for its work over the past six years in coordinating the development and implementation of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy, the Governments of Australia and Japan for providing major resources and support for this work, and other governments, International Organization Partners, and NGOs for their support for its implementation ; 大會祝賀國際濕地組織在過去六年之努力，協調亞太遷徙性水鳥保護策略之制定和實施，及澳大利亞和日本政府提供主要資源和支持此項工作，以及和其他國家政府、國際組織合作夥伴及非政府組織之協助執行；
13. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to extend their support to the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Committee in pursuing the full implementation of the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy 2001-2005* and actively to implement the Strategy within their territories so as to realise its long-term conservation objectives for migratory waterbirds and their habitats in all Asia-Pacific countries ; 大會籲請各締約方表示支持亞太遷徙性水鳥保護委員會推行 2001-2005 年亞太遷徙性水鳥保護策略 之全面實施，並積極在其領土內實施策略，從而實現在所有亞太國家實現其對遷徙水鳥及其棲息地之長期保護目標；
14. COMMENDS the Strategy to other countries within the Asia-Pacific region which are not yet Contracting Parties to the Convention, and encourages them to participate fully in its implementation ; 大會讚揚該策略提供予亞太地區尚未成為公約締約方之其他國家，並鼓勵他們充分參與其執行；

15. CALLS UPON international and bilateral development agencies and institutions to provide financial resources to governments and non-government organizations in the Asia-Pacific region in order to implement the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy 2001-2005*, in close cooperation with the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Committee ; and 大會呼籲國際及雙邊發展機構以及研究機構提供財務資源予亞太地區各國政府和非政府組織，並與亞太遷徙性水鳥保護委員會密切合作，以執行 2001-2005 年亞太遷徙性水鳥保護策略；
16. REQUESTS the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Committee to provide Contracting Parties and the Bureau with regular reports on the progress and outcomes of implementing the Strategy, and to seek to collaborate and share its experiences with waterbird flyway initiatives and agreements in other parts of the world, in order to maximise the capacity of all Contracting Parties and others involved in such initiatives to secure the conservation and sustainable use of the global networks of wetlands which migratory waterbirds and other wetland-dependent species require for their survival. 大會要求亞太遷徙性水鳥保護委員會提供各締約方和秘書處相關策略執行進展和成果之定期報告，並尋求與世界其他地區之水鳥遷徙路線倡議和協議合作和分享其經驗，以提高所有締約方和其他國家參與此類計畫之能力，確保遷徙水鳥和其他依賴濕地為生之物種在全球濕地網絡中受到保護和永續利用。



"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.38 決議 8.38

#### Waterbird population estimates and the identification and designation of Wetlands of International Importance

#### 水鳥種群估計和國際重要濕地之鑑定與劃設

1. RECOGNIZING that the regular review and updating of estimates of waterbird population sizes is necessary to track the efficacy of measures for the conservation and wise use of waterbird populations, including the establishment of national and international networks of protected sites on migratory waterbird flyways, as called for in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11)；大會瞭解到定期審查和更新水鳥種群大小估計，以追蹤各種水鳥種群保護和明智利用措施之效能是必要的，包括建立遷徙水鳥遷徙路線上之國家和國際保護濕地網絡，如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）之呼籲；
2. RECALLING Resolution 5.9, in which the Contracting Parties requested IWRB (now Wetlands International) to provide information on the sizes of waterbird populations as a basis for the application of the Convention's site-selection Criterion 3 (c) (now Criterion 6), and ALSO RECALLING Resolution VI.4, in which they outlined the desired timetable for such updates and requested Wetlands International to bring updated information to each future meeting of the Conference of the Parties；大會回顧決議 5.9，其中各締約方要求國際水鳥與濕地研究組織（現在改名為國際濕地組織）提供有關水鳥種群大小之資訊做為公約濕地選址準則 3 (c)（現為準則 6）之應用基礎，大會並回顧決議 6.4，其中概述此類更新所希望之時間表，並要求國際濕地組織將更新資訊提供予今後每一次締約方大會；
3. REAFFIRMING the importance of data collected by Wetlands International through its International Waterbird Census for the assessment of wetlands against Criteria 2, 4, 5 and 6 of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11)；大會重申國際濕地組織透過其國際水鳥普查所收集到的資料對國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針濕地評估準則 2、4、5 和 6 之重要性（決議 7.11）；
4. NOTING AGAIN the value of regular waterbird counts at wetlands as an effective means of monitoring aspects of the ecological character of particular sites, especially for the purposes of management planning, environmental impact assessment, and the evaluation of national or regional wetland policies；大會亦注意到，定期計算濕地之水鳥數目

係一種有效的方法來監測特定地點之生態特性方面之價值，特別是為進行管理規劃、環境影響評估及評估國家或區域濕地政策之目的時；

5. AWARE of the wide international consultation undertaken by Wetlands International to collate data and information for the third edition of its publication *Waterbird Population Estimates*, prepared for this meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, which brings together the most recent information on the population sizes of waterbirds, as envisaged by Resolution VI.4, and which identifies 1% population thresholds for 1,138 (50%) biogeographic populations of waterbirds, but also AWARE that, despite this, there remain 1,133 populations of waterbirds for which there is no reliable population estimate from which to establish a 1% threshold for the application of Ramsar Criterion 6；大會意識到由國際濕地組織所進行廣泛之國際諮詢以整理資料和資訊供出版水鳥種群估計第三版，其中整理了最新的水鳥種群規模資訊提供本次締約方會議參考，如決議 6.4 所表，其中 1,138（50%）個生物地理水鳥種群數係以 1% 之門檻閾值來鑑定，大會並意識到，儘管如此，仍然有 1,133 個水鳥種群數尚未以建立 1% 門檻閾值之可靠種群估計做為拉姆薩準則 6 之應用；
6. WELCOMING BirdLife International's publications *Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Europe* and *Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar Sites in Africa*, and RECOGNIZING the value of BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas (IBA) programme in assisting Contracting Parties in their identification of potential Wetlands of International Importance；大會歡迎國際鳥盟出版歐洲重要鳥類地區和潛在拉姆薩濕地與非洲重要鳥類地區和潛在拉姆薩濕地，大會並瞭解到國際鳥盟之重要鳥類保護區（IBA）方案在協助各締約方鑑定其潛在國際重要濕地之價值；
7. NOTING the publication by BirdLife International in 2000 of the most recent assessment of the status of the world's birds in *Threatened Birds of the World*, which indicated that 158 species of waterbird were globally threatened and that for a further six species of waterbirds data were so deficient that it is not possible to assign conservation status, and RECOGNIZING that this publication provides information in support of the identification and designation of Ramsar sites under Criterion 2；and 大會注意到國際鳥盟於 2000 年出版之世界瀕絕鳥類提供最新之世界鳥類狀態評估，其中指出全球瀕絕之 158 種水鳥，且更有 6 種水鳥狀態因資料缺乏而無法確認其保護狀態，大會並瞭解到該出版物提供了資訊以協助依據準則 2 鑑定和劃設拉姆薩濕地；
8. RECOGNIZING the role of the international Specialist Groups of the Species Survival Commission of IUCN – The World Conservation Union as well as those of Wetlands International in collecting, analysing and interpreting waterbird population data；大會瞭解到國際保護聯盟物種存續委員會國際專家小組之角色，以及國際濕地組織收集、分析和解釋水鳥種群資料之作用；
9. AWARE of the need for monitoring information on alien, non-native and invasive waterbird populations and hybrid forms, as well as those waterbirds whose populations are rapidly increasing outside their native ranges, so as to inform management responses；大會意識到需要監測外來、非本土和侵入性水鳥種群和混合形式之資訊，以及那些在原地範圍以外正在迅速增加之水鳥種群數，並知會管理部門回應；

10. FURTHER AWARE of the development of the African/Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Flyways project by Wetlands International, which will enhance the coverage and quality of data underpinning future versions of *Waterbird Population Estimates* and will lead to identification of potential Ramsar sites, by identifying critically important wetlands along migratory waterbird flyways, as well as to an enhanced capacity to survey and monitor them; and 大會進一步瞭解到國際濕地組織針對非洲/歐亞遷徙水鳥飛行路線計畫之發展，將供水鳥種群估計新版改善資料範圍及品質之基礎，並將透過沿著水鳥遷徙路線來鑑定極為重要之濕地做為潛在的拉姆薩濕地，以及提高調查與監測牠們的能力；
11. DESIRING to promote the application of a consistent global source of information on 1% thresholds for the application of Criterion 6 for designation of Wetlands of International Importance; 大會希望促進全球統一以 1% 門檻閾值做為資訊來源之應用，供鑑定國際重要濕地準則 6 之運用；

