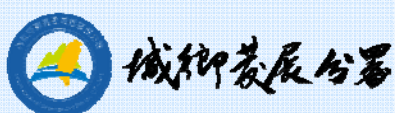


# 2nd Meeting of the COP, Croningen, 1984

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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！

# **2nd Meeting of the COP, Croningen, 1984**

**2nd Meeting of the COP, Croningen, 1980**

**締約國大會第二次會議**

**Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)**  
**2nd Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties**  
**Groningen, the Netherlands**  
**7-12 May 1984**  
濕地公約（拉姆薩，伊朗，1971年）  
締約方大會第二次會議  
荷蘭葛洛寧恩  
1984年5月7-12日

**Recommendation 2.1: Submission of National Reports**  
**建議 2.1：提交國家報告**

RECOGNISING that only 13 of the 35 Parties to this Convention had submitted national reports to the Bureau by 31 March 1984, 截至 1984 年 3 月 31 日為止，35 個締約國裡只有 13 個締約國提交國家報告至秘書處。

AWARE that the submission of timely and detailed national reports is of vital importance for the purpose of monitoring implementation of the Convention and for the purpose of sharing information on wetland conservation measures taken, on any problems which have arisen and on appropriate methods of dealing with them, 大會意識到，及時提交詳細國家報告對於監測公約執行情況至關重要，其目的在於共享濕地保護措施之訊息，並在任何問題出現時應採取適當方法與措施共享。

CONCERNED that all Parties should submit detailed and timely reports in future, 未來所有締約方應及時繳交詳細之報告。

**THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES** 第二屆締約方大會

RECOMMENDS that all Parties should submit detailed national reports to the Bureau at least six months prior to each ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and 建議所有締約方應提交詳細之國家報告給秘書處，至少於每個締約方大會常務會議舉辦之前 6 個月提交；

FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the Bureau should draft a simplified version of the questionnaire upon which national reports are based with a view to making the reports easier to prepare while at the same time ensuring that they reveal the information desired. 進一步建議，秘書處應起草一份問卷之簡化版本，以便使報告更容易準備，同時確保訊息之傳達。

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**Recommendation 2.2: Amendment of the Convention**  
**建議 2.2：修訂公約**

CONSIDERING that any amendment pertaining to the competence of both Conference and Secretariat should be adopted on the broadest possible basis, 考慮到任何修訂有關會議和秘書處之權職能力時，應盡可能廣泛地通過。

**THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES** 第二屆締約方大會

RECOMMENDS that the Contracting Parties taking part in the adoption of amendments after the entry into force of the Paris Protocol endeavour, whatever the method of adoption, to adopt these amendments by consensus. 在「巴黎議定書」生效後，建議締約方無論採用何種方法，以協商一致之方式通過修正案。

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### Recommendation 2.3: Action points for priority attention

#### 建議 2.3：優先關注之行動要點

RECOGNIZING the obligation of Contracting Parties to the Convention to formulate 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; 大會瞭解濕地公約締約方之義務指在制定其規劃，以促進列入國際重要濕地名單之濕地保護，並盡可能明智利用其領土內之濕地；

STRESSING the importance of international cooperation for the coordination and support of wetland conservation activities, 濕地保育活動之協調和支持，強調國際合作之重要性；

CONVINCED of the desirability of defining requirements and establishing priorities for activities designed to implement the Convention; 實施公約所建立之活動，應確實瞭解其需要及建立之優先定義；

TAKING NOTE of the Framework Document revised following discussion at the present Conference and annexed to this Recommendation, which has guided discussion of the action points presented hereafter; 依據本次會議討論後所修訂的文件架構，做為本建議之附錄，如下；

#### THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 第二屆締約方大會

DETERMINES that the following Action Points should receive priority attention: 確定下列行動要點應須優先注意：

1. Elaboration of a system of wetland classification or typology; 擬訂濕地分類或類型系統；
2. Preparation of a standard data sheet on wetlands and of guidelines for its use in wetland inventories; 製訂濕地標準資料表，並編制其濕地調查使用準則；
3. Development of common criteria for evaluating the importance of wetlands at local, national or international level; and, in particular, expansion of the existing Cagliari Criteria to cover also ecological factors concerning life other than waterfowl; 發展共同地方、國家或國際重要濕地評估準則；特別擴大現有卡拉里準則應涵蓋除了水禽以外其他相關生態之生物；

