

11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands

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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！



11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to
the Convention on Wetlands
第十一屆拉姆薩濕地公約締約國大會

(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
(1971年於伊朗拉姆薩市簽訂)

“Wetlands: home and destination”
「濕地：家與終站」

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012
2012年7月6號至13號
於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特市舉行

Resolution XI.1
第十一屆會議第1號決議

Institutional hosting of the Ramsar Secretariat
拉姆薩秘書處主辦

1. CONFIRMING that the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is an international treaty deposited with the United Nations and that activities mandated by its Conference of the Parties for the implementation of the Convention are activities carried out under the legal authority of an international treaty and its Contracting Parties;

1. 確認拉姆薩濕地公約為一置於聯合國之國際條約，且大會締約國授權大會執行之活動為國際條約之合法當局與其締約國執行之活動；

2. RECALLING the adoption of the Strategic Plan 2009-2015 by Resolution X.1 as the basis for the future implementation of the Convention;

2. 重申第十屆會議第1號決議所採行之「2009-2015年拉姆薩策略計畫」，以作為濕地公約未來執行之依據；

3. RECALLING that Resolution X.5 (2008) of the Conference of the Contracting Parties established an Ad Hoc Working Group on Administrative Reform with the objective of recommending efficient and effective measures to improve the capacity and operation of the Ramsar Secretariat to support and facilitate the implementation of the Convention and serve the interests of the Contracting Parties, and of determining whether the Secretariat should continue to be hosted by IUCN or should be institutionally hosted by UNEP;

3. 重申第十屆會議第5號決議(2008年)，締約國大會成立「行政改革特設工作小組」，目標為推薦高效與有效之方法以改善拉姆薩秘書處之職能與運作，從而支援與協助濕地公約之執行與符合締約國之利益，並確定秘書處是否應繼續由國際自然保育聯盟(IUCN)或應由聯合國環境規劃署(UNEP)主導；

4. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION to the Ad Hoc Working Group on Administrative Reform and the Standing Committee, as well as to the Ramsar Secretariat, IUCN, and UNEP, for the significant work that has been carried out on this matter;

4. **表達謝意**。感謝「行政改革特設工作小組」、常設委員會(常委會)、拉姆薩秘書處、國際自然保育聯盟與聯合國環境規劃署於此事項上所執行之重大工作；

5. RECOGNIZING the need to successfully conclude the consultative process on this matter and to take a decision at the latest by the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

5. **辨識**成功決定此一事項諮詢作業之需求，並至遲於締約國大會第十一屆會議前做出決定；

6. NOTING the interest of all Parties in enhancing the visibility and stature of the Ramsar Convention and increasing synergies with other MEAs and with UNEP, and seeking to improve the development of the Convention by introducing other UN official languages in the operation of the Convention;

6. **關注**所有締約國提高拉姆薩公約能見度與聲望之利益，且增加其他多邊環境協議 (MEAs) 及聯合國環境規劃署之綜效，並採用其他聯合國之正式官方語言進行本公約之作業，以尋求公約發展之改善空間；

7. ACKNOWLEDGING the strong desire of Arab States to inscribe the Arab language as an official language of the Ramsar Convention and WELCOMING the expression of openness of this Conference of the Contracting Parties with regard to this topic;

7. **確認**阿拉伯國家欲以阿拉伯語作為拉姆薩公約正式官方語言之強烈意願；**樂見**大會締約國對此主題表示接受之看法；

8. RESOLVING to facilitate the current and future work of the Ramsar Secretariat without further delay;

8. **決定**立即協助拉姆薩秘書處目前與未來之工作；

9. EXPRESSING appreciation for the quality of the cooperation between the IUCN and the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention;

9. **表達謝意**。感謝國際自然保育聯盟與拉姆薩公約秘書處間達成之合作品質。

10. NOTING the desire of some Parties to incorporate a high-level political segment in meetings of the Conference of the Parties to improve the visibility of the Convention; and

10. **關注**有些締約國欲納入締約國大會會議中之高層級政治組織，以期改善本公約之能見度，且

11. WELCOMING the wish of the Parties to reach a consensus on a dynamic and sustainable solution;

11. **樂見**締約國期盼於多樣與永續之解決方案上達成共識；

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12. DECIDES to renew its confidence in IUCN and to continue its hosting arrangement for the Ramsar Secretariat;

12. **決定**加強對國際自然保育聯盟之信心，且持續其對拉姆薩秘書處所主導之安排；

13. REQUESTS the Secretary General of the Ramsar Convention to inform the Executive Director of UNEP and the Director-General of IUCN of the deliberations and INVITES the Secretariat to

inform the Parties through diplomatic channels about this Resolution;

13. 要求拉姆薩公約秘書長知會聯合國環境規劃署執行理事與國際自然保育聯盟理事長商議之內容，並邀請秘書處透過有關此決議案之外交管道知會締約國；

14. INVITES IUCN to work towards continued improvement of this cooperation in order, amongst other things, to reinforce the efficiency of the Secretariat's functioning and the status of its staff, as well as the issues of common interest related to the host country;

14. 邀請國際自然保育聯盟一起朝向持續改善此合作案方向前行，以提升秘書處運作效率、員工狀態及與主辦國相關共同利益之議題；

15. REQUESTS the Standing Committee to establish at its 46th meeting a mechanism of the Contracting Parties that will, taking into account the needs of the Contracting Parties and the Ramsar Secretariat, facilitate negotiations between the Ramsar Secretariat and the Director-General of IUCN, evaluate the work already achieved and seek ways of improving the current operations of the Secretariat and enhancing the implementation of the Ramsar Convention, and to provide the Standing Committee with a report on these negotiations at its 47th meeting;

15. 要求常委會於其第46次會議建置一個機制，即締約國會考量締約國與秘書處之需求、協助秘書處與IUCN理事長之協商、評估已達成之工作、尋求秘書處目前作業之改善空間，及加強對拉姆薩公約之執行，並於第47次會議提供常委會對於此等協商之報告；

16. CALLS UPON the Contracting Parties to cooperate with the Ramsar Secretariat, as appropriate, to enhance collaboration and coordination between IUCN and the Convention;

16. 拜訪締約國，使其能與拉姆薩秘書處合作；若合宜的話，加強IUCN與公約間之合作與協調；

17. INSTRUCTS the Standing Committee through an appropriate Working Group representative of Parties to develop strategies that explore:

17. 指導常委會。透過適當之締約國工作小組代表指導常委會，以探討發展策略：

a) accommodation of UN languages into the Convention;
將聯合國語言納入本公約

b) elevation of Ramsar visibility and stature, including inter alia enhancing high-level political engagement in the work of the Convention at national, regional and global level; the working group will among other possibilities look into establishing a ministerial segment at the COP including the topics to be addressed at this level;
增加拉姆薩之能見度與聲望，包含提升國家、區域與全球之政治高層對本公約工作之參與；工作小組將研究於締約國成立一個部級單位等之可能性，包含由此等層級處理此等主題之可能；

c) enhancement of synergies with MEAs and other international entities including through Regional Initiatives;
加強與MEAs及包含透過「區域倡議」之其他國際組織單位之綜效；

d) increased involvement in UNEP's initiatives and programs regarding biodiversity-related MEAs to enhance cooperation and synergies between Ramsar and UNEP; and INVITES all Parties to participate in this group and its discussions including through electronic means where feasible; and

對UNEP之倡議及與MEAs生態多樣性相關之計畫投入更多參與，以加強拉姆薩與UNEP間之合作與綜效；並邀請所有締約國參與此小組，且小組討論包含透過電子方式之任何可行之討論；

18. REQUESTS the Working Group to provide each Standing Committee meeting with a progress report including any implications such as financial ones and recommendations, and ALSO REQUESTS the Standing Committee to submit a report, including its recommendations, to the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

18. 要求「工作小組」於每次常委會會議提供一份進度報告，包含任何含財務意義之報告與建議等，且亦要求常委會提供一份包含其自身建議之報告予第十二屆締約國大會會議。





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Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012

2012 年 7 月 6 號至 13 號

於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特市舉行

Resolution XI.2

第十一屆會議第 2 號決議

Financial and budgetary matters

財務和預算事宜

1. RECALLING the budgetary provisions established by Article 6, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Convention on Wetlands;

1. 重申本公約第 6 條第 5 款 和第 6 款之濕地的預算規定；

2. ACKNOWLEDGING WITH APPRECIATION the prompt payment by the majority of Contracting Parties of their contributions to the Core budget of the Convention, and NOTING WITH CONCERN that a number of Parties still have outstanding contributions (COP11 DOC. 15);

2. 對於締約國快速繳納本公約核心預算，表示感謝，並且對於尚未繳納之部分締約國表示關切 (第 11 屆締約國會議第 15 號文件)

3. NOTING WITH GRATITUDE the additional voluntary financial contributions made by many Contracting Parties through their Ramsar Administrative Authorities and other agencies, including some development assistance agencies, and also the contributions made by non-governmental organizations and the private sector for activities undertaken by the Secretariat, and UNDERLINING the importance of such voluntary contributions to the non-core budget;

3. 對於很多締約國透過所屬之拉姆薩主管機關和其他機關提供額外之捐助，包括部分開發協助機關，以及很多非政府組織和民間部門對於秘書處措施提供之協助，表示感謝，並且強調此自願捐助對於非核心預算之重要性；

4. ACKNOWLEDGING WITH APPRECIATION the financial and administrative services provided to the Secretariat by IUCN, underpinned by the Services Agreement between Ramsar and

IUCN revised in 2009;

4. 對於 IUCN 依照本公約和 IUCN 於 2009 年修正之服務協定，對於秘書處提供的財務和行政服務，表示感謝；

5. NOTING that Contracting Parties have been kept informed of the financial situation of the Secretariat through the audited annual financial statements for 2008 to 2011 and the reports of the Standing Committee meetings in 2009, 2010 and 2011 that have been circulated to Contracting Parties; and

5. 強調已經透過 2008-2011 年度財務報表，以及透過交付給締約國之 2009、2010 和 2011 常設委員會會議之報告，告知締約國秘書處之財務狀況；和

6. RECOGNIZING the need to continue to strengthen financial partnerships with relevant international organizations and other entities and to explore additional funding opportunities through their existing financial mechanisms consistent with those institutions' mandates and existing programming;

6. 確認必須要強化和相關國際組織和其他單位的財務關係，並且要透過其現有之財務機制，依照這些機構之規定和現有之計畫，拓展財務來源；

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7. ACKNOWLEDGES that since the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties in 2008 the Secretariat has managed the Convention's funds prudently, efficiently and openly;

7. 自 2008 年第 10 屆締約國會議開始，秘書處開始謹慎、效率且公開地管理本公約之經費；

8. ACKNOWLEDGES the Contracting Parties that have served in the Subgroup on Finance of the Standing Committee during the past cycle, and in particular Finland, which has acted as Chair of the Subgroup;

8. 表揚上一屆擔任常設委員會附屬財務會議之締約國，特別是擔任主席的芬蘭；

9. DECIDES that the *Terms of Reference for the Financial Administration of the Convention* contained in Annex 3 to Resolution V.2 (1993) will be applied *in toto* to the 2013-2015 cycle;

9. 決議第 5 屆締約國會議第 2 號決議 (1993) 附件 3 「本公約之財務管理參考規定」，沿用至 2013-2015 年期間；

10. FURTHER DECIDES that the Subgroup on Finance, as established by Resolution VI.17, will continue to operate under the aegis of the Standing Committee and with the roles and responsibilities specified in that Resolution;

10. 另決議依照第 6 屆締約國會議第 17 號決議成立之財務附屬單位，繼續在常設委員會之監管下並且依照該決議所訂之職責運作；

11. NOTES that the 2013-2015 budget includes a Core element funded by contributions from Contracting Parties, prepared on the basis that there are no fundamental changes to the operation of the Secretariat during 2013-2015, and a non-Core unfunded element to be financed by additional voluntary contributions, and APPROVES the combined budget for the 2013-2015 cycle as attached in Annex I to enable the implementation of the 2009-2015 Strategic Plan of the Convention;

11. 說明 2013-2015 年期間，在秘書處之業務無根本改變之前提下，2013-2015 年的預算，包括締約國繳納的核心基金在內，以及其他來自自願性捐助的非核心經費項目，另批准附件

I 所列之 2013-2015 年期間之整體預算，以利本公約 2009-2015 年策略計畫之實施；

12. AUTHORIZES the Standing Committee, with the advice of its Subgroup on Finance, to revise Core budgetary allocations between budget lines in the light of significant positive or negative changes during the cycle to costs, rates of inflation, interest and tax income projected in the budget, without increasing the contributions of Parties or increasing the charges paid to IUCN above the budgeted 13% maximum;

12. 授權常設委員會，在財務附屬會議之建議下，依照預算內規畫之成本、通膨、利息和稅收之正向和負向之改變，調整各預算項目之間的預算分配，以締約國會費和支付給 IUCN 之費用不超過預算的 13% 為限；

13. AUTHORIZES the Standing Committee, with the advice of its Subgroup on Finance, to revise non-Core budgetary allocations and priorities depending upon the success of the Parties and Secretariat in securing voluntary funding for these activities;

13. 授權常設委員會，在財務附屬會議之建議下，依照締約國和秘書處在獲得外界捐助的額度，調整非核心預算之分配和先後次序；

14. DECIDES that the contribution of each Contracting Party to the core budget (other than those making only voluntary contributions) should be in accordance with the scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the United Nations budget as approved by the UN General Assembly, which for those only paying voluntary contributions is applied on an indicative basis, and except in the case of Contracting Parties which, in applying the UN scale, could make annual contributions to the Ramsar Convention Core budget of less than CHF 1,000, in which case the annual contribution will be that amount;

14. 決議各締約國繳納給核心預算之會費（不含自願性捐助），應依照聯合國大會通過之聯合國會員費用之平均分攤標準為準，參考採用自願性捐助的基礎，除了適用聯合國標準的締約國外，繳納給拉姆薩公約核心預算之年度費用以 1,000 瑞士法郎為上限，作為年度會費；

15. NOTES WITH GRATITUDE that at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties the Contracting Parties of Africa contributing less than CHF 2,000 agreed to increase their payments to that level, and that the difference between CHF 2,000 and their annual assessment will form a voluntary contribution specifically earmarked for African Regional Initiatives;

15. 對於第 10 屆締約國會議繳納不足 2,000 (瑞士法郎) 的非洲締約國同意增加額度，並且 2,000 (瑞士法郎) 與其年度估算之差距，作為用於非洲區域措施之捐助，表示感謝；

16. URGES all Contracting Parties to pay their contributions to the core budget promptly by 1 January of each year, or as soon thereafter as that country's budget cycle will permit;

16. 呼籲締約國每年 1 月 1 日盡快繳納核心預算之會費，或者於各國預算期間核准時繳納；

17. URGES Contracting Parties with outstanding contributions to make a renewed effort to settle them as expeditiously as possible to enhance the financial sustainability of the Convention through contributions by all Contracting Parties, and REQUESTS the Secretariat to contact Contracting Parties with outstanding contributions in excess of three years and work with them to identify appropriate options and actions for addressing the situation and initiating a plan for making payment of contributions, and to report back to each Standing Committee meeting and meeting of the Conference of the Parties on activities taken in this regard and results achieved;

17. 呼籲過期尚未繳納的締約國，盡速實施措施調整，透過所有締約國一體貢獻的方式提升本公約的永續性，並且責成秘書處和超過三年未繳納之締約國聯絡並與之合作，確認最適當

之選項和行動方案以解決狀況，並且執行補繳計畫，然後向各常設委員會和締約國會議報告實施結果進度；

18. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and others to increase additional voluntary contributions to fund the important non-Core element of the 2013-2015 combined budget, which includes, *inter alia*, the work of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, the Ramsar Sites Information Service, Ramsar Advisory Missions, Regional Initiatives and Centres, and the Small Grants Fund;

18. 鼓勵締約國和其他單位增加自願性捐助，以輔助重要的 2013-2015 年期間整體預算中重要的非核心部分，包括科技審查小組的工作、拉姆薩資訊服務、拉姆薩諮詢團、區域措施和中心和小型補助基金；

19. REQUESTS the Secretariat to continue to develop new approaches and tools to secure voluntary financial contributions for priority projects;

19. 責成秘書處繼續制定新的方法和工具，確保優先計畫的自願性捐助；

20. REAFFIRMS its conviction that the Convention's grants programmes, including the Small Grants Fund, are of great value in terms of the implementation of the Convention and INVITES Parties and others to make additional voluntary contributions to secure the efficient operation of these programmes, REQUESTS the Standing Committee to review the operation of the programme during the triennium, and ALSO REQUESTS the Secretariat to make the Small Grants Fund a priority in all fundraising efforts;

20. 確認本公約補助計畫之原則，包括小型補助基金，對於本公約實施大有幫助，並且邀請締約國和其他單位捐助，以確保這些計畫的有效運作，責成常設委員會檢討三年期間內計畫之運作，並責成秘書處將小型補助基金作為所有募款工作之優先；

21. DECIDES that the Reserve Fund:

21. 決定儲備基金：

a) provides for unforeseen and unavoidable expenditures;

用於意外和不可避免之開銷；

b) receives realized core budget surpluses (or deficits);

用於發生之核心預算盈餘（或虧損）

c) should not be lower than 6% of the annual core budget of the Convention and not greater than 15%;

不得低於本公約年度核心預算之 6% 不得高於 15%；

d) should be administered by the Secretary General with the approval of the Subgroup on Finance as established by the Standing Committee;

應由秘書長管理，由常設委員會設立之財務附屬單位批核，

and that this decision supersedes Resolution VI.17 (1996), paragraph 10;

此決定取代第 6 屆締約國第 17 號決議 (1996) 第 10 條；

22. REQUESTS the Secretary General to endeavor to increase the Reserve Fund over the 2013-2015 triennium in accordance with this budget and to report annually to the Standing Committee on the status and propose to its Subgroup on Finance for its concurrence prior to any

uses of the Fund; and

22. 責成秘書長依照本預算案增加 2013-2015 年期間之儲備基金，並每年向常設委員會報告狀況，並在動用前向財務附屬單位報告狀況；和

23. AFFIRMS that the Ramsar Convention budget for the 2013-2015 cycle shall not be considered as setting a precedent for the budget in subsequent years or of any other international convention.

23. 確認 213-2015 年期間拉姆薩公約預算不得視之為後續年度預算或是其他國際公約之預支。

Annex I: Combined Budget for 2013-2015.

附件 I: 2013-2015 整體預算

Annex II: Illustrative Core budget contributions by Contracting Party.

附件 II: 各締約國繳納之核心預算費用數字

Annex III: Analysis of 2013-2015 budgeted non-Core expenditures.

附件 III: 2013-2015 預算非核心開支之分析



ANNEX I - Ramsar 2013-2015 Combined Budget, in CHF'000

附件 I - 拉姆薩2013-2015 整體預算，單位 CHF'000

	2013		2014		2015	
	Core核心 CHF'000	Non-Core非核心 CHF'000	Core核心 CHF'000	Non-Core非核心 CHF'000	Core核心 CHF'000	Non-Core非核心 CHF'000
INCOME 收入						
i. Parties' contributions i. 各地約方繳納	3,779	-	3,779	-	3,779	-
ii. Voluntary contributions ii. 捐獻	1,065	3,400	1,065	4,637	1,065	5,337
iii. Income Tax iii. 所得稅	225	-	225	-	225	-
iv. Income Interest iv. 所得利息	12	-	12	-	12	-
TOTAL INCOME 總收入	5,081	3,400	5,081	4,637	5,081	5,337
EXPENDITURES 支出						
A. Secretariat Senior Management A. 秘書處高階管理單位	825	-	825	-	825	-
B. Partnership Coordinator B. 合作關係	311	130	311	130	311	130
C. Regional Advice and Support C. 區域建議和支援	1,347	-	1,347	587	1,347	587
D. Support to Regional Initiative Networks & Centres D. 區域措施網路和中心之支援	160	300	120	300	120	300
E. Scientific and Technical Services E. 科技服務	210	635	210	635	210	635
F. Communications, Documentation, CEPA F. 聯繫、文件製作、CEPA	506	130	506	130	506	130
G. Administration/RSIS/Web	754	130	794	130	794	130

G. 行政/RSIS/Web						
H. Operating Costs H. 營運成本	97	-	97	-	97	-
I. Standing Committee Services I. 常設委員會業務	85	25	85	25	85	25
J. IUCN Administrative Service Charges (maximum) J. IUCN 管理服務費用 (最高)	566	-	566	-	566	-
K. Miscellaneous - Reserve Fund K. 雜項 - 儲備基金	75	-	75	-	75	-
K. Miscellaneous - Bad debt/exchange/legal K. 雜項 - 呆帳/匯兌/法務	145	-	145	-	145	-
1. RSIS and RIS database 1. RSIS 和 RIS 資料庫	-	100	-	100	-	200
2. World Wetlands Day 2. 世界濕地日	-	100	-	100	-	100
3. Ramsar Advisory Missions 3. 拉姆薩顧問團	-	150	-	150	-	150
4. CEPA Action Planning Workshops 4. CEPA 措施規劃研討會	-	100	-	100	-	100
5. Grants Programmes - SGF/WFF/SGA 5. 補助計畫 - SGF/WFF/SGA	-	1,400	-	1,400	-	1,400
6. Regional Meetings 6. 區域會議	-	150	-	750	-	150
7. COP Delegates and Ramsar Award 7. COP 授權和拉姆薩獎項	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
8. Strategic Visioning/Planning for 40+ and 2016-2021 8. 40 年和 2016-2021 策略願景/規劃	-	50	-	100	-	100
TOTAL EXPENDITURES 總支出	5,081	3,400	5,081	4,637	5,081	5,337
TOTAL SALARY COSTS** - staff salaries and related costs 總薪資成本** - 員工薪資和相關成本	3,330	260	3,330	797	3,330	797
	66%	8%	66%	17%	66%	15%
TOTAL TRAVEL COSTS	165		165		165	

總差旅成本						
	3%		3%		3%	

** COP recognises that salary costs budgets are frozen, but has no desire to reduce Core budget positions over the period, and that if IUCN obliges staff cost increases, exceeded budget lines will be dealt with from the reserve fund.

** 締約國會議決議薪資成本預算凍結，但是本期間不會調降其在核心預算內之編制，如果 IUCN 義工成本增加，超過之預算由儲備基金支應。



ANNEX II - ILLUSTRATIVE CORE BUDGET CONTRIBUTIONS BY CONTRACTING PARTY 2013-201

附件 II: 2013-201 各締約國繳納之核心預算費用數字

Illustration, based on: 計算之數字為依據				
Membership as at 11.7.12 會費, 11.7.12	2013 Core Contribution 2013 核心繳納費用		2014 Core Contribution 2014 核心繳納費用	2015 Core Contribution 2015 核心繳納費用
UN Scale of Assessments 2010-2012* 聯合國分攤標準2010-2012*	CHF		CHF	CHF
1310-00091	Albania 阿爾巴尼亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00001	Algeria 阿爾及利亞	6,242	6,242	6,242
1310-00145	Antigua & Barbuda 安地卡及巴布達	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00003	Argentina 阿根廷	13,996	13,996	13,996
1310-00002	Armenia 亞美尼亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00004	Australia 澳大利亞	94,264	94,264	94,264
1310-00005	Austria 奧地利	41,499	41,499	41,499
1310-00124	Azerbaijan 亞塞拜然	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00099	Bahamas 巴哈馬	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00102	Bahrain 巴林	1,902	1,902	1,902
1310-00006	Bangladesh 孟加拉國	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00149	Barbados 巴貝多	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00116	Belarus 白俄羅斯	2,048	2,048	2,048
1310-00007	Belgium 比利時	52,423	52,423	52,423
1310-00112	Belize 伯利茲	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00118	Benin 貝南共和國	1,000	1,000	1,000
131000161	Bhutan 不丹王國	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00008	Bolivia 玻利維亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00128	Bosnia and Herzegovina 波斯尼亞和黑塞哥維那	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00096	Botswana 博茨瓦納	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00009	Brazil 巴西	78,561	78,561	78,561
1310-00010	Bulgaria 保加利亞	1,853	1,853	1,853
1310-00011	Burkina Faso 布吉納法索	1,000	1,000	1,000

1310-00132	Burundi 布隆迪	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00115	Cambodia 柬埔寨	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00150	Cameroon 喀麥隆	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00012	Canada 加拿大	156,391	156,391	156,391
1310-00146	Cape Verde 維德角	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00148	Central African Republic 中非共和國	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00072	Chad 查德	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00013	Chile 智利	11,509	11,509	11,509
1310-00014	China 中國	155,513	155,513	155,513
1310-00110	Colombia 哥倫比亞	7,022	7,022	7,022
1310-00084	Comoros 葛摩	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00109	Congo 剛果	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00015	Costa Rica 哥斯達黎加	1,658	1,658	1,658
1310-00093	Côte d'Ivoire 科特迪瓦	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00016	Croatia 克羅埃西亞	4,730	4,730	4,730
1310-00123	Cuba 古巴	3,462	3,462	3,462
1310-00125	Cyprus 塞浦路斯	2,243	2,243	2,243
1310-00017	Czech Republic 捷克共和國	17,019	17,019	17,019
1310-00100	Republic of Korea 韓國	110,210	110,210	110,210
1310-00092	Democratic Republic of Congo 剛果民主共和國	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00018	Denmark 丹麥王國	35,891	35,891	35,891
1310-00135	Djibouti 吉布地	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00131	Dominican Republic 多明尼加共和國	2,048	2,048	2,048
1310-00019	Ecuador 厄瓜多爾	1,951	1,951	1,951
1310-00020	Egypt 埃及	4,584	4,584	4,584
1310-00113	El Salvador 薩爾瓦多	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00136	Equatorial Guinea 赤道幾內亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00022	Estonia 愛沙尼亞	1,951	1,951	1,951
1310-00151	Fiji 斐濟	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00023	Finland 芬蘭	27,601	27,601	27,601
1310-00024	France	298,591	298,591	298,591

	法國			
1310-00025	Gabon 加彭	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00094	Gambia 岡比亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00105	Georgia 喬治亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00026	Germany 德國	391,002	391,002	391,002
1310-00027	Ghana 加納	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00028	Greece 希臘	33,697	33,697	33,697
1310-00161	Grenada 格瑞那達	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00029	Guatemala 瓜地馬拉	1,365	1,365	1,365
1310-00030	Guinea 幾內亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00031	Guinea-Bissau 幾內亞比索	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00032	Honduras 洪都拉斯	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00033	Hungary 匈牙利	14,191	14,191	14,191
1310-00034	Iceland 冰島共和國	2,048	2,048	2,048
1310-00035	India 印度	26,041	26,041	26,041
1310-00036	Indonesia 印尼	11,606	11,606	11,606
1310-00038	Iran, Islamic Republic of 伊朗伊斯蘭共和國	11,362	11,362	11,362
1310-00156	Iraq 伊拉克	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00037	Ireland 愛爾蘭	24,285	24,285	24,285
1310-00098	Israel 以色列	18,726	18,726	18,726
1310-00039	Italy 義大利	243,779	243,779	243,779
1310-00103	Jamaica 牙買加	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00040	Japan 日本	611,032	611,032	611,032
1310-00041	Jordan 約旦	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00153	Kazakhstan 哈薩克	3,706	3,706	3,706
1310-00042	Kenya 肯亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00133	Kyrgyz Republic 吉爾吉斯共和國	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00159	Lao Peoples Republic 寮國	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00087	Latvia 拉脫維亞	1,853	1,853	1,853
1310-00114	Lebanon 黎巴嫩	1,609	1,609	1,609
1310-00139	Lesotho 賴索托	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00137	Liberia 賴比里亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00119	Libya 利比亞	6,291	6,291	6,291
1310-00043	Liechtenstein 列支敦斯登	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00044	Lithuania 立陶宛	3,170	3,170	3,170
1310-00045	Luxembourg 盧森堡	4,389	4,389	4,389
1310-00111	Madagascar 馬達加斯加	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00097	Malawi 馬拉維	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00085	Malaysia 馬來西亞	12,338	12,338	12,338
1310-00046	Mali 馬利	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00047	Malta 馬爾他	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00138	Marshall Islands 馬紹爾群島	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00049	Mauritania 茅利塔尼亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00127	Mauritius 模里西斯	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00050	Mexico 墨西哥	114,892	114,892	114,892
1310-00104	Monaco 摩納哥	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00106	Mongolia 蒙古	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00154	Montenegro 獅子山	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00048	Morocco 摩洛哥	2,828	2,828	2,828