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12. WELCOMES the publication of the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates* prepared for this meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and CONGRATULATES Wetlands International on the work undertaken to further develop this global and consistent source of data and information of importance for wetland and waterbird conservation and wise use, and for increasing the number of biogeographic populations for which population estimates and 1% thresholds are now available; 大會歡迎專為本次締約方大會出版的水鳥種群估計第三版，並祝賀國際濕地組織開展之作業，進一步發展此全球性和一致之重要性濕地與水鳥保護和明智利用之資料和資訊來源，以及種群估計和 1% 門檻閾做為增加生物地理之種群數，現在已經可以提供；
13. URGES all Contracting Parties to use appropriate 1% thresholds contained in the third edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates* as the official and consistent basis for their application of Criterion 6 of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* for the designation of Ramsar sites during the 2003-2005 triennium; 大會亦敦促所有締約方使用水鳥種群估計第三版適當之 1% 門檻閾做為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準則 6，以供 2003-2005 年三年期劃設拉姆薩濕地之官方且一致之運用基礎；
14. ALSO URGES Contracting Parties to work together to identify and designate coherent flyway-scale networks of Ramsar sites for migratory waterbirds, in line with Action 12.2.2 of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008, including working cooperatively with the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) through the Joint Work Plan between the Ramsar Convention, CMS and AEWA; 大會亦敦促各締約方共同努力，鑑定並劃設一致的遷徙路線尺度的拉姆薩濕地網絡給遷徙水鳥，依據公約的 2003-2008 年策略計畫行動 12.2.2，包括透過拉姆薩公約、CMS 和 AEWA 間之聯合工作計畫，與遷徙物種公約 (CMS) 和非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定 (AEWA) 合作；

15. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to select Ramsar sites for globally threatened waterbirds in implementation of Action 12.2.1 of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008, noting also the value of selecting Ramsar sites to support conservation strategies for nationally or regionally threatened waterbirds ; 大會進一步敦促各締約方選擇拉姆薩濕地做為公約的 2003-2008 年策略計畫行動 12.2.1 執行全球瀕危水鳥之保護，並注意所選拉姆薩濕地的價值做為協助國家或區域瀕危水鳥保護策略之價值；
16. REQUESTS Wetlands International, with the assistance of the Ramsar Bureau, to make widely available, including in electronic formats, the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates* to all Contracting Parties, non-Parties and other organizations involved in the identification and designation of Ramsar sites ; 大會邀求國際濕地組織在拉姆薩秘書處之協助下，廣泛提供包括電子格式之水鳥種群估計第三版供所有締約方、非締約方和其他參與鑑定和劃設國際重要濕地之組織使用；
17. REQUESTS Wetlands International to continue to bring an updated edition of *Waterbird Population Estimates* to each future Conference of the Parties, having first undertaken international scientific consultation on its contents, so that the population estimates and 1% thresholds it contains may be used as the basis for the application of Criterion 6 in the succeeding triennium ; 大會求國際濕地組織持續將水鳥種群估計更新版提供給日後每次締約方大會，首先就其內容進行國際科學諮詢，使其所包含之種群估計和 1% 門檻閾可用於在隨後三年期之準則 6 之應用基礎；
18. WELCOMES the intention of Wetlands International to enhance the scope and coverage of future editions of *Waterbird Population Estimates* so as to include all waterbird taxa listed in the glossary to the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* ; 大會歡迎國際濕地組織要改善未來水鳥種群估計版本之範圍和涵蓋內容，以將所有水鳥類群包括在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詞彙表中；
19. ALSO WELCOMES the proposed establishment by Wetlands International of a Global Waterbird Monitoring Steering Committee as a means of focusing the future development of the International Waterbird Census, and in particular its contribution to the strategic development of the Ramsar List, and REQUESTS this Committee, once established, to identify ways and means of increasing the availability of data and information from the IWC to Contracting Parties and others in support of their identification and designation of Ramsar sites ; 大會亦歡迎由國際濕地組織建議成立全球水鳥監測指導委員會，做為未來國際水鳥普查重點發展之手段，特別是其為拉姆薩名單策略發展之貢獻，大會並請求該委員會一旦成立後，從 IWC 中判斷增加可用資料及資訊之方法及手段以提供予各締約方及支持鑑定與劃設拉姆薩濕地之其他方；
20. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and others with relevant data and information to assist Wetlands International and BirdLife International through the continued collection and supply of population data on waterbirds, including globally threatened species and those species identified by BirdLife International in *Threatened Birds of the World* as being data deficient ; 大會鼓勵各締約方和具相關資料和資訊之其他方，協助國際濕地



組織和國際鳥盟，透過持續收集和提供水鳥種群資料，包括全球瀕危物種及由國際鳥盟於世界瀕絕鳥類中判斷資料不足之物種；

21. ENCOURAGES the Species Survival Commission of IUCN and Wetlands International to facilitate the establishment of further Specialist Groups for waterbird taxa where no such expert networks currently exist, so as to assist in the collation and critical interpretation of waterbird population data of value for the application of Criterion 6；大會鼓勵國際保護聯盟物種存續委員會和國際濕地組織進一步促使水鳥類群專家小組建立專家網絡，以協助水鳥種群資料值之整理與關鍵釋義供準則 6 應用；
22. ENCOURAGES BirdLife International to make available to Contracting Parties and others information from its Important Bird Areas (IBAs) programme, including its analyses of IBAs and potential Ramsar sites for Europe and Africa, and to consider the preparation of such analyses for other regions；大會鼓勵國際鳥盟提供 IBAS 相同資訊給各締約方和其他方，包括 IBAS 之分析和潛在的歐洲和非洲拉姆薩濕地，並考慮為其他地區進行此類分析；
23. REQUESTS the support of the Global Environment Facility to assist eligible countries in the implementation of the African/Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Flyways project；and 大會要求全球環境機構協助實施非洲/歐亞遷徙水鳥飛行路線計畫中符合條件之國家；
24. URGES Contracting Parties to apply waterbird monitoring data, and analyses drawn from them, when appropriate, as a means of providing objective information for site management planning and the evaluation of national or regional wetland policies. 大會敦促各締約方運用水鳥監測資料，並從其分析獲取之資訊，適時地利用此方法為國家或區域濕地政策濕地管理規劃和評估提供客觀資訊。

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### Resolution VIII.39 決議 8.39

#### High Andean wetlands as strategic ecosystems

#### 安地斯高地濕地為策略生態系統

1. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Resolutions adopted by this meeting of the Conference on *Guidelines for global action on peatlands* (Resolution VIII.17), *Additional guidance for identifying and designating under-represented wetland types as Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VIII.11), *Partnerships and synergies with Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other institutions* (Resolution VIII.5), *Climate change and wetlands: impacts, adaptation and mitigation* (Resolution VIII.3), and *Enhancing the wise use and conservation of mountain wetlands* (Resolution VIII.12), all of which are relevant to the conservation and wise use of high Andean wetlands；大會考量本次會議通過之決議，全球泥煤地行動指導方針（決議 8.17）、鑑定與劃設比例失衡濕地類型做為國際重要濕地增設準則（決議 8.11）、與多邊環境協定和其他機構之夥伴關係和協同（決議 8.5）、氣候變遷與濕地：影響、適應和減緩（決議 8.3），及加強明智利用和保護高山濕地（決議 8.12），所有這些皆與安地斯高地濕地之保護和明智利用相關；
2. CONSCIOUS of the fact that the High Andean ecosystems located in paramo formations, including Central American páramos puna and *jalca*, among others, contain important wetland systems such as glaciers, lagoons, wet grasslands, *bofedales*, high-altitude *vegas*, salt pans and peat bogs, which have high ecological, social and cultural value；大會意識到安地斯高地生態系統位於禿高原，包括中美洲高寒帶高山荒原和嘉卡自然保護區，其中包括重要之濕地系統，如冰川、瀉湖、濕草原、高山沼澤、高海拔草地、鹽田和泥煤地，皆具有極高之生態、社會和文化價值；
3. FURTHER CONSCIOUS of the strategic value of High Andean wetlands as regulators and sources of water for consumption, irrigation, and generation of electricity, and as ecosystems of high biodiversity, habitat for species of endangered fauna and flora, centres of endemism, space for tourism activities, and living space for several peasant communities, local populations and indigenous peoples, among others；大會進一步意識到，安地斯高地濕地做為調節角色和水源供應用水、灌溉、發電之策略價值，並做為高生物多樣性之生態系統、瀕危動植物物種之棲息地、特有生物之中心、旅遊活動之空間和多數農民社區、地方居民和原住民等之生活空間；
4. RECOGNIZING that most cities and a large part of farm production in Andean countries and other countries of the subregion benefit from the High Andean river basins, including

their wetland systems, as their main source of water for several purposes ; 大會瞭解安地斯區域到大多數城市及國家和次區域其他國家大部分之農業生產皆從安地斯高地河流域受益，包括其濕地系統，為主要多種用途用水之主要水源；