4. Development of a common base for recording and evaluating long-term trends in the ecology of wetlands through monitoring of physical and biological parameters, taking into account the different levels of expertise and support in the various Contracting Parties; 藉由監測物理和生物參數，發展一個共同記錄和評估濕地生態長期趨勢之基礎，並將各締約方不同層次之專業知識和協助納入考量；
5. Quantification of both direct (monetary) and indirect (non-monetary) values of wetlands and formulation of criteria to enable all values to be taken fully into account in the planning of conservation projects and projects which may lead to changes in the ecological character of wetlands; 進行保護工程及可能導致濕地生態特徵產生變化之規劃工程，應仔細斟酌濕地直接（貨幣值）和間接（非貨幣值）量化及準則之制訂；
6. Development of strategies and techniques for wetland management including measures to enable the retention of natural characteristics of wetland areas before, during and after execution of modification or transformation projects; and 濕地管理之開發策略與技術，包括進行修改或改造項目之前、期間和之後的濕地地區自然特點保存措施；
7. Promotion of increased international cooperation among the Contracting Parties and interested states; in particular, development of a clearing-house function for special assistance for wetland conservation projects in developing countries. 促進締約國和相關國家國際間之合作，尤其是發展一個特別援助發展中國家進行濕地保育計畫之管控中心功能。

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## Framework for Implementing the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971) 國際重要濕地公約暨水禽棲息地實施綱要計畫（拉姆薩，1971）

### A) Introduction 簡介

The fundamental purpose of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, is to conserve wetlands through international cooperation. 關於國際重要濕地公約暨水禽棲息地實施綱要計畫之基本目的，主要是透過國際合作來保護濕地。

The present document, based on the text of the Convention, the Recommendations of the First Conference of the Contracting Parties (Cagliari, 1980) and the discussions at the present Conference, has been drawn up to facilitate the achievement of the Convention's objectives. It is proposed as a tool to guide in the development of national and international measures to further the conservation of wetlands. Its application should be flexible and adapted to the specific conditions of individual countries. 本文件係公約條文、締約方第一次會議（卡拉里，1980年）之建議事項及本次會議討論之建議為基礎，並制定促進實現公約之目標。本實施方針係以指導國家和國際措施，以進一步保護濕地發展之規劃工具。本方針應靈活運用且適合各個國家之具體條件。

## B) National Measures 國家措施

One of the principal obligations of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention is to “formulate and implement their planning so as to promote ... as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory” (Art. 3.1). The Cagliari Conference recommended that, in order to achieve this “wise use”, comprehensive national policies, based on a nationwide inventory of wetlands and their resources, would be necessary. 「拉姆薩公約」締約方之主要義務之一是“應訂定並推行有關計畫，俾促進 ... 確保其境內濕地之最妥善利用”（第 3.1 條）。卡拉里之會議建議，為了達到“明智使用”，將必要應於全面之國家政策基礎上，進行全國濕地及其資源清查。

Approaches to national wetland policies under the Ramsar Convention can be grouped under five main categories: 「拉姆薩公約」國家濕地政策途徑可分為以下五大類：

1. scientific; 科學;
2. policy and law; 政策和法律;
3. management; 管理;
4. education and public awareness; and 教育和公眾意識;
5. special measures for sites on the Ramsar List. 拉姆薩濕地名單上之特別措施。

### 1) Scientific 科學

1.1 Development of a nationwide inventory of wetlands covering all habitats listed in Article 1.1 to the Convention, and promotion of information dissemination on the importance of the sites; 依據公約第 1.1 條所表，發展全國範圍所有涵蓋棲息地之濕地清查，並促進重要濕地資訊傳播；

1.2 Development and application of criteria for the identification, establishment, management and monitoring of wetland reserves (including marine parks); 開發與應用濕地保護區（包括海岸公園）之識別、建立，管理和監測標準；

1.3 Data collection, monitoring and research related to species dependent on wetlands, for the purpose of management and as a contribution to international actions to sustain wetland management efforts; 針對依賴濕地生物進行資料收集、監測和研究，其管理之目的是維持濕地管理工作，並作為國際行動之貢獻；

1.4 Review of the importance of wetlands for species conservation, review of the status of wetland species and identification of endemic, rare, or endangered species and their critical habitat areas. 審查濕地生物保護之重要性、審查濕地生物之現狀、鑑定特有、稀有或瀕臨絕種生物及其關鍵棲息地之重要性。

### 2) Policy and Law 政策與法規

2.1 Review of impediments, particularly social, legal and fiscal, to the conservation of wetlands; 檢討有關濕地保育的障礙，特別是社會、法律和財政方面政策；