1310-00140	Mozambique 莫三比克共和國	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00142	Myanmar 緬甸	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00090	Namibia 納米比亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00051	Nepal 尼泊爾	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00052	Netherlands 荷蘭	90,460	90,460	90,460
1310-00053	New Zealand 紐西蘭	13,313	13,313	13,313
1310-00101	Nicaragua 尼加拉瓜	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00054	Niger 尼日爾	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00122	Nigeria 尼日利亞	3,804	3,804	3,804
1310-00055	Norway 挪威	42,475	42,475	42,475
1310-00057	Pakistan 巴基斯坦	3,999	3,999	3,999
1310-00134	Palau 帛琉	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00056	Panama 巴拿馬	1,073	1,073	1,073
1310-00058	Papua New Guinea 巴布亞新幾內亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00089	Paraguay 巴拉圭	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00059	Peru 秘魯	4,389	4,389	4,389
1310-00060	Philippines 菲律賓	4,389	4,389	4,389
1310-00061	Poland 波蘭	40,378	40,378	40,378
1310-00062	Portugal 葡萄牙	24,919	24,919	24,919
1310-00063	Romania 羅馬尼亞	8,631	8,631	8,631
1310-00121	Republic of Moldova 摩爾多瓦共和國	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00064	Russian Federation 俄羅斯聯邦	78,122	78,122	78,122
1310-00147	Rwanda 盧安達	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00130	Saint Lucia 聖露西亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00141	Samoa 薩摩亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00152	Sao Tome and Principe 聖多美普林西比	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00065	Senegal 塞內加爾	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00081	Serbia 塞爾維亞	1,804	1,804	1,804
1310-00143	Seychelles 塞席爾	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00117	Sierra Leone 獅子山	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00066	Slovakia 斯洛伐克	6,925	6,925	6,925
1310-00067	Slovenia 斯洛維尼亞	5,023	5,023	5,023
1310-00068	South Africa 南非	18,775	18,775	18,775
1310-00021	Spain 西班牙	154,928	154,928	154,928
1310-00069	Sri Lanka 斯里蘭卡	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00144	Sudan 蘇丹	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00070	Suriname 蘇利南	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00071	Sweden 瑞典	51,887	51,887	51,887
1310-00083	Switzerland 瑞士	55,105	55,105	55,105
1310-00107	Syrian Arab Republic 阿拉伯敘利亞共和國	1,219	1,219	1,219
1310-00126	Tajikistan 塔吉克	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00108	Thailand 泰國(泰國)	10,192	10,192	10,192
1310-00086	The FYR of Macedonia 前南斯拉夫馬其頓共和國	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00088	Togo 多哥	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00073	Trinidad and Tobago 千里達及托巴哥	2,146	2,146	2,146
1310-00074	Tunisia 突尼斯	1,463	1,463	1,463
1310-00075	Turkey 土耳其	30,088	30,088	30,088

1310-00158	Turkmenistan土庫曼	1,268	1,268	1,268
1310-00076	Uganda烏干達	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00095	Ukraine烏克蘭	4,243	4,243	4,243
1310-00155	United Arab Emirates阿 拉伯聯合大公國	19,067	19,067	19,067
1310-00077	United Kingdom英國	322,048	322,048	322,048
1310-00120	United Republic of Tanzania坦尚尼亞聯合共 和國	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00078	Uruguay烏拉圭	1,317	1,317	1,317
1310-00129	Uzbekistan烏茲別克斯坦	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00079	Venezuela委內瑞拉	15,312	15,312	15,312
1310-00080	Viet Nam越南	1,609	1,609	1,609
1310-00157	Yemen葉門	1,000	1,000	1,000
1310-00082	Zambia尚比亞	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other contributions 其他收入		3,778,744	3,778,744	3,778,744
21371-0001	United States of America**美國**	1,065,799	1,065,799	1,065,799
TOTALS		4,844,543	4,844,543	4,844,543

* Revised UN Scale will be applied, when released.

* 若有新修正之聯合國標準，適用之。

** As previously, 22% of total contributions from Parties

** 依照前列，22% 來自締約國



Annex III: Analysis of 2013-2015 budgeted non-Core expenditures

附件 III: 2013-2015 預算非核心開支之分析

	None Core budget item 非核心預算項目	Three year funding requirement CHF 三年經費需 求 (瑞士法 郎)
1. Junior Partnership/fundraising officer to support the Partnership coordinator and build the unit. Could be JPO or other. 1. 初級合作/募資專員協助合作和建立單位。可以是 JPO 或其他。	B	390,000
2. 1 Regional Officer to support each of the 4 regional teams in the Secretariat, from 2014. Could be JPO. 2. 1 位區域專員輔助秘書處 4 個區域單位，從 2014 開始。可以是 JPO 或其他。	C	1,174,000
3. Support to Regional Initiative Networks and Centres. Funding for the priority activities. 3. 協助區域措施網路和中心。補助優先項目經費。	D	900,000
4. STRP programme of work for 2013-2015 (Strategy 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.9, 2.5, 3.1), including the Global Wetland Observing System (GWOS) project (but excluding the RSIS project in item 8 below) 4. STRP 2013-015 工作計畫 (策略 1.1、1.2、1.4、1.5、1.6、1.7、1.9、2.5、3.1)，包括全球濕地觀察系統 (不含下列第 8 項 RSIS 專案)	E	1,905,000
5. Junior officer as webmaster/social media officer to strengthen the communications team 5. 初級專員擔任網路/社群媒體負責人，強化公關團隊	F	390,000
6. IT Officer to, <i>inter alia</i> , drive upgrades in the website and documentation management software, allow for InforMEA participation and support other database management and upgrades. Also to oversee electronic RSIS and Ramsar Sites Database overhaul project 6. IT 專員負責網站和文件管理軟體更新，以利 InforMEA 應用程式和輔助其他資料庫管理和更新。另管理電子 RSIS 和拉姆薩濕地資料庫清查專案。	G	390,000
7. Interpretation for Standing Committee sub group meetings 7. 召開常設委員會附屬單位會議	I	75,000
8. Investment in Electronic RSIS submission and RIS database processes and software 8. 投資電子 RSIS 申報系統和 RIS 資料庫程序和軟體	1	400,000
9. World Wetlands Day (currently funded by Danone) at the current level, i.e., preparation and dissemination of products such as leaflets and posters and other CEPA materials for customization and promotion of WWD (Strategy 4.1) 9. 目前水準的世界濕地日 (目前由達通集團資助)，例如製作	2	300,000

並派發宣傳單和海報以及其他 CEPA 資料供世界濕地日使用 (策略 4.1)		
10. Emergency Ramsar Advisory Missions for Parties unable to self-fund their missions (Strategy 2.4, 2.6) 10. 締約國緊急拉姆薩顧問團，使其工作的經費可以自籌 (策略 2.4、2.6)	3	450,000
11. Delivery of one CEPA action planning workshop and other CEPA actions to support the Core-funded CEPA activities (Strategy 4.1) 11. 舉辦一場 CEPA 行動方案規劃研討會和其他 CEPA 行動方案，輔助核心經費補助的 CEPA 活動 (策略 4.1)	4	300,000
12. CHF 1 million per annum of resourcing for the Small Grants Fund and CHF 400,000 in other grant funding in order to keep the three current grant programmes operational. (Support to many 2009-2015 Strategies, including 1.3 and 5.1) 12. 每年撥發瑞士法郎一百萬給小型補助基金，和 400,000 給其他基金，保持目前撤大補助計畫運作 (補助很多 2009-2015 策略，包括 1.3 和 1.5)	5	4,200,000
13. Annual regional meetings (technical), with enhanced funding in the pre-COP year to fund delegates and meeting costs for COP preparatory regional meetings 13. 年度區域會議 (技術)，增加締約國會議之前年度的經費，資助締約國會議地方會前會議之召開成本	6	1,050,000
14. Sponsorship to bring eligible delegates to COP12 in 2015 (Strategy 3.3, 4.2) 14. 贊助商人有資格參加 2015 第 12 屆締約國會議 (策略 3.3、4.2)	7	1,200,000
15. 2016-2021 visioning process and 2016-2021 Strategic Plan, with significant input from Contracting Parties and other relevant stakeholders for 2016-2021 15. 2016-2021 願景規劃和 2016-2021 策略計畫，配合 2016-2021 年締約國和其他相關利害關係人的貢獻	8	250,000
	CHF	13,374,000



11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands 第十一屆拉姆薩濕地公約締約國大會

(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
(1971 年於伊朗拉姆薩市簽訂)

“Wetlands: home and destination”
「濕地：家與終站」

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012
2012 年 7 月 6 號至 13 號
於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特市舉行

Resolution XI.3 第十一屆會議第 3 號決議

Adjustments to the Strategic Plan 2009-2015 for the 2013-2015 triennium 針對 2013-2015 三年期間，修正 2009-2015 年拉姆薩策略計畫

1. RECALLING the adoption by Contracting Parties of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2009-2015 in Resolution X.1 (2008);

1. 重申締約國通過第 10 屆會議第 1 號決議 (2008) 內的 2009-2015 年拉姆薩策略計畫；

2. ALSO RECALLING that Resolution X.1 (paragraph 10) requested the Standing Committee to assess progress and any difficulties in implementing the Plan at each of its meetings from information provided to the Committee members by Contracting Parties, and asked the Secretariat and the Standing Committee to conduct a midterm review of progress and to propose adjustments, if necessary, to be submitted to the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP11);

2. 另重申第 10 屆會議第 1 號決議 (第 10 條) 要求常設委員會，在每次召開會議時，從締約國提供給常設委員的資訊中，評估實施本計畫之進度和困難度，並要求秘書處和常設委員會實施期中進度檢討且提出調整草案，若有必要，呈報給第 11 屆締約國會議 (COP 11)；

3. ACKNOWLEDGING those Contracting Parties that have provided information in their National Reports to COP11 on implementation progress and any implementation difficulties and in some cases have proposed adjustments to the Strategic Plan;

3. 肯定締約國於呈報第 11 屆締約國會議的國家報告內所提供有關之進度和困難的資訊，以及對策略報告所提的修正建議；

4. AWARE that the Ramsar Secretariat and the Convention's Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) have reviewed the congruence and consistency of Strategic Plan Key Result Areas (KRAs) with key implementation activities as reflected in the indicators in the National Report

Form for COP11, and NOTING that the review has revealed that there are certain key aspects of the Convention's implementation, notably concerning the Changwon Declaration (Resolution X.3), which are not reflected in the present Strategic Plan's KRAs;

4. 注意到拉姆薩秘書處和本公約之科技審查小組 (STRP) 已經依照第 11 屆締約國會議內國家報告格式內之指標所列之關鍵實施措施，檢討了「策略計畫關鍵結果部分」(KRA) 的一致性，並且強調該檢討發現了本公約有某些在實施方面的關鍵面向，特別是與昌原宣言 (第 10 屆締約國會第 3 號決議) 有關者，並未列在目前的策略計畫的 KRA 內；

5. ALSO AWARE that all biodiversity-related conventions have committed to contributing jointly to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its "Aichi Biodiversity Targets" adopted at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Nagoya, Japan, 2010); and

5. 另注意到了所有與生物多樣性有關的公約都有承諾共同協助「生物多樣性策略計畫 2011-2020」以及其生物多樣性公約第 10 屆締約國會議 (名古屋，日本，2010) 上通過的「愛知生物多樣性目標」之實施；和

6. WELCOMING the recognition by the Rio+20 Conference of the key role that ecosystems play in maintaining water quantity and quality and supporting actions within respective national boundaries to protect and sustainably manage these ecosystems;

6. 歡迎 Rio+20 會議所確認生態系統在維護水量和水質以及輔助各國國內保護和永續管理生態系統的關鍵角色；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

締約國會議

7. RECOGNIZES the important contribution that the Ramsar Convention makes through implementation of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2009-2015 towards the achievement of the "Aichi Biodiversity Targets" of the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

7. 承認拉姆薩公約透過實施 2009-2015 年拉姆薩策略計畫邁向生物多樣性公約的生物多樣性策略計畫 2011-2020「愛知生物多樣性目標」所做的重要貢獻；

8. ADOPTS the adjustments to the Strategic Plan 2009-2015 for the 2013-2015 triennium as set out in the annex to this Resolution, and INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to make available the adjusted Strategic Plan to Contracting Parties and all others concerned with its implementation, including in the 5th edition of the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks; and

8. 通過本決議附件內所列之 2009-2015 年策略計畫內 2013-2015 三年期間的修正，並責成秘書處將調整後的策略計畫提供給締約國和所有與實施相關的單位，包括拉姆薩濕地明智利用手冊第 5 版；和

9. URGES Contracting Parties to take these adjustments into account in planning their implementation of the Strategic Plan 2009-2015 in the 2013-2015 triennium.

9. 呼籲締約國在實施策略計畫 2009-2015 的 2013-2015 三年期間的規劃時，注意這些修正。

Annex 附件

Adjustments to the Strategic Plan 2009-2015 2009-2015 年策略計畫 的修正

1. After paragraph 16, add the following new paragraph:

“16 bis. The results of the actions undertaken and achievements under the Strategic Plan at the global level will be reported through regional and global synthesis reports prepared by the Secretariat, taking account of information provided in the Contracting Parties National Reports and Regional Initiatives reports to the Conference of the Parties.”

1. 在第 16 條之後，新增下列條文：

「16。全球層級的策略計畫實施策略和成果結果，將會整合締約國「國家報告和地區措施報告」向會議提供的資料，然後由秘書處編定，透過地方和全球整合報告向締約會議進行會報。」

2. After paragraph 16, add the following new paragraph:

“16 ter. The results of the actions undertaken and achievements under the Strategic Plan at the national level will be reported through Contracting Parties National Reports and Regional Initiatives reports to the Conference of the Parties. National Wetland Committees, where they exist, will have an important role in evaluating and following up these results.”

2. 在第 16 條之後，新增下列條文：

「16。國家層級實施策略計畫內的行動方案和成就，透過締約國的「國家報告和地區措施」，向締約國會議報告。若有設立中央級濕地委員會，負責評估和追蹤實施成果。」

3. Amend paragraph 25 to read:

“Externally, the Strategic Plan also contributes to, *inter alia*, achievement of Millennium Development Goals; achievement of the „Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (CBD COP10 Decision X/2) as set out in Appendix 1; achievement of the 2012 target for Marine Protected Areas; providing responses to the key issues of climate change; and implementation of decisions from the Commission on Sustainable Development in policies on water and sanitation.”

3. 修正第 25 條：

「從外部論之，本策略計畫的貢獻也包括達成千禧年發展目標、達成附則 1 內生物多樣性策略計畫 2011-2020 (生物多樣性公約第 10 屆締約國決策 X/2) 的「愛知生物多樣性目標」、達成受保護海洋區域 2012 年目標、因應氣候變遷關鍵議題、並且實施永續發展委員會對於水源和衛生方面決策之實施。」

4. Following the current text of the Mission of the Convention, add the following paragraph:

“To achieve this Mission it is essential that the vital ecosystem services, and especially those related to water and those that wetlands provide to people and nature through their natural infrastructure, are fully recognized, maintained, restored and wisely used.”

4. 本公約之使命的目前內容中，新增下列條文：

「要達成此任務之本質，為徹底確認、維護、復原和明智利用關鍵之生態系統功能，尤其是與水源和濕地透過天然基礎建設對於人類和自然有益者。」

5. Under Strategy 1.3 (Policies, legislation and institutions), add the following KRA: “KRA 1.3.iii.

In accordance with national legislation, Environmental Impact Assessments have been made for any project which is likely to have negative impacts on the ecological character of wetlands.”

5. 策略 1.3 (政策、立法和機構) 新增下列 KRA :

「1.3.iii 依照國家立法，必須針對任何會對濕地生態特性有負面影響之開發案，進行環境影響評估。」

6. Amend Strategy 1.4 to read:

“**STRATEGY 1.4 Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services.** Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply and quality, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, environmental flows, environmental integrity, flood defense, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, productive sectors, cultural heritage, education, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve the wise use of wetlands.”

6. 將策略 1.4 修正為：

「**策略 1.4 跨部門之濕地功用認知** 透過制定整合達成濕地明智利用之方法，增加生物多樣性保育、水供應和水質、海岸保護、整合式海岸地區管理、環境流程、環境整體性、水災防治、氣候變遷抑制和/或因應、糧食安全、貧窮減少、觀光、生產部門、文化傳承、教育和科學研究。」

7. Under Strategy 1.4 (Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services), add the following KRA:

“KRA 1.4.iv. All relevant actors in both the public and private sectors fully recognize in their decision-making the benefits of maintaining wetlands and their ecosystem services as natural infrastructure, including through dissemination of the “Changwon Declaration” (Resolution X.3). (National: CPs)

7. 策略 1.4 (跨部門之濕地功用認知) 新增下列 KRA :

「1.4.iv 在進行有關天然基礎建設的維護濕地利益和生態系統功能的決策，要納入所有公私部門的相關實施單位，包過透過實施「昌原宣言」(第 10 屆締約國會第 3 號決議)。(國家層級：締約國)」

8. Under Strategy 2.1 (Ramsar Site designation), amend KRA 2.1.iv to read:

“KRA 2.1.iv. Contracting Parties to have considered, in their implementation of KRA 2.1.i, affording priority to the designation of Ramsar Sites from among types of wetlands under-represented in the Ramsar List. (National: CPs)”

8. 策略 2.1 (拉姆薩濕地選定) 中，修正 KRA 2.1.iv 為：

「2.1.iv 締約國在實施 KRA 2.1.i 時，採用「國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針」(拉姆薩手冊 14)。(締約國)」

9. Under Strategy 3.4 (Sharing information and expertise), add new KRA 3.4.iv to read:

“KRA 3.4.iv. Increased sharing of Convention implementation experiences at national and regional levels, including through providing experiences to be posted on the Ramsar website. (National: CPs; Regional: Ramsar Regional Initiatives)”

9. 策略 3.4 (交流資訊和專業) 中，新增 KRA 3.4.iv :

「3.4.iv 增加國家和地方層級的實施本公約之經驗，包括在拉姆薩網站上公佈相關經驗(國家層級：締約國；區域層級：拉姆薩區域措施)」

10. Under Strategy 4.1 (CEPA), amend KRA 4.1.vi to read:

“KRA 4.1.vi. Convention implementation mechanisms for wetland management, wise use, and

conservation applied by a wide range of stakeholders, including local communities, on global, regional, national, and subnational levels. (Global to Subnational: all implementers)”

10. 策略 4.1 (CEPA), 修正 KRA 4.1.vi 為:

「4.1.vi 包括地方社群、全球、地方、國家和國內層級內各種利害關係人採用之濕地管理、明智利用和保育相關知本公約實施機制。(全球至國內層級: 所有實施單位)」

11. Under Strategy 4.3 (Convention bodies effectiveness), add the following KRAs:

“KRA 4.3.v. All Contracting Parties to have reviewed the need to establish, or to have established, an operational National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee or equivalent body.”

“KRA 4.3.vi. Capacity-building training materials prepared, including for the training of trainers, and a national/regional programme of capacity-building initiatives established for enhancing understanding of the implementation of the Convention and its adopted guidance (Global: Secretariat, STRP; Regional: Ramsar Regional Centres; National: CPs, wetland managers)”

11. 策略 4.3 (本公約各單位之效率) 內, 新增下列 KRA:

「4.3.v 所有締約國審查需要建置或是已經建置之國家拉姆薩/濕地委員會或同級機關之需要。」

「4.3.vi 製作能力建置訓練教材, 包括訓練講師之培訓和加強瞭解國家/區域對本公約實施之建置措施和通過之準則。(全球層級: 秘書處、STRP; 區域層級: 拉姆薩區域中心; 國家層級: 締約國、濕地管理單位)」

12. Add the following Appendix 1 to the end of the current Strategic Plan text:

12. 策略計畫主文後新增附件 1:



Appendix 1

附錄 1

How implementation of Ramsar Strategic Plan 2009-2015 Strategies contributes to the “Aichi Biodiversity Targets” (CBD COP10 Decision X/2 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020)

如何實施輔助「愛知生物多樣性目標」(CBD 第 10 屆締約國會議決議 X/2 生物多樣性策略計畫 2011-2020) 之 2009-2015 年拉姆薩策略計畫

Note that some Ramsar Strategic Plan Strategies contribute to the delivery of aspects of several Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

說明部分協助實施愛知生物多樣性目標部分面向之拉姆薩策略計畫策略。

Aichi Biodiversity Targets 愛知生物多樣性目標	Ramsar Strategic Plan Strategies 拉姆薩策略計畫策略
<p>Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p> <p>策略目標 A. 將生物多樣性納入整個政府和社會的主流，解決生物多樣性喪失的根本原因</p>	<p>Strategies 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.7, 1.10, 1.11, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 & 4.1</p> <p>策略 1.3、1.4、1.5、1.7、1.10、1.11、3.1、3.2、3.4 & 4.1</p>
<p>Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.</p> <p>目標 1: 2020 年前，人們認識到生物多樣性的價值以及他們能夠採取哪些措施保護生物多樣性。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of role of the Convention. Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes.</p> <p>策略 1.5 體認本公約之角色。 透過強調拉姆薩公約是所有層級濕地生態管理的唯一機制，提升本公約的地位；將本公約提升為是達成其他公約和程式的目的和目標的可行機制。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.6 Science-based management of wetlands. Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge.</p> <p>策略 1.6 濕地的科學架構管理。 透過確保國家政策和濕地管理計畫是以現有最佳科學知識，包括科學和傳統知識，促進濕地明智利用之成功實施。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.7 Integrated Water Resources Management. Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying</p>

	<p>an ecosystem-based approach, are included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning, and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities.</p> <p>策略 1.7 整合式水資源管理。確保整合式水資源管理 (IWRM) 的制定和實施，所有締約國規劃措施和決策程式內納入實施生態系統架構方式，特別是與地下水管理、集水區/河水流域管理、海岸和近岸海洋地區規劃、和氣候變遷抑制和/或因應措施。</p> <p>STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives. Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.</p> <p>策略 3.2 區域措施。依照本公約協助現有的區域措施並且促進其他措施。</p> <p>STRATEGY 3.4 Sharing information and expertise. Promote the sharing of expertise and information concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>策略 3.4 交流資訊和專業。促進濕地保育和明智利用相關之專業和資訊之交流。</p> <p>STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA. Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention's Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation, and awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention's goals, mechanisms, and key findings.</p> <p>策略 4.1 CEPA。透過宣導、教育、參與公眾意識和加強認知本公約之目的、機制和關鍵結果，視情況支援和輔助所有層級內本公約之宣導濕地保育和明智利用之宣導、教育及公眾意識計畫。</p>
<p>Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p> <p>目標 2：最晚至 2020 年前，生物多樣性的價值已被納入國家和地方發展和減貧戰略及規劃</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.3 Policy, legislation and institutions. Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied.</p> <p>策略 1.3 政策、立法和機構。所有締約國制定和實行政策、立法和措施，包括適當機構的擴大和發展，確保有效施行本公約的明智利用濕地規定。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.4 Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. Increase recognition of and attention in</p>

<p>進程，並正在被酌情納入國家會計系統和報告系統。</p>	<p>decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply and quality, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, environmental flows, environmental integrity, flood defense, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>策略 1.4 跨部門之濕地公用認知。 透過制定整合達成濕地明智利用之方法，增加生物多樣性保育、水供應和水質、海岸保護、整合式海岸地區管理、環境流程、環境整體性、水災防治、氣候變遷抑制和/或因應、糧食安全、貧窮減少、觀光、生產部門、文化傳承、教育和科學研究。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.7 Integrated Water Resources Management. Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are, included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning, and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities.</p> <p>策略 1.7 整合式水資源管理。 確保整合式水資源管理 (IWRM) 的制定和實施、所有締約國規劃措施和決策程式內納入實施生態系統架構方式，特別是與地下水管理、集水區/河水流域管理、海岸和近岸海洋地區規劃、和氣候變遷抑制和/或因應措施。</p> <p>STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs. Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).</p> <p>策略 3.1 與 MEA 和 IGO 同步和合作。 和國際與地方多邊環境協定 (MEA) 和跨政府組織 (IGO) 進行合作。</p>
<p>Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.3 Policy, legislation and institutions. Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied.</p> <p>策略 1.3 政策、立法和機構。 所有締約國制定和實行政策、立法和措施，包括適當機構的擴大和發展，確保有效施行本公約的明智利用濕地規定。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.11 Incentive measures. Promote incentive measures that encourage the application of the wise use</p>

<p>obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.</p> <p>目標 3：最晚至 2020 年前，消除、淘汰或改革危害生物多樣性的獎勵措施，包括補貼，以儘量減少或避免消極影響，並遵照《公約》和其他相關國際義務，制定並採用有助於保護和可持續利用生物多樣性的積極獎勵措施，同時顧及國家的社會經濟條件。</p>	<p>provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>策略 1.11 獎勵措施。推廣可以鼓勵採用本公約濕地明智利用規定的獎勵措施。</p>
<p>Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.</p> <p>目標 4：最晚至 2020 年前，所有級別的政府、商業和利益攸關方都已採取步驟實現可持續的生產和消費，或執行了可持續生產和消費的計畫，並將使用自然資源的影響控制在安全的生態限度範圍內。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.4 Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply and quality, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, environmental flows, environmental integrity, flood defense, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>策略 1.4 跨部門之濕地公用認知。透過制定整合達成濕地明智利用之方法，增加生物多樣性保育、水供應和水質、海岸保護、整合式海岸地區管理、環境流程、環境整體性、水災防治、氣候變遷抑制和/或因應、糧食安全、貧窮減少、觀光、生產部門、文化傳承、教育和科學研究。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.10 Private sector. Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>策略 1.10 私部門。提升私部門參與濕地的保育和明智利用。</p>
<p>Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use 策略目標 B. 降低生物多樣性之直接壓力並且促進永續利用</p>	<p>Strategies 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9, 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7 & 3.5 策略 1.4、1.5、1.6、1.8、1.9、2.3、2.4、2.6、2.7 & 3.5</p>
<p>Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</p> <p>目標 5：2020 年前，所有天然</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of role of the Convention. Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes.</p> <p>策略 1.5 拉姆薩公約角色之體認。透過強調拉姆薩公約</p>

棲息地，包括森林之喪失速度至少受到減緩，並且在可行的範圍內降至零，且衰敗和衰退也大幅降低。

是所有層級濕地生態管理的唯一機制，提升本公約的地位；將本公約提升為是達成其他公約和程式的目的和目標的可行機制。

STRATEGY 1.6 Science-based management of wetlands. Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge.