5. AWARE of the vulnerability and fragility of High Andean wetlands to climate change and pressure generated by productive activities such as intensive agriculture and livestock grazing, uncontrolled burning, mining, forest activities, over-extraction of water from endorheic basins, introduction of exotic and invasive species, and unregulated tourism ; 大會意識到安地斯高地濕地因應氣候變遷和因生產活動，如密集農業和畜牧業、不受控制火災、採礦、森林活動、過度從內陸河流域抽取用水、引入異國和外來入侵物種和無管制之旅遊業等所產生壓力之脆弱性和不穩定性；
6. RECOGNIZING that the conservation of High Andean wetlands makes it possible to regulate water systems at different scales, and to improve the quality of life for both the human communities associated with these ecosystems and the urban areas benefiting from their environmental services ; 大會瞭解到安地斯高地濕地之保護，使得它可以於不同尺度調節水資源系統，並可改善與這些生態系統相關之人類社群和從其環境服務受益之都會區的生活品質；
7. FURTHER RECOGNIZING that High Andean wetlands are not receiving adequate attention at local, national, regional and international levels, so as to facilitate their conservation and sustainable use as a benefit of the Andean population and for maintenance of the integrity of these fragile ecosystems ; 大會進一步瞭解到，安地斯高地濕地於地方、國家、區域和國際各級尚未得到足夠之重視，鑑此促進其保護和永續利用方有利於安第斯人和維護這些脆弱生態系統之完整性，；
8. RECALLING that the high-mountain ecosystems and their associated wetlands also form part of the area of activities of other multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention to Combat Desertification, and the Convention on Migratory Species ; 大會回顧高山生態系統及其相關濕地亦形成該地區其他多邊環境協定活動之一部分，如生物多樣性公約、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約、抗沙漠化公約，及遷徙物種公約；
9. RECOGNIZING that there are initiatives underway related to the High Andean ecosystems and their associated wetlands, such as those of the International Working Group on Páramos (Grupo Páramo) involving governmental and non-governmental organizations, research centres, and representatives of the private sector in the countries with páramos and other countries with similar ecosystems, as well as the High Andes Flamingos Conservation Group (GCFA), an initiative of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru made up of governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and universities of the four countries, which carry out joint activities that incorporate the relevant aspects for the conservation of flamingos, within the framework of the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Migratory Species ; 大會瞭解到目前有與安地斯高地生態系統及其相關濕地有關之計畫正在進行中，如高寒帶國際工作小組（GRUPO PARAMO）參與政府和非政府組織、研究中心和具高寒帶私部

門代表，和其他具類似生態系統之國家，以及安地斯高地紅鶴保護小組（GCFA），係由阿根廷、玻利維亞、智利和秘魯四個國家之政府機構、非政府組織、私部門和大學所組成，它們將保護火鶴相關方面納入拉姆薩公約和遷徙物種公約綱要計畫內執行聯合活動；

10. RECOGNIZING ALSO the interest of the Ramsar International Organization Partners in the conservation of these wetlands, considering them as ecosystems that are strategic and the habitat of threatened or endangered species；大會亦瞭解到拉姆薩國際組織合作夥伴考量到這些濕地為具有策略意義之生態系統且為受威脅或瀕危物種之棲息地，故對於保護這些濕地有興趣；
11. TAKING NOTE that the Ramsar Bureau supported the World Congress of Páramos, held in Paipa, Colombia, in May 2002, which adopted the Declaration of Paipa, defining the guiding approach for international work regarding páramos；大會注意到拉姆薩秘書處支持 2002 年 5 月於哥倫比亞派帕市舉行之高寒帶世界大會，並於會議中通過了「派帕宣言」，確定高寒帶國際工作之指導方法；
12. ALSO TAKING NOTE that the United Nations declared 2002 as the International Year of Mountains and 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater；and 大會亦注意到，聯合國宣布 2002 年為國際山岳年和 2003 年為國際淡水年；
13. RECALLING the importance given to mountain ecosystems in the Plan of Implementation adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002), in COP6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (The Hague, 2002), and in the preparations for the 2003 World Water Forum；大會回顧於世界永續發展高峰會議（約翰內斯堡，2002 年）通過之執行計畫、生物多樣性公約第六次締約方會議（海牙，2002 年），及籌備 2003 年世界水資源論壇中對於山岳生態系統之重要關注；

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14. INVITES the Contracting Parties concerned to establish specific work programmes for High Andean wetlands and the basins fed by them, in order to preserve their valuable biodiversity, their function as regulators of water, and as living space of many local and peasant communities and indigenous peoples；and ENCOURAGES them to give priority to reviewing their legislation, policies and incentives directly or indirectly related to High Andean wetlands and to prepare additional national strategies designed to ensure their wise use and conservation, duly integrated into their National Wetland Policies, National Biodiversity Strategies, National Development Plans, and other similar instruments；大會邀請相關締約方為安地斯高地濕地和由濕地灌溉之流域制定具體工作方案，以維護其寶貴之生物多樣性、調節水之功能，和許多地方和農民社區和原住民之生活空間；大會並鼓勵他們優先檢討其直接或間接與安地斯高地濕地相關之立法、政策和獎勵措施，並籌備設計能確保它們被明智利用和保護的附加國家策略，將之充分納入其國家濕地政策、國家生物多樣性策略、國家發展計畫，以及其他類似工具中；

15. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau, with the support of the Standing Committee, to propose a joint strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of High Andean ecosystems involving the Ramsar Convention and other related conventions and initiatives ; 大會要求拉姆薩秘書處，在常設委員會之支持下，提出包括拉姆薩公約和其他相關公約和倡議針對安地斯高地生態系統保護和永續利用之共同策略；
16. ALSO REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau, in cooperation with the concerned Parties, to seek the support of already-established working groups related to these ecosystems, such as the International Working Group on Páramos (Grupo Páramo) and the High Andes Flamingos Conservation Group (GCFA), as agents for coordination and technical support for promoting the synergies sought in the previous paragraph ; 大會亦要求拉姆薩秘書處與相關各方合作，尋求與這些生態系統相關且已成立之工作小組，如國際高寒帶工作小組（GRUPO PARAMO）和安第斯火鶴保護組織（GCFA）之支持，做為促進如前段中所尋求之綜效的協調和技術協助之媒介；
17. INVITES the Ramsar International Organization Partners – BirdLife International, IUCN, Wetlands International, and WWF – as well as other partners and collaborators of the Ramsar Convention, to support the Contracting Parties in the design and implementation of joint activities for the conservation and sustainable management of the High Andean wetlands ; 大會邀請拉姆薩國際組織合作夥伴 - 國際鳥盟、國際保育聯盟、國際濕地組織和世界自然基金會，以及其它拉姆薩公約夥伴和合作者，來支持各締約方為安地斯高地濕地之保護和永續管理所設計和執行之聯合活動；
18. INVITES those Contracting Parties from other continents with mountain ecosystems similar to those of the High Andean region to share information and experiences on the management, conservation and sustainable use of these important ecosystems ; 大會邀請這些位在其他洲具類似安地斯高地區域山岳生態系統之締約方分享管理，保護和永續利用這些重要生態系統之資訊和經驗；
19. ALSO INVITES the Contracting Parties to develop planning mechanisms to improve the practices related to the wise use of water in high altitude environments ; 大會亦邀請各締約方發展規劃機制，以改善在高海拔環境中水資源明智利用之做法；
20. REQUESTS the Contracting Parties to undertake the necessary measures to get to know, assess and recover for present use all ancestral practices of indigenous peoples that are compatible with environment protection ; and 大會要求各締約方採取必要措施去瞭解、評估和恢復目前所有原住民使用之傳統做法是符合環保的；
21. URGES the Contracting Parties concerned to identify additional High Andean wetlands in their countries for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance. 大會敦促相關締約方鑑定其國家之安地斯高地濕地以增設列入國際重要濕地名單中。