2.2 Adoption of policies, including preventive environmental policies, to ensure wetland conservation by both public and private parties; 採取的政策，包括預防性的環境政策，以確保公私部門共同保護濕地;

2.3 Development of a planning system for wetland conservation based upon natural catchment areas; 於自然集水區內發展濕地保護規劃系統;

2.4 Adoption of measures to ensure as far as possible the natural quality and quantity of water supplies to wetlands; 通過措施，以確保盡可能維持自然濕地之供水質量和數量;

2.5 Evaluation of environmental effects before decisions are taken which would significantly transform wetlands, and involvement of ecologists in the development of plans (authorization of transformations should only take place in exceptional circumstances, and in the public interest); 進行重大改造濕地決定前，應先進行環境影響評估，並邀集生態學家參與發展計畫（改造之授權應在特殊情況下採取，並應考量公眾利益）;

2.6 Provision of measures to mitigate or exclude any adverse effects of wetland transformation, including compensation measures, if transformation of wetlands is planned; 如果濕地將進行改造計畫，應提供減輕或排除任何不良影響之濕地改造措施，包括補償措施等;

2.7 Monitoring and follow-up of authorized operations affecting wetlands including the adoption and utilization of corrective measures where required. 監測並授權操作後續影響濕地之措施，包括必要時採取和利用糾正措施。

### 3) Management 管理

3.1 Definition and implementation of measures required to maintain the ecological character of wetlands; 措施之定義和實施旨在維持濕地之生態特徵;

3.2 Promotion of the sustainable management of wetlands to avoid over-exploitation of wetland resources, and to provide for a firm social and economic basis for wetland conservation; 促進濕地之永續管理，以避免濕地資源過度開採，並提供一個堅實之社會和經濟基礎上來保護濕地;

3.3 Management of man-made wetlands to create habitat for waterfowl and other wetland species when establishing and modifying such wetlands, and if possible rehabilitating degraded wetlands; 建立和改造濕地時，應適時管理人造作為水禽棲息之地濕地及其他濕地生物棲息地，如果可能重新恢復退化之濕地;

3.4 Development of management plans to maintain the populations of wetland species and of recovery plans for endangered species, as well as the regular review of these plans to ensure that their objectives, priorities and actions remain appropriate; 發展管理計畫以及瀕危生物之復育計畫來維持濕地生物之數量，並定期檢討這些計畫，以確保其目標確切依照優先事項和行動方案來進行;

3.5 Strict control of the introduction of exotic species to wetlands, and where appropriate eradication of introduced species. 嚴格控制濕地引進外來物種，並在適當消滅引進物種。



#### 4) Education and Public Awareness 教育和公眾意識

4.1 Promotion of public education and awareness with regard to the value of wetlands; 提升濕地價值方面之公眾教育和意識;

4.2 Development of training programmes for wetland conservation managers; 進行濕地保護管理人培訓計畫之發展;

4.3 Encouragement of the participation of local populations in the establishment, management and monitoring of wetland reserves. 鼓勵當地居民參與濕地保護區之建立、管理和監測。

#### 5) List of Wetlands of International Importance 國際重要濕地名單

5.1 Designation of appropriate wetlands in the light of agreed criteria, national inventories and of international “shadow” lists; 依照商定之準則，劃設適當國家濕地清單和國際“影子”名單;

5.2 Effective conservation of listed wetlands, including wardening, development of buffer zones, and other land-use control mechanisms; 有效保護名單上之濕地，包括監守、緩衝區的發展，和其他土地使用管制機制，;

5.3 Monitoring of any changes in the ecological character of listed sites, and reporting such changes to the Convention Bureau. 針對名單上之濕地進行生態特性之監測，若有任何變化，應即時向公約秘書處報告。

### C) International Measures 國際措施

The purpose of the Ramsar Convention is to promote wetland conservation through international cooperation. In order to achieve this cooperation, the Contracting Parties may wish to consider the following measures, grouped according to the categories of: promotion of the Ramsar Convention, data requirements, financial and technical assistance and international cooperation. 「拉姆薩公約」之目的是透過國際合作促進濕地之保護。為了實現這種合作，各締約方不妨考慮採取以下措施，按類別分組：促進拉姆薩公約、資料需求、財政和技術援助和國際合作。

#### 6) Promotion of the Effectiveness of the Convention 促進公約之有效性

6.1 Promotion of adherence to the Convention by developing countries, where many wetlands are still in pristine condition, and where the major opportunities for wetland conservation are likely to occur in the next twenty years; 促進發展中國家參與公約，因發展中國家擁有許多濕地仍處於原始狀態，並在未來二十年內可能進行保護濕地之重大機遇;