策略 1.6 濕地的科學架構管理。透過確保國家政策和濕地管理計畫是以現有最佳科學知識，包括科學和傳統知識，促進濕地明智利用之成功實施。

STRATEGY 1.8 Wetland restoration. Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social, or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites and systems.

策略 1.8 濕地復育。確認復育或是復原具有利益和長期環保、社會或經濟利益的優先濕地和濕地系統，並且實施必要的措施復原這些濕地和系統。

STRATEGY 2.3 Management planning – new Ramsar Sites. While recognizing that Ramsar Site designation can act as a stimulus for development of effective site management plans, generally encourage the philosophy that all new Ramsar Sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management.

策略 2.3 管理計畫制定 - 新的拉姆薩濕地。承認指定拉姆薩濕地可以作為刺激有效濕地管理計畫之制定，並能推動指定新的拉姆薩濕地前應要建置有效的管理規劃，並且針對該管理規劃分配資源。

STRATEGY 2.4 Ramsar Site ecological character. Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar Sites, through planning and management.

策略 2.4 拉姆薩濕地生態特性。透過規劃和管理，維護所有列入拉姆薩濕地之濕地的生態特性。

STRATEGY 2.6 Ramsar Site status. Monitor the condition of Ramsar Sites and address negative changes in their ecological character, notify the Ramsar Secretariat of changes affecting Ramsar Sites, and apply the Montreux Record, if appropriate, and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.

策略 2.6 拉姆薩濕地之狀態。監控拉姆薩濕地並且解決其生態特性之負面影響，將其影響拉姆薩濕地之變化通

	<p>知拉姆薩秘書處，並且視情況實施蒙特魯檔案以及拉姆薩諮詢任務作為解決問題之工具。</p> <p>STRATEGY 2.7 Management of other internationally important wetlands. Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar Sites but have been identified through domestic application of the <i>Strategic Framework</i> or an equivalent process.</p> <p>策略 2.7 其他國際重要濕地之管理。 達成尚未列入拉姆薩濕地，但是已經透過國內施行策略框架或同等程式列為國際重要濕地之管理和明智利用。</p>
<p>Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</p> <p>目標 6：2020 年前，所有魚類和無脊椎動物和水生植物以永續、合法之方式管理和養殖，並且實施生物多樣性導向方法，避免過度捕撈、所有瀕臨滅絕物種之復育計畫和措施到位實施，漁業從事人員對於受到威脅和脆弱之物種沒有顯著之負面影響，並且漁業從事人員對於族群、物種和生態系統的影響在安全的生態上限內。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.4 Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply and quality, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, environmental flows, environmental integrity, flood defense, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>策略 1.4 跨部門之濕地公用認知。 透過制定整合達成濕地明智利用之方法，增加生物多樣性保育、水供應和水質、海岸保護、整合式海岸地區管理、環境流程、環境整體性、水災防治、氣候變遷抑制和/或因應、糧食安全、貧窮減少、觀光、生產部門、文化傳承、教育和科學研究。</p> <p>STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species. Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.</p> <p>策略 3.5 共用濕地、河川盆地和遷徙物種。 促進共用濕地和水域管理之調查和合作，包括共用濕地專有物種之合作監控和管理。</p>

<p>Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>目標 7: 2020 年前，農業、養殖和森林區域以永續方式管理，確保生物多樣性。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.4 Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply and quality, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, environmental flows, environmental integrity, flood defense, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>策略 1.4 跨部門之濕地公用認知。 透過制定整合達成濕地明智利用之方法，增加生物多樣性保育、水供應和水質、海岸保護、整合式海岸地區管理、環境流程、環境整體性、水災防治、氣候變遷抑制和/或因應、糧食安全、貧窮減少、觀光、生產部門、文化傳承、教育和科學研究。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of role of the Convention. Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes.</p> <p>策略 1.5 拉姆薩公約角色之體認。 透過強調拉姆薩公約是所有層級濕地生態管理的唯一機制，提升本公約的地位；將本公約提升為是達成其他公約和程式的目的和目標的可行機制。</p> <p>STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species. Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.</p> <p>策略 3.5 共用濕地、河川盆地和遷徙物種。 促進共用濕地和水域管理之調查和合作，包括共用濕地專有物種之合作監控和管理。</p>
<p>Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p> <p>目標 8: 2020 年前，污染，包括優養化之污染，降低至對於生態系統功能和生物多樣性無害的水準。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.4 Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply and quality, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, environmental flows, environmental integrity, flood defense, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>策略 1.4 跨部門之濕地公用認知。 透過制定整合達成濕</p>

	<p>地明智利用之方法，增加生物多樣性保育、水供應和水質、海岸保護、整合式海岸地區管理、環境流程、環境整體性、水災防治、氣候變遷抑制和/或因應、糧食安全、貧窮減少、觀光、生產部門、文化傳承、教育和科學研究。</p>
<p>Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.</p> <p>目標 9: 2020 年前，確認入侵外來物種和遷徙途徑並列出先後順序，位於高危險性之物種受到控管和消滅，並且實施路徑管理措施，防止入侵和繁殖。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.9 Invasive alien species. Encourage Contracting Parties to develop a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently and/or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands, especially Ramsar Sites, and ensure mutual supportiveness between the national inventory and IUCN's Global Register on Invasive Species (GRIS); develop guidance and promote procedures and actions to prevent, control or eradicate such species in wetland systems.</p> <p>策略 1.9 入侵的外來物種。 鼓勵締約國進行目前和/或對於濕地（尤其是拉姆薩濕地）生態系統可能有威脅的入侵外來物種之調查，並且確保國家調查和 IUCN 的「全球入侵物登錄機制」(GRIS)之間的相互協助；制定防範、控制或根除濕地系統內此類物種之準則並推動程式和行動方案。</p>
<p>Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.</p> <p>目標 10: 2015 年前，人類對於受到氣候變遷或是海洋酸化影響之珊瑚礁和其他脆弱生態系統的影響降至最低，並且維護其完整度和功能。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.4 Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply and quality, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, environmental flows, environmental integrity, flood defense, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>策略 1.4 跨部門之濕地公用認知。 透過制定整合達成濕地明智利用之方法，增加生物多樣性保育、水供應和水質、海岸保護、整合式海岸地區管理、環境流程、環境整體性、水災防治、氣候變遷抑制和/或因應、糧食安全、貧窮減少、觀光、生產部門、文化傳承、教育和科學研究。</p>

<p>Strategic goal C. Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity 策略目標 C. 透過保護生態系統、物種和基因多樣性，改善生物多樣性的狀態</p>	<p>Strategies 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7 & 3.5 策略 2.1、2.2、2.3、2.4、2.5、2.6、2.7 & 3.5</p>
<p>Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. 目標 11：2020 年前，至少有 17% 的土地和內陸水域，和 10% 的海岸和海洋區域，特別是具有重要生物多樣性和生態系統功能之區域，透過有效且可行的方式進行管理，以生態的方法呈現並且和受保護區域的系統和其他區域導向的保育措施有妥善的整合，並且融入地貌和海洋水文。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 2.1 Ramsar Site designation. Apply the <i>Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance</i> (Ramsar Handbook 14). 策略 2.1 拉姆薩濕地選定。採用「國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針」(拉姆薩手冊 14)。</p> <p>STRATEGY 2.2 Ramsar Site information. Ensure that the Ramsar Sites Information Service, including the Ramsar Sites Database, is available and enhanced as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and for research and assessment, and is effectively managed by the Secretariat. 策略 2.2 拉姆薩濕地資訊。確保拉姆薩濕地資訊服務功能，包括拉姆薩濕地資料庫在內，建置完備並且提升，可以做為國際重要濕地清單後續納入濕地和研究與評估的參考工具，並且受秘書處的有效管理。</p> <p>STRATEGY 2.3 Management planning – new Ramsar Sites. While recognizing that Ramsar Site designation can act as a stimulus for development of effective site management plans, generally encourage the philosophy that all new Ramsar Sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management. 策略 2.3 管理計畫制定 - 新的拉姆薩濕地。承認指定拉姆薩濕地可以作為刺激有效濕地管理計畫之制定，並能推動指定新的拉姆薩濕地前應要建置有效的管理規劃，並且針對該管理規劃分配資源。</p> <p>STRATEGY 2.4 Ramsar Site ecological character. Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar Sites, through planning and management. 策略 2.4 拉姆薩濕地生態特性。透過規劃和管理，維護所有列入拉姆薩濕地之濕地的生態特性。</p> <p>STRATEGY 2.5 Ramsar Site management effectiveness. Review all existing Ramsar Sites to determine the effectiveness of management arrangements, in line with the <i>Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International</i></p>

	<p><i>Importance.</i></p> <p>策略 2.5 拉姆薩濕地管理之成效。依照「國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針」，檢討所有現行拉姆薩濕地，判定管理措施之成效。</p> <p>STRATEGY 2.6 Ramsar Site status. Monitor the condition of Ramsar Sites and address negative changes in their ecological character, notify the Ramsar Secretariat of changes affecting Ramsar Sites, and apply the Montreux Record, if appropriate, and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.</p> <p>策略 2.6 拉姆薩濕地之狀態。監控拉姆薩濕地並且解決其生態特性之負面影響，將其影響拉姆薩濕地之變化通知拉姆薩秘書處，並且視情況實施蒙特魯檔案以及拉姆薩諮詢任務作為解決問題之工具。</p> <p>STRATEGY 2.7 Management of other internationally important wetlands. Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar Sites but have been identified through domestic application of the <i>Strategic Framework</i> or an equivalent process.</p> <p>策略 2.7 其他國際重要濕地之管理。達成尚未列入拉姆薩濕地，但是已經透過國內施行策略框架或同等程式列為國際重要濕地之管理和明智利用。</p>
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<p>Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p> <p>目標 12：2020 年前，受威脅物種之滅絕受到遏止，並且其保育狀態，特別是在滅絕中的物種，受到改善和維持。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 2.1 Ramsar Site designation. Apply the <i>Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance</i> (Ramsar Handbook 14, 4th ed.).</p> <p>策略 2.1 拉姆薩濕地選定。採用「國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針」(拉姆薩手冊 14)。</p> <p>STRATEGY 2.3 Management planning – new Ramsar Sites. While recognizing that Ramsar Site designation can act as a stimulus for development of effective site management plans, generally encourage the philosophy that all new Ramsar Sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management.</p> <p>策略 2.3 管理計畫制定 - 新的拉姆薩濕地。承認指定拉姆薩濕地可以作為刺激有效濕地管理計畫之制定，並能推動指定新的拉姆薩濕地前應要建置有效的管理規劃，</p>
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	<p>並且針對該管理規劃分配資源。</p> <p>STRATEGY 2.4 Ramsar Site ecological character. Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar Sites, through planning and management. 策略 2.4 拉姆薩濕地生態特性。 透過規劃和管理，維護所有列入拉姆薩濕地之濕地的生態特性。</p> <p>STRATEGY 2.7 Management of other internationally important wetlands. Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar Sites but have been identified through domestic application of the <i>Strategic Framework</i> or an equivalent process. 策略 2.7 其他國際重要濕地之管理。 達成尚未列入拉姆薩濕地，但是已經透過國內施行策略框架或同等程式列為國際重要濕地之管理和明智利用。</p> <p>STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species. Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species. 策略 3.5 共用濕地、河川盆地和遷徙物種。 促進共用濕地和水域管理之調查和合作，包括共用濕地專有物種之合作監控和管理。</p>
<p>Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity. 目標 13: 2020 年前，栽種植物和養殖與馴養動物和野生近親，包括其他具有社會經濟價值和文化價值之物種之基因多樣性受到保持，並且制定和實施將基因流失和保護生物多樣性之策略。</p>	
<p>Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services 策略目標 D: 提升生物多樣性和</p>	<p>Strategies 1.4, 1.5 & 1.8 策略 1.4、1.5 & 1.8</p>

生態系統功能之利益	
<p>Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p> <p>目標 14: 2020 年前，提供必要功用之生態系統，包括與水資源和有助健康、生活與健康之必要功用，在考量女性、個人和地方社區、貧窮和弱勢之需要，受到復原和保護。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.4 Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply and quality, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, environmental flows, environmental integrity, flood defense, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>策略 1.4 跨部門之濕地公用認知。 透過制定整合達成濕地明智利用之方法，增加生物多樣性保育、水供應和水質、海岸保護、整合式海岸地區管理、環境流程、環境整體性、水災防治、氣候變遷抑制和/或因應、糧食安全、貧窮減少、觀光、生產部門、文化傳承、教育和科學研究。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of role of the Convention. Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes.</p> <p>策略 1.5 拉姆薩公約角色之體認。 透過強調拉姆薩公約是所有層級濕地生態管理的唯一機制，提升本公約的地位；將本公約提升為是達成其他公約和程式的目的和目標的可行機制。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.8 Wetland restoration. Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social, or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites and systems.</p> <p>策略 1.8 濕地復育。 確認復育或是復原具有利益和長期環保、社會或經濟利益的優先濕地和濕地系統，並且實施必要的措施復原這些濕地和系統。</p>
<p>Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.4 Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply and quality, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, environmental flows, environmental integrity, flood defense, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific</p>

<p>change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p> <p>目標 15：2020 年前，透過保育和復原，包括復原 15% 衰敗之生態系統，提升生態系統韌性和生物多樣性對於碳匯的功用，藉此輔助氣候變遷之抑制和因應措施和對抗沙漠化。</p>	<p>research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.</p> <p>策略 1.4 跨部門之濕地公用認知。透過制定整合達成濕地明智利用之方法，增加生物多樣性保育、水供應和水質、海岸保護、整合式海岸地區管理、環境流程、環境整體性、水災防治、氣候變遷抑制和/或因應、糧食安全、貧窮減少、觀光、生產部門、文化傳承、教育和科學研究。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of role of the Convention. Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes.</p> <p>策略 1.5 拉姆薩公約角色之體認。透過強調拉姆薩公約是所有層級濕地生態管理的唯一機制，提升本公約的地位；將本公約提升為是達成其他公約和程式的目的和目標的可行機制。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.8 Wetland restoration. Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social, or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites and systems.</p> <p>策略 1.8 濕地復育。確認復育或是復原具有利益和長期環保、社會或經濟利益的優先濕地和濕地系統，並且實施必要的措施復原這些濕地和系統。</p>
<p>Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</p> <p>目標 16：2015 年前，依照國家立法，實施「關於獲取遺傳資源以及公正和公平地分享其利用所產生之名古屋議定書」。</p>	
<p>Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building</p> <p>策略目標 E. 透過參與規劃、知識管理和能力建設，加強執行工</p>	<p>Strategies 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 & 4.4</p> <p>策略 1.1、1.2、1.3、1.5、1.6、1.7、2.1、2.2、2.4、3.1、3.3、3.4、3.5、4.1、4.2、4.3 & 4.4</p>

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<p>Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</p> <p>目標 17: 2015 年前，各締約國已經制定作為政策工具，通過並開始執行了一項有效、具參與性的最新國家生物多樣性策略和行動計畫。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.3 Policy, legislation and institutions. Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied.</p> <p>策略 1.3 政策、立法和機構。 所有締約國制定和實施政策、立法和措施，包括適當機構的擴大和發展，確保有效施行本公約的明智利用濕地規定。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.7 Integrated Water Resources Management. Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are, included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning, and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities.</p> <p>策略 1.7 整合式水資源管理。 確保整合式水資源管理 (IWRM) 的制定和實施、所有締約國規劃措施和決策程式內納入實施生態系統架構方式，特別是與地下水管理、集水區/水流盆地管理、海岸和近岸海洋地區規劃、和氣候變遷抑制和/或因應措施。</p> <p>STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs. Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).</p> <p>策略 3.1 與 MEA 和 IGO 同步和合作 和國際與地方多邊環境協定 (MEA) 和跨政府組織 (IGO) 進行合作。</p>

<p>Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels</p> <p>目標 18: 2020 年前，原住民和地方社區的共同保護和可持續利用遺傳資源有關的傳統知識、創新和做法及其對於生物資源的習慣性利用，根據國家立法和相關國際義務得到了尊重，並在原住民和地方社區在各國相關層次上的有效參與下，充分地納入和反映在本公約的執行工作中。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.6 Science-based management of wetlands. Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge.</p> <p>策略 1.6 濕地的科學架構管理。 透過確保國家政策和濕地管理計畫是以現有最佳科學知識，包括科學和傳統知識，促進濕地明智利用之成功實施。</p> <p>STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA. Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention's Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation, and awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention's goals, mechanisms, and key findings.</p> <p>策略 4.1 CEPA。 透過宣導、教育、參與公眾意識和加強認知本公約之目的、機制和關鍵結果，視情況支援和輔助所有層級內本公約之宣導濕地保育和明智利用之宣導、教育及公眾意識計畫。</p>
<p>Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p> <p>目標 19: 2020 年前，生物多樣性之價值、功能、狀況和趨勢以及其喪失可能帶來的後果有關的知識、科學基礎和技術已經提高、廣泛分享和轉讓及應用。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.1 Wetland inventory and assessment. Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of all types of wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention and wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of its provisions concerning the wise use of all wetlands.</p> <p>策略 1.1 濕地調查和評估。 說明、評估和監控所有拉姆薩公約所定義的所有類型濕地和相關規模的濕地資源，以宣達和落實本公約之實施，特別是有關明智利用所有濕地的條文。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.2 Global wetland information. Develop a global wetland information system, through partnerships, to be covered by voluntary contributions, to increase accessibility of data and information on wetlands.</p> <p>策略 1.2 全球濕地資訊。 透過合作，包括自願性協助，開發全球濕地資訊系統，提升濕地資料和資訊的取用。</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of role of the Convention. Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its</p>

capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes.

策略 1.5 拉姆薩公約角色之體認。透過強調拉姆薩公約是所有層級濕地生態管理的唯一機制，提升本公約的地位；將本公約提升為是達成其他公約和程式的目的和目標的可行機制。

STRATEGY 1.6 Science-based management of wetlands. Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge.

策略 1.6 濕地的科學架構管理。透過確保國家政策和濕地管理計畫是以現有最佳科學知識，包括科學和傳統知識，促進濕地明智利用之成功實施。

STRATEGY 2.1 Ramsar Site designation. Apply the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Handbook 14).

策略 2.1 拉姆薩濕地選定。採用「國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針」(拉姆薩手冊 14)。

STRATEGY 2.2 Ramsar Site information. Ensure that the Ramsar Sites Information Service, including the Ramsar Sites Database, is available and enhanced as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and for research and assessment, and is effectively managed by the Secretariat.

策略 2.2 拉姆薩濕地資訊。確保拉姆薩濕地資訊服務功能，包括拉姆薩濕地資料庫在內，建置完備並且提升，可以做為國際重要濕地清單後續納入濕地和研究與評估的參考工具，並且受秘書處的有效管理。

STRATEGY 2.4 Ramsar Site ecological character. Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar Sites, through planning and management.

策略 2.4 拉姆薩濕地生態特性。透過規劃和管理，維護所有列入拉姆薩濕地之濕地的生態特性。

STRATEGY 3.4 Sharing information and expertise. Promote the sharing of expertise and information concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

策略 3.4 交流資訊和專業。促進濕地保育和明智利用相關之專業和資訊之交流。

	<p>STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species. Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.</p> <p>策略 3.5 共用濕地、河川盆地和遷徙物種。 促進共用濕地和水域管理之調查和合作，包括共用濕地專有物種之合作監控和管理。</p> <p>STRATEGY 4.4 Working with IOPs and others. Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs) and others.</p> <p>策略 4.4 和 IOP 與其他單位合作。 將與本公約國際組織合作夥伴 (IOP) 和其他單位合作之利益最大化。</p>
<p>Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</p> <p>目標 20：2020 年前，為有效執行 2011-2020 年生物多樣性策略計畫，依照“資源動員策略”的綜合和商定進程從所有來源動員的財政資源將較目前數量大幅增加。這一目標將視各締約國制定和報告的資源需要，評估發生變化。</p>	<p>STRATEGY 3.3 International assistance. Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments.</p> <p>策略 3.3 國際協助。 促進國際協助，輔助濕地之保育和明智利用，同時確保會影響濕地的所有開發案的要件，都納入環境安全和評估，包括國外和國內之投資。</p> <p>STRATEGY 4.2 Convention financial capacity. Provide the financial resources necessary for the Convention's governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, within the availability of existing resources and by the effective use of such resources; explore and enable options and mechanisms for mobilization of new and additional resources for implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>策略 4.2 本公約之財務能力。 在現有資源範圍內和依照該資源的有效使用，提供本公約達成締約國會議期待之管理、機制和計畫所需之經費資源，研究並實施調動實施本公約新資源和其資源之選擇和機制</p> <p>STRATEGY 4.3 Convention bodies' effectiveness. Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Secretariat are operating at a high level of effectiveness to support the implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>策略 4.3 本公約各單位之效率。 確保締約國會議、常設委員會、科技審查小組和秘書處以最高的效率運作，協助本公約之施行。</p>



11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands

第十一屆拉姆薩濕地公約締約國大會

(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

(1971 年於伊朗拉姆薩市簽訂)

“Wetlands: home and destination”

「濕地：家與終站」

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012

2012 年 7 月 6 號至 13 號

於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特市舉行

Resolution XI.4

第十一屆會議第 4 號決議

The status of sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance

列於國際重要性濕地名單濕地的狀況

1. RECALLING Article 2.1 of the Convention, which states that “each Contracting Party shall designate suitable wetlands within its territory for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance”, and Resolution VII.11 (1999), in which the Parties established that the Vision of the Ramsar List is to be achieved through the designation of coherent and comprehensive national and international networks of Ramsar Sites;

1. 重申本公約第 2.1 條「各締約國應在所屬領域內指定名列國際重要性濕地名單之濕地」，以及第 7 屆締約國會議第 11 號決議 (1999)，締約國透過確認了公認和詳細的國家和國際拉姆薩濕地網路，確認了「拉姆薩濕地名單展望」；

2. ALSO RECALLING Article 8.2 of the Convention on the duties of the Secretariat concerning reporting on the status of Ramsar Sites for the consideration and recommendations by the Parties at ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties on these matters, and Article 6.2(d) concerning the competence of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to make general or specific recommendations to the Contracting Parties regarding the conservation, management and wise use of wetlands;

2. 另重申本公約第 8.2 條，該條規範了有關秘書處針對締約國就拉姆薩濕地狀況回報事務的締約國會議上關切和建議的拉姆薩濕地狀況報告的義務，以及第 6.2 條第 (d) 項，該項規範了締約國會議就濕地之保育、管理和明智利用，向締約國提出一般性或專門性建議之權責；

3. CONGRATULATING the 55 Contracting Parties that since the close of COP10 (4 November 2008) have designated a total of 217 Ramsar Sites covering a total of 14,679,990 hectares as of 13 July 2012 (Algeria, Argentina, Armenia¹, Austria, Belarus, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso,

¹ Armenia designated one Ramsar Site on 25 January 2007, but sent the finalized documents to the Secretariat for its listing only in

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Gabon, Hungary, Indonesia, Islamic Rep. of Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea Rep. of, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Romania, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, UK, USA, and Viet Nam), and ALSO CONGRATULATING the 28 Contracting Parties that have designated or are preparing to designate a further 78 Ramsar Sites which are being finalized with the Secretariat for adding to the List (Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Iceland, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Philippines, Romania, United Kingdom, Ukraine, and Yemen);

3. 肯定於第 10 屆締約國會議 (2008 年 11 月 4 日) 閉幕, 55 個締約國在 2012 年 7 月 13 日指定了 217 處拉姆薩濕地, 面積 14,679,990 公頃 (阿爾及利亞、阿根廷、亞美尼亞共和國、奧地利、白俄羅斯、不丹王國、巴西、保加利亞、布吉納法索、喀麥隆、中非共和國、智利、中國、剛果、哥斯大黎加、丹麥、多明尼加共和國、厄瓜多、埃及、薩爾瓦多、愛沙尼亞、法國、加彭、匈牙利、印度尼西亞、伊朗、義大利、牙買加、日本、哈薩克、大韓民國(南韓)、吉爾吉斯共和國、寮人民民主共和國(寮國)、立陶宛、馬達加斯加、茅利塔尼亞、模里西斯、墨西哥、莫三比克共和國、尼加拉瓜、挪威、巴拿馬、羅馬尼亞、塞爾維亞、塞席爾、南非、西班牙、斯里蘭卡民主社會主義共和國、蘇丹、泰國(泰國)、突尼西亞、土耳其、阿拉伯聯合大公國、英國、美國、和越南社會主義共和國)、另肯定 28 個締約國進一步與秘書處 78 個拉姆薩濕地列入或準備列入拉姆薩濕地清單 (阿根廷、澳大利亞、巴哈馬、白俄羅斯、貝南共和國、不丹王國、蒲隆地、喀麥隆、智利、捷克共和國、丹麥王國、多明尼加共和國、厄瓜多、薩爾瓦多、法國、喬治亞、冰島共和國、伊拉克、肯亞、馬利、馬達加斯加、馬紹爾群島、緬甸聯邦共和國、菲律賓共和國、羅馬尼亞、英國、烏克蘭和葉門);

4. NOTING, however, that despite the fact that this represents a 10% increase in the number of sites in the List since COP10, there remain significant gaps in the comprehensiveness and representativeness of the global network of Ramsar Sites and that the total of 2026 sites on the Ramsar List as of late June 2012 falls below the target of 2,500 sites by the year 2010 that the Parties established in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the development of the Ramsar List* (2005);

4. 但是, 儘管從第 10 屆締約國會議以來, 名單內的拉姆薩濕地成長了 10%, 但在拉姆薩全球濕地網路的完整性和代表性上仍有重大不足, 並且 2012 年 6 月底原本拉姆薩濕地名單 2,026 處濕地, 降至締約國制定的「拉姆薩濕地名單發展策略性框架和準則」(2005) 內所定的 2010 年 2,500 處的目標以下;

5. CONCERNED that for 1385 Ramsar Sites (68% of all Ramsar Sites) in 149 countries (see Annex 1 to this Resolution), Ramsar Information Sheets (RISs) or adequate maps have not been provided or updated RISs and maps have not been supplied to the Secretariat for more than six years, so that information on the current status of these sites is not available;

5. 關切 149 個國家內 1385 處拉姆薩濕地 (所有拉姆薩濕地的 68%) (請參見本決議附件 1)、拉姆薩資訊表 (RIS) 或足夠的地圖編繪尚未完成或是更新 RIS, 並且地圖編繪尚未交給秘書處已超過六年, 所以目前尚未掌握這些濕地的最新狀況的資訊;

September 2011. 亞美尼亞於 2007 年 1 月 25 日指定了一處拉姆薩濕地, 但是延至 2011 年 9 月將決議文件送交秘書處。

6. NOTING that changes to Ramsar Site boundaries and areas reported to the Secretariat in the 2009-2012 period in updated Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS) concern only extensions or recalculations of areas including through more precise boundary delineations;