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「濕地：水、生活與文化」

**8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)**

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

**Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002**

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

### Resolution VIII.40 決議 8.40

#### 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

1. RECOGNIZING the importance of the whole water cycle and the link existing between ground and surface water for their use and management, not only in arid and semi-arid regions but also in humid regions；大會瞭解到整體水循環和地下水及地表水之間存在之關聯對水資源使用和管理之重要性，不僅在乾旱和半乾旱地區，在潮濕地區亦同；
2. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the urgent need to decrease the loss and degradation of aquatic ecosystems through policies of sustainable development and conservation of biodiversity；大會考慮到透過永續發展和保護生物多樣性政策，來減少水生生態系統喪失和退化之迫切需要；
3. ALSO TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that maintenance of the ecological integrity of most wetlands, especially those located in arid and semi-arid zones, is closely linked to the supply of groundwater；大會同時也考慮到維護大部分濕地，特別是那些位在乾旱和半乾旱地區的濕地之生態完整性與地下水供應有著密切之關聯；
4. AWARE of the importance that the use of groundwater has had for the economic development and improvement of welfare in many regions (mainly because of irrigated agriculture)；大會意識到地下水之使用在許多地區之經濟發展和改善社會福利（主要做為農業灌溉）之重要性；
5. EQUALLY AWARE of the negative impact that can be caused to wetlands because of uncontrolled development and lack of planning for groundwater；and RECOGNIZING the value of the *Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands*, adopted in Resolution VIII.1；大會同樣意識到因為不受控制之發展及缺乏對地下水之規劃所造成之影響會對濕地造成影響；大會並瞭解到決議 8.1 通過之維護濕地生態功能水資源分配和管理指導方針的價值；
6. EMPHASIZING that examples of the solution of conflicts between the use of groundwater and conservation of wetlands (for example, in the Mediterranean basin) can serve as exportable models for other areas facing the same problems；大會強調解決地

下水使用及濕地保護之間衝突案例（例如，在地中海盆地），可做為面臨著同樣問題之其他地區之輸出模式；

7. RECALLING that the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 of the Convention (Operative Objective 2.2) stresses the conservation of water and the need to protect wetlands dependent upon groundwater；大會回顧公約 1997-2002 年策略計畫（執行目標 2.2）強調需要依賴地下水來保護水資源和濕地；
8. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that on occasions some regions suffer from inefficient management and regulation in the use of groundwater；大會考量到有時有些地區面臨地下水使用之管理和法規均不足之情形；
9. AWARE of the difficulties of rendering the interests of the users (primarily farmers) compatible with conservation criteria for those areas, due to the fact that environmental problems are not taken into account；大會意識到由於環境問題未被納入考量，致使使用者利益（主要是農民）與這些地區的保护準則兼容之困難，；
10. RECOGNIZING that many of these conflicts may be stimulated by certain subsidies for agriculture and other types of economic incentives, including for tourism；and 大會瞭解到許多的這些衝突可能是因某些農業補貼和其他類型經濟獎勵措施，包括旅遊業，之刺激而引起；
11. STRESSING that the analysis of these issues and the solution of conflicts require a completely transparent environment, scientific rigour and, above all, participation of all actors involved in the management and use of water resources；大會強調，針對這些議題之分析和衝突之解決需要完全透明化之環境、科學化之精確，而最重要的是，所有行動者參與水資源之管理和利用；

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12. URGES the Contracting Parties to study the impact of the use of groundwater on the conservation of their wetlands in those territories where these conflicts exist；大會敦促各締約方，針對在這些衝突之地區的地下水使用對濕地保護之影響進行研究；
13. RECOMMENDS that this analysis be carried out from an interdisciplinary point of view and with the participation of civil society；大會建議應從多學科的角度來進行這分析，並融入民間社會之參與；
14. INVITES Contracting Parties to review their respective programmes of subsidies in order to ensure that they do not have negative consequences for the conservation of wetlands；大會邀請各締約方檢討其各自之補貼方案，以確保對濕地保護不會造成負面影響；

15. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to continue their efforts aimed at implementing existing provisions in this field ; REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to support these efforts as much as possible ; and PROPOSES that the Scientific and Technical Review Panel advance in the study of the interaction between groundwater and wetlands, as requested in Resolution VIII.1, paragraph 19, and to develop guidance on the sustainable use of groundwater resources to maintain wetland ecosystem functions for discussion at COP9, in line with Action 3.4.7 of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 ; 大會鼓勵各締約方持續努力在這領域執行現有之規定；要求拉姆薩公約秘書處盡可能提供協助；並提議科學技術審查小組依決議 8.1，第 19 段所要求提前地下水和濕地間相互作用之研究，並制定相關地下水資源之永續利用準則，以維持濕地生態系統功能，並依照公約 2003-2008 年策略計畫行動 3.4.7 所表，於締約方大會第九屆會議中討論；
16. URGES the promotion of initiatives, supported by both the public and private sectors, for the participation of civil society in the management of groundwater, within the framework of integrated management of water resources ; 大會敦促由公私部門共同協助促進倡議，鼓勵民間社會於水資源綜合管理綱要計畫內參與地下水之管理；
17. ALSO ENCOURAGES recognition of the importance of the associations of users for the management of groundwater, and the creation of such associations where they do not exist, and the dedication of efforts towards the objective that these associations contribute to the sustainable development of this resource in order to make possible the efficient use of groundwater and the conservation of wetlands ; 大會亦鼓勵瞭解地下水管理相關使用者之協會，和成立尚未存在之這種協會的重要性，而這些協會奉獻努力之目標在協助地下水資源之永續發展，以促進地下水之有效利用和濕地之保護；
18. URGES public institutions to ensure that a more decisive effort is made, within the framework of wetland-related education, communication and public awareness (CEPA) activities, with regard to groundwater, placing emphasis on its hydro-geological, social, economic and environmental aspects ; and 大會敦促公共機構確保於濕地相關之宣導、教育及公眾意識 (CEPA) 活動方案架構下更積極努力，關於地下水則將重點放於其水文地質、社會、經濟和環境方面；
19. INVITES Parties to give more attention to the role of groundwater in maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands, in line with Operational Objective 3.4 of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008. 大會邀請各締約方針對地下水在維護濕地生態功能之角色給予更多關注，以符合公約 2003-2008 年策略計畫之執行目標 3.4。



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**Resolution VIII.41 決議 8.41**

**Establishment of a Regional Ramsar Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands in  
Western and Central Asia**

**建立在西亞和中亞地區之拉姆薩濕地區域培訓和研究中心**

1. AWARE of the importance of training and research as a means of increasing the capacity of Contracting Parties to improve their implementation of the Convention；大會意識到培訓和研究是提升各締約方改善其執行公約能力的方法之重要性；
2. RECALLING that the Convention was agreed on 2 February 1971 in the city of Ramsar, in the Islamic Republic of Iran；大會回顧於1971年2月2日在伊朗伊斯蘭共和國，拉姆薩市通過公約；
3. ALSO RECALLING that through Article 4.5 of the Convention, the Contracting Parties “shall promote the training of personnel competent in the fields of wetland research, management and wardening”；大會亦回顧透過公約第4.5條，各締約方「應加強培訓能勝任濕地研究、管理和看管的人員」；
4. FURTHER RECALLING that Recommendation 6.5 urged Contracting Parties to establish wetland manager training programmes, that Recommendation 6.6 called for the establishment of regionally-based Ramsar liaison officers, and that Actions 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 of the Convention’s Strategic Plan 1997-2002 called for the development of new training activities and provision of opportunities for manager training；大會進一步回顧建議6.5，敦促各締約方建立濕地管理人員培訓計畫，建議6.6要求成立以區域為基礎之拉姆薩聯絡人，而公約1997-2002年策略計畫行動4.2.3和4.2.4呼籲發展新的培訓活動，並提供管理人員培訓的機會；
5. NOTING that Wetlands International is developing a “Ramsar Wetland Training Service” designed to provide support to Contracting Parties in their implementation of Operational Objective 20.1 of the Convention’s Strategic Plan 2003-2008 adopted by this meeting；and大會指出，國際濕地組織正在發展「拉姆薩濕地培訓服務」，設計用來提供協助各締約方執行本次會議通過之公約2003-2008年策略計畫執行目標20.1；
6. AWARE that the Ramsar Subregional Meeting for West and Central Asia, hosted by the Islamic Republic of Iran on 2-5 February 2002, recognized the special needs of the countries in the region in terms of training and research to meet the major challenges, including drought and other natural disasters, which have caused serious adverse impacts

on wetlands and their dependent species, including waterbirds, as acknowledged in Resolution VIII.35 adopted by this meeting, and that establishing mechanisms for cooperation and coordination will play a significant role in assisting Contracting Parties in West and Central Asia to fulfil the objectives of the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 of the Convention; 大會意識到，伊朗伊斯蘭共和國於2002年2月2日至5日主辦之拉姆薩西亞和中亞次區域會議，瞭解到於該地區之國家在培訓和研究方面特殊需要來面對，包括乾旱和其他自然災害，造成對濕地及其相關物種，包括水鳥之嚴重不利影響，如本次會議通過之決議8.35所表之主要挑戰，大會也意識到建立合作和協調機制以協助在西亞和中亞之各締約方履行公約2003-2008年策略計畫之目標將具顯著作用；

#### THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

7. WELCOMES the offer of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to establish a Regional Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands in Western and Central Asia, in the city of Ramsar, and its intention to develop this Regional Centre, and EXPRESSES its approval for this initiative; 大會歡迎伊朗伊斯蘭共和國政府主動於拉姆薩市成立西亞和中亞地區之濕地區域培訓和研究中心，及其要發展這區域中心之動機，大會並對此提議表示同意；
8. ENCOURAGES the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue the process of planning and establishing the Regional Centre, and FURTHER ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties in West and Central Asia, other interested Contracting Parties, as well as the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to advise and contribute to its further development; 大會鼓勵伊朗伊斯蘭共和國政府持續進行規劃和建立區域中心之程序，並進一步鼓勵在西亞和中亞之各締約方、其他有興趣之締約方，以及相關政府間組織和非政府組織來為其進一步的發展給予建議及貢獻；
9. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau, the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs), and others to assist and advise the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the technical and operational aspects of the development and establishment of the Regional Centre, and in its management once established; 大會要求拉姆薩濕地秘書處、公約的國際組織合作夥伴（IOPS），和其他單位對伊朗伊斯蘭共和國政府發展和成立區域中心所需之技術和運作提供協助和建議，並在成立後協助其管理方面之事項；
10. URGES the Islamic Republic of Iran to ensure that the programme of training and research developed for the Regional Centre focuses, in particular, on addressing the major challenges for wetland conservation and wise use in Western and Central Asia, including drought and other natural disasters, which have caused serious adverse impacts on wetlands and their dependent species, including waterbirds; and 大會敦促伊朗伊斯蘭共和國確保區域中心開發培訓和研究方案，要特別關注在西亞和中亞地區濕地保

護和明智利用面臨之主要挑戰，包括乾旱和其他對濕地及賴其維生之相關物種，包括對水鳥造成嚴重之不良影響的自然災害；

11. ENCOURAGES the Contracting Parties, particularly the Parties in the region, donor countries, and relevant interested NGOs to contribute financial support for the establishment of the Regional Centre, in recognition of its potential for acting as a locus for training and exchange of expertise, cooperation, and other related activities in the region. 大會鼓勵各締約方，特別是在該地區之締約方、捐助國，以及相關非政府機構提供財務協助以建立該區域中心，以表彰其成為該區域專業知識培訓和交流、合作及其他相關活動的場所之潛力。



**"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"**

**「濕地：水、生活與文化」**

**8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)**

**濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）**

**Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002**

**西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日**

**Resolution VIII.42 決議 8.42**

**Small Island Developing States in the Oceania Region**

**大洋洲地區小島嶼發展中國家**

1. RECALLING Recommendation 6.18 relating to the conservation and wise use of wetlands in the Pacific Islands region, and in particular its reference to the need for increased assistance for countries within this region；大會回顧建議 6.18 關於在太平洋群島地區之濕地保護和明智利用，特別是於此區域內國家增加援助之需求；
2. ALSO RECALLING Recommendation 7.2, in which the Contracting Parties requested the Ramsar Bureau to “investigate and develop, as appropriate, Memoranda of Cooperation and joint plans of actions with the established programmes and organizations that are facilitating integrated environment management in the Small Island Developing States” and strongly urged Contracting Parties, International Organization Partners, and the Ramsar Bureau to strengthen their efforts to establish and maintain regional Ramsar liaison officers；大會亦回顧建議 7.2，其中各締約方要求拉姆薩秘書處「調查並發展適當之合作備忘錄及聯合行動計畫，以促進小島嶼發展中國家環境綜合整治之方案和組織」，並強烈敦促各締約方、國際組織合作夥伴與拉姆薩公約秘書處，加強努力以建立和維護區域拉姆薩聯絡人；
3. FURTHER RECALLING Recommendation 7.2, in which the Parties instructed the Ramsar Bureau to continue to promote the harmonised implementation of international environment conventions in order to assist in addressing resource constraints faced by Small Island Developing States；大會進一步回顧建議 7.2，其中各締約方指示拉姆薩秘書處持續推動國際環境公約之統一實施，以協助解決小島嶼發展中國家所面臨之資源限制；
4. APPLAUDING the establishment of a Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) between the Ramsar Bureau and the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) in May 2002 as a basis for continuing support by SPREP and increased support from the Bureau to the countries and territories in the region, and also the development of a Joint Work Plan to give early and practical effect to the MOC；大會對於拉姆薩秘書處和南太平洋區域環境規劃組織（SPREP）之間於 2002 年 5 月簽署合作備忘錄（MOC）表示讚賞，該備忘錄做為 SPREP 持續協助之基礎及增加秘書處提供予在該地區之國家和領土之協助，此外聯合工作計畫之發展為合作備忘錄（MOC）提供了早期和實際效果；

5. ACKNOWLEDGING the progress made since the first Ramsar Oceania Regional Meeting (1998) in the implementation of the Ramsar Convention and the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in the region and, in particular, APPLAUDING the appointment of a Regional Wetlands Management Officer in SPREP ; the appointment of a Ramsar Support Officer in the Department of Environment and Conservation in Papua New Guinea ; and the establishment of the Asia-Pacific Wetland Managers Training Programme by Australia ; 大會瞭解到自第一屆拉姆薩大洋洲地區會議（1998年）實施拉姆薩公約及於該地區之濕地保護與永續利用以來之進展，並讚賞區域濕地管理主任於南太平洋區域環境規劃組織中任職、拉姆薩協助指揮官任職於巴布亞新幾內亞之環境及自然保育部、及由澳大利亞成立之亞太濕地管理者培訓計畫；
6. NOTING General Objective 1 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002, which states that “a special effort will be made to encourage Small Island Developing States to join [the Convention] in recognition of their special needs and significant wetlands, including coral reefs, sea-grass beds and mangroves”, and AWARE of the particular importance of these wetland types in the Oceania Region ; 大會注意到 1997-2002 年策略計畫總目標 1 敘明，「將盡其力鼓勵小島嶼發展中國家加入[公約]以瞭解其特殊需求和重要濕地，包括珊瑚礁、海草床和紅樹林等」，並意識到這些濕地類型在大洋洲地區之特殊重要性；
7. ALSO AWARE that within Oceania there are currently three Contracting Parties to the Convention (Australia, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea) ; two countries that are in the process of depositing their instruments of accession (Republic of Palau and the Independent State of Samoa) ; six dependent territories of Contracting Parties from other Ramsar regions ; and 19 non-Contracting Parties ; and ALSO AWARE that a number of non-Parties in the region are actively preparing for accession to the Convention ; 大會亦意識到大洋洲內目前有三個公約締約方（澳大利亞、紐西蘭及巴布亞新幾內亞）；兩個國家正在進行交存其加入批准書之程序中（帛琉及薩摩亞獨立國）；6個在其他拉姆薩區域之締約方之屬地；及19個非締約方；大會亦意識到，在這區域之一些非締約方正在積極準備加入公約；
8. CONGRATULATING the Government of Australia, Wetlands International-Oceania, and WWF International for their efforts in mobilising donor support to promote accession to the Ramsar Convention and in providing technical and training support to Small Island Developing States of Oceania ; 大會祝賀澳大利亞政府、國際濕地組織-大洋洲及國際世界自然基金會之努力，動員捐助者協助推動加入拉姆薩公約，並提供技術和培訓協助給大洋洲之小島嶼發展中國家；
9. CONSCIOUS of the interdependence of people, their cultures and their livelihoods with the wetlands in the region, and RECOGNIZING the importance of customary and other relevant land tenure systems affecting wetlands and their resources in the region ; 大會意識到在此區域中，濕地與人、他們的文化和生活之相互依存關係，並瞭解到習慣法及其他相關土地所有權制度影響此區域濕地及其資源之重要性；