6.2 Elaboration of the criteria adopted at the Cagliari Conference for the selection of wetlands for the Ramsar List with special reference to wetland types and species habitat insufficiently represented on the List. Criteria must be developed for species other than waterfowl, for limnological and hydrological characteristics, and might also be developed to cover economic aspects of wetlands such as fisheries. 詳細說明卡拉里會議擬訂評估《拉姆薩濕地名單》之

準則，會議特別指出名單上濕地類型和生物棲息地失衡之濕地。除了水禽以外的生物、湖泊和水文特徵必須考量納入準則內，也盡可能擬定涵蓋濕地經濟面，如漁業經濟。

## 7) Data Requirements 資料需求

7.1 Coordination of national data collection, research and monitoring in order to provide an up-to-date international overview of wetland issues and priorities, and cooperation in the development of international “shadow” lists and databases. 協調國家資料收集、研究和監測，以提供最新國際濕地問題和優先事項總覽，並發展合作建立國際「影子」名單和資料庫。

7.2 Development of international or regional databases to monitor the conservation situation of wetlands, to draw up directories of national and international bodies working on wetlands, to prepare a global hierarchical classification system of wetland types to facilitate international comparison and to elaborate a standard ‘pro-forma’ to describe wetlands, to facilitate information exchange. 發展國際或區域資料庫來監測濕地之保護狀況，針對進行濕地保護之國家和國際機構編制完整名錄，依此來準備一個全球性濕地類型分層分類制度，以促進國際間之比較，並制定一個標準形式規範來解釋濕地，進而促進資訊交流。

## 8) Financial and Technical Assistance 財政和技術協助

8.1 Provision of special assistance to developing countries in the elaboration of their national wetlands policies, in conservation and management of listed wetlands and other aspects of wetland conservation including data collection, monitoring, research, public awareness, education and training. 提供發展中國家於制定國家濕地政策上之援助，保護和管理名單上的濕地及其他方面濕地保護措施，包括資料收集、監測、研究、提高公眾意識，教育和培訓措施，

8.2 Ensuring that conservation measures are included in development projects where bilateral or multilateral aid programmes to developing countries affect wetlands, especially through evaluation of environmental effects before any wetland transformation is carried out (payment for the necessary conservation measures must be the responsibility of those carrying out the development projects). 確保保護措施涵蓋於發展計畫中，發展中國家之雙邊或多邊援助方案，特別是濕地改造開展之前應先通過環境影響評價(對於進行開發計畫之國家必須負責支付必要的保護措施)。

## 9) International Cooperation 國際合作

9.1 Cooperation in wetland management for the purpose of 1) migratory species conservation, 2) control of harmful influences that may affect wetlands in other countries, and 3) conservation of trans-frontier wetlands, through mutual consultation and coordination of policies. 濕地管理合作的目的是在於：1) 保護遷徙的生物，2) 控制可能會影響其他國家濕地之有害影響，以及3) 透過相互磋商和協調政策，進行跨邊界之濕地保護。

9.2 Promotion of cooperation with other global and regional conservation conventions or other mechanisms providing additional means for wetland conservation. 促進與其他全球和區域保護公約或機制之合作，為濕地保護提供額外之措施。

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**Recommendation 2.4: Possibilities of financial or other support for the interim secretariat**

**建議 2.4：金融或其他臨時秘書處協助之可能性**

RECALLING Recommendation 1.10 of the Cagliari Conference; 回顧卡拉里會議建議 1.10;

RECOGNIZING the effective contribution of the interim secretariat in the preparation and servicing of the Groningen Conference; 瞭解到在籌備和服務葛洛寧恩會議時，臨時秘書處之卓越貢獻;

INFORMED of the serious shortfall in voluntary contributions provided by the Contracting Parties towards the costs of interim secretariat arrangements since the Cagliari Conference; 自從卡拉里會議以來，締約方提供給臨時秘書處之自願捐款嚴重短缺;

RECONFIRMING the need for permanent arrangements for administrative, scientific and technical support for the effective promotion and implementation of the Convention; 再次確認常設秘書處之需要，在其行政、科學和技術支持下方能有效地促進和實施公約;

WELCOMING the offer made by the Government of the Netherlands to convene a Task Force with the mandate, inter alia, to examine the options available for such permanent arrangements and the ways they should be financed, so as to ensure that they will be as cost-effective as possible; 歡迎荷蘭政府提出召開一個專責小組之任務，除此之外，審查適用於常設秘書處之安排選項和應資助方式之提供，以確保符合成本效益;