6. 強調 2009-2012 於拉姆薩資訊表 (RIS) 內更新、向秘書處通報的拉姆薩濕地邊界和區域變化，僅含面積的範圍和重新計算，包括精確的邊界消退；

7. AWARE that Article 3.2 of the Convention provides that “each Contracting Party shall arrange to be informed at the earliest possible time if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory and included in the List has changed, is changing or is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. Information on such changes shall be passed without delay to the [Ramsar Secretariat]”;

7. 注意本公約第 3.2 條規定「各締約國應安排所屬領域內和拉姆薩名單內濕地生態特性，因為科技發展、汙染或其他人為干擾而已經變化、正在變化或可能要變化時第一時間通報機制。此類變化之資訊應立即通知 [拉姆薩秘書處]；

8. RECALLING that in Resolution VIII.8 (2002) the Conference of the Parties expressed concern that many Contracting Parties do not have in place the mechanisms to fulfil Article 3.2, and that it urged Parties to promptly “put in place mechanisms in order to be informed at the earliest possible time, including through reports by national authorities, [indigenous peoples and local communities] and NGOs, if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory included in the Ramsar List has changed, is changing or is likely to change, and to report any such change without delay to the Ramsar [Secretariat] so as to fully implement Article 3.2 of the Convention”;

8. 重申第 8 屆締約國會議第 8 號決議 (2002)，締約國大會對於很多締約國並未依照第 3.2 條件建立機制表達關切，並且呼籲締約國立即「建立機制以利所屬領域內和拉姆薩名單內濕地生態特性，因為科技發展、汙染或其他人為干擾而已經變化、正在變化或可能要變化時在第一時間通報，包括透過各國權責單位 [包括個人和當地社區] 和非政府組織，且此類變化之資訊應立即通知 [拉姆薩秘書處]，以利第 3.2 條之落實」；

9. NOTING that 12 Contracting Parties provided information only in their National Reports to COP11, rather than by reporting to the Ramsar Secretariat without delay as stipulated in Article 3.2 of the Convention, concerning ecological character change issues to a further 15 Ramsar Sites;

9. 強調有 12 個締約國僅透過國家報告向第 11 屆締約國會議報告，而非依照本公約第 3.2 條立即將 15 項拉姆薩濕地生態特性變化事宜向秘書處報告；

10. AWARE, however, that in general few Parties have reported instances of change or likely change in the ecological character of their Ramsar Sites in line with Article 3.2 (11 Parties for 18 sites as listed in Annex 2a to this Resolution), and CONCERNED at the number of reports first received by the Secretariat of Ramsar Sites facing human-induced change or likely change in their ecological character which have come from third parties, as reported to this meeting in the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (d);

10. 但是應注意一般來說，僅有少數締約國依照第 3.2 條 (11 個締約國通報 18 處濕地，請參見本決議附件 2a) 之規定通報拉姆薩濕地已經變化或可能變化之事件，並且對於秘書處收到拉姆薩濕地面臨因為人為造成變化，或可能變化事件的第一時間通報大量是來自第三方的通報表示關切，詳情請參閱依照第 8.2 條 (d) 項所定的本次會議的秘書處報告；

11. NOTING that some of these sites are parts of transboundary wetlands and river systems, such that change in their ecological character may affect the status of those parts of the wetland, including any Ramsar Sites, lying within the territory of neighbouring countries, and RECALLING

that Article 5 of the Convention states that “the Contracting Parties shall consult with each other about implementing obligations arising from the Convention especially in the case of a wetland extending over the territories of more than one Contracting Party or where a water system is shared by Contracting Parties”;

11. 強調其中部份濕地為跨國和跨河流系統之濕地，其生態特性之改變可能會影響位於鄰國內之濕地的狀態，包括拉姆薩濕地在內，並且重申本公約第 5 條「締約國應就履行本公約之義務相互磋商，尤其是濕地橫跨單一締約國或是締約國共有水源系統時」；

12. CONCERNED that of the 48 Ramsar Sites included in the Montreux Record as of 13 July 2012 only six sites have been removed from the Record since COP10, and NOTING that Contracting Parties have placed one further Ramsar Site on the Montreux Record since COP10 (Iraq); and

12. 關切 2012 年 7 月 13 日納入蒙特魯檔案內的 48 處拉姆薩濕地中有 6 處已經自第 10 屆締約國會議從檔案中移除，並且強調締約國自第 10 屆締約國會議 (伊拉克) 開始，在蒙特魯檔案內新增一處拉姆薩濕地；和

13. RECOGNIZING that the pressures on Ramsar Sites are likely to increase and that many Ramsar Sites have undergone or are undergoing change in their ecological character, or are likely to undergo such change, by virtue of the land use and other pressures affecting them;

13. 承認拉姆薩濕地所面臨的壓力正在增加，並且很多拉姆薩濕地因為土地利用和其他影響的壓力，已經改變或正在改變，或是即將改變；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

締約國會議

14. REAFFIRMS the commitment made by the Parties in Resolution VIII.8 to implement fully the terms of Article 3.2 on reporting change and to maintain or restore the ecological character of their Ramsar Sites, including employing all appropriate mechanisms to address and resolve as soon as possible the matters for which a site may have been the subject of an Article 3.2 report; and, once those matters have been resolved, to submit a further report, so that both positive influences at sites and changes in ecological character may be fully reflected in the reporting to meetings of the Conference of the Parties and establish a clear picture of the status and trends of the Ramsar Site network;

14. 重新確認第 8 屆第 8 號決議締約國會議中，締約國對於履行第 3.2 條通報所屬拉姆薩濕地生態特性之變化並予以維護或復元，包括實施所有適當之機制，立即因應或解決屬於第 3.2 條報告內事宜的濕地；並且，當此類事宜解決時，呈報詳細報告，報告內要詳細說明該濕地之正面影響和生態特性之變化，向締約國會議報告，並且要呈現拉姆薩濕地網絡狀態和趨勢的明確狀況；

15. CONTINUES TO ENCOURAGE Contracting Parties to adopt and apply, as part of their management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands, a suitable monitoring regime, such as that outlined in the annex to Resolution VI.1 (1996), and to incorporate within these monitoring regimes the Convention’s *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* (Resolution VII.10), in order to be able to report change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites in line with Article 3.2;

15. 持續鼓勵締約國在自己的拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地的管理規劃中，採取和施行監控機制，例如第 6 屆締約國會議第 1 號決議 (1996) 附件內所列者，並且將這些機制整合在本公約之「濕地風險評估框架 (第 7 屆締約國會議第 10 號決議)」，以利依照第 3.2 條回報拉姆薩

濕地的變化和可能變化；

16. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to those 11 Contracting Parties that have provided Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat about 18 Ramsar Sites where human-induced changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or may occur (Annex 2a);

16. 向依照第 3.2 條項目書處通報 18 個生態特性受到人為變化改變，或可能改變的拉姆薩濕地的 11 個締約國表示感謝 (附件 2a);

17. ALSO EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to those 12 Contracting Parties that in their National Reports to this meeting provided information on a further 15 Ramsar Sites where human-induced changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or may occur;

17. 向透過國家報告向本次會議提供 15 處生態特性因為受到人為影響，而已經變化、正在變化或事可能變化的拉姆薩濕地的 12 個締約國表示感謝；

18. CONTINUES TO ENCOURAGE Contracting Parties, when submitting a report in fulfilment of Article 3.2, to consider whether the site would benefit from listing on the Montreux Record, and to request such listing as appropriate;

18. 繼續鼓勵締約國在依照第 3.2 條通報時，應注意濕地是否會因為列入蒙特魯檔案而獲有利益，並且要求應妥善列入；

19. REQUESTS Contracting Parties with sites on the Montreux Record to regularly provide the Secretariat with updates on their progress in addressing the issues for which those Ramsar Sites were listed on the Record, including reporting on these matters in their National Reports to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

19. 要求擁有名列蒙特魯檔案濕地之締約國，定期提供秘書處有關解決名列蒙特魯檔案內濕地相關問題的進度，包括每次締約國會議集會時，以國家報告呈報相關事宜；

20. REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat, in conjunction with the Scientific and Technical Review Panel's task on redesigning the Montreux Record questionnaire, to consider desirable frequencies of progress reporting by Contracting Parties concerning resolution of issues that led to the inclusion of sites in the Montreux Record, and so to allow the Record to be updated before each COP;

20. 責成拉姆薩秘書處，配合科技審查小組重新設計蒙特魯檔案問卷的工作，研究締約國回報有關濕地列入蒙特魯檔案之要件通報之最佳時間間隔，以利蒙特魯檔案在每次締約國會議前更新完成；

21. ALSO REQUESTS the Secretariat and the STRP to set up criteria for, and to streamline the procedure for, reporting cases of human-induced negative changes in the ecological character of a Ramsar Site according to Article 3.2, and ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to consider limits of acceptable change in ecological character of Ramsar Sites as outlined in the COP11 DOC. 24;

21. 另責成秘書處和科技審查小組，針對第 3.2 條所定拉姆薩濕地生態特性人為變化通報機制，制定標準並將之簡化，並且鼓勵締約國依照第 11 屆締約國會議文件 24，研究拉姆薩濕地生態變化幅度的可接受上限；

22. REQUESTS the Secretariat and the STRP to streamline the lists of Article 3.2 cases and Sites on the Montreux Record, resulting in one single list of Ramsar Sites with human-induced negative changes in ecological character, and report back through the Standing Committee to COP12;

22. 責成秘書處和科技審查小組，簡化第 3.2 條蒙特魯檔案之案例和濕地的名單，制定一份單一的生態特性受到人為負面變化的拉姆薩濕地清單，並且透過常設委員會向第 12 屆締約

國會議報告；

23. REQUESTS the STRP, with the support of the Secretariat, to promulgate specific examples of the efforts by Contracting Parties to develop and implement a strategic approach to Ramsar Site designation;

23. 責成 STRP，在秘書處的協助下，公佈締約國制定和實施指定拉姆薩濕地策略之個案範例；

24. REQUESTS those Contracting Parties with Ramsar Sites for which the Secretary General has received reports of change or likely change in their ecological character (Annex 2b to this Resolution) to advise the Secretary General at the earliest opportunity of the status of these sites and any steps taken to address any changes, or likely changes, in ecological character;

24. 責成擁有拉姆薩濕地並向秘書處通報其拉姆薩濕地之生態特性已經變化或可能變化的締約國（本決議附件 2），第一時間通報這些濕地狀態，以及所有解決生態特性變化或可能變化的措施；

25. EXPRESSES APPRECIATION to those Contracting Parties that have brought their Information Sheets for Ramsar Wetlands (RISs) up to date for all the Ramsar Sites within their territory, and STRONGLY URGES those Contracting Parties who have not yet updated their Ramsar Information Sheets in the last six years to do so as soon as possible, as agreed in Resolution VI.13 (1996);

25. 向已經將所屬領域內之拉姆薩濕地的拉姆薩濕地資訊表更新的締約國表達謝意，並強烈呼籲過去六年尚未更新拉姆薩濕地表的締約國，依照第 6 屆締約國第 13 號決議 (1996) 更新；

26. STRONGLY URGES those Parties within whose territories lie Ramsar Sites for which official descriptions have still not been provided, and/or for which suitable maps have still not yet been submitted, to provide as a matter of the greatest urgency the Ramsar Information Sheets and/or maps in one of the Convention's official working languages, and INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to contact the Contracting Parties listed in Annex 1a to this Resolution and request them to do so;

26. 強烈呼籲所屬領域在尚未有正式資訊的拉姆薩濕地，和/或尚未呈報適當之地圖的締約國，將拉姆薩資訊表和/或地圖列為最優先項目，以本公約之官方語言提供，並且責成拉姆薩秘書處和本決議附件 1a 內所列之締約國並要求其施行；

27. WELCOMES the statements made in the National Reports to COP11 or during this meeting concerning planned extensions to existing Ramsar Sites and future designations of new or extended Ramsar Sites, from the following 88 Contracting Parties: Albania 1, Algeria 10, Antigua and Barbuda 2, Australia 1, Austria 3, Barbados 1, Belarus 3, Benin 1, Bolivia 1, Botswana 2, Brazil 6, Cameroon 5, Canada 1, Central African Republic 3, Chile 3, China 5, Colombia 3, Congo 3, Croatia 1, Cuba 3, Czech Republic 2, Dominican Republic 4, Ecuador 4, El Salvador 2, Estonia 9, Fiji 2, Finland 11, France 10, Gambia 3, Georgia 1, Ghana 5, Guatemala 2, Guinea-Bissau 2, Iceland 1, Indonesia 3, Iran, Islamic Republic of 3, Italy 8, Jamaica 1, Kenya 2, Lao People's Democratic Republic 1, Lebanon 5, Lesotho 1, Libya 20, Madagascar 2, Malawi 3, Malaysia 1, Marshall Islands 2, Mauritania 10, Mongolia 1, Montenegro 1, Mozambique 1, Myanmar 1, Namibia 2, Nepal 10, New Zealand 2, Pakistan 5, Panama 1, Paraguay 3, Philippines 4, Portugal 2, Republic of Moldova 1, Romania 15, Rwanda 2, Senegal 2, Serbia 2, Seychelles 2, Sierra Leone 3, Slovakia 1, South Africa 3, Spain 4, Sri Lanka 3, Sudan 3, Suriname 2, Sweden 15, Switzerland 10, Thailand 6, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 6, Togo 1, Tunisia 20, Turkey 17,

Turkmenistan 5, Uganda 3, Ukraine 13, United Kingdom 4, Uruguay 5, Venezuela 3, Viet Nam 4, and Yemen 3); and

27. 歡迎下列 88 國在第 11 屆締約國會議或是在本會議上呈報之有關擴大現有拉姆薩濕地和日後指定新拉姆薩濕地或是擴充拉姆薩濕地之國家報告：

阿爾巴尼亞1、阿爾及利亞10、安地卡及巴布達2、澳大利亞1、奧地利3、巴貝多1、白俄羅斯3、貝寧1、玻利維亞1、波札那2、巴西6、喀麥隆5、加拿大1、中非共和國3、智利3、中國5、哥倫比亞3、剛果3、克羅埃西亞1、3古巴、捷克共和國2、多明尼加共和國4、厄瓜多4、薩爾瓦多2、愛沙尼亞9、斐濟2、芬蘭11、法國10、甘比亞3、喬治亞1、迦納5、瓜地馬拉2、幾內亞比索2、冰島1、印尼3、伊朗3、伊斯蘭共和國3、義大利8、牙買加1、肯亞2、寮國1、黎巴嫩5、賴索托1、利比亞20、馬達加斯加2、馬拉維3、馬來西亞1、馬紹爾群島2、茅利塔尼亞10、蒙古1、蒙特內哥羅1、莫三比亞1、緬甸1、納米比亞2、尼泊爾10、紐西蘭2、巴基斯坦5、巴拿馬1、巴拉圭3、菲律賓4、葡萄牙2、摩爾多瓦共和國1、羅馬尼亞15、盧安達2、塞內加爾2、塞爾維亞2、塞席爾2、獅子山3、斯洛伐克1、南非3、西班牙4、斯里蘭卡3、蘇丹3、蘇利南2、瑞典15、瑞士10、泰國6、馬其頓6、多哥1、突尼西亞20、土耳其17、土庫曼5、烏干達3、烏克蘭13、英國4、烏拉圭5、委內瑞拉3、越南4、和葉門3) 並;

28. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to consider options for assisting and encouraging Parties in their actions in response to change or likely change in ecological character.

28. 責成拉姆薩秘書處研究協助和鼓勵締約國因應生態特性之變化或可能變化之行動方案。



Annex 1a

附件 1a

List of Ramsar Sites for which no RIS and/or adequate map has been submitted to the Secretariat

已經將拉姆薩資訊表和(或)地圖呈報給秘書處的拉姆薩濕地名單

COUNTRY 國家	Site number 濕地編號	Site name 濕地名稱	Date of designation 指定日期	RIS 拉姆薩 資訊表	MAP 地圖
AZERBAIJAN 亞塞拜然	1075	Agh-Ghol	21/05/2001	No 無	No 無
	1076	Ghizil-Agai	21/05/2001	No 無	No 無
BHUTAN 不丹	2032	Bumdeling	05/07/2012	No 無	No 無
	2033	Khotokha	05/07/2012	No 無	No 無
CAPE VERDE 維德角	1575	Curral Velho	18/07/2005	Yes 有	No 無
	1576	Lagoa de Rabil	18/07/2005	No 無	No 無
	1577	Lagoa de Pedra Badejo	18/07/2005	No 無	No 無
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 中非共和國	1590	Les Rivières de Mbaéré-Bodingué	05/12/2005	Yes 有	No 無
DJIBOUTI 吉布地	1239	Haramous-Loyada	22/11/2002	Yes 有	No 無
FIJI 斐濟	1612	Upper Navua Conservation Area	11/04/2006	No 無	No 無
GERMANY 德國	174	Unteres Odertal, Schwedt	31/07/1978	No 無	No 無
	175	Peitzer Teichgebiet	31/07/1978	No 無	No 無
IRAQ 伊拉克	1718	Hawizeh Marsh (Haur Al-Hawizeh)	10/07/2007	Yes 有	No 無
IRELAND 愛爾蘭	440	Tralee Bay	10/07/1989	No 無	Yes 有
	840	Bannow Bay	11/06/1996	No 無	Yes 有
	841	Trawbreaga Bay	11/06/1996	No 無	Yes 有
	842	Cummeen Strand	11/06/1996	No 無	Yes 有
KAZAKHSTAN 哈薩克	108	Lakes of the lower Turgay & Irgiz	11/10/1976	Yes 有	No 無
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC 吉爾吉斯共和國	1231	Isyk-Kul State Reserve with the Lake Isyk-Kul	10/11/1976	No 無	No 無

MYANMAR 緬甸	1431	Moyingyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary	17/11/2004	No 無	No 無
NETHERLANDS 荷蘭	198	Het Spaans Lagoen	23/05/1980	No 無	Yes 有
	578	Alde Feanen	07/01/1993	No 無	Yes 有
	579	De Deelen	07/01/1993	No 無	Yes 有
	580	Deurnese Peelgebieden	07/01/1993	No 無	Yes 有
	581	Bargerveen	07/01/1993	No 無	Yes 有
PAKISTAN 巴基斯坦	97	Thanedar Wala	23/07/1976	Yes 有	No 無
	98	Tanda Dam	23/07/1976	Yes 有	No 無
	99	Kinjhar (Kalri) Lake	23/07/1976	Yes 有	No 無
	100	Drigh Lake	23/07/1976	Yes 有	No 無
	101	Haleji Lake	23/07/1976	Yes 有	No 無
	816	Chashma Barrage	22/03/1996	No 無	No 無
	817	Taunsa Barrage	22/07/1976	No 無	No 無
PALAU 帛琉	1232	Lake Ngardok	18/10/2002	No 無	No 無
SAMOA 薩摩亞	1412	Lake Lanoto'o	10/07/2004	No 無	No 無
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE 聖多美普林西比	1632	Ilots Tinhosas	21/08/2006	Yes 有	No 無
TAJIKISTAN 塔吉克斯坦	1082	Karakul Lake	18/07/2001	No 無	No 無
	1083	Kayrakum Reservoir	18/07/2001	No 無	No 無
	1084	Lower part of Pyandj River	18/07/2001	No 無	No 無
	1085	Shorkul and Rangkul Lakes	18/07/2001	No 無	No 無
	1086	Zorkul Lake	18/07/200	No 無	No 無
YEMEN 葉門	1736	[Detwah Lagoon]	08/10/2007	No 無	No 無

Annex 1b

附件 1b

List of Contracting Parties from which one or more updated Ramsar Information Sheets are needed as a matter of priority

拉姆薩濕地資訊表需盡快更新之締約國名單

(as at 13 July 2012)

(2012年7月13日後)

COUNTRY 國家	Number of sites with outdated information 資訊已過期之濕地數量	*Number of sites for which updated information has been submitted *已經申報更新資料之濕地數	Total number of sites per country 各國之濕地數
ALBANIA 阿爾巴尼亞	3	0	3
ALGERIA 阿爾及利亞	42	26	50
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA 安地卡及巴布達	1	0	1
ARGENTINA 阿根廷	11	2	20
AUSTRALIA 澳大利亞	24	28	64
AUSTRIA 奧地利	14	7	20
AZERBAIJAN 阿塞拜然	2	0	2
BAHRAIN 巴林	2	0	2
BANGLADESH 孟加拉	2	0	2
BARBADOS 巴貝多	1	0	1
BELARUS 白俄羅斯	7	0	9
BELGIUM 比利時	9	0	9
BELIZE 貝里斯	2	0	2
BENIN 貝寧	2	2	4
BOLIVIA 玻利維亞	7	1	8

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 波士尼亞與赫塞哥維納	1	1	3
BULGARIA 保加利亞	9	1	11
BURKINA FASO 布吉納法索	3	0	15
BURUNDI 蒲隆地	1	1	1
CAMBODIA 柬埔寨	3	3	3
CAMEROON 喀麥隆	1	0	7
CANADA 加拿大	36	1	37
CAPE VERDE 維德角	3	3	3
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 中非共和國	1	0	2
CHAD 查德	5	0	6
CHINA 中國	0	31	41
COLOMBIA 哥倫比亞	3	0	5
COMOROS 科摩羅	1	0	3
CONGO 剛果	1	0	7
CÔTE D'IVOIRE 象牙海岸	6	0	6
CROATIA 克羅埃西亞	3	0	4
CZECH REPUBLIC 捷克共和國	10	7	12
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO 剛果民主共和國	1	0	3
DENMARK 丹麥	38	38	42
DJIBOUTI 吉布地	1	0	1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 多明尼加共和國	1	0	2

ECUADOR 厄瓜多	3	11	14
EGYPT 埃及	2	2	4
EL SALVADOR 薩爾瓦多	2	4	6
EQUATORIAL GUINEA 赤道幾內亞	3	0	3
ESTONIA 愛沙尼亞	6	0	17
FIJI† 斐濟†	1	0	1
FINLAND 芬蘭	49	0	49
FRANCE 法國	16	9	41
GAMBIA 甘比亞	2	1	3
GEORGIA 喬治亞	1	0	2
GERMANY 德國	32	1	34
GHANA 迦納	6	6	6
GREECE 希臘	10	0	10
GUATEMALA 瓜地馬拉	4	2	7
GUINEA 幾內亞	14	0	16
GUINEA-BISSAU 幾內亞比索	1	0	1
HONDURAS 洪都拉斯	6	5	6
HUNGARY† 匈牙利†	6	0	29
ICELAND 冰島	3	0	3
INDIA 印度	25	0	25
INDONESIA 印度尼西亞	3	3	6
IRAN, ISLAMIC REP. OF 伊朗伊斯蘭共和國	21	0	24
IRAQ 伊拉克	1	0	1
IRELAND 愛爾蘭	45	0	45

ISRAEL 以色列	2	0	2
ITALY 義大利	44	44	52
JAMAICA 牙買加	2	1	4
JAPAN 日本	32	3	37
JORDAN 約旦	1	0	1
KAZAKHSTAN 哈薩克	1	0	9
KENYA 肯亞	5	0	5
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC 吉爾吉斯共和國	1	0	3
LATVIA 拉脫維亞	4	0	6
LEBANON 黎巴嫩	1	0	4
LESOTHO 賴索托	1	0	1
LIBERIA 賴比瑞亞	1	0	5
LIBYA 利比亞	2	0	2
LIECHTENSTEIN 列支敦士登	1	0	1
LITHUANIA 立陶宛	1	1	7
LUXEMBOURG 盧森堡	2	0	2
MADAGASCAR 馬達加斯加	5	0	9
MALAWI 馬拉維	1	1	1
MALAYSIA 馬來西亞	5	3	6
MALI 馬利	1	1	1
MALTA 馬爾他	2	0	2
MARSHALL ISLANDS 馬紹爾群島	1	0	1
MAURITANIA 茅利塔尼亞	4	1	4
MAURITIUS 模里西斯	1	0	3

MEXICO 墨西哥	55	9	138
MONGOLIA 蒙古	11	0	11
MONTENEGRO 蒙特內哥羅	1	0	1
MOROCCO 摩洛哥	24	0	24
MYANMAR 緬甸	1	0	1
NAMIBIA 納米比亞	4	4	4
NEPAL 尼泊爾	4	1	9
NETHERLANDS 荷蘭	49	21	49
NEW ZEALAND† 紐西蘭†	6	0	6
NICARAGUA 尼加拉瓜	8	7	9
NIGER 尼日	12	0	12
NIGERIA 奈及利亞	1	0	11
NORWAY 挪威	19	19	51
PAKISTAN 巴基斯坦	12	0	19
PANAMA 巴拿馬	3	1	5
PAPUA NEW GUINEA 巴布亞紐幾內亞	2	0	2
PARAGUAY 巴拉圭	6	0	6
PERU 秘魯	9	2	13
PHILIPPINES 菲律賓	3	0	4
POLAND 波蘭	5	0	13
PORTUGAL 葡萄牙	17	0	28
REPUBLIC OF KOREA 大韓民國	4	1	17
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA 摩爾多瓦	3	0	3
ROMANIA 羅馬尼亞	5	0	12

RUSSIAN FEDERATION 俄羅斯	35	21	35
RWANDA 盧安達	1	0	1
SAINT LUCIA 聖露西亞	2	0	2
SAMOA 薩摩亞	1	0	1
SENEGAL 塞內加爾	4	0	4
SERBIA 塞爾維亞	4	0	10
SEYCHELLES 塞席爾	1	1	3
SIERRA LEONE 獅子山	1	0	1
SLOVAKIA 斯洛伐克	7	0	14
SLOVENIA 斯洛維尼亞	3	0	3
SOUTH AFRICA 南非	17	8	20
SPAIN 西班牙	47	2	74
SRI LANKA 斯里蘭卡	3	0	5
SURINAME 蘇利南	1	0	1
SWEDEN 瑞典	32	0	51
SWITZERLAND 瑞士	10	0	11
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC 敘利亞	1	0	1
TAJIKISTAN 塔吉克斯坦	5	0	5
THAILAND 泰國	10	10	11
THE FYR OF MACEDONIA 前馬其頓共和國	1	0	2
TOGO 多哥	2	0	4
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO 千里達及托巴哥	3	0	3
TUNISIA 突尼西亞	1	0	35

TURKEY 土耳其	3	0	13
UGANDA 烏干達	2	0	12
UKRAINE 烏克蘭	33	33	33
UNITED KINGDOM† 英國†	163	1	169
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 坦桑尼亞聯合共和國	4	0	4
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 美國	14	8	34
URUGUAY 烏拉圭	2	1	2
UZBEKISTAN 烏茲別克	1	0	2
VENEZUELA 委內瑞拉	5	0	5
VIET NAM 越南	2	0	4
ZAMBIA 尚比亞	1	0	8

* Numbers refer to the number of sites (included in the number of sites with outdated information) for which the Administrative Authorities have submitted updated information that is currently being checked by the Secretariat or for which further details are needed from the country.

* 濕地之數量 (包括資訊過期之濕地數量), 為主管機關已經呈報資訊並經秘書處核准或是需要該國提供更詳細資料之數量。

‡ The Contracting Party has advised the Secretariat that it will update its Ramsar Site information subsequent to any adoption of the RIS – 2012 revision at COP11 becoming operational.