10. ACKNOWLEDGING the continuing support and assistance provided to the Small Island Developing States in the region by bilateral and multilateral donors for integrated environmental management, and the important role which regional organizations such as SPREP play in facilitating these activities ; 大會認識到由雙邊和多邊捐助者持續在該地區小島嶼發展中國家提供支持和協助以整合環境管理，而區域組織，如南太平洋區域環境規劃組織於促進這些活動中發揮重要之作用；
11. THANKING the Government of the Independent State of Samoa and SPREP for hosting the second Ramsar Oceania Regional Meeting in May 2002, the Government of Australia for financing the meeting, and the Government of the United States of America for assisting delegates from its territories to attend the meeting ; 大會感謝薩摩亞獨立國政府和南太平洋區域環境規劃組織於 2002 年 5 月主辦之第二屆拉姆薩大洋洲區域會議、澳大利亞政府為會議提供資金，與美國政府協助代表們從其領土來出席會議；

#### THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

12. CALLS UPON the Ramsar Bureau, Contracting Parties, and International Organization Partners to note the key challenges and priority issues particular to the countries and territories of the Oceania region as expressed in the Report of the Second Oceania Regional Meeting of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, May 2002, which include: 大會呼籲拉姆薩公約秘書處、各締約方和國際組織合作夥伴注意特別有關大洋洲地區國家和領土之主要挑戰和優先處理議題，如 2002 年五月在拉姆薩濕地公約第二屆大洋洲區域會議報告中所敘明，其中包括：
- degradation, loss and rehabilitation of particular wetland types such as mangroves, coral reefs, and coastal systems generally ; 特別濕地類型，如紅樹林、珊瑚礁和一般沿海生態系統之退化、喪失和復育；
  - sustainable use of wetlands to meet the needs and aspirations of the Pacific island countries and territories ; 濕地永續利用以符合太平洋島國和地區之需求和願望；
  - the impacts of climate change and invasive species ; 氣候變遷和外來物種之影響；
  - human pressures, especially those driven by the significant economic and social transformations occurring across the region, including pollution and development pressure ; 人類造成之壓力，尤其是因區域中所發生顯著之經濟和社會變革，包括污染和發展壓力；
  - the need for efforts at all levels of governments in the region to improve the attitude of people towards wetlands ; and 需要在該區域各級政府之努力，以改善人們對濕地之態度；
  - threats to endangered species caused by wetlands habitat loss ; 因濕地棲息地之喪失所造成瀕危物種之威脅；

13. ENCOURAGES the Ramsar Bureau to take these issues into consideration in its dealings with the countries and territories of the Oceania region ; 大會鼓勵拉姆薩秘書處在處理大洋洲地區國家和領土時將這些議題納入考量；
14. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to be mindful of the small size and limited human and financial resources available to Pacific island countries and territories, to seeks ways of simplifying and harmonising the activities and requirements of the Ramsar Convention, and to continue actively to seek to harmonise the requirements of the Convention with all other environment-related international instruments ; 大會要求拉姆薩秘書處注意太平洋島國和領地之小型和人力及財務資源有限之情形，所以要設法簡化和協調拉姆薩公約之活動和要求，並持續積極的尋求協調公約與所有其他與環境相關之國際工具之要求；
15. URGES the Ramsar Bureau as a matter of priority, and as resources allow, to continue to work cooperatively with SPREP to implement the actions identified in their Joint Work Plan developed under their Memorandum of Cooperation ; 大會敦促拉姆薩秘書處優先實施合作備忘錄確定之聯合工作計畫行動事項，並在資源允許下與 SPREP 繼續合作；
16. STRONGLY URGES the Ramsar Bureau to recognize the need for a Regional Coordinator to be assigned to the Oceania Region and to review its working arrangements in order to formally assign this role to an officer of the Bureau by the time of the COP9, and, as an interim arrangement, to identify the resources to support a position of intern for the Oceania Region ; 大會強烈敦促拉姆薩秘書處去瞭解指派區域協調員到大洋洲地區之需要，並審查其工作安排，以便於締約方大會第九屆會議舉辦時正式委任一位秘書處官員擔任此職務，並判斷資源是否許可，以為大洋洲地區支持一位過渡性安排之實習職人員；
17. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to publish and disseminate the recently prepared accession kit to assist countries in the Oceania region (and Small Island Developing States more generally) through their accession process ; 大會要求拉姆薩秘書處發布和傳播最新準備之加入配套文件，以協助在大洋洲地區各國（和小島嶼發展中國家）通過其加入過程；
18. CALLS UPON the bilateral and multilateral development assistance agencies to continue their support, and, as appropriate, to increase this support, for wetland-related projects in the Oceania region and to extend it to include capacity building activities ; and 大會呼籲雙邊和多邊發展援助機構持續協助，並酌情增加在大洋洲區域與濕地相關計畫之協助，並延伸其至包括能力建構活動；
19. URGES the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, in cooperation with the Governments of France and the United States of America, to give careful consideration to supporting capacity building activities in the Oceania region, and in particular to working with the Ramsar Bureau, SPREP and other interested parties to develop a co-financing strategy to establish a regionally-based Coordinator post to provide support and help mobilise development assistance funds for developing states and dependent territories of

Oceania to implement the Joint Work Program of the Ramsar Bureau and SPREP. 大會敦促澳大利亞、紐西蘭政府、法國和美國政府合作，慎重考慮協助大洋洲地區之能力建構活動，特別是與拉姆薩秘書處、南太平洋區域環境規劃組織和其他有興趣各方合作，共同制定籌資策略，以建立一個以區域為基礎之協調員，來提供支持 and 協助發展中國家和大洋洲屬地調動發展援助資金，執行拉姆薩公約秘書處和南太平洋區域環境規劃組織之聯合工作方案。





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8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

#### Resolution VIII.43 決議 8.43

##### A subregional strategy of the Ramsar Convention for South America

##### 南美洲拉姆薩公約次區域策略

1. RECALLING that Article 5 of the Convention stipulates that the Contracting Parties “shall endeavour to coordinate and support present and future policies and regulations concerning the conservation of wetlands”；大會回顧公約第5條規定，各締約方「應盡力協調合作，並支持目前和將來有關濕地保護之政策和法規」；
2. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT General Objective 3 of the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 urges promotion of international cooperation and implementation of the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention*；大會考量到2003-2008年策略計畫總目標3敦促進國際合作和實施拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針；
3. ALSO TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the conclusions of the first South American Regional Meeting (Buenos Aires, September 2001), at which the participating Contracting Parties decided to develop a subregional strategy for conservation and wise use of wetlands within the framework of the Convention for the countries in South America；大會同時亦考量到第一次南美洲區域會議之結論（2001年9月於布宜諾斯艾利斯舉行），南美洲各締約方決定在拉姆薩公約架構下發展次區域濕地保護和明智利用策略；
4. KEEPING IN MIND the support expressed for this proposal by the Contracting Parties at the second Pan-American Ramsar Meeting (Guayaquil, July 2002)；大會牢記在第二次泛美拉姆薩會議（2002年7月於惠夜基市舉行）各締約方對此提議表示支持；
5. RECOGNIZING the importance of establishing practical initiatives that support effective implementation of the Convention and its instruments, such as the Strategic Plan and the various guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties；and大會瞭解到建立切實可行的倡議來支持有效實施公約及其工具，如締約方大會通過之策略計畫和各項指導方針之重要性；
6. IN ACCORDANCE with the contents of Resolution VIII.30 on *Regional initiatives for the further implementation of the Convention*；大會按照決議8.30 拉姆薩公約區域倡議推動方案內容之執行；