CONSIDERING the urgent need in the meantime to improve the financial situation of the interim secretariat; 考慮到在此期間迫切需要改善財務狀況之臨時秘書處;

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URGES the Contracting Parties and interested international organizations to give careful consideration to the possibilities of finding financial or other means to support the interim secretariat to the Convention. 敦促各締約方和有關國際組織，慎重考慮以財務或其他方法來協助大會臨時秘書處之可能性。

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**Recommendation 2.5: Designation of the Wadden Sea for the List of Wetlands of International Importance**

**建議 2.5：劃設瓦登海納入國際重要濕地名單**

NOTING the vital link between the Banc d'Arguin in Mauritania and the Wadden Sea for migratory waterfowl such as *Limosa lapponica* and *Calidris canutus*; 大會瞭解到茅利塔尼亞阿爾金海岸和瓦登海斑遷徙水鳥如尾鶺和漂鶺之重要環節；

APPLAUDING the announcement by the Government of the Netherlands of the designation for the List of Wetlands of International Importance of that part of the Wadden Sea under the jurisdiction of the Netherlands; 大會對於荷蘭政府宣佈劃設荷蘭管轄下之部分瓦登海域納入國際重要濕地名單表示讚賞；

RECALLING that the Governments of the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark committed themselves in the joint Declaration of 1982 to protect the Wadden Sea; 回顧 1982 年荷蘭、德國和丹麥聯邦共和國政府承諾保護瓦登海之聯合宣言；

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RECOMMENDS that the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark designate for the List the whole of the parts of the Wadden Sea under their jurisdiction, thereby making a significant contribution to the chain of reserves in the western Palearctic flyway. 大會建議德國聯邦共和國和丹麥，指定其管轄下整個瓦登海地區納入名單中，此創舉能串連起西部古北區整個保護區之水禽遷徙路線。

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**Recommendation 2.6: Conservation and management of Sahel wetlands**  
**建議 2.6：薩赫勒地區濕地之保護和管理**

INFORMED of the catastrophic drought currently prevailing throughout the Sahel and of the severe degradation of natural habitats which it has provoked; 目前整個薩赫勒災難性乾旱，並引起自然棲息地嚴重退化;

RECOGNIZING that, despite the best efforts of Governments of Sahel states, external assistance in conservation matters will be decisive in enabling them to fulfil obligations accepted under the Convention; 大會瞭解到，儘管薩赫勒國家政府盡了最大努力，在保育事宜之外部援助係決定性因素，使他們能夠履行公約規定應承擔之義務;

INFORMED of recent scientific work which emphasizes the importance of Sahel wetlands for Afrotropical birds and - even in years of extreme drought - for Palearctic migrants; 近期科學研究工作表示，即使在極端乾早年 - 非洲鳥類和古北區之遷徙鳥類，薩赫勒地區濕地具顯著重要性；

WELCOMING the active participation in the present Conference by delegates and observers from a number of Sahel states (which has contributed to focus attention on Sahel wetlands), and looking forward to adhesion to the Convention by further states of the region; 大會歡迎來自薩赫勒地區代表和觀察員之積極參與（有助於集中關注薩赫勒地區濕地），並期待集合該地區之國家進一步參與公約大會;

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RECOMMENDS that national bodies from the developed countries and international bodies, working under the aegis of CILSS, should cooperate with one another and with states of the region to establish a plan to conserve and manage Sahel wetlands. 建議發展中國家之國內機構和國際機構，在薩赫勒抗旱委員會(CILSS)之引導下相互合作，並與該地區各國策劃薩赫勒濕地之保護和管理。

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**Recommendation 2.7: Conservation of Djoudj National Bird Park, Senegal**  
**建議 2.7：保育塞內加爾朱賈國家鳥類保護區**

AWARE of the catastrophic drought currently prevailing throughout the Saheli 大會注意到沙希里(Saheli)各地目前普遍存在之災難性乾旱。

INFORMED of the measures taken by the Government of Senegal for the conservation of the Djoudj National Bird Park; 瞭解到塞內加爾政府為朱賈國家鳥類保護區(Djoudj National Bird Park)所採取之措施;

DRAWING ATTENTION to the severity of the threats to the future of Djoudj, which figures on both the Ramsar and World Heritage Lists, and is thus of symbolic significance; 密切注意目前嚴重影響未來朱賈國家鳥類保護區之發展，朱賈國家鳥類保護區皆列於拉姆薩公約和世界遺產名單上，並具象徵意義;