† 締約國已告知秘書處將會在通過施行第 11 屆締約國會議 2012 版 RIS 後立即更新其拉姆薩濕地資訊。

Annex 2a

附件 2a

Ramsar Sites with reports of human-induced negative changes having occurred, occurring or likely to occur (Article 3.2)

已經呈報人為負面影響已經發生、正在發生或是將會發生（第 3.2 條）之拉姆薩濕地

Open files² where information was first received by the Secretariat from the Administrative Authority, and which have been followed up by the Secretariat. Files closed during the triennium are not included.

未結檔案² 為主管機關首次向秘書處申報資訊，並由秘書處跟催者。三年期間內已經結案之檔案未列入。

Armenia 亞美尼亞	Lake Sevan
Australia 澳大利亞	Coorong and Lower Lakes, Gwydir Wetlands, Macquarie Marshes
Austria 奧地利	Untere Lobau
Costa Rica 哥斯大黎加	Caribe Nordeste
Germany 德國	Mühlenberger Loch
Nicaragua 尼加拉瓜	Refugio de Vida Silvestre del Rio San Juan
Norway 挪威	Giske Wetland System (new case based on information from 2012), Ilene & Pesterødkilen, Nordre Øyeren
Romania 羅馬尼亞	Danube Delta, Small Island of Braila
Slovenia 斯洛維尼亞	Skocjan Caves, Secovlje salt pans
Thailand 泰國	Kuan Ki Sian of the Thale Noi Non Hunting Area Wetlands
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 前南斯拉夫馬其頓共和國	Dojran Lake (Dojransko Ezero), Prespa Lake

² “Open files” refer to cases where there is on-going dialogue between the Secretariat and a Contracting Party about a Ramsar Site in respect of which a report has been received of human-induced negative change that has occurred, is occurring or is likely to likely to occur. 「未結檔案」為秘書處和締約國未就已經發生、正在發生或可能發生人為負面影響之拉姆薩濕地繼續交換資訊者。

Annex 2b

附件 2b

Ramsar Sites with reports of human-induced negative changes having occurred, occurring or likely to occur

已經呈報人為負面影響已經發生、正在發生或是將會發生（第 3.2 條）之拉姆薩濕地

Open files where information has been received by the Secretariat from sources other than Contracting Parties, and where this has been followed up with the Administrative Authorities concerned. Inclusion here does not imply that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Secretariat, or Party concerned considers that any given site is facing negative change. Files closed during the triennium are not included.

未結檔案為非締約國向秘書處申報之資訊，並由主管機關跟催者。列入非指締約國會議、秘書處或是相關締約國認為該濕地正面臨負面影響。三年期間內已經結案之檔案未列入。

Albania 阿爾巴尼亞	Butrint, Lake Shkodra and River Buna
Australia 澳大利亞	Central Murray State Forests, Gippsland Lakes
Bangladesh 孟加拉	Sundarbans Reserved Forest
Belgium 比利時	Marais d'Harchies
Belize 貝里斯	Sarstoon Temash National Park
Colombia 哥倫比亞	Sistema Lagunar Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta
Bosnia and Herzegovina 波士尼亞與赫塞哥維納	Hutovo Blato
Congo 剛果	Cayo-Loufoualeba
Congo, Democratic Republic of 剛果民主共和國	Parc National des Virunga
Croatia 克羅埃西亞	Delta Neretve
Czech Republic 捷克共和國	Sumava peatlands
Denmark 丹麥	Nissum Fjord, Ulvedybet & Nibee Bredning, Vadehavet, Heden on Jameson Land (Greenland)
France 法國	Rhin supérieur
Georgia 喬治亞	Wetlands of Central Kolkheti
Greece 希臘	Artificial lake Kerkini, Evros Delta, Lake Mikri Prespa
Honduras	Parque Nacional Jeannette Kawas

洪都拉斯	
Iceland 冰島	Gunnafjörður, Myvatn-Laxá region, Thjörðsárver
India 印度	East Calcutta Wetlands, Sambhar Lake
Iran 伊朗	Urmia Lake
Italy 義大利	Laguna di Marano: Foci dello Stella, Stagno di Molentargius
Jamaica 牙買加	Palisadoes
Kazakhstan 哈薩克	Ural River Delta and adjacent Caspian Sea coast
Mexico 墨西哥	Xcalcel, Xcalcelito, Parque Nacional Cabo Pulmo, Manglares y Humedales de la Isla de Cozumel
Moldova, Republic of 摩爾多瓦	Lower Prut Lakes
Montenegro 蒙特內哥羅	Skadarsko Jezero
Mozambique 莫三比亞	Marromeu Complex
Netherlands 荷蘭	Bargerveen, Naardermeer
Norway 挪威	Aakersvika, Froan Nature Reserve & Landscape Protection Area
Pakistan 巴基斯坦	Kinjhar (Kalri) Lake, Haleji Lake,
Panama 巴拿馬	Bahia de Panama
Portugal 葡萄牙	Ria Formosa
Russian Federation 俄羅斯	Kandalaksha Bay, Moroshechnaya River, Selenga Delta, Torey Lakes, Volga Delta
Serbia 塞爾維亞	Slano Kopova, Stari Begi/Carska Bara Special Nature Reserve
Slovenia 斯洛維尼亞	Lake Cerknica and its environ
South Africa 南非	Ndumo Game Reserve
Spain 西班牙	Aiguamolls de l'Empordà , Albufera de Valencia, Laguna y Arenal de Valdoviño, Mar Menor, Ria del Eo, Saladar de Jandía, S'Albufera de Mallorca, Txingudi
Syria 敘利亞	Sabkhat al-Jabbul Nature Reserve
Thailand 泰國	Kuan Ki Sian of the Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area Wetlands
United Kingdom 英國	South East Coast of Jersey



11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands 第十一屆拉姆薩濕地公約締約國大會

(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
(1971年於伊朗拉姆薩市簽訂)

“Wetlands: home and destination”
「濕地：家與終站」

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012
2012年7月6號至13號
於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特市舉行

Resolution XI.5 第十一屆會議第5號決議

Regional initiatives 2013-2015 in the framework of the Ramsar Convention 拉姆薩公約綱要計畫之「2013-2015年區域倡議」

1. RECALLING that Regional Initiatives under the Ramsar Convention are intended as operational means to provide effective support for an improved implementation of the objectives of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in specific geographical regions, through international cooperation on wetland-related issues of common concern;

1. 回想拉姆薩公約下之「區域倡議」，欲以此作為一個作業方法，透過眾所關切濕地相關議題之國際合作，提供改善本公約目標執行與其於特殊地理區策略計畫之有效支援；

2. AWARE that the Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention (Resolution VII.19, 1999) provide the appropriate framework for promoting international collaboration amongst Contracting Parties and other partners;

2. 瞭解「拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針」（1999年第7屆會議第19號決議），其提供推動締約國與其他夥伴間國際合作之一個適當架構；

3. ALSO RECALLING that the Contracting Parties recognized the importance of Regional Initiatives in promoting the objectives of the Convention in Resolution VIII.30 (2002), and that Resolution IX.7 (2005) both endorsed a number of Regional Initiatives as operating within the framework of the Convention in 2006-2008 and recognized the potential of a number of other initiatives to become operational within the framework of the Convention;

3. 亦回想締約國認同「區域倡議」於推動本公約2002年第8屆會議第30號決議目標之重要性，且2005年第9屆會議第7號決議贊同以若干「區域倡議」作為本公約2006至2008年綱要計畫之作業方式，並認同許多其他之倡議能成為本公約綱要計畫作業之可能性。

4. FURTHER RECALLING that Resolution X.6 (2008) adopted “Operational Guidelines” for

Regional Initiatives to support the implementation of the Convention, and that these serve as a reference for assessing the operation of Regional Initiatives and their success (replacing the Guidelines for the development of Regional Initiatives in the framework of the Convention on Wetlands annexed to Resolution VIII.30);

4. **進一步回想**2008年第10屆會議第6號決議之「區域倡議作業指導方針」以支援本公約之執行，且此等方針係作為評估「區域倡議」作業與其成果之參考（取代「濕地公約框架區域性措施施行準則」，第8屆會議第30號決議之附件）；

5. NOTING that during the years 2009-2012, the Standing Committee has examined and approved a number of active Regional Initiatives as fully meeting the Operational Guidelines and noted the substantial progress made by many of the initiatives during those years, based on their annual reports submitted to the Standing Committee; and

5. **關注**2009至2012年間，常設委員會（常委會）已審查與核准若干進展中之「區域倡議」，以完全符合「作業指導方針」，且關注依常委會所收到之年報，這幾年許多倡議所促成之實質重大進展；

6. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the experience gained through the operational years of those initiatives, both the regional networks and the Ramsar Regional Centres (RRCs); the successful application of the Operational Guidelines in selecting and supporting Regional Initiatives operating in the framework of the Convention; and the conclusions derived from the review of their success with a strategic view for the future development of Regional Initiatives;

6. **考量**自此等倡議於作業期間所獲致之經驗，包含地區網絡與「拉姆薩地區中心」（RRCs）、成功應用「作業指導方針」以選取與支援本公約綱要計畫下之「區域倡議」，及以策略性觀點檢視此等倡議何以成功之結論，以供「區域倡議」未來之發展；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

締約國大會

7. REAFFIRMS the usefulness of cooperation at regional level through networks and centres for training and capacity building in providing effective support for improved implementation of the objectives and approaches of the Convention;

7. **重申**區域層級合作之效益，指透過訓練與職能之網絡與中心之建造，提供改善本公約目標與方法執行之有效支援；

8. APPROVES the continued validity and use of the Operational Guidelines for Regional Initiatives to support the implementation of the Convention, as adopted for 2009-2012 and annexed to Resolution X.6, for the period 2013 to 2015;

8. **核准**「區域倡議作業指導方針」之效力與效用以支援本公約之執行，如2009至2012年所採行之「區域倡議作業指導方針」與2013至2015年第10屆會議第6號決議之附件；

9. INSTRUCTS all initiatives approved by the Convention to submit to the Standing Committee annual reports on their progress and operations, and specifically on their success in fulfilling the Operational Guidelines, as well as to forward annual work and finance plans in the format adopted by the Standing Committee;

9. **指導**本公約所核准之所有倡議以將年報提交常委會，內容含倡議之進度與作業，特別是他們如何成功實踐「作業指導方針」，及提出依常委會所採行格式之年度工作與財務計畫；

10. INSTRUCTS the Standing Committee to continue to assess annually, based on formal reports submitted on time, the extent to which the existing Regional Initiatives continue to meet the standards of the Operational Guidelines and actively contribute to the implementation of the Convention;

10. **指導** 常委會依準時送交之正式報告持續進行年度評估，評估內容含現存「區域倡議」持續符合「作業指導方針」之標準，及積極對本公約之執行做出貢獻；

11. INSTRUCTS the Standing Committee to revise the guidelines on Regional Initiatives in such a manner that a precise evaluation of their activities and their administrative and financial management and long-term sustainability is possible and to use these new guidelines to determine the level of support (financial or otherwise) in the coming triennium;

11. **指導** 常委會修正「區域倡議」之指導方針，以準確評估之方式確認此等區域倡議之活動、行政與財務管理及長期永續存在之可能性，並運用此等新方針決定往後三年之支援程度（財務或其他）；

12. AGREES to earmark financial support in the Convention core budget line “Support to Regional Initiatives”, as listed in Resolution XI.2 on financial and budgetary matters, to be allocated to existing Regional Initiatives for development activities during the period 2013-2015, provided that they are determined by the Standing Committee to fully meet the Operational Guidelines;

12. **同意** 於本公約核心預算項目「支援區域倡議」中指定財務協助用途，如第11屆會議第2號決議之財務與預算事項所列，撥款予現有之「區域倡議」作為2013至2015年活動發展之經費，撥款前提為常委會確認該等區域倡議完全符合「作業指導方針」；

13. DECIDES that the levels of financial support to individual Regional Initiatives for the years 2013, 2014, and 2015 through that budget line will be determined by the Standing Committee during its annual meetings, based upon updated financial and work plans to be submitted in the required format not later than two months prior to its annual meetings, and with the benefit of the specific recommendations made by the Subgroup on Finance;

13. **決定** 2013、2014與2015年各「區域倡議」之財務支援程度，由常委會於其年度會議期間確認預算限額，其依據為年度會議召開兩個月前，按規定之格式更新財務與工作計畫；

14. STRONGLY URGES those Regional Initiatives that receive initial financial support from the core budget to use this support inter alia to seek alternative flows of sustainable funding, for example through trust funds, to strengthen their financial sustainability;

14. **強烈呼籲** 此等由核心預算取得資助之「區域倡議」，運用此支援特別去尋求替代之長期資金來源，如透過信託基金，以使其財務源源不絕；

15. REAFFIRMS that, in accordance with Resolution X.6, financial support for Regional Initiatives from the Convention's core budget will, in principle, only be provided for a period corresponding to the interval between two meetings of COP;

15. **重申** 依據第10屆會議第6號決議，自本公約核心預算取得資助之「區域倡議」，其原則上僅能於兩次締約國會議期間取得資助；

16. DECIDES that financial support for Ramsar Regional Centres that meet the Operational Guidelines can be obtained for a period of up to six years in total;

16. **決定** 對「拉姆薩區域中心」的資助，最多可獲得六年，以符合「作業指導方針」

17. DECIDES that Regional Initiative Networks that have already received financial support from

the Convention's core budget for one triennium may have a three-year phasing out period, giving them the opportunity to find complementary means of financing their activities, and that financial support from the Convention's core budget will then cease;

17. **決定**已自本公約核心預算取得一次三年資助之「區域倡議網絡」，可另有一次三年逐步減少之資助，以使此等倡議網絡可尋求其他資助其活動之方式，接著自本公約核心預算所提供之資助將會終止；

18. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, intergovernmental agencies, International Organization Partners, national NGOs, private businesses, regional institutions and programmes of relevance to wetlands and other potential donors to support Regional Initiatives seeking financial assistance from the Ramsar Convention with additional voluntary contributions, to match Ramsar funding and ensure the financial sustainability of the initiatives;

18. **鼓勵**締約國、跨政府單位、「國際組織合作夥伴」、國家層級非政府組織、私人企業、與濕地相關之計畫，及其他潛在捐贈單位，以其他自發性貢獻之方式，支援「區域倡議」尋求拉姆薩公約之資助，以配合拉姆薩資金運作之方式，確保此等倡議財務之永續性；

19. INSTRUCTS both Regional Centres and Regional Networks operating in the framework of the Convention to describe themselves as an operational means to provide support for the implementation of the objectives of the Ramsar Convention, but to present themselves with their own independent and individual identities to the public and other partners, in order to avoid any confusion in the public mind between these Initiatives and the different roles of the Ramsar Administrative Authorities at national level and the Ramsar Secretariat at international level, and REQUESTS the Secretariat to support and promote the value of the Regional Centres and Networks and facilitate those efforts to the extent possible;

19. **指導**本公約綱要計畫下之「區域中心」與「區域網絡」，期許自我為拉姆薩公約目標執行之作業單位，但以獨立且各自之身分面對公眾與其他夥伴，以免大眾分不清此等倡議、國家層級之「拉姆薩行政當局」與國際層級之拉姆薩秘書處之不同角色；要求秘書處支援與推廣「區域中心」與「區域網絡」之價值，並盡可能協助此等工作；

20. INVITES all Regional Initiatives to sign a hosting agreement or similar appropriate instrument with their host organizations or countries within one year of their establishment, for the coming years in order to clarify the responsibilities in accordance with the Operational Guidelines;

20. **邀請**所有「區域倡議」於成立一年內，與其主辦組織為未來幾年簽署主辦協議或類似合宜之文件，以依據「作業指導方針」釐清責任；

21. ENCOURAGES the Regional Initiatives to maintain active and regular contacts and exchanges with the Secretariat, inter alia to assist in ensuring that the global Ramsar guidelines are applied and that the strategic and operational objectives of Regional Initiatives are in full harmony with the Convention's Strategic Plan;

21. **鼓勵**「區域倡議」與秘書處維持主動與例行之聯繫，並交流資訊，特別是要協助確保全球拉姆薩指導方針得以應用，且「區域倡議」之策略和作業目標與本公約之策略計畫協調一致；

22. URGES the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to explore ways of making good use of experiences from Regional Initiatives in its work;

22. **呼籲**「科學技術審查小組」(STRP) 探討妥善運用「區域倡議」工作經驗之方法；

23. EMPHASIZES the importance for Regional Initiatives to establish their operational governance

structures in a transparent way, based on written terms describing their roles and responsibilities, to ensure that government agencies, research centres, NGOs and all other relevant partners are adequately represented in such structures, and to report on this to the Secretariat;

23. **強調**「區域倡議」以透明之方式建置自身作業治理架構之重要性，依據書寫文字描述自身角色與責任，從而確保政府機構、研究中心、非政府組織與所有其他相關夥伴均適切地呈現於此一架構中，並向秘書處提交報告；

24. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties geographically related to a Regional Initiative that have not yet done so to provide support to the initiative and to signal this through the provision of formal letters of support and financial support, as appropriate;

24. **鼓勵**與「區域倡議」地緣相關且尚未提供支援予此等倡議之締約國提供支援；並且若適當的話，則透過財務與其他支援之正式書函作支援之表示；

25. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, international organizations, international bodies, regional and subregional organizations to identify for possible inclusion among Regional Initiatives particular basins of global importance, such as the Amazon;

25. **鼓勵**締約國、國際組織、國際機構、區域與次區域組織，發掘包含具全球重要性特殊流域「區域倡議」之可能性，如亞馬遜河；

26. REQUESTS the CEPA Oversight Panel to work with the representatives of the Ramsar Regional Centres to identify and advise on the capacity building needs for RRC staff to optimize their performance, and REQUESTS the Standing Committee to assess the functioning of Ramsar Regional Centres in relation to the Operational Guidelines and the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2009-2015, requesting support from the CEPA Oversight Panel as required;

26. **要求**濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識監督小組（CEPA Oversight Panel）與「拉姆薩區域中心」（RRC）代表合作，指出並建議 RRC 員工所需辦公空間，以使其工作效能最佳化；並要求常委會評估與 RRC 相關之「作業指導方針」及 2009-2015 年拉姆薩策略計畫之運作，依規要求 CEPA 監督小組提供支援；

27. ENCOURAGES the Secretariat to support Regional Initiatives, to the limit of its means, so as to reinforce their capacity and optimize their management by identifying and providing support by official supporting letters, advice, and orientations about fundraising and implementation; and

27. **鼓勵**秘書處盡力支援「區域倡議」，以籌資及執行相關之正式支援書函與建議提供支援，從而增強「區域倡議」之能力並將其管理最佳化；

28. REQUESTS the Standing Committee to prepare a summary report, based on its annual assessments, which reviews the operations and success of the Regional Initiatives operating during the period 2013-2015, for Contracting Parties' consideration at the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.

28. **要求**常委會依其年度評估準備一份摘要報告，內容為檢視 2013 至 2015 年間之「區域倡議」運作之作業與成果，以作為締約國於十二屆締約國大會會議之考量。



11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands
第十一屆拉姆薩濕地公約締約國大會

(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
(1971年於伊朗拉姆薩市簽訂)

“Wetlands: home and destination”
「濕地：家與終站」

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012
2012年7月6號至13號
於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特市舉行

Resolution XI.6
第十一屆會議第6號決議

Partnerships and synergies with Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other
institutions

與多邊環境協議（MEAs）及其他機構之夥伴關係及綜效

1. NOTING the benefits to be gained from mutually supportive collaboration amongst all relevant players, as affirmed in Ramsar Resolutions VII.4 (1999), VIII.5 (2002), IX.5 (2005) and X.11 (2008), while also RESPECTING the independence of the mandates embodied in each convention;
1. 關注所有相關與會者間相互支援合作將使彼此獲益，如1999年拉姆薩第7屆會議第4號決議、2002年第8屆會議第5號決議、2005年第9屆會議第5號決議，及2008年第10屆會議第11號決議之聲明；同時亦要尊重各公約所含託管地區之獨立性；
2. WELCOMING the progress made by the Ramsar Convention in the past triennium in updating and expanding its cooperation with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and with other institutions working in fields relevant to the conservation and wise use of wetlands;
2. 樂見拉姆薩公約於過去三年與其他MEAs和其他機構之進展，各方就保存與明智利用濕地之相關領域，更新與延伸合作關係；
3. ACKNOWLEDGING that partnerships can successfully be made with governments, the private sector, MEAs, nongovernmental organizations, civil society, academia, other international institutions, funds, facilities and other bodies in a position to assist and promote the Convention and its mission and help increase its visibility;
3. 肯定可與欲協助推廣本公約及其任務與增加其能見度之各政府、私人企業、MEAs、非政府組織、民間團體、學術界、其他國際機構、基金管理機構、設施院所，及其他組織單位，成功建立夥伴關係；
4. RECOGNIZING the opportunities that the celebrations in 2011 of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Convention have provided for increasing the profile of the Convention and the

public's awareness of the importance of wetlands and their benefits to people and nature, as well as the opportunity that the 40th anniversary has provided to take stock of progress in the implementation of the Convention over the past 40 years, as a basis for looking forward to the Convention's implementation over the next 40 years and establishing further partnerships to support Contracting Parties' capacities;

4. **發掘**機會。2011年為本公約締約四十週年，此週年慶提供機會增加本公約之知名度與提升大眾意識，使民眾瞭解濕地對人們與自然之重要性與益處；此週年慶亦提供機會評估本公約於過去四十年來之執行進展，以作為前瞻未來四十年本公約執行之依據，並建立進一步之夥伴關係以給予締約國支援；

5. WELCOMING the preparation by the Ramsar Secretariat of a "Strategic Framework for Ramsar Partnerships" (COP11 DOC. 18), which provides a basis for the future focus and priorities for engagement with institutional and private sector organizations in order to enhance national and international resourcing and for attention to the achievement of the wise use of wetlands, taking into account the Principles for partnerships between the Ramsar Convention and the business sector adopted by Resolution X.12;

5. **樂見**拉姆薩秘書處所籌備之「拉姆薩夥伴關係策略性綱要計畫」(第十一屆締約國大會會議第18號文件)，此計畫將第十屆會議第12號決議通過之「拉姆薩公約與企業界夥伴關係之原則」納入考量，可提供未來機構與私人企業組織參與之重點與優先順序，以期增加國家與國際資源，及專注達成明智利用濕地之目標；

6. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION to the Secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention for their report on achievements in implementing the CBD/Ramsar 4th Joint Work Plan provided in UNEP/CBD/COP/10/INF/38 to CBD COP10 and Ramsar COP11 DOC.20, and NOTING the CBD's Decision X/20 which "expresses its appreciation to the Ramsar Convention, and its Scientific and Technical Review Panel, for the continued cooperation and welcomes the extension of the joint work plan for the period beyond 2010";

6. **感謝**生物多樣性公約(CBD)秘書處與拉姆薩公約秘書處，感謝他們對CBD與拉姆薩第4次聯合工作計畫所提供之執行進度報告，此工作計畫規範於UNEP/CBD/COP/10/INF/38至CBD COP10與拉姆薩COP11 DOC.20文件中。同時，**關注**CBD第X/20號之決定文件，當中「表達CBD對拉姆薩公約及其科學技術審查小組(STRP)之感謝，期能持續合作，並樂見聯合工作計畫期間延長至2010年後」；

7. NOTING that CBD COP10 Decisions X/28 on inland waters, X/29 on marine and coastal biodiversity, and X/31 on protected areas reaffirm the role of the Ramsar Convention as the CBD's lead implementation partner for wetlands, and ALSO NOTING the establishment through CBD Decision X/28 of a joint CBD/Ramsar expert working group to provide policy-relevant messages on maintaining the ability of biodiversity to continue to support the water cycle;

7. **關注**CBD COP 10 第 X/28 號內陸水資源、第 X/29 號海洋與海岸生物多樣性，及第 X/31 號保護區之決定文件，此等文件重申拉姆薩公約為引導 CBD 濕地計畫執行之夥伴，且亦須**關注**依據 CBD 第 X/28 號之決定文件所成立之 CBD 與拉姆薩專家聯合工作小組，此係為提供維持生物多樣性能力以持續支援水循環之相關政策訊息；

8. ALSO NOTING that the CBD in Decision X/20 invited the scientific bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions (CSAB) and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions (BLG) to address at their future meetings options for enhanced cooperation with regard to work on cross-cutting issues, such as climate change, scientific criteria for the identification of ecologically or biologically significant areas in need of protection, and invasive

alien species;

8. 亦須關注 CBD 第 X/20 號之決定文件，當中邀約生物多樣性相關公約之科學團隊 (CSAB) 與生物多樣性相關公約之聯絡小組 (BLG) 至 CBD 之會議發表演說，以期增加有關跨領域議題之合作，例如氣候變遷、需受保護之重要生態或生物地區之科學鑑定準則與外來物種入侵等；

9. WELCOMING the 5th CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan, for 2011-2020, through which Ramsar delivers its lead implementation role for wetlands in CBD programmes of work, including inter alia on inland waters, marine and coastal biodiversity and protected areas, as well as the revised CMS/Ramsar Joint Work Plan, as flexible frameworks for collaboration with the CBD, the CMS, and its wetland-relevant Agreements and Memoranda;

9. 樂見第5次CBD與拉姆薩聯合工作計畫，期間為2011年至2020年，此計畫為與CBD、遷移物種公約 (CMS)，及其濕地相關協議與合作備忘錄之彈性綱要計畫。拉姆薩透過此工作計畫實現其扮演引導CBD濕地工作計畫執行之角色，此等濕地工作特別包含內陸水資源、海洋與海岸生物多樣性與保護區，及修訂CMS與拉姆薩聯合工作計畫等；

10. NOTING the adoption by the Convention on Biological Diversity's 10th meeting of its Conference of the Contracting Parties, in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Decision X/2), which provides a "a useful flexible framework that is relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions" and includes 20 "Aichi Biodiversity Targets", ALSO NOTING the "Memorandum of Cooperation between International Agencies and Organisations and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Achievement of the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets" agreed in September 2011, and STRESSING the significant contribution the Ramsar Convention can make to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through implementation of the Strategies of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2009-2015, as outlined in Appendix 1 of Ramsar Resolution XI.3;

10. 關注 2010 年 10 月於日本名古屋第十屆生物多樣性公約締約國大會通過之「2011 年至 2020 年生物多樣性策略計畫」（第 X/2 號之決定文件），此計畫提供一個「與所有生物多樣性公約相關之實用彈性綱要計畫，」包含 20 個「愛知生物多樣性目標」。亦須關注「國際機構組織與生物多樣性公約秘書處間有關 2011 年至 2020 年生物多樣性策略計畫執行之合作備忘錄」，及 2011 年 9 月同意之「2020 年愛知生物多樣性目標之達成」。最後，強調拉姆薩公約能做出之巨大貢獻，即透過「2009-2015 年拉姆薩策略計畫之策略執行」，執行「生物多樣性策略計畫」，如同附件一拉姆薩第十一屆會議第 3 號決議之概述；

11. RECALLING the contribution of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership in tracking progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target, and NOTING the ongoing role of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) in relation to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in tracking progress towards the Aichi Targets;