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7. APPROVES the initiative of the Contracting Parties interested in developing a subregional strategy for the Ramsar Convention for South America ; 大會通過各締約方有意願致力於發展南美洲拉姆薩公約次區域策略之倡議；
8. URGES the Contracting Parties of that subregion to continue striving to develop this strategy, involving the participation of Ramsar National Committees or equivalent bodies in each country in both the design and implementation phases, within the spirit of Resolution VIII.30 on *Regional initiatives for the further implementation of the Convention* and following the guidelines annexed to that resolution ; 大會敦促該次區域之各締約方應持續努力發展此策略，於決議 8.30 拉姆薩公約區域倡議推動方案之精神下並遵循附錄於該決議之指導方針，偕同拉姆薩國家委員會或每個國家同等機構參與設計和實施階段；
9. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to provide their support for implementation of this initiative ; and 大會要求拉姆薩秘書處以及科學技術審查小組（STRP）為實施此倡議提供協助；
10. ENCOURAGES the Contracting Parties and the International Organization Partners of the Convention and international cooperation agencies to provide support for implementation of this subregional strategy. 大會鼓勵各締約方和公約之國際組織合作夥伴和國際合作機構對此次區域策略之實施提供協助。

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**Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002**

**西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日**

**Resolution VIII.44 決議 8.44**

**New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and implementation of the  
Ramsar Convention in Africa**

**非洲發展之新夥伴計畫（NEPAD）和在非洲實施拉姆薩公約**

1. ACKNOWLEDGING the adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) by the African Union in 2002 as the programme for sustainable social and economic development in Africa；大會瞭解到在2002年非洲聯盟通過之非洲發展之新夥伴計畫（NEPAD）為非洲永續社會和經濟發展之方案；
2. RECALLING that the international community, in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (September 2002), welcomed and supported the implementation of NEPAD as a regional programme for advancing sustainable development in Africa；大會回顧在永續發展世界高峰會之執行計畫（WSSD）（2002年9月舉行）中，國際共同體歡迎和支持非洲發展之新夥伴計畫之實施做為非洲促進永續發展之區域方案；
3. APPRECIATING the inclusion of wetland conservation and wise use as a thematic area under the Environment Initiative of NEPAD；大會讚賞將濕地保護和明智利用列入非洲發展之新夥伴計畫中環境倡議下之專題領域內；
4. WELCOMING the workshop convened in Valencia on 17 November 2002 prior to the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties by the Ramsar Bureau and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on further developing the Plan of Action to implement Africa's Wetland Management Strategy under the Environment Initiative of NEPAD；大會歡迎拉姆薩秘書處與聯合國開發計劃署召開第八屆締約方會議之前，於2002年11月17日在瓦倫西亞召開前進一步發展行動計畫工作坊，以執行非洲發展之新夥伴計畫中環境倡議下之非洲濕地管理策略；
5. NOTING the decisions of the African subregional preparatory meetings for COP8 on the need to strengthen the regional implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Africa；and 大會注意到締約方大會第八屆會議之非洲次區域籌備會議有關在非洲有加強拉姆薩公約之區域執行的必要之決定；
6. RECOGNIZING the convergence of the objectives of the Convention and NEPAD with respect to the conservation and wise use of wetlands as a means to achieving sustainable development, and the potential of the two to be mutually reinforcing；大會瞭解到公約

和非洲發展之新夥伴計畫關於濕地保護和明智利用之目標融合做為實現永續發展之手段，及兩者相輔相成之潛力；

#### THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

7. URGES Contracting Parties to provide support for the implementation of actions undertaken through the Environment Initiative of NEPAD；大會敦促各締約方提供協助以透過非洲發展之新夥伴計畫環境倡議採取行動；
8. URGES Contracting Parties in the African region to use NEPAD, AMCEN (African Ministerial Conference on Environment) and AMCOW (African Ministerial Conference on Water) to advance the objectives of the Ramsar Convention, mindful of the need to adopt a multi-sectoral approach to the conservation and wise use of wetlands；大會敦促在非洲區域之各締約方，利用非洲發展之新夥伴計畫、非洲環境議題部長會議（AMCEN）和非洲水資源議題部長會議（AMCOW）來促進拉姆薩公約各項目標之實現，注意到濕地保護和明智利用需要採取多部門之方法來進行；
9. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to pay specific attention to the development and implementation of initiatives with transboundary elements, particularly where these refer to shared river and lake basins, shared wetlands, migratory species and technology transfer；大會進一步敦促各締約方特別關注跨領域倡議之制定和實施，特別是有關這些共享河流和湖泊流域、共享濕地、遷徙物種和技術移轉方面；
10. CALLS upon the NEPAD development partners to provide support to African Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Ramsar Strategic Plan, including its communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) component, which is considered an important tool for realising the goals of NEPAD；and 大會呼籲非洲發展之新夥伴計畫之發展夥伴要提供協助予非洲各締約方以實施拉姆薩策略計畫，包括其宣傳、教育和公眾意識（CEPA）之要素，此要素被視為是實現非洲發展之新夥伴計畫目標之重要工具；
11. DIRECTS the Ramsar Bureau to develop synergies between the implementation of the Convention and NEPAD in Africa. 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處公約和非洲發展之新夥伴計畫間在非洲之實施要發揮綜效。

**"Wetlands: water, life, and culture"**

「濕地：水、生活與文化」

**8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)**

濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）

**Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002**

西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日

**Resolution VIII.45 決議 8.45**

**Operation of the Conference of the Contracting Parties and the effectiveness of Ramsar  
Convention Resolutions and Recommendations**

締約方會議之運作和拉姆薩公約決議與建議之有效性

1. RECALLING General Objective 8 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 of the Convention, which states that “the operation of the Conference of the Parties and of Ramsar subsidiary bodies and mechanisms . . . will be kept under review to ensure that they function as effectively as possible”, that “resources will be sought to guarantee the efficient operation of these mechanisms”, and that “new mechanisms may be required at international and at national level to promote more effective implementation of the Convention”；大會回顧公約1997-2002年策略計畫總目標8，敘明「締約方會議和拉姆薩公約附屬機構和機制之運作...將不時檢討，以確保其功能盡可能有效」，而「將尋求資源，以保證這些機制有效運作」，並且「在國際和國家層級可能需要新的機制方能更有效地推動公約之實施」；
2. ALSO MINDFUL of Action 8.1.1 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002, which directs the following: “Reorganise, as of the 7<sup>th</sup> COP (1999), the meeting into a business session, focusing upon administrative matters, and a technical session, focusing upon wetland conservation and wise use priorities, with smaller working groups as required”；大會亦注意到1997-2002年策略計畫行動8.1.1，有以下指示：「如同第7次締約方會議（1999年），將會議重組為商務會議，聚焦於行政事項，以及技術會議，將重點置於濕地保護和明智利用之優先事項，並依需求以較小型之工作小組來進行」；
3. AWARE that the growth in the number of Contracting Parties, expansion of the issues addressed by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), and the mainstreaming of wetland conservation and wise use into a range of sectors has re-emphasized the need to streamline the operations of the Conference of the Parties；大會意識到締約方數量之成長、科學技術審查小組（STRP）擴充發表之議題，及濕地保護和明智利用之主流納入各種部門等，再次強調需要流暢締約方大會之運作；
4. RECOGNIZING that 121 Resolutions and Recommendations have been adopted by COPs 6, 7 and 8；大會瞭解到已於締約方第六、七及八屆大會通過121項決議和建議；

5. CONSCIOUS AND CONCERNED that the efforts of drafting, considering and adopting these Resolutions and Recommendations require deliberate and differing actions, time and significant cost to the Contracting Parties, the STRP, Standing Committee and the Ramsar Bureau；大會意識到並關注起草、審議和通過這些決議和建議的成果需要各締約方、科學技術審查小組、常設委員會和拉姆薩秘書處以周延且多樣的行動、時間和重大的成本；
6. RECOGNIZING the importance of the regional networks and regional debate fora in the Ramsar context, prior to the hosting of meetings of Conference of the Contracting Parties, in advancing discussions and, thus, facilitating consensus；大會瞭解到在締約方會議舉辦前，在區域網絡和拉姆薩範疇下之區域辯論論壇，預先進行討論以促進共識之達成的重要性；
7. AWARE that Resolutions deal with different subjects, which can be broadly categorised as technical, administrative, or concerning interpretation of the Convention；大會意識到決議所觸及之不同主題，大致可歸類為：技術、行政或有關公約之釋義；
8. ALSO CONSCIOUS that to date there has been no global review to ascertain the utility and effectiveness of these COP decisions；and大會亦意識到，到目前為止尚未進行全球性之檢討以確保這些締約方會議決議之實用性和效果；
9. AWARE of the need to optimise the use of time during COPs, and CONSCIOUS of the relevance that procedural aspects have in this regard；大會意識到於締約方會議期間需要善用時間，大會亦查覺到有關此方面之相關程序；