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RECOMMENDS that special measures be rapidly taken to safeguard the future of Djoudj. 大會建議迅速採取特別措施，以保障朱賈國家鳥類保護區之未來。

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**Recommendation 2.8: Establishment of a protected area in the River Senegal Basin in Mauritania**

**建議 2.8：成立茅利塔尼亞塞內加爾河流域保育保護區**

CONFRONTED by the prospect that, following the development of the River Senegal basin between now and the year 2000, only sites specifically designated as areas for conservation of natural resources will be excluded from development as grazing or irrigated areas; 從現在到2000年塞內加爾河流域即將面臨之發展前景，顯示出只有特別被劃設為自然資源保護區之濕地，方能不被作為放牧或灌溉地區；

AWARE of the need to safeguard a specimen of natural habitat in the lower Senegal delta (in particular of the estuarine type which will disappear after the Diama Dam has come into operation in 1986); 意識到需要維護較低窪之塞內加爾三角洲自然棲息地（特別是自從迪爾曼水壩於1986年啟用後，該三角洲河口型就會消失），使其保持現狀；

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RECOMMENDS that an area including an artificial estuary be protected in Mauritania to complement the Djoudj Park in Senegal. 建議將茅利塔尼亞地區人工河口區納入保護，以維持塞內加爾朱賈公園(Djoudj Park)之完整度。



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**Recommendation 2.9: Conservation action and protection of wetlands not designated for  
the List of Wetlands of International Importance**

**建議 2.9：濕地保護和保護行動非僅限於國際重要濕地名單**

RECALLING that the Preamble to the Ramsar Convention points out the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of water regimes; their status as a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value; the desirability of stemming encroachment on wetlands; the need to regard waterfowl as an international resource; and the possibility of conserving wetlands by continuing far-sighted national policies with coordinated international action; 回顧拉姆薩公約序言指出基本之生態功能，係作為濕地水制度之監管；濕地資源具豐沛經濟、文化、科學和娛樂價值；制止對濕地之侵蝕；需要將水禽視為一個國際資源；和藉由有遠見之國家政策與協調一致國際行動之可能性來保護濕地；

AWARE that the Ramsar Convention requires Contracting Parties to designate suitable wetlands within their territories for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance as well as to formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List; 「拉姆薩公約」要求締約方在其領土內指定合適之濕地列入具國際重要濕地名單，制定和實施其規劃，以促進在列入名單內濕地之保護；

RECALLING Recommendation 1.3 of the Cagliari Conference that in order to achieve the aims of the Convention, Contracting Parties should designate as many as possible of their wetlands of international importance for the List; 回顧卡拉里會議建議 1.3，為了實現公約之目標，締約雙方應盡可能指定更多濕地，並納入國際重要性濕地名單內；

NOTING that conservation action has been taken at many wetlands mentioned in the report and Recommendations of the Cagliari Conference, such as the Oostvaardersplassen in the Netherlands, Blar nam Faoileag in the United Kingdom, and Stagno di Molentargius, Italy; 卡拉里會議報告和建議中提到許多濕地保護行動持續進行著，如在荷蘭 Oostvaardersplassen 濕地、英國 Blar nam Faoileag 覆蓋沼澤及義大利 Stagno di Molentargius 瀉湖；

WELCOMING statements at this Conference from numerous Contracting Parties on their intention to designate for the List and ensure conservation action at many wetlands of international importance such as the Macquarie Marshes Nature Reserve in Australia, the St Clair National Wildlife Area and the Chignecto in the Bay of Fundy in Canada; 歡迎在這眾多締約方會議上聲明其意圖，指定其國際重要濕地保護名單並推行保育行動，如澳大利亞麥格理沼澤自然保護區 (Macquarie Marshes Nature Reserve)、加拿大聖克

萊爾國家野生動物保護區 (St Clair National Wildlife Area) 及 加拿大芬地灣之契格尼克托 (Chignecto in the Bay of Fundy);

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RECOMMENDS that appropriate conservation action be taken by the Contracting Parties including where possible designation for the List of the unlisted sites mentioned in Conference document C.2.6 and in the Record of the present Conference, notably Oued Massa (Morocco), Gulf of Gabès (Tunisia), Lake Izunuma (Japan), the Venice Lagoon, the northern part of the Po Delta and Lake Trasimene (Italy), Lake Tata (Hungary), Lake Aleg and Lake of Mâl (Mauritania); 建議締約國採取適當之保護行動，包括在本次會議記錄文件 C.2.6 中提到非名單上，但可能列入指定名單之濕地，尤其是河馬薩（摩洛哥）、加貝斯灣（突尼西亞）、伊豆沼（日本）、威尼斯瀉湖、北部波河三角洲及特拉西美諾湖（義大利）、塔塔湖（匈牙利）、阿雷格湖和瑪湖（茅利塔尼亞）；