11. 回想「2010年生物多樣性指標夥伴關係」（BIP）對「2010年生物多樣性目標」進度追蹤之貢獻，並關注與「2011-2020年生物多樣性策略計畫」相關之BIP，瞭解其對「愛知目標」進度追蹤所持續扮演之角色；

12. AWARE that the United Nations has declared 2011-2020 to be the Decade on Biodiversity;

12. 瞭解聯合國已決定2011至2020年為「生物多樣性之十年」；

13. FURTHER NOTING Resolution 10.21 of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) which welcomed the revised CMS/Ramsar Memorandum of Cooperation and Joint Work Plan as a flexible framework for collaboration with the CMS and its wetland-relevant sister Agreements and

Memoranda;

13. **進一步關注**CMS第十屆會議第21號決議，當中樂見以修訂過之「CMS/拉姆薩合作與聯合工作計畫備忘錄」作為一彈性綱要計畫，以與CMS及其濕地相關之姐妹協定與備忘錄之組織合作；

14. WELCOMING Resolution 5.19 adopted by AEWA MOP5 on the „Encouragement of further Joint Implementation of the African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement and the Ramsar Convention , as well as other opportunities for synergy between Ramsar and AEWA, including the African Initiative under AEWA and related projects supported by the government of France;

14. **樂見**非洲歐亞水鳥協議締約國大會第五屆會議第19號決議，此決議通過「進階推動非洲歐亞水鳥協議（AEWA）與拉姆薩公約之聯合執行事宜」，及促成拉姆薩與AEWA間之其他綜效機會，包含AEWA轄下之「非洲倡議」與由法國政府支持之相關計畫；

15. RECOGNIZING the facilitation by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the “MEA Information and Knowledge Management (IKM) Initiative” (www.informea.org), which brings together 13 Global Multilateral Environmental Agreements, including the Ramsar Convention, to develop harmonized and interoperable information systems in support of knowledge management activities among MEAs for the benefit of Parties and the environment community at large, and WELCOMING the launch of its InforMEA project, which provides a web-portal for access to aggregated data and information harvested from participating MEAs;

15. **表彰**聯合國環境規劃署（UNEP）針對「MEA資訊與知識管理（IKM）倡議」（www.informea.org）所給予之協助，即將13個全球性MEA（含拉姆薩公約）結合，以發展一協調與可共同作業之資訊系統，從而支援MEAs間之知識管理活動，以令締約國與環境社區受惠。**樂見**InforMEA計畫之推動，此計畫提供一個入口網站以存取獲自與會MEAs之總體資料與資訊；

16. AWARE of the outcomes of the “Rio+20” United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which took place on 20-22 June 2012, concerning its two themes of relevance to the Ramsar Convention, namely a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and the institutional framework for sustainable development and international environmental governance;

16. **瞭解**聯合國永續發展高峰會（Rio+20）之成果，此會於2012年6月20-22日召開，會中有兩個與拉姆薩公約相關之議題，即永續發展與消弭貧窮背景下之綠色經濟，及永續發展之體制架構與國際環境治理；

17. WELCOMING the establishment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), EXPRESSING APPRECIATION to the Ramsar Secretariat and the Chair of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for their contributions to the planning and preparatory processes to establish IPBES, and ACKNOWLEDGING the potential for IPBES to serve as a mechanism to strengthen the science-policy interface with respect to biodiversity and ecosystem services, including wetland biodiversity and ecosystem services, and to make information available to the Ramsar Convention and its Contracting Parties to support decision-making related to implementation;

17. **樂見**「跨政府生物多樣性與生態系功能平台」（IPBES）之建置；**感謝**拉姆薩秘書處與STRP主席對IPBES之規劃與籌備作業之貢獻；**肯定**IPBES作為加強生物多樣性與生態系統功能科學政策介面機制之潛力，包含濕地生物多樣性與生態系統功能，以及IPBES可提供資訊予拉姆薩公約與其締約國之潛力，以利有關執行之決策進行；

18. WELCOMING the establishment by the Ramsar Secretariat of new Memoranda of Cooperation with the European Space Agency (ESA, concerning the “Globwetland-II” wetland observing system), the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Organisation of American States (OAS), the Society for Ecological Restoration (SER), Stetson University College of Law, the Wings over Wetlands (WOW) Partnership, the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT), the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA), the World Bank, the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), and the World Health Organisation (concerning publication of the report “Healthy wetlands, healthy people”) and the Resolution on Cooperation (RoC) with the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group of the Arctic Council (CAFF), ALSO WELCOMING the renewal of Memoranda of Cooperation with Danone-Evian (Fonds Danone-Evian pour l’Eau), Ducks Unlimited (DU), the Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Star Alliance – Biosphere Connections, the USA “Wetlands for the Future” Initiative, and RECOGNIZING the opportunities that such MOCs provide for raising the visibility of the Convention;

18. 樂見拉姆薩秘書處與以下單位組織建置新的合作備忘錄：歐洲太空總署（ESA，有關「全球濕地2」濕地觀察系統）、日本宇宙航空研究開發機構（JAXA）、日本國際協力機構（JICA）、美洲國家組織（OAS）、國際生態復育學會（SER）、史丹森大學法學院飛越濕地計畫（WOW）夥伴關係、聯合國環境規劃署—世界保育監測中心（UNEP-WCMC）、英國野鳥與濕地信託基金會（WWT）、世界動物園暨水族館協會（WAZA）、世界銀行、聯合國世界旅遊組織（UNWTO）、世界衛生組織（有關「健康濕地，健康人類」報告之發行），及與隸屬北極議會之北極動植物保育（CAFF）工作小組之合作決議（RoC）。同時樂見拉姆薩秘書處與以下單位組織更新合作備忘錄：法國達能集團（Fonds Danone-Evian pour l’Eau）、野鴨基金會（DU）、國際濕地科學家學會（SWS）、自然保育協會（TNC）、南太平洋區域環境規劃組織（SPREP）、星空聯盟—生物圈紐帶計畫、美國「未來濕地」倡議，以及發掘此等合作備忘錄所提供之提升本公約能見度之機會；

19. EXPRESSING appreciation to the Danone Group for its continued generous support to the Convention and to the Biosphere Connection Partnership for its continued support in providing sponsored delegate travel to Ramsar-related meetings;

19. 感謝法國達能集團（Danone Group）對本公約與生物圈紐帶計畫夥伴關係持續與慷慨之支援，感謝其不斷贊助與會代表參與拉姆薩相關會議之行程；

20. RECALLING Resolution X.12 on Principles for partnerships between the Ramsar Convention and the business sector, which requested the Ramsar Secretariat, in all cases of developing projects or activities in partnership with the private sector in the territory of one or more Contracting Parties, to inform and consult in advance with the applicable Administrative Authorities for their agreement; and

20. 回想第十屆會議第12號決議有關「拉姆薩公約與企業界夥伴關係之原則」，當中要求拉姆薩秘書處，就所有與於締約國領土私人企業夥伴關係之計畫與活動，由適當之行政機關事先通知與商討夥伴協議；

21. REITERATING APPRECIATION to the five International Organization Partners (BirdLife International, IUCN, the International Water Management Institute, Wetlands International, and WWF International) for their invaluable efforts in the past triennium in support of the Ramsar Convention, and WELCOMING the signing in May 2011 of a new joint Memorandum of

Cooperation between the Ramsar Secretariat and the five IOPs which reaffirms their shared commitment to collaborate in support of Convention implementation;

21. **再次感謝**5個國際組織夥伴（國際鳥盟、國際自然保育聯盟、國際水資源管理研究所、國際濕地組織，及世界自然基金會），感謝他們過去三年來對拉姆薩公約所付出之努力與支持；**樂見**拉姆薩秘書處與5個國際組織夥伴於2011年5月簽訂之新的聯合合作備忘錄，當中再度肯定他們共同承諾以合作支援本公約之執行事宜；

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22. REQUESTS the Secretariat to continue to cooperate closely with relevant conventions through its participation in the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio Conventions – the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) – and through its work as a member of the UN Environment Management Group (EMG);

22. **要求**秘書處透過其對3份里約公約（聯合國氣候變化綱要公約（UNFCCC）、生物多樣性公約（CBD）、聯合國防治沙漠化公約（UNCCD））聯合整合組織之參與，及透過其作為環境管理小組（EMG）之一員，繼續與相關公約密切合作；

23. ALSO REQUESTS the Secretariat to remain closely involved in the work of the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) established under the aegis of the CBD and to report regularly to the Standing Committee on progress achieved by this group, and FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretariat to facilitate the continuing participation of the Chairperson of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) in the work of the scientific bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions (CSAB);

23. **同時要求**秘書處繼續密切參與CBD贊助之生物多樣性聯絡小組（BLG）之工作，並且定期向常委會報告此小組之達成進度；**進一步要求**秘書處協助持續參與STRP主席於生物多樣性相關公約（CSAB）科學單位組織之工作；

24. REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat to liaise with the AEWASecretariat to strengthen the implementation of joint activities;

24. **要求**拉姆薩秘書處聯絡AEWA秘書處，以加強聯合活動之執行；

25. ACKNOWLEDGES the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) related to enhancing policy coherence at all levels, improving efficiency, reducing unnecessary overlap and duplication, and working to enhance coordination and cooperation among the biodiversity-related MEAs;

25. **肯定**聯合國永續發展高峰會（Rio+20）有關加強各層級政策之連貫性、提升效率、減少不必要之重覆工作，及強化生物多樣性相關MEAs間之協調與合作之成果；

26. INVITES Contracting Parties to take into account the report by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre published in 2012 and supported by Finland, and to consider its important recommendations towards promoting synergies within the cluster of biodiversity-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements;

26. **邀請**締約國考量UNEP-WCMC於2012年所發表且由芬蘭所支援之報告，並考慮此報告有關促成與生物多樣性相關MEAs綜效之重要建議；

27. URGES the Secretariat to continue its joint review with UNESCO of opportunities for enhancing collaboration on its programmes of work with the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), and the World Heritage Centre with a view to reinvigorating those collaborative mechanisms;

27. 呼籲秘書處以重新活絡此等合作機制之角度，持續其與聯合國教科文組織世界遺產中心（UNESCO）之共同檢視，尋求如何提升其與「人類生活圈計畫」（MAB）、「國際水文計畫」（IHP）及「世界遺產中心」合作進行其計畫之機會；

28. URGES Parties and other governments to take part in the current review, update and revision process for National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, in order to include Ramsar objectives in order to promote the implementation of the Ramsar Convention and also to mainstream biodiversity at the national level, taking into account synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions in a manner consistent with their respective mandates;

28. 呼籲締約國與其他政府參與檢視目前之「國家生物多樣性策略與行動計畫」，並更新與修訂作業，期能加入拉姆薩之目標以推動拉姆薩公約之執行，同時亦以國家層級之生物多樣性為主流，並於一定程度上依生物多樣性相關公約之各別託管地區，考量其間之綜效；

29. EXPRESSES APPRECIATION to the Ramsar Secretariat and the Chair of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for their participation in the IPBES process, ACCEPTS the invitation by IPBES for the Chair of the STRP to participate as an observer in the IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, and REQUESTS the Secretariat and the Chair of the STRP to continue to engage in the future IPBES process and explore further ways of collaboration as appropriate;

29. 感謝拉姆薩秘書處與STRP主席參與IPBES之作業；接受IPBES之邀請成為STRP主席，並以觀察員身分參與「IPBES跨多學科專家小組」；要求秘書處與STRP主席持續參與IPBES未來之作業，且若適當的話，探討進一步之合作方式；

30. INVITES IPBES to address science-policy linkages relating to conservation and wise use of wetlands and, when establishing and implementing its modalities and work programme, to take into account the needs of the Ramsar Convention and its Contracting Parties by integrating scientific, technical and technological information relevant to the Convention;

30. 邀請IPBES演說有關保育及明智利用濕地間之科學政策之連結，並於建置與執行其方法與工作計畫時，藉由整合與本公約相關之科學、技術與科技之資訊，考量拉姆薩公約及其締約國之需求；

31. REQUESTS the Contracting Parties, the Standing Committee, the Secretariat and the STRP to implement the actions set out in Annex 2 of this Resolution;

31. 要求締約國、常委會、秘書處與STRP執行制定於本決議附件2之行動方案；

32. INVITES Contracting Parties to provide relevant expertise to IPBES and IPCC to help in developing information on wetlands;

32. 邀請締約國提供相關專業知識予IPBES與「跨政府氣候變遷小組」（IPCC），以協助濕地資訊之發展；

33. WELCOMES the recent development of further Ramsar cooperative relations with UNEP, the World Bank (Global Partnership for Oceans), the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), UNEP-WCMC, and the World Health Organization (WHO), and REQUESTS the Secretariat to continue to develop cooperative relations with these UN agencies and others such as UNESCO, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN-Water, and the UN Economic Commission for

Europe's Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, as well as with other relevant intergovernmental organizations such as the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) and the CGIAR networks, to seek membership in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and to seek to reduce duplicative activities, noting the benefit to Ramsar's international visibility of such relationships;

33. **樂見**近期拉姆薩與 UNEP、世界銀行（全球海洋夥伴關係）、UNWTO、UNEP-WCMC 與 WHO 更進一步合作關係之發展；並要求秘書處持續發展與此等聯合國機構和其他單位組織之合作關係，例如，UNESCO、聯合國糧農組織（FAO）、聯合國水資源組織、聯合國經濟委員會歐洲跨國界水道與國際湖泊之保護與利用公約，及其他相關之跨政府組織，例如，全球生物多樣性資訊機構（GBIF）與國際農業研究磋商組織（CGIAR）網絡，以尋求成為「森林合作夥伴關係」之會員，並設法減少重覆之活動，且注意拉姆薩此等關係之國際能見度；

34. WELCOMES continuing collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, in particular in contributing to the Global Wetlands Observing System (GWOS) and in reporting Ramsar contributions to achieving the Aichi Targets at national, regional and global scales;

34. **樂見**持續與BIP之合作，特別是對於全球濕地觀測系統（GWOS）之貢獻，及於報告拉姆薩達成國家、區域與全球規模之「愛知目標」之貢獻；

35. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to use the Principles for partnerships between the Ramsar Convention and the business sector adopted in Resolution X.12 (2008) as its basis for the focus and priorities for future engagements with institutional and private sector organizations, including through innovative partnerships that will enhance national and international resourcing and capacity for the achieving the wise use of wetlands, and to report on progress in implementing the Principles to the Conference of the Parties;

35. **指導**拉姆薩秘書處運用2008年第十屆會議第12號決議通過之「拉姆薩公約與企業界夥伴關係之原則」，以此原則作為未來機構與私人企業組織參與之重點及優先順序之依據，包含透過創新夥伴關係增加國家與國際資源，及達成明智利用濕地目標之能力，並向締約國大會報告此等原則之執行進展；

36. REQUESTS the Secretariat to continue to review its memoranda of cooperation with other global and regional environment agreements and other organizations with a view to reinvigorating those most likely to be beneficial to the work of the Convention and its international profile within the time and resources available, taking into account the approach and priorities established in the “Strategic Framework for Partnerships for the Ramsar Convention”, and FURTHER ENCOURAGES the Secretariat to continue to establish and strengthen partnerships and closer working relations with intergovernmental regional and subregional groups, notably with regional and subregional organizations and especially with Regional Initiatives, with a view to enhancing the role and visibility of the Convention in those regions;

36. **要求**秘書處持續檢視其與其他全球及區域環境協定單位及其他組織之合作備忘錄，以能重新活絡該等最有可能讓本公約工作受惠之關係，且於可獲時間與資源之前提下提升國際能見度。同時將建置於「拉姆薩公約夥伴關係策略性綱要計畫」之方法與優先順序納入考量，且**進一步鼓勵**秘書處持續建立與加強跨政府區域與次區域小組之夥伴關係與更加密切之工作關係，尤其是區域與次區域組織，及特別是「區域倡議」，以能提升本公約於此等區域之能見度與角色；

37. URGES Contracting Parties to continue to support the development and implementation of the

Convention's partnership programme, including through providing the Secretariat with information and contacts for potential business and other partnerships and prospective donor contacts, and ENCOURAGES the Secretariat to further promote the development of partnerships with the private sector as possible income generation sources, in order to enhance the overall implementation of the Convention;

37. 呼籲締約國持續支援本公約夥伴計畫之發展與執行，包含提供秘書處潛在事業、其他夥伴關係與可能捐贈組織之資訊與聯繫，並鼓勵秘書處進一步推動與私人企業夥伴關係之發展，以作為可能收入產生之來源，進而期能提升本公約之整體執行；

38. REQUESTS the Secretariat to develop closer consultative relationships with a number of environment funding organizations, including but not limited to financial institutions such as the Global Environment Facility), bilateral funds for the global environment, regional development banks, bilateral donors, and other institutions such as the European Commission and its relevant divisions for environment and biodiversity funding, with a view to mobilizing resources for the implementation of the Convention;

38. 要求秘書處與多個環境資助組織發展更加密切之諮詢關係，此等組織包含但不限於財務機構，例如全球環境機構（GEF）、全球環境雙邊基金、區域發展銀行、雙邊捐贈單位，及其他機構，如歐洲委員會及與此委員會部門相關之環境與生物多樣性基金組織，期能動員資源以利本公約執行本；

39. URGES the Secretariat to continue its valuable collaboration with the five International Organization Partners in the context of Joint Work Plans prepared with the Ramsar Secretariat and INVITES the IOP representatives to take steps to increase awareness of Ramsar and its objectives and the collaborative relationship with the Convention to the greatest possible extent throughout their organizations, including by coordination with IOPs' country and regional offices, where appropriate;

39. 呼籲秘書處於其與5個IOP所籌備之「聯合工作計畫」架構下，持續彼此寶貴之合作，並邀請IOP之代表採取行動，儘可能透過他們的組織，包含藉由IOP國家之協調，增加大眾對拉姆薩與其目標及本公約合作關係之認識；

40. WELCOMES in particular the role of the IOPs in providing information on the state of the world's wetlands and their services to people, and on the Convention's effectiveness, for example through initiatives such as the Waterbird Population Estimates, now in its 5th edition;

40. 特別樂見IOP所提供之世界濕地狀況、給予人們服務，及本公約效力之訊息，舉例而言，透過如「水鳥數量估計」等倡議提供資訊，目前已是第5版；

41. FURTHER URGES the Secretariat to seek opportunities for developing similarly fruitful relationships with other non-governmental organizations and civil society, and, following a review of memoranda of cooperation already in place with other NGOs, to foster increased cooperation with those NGOs that can give most benefit to and gain most benefit from the work of the Convention and elevate its profile, including through the World Wetland Network, which was launched at Ramsar COP10 to increase involvement and representation of smaller NGOs and civil society groups;

41. 進一步呼籲秘書處尋求發展與其他非政府組織（NGOs）及民間團體等成效顯著之關係，並於之後檢視與其他NGOs已建置之合作備忘錄，以加強與該等可使本公約受益良多且自本公約工作獲益匪淺之NGOs之合作，並包含透過「世界濕地組織」等提升本公約之能見度，此組織於第十屆拉姆薩締約國大會時發起，期能增加較小之NGOs與民間團體參與；

42. REQUESTS the STRP, subject to the availability of resources, to exchange information and expertise with the equivalent subsidiary bodies of other MEAs and relevant regional fora, to continue to participate in meetings of the chairs of scientific and technical subsidiary bodies (CSAB), and to report through the Standing Committee to the Conference of the Parties on these activities;

42. 要求STRP(視可獲資源而定)與其他MEAs之對等附屬單位及相關之地區論壇交換資訊，並持續參與科學與技術附屬單位主辦(CSAB)之會議，且透過常委會向締約國大會報告此等活動；

43. REQUESTS the Secretariat to continue its participation in the UNEP-WCMC's work on developing tools for on-line use by the biodiversity-related conventions, including exploring the opportunity for on-line reporting applications relevant to Ramsar, such as the CMS Family On-line Reporting System, and FURTHER REQUESTS the preparation of a users' guide or training guidelines for any such applications, resources permitting;

43. 要求秘書處持續參與UNEP-WCMC之工作，發展生物多樣性相關公約可運用之線上工具，包含尋求與拉姆薩相關之線上報告應用程式之機會，例如，CMS家族線上報告系統；及進一步要求為任何此等許可之應用程式與資源，備妥用戶指南或訓練指導方針；

44. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties, other governments, International Organization Partners, and other relevant organizations to make a special effort to contribute to the 2011-2020 UN Decade on Biodiversity, including by drawing increased attention to the critical role of wetlands in supporting many components of biodiversity in the terrestrial, freshwater, and marine biomes; raising awareness of the linkages between wetlands, biodiversity, and the achievement of Millennium Development Goals; highlighting the role of wetlands in responding to climate change; and reinforcing the contribution of the wise use of wetlands to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

44. 籲請締約國、其他政府、IOPs，及其他相關組織特別努力對「2011-2020年聯合國生物多樣性之十年」做出貢獻，包含吸引更多之關注以瞭解濕地之關鍵角色，從而支援陸地、淡水、海洋生物多樣性之許多組成要素，並加強令大眾瞭解濕地、生物多樣性與達成千禧發展目標(MDG)間之關聯性；且強調濕地因應氣候變遷之角色，及加強明智利用濕地對保育與永續生物多樣性運用之貢獻；

45. URGES Contracting Parties to take active steps at national level to improve regular liaison and collaboration among Ramsar Administrative Authorities and focal points and the focal points of related conventions and agreements, including as appropriate through their inclusion in National Ramsar/Wetland Committees, in order to ensure that national responses to global environmental issues will be as consistent as possible with the objectives and values of the Ramsar Convention, and ALSO URGES Parties to make good use of the InforMEA web portal to access aggregated data and information across MEAs in their efforts to enhance in-country collaboration and coherent implementation of MEAs;

45. 呼籲締約國採取國家層級之積極行動，以加強「拉姆薩行政機關」與聯絡中心，及相關公約與協議單位聯絡中心之例行聯絡與合作。若適當的話，透過將他們併入「國立拉姆薩／濕地委員會」一法進行，期能確保針對全球環境議題之國家層級回應能盡可能與拉姆薩公約之目標與價值一致；同時呼籲締約國妥善利用InforMEA之入口網站存取整個MEAs之總體資料與資訊，以努力提升締約國國內合作與確保MEAs之執行連貫；

46. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and other governments and organizations also to make use, as appropriate, of the web-based "TEIMATEA" issue-based modules resource when developing mutually supportive activities among biodiversity-related conventions;

46. 鼓勵締約國與其他政府與組織，若情況適當的話，於發展生物多樣性相關合約間之相互支援活動時，亦可明智利用以網頁架構且以議題為根本之“TEMATEA”模組資源；

47. URGES the Secretariat to support the work of the STRP in further implementing Resolution VIII.26 (2002) on developing biological indicators on the results of the Convention's activities, in collaboration with other biodiversity MEAs so as to achieve a coherent approach to indicator development, such that the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention may occur at least once in each reporting cycle, and REQUESTS the Secretariat and STRP to provide advice on how reporting on these indicators may be incorporated into the National Reports of the Parties; and

47. 呼籲秘書處支援STRP之工作，即協助進一步執行2002年第八屆會議第26號決議有關發展本公約活動成果之生物指標，並支援與其他生物多樣性之MEAs之合作，如此可做到以連貫之方法將發展指標化，如此一來，本公約效力之評估可於每一個報告周期進行一次，且要求秘書處與STRP提供建議，即此等指標之報告如何能併入締約國之國家報告；

48. ENCOURAGES the Secretariat to collaborate with the Secretariats of other biodiversity related MEAs in order to improve the streamlining of reporting.

48. 鼓勵秘書處與其他有關MEAs之生物多樣性單位之秘書處合作，期能使報告簡化。



Annex 1

附件一

Summary of Ramsar Convention partnerships and synergies with multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and institutions

拉姆薩公約與MEAs及其他機構之夥伴關係與綜效之摘要

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):

生物多樣性公約 (CBD) :

- Memorandum of Cooperation (1996; renewed 2011)
合作備忘錄 (1996年制定 ; 2011年更新)
- 5th Joint Work Plan (2011-2020)
2011-2020年第五屆聯合工作計畫

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS):

野生動物遷徙物種公約 (CMS)

- Memorandum of Understanding (1997; renewed 2011)
諒解備忘錄 (1997年制定 ; 2011年更新)
- 2nd Joint Work Plan (2012-2014)
2012-2014年第二屆聯合工作計畫

UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD):

聯合國防治沙漠化公約 (UNCCD)

- Memorandum of Cooperation (1998)
合作備忘錄 (1998年)

World Heritage Convention (WHC):

世界遺產公約 (WHC)

- Memorandum of Understanding (1999)
諒解備忘錄 (1999年)

Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention):

加勒比海洋環境保護和發展卡塔赫納公約 (卡塔赫納公約) :

- Memorandum of Cooperation (2000; renewed 2005)
合作備忘錄 (2000年制定 ; 2005年更新)

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):

保護地中海海洋環境與沿海區域公約 (巴塞隆納公約) 秘書處之地中海行動計畫之協調單位 :

- Memorandum of Cooperation (2001; renewed 2006)
合作備忘錄 (2001年制定 ; 2006年更新)

Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians (“Carpathian Convention”):

喀爾巴阡山脈保護與永續發展之綱要公約 (喀爾巴阡公約) :

- Memorandum of Cooperation (2006)
合作備忘錄 (2006年)

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
跨政府生物多樣性與生態系統功能平台 (IPBES)

- Ramsar Preparation and Engagement with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
拉姆薩籌備與參與跨政府生物多樣性與生態系統功能平台 (IPBES)

The Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group of the Arctic Council (CAFF)
北極議會之北極動植物保育 (CAFF) 工作小組

- Resolution on Cooperation (2012)
合作決議 (2012年)



Annex 2

附件 2

Ramsar preparation and engagement with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

拉姆薩籌備與參與跨政府生物多樣性與生態系統功能平台 (IPBES)

1. The Busan Outcome states: “Focusing on government needs and based on priorities established by the plenary, the platform should respond to requests from Governments, including those conveyed to it by multilateral environmental agreements related to biodiversity and ecosystem services as determined by their respective governing bodies.” The biodiversity-related conventions have an important role to play in setting the global agenda on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and it is noted that the scientific processes informing policy under each of the conventions may provide useful inputs to the work of IPBES.

1. 「釜山成果」聲明：「此平台專注政府需求且依據全體議會所建立之優先順序行事，其應回應來自各政府之要求，包含那些由各自管轄單位決定與生物多樣性與生態系統功能相關之多邊環境協議 (MEAs) 所傳達之要求。」此等生物多樣性相關公約，於制定生物多樣性與生態系統功能之全球議程上扮演重要之角色，並注意到該知會各公約政策之科學作業流程，可提供實用之訊息以利IPBES之工作。

2. Ramsar Contracting Parties anticipate that the work of IPBES will strengthen the science-policy interfaces at global, regional and subregional levels and that IPBES could support the integration of conservation and sustainable use of wetlands as well as the implementation of the Ramsar Convention by providing scientific information to the Convention and its Contracting Parties, in order to support decision-making related to the wise use of wetlands.