#### THE CONFERENCE OF CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方會議

10. DIRECTS the Standing Committee to undertake, as one of its highest priorities, a general review of the effectiveness of the process of drafting, considering, adopting and implementing Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties；大會指示常設委員會，把第六、七和八次締約方大會通過之決議和建議的起草、審查、核准和實施過程之效果進行全面檢討，並列為最高優先執行事項之一；
11. DIRECTS that this review focus on the effectiveness and efficiency of the Convention, from a broad perspective rather than on a country by country basis；大會指示此檢討重點應從宏觀而非以逐國為基礎之角度檢視公約之效果及效率，；
12. DIRECTS the Standing Committee, based upon this review of the effectiveness and efficiency of the process of drafting, considering, adopting and implementing Resolutions and Recommendations, to prepare and circulate to Parties in a timely manner a report and recommendations on this matter, including possible amendments to the Rules of Procedure, to be considered at COP9；大會指示常設委員會，依據本次檢討決議和建議的起草、審查、核准和實施過程之效果和效率，及時準備和流傳予各締約方

有關此次議題之報告和建議，包括可能修訂之議事規則以供締約方第九屆會議參考；

13. AGREES that for COP9, draft Resolutions should be considered for division by the Standing Committee into two categories, including: 大會同意締約方第九屆會議常設委員會應考慮將決議草案分為兩大類，包括：
  - a) draft technical resolutions, providing technical guidance for the implementation of the Convention； and 技術決議草案，提供公約實施之技術準則；
  - b) other draft resolutions, including on, *inter alia*, administrative, procedural, and policy issues. 其他決議草案，其中包括行政、程序和政策議題。
14. DIRECTS the Standing Committee to identify, as a high priority, those technical tasks included in the Work Plan of the STRP which could lead to draft technical resolutions to be considered at the next COP； 大會指示常設委員會高度優先的去判斷那些包括在科學技術審查小組工作計畫內之技術工作，這些工作可能會衍生為技術決議草案供下一屆締約方會議考量；
15. AGREES that those draft technical resolutions should be: 大會同意這些技術決議草案應：
  - a) drafted by the STRP； 由科學技術審查小組起草；
  - b) provided to STRP national focal points with a minimum of 60 days to comment； 提供科學技術審查小組國家聯絡處至少有 60 天來提供評論；
  - c) developed to allow time for networking among Parties during consideration； 允許各締約方在審查過程中有時間建立網絡；
  - d) reviewed by the STRP for endorsement by the Standing Committee after preparation； and 由科學技術審查小組審查後準備供常設委員會簽署；
  - e) sent to COP for endorsement and final approval. 送至締約方會議簽署及最終通過。
16. ENCOURAGES the Contracting Parties to submit draft technical resolutions and other draft resolutions to the Standing Committee before their consideration at the COP； 大會鼓勵各締約方提交技術決議和其他決議草案供常設委員會於公約締約方會議前審議；
17. ALSO ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to submit proposals for draft technical resolutions, as referred to in paragraph 15 above, to the Bureau at least 120 days before the commencement of the COP, noting that nothing in this Resolution will prejudice the right of any Contracting Party to submit any proposals according to the Rules of Procedure； 大會亦鼓勵各締約方至少於公約締約方會議開始前 120 天提交技術決議草案提議書予秘書處，如本文第 15 段中所提，大會指出根據議事規則，本決議並不會損害任何締約方提交任何的建議之權利；

18. REQUESTS the Standing Committee to analyse, report and provide recommendations on possibilities to improve the efficiency of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties ; and 大會要求常設委員會就提高締約方大會效率之可能性予以分析、報告和提供建議；
19. RECOMMENDS that in preparing the agenda and programme for future COPs the Standing Committee, host country and Bureau endeavour to maximise the wise use of time on the agreed agenda for Convention business, including reports previously circulated as conference documents. 大會建議在編製未來締約方大會之議程和方案時，常設委員會、主辦國和秘書處應嘗試在已同意的議程上盡量明智的利用時間在商定公約之業務，包括以前會議文件流傳情形之報告。





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**8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)**

**濕地公約締約方大會第八次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年）**

**Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002**

**西班牙瓦倫西亞 2002年11月18-26日**

**Resolution VIII.46 決議 8.46**

**Thanks to the people and governments of Spain**

**感謝西班牙人民和政府**

1. AWARE the generous support provided by the Spanish authorities at all levels for the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties；大會意識到由西班牙各級當局提供締約方大會第八次會議之慷慨支持；
2. GRATEFUL for the thorough and comprehensive preparations that they have made, in the physical facilities, the reliable and modern services provided to the secretariat and the participants, and the other events which have so enriched the experience of the delegates；大會感謝該政府在硬體設施上所做的徹底和全面之準備，提供予秘書處和參與者可靠的和現代化之服務，以及其他豐富與會者經驗之事件；
3. PAYING PARTICULAR TRIBUTE to the Autonomous Community of Valencia and the Municipality of Valencia for their extraordinary hospitality and the warmth with which they and the people of the city have welcomed the participants；大會特別讚揚瓦倫西亞自治區和瓦倫西亞市之盛情款待和溫情，感謝他們和全市人民對與會者之歡迎；
4. MINDFUL of the enormous amount of work that has been done by the Spanish staff and volunteers, who have made the events of the largest and most complicated of all the meetings of the Ramsar COP proceed with efficiency, speed, reliability, warmth and good humor；and 大會注意到西班牙工作人員和志願者所完成大量之工作，促使拉姆薩公約締約方所有會議中最大和最複雜之事件得以有效率、速度、可靠、溫暖和具良好幽默感地進行；
5. REGRETTING the accident involving the *Prestige* oil tanker and the resultant oil spill that has recently occurred off the northwest coast of Spain and EXPRESSING concern at the negative effects on marine and coastal ecosystems as well as the local populations dependent upon them for their livelihood；大會對於最近發生在西班牙西北海岸涉及威望號油輪意外和產生漏油事件之事故感到遺憾，並對有關造成海洋和沿海生態系統，以及賴其維持生計之當地居民之負面影響表示關注；

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6. RECORDS its thanks and appreciation to its Spanish hosts, in particular the Ministry of Environment, the Autonomous Community of Valencia, the Municipality of Valencia, the authorities of the Museo de la Ciencias Príncipe Felipe, and the Spanish non-governmental organizations ; 大會記載對西班牙語主辦單位之感謝和讚賞，特別是環境部、瓦倫西亞自治區、瓦倫西亞市政府、菲力普王子科學館機構及西班牙非政府組織；
7. ACKNOWLEDGES the significance of the financial contributions made by the Government of Spain towards the organization of the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties ; 大會感謝由西班牙政府提供予締約方大會第八次會議組織之重大財務貢獻；
8. RECORDS its appreciation to the other Contracting Parties and organizations which have contributed materially to assisting delegates from developing countries and countries in transition to participate in COP8 ; 大會記錄對其他各締約方和組織協助來自發展中國家和轉型期國家之代表參加締約方大會第八屆會議所提供之物質貢獻；
9. EXPRESSES its solidarity with the Kingdom of Spain and its deep concern over the serious consequences of the accident of the *Prestige* oil tanker, especially the potential damage to the ecological character of the Ramsar sites and wetlands of the Atlantic coast ; particularly the coast of Galicia, as well as the severe repercussions on local populations whose livelihood depends on the sustainable use of its natural resources ; 對於西班牙王國威望號油輪意外之嚴重後果大會表示聲援，特別是對潛在損壞到拉姆薩濕地和大西洋海岸濕地之生態特性深表關注；尤其是加利西亞海岸，以及當地居民生計賴其自然資源永續利用所造成之嚴重影響；
10. ENCOURAGES the actions currently being undertaken on an urgent basis by the different administrations, countries of the area, NGOs and volunteers to control the spill and its effects on the area ; and 大會鼓勵目前正在由不同行政部門、該地區之國家、非政府組織和志願者採取緊急控制漏油事件及其影響區域之行動；
11. EXPRESSES the expectation that competent International Organizations and States will adopt the relevant measures to avoid the repetition of this type of disaster in the future. 大會表達期望各主管國際組織和國家將採取相關措施，以避免在未來重複此類型之災難。