FURTHER SUGGESTS that effective protection is ensured of wetlands of international importance mentioned by observers and in the Record of the present Conference such as Rio Pilcomayo National Park (Argentina), the Inner Niger Delta (Mali), Lake Chad (Chad) and the Marais de l'ouest (France). 進一步建議，本次會議記錄中觀察員提到國際重要濕地，須要確切實施行動方能有效地保護，如里約熱內盧皮科馬約國家公園（阿根廷）、內尼日河三角洲（馬利）、查德湖（查德）和西部沼澤區（法國）。

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**Recommendation 2.10: Thanks to the Government of the Netherlands and appreciation of wetland conservation measures taken in the Netherlands**

**建議 2.10：感謝荷蘭政府和其對濕地保護所採取之措施**

CONSCIOUS of the notable progress made in the work of the Convention thanks to the present Conference; 感謝本次會議到在公約大會工作方面之顯著進展；

PAYING tribute to the Government of the Netherlands for its generous financial support to the interim secretariat and for organization of the present Conference; 大會對荷蘭政府對本臨時秘書處和本次會議組織之慷慨財政支持表示感謝；

GRATEFUL to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Netherlands, and the Queen's Commissioner for the Province of Groningen, both for their hospitality and for their inspiring opening addresses which outlined the national wetlands policy and gave details of conservation measures under consideration at the wetlands of international importance of Oostvaardersplassen, Oosterschelde, Markizaatsmeer and Zwanenwater, 感謝荷蘭農漁部部長和荷蘭葛洛寧恩省省督熱心接待，並為本次會議開幕致詞，尤其發表了該國家振奮人心之濕地政策，並概述其國際重要性濕地如東法爾德斯普拉森(Oostvaardersplassen)濕地、東斯凱爾德(Oosterschelde)濕地、馬其薩彌爾(Markizaatsmeer)濕地及天鵝湖(Zwanenwater)之保護措施細節。

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EXPRESSES its warmest thanks and congratulations to the many governmental and non-governmental bodies in the Netherlands who contributed to the success of the present Conference; 對於許多荷蘭政府和非政府機構於本次會議之貢獻表示衷心感謝和祝賀；

EXPRESSES its conviction that the Government of the Netherlands will take fully into account the international importance of the Markermeer as a wetland when balancing the different interests before a final decision is taken on the future of this area; and 大會深信，荷蘭政府在做最後決定此保護區之未來之前，將充分考慮馬克湖(Markermeer)列為國際重要濕地，並平衡不同之利益訴求；

THANKS the Government of the Netherlands for its continuing involvement in the development of the Convention through its leading role in the special Task Force established at Groningen. 大會感謝荷蘭政府藉由其在葛洛寧恩(Groningen)成立之策略小組，主導並持續參與公約之發展。

**【附錄】**  
中英文對照翻譯

## 附錄：中英文對照翻譯

- A Global Action Plan on Mire and Peatland Conservation: 沼澤和泥煤地保護之全球行動計畫
- Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Wise Use Concept: 明智利用概念實施增設準則
- Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds: 非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定
- Azraq: 阿茲拉克
- Berne Convention: 伯恩公約
- biodisparity: 生物非單一性
- biogeographical regions: 生物地理區域
- bogs, fens, carrs, mires, bofedales, peatswamp forest,: 酸澤地、汾澤地、泥炭沼澤、泥澤地、高山沼澤，泥煤沼澤林
- Carbon Sink：碳匯
- CEM: Commission on Ecosystem Management: 生態系統管理委員會
- COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES：歐盟執委會
- Contract Party 締約方->締約國
- Convention Bureau: 公約秘書處
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS): 遷移性野生動物保育公約
- Conventions on Biodiversity: 生物多樣性公約
- Conventions on Climate Change: 氣候變化綱要公約
- Conventions on Desertification: 防治荒漠化公約
- Criteria for identifying wetlands of international importance: 國際重要濕地鑑定準則
- Criteria: 準則
- Cuare, Venezuela：科羅，委內瑞拉
- Cuare: 科羅
- Danube-Elbe-Oder canal: 多瑙-易北-奧德運河
- Depositary: 行政管理機關
- Desirable activities: 需要活動
- Director General of IUCN: 國際自然資源保育聯盟秘書長
- Draft Global Action Plan for the Wise Use and Management of Peatlands: 泥煤地明智利用與管理之全球行動計畫草案
- Ducks Unlimited: 野鴨無限組織
- East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Reserve Network: 東亞及澳洲海岸鳥