2. 拉姆薩締約國期望IPBES之工作將會提升全球、區域與次區域層級之科學政策介面，並且IPBES藉由提供科學資訊予公約及其締約國，能支援公約之整合與濕地之永續利用及拉姆薩公約之執行，期能支援與濕地明智利用相關之決策。

Contracting Parties:

締約國：

3. Contracting Parties will work through the Standing Committee assisted by the Secretariat, the STRP and the CEPA panel to identify and articulate Ramsar implementation needs at global, regional, and subregional levels relevant to IPBES.

3. 締約國將會透過本秘書處、科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 及濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識 (CEPA) 小組所協助之常設委員會完成工作，期能指出與清楚說明與IPBES相關之全球、區域及次區域之拉姆薩執行需求。

4. The Contracting Parties, through the Standing Committee, will adopt the interim guidelines prepared by the STRP with the assistance of the Secretariat, referred to in paragraph 10.

4. 締約國將透過常委會採行由本秘書處協助STRP所準備之臨時指導方針，參照第10段。

5. Contracting Parties will seek to enhance communication and coordination between counterparts, including relevant focal points at the national level responsible for matters related to Ramsar and for IPBES, to ensure that the needs related to the wise use of wetlands are being considered by IPBES.

5. 締約國將尋求加強對口單位組織間之溝通與協調，包含國家層級負責與拉姆薩相關與IPBES事宜之聯絡中心，從而確保與濕地明智利用相關需求經過IPBES之審慎考量。

The Secretariat:

本秘書處：

6. The Secretariat will maintain cooperative working relationships with IPBES and participate as appropriate in IPBES meetings;

6. 本秘書處將維持與IPBES之合作工作關係，且若適當的話，會參與IPBES之會議；

7. The Secretariat will assist the STRP in preparing the guidelines referred to in paragraph 10 below.

7. 本秘書處將協助STRP籌備下方第10段所指之指導方針。

8. The Secretariat will also support the work of the Contracting Parties, the CEPA Oversight Panel, and the STRP to identify and articulate Ramsar implementation needs which are relevant to IPBES.

8. 本秘書處亦將支援締約國、CEPA督察小組及STRP之工作，從而指出與清楚說明與IPBES相關之拉姆薩執行需求。

The STRP:

科學技術審查小組 (STRP)：

9. The STRP will assess its work plan and if appropriate identify the needs and opportunities for improving the interface between science and policy in relation to the wise use of wetlands and identify gaps in scientific, technical and technological information that could assist Parties in identifying priority requests to be submitted to IPBES while it establishes its work plan, to further the implementation of the Convention.

9. STRP會評估其工作計畫，且若合宜的話，會指出需求與機會，以期改善與明智濕地利用相關之科學與政策間之介面，並於IPBES建立其工作計畫之同時，就指出呈送IPBES之優先要求，指出能夠協助締約國之科學、技術與科技資訊之差異。

10. The STRP assisted by the Secretariat will prepare interim guidelines to be adopted by the Standing Committee on timely and efficient processes for formulation, approval and transmission of requests from Ramsar to IPBES, taking into account that IPBES is an independent body, and will establish the procedures for receiving and prioritizing requests. The interim guidelines could be revised in consideration of the future development of IPBES and Ramsar, and the most current guidelines will be submitted to the next Conference of the Contracting Parties for adoption.

10. 由本秘書處協助之STRP將籌備臨時之指導方針，由常設委員會通過並採行，以及時與有效率之作業流程處理由拉姆薩至IPBES所提出、核准與傳遞之請求，STRP考量IPBES為一獨立之組織，將為收到與排序請求之作業建置流程。此臨時指導方針可依IPBES與拉姆薩未來之發展而修訂，而現最新一份之指導方針將呈送下屆締約國大會通過決議。

11. The STRP will continue to work together with the other MEAs scientific subsidiary bodies on IPBES-related issues, through the Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Bodies (CSAB), including in the preparation of any joint MEA requests proposed to be submitted to IPBES.

11. STRP將透過科學諮詢機構之主席 (CSAB)，持續與IPBES相關議題之其他MEAs科學附屬機構共同努力，包含準備欲呈送至IPBES之任何聯合MEA所提議之請求。

12. The STRP will report to each Standing Committee and Conference of the Parties on the engagement with IPBES and make recommendations on decisions and resolutions to be taken by the Parties, as appropriate.

12. STRP將向常委會與締約國報告與IPBES之約定，若適當的話，針對要由締約國所接受之決定與通過之決議做出建議。

13. The STRP will provide available relevant wetland information to IPBES in response to notifications and will advise the Secretariat when doing so, and it will report to the Standing Committee's 46th meeting on any actions taken to respond to IPBES notifications. When the response to IPBES notifications has any substantial implications for STRP resources, the STRP Chair will consult with the Standing Committee Executive Team before taking action.

13. STRP 將提供可獲之相關濕地資訊予 IPBES 以回應其通知，並於如此做時通知秘書處，且 STRP 會向第四十六屆常委會會議報告其所採行回應 IPBES 通知之行動。若欲回應 IPBES 之通知對 STRP 之資源有任何實質影響時，STRP 主席會於採取行動前，與常委會執行團隊諮詢。





11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands 第十一屆拉姆薩濕地公約締約國大會

(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
(1971 年於伊朗拉姆薩市簽訂)

“Wetlands: home and destination”
「濕地：家與終站」

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012
2012 年 7 月 6 號至 13 號
於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特市舉行

Resolution XI.7 第十一屆會議第 7 號決議

Tourism, recreation and wetlands 觀光、休閒和濕地

1. RECOGNIZING that wetlands are amongst the most productive of the world's ecosystems; that many wetlands worldwide, both coastal and inland, natural and artificial, offer significant ecosystem services including opportunities for sustainable tourism and recreation necessary for human well-being, and that these services can offer both material and non-material value to governments, the tourism industry, indigenous peoples and local communities;
1. 承認濕地是世界最具生產力的生態系統之一，世界上很多海岸和內陸的天然和人造濕地，提供了重要的生態系統功能，包括人類身心健全的永續觀光和休閒的機會，並且這些服務功能可以提供政府、觀光產業、個人和地方社區實質和非實質價值；
2. AWARE of the additional sustainable tourism opportunities and attractions provided through the internationally acknowledged importance of Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance), and RECOGNIZING the value of sustainable tourism and recreation in and around wetlands for development, poverty alleviation, local empowerment, human health, wetland conservation and wise use, and for providing a meaningful experience for visitors;
2. 注意透過國際公認的拉姆薩濕地的重要性（國際重要濕地）所提供的其他永續觀光機會和吸引力，並承認濕地周圍永續觀光和休閒對於發展、消除貧窮、地方就業、人類健康、濕地保育和明智利用，和提供觀光客有意義的體驗的價值；
3. AWARE that sustainable tourism and recreation can contribute to the achievement of public policy objectives and can bring economic opportunities for securing wetland conservation and wise use and the maintenance of key socio-economic wetland values and functions, both in Ramsar Sites and in other wetlands;
3. 注意永續觀光和休閒可以協助公共政策目標的達成，並且可以帶來確保濕地保育和明智利

用的經濟機會，以及拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地的重要濕地社會經濟價值功能的維護；

4. NOTING that sustainable tourism and recreation can both benefit wetlands and contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity and sustainable development goals and targets, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), climate change adaptation and mitigation, the Aichi targets established in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2009-2015;

4. 強調永續觀光和休閒對於濕地有益並且有助於全球生物多樣性和永續發展目的和目標，包括千禧年發展目標 (MDGs)、氣候變遷因應和抑制、生物多樣性公約之 2011-2020 生物多樣性策略目標之愛知目標，以及2009-2015 年拉姆薩策略計畫；

5. CONCERNED that, whilst many countries have established national tourism and recreation strategies, policies and plans, these do not always adequately address the role of wetlands and the potential or actual impacts of tourism and recreation, and may not be linked with national wetland policies and strategies;

5. 雖然很多國家已經制定了國家觀光和休閒策略、政策和計畫，但是卻沒有徹底解決濕地角色或是對觀光和休閒實際影響的問題，並無與國家濕地政策和策略結合，本公約對此表示關切；

6. AWARE of the negative impacts of tourism on wetlands that can be both direct (*in situ*), such as unregulated infrastructure development, disturbance of wetland species, or ecosystem degradation by tourism and recreation activities, and indirect (*ex situ*), such as through unsustainable land and water use, and CONCERNED that uncontrolled tourism and recreation can result in negative changes to the vital services provided to human societies by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands;

6. 注意濕地觀光的負面影響會是直接發生 (就地)，例如不受管制之基礎建設開發、妨礙濕地物種或是觀光和休閒行為造成的生態系統質損；也會是間接的 (他地) 例如土地和水資源的非永續方式利用，和對於不受管制的觀光和休閒會對於拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地提供給人類社會重要服務功能的負面影響，表達關切，

7. RECOGNIZING that well-managed protected areas can support wetland conservation, sustainable tourism, education and community strengthening in ways which balance the relationship between tourism and wetlands.

7. 承認妥善管理的保護區域可以透過平衡觀光和濕地的關係，有助於濕地保育、永續觀光、教育和社區提升。

8. RECOGNIZING that whilst sustainable wetland tourism can be a positive alternative to other land uses, tourism does not always bring socio-economic and cultural benefits to local communities and other stakeholders, and that in some cases it may lead to the exacerbation of existing problems and the creation of new inequalities in access to resources and distribution of benefits;

8. 承認永續濕地觀光是其他土地利用的有益選項，觀光不必然會對地方社區和其他利害關係人帶來社會經濟和文化利益，並且有時候會導致現有問題惡化並且形成資源取用和利益分佈的不公平；

9. AWARE of the role of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in addressing issues of tourism and wetlands, RECOGNIZING that the UNWTO conceptual definitions for “sustainable tourism” (annex 1 of this Resolution) are consistent with application of the Ramsar wise use principle, and WELCOMING the report and analysis of case studies provided in the joint Ramsar-UNWTO publication on *Wetlands and sustainable tourism* launched at this

meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties;

9. 注意聯合國世界觀光組織 (UNWTO) 在處理觀光和濕地議題上的角色, 承認 UNWTO 對於「永續觀光」的概念定義 (本決議附件 1) 符合拉姆薩明智利用原則的適用, 並且歡迎拉姆薩-UNWTO 在本次締約國會議上共同發佈的「濕地和永續觀光」內的個案報導和分析;

10. INFORMED of existing sustainable tourism and biodiversity guidelines that are useful for addressing tourism in and around Ramsar Sites and other wetlands, including among others the UNWTO publication *Tourism congestion management at natural and cultural sites* (2005), the CBD *Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development* (2004), the IUCN-WCPA *Sustainable tourism in protected areas: guidelines for planning and management* (2002), the Ramsar Secretariat/Spanish Ministry of Environment's *Herramientas para la gestión del Turismo sostenible en Humedales* (2002) presented at COP8, the World Heritage Convention's *Managing tourism at World Heritage Sites: a practical manual for World Heritage site managers* (2002), and the Wetlands International brochure *Wetlands, Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Tourism* (2007);
10. 宣達現有可以解決拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地周邊觀光的永續觀光和生物多樣性準則, 包括其他 UNWTO 發行文件 - 自然和文化區域的觀光整合管理 (2005)、生物多樣性公約「生物多樣性和觀光發展準則」(2004)、IUCN-WCPA「保護區域內的永續觀光: 規劃和管理準則」(2002)、拉姆薩秘書處/西班牙環境部於第 8 屆締約國會議公佈之「Herramientas para la gestión del Turismo sostenible en Humedales」(2002)、世界遺產公約的世界遺產地點的觀光管理: 世界遺產管理單位實務手冊 (2002) 和濕地國際手冊: 濕地、消滅貧窮和永續觀光 (2007);

11. ALSO AWARE of the attention paid to tourism in multilateral environmental agreements, including through the World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Programme, the CBD's Biodiversity and Tourism Network, the Convention on Migratory Species' publication *Wildlife watching and tourism: A study on the benefits and risks of a fast growing tourism activity and its impacts on species* (2006), and the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) *Guideline No. 7: Guidelines on the development of ecotourism at wetlands* (2002);

11. 另注意重視多邊環境協定內的生態旅遊, 包括透過世界遺產永續觀光計畫、生物多樣性公約的生物多樣性和觀光網路、遷移物種公約發行的「野生動物鑑賞與觀光: 快速成長的觀光活動的利益和風險以及對物種的影響」(2006), 以及非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定準則第 7 號: 濕地生態觀光發展準則 (2002);

12. ALSO AWARE of the existence of many successful wetland examples around the world of implementing recreational and tourism activities which are of social and economic benefit to indigenous peoples and local communities, and which also provide satisfying experiences to visitors,

12. 另注意很多世界上現有實施休閒和觀光活動的成功的濕地典範, 對於個人和地方社區都有社會和經濟利益, 並且提供觀光客滿意的體驗,

13. CONVINCED of the relevance of sustainable tourism in poverty eradication strategies and policies and as a potential contributor to sustainable development by promoting jobs and livelihoods for local communities;

13. 採信永續觀光和消滅貧窮策略與政策的關聯, 並且可以透過提升地方社區的就業和生活, 協助永續發展;

14. RECALLING that the Rio +20 Conference (Brazil 2012) emphasized that well designed and managed tourism can make a significant contribution to sustainable development, recognized that there is a need to support sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity building, encouraged

“the promotion of investment in sustainable tourism”, and underlined “the importance of establishing, where necessary, appropriate guidelines and regulations in accordance with national priorities and legislation for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism”; and

14. 重申 Rio +20 會議 (巴西 2012) 強調妥善設計和管理的觀光可以對永續發展有重大幫助、承認必須要協助永續觀光和相關能力建置、鼓勵「促進永續觀光的投資並了解必要時依照國家促進和輔助永續觀光的先後順序和立法，編訂適當之準則和法規的重要性」；和

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15. AFFIRMS that the key messages on “Planning, decision-making, finance and economics” in the *Changwon Declaration on human well-being and wetlands*, which was adopted by the Conference of the Parties as Resolution X.3 (2008), are relevant to issues of planning and decision making for tourism and wetlands;

15. 確認第 10 屆締約國會議第 3 號決議 (2008) 有關人類富足與濕地的昌原宣言「規劃、決策、財務和經濟」內的重要訊息，與觀光和濕地的規劃和決策有關；

16. RECOGNIZES that concerted efforts are needed to increase awareness and facilitate dialogue amongst all stakeholders about the role of wetlands in providing key services for maintaining ecological balance and sustainable tourism and recreation and in supporting indigenous peoples and local communities and their livelihoods and increasing visitors’ awareness, and ENCOURAGES:

16. 承認需有集中化的措施，提升所有利害關係人有關濕地在提供可以維護生態平衡和永續觀光和休閒，以及協助個人和地方社區及其生活的認知和加強對話，並提升觀光客的認知，並鼓勵：

i) improved integration and recognition of wetland values and wetland wise use approaches into tourism and recreation policies and planning, including national tourism strategies, in order to ensure effective implementation of sustainable tourism in wetlands and necessary safeguards for maintaining the ecological character of wetlands;

i) 改善將濕地價值和濕地明智利用方法與觀光業和修定政策和規劃整合，包括國家觀光策略，以確保有效地在濕地內實施永續觀光和維護濕地生態特性的必要維護；

ii) closer collaboration between the tourism and wetland conservation and wise use sectors in order to maximize and sustain the long-term benefits derived from each other’s expertise;

ii) 觀光和濕地保育與明智利用部門之間更緊密的合作，將各專業之長期優勢最大化和延續；

iii) development of technical tools for managing recreational issues in wetlands, especially those devoted to the conservation of resources (such as recreational carrying capacity and impact prevention) and others dealing with visitor management (including visitor congestion and overcrowding, audience profile studies, interpretation programmes, codes of ethics and etiquette, and recreational facility design), and development of activity zoning systems to direct and manage tourism activities to appropriate localities within or in relation to wetlands;

iii) 發展濕地休閒議題的技術工具，特別是資源保育專用 (例如休閒實施能力和影響預防) 和其他處理觀光客管理 (包括觀光客暴增和擁塞，群眾概況研究，解說計畫，道德和禮儀法規和休閒設施設計)，並且制定活動分區制度，直接規範和管理濕地內外式和當地的觀光

活動；

iv) development of concepts and practices for planning sustainable tourism in relation to wetlands;

iv) 針對濕地進行永續觀光規劃之概念和實務的建置；

v) development of marketable and responsible tourism products in order to reach intended tourist customers, to identify service providers, and to choose the most appropriate means of communication;

v) 開發符合市場且負責的觀光產品，以鎖定觀光對象、確認服務提供者，並且選擇最適當的聯繫方法；

vi) support for the active participation of indigenous peoples, local communities, municipalities and public-private partnerships in tourism decision making, development planning, tourism service provision and management as well as the provision of financial resources for capacity-building;

vi) 協助原住民、地方社區、市政單位和公司部門合作參與觀光決策、發展計畫、觀光服務提供和管理以及提供能力建置的經費資源；

vii) taking fully into account the ethical implications of cultural and historical issues of indigenous peoples and local communities in planning for sustainable tourism and the optimum use of environmental resources;

vii) 在規劃永續觀光和環境資源的明智利用時，徹底注意個人和地方的族群社區文化和歷史面的影響；

viii) social inclusion and equitable sharing of the benefits of tourism *inter alia* for indigenous peoples and local communities as well as national conservation and tourism activities in support of wetland conservation, and the involvement of such communities in decision-making; and

viii) 觀光利益的社會包容和公平共享包括個人和地方社區以及國家輔助濕地保育的保育和觀光措施，並且使地方社區參與決策；和

ix) sharing of best practices in sustainable tourism within and around wetlands;

ix) 交流濕地內外永續觀光的最佳實務措施；

x) promotion of quality tourist products and services that encourage responsible behavior by the actors involved and help to promote awareness and understanding of the significance of Ramsar Sites and other wetlands;

x) 提升觀光產品和服務品質，鼓勵參與的業者負責任的行為，並協助提升拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地的認知和了解；

xi) generation of relevant information, such as visitor statistics, and identification and sharing of methodologies and techniques for measuring and monitoring capacity for and impact of tourism in relation to Ramsar Sites;

xi) 製作相關資訊，包括觀光客人數統計並交流監測觀光客對於拉姆薩濕地的影響的方法和技術；

xii) researching success stories and good practices in respect of policy, regulatory frameworks, institutional arrangements, and development strategies; and

xii) 研究政策、法規框架、組織架構和開發策略的成功個案和最佳實務措施，和

xiii) broad involvement of planners, developers and managers of sustainable tourism and recreation activities in approaches which treat Ramsar Sites as heritage destinations, with a focus on conservation and empowerment of local communities;

xiii) 以視拉姆薩濕地為遺產的方法，讓觀光與休閒活動的規劃單位、開發單位和管理單位廣泛參與，並以保存地方社區並與以授權為重點；

17. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, and especially their Ramsar CEPA National Focal Points, to help raise awareness of wetland wise use and sustainable tourism in their Ramsar Sites, guided by the the CEPA Programme and paying special attention to this Programme as a key tool for easy understanding of wetland values and functions;

17. 鼓勵締約國，特別是拉姆薩 CEPA 國家聯絡處，以 CPEA 計畫為準協助提升拉姆薩濕地之濕地明智利用和永續觀光的認知，並且注意本計畫是便於了解濕地價值和功能的關鍵工具；

18. URGES Contracting Parties to ensure that sustainable tourism initiatives include criteria for compliance with basic global environmental, social and economic standards;

18. 呼籲締約國確保永續觀光措施，包括遵守全球基本環境、社會和經濟標準；

19. URGES Contracting Parties to collaborate closely with stakeholders at all levels involved in tourism, recreation and wetland management – such as *inter alia*: i) national/regional policy-makers and planners in the tourism, water- and land-use planning sectors; ii) other national/regional wetland policy implementation agencies, protected area management authorities, environment ministries and departments, and municipalities; iii) national and local tourism authorities, the private sector, tourism investors and developers; iv) national and local tourism operators; v) academic experts in the development of recreational activities and thematic interpretation programmes, vi) recreation organizations, vii) wetland site managers; and viii) indigenous peoples and local communities – in order to address the challenges for achieving sustainable tourism in and around wetlands as listed in Annex 2 of this Resolution;

19. 呼籲締約國與所有層級涉及觀光、休閒和濕地管理的利害關係人緊密合作，包括：i) 國家/地區觀光水土利用規劃部門的決策單位和規劃單位；ii) 其他國家/區域濕地政策執行單位、保護區管理機關、環境部會和市府單位；iii) 國家和地方的觀光機關、民間部門、觀光投資和開發商；iv) 國家和地方觀光業者；v) 休閒活動和專題研究計畫發展的學界專家，vi) 休閒組織，vii) 濕地管理單位；和 viii) 原住民與地方社區 – 以期能解決達成本決議附件 2 內所列之濕地內外永續觀光的挑戰；

20. ALSO URGES Contracting Parties and other relevant stakeholders to make good use of the Ramsar guidance on the conservation and wise use of wetlands (as compiled in the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks, 4th edition) and other available tourism, biodiversity and protected areas guidelines, many of which are relevant to addressing aspects of tourism, recreation and wetland management;

20. 另呼籲締約國和其他相關利害關係人明智利用拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用準則（請參見拉姆薩明智利用手冊第 4 版）以及其他現有之觀光、生物多樣性和保護區域準則，其中有很多涉及觀光、休閒和濕地管理各方面之因應；

21. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties and relevant stakeholders, when considering restoring degraded wetlands, to recognize the opportunities such restoration provides for enhancing tourism

experiences in a sustainable manner;

21. 進一步呼籲締約國和相關利害關係人在研究衰敗濕地復育時，確認復原措施可以以永續方式提升觀光體驗的機會；

22. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and relevant stakeholders to use Ramsar Sites as a branding opportunity to promote sustainable tourism and recreation practices, with a view to increasing appreciation of wetlands by providing meaningful experiences for visitors, for example through birdwatching and cultural activities;

22. 進一步鼓勵締約國和相關利害關係人，透過提供觀光客有意義的旅遊以欣賞濕地，將拉姆薩濕地作為推廣永續觀光和休閒措施的行銷機會，例如透過賞鳥和文化之旅；

23. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to consider the possibility of strengthening legislative frameworks concerning the balance between attracting tourism and maintaining the ecological character of wetlands;

23. 呼籲締約國思考有關強化吸收觀光和維護濕地生態特性間平衡立法框架的可能；

24. URGES the Parties, the Ramsar Secretariat, the Ramsar Regional Centres and networks and INVITES the UNWTO and others to draw the attention of the tourism sector, both governmental and private, nationally and locally, to the importance of wetlands for tourism and recreation and therefore their need to be managed sustainably;

24. 呼籲締約國、拉姆薩秘書處、拉姆薩區域中心和網路，並邀請 UNWTO 和其他單位注意中央和地方的政府和民間觀光部門注意濕地對於觀光和休閒以及其需要永續管理的重要性；

25. ENCOURAGES the secretariats and the scientific subsidiary bodies of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, as well as their national focal points, to continue to work collaboratively and to share knowledge on sustainable tourism and recreation issues;

25. 鼓勵秘書處和多邊環境協定的科技單位以及其國家聯絡處，持續就永續觀光和休閒事務合作並交流知識；

26. REQUESTS Contracting Parties and others involved in sustainable tourism and recreation in wetlands to share experiences and best practices for such activities in and around Ramsar Sites and other wetlands, including experiences relating to wetland centres and flyway initiatives, and INVITES the Parties, supported as appropriate by the IOPs and others, to inform the Ramsar Secretariat of any issues concerning sustainable tourism and recreation and wetlands upon which any further advice and guidance would be helpful;

26. 要求締約國和其他涉及濕地永續觀光和休閒的安頓，分享有關拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地的經驗和最佳實務措施，包括濕地中心和遷徙路徑措施的經驗，邀請締約國，透過 IOP 和其他單位的協助，將永續觀光和休閒和濕地相關的進一步建議和準則，提供給拉姆薩秘書處；

27. ENCOURAGES national environmental authorities to develop scientific knowledge on the sustainable development and wise use of wetland ecosystems;

27. 鼓勵各國政府單位針對濕地生態的永續發展和明智利用編定科技技術；

28. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to make use of the Integrated Framework and guidelines for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for wetland losses, annexed to Resolution XI.9, in all aspects of commercial tourism development, particularly those involved with the construction of infrastructures and facilities to accommodate visits to Ramsar Sites and other wetlands, and

REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat to consult with relevant organizations, including UNWTO, on ways and means to assist Contracting Parties in this matter and to report on progress to the Conference of the Parties;

28. 鼓勵締約國針對商業觀光發展所有面向，利用第 11 屆締約國會議第 9 號決議附件內之濕地損失之迴避、減輕和補償的整體框架和準則，特別是涉及拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地容納觀光客之基礎設施和設備之建造，並責成拉姆薩秘書處與相關單位，包括 UNWTO，就協助締約國推動此事務進行協商，並將進度報告給締約國會議；

29. INVITES the UNWTO and other relevant organizations to consider, resources permitting, developing further advice, including key themes or messages, technical recreational management tools and/or guiding principles for tourism and recreation in and around wetlands, drawing upon, among other sources, the analysis of case studies provided in the joint Ramsar-UNWTO publication on *Wetlands and sustainable tourism*;

29. 邀請 UNWTO 和其他相關組織在資源許可下，思考做成相關建議，包括主要議題或資訊、濕地週邊觀光和休閒之技術性休閒管理工具和（或）指導原則、以及拉姆薩-UNWTO 所公佈之濕地和永續觀光出版品內的個案分析；

30. NOTES the UNWTO definitions of “sustainable tourism” and “ecotourism” and the Convention on Biological Diversity definition of “sustainable use”, annexed to this Resolution, for application in addressing tourism issues for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands, as appropriate; and

30. 強調本決議附件之 UNWTO 的「永續觀光」和「生態旅遊」的定義和生物多樣性公約「永續使用」的定義應視情況適用於拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地觀光議題之解決；和

31. EXPRESSES APPRECIATION to the UNWTO and the International Organization Partners for working with the STRP and the Ramsar Secretariat in the preparation of this Resolution, the World Wetlands Day materials for 2012, and the joint Ramsar-UNWTO publication on *Wetlands and sustainable tourism*, and ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and relevant stakeholders to make good use of these materials and disseminate them widely to tourism and wetlands stakeholders.

31. 對 UNWTO 和國際組織合作夥伴與 STRP 和拉姆薩秘書處在制定本決議上的合作；2012 年世界濕地日資料和拉姆薩-UNWTO 有關濕地和永續觀光出版品上之合作，並且鼓勵締約國和相關利害關係人明智利用這些資料並且廣泛散佈給觀光和濕地利害關係人。

Annex 1

附件 1

Tourism-related definitions and concepts

觀光相關定義與概念

A. Conceptual definition of “sustainable tourism” (UNWTO, 2004)

A. 「永續觀光」概念性定義 (UNWTO, 2004)

“Sustainable tourism development guidelines and management practices are applicable to all forms of tourism in all types of destinations, including mass tourism and the various niche tourism segments. Sustainability principles refer to the **environmental, economic and socio-cultural aspects** of tourism development, and a **suitable balance must be established** between these three dimensions to guarantee its long-term sustainability.