## 類保護網路

- ecological character : 生態特性
- Essential activities: 必要活動
- European Economic Community : 歐經濟共同體
- Everglades: 艾佛格雷濕地
- Executive Director of IWRB: 國際水鳥暨濕地調查局執行長
- Final Act: 最終協議書
- Flood plain: 沖積平原
- Fondation de la Tour du Valat: ?基金會 (Recommendation 5.14)
- Framework Convention on Climate Change: 聯合國氣候變化綱要公約
- Framework for the Implementation of the Ramsar Convention: 拉姆薩公約實施綱要計畫
- GBF (Global Biodiversity Forum) : 全球生物多樣性論壇
- GEF(Global Environment Facility) : 全球環境機構
- Guidelines for Describing and Maintaining the Ecological Character of Listed Sites: 生態特性之工作定義、濕地名單生態特性描述和維護準則
- Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept : 明智利用概念實施準則
- HEILIGENHAFEN : 海利根港
- ICBP: 國際保護鳥類聯盟
- Ichthyofauna: 魚類區系
- Indian Ocean Commission: 印度洋委員會
- Intraspecific categories: 同物種屬類
- INTECOL: 國際生態學聯合會
- Integrated coastal zone management: 整合性海岸管理
- International Coral Reef Initiative: 國際珊瑚礁學會
- International Mire Conservation Group(IMCG): 國際泥炭地保護組織
- International Peat Society(IPS): 國際泥炭學會
- IUCN: 國際自然保育聯盟
- IUCN Wetlands Program: 國際自然保育聯盟濕地計畫
- IWRB: 國際水鳥暨濕地調查局
- Joint Work Plan: 聯合工作計畫
- Laguna Colorada: 彩色湖
- Laguna del Tigre: 古納國家公園
- List: 濕地名單
- Mamirauá: 馬米洛哇

- Medwet: 地中海濕地聯盟
- Millennium Wetland Event: 千禧年濕地活動研討會
- Monitoring Procedure: 監控程序
- Montreux Record: 蒙特魯檔案
- mouthbrooding: 將受精卵含在口中，使其繼續孵化
- multilateral approach: 協調一致之多邊途徑
- Nariva: 納里瓦沼澤
- Ordinary meetings of the Conference: 例會/常會
- Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): 經濟合作暨發展組織
- Ostfriesisches Wattenmeer mit Dollart: 東弗里斯蘭瓦登海與多拉德海灣
- Palo Verde: 帕洛弗迪
- palustrine floodplain: 沼澤型洪水平原
- Peatlands International: 國際泥煤雜誌
- pencil baits: ? key res 6.02
- pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs): 污染物釋出及轉移申報制度(簡稱 PRTR)
- Ramsar Administrative Authority of Australia: 澳洲拉姆薩公約行政管理局
- Ramsar Guidelines on Management Planning: 拉姆薩管理規劃準則
- Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (Ramsar SGF): “拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金”(簡稱 Ramsar SGF)
- Ría Lagartos: 猶加敦
- Scandinavian: 北歐
- Scientific and Technical Review Panel(STRP): 科學技術審查小組
- scientific inventories: 量表編制
- Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS): 國際濕地科學家學會
- South Pacific Regional Environment Programme: 南太平洋區域環境規劃組織
- Specific Criteria Based on Fish for Identification of Wetlands of International Importance, and Guidelines for their Application: 以魚類為基準之國際重要濕地具體鑑定準則及其應用指導方針
- Standing Committee: 常設委員會(簡稱常委會)
- Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA): 科學、技術和工藝諮詢機構
- Sundarbans: 孫德爾本斯

- Trinidad and Tobago: 千里達及托巴哥
- under-represented wetland types: 比例失衡之濕地類型
- Wardening: 看管、監管
- Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network: 西半球濱鳥保護網路
- Wetland Evaluation Technique, WET: 濕地評估技術
- Wetlands for the Future programme: 未來濕地計畫
- Wetland Inventory: 濕地調查
- Wetland Link International: 國際濕地聯盟
- Wetlands International: 國際濕地組織
- Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, WWT: 英國野鳥與濕地信託基金會
- World Conservation Monitoring Center: 世界保育監測中心
- WWF: 世界自然基金會
- zero net loss policy: 零淨損失政策