「永續觀光發展準則和管理實務適用所有地點的所有觀光型態，包括大型觀光和各種小型觀光。永續原則之定義為觀光發展的環境、經濟和社會文化面，並且在這三大面向之間建立適當之平衡以保證其長期的永續性。」

Thus, sustainable tourism should:

因此，永續觀光應：

1) **Make optimal use of environmental resources** that constitute a key element in tourism development, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural heritage and biodiversity;

1) 對於構成觀光發展主要要件的環境資源予以明智利用，維護重要的生態程序並協助保育天然遺產和生物多樣性；

2) **Respect the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities**, conserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to inter-cultural understanding and tolerance; and

2) 尊重地方社區的社會文化價值，保留建築和生活文化遺產與傳統價值，並促進跨文化認知和包容；和

3) Ensure viable, long-term economic operations, **providing socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders** that are fairly distributed, including stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities, and contributing to poverty alleviation.

3) 確保可行、長久的經濟運轉，將社會經濟利益公平地分配給所有利害關係人，包括穩定的就業和收入機會，以及將社會公用提供給地方社區，協助消滅貧窮。

Sustainable tourism development requires the **informed participation of all relevant stakeholders**, as well as **strong political leadership** to ensure wide participation and consensus building. Achieving sustainable tourism is a **continuous process** and it requires **constant monitoring of impacts**, introducing the necessary preventive and/or corrective measures whenever necessary.

永續觀光發展需要所有相關利害關係人在充分掌握資訊下參與，並且要有堅實的政治領導，確保廣泛的參與和建立共識。達成永續觀光是連貫性的過程，並且需要持續監控、實施必要之干預和（或）矯正措施。

Sustainable tourism should also maintain a **high level of tourist satisfaction** and ensure a meaningful experience to the tourists, raising their awareness about sustainability issues and promoting sustainable tourism practices amongst them.”

永續觀光應要能維護觀光客高度的滿意度並且確保觀光客獲得有意義的體驗，提升觀光客對於永續性議題的認知並促進永續的觀光措施。

B. Definition of “ecotourism” (UNWTO, 2001)

B. 「生態旅遊」的定義 (UNWTO, 2001)

“Ecotourism” is used, as appropriate, to mean forms of tourism which have the following characteristics:

「生態旅遊」用來指稱有下列特性之觀光型式：

1) All nature-based forms of tourism in which the main motivation of the tourists is the observation and appreciation of nature as well as the traditional cultures prevailing in natural areas.

1) 所有天然形式之觀光，其中觀光客的主要活動為觀賞和鑑賞自然以及自然區域內分佈之傳統文化；

2) It contains educational and interpretation features.

2) 包含環境教育與解說；

3) It is generally, but not exclusively organized by specialized tour operators for small groups. Service provider partners at the destinations tend to be small, locally-owned businesses.

3) 一般，但非絕對，由專業的觀光業者針對小族群規劃。現場的服務提供者為小型之當地自營商。

4) It minimizes negative impacts upon the natural and socio-cultural environment.

4) 可將對自然和社會文化環境的負面影響降至最低

5) It supports the maintenance of natural areas which are used as ecotourism attractions by:

5) 輔助具有下列生態旅遊特性之天然區域之維護：

. generating economic benefits for host communities, organizations and authorities managing natural areas with conservation purposes,

- 對於以保育為目的管理天然區域知地方社區、組織和機關可以產生利益，

. providing alternative employment and income opportunities for local communities,

- 為地方社區提供更多的就業和收入機會，

increasing awareness towards the conservation of natural and cultural assets, both among locals and tourists.

- 增加地方機關間對於自然和文化資產保護的認知。

C. Definition of “sustainable use” (Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992)

C. 「永續使用」之定義 (生物多樣性公約，1992)

“Sustainable use” means the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.

「永續使用」意指，以不會導致生物多樣性長期性衰退之方法和速度利用生物多樣性的成分，藉此維護其符合現在和以後發展的需要和願景。



Annex 2

附件 2

Issues for stakeholders to address in achieving sustainable tourism and recreation in and around wetlands

利害關係人在達成濕地內外周圍永續觀光和休閒要解決的問題

A. National/regional policy-makers and planners in the tourism and land-use planning sectors should seek to ensure that:

A. 國家/區域的關關和土地利用規劃部門的決策和規劃者應力求確保：

- i) tourism and recreation activities and developments do not compromise national commitments to ensuring the wise use of all wetlands under the Ramsar Convention;
i) 觀光和休閒活動及發展不得牴觸國家確保拉姆薩公約所定之所有濕地明智利用承諾；
- ii) policies and decision-making processes, including processes for approval and authorization of tourism developments, recognize that healthy wetlands can sustain tourism over the long term and so generate continued benefits and livelihoods, both locally and more widely;
ii) 政策和決策程序，包括觀光部門之批准和授權，確認健康的濕地可以長久延續觀光業並且對區域和更廣的層面產生持續性的利益和生計；
- iii) where national or regional tourism and recreation plans and policies exist or are under development, wetlands and their tourism and recreation values are well integrated into such plans and policies;
iii) 現有與制定中之國家或區域觀光和休閒計畫政策，有將濕地及其觀光和休閒價值整合在相關計畫和政策內；
- iv) there is increased awareness about the mutually beneficial objectives for wetlands and tourism resulting from the key role wetlands play as part of “natural capital”, which when maintained makes regions attractive for sustainable tourism and development; and from the importance of effective wetland conservation and management to the success of the tourism business in and around wetlands;
iv) 濕地作為「天然資本」之一所擔任的關鍵角色，且有效的濕地保育和管理促成濕地內外週邊觀光產業興旺所達成的濕地和觀光雙贏目標，已越來越受到肯定，維護濕地的關鍵角色可以使地方具有永續觀光和發展的吸引力；
- v) incentives for tourism development are not perverse incentives in terms of wetland conservation and wise use;
v) 刺激觀光發展並不牴觸刺激濕地的保育和明智利用；
- vi) tourism developments and activities that are authorized in and around wetlands are consistent with the UNWTO principles of sustainable tourism and Ramsar wise use, as well as with management plans for wetland sites; and take into account the views of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as interested and affected parties;
vi) 濕地內外周邊獲得核准之觀光發展和活動，符合 UNWTO 之永續觀光和拉姆薩濕地明智利用政策，並且以濕地現場之管理計畫為準，並且應考量原住民和當地社區之一件以及受影響之利害關係人的利益；

vii) sustainable tourism income provides financial resources for wetland conservation and management through the implementation of adequate economic instruments, so in turn supporting maintenance of the wetland features and functions of importance for tourism; and
vii) 永續的觀光收入，透過實施妥善的經濟機制，提供濕地保育和管理的經費來源，進而輔助濕地特性和重要觀光功能之維護；和

viii) the wide range of economic benefits from wetlands for indigenous peoples and local communities are recognized and integrated in tourism planning in order to enhance and not reduce them.

viii) 濕地對於原住民和地方社區之眾多的經濟利益受到肯定並且與觀光規劃整合，以將經濟利益提升而非消滅。

B. Other national/regional wetland policy implementation agencies, protected area management authorities, and environment ministries and departments should seek to ensure that:

B. 其他國家/區域濕地政策執行機關、受保護區域管理機關和環境部會應力求確保：

i) tourism and recreation issues are integrated into wetland policy and planning, including training opportunities for wetland managers; and

i) 觀光和休閒議題和濕地政策和規劃整合，包括濕地管理單位之訓練機會；和

ii) there is full integration of wetlands into tourism policy and planning by engaging with the tourism sector.

ii) 透過觀光部門的參與，將濕地徹底和觀光政策和規劃整合。

C. National and local tourism authorities, the private sector, tourism investors and developers should seek to have:

C. 國家和地方觀光機關、民間部門、觀光投資和開發業者應力求：

i) all activities and developments being consistent with sustainable tourism and wise use in relation to tourism and complying with the relevant government plans, processes and regulations;

i) 所有活動和開發接符合永續觀光和觀光相關之明智利用，並且符合相關政府計畫、流程和規定；

ii) indigenous peoples and local communities participating in tourism planning and decision-making, and that tourism benefits are equitably shared;

ii) 原住民和地方社區參與觀光規劃和決策，並且公平共享觀光利益；

iii) tourism and recreation activities in and around wetlands contributing to the creation of alternative sustainable livelihoods for the indigenous peoples and local communities, including through investment in training and capacity building to enable them to participate in the business and employment opportunities provided by tourism;

iii) 濕地內外周邊之觀光和休閒活動有助於創造原住民和地方社區的其他永續生計，包括透過對原住民和地方社區之訓練和能力養成之投資，使之可以參與觀光所投資的經營和就業機會；

iv) tourism developments providing adequate contributions to support maintenance of the wetland features and functions, including financial resources for wetland conservation and management by the implementation of economic instruments; and

iv) 觀光發展有助於濕地特性和功能之保存，包括透過實施經濟措施獲得濕地保育和管理的經費來源；和

v) responsible marketing using the Ramsar logo and Ramsar mission being promoted to tourists who visit Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

v) 負責使用拉姆薩標誌和拉姆薩任務，向參觀國際重要濕地（拉姆薩濕地）之觀光客行銷

D. National and local tourism authorities and local tourism operators offering services to tourists (including guides associations, travel agencies, local communities where they provide tourism services such as guided tours, lodging, accommodation and transport) should seek to ensure that:

D. 國家和地方觀光機關和提供觀光客服務的地方觀光業者（包括導遊協會、旅行社、提供導遊、住宿、休憩和運輸的地方社區）應力求：

i) sufficient resources are invested into local livelihoods to provide a positive incentive for wetland resource custodianship, as well as into the management and conservation of the wetland, in order to maintain its attraction for tourists;

i) 對地方生計投入足夠之資源，提供積極的濕地資源監管獎勵，並且對濕地之管理和保育投入足夠之資源，以維護對觀光客的吸引力；

ii) tourists' behavior is positively influenced and controlled by different means including interpretation programs and codes of ethics and etiquette, so as to protect the wetland resource they are visiting;

ii) 觀光客的行為受到不同措施的積極地影響和管理，包括解說計畫和道德規範，進而在參訪濕地時予以保護；

iii) there is close collaboration with the wetland site managers, in order to optimize the benefits derived from each other's expertise in ensuring that wetlands are well managed to support a long-term meaningful tourism experience; this could include control of tour groups and individual visitors, monitoring of tourism impact and provision of interpretive information;

iii) 濕地管理人之間緊密合作，將個人之專業發揮至極致，以確保濕地有受到妥善管理，進而支持長期永續的且有意義的觀光體驗；包括控制觀光團和散客，監控觀光的影響和提供解說資訊；

iv) responsible marketing using the Ramsar logo and Ramsar mission is promoted to tourists who visit Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites); and

iv) 負責使用拉姆薩標誌和拉姆薩任務，向參觀國際重要濕地（拉姆薩濕地）之觀光客行銷；

v) the services offered by operators are appropriate in relation to carrying capacity and the quality of the visitor experience.

v) 業者所提供的服務配合觀光體驗的質量。

E. Wetland site managers (including NGOs, private and government agencies) should seek to ensure that:

E. 濕地管理單位（包括非政府組織、民間和政府機關）應力求確保：

- i) indigenous peoples and local community participation in wetland management is created and strengthened (making use, as appropriate, of Ramsar guidelines on *Establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands*, Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 4th edition) and local communities are assisted in taking advantage of the opportunities presented by sustainable tourism by developing appropriate and responsible tourist products;
- i) 建立並提升原住民和地方社區參與濕地管理（視情況利用拉姆薩準則或是「建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地之管理」，拉姆薩明智利用手冊 7，第 4 版），並且協助地方社區利用制定適當且負責的觀光產品所提供的永續觀光所提供的機會；
- ii) tourism's revenue and investment where appropriate help provide management capacity to maintain or improve the ecological character of the wetland;
- ii) 觀光的營收和投資適切地提供維護或改善濕地生態特性的管理能力；
- iii) assessment, monitoring and management of tourism and recreation impacts are integrated into wetland management planning, including limits of acceptable change of the wetland ecological character; and importantly that this information is communicated to those responsible for tourism policy and planning and used to support adaptive management responses;
- iii) 對觀光和休閒影響的評估、監控和管理以及濕地管理規劃整合，包括濕地生態系統的可接受變化上限、並且此類資訊必須要傳達給負責觀光政策和規劃的單位並且用於支持調整性的管理因應措施；
- iv) assessments of wetland values related to recreation criteria are prepared and made available to national/regional policy-makers and planners in the tourism and land-use planning sectors and other relevant government agencies, and are applied by being incorporated into tourism and land-use planning and decision making;
- iv) 制定與休閒相關的濕地價值評估標準，並提供給觀光和土地利用規劃部門的國家/區域決策和規劃單位以及其他相關政府機關，且以觀光與土地利用規劃和決策整合的方式實施；
- v) appropriate recreation activities are identified and promoted especially to those dealing with thematic interpretation and are compatible with the wetland's characteristics and its management plan; and visitors are encouraged to follow visiting rules, if necessary through appropriate enforcement of regulations; and
- v) 確立適當的休閒活動，並且特別向主題解說單位推廣，需符合濕地的特性和其管理計畫，並且鼓勵觀光客遵守觀光規則，必要時透過立法強制實施；和
- vi) in any Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) visited by tourists, the Ramsar logo is prominently displayed and the Ramsar mission promoted.
- vi) 在任何有觀光客進出之國際重要濕地（拉姆薩濕地），永久設立拉姆薩標誌和公告拉姆薩公約之使命。



11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands

第十一屆拉姆薩濕地公約締約國大會

(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

(1971 年於伊朗拉姆薩市簽訂)

“Wetlands: home and destination”

「濕地：家與終站」

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012

2012 年 7 月 6 號至 13 號

於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特市舉行

Resolution XI.8

第十一屆會議第 8 號決議

Streamlining procedures for describing Ramsar Sites at the time of designation and subsequent updates

簡化指定拉姆薩濕地時說明和後續更新程序

1. RECALLING that the Final Act of the 1971 International Conference on the Conservation of Wetlands and Waterfowl in Ramsar, Islamic Republic of Iran, noted the value of collecting supplementary descriptive information on sites included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and that Resolution 4.7 (1990) established procedures for the collation of standardised information on Ramsar Sites at the time of their listing, and NOTING that the content and structure of this Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) has been reviewed and revised by the Conference of the Contracting Parties periodically since 1990;

1. 重申 1971 年於伊朗拉姆薩國際濕地和水域保育會議的最終議案，強調收集國際重要濕地清單內濕地的詳細資料的價值，以及第 4 屆締約國會議第 7 號決議 (1990) 制定了拉姆薩濕地指定之時標準化資訊整合的程序，並強調拉姆薩資訊表的內容和架構已經由締約國會議自 1990 年起定期檢討和修正；

2. ALSO RECALLING that Resolution VI.13 (1996) urged Parties to supply updated information on listed sites whenever there is an actual or potential change in ecological character, and in any case at intervals of no greater than every six years;

2. 另重申第 6 屆締約國會議第 13 號決議 (1996) 呼籲締約國於名列清單濕地的生態特性發生實際或可能之變化時，提供最新資訊，間隔不得超過六年；

3. FURTHER RECALLING that Resolution X.15 (2008) established a standardised format for describing and reporting the ecological character of wetlands and outlined the conceptual linkages and overlaps between information on Ramsar Sites collated by different processes established by the Convention;

3. 另重申第 10 屆締約國會議第 15 號決議 (2008) 制定了說明和回報濕地生態系統的標準化格式，並且列出了本公約所定不同程序所整合的拉姆薩濕地資訊之間的概念聯結和關係；

4. AWARE of the resource requirements associated with collating and reporting information on Ramsar Sites both at the time of their listing and subsequent updates, especially for countries with limited capacity or economic limitations, and thus the need for reporting requirements to be highly prioritised, streamlined, and efficient;

4. 注意名列清單和後續更新之時拉姆薩濕地之資訊整合和回報相關所需的資源，因此需要將回報之需求必須高度地合邏輯、簡化和有效率；

5. ALSO AWARE, however, that well-organized data and information is fundamental to the delivery of ecologically- and cost-effective wetland management measures, which are necessary for the continued provision of ecosystem services to human populations and direct economic benefits;

5. 另注意，雖然妥善規劃之資料和資訊是達成符合生態和成本效益的濕地措施的基礎，也是持續提供人類生態功用和直接經濟利益所必要；

6. CONSCIOUS of major advances in information technology and analytical techniques since the establishment of the first RIS format in 1990, and RECALLING that Resolution VIII.13 (2002) requested “the Ramsar [Secretariat] 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”, and CONCERNED that no progress has yet been made to that end;

6. 認定自 1990 年首版 RIS 格式制定以來，資訊技術和分析技術已有大幅進步，重申第 8 屆締約國會議第 13 號決議 (2002) 規定「拉姆薩 (秘書處) 和濕地國際組織，和相關利害關係人合作，視情況和需要制定 RIS 電子上傳之標準，以協助締約國資訊系統將資料提供給拉姆薩濕地資料庫，另關切進度至今尚未結束；

7. RECALLING the adoption of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Convention on Wetlands* by Resolution VII.11 (1999) and the adoption, at subsequent meetings of the COP, of additional guidance related to the selection of Ramsar Sites;

7. 呼籲採用第 7 屆締約國會議第 11 號決議 (1999) 之「濕地公約重要性濕地清單未來發展之策略性框架和準則」，並且於後續締約國會議上，通過與篩選拉姆薩濕地相關之其他準則；

8. ALSO RECALLING that Resolution X.10, *inter alia*, requested the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to:

8. 另重申第 10 屆締約國會議第 10 號決議責成科技審查小組：

a) review the consistency, logic, and clarity of the targets and guidelines that support Ramsar’s site selection criteria;

a) 檢討輔助拉姆薩濕地選定標準之一致性、邏輯性和目標明確性和準則；

b) seek the views of users of the Convention’s guidance on the identification and listing of Wetlands of International Importance;

b) 尋求本公約準則之使用者對於國際重要濕地之選定和清單準則的意見；

c) review options for revising the format of the RIS seeking to ensure linkages and synergies

with other Ramsar instruments to collect and report data and information on listed sites; and
c) 檢討修改 RIS 格式之可能，以確保和其他收集和報告名列濕地之資料和資訊的其他拉姆薩機制整合；和

d) further consider data and information needs related to the description of ecological character at the point of designation (and assessment of potential change thereafter);

d) 進一步研究說明選定地點之生態特性說明所需之相關資料和資訊（並評估後續可能之變化）；

9. NOTING Decision X/31 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which, *inter alia*, called on the Ramsar Convention and other interested parties to consider standard criteria for the identification of sites of global biodiversity conservation significance when developing protected-area systems;

9. 強調生物多樣性公約 (CBD) 決議 X/31，呼籲拉姆薩公約和其他利害關係人在制定保護區域制度時，針對全球生物多樣性保育地點之確認，研究標準化的條件；

10. DESIRING to promote synergies and harmonisation between international processes through multiple uses of the same data and information, and NOTING the importance of information on the location, status, and ecological character of Ramsar Sites for the World Database on Protected Areas, the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas, and other international processes operating at global or international regional scales; and

10. 欲透過相同資料和資訊之多方利用，推動國際措施之間的協調和整合，另強調拉姆薩濕地之位置、狀態和生態特性資訊對於世界受保護區域資料庫、生物多樣性公約的受保護區域工作計畫和其他以全球規模或國際區域規模進行的國際措施的重要性；和

11. NOTING the potential utility of the descriptive information sheet in Annex 1 not only for describing Ramsar Sites at designation and subsequently, but also for inventory, ecological character description, assessment and monitoring (including Article 3.2 reporting) at these and other wetlands;

11. 強調附件 1 內之詳細資料表不僅可以用於指定拉姆薩濕地之時和之後使用，亦可用於拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地之調查、生態特性說明、評估和監控（包括第3.2 條之回報）；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

締約國會議

12. ADOPTS the *Ramsar Site Information Sheet (RIS) – 2012 revision* as annexed to this Resolution;

12. 通過拉姆薩資訊表 (RIS) 2012 年版，為本決議附件；

13. ADOPTS the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Convention on Wetlands – 2012 revision* as annexed to this Resolution as guidance for the future selection and description of Ramsar Sites, both at the time of designation and subsequent updates;

13. 通過「濕地公約重要性濕地清單未來發展之策略性框架和準則」-2012 年版，為見本決議附件，作為選定和說明拉姆薩濕地之時和日後更新的準則；

14. CONFIRMS that the *Ramsar Site Information Sheet (RIS) – 2012 revision* and the *Strategic*

Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Convention on Wetlands - 2012 revision as annexed to this Resolution supersede and replace the previously adopted *Strategic Framework*, RIS and other associated guidance for completing the RIS;

14. 確認拉姆薩濕地資訊表 – 2012 年版和「濕地公約重要性濕地清單未來發展之策略性框架和準則」-2012 年版，為本決議之附件，取代之前通過之略性框架、RIS 和其他相關完成 RIS 之準則；

15. AGREES that this *RIS – 2012 revision* format and its accompanying *Strategic Framework – 2012 revision* will formally enter into use from January 2015 for designations of new sites, extensions to existing sites and updates on existing sites, thus allowing adequate time for:

15. 同意 RIS 2012 年版之格式和隨附之策略框架於 2015 年 1 月開始於指定新的濕地、現有濕地擴大和現有濕地更新時使用，以利有足夠的時間讓：

a) Contracting Parties to complete any pending Ramsar Site designations or updates that are already in preparation using the previous RIS format;

a) 締約國可以使用舊版 RIS 格式完成尚未完成之濕地指定或更新；

b) Contracting Parties to become familiar with the new format and to allow any adjustments, should this be necessary; and

b) 締約國熟悉新格式並且可以進行必要之調整；和

c) the Ramsar Secretariat to update the Ramsar Sites Database (RSDB) to receive Ramsar Site data and information in the new format, allowing for on-line electronic submission of Ramsar Information Sheets whilst ensuring that new systems allow for the submission of RIS from those areas where there is limited Internet access;

c) 拉姆薩秘書處更新拉姆薩濕地資料庫 (RSDB)，以利接收新格式的拉姆薩濕地資料和資訊，進行拉姆薩資訊表線上電子申報，同時確保新系統可以從其他網路連線不足之地欲申報 RIS；

16. ALSO AGREES that under exceptional circumstances, following consultation with the Secretariat, and where sites are in a legal national process towards designation which involves the use of the current format RIS, these may be submitted in support of such designations after 2015 but only until COP12;

16. 另同意在例外條件下，與秘書處協商後，2015 年後在國家合法列名程序時需要使用目前格式的 RIS 時，可以以現有格式申報以加速列名，但至第 12 屆締約國會議為止；

17. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, on a voluntary basis, to submit new Ramsar Site designations and updates on existing Sites using the *RIS – 2012 revision* format prior to January 2015, as their capacities allow and following discussion with the Secretariat;

17. 鼓勵締約國在 2015 年 1 月前，自願使用 RIS 2012 年版格式申報新指定之拉姆薩濕地和現有濕地之更新；

18. INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to implement the terms of Resolution VIII.13 (2002) para. 11 regarding upgrading the functionality of the RSDB to allow the on-line electronic submission of RISs by Contracting Parties and, in particular, to ensure that the RSDB captures all data and information provided by Contracting Parties in Ramsar Information Sheets, rather than just a subset of such data and information as at present;

18. 責成秘書處旅行與 RSDB 之功能升級有關之第 8 屆締約國會議第 13 號決議 (2002) 第 11 條，以利締約國以線上電子方式申報 RIS，另可確保 RSDB 可以接收所有締約國以拉姆薩資訊表格式提供之所有資料和資訊，而非只是目前的片段資料和資訊；

19. REQUESTS the Secretariat to work with the CBD, the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), and other organizations to ensure that data and information on the status of Ramsar Sites are fully integrated into other appropriate databases, international processes and assessments;

19. 責成秘書處和 CBD、UNEP 世界保育監測中心(UNEP-WCMC) 以及其他組織合作，確保拉姆薩濕地狀態資料和資訊完全與適當之資料庫、國際程序和評估整合；

20. REQUESTS the STRP to further consider the issue of recognizing the importance of ecosystem benefits/services in the future designation of Ramsar Sites, in relation to the terms of Objective 1 of the *Strategic Framework* and to assess the implications for the RIS, and INVITES Contracting Parties to work with the STRP to develop a more thorough understanding of the nature and extent of ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites individually and at national and global network scales and to report the outcomes of that work to the Standing Committee and the Conference of Parties;

20. 責成 STRP 依照策略目標內目標 1 之條文，進一步研究確認未來拉姆薩濕地指定之生態系統利益/功用有關之問題，並評估 RIS 的影響，另籲請締約國和 STRP 合作，對於個別、國家和全球規模的拉姆薩濕地提供之生態系統利益/特性之性質和範圍有更深入的了解，並將工作結果向常設委員會和締約國會議報告；

21. FURTHER REQUESTS the STRP, in the context of its work plan for 2013-2015 and resources permitting, to undertake further work related to the RIS and associated guidance as follows:

21. 另責成 STRP，依照 2013-2015 工作計畫之範圍和資源許可下，進行下列後續與 RIS 相關準則有關之工作：

i) to develop further practical guidance on the issue of defining Ramsar Site boundaries, reflecting that approaches used may depend *inter alia* of scale of site, the presence of ecological, national and other boundary situations, landscape type, land tenure, and national spatial planning laws and policies, and REQUESTS Contracting Parties to assist STRP in this task through the provision of information and case studies;

i) 針對定義拉姆薩邊界議題，依照濕地規模、生態、國家和其他邊界狀況、地貌類型和土地權利和國家空間規劃法律和政策，制定更實用之準則，責成締約國透過提供資訊和個案研究，協助 STRP 完成此工作；

ii) to urgently consider scope for minor modifications to the RIS to support monitoring at Ramsar Sites through possible inclusion of sub-fields related to: change at the site, for example in fields 12a, 12c, and 16 relating to species composition and wetland type; identification of thresholds of change in ecological character; and monitoring indicators. It is suggested that any minor modifications be provided to the Secretariat to provide to the Standing Committee for final endorsement of remaining minor details enabling them to be incorporated within the finalized format, agreed by COP11, by January 2015; and

ii) 盡快研究 RIS 小幅修改之範圍，以利將濕地變化之子欄位納入，協助拉姆薩濕地之監控，例如與物種成分和濕地類型相關之欄位 12a、12c 和 16；確認生態系統變化之上限值和監控指標。建議任何要提供給秘書處的小幅修改，在 2015 年 1 月前，提供給常設委員會進行最後確認，使之可以和第 11 屆締約國會議通過之最終格式整合；和

iii) to prepare additional guidance concerning a) identification, boundary-setting and management issues related to very small wetlands which may nonetheless be of international importance, and b) zoning of sites in the context of management planning and especially in relation to uses of Ramsar Sites by people, including implications for RIS reporting;

iii) 編訂有關下列項目之準則 a) 有關面積極小，但是具有國際重要性之濕地相關的確認、邊界設定和管理問題，和 b) 依照管理規劃進行之濕地劃分

22. ALSO REQUESTS the STRP and the Secretariat to collaborate with IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas, Species Survival Commission, and other interested parties in considering the implications of CBD's Decision X/31 in the context of supporting the application of the Convention's long-established Criteria for the selection of Wetlands of International Importance, including any implications this might have for the identification of important sites for delivery of ecosystem services, whilst noting the undesirability of radical changes for the Convention's established site-selection processes, as well as the delivery of Aichi Target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and to report outcomes of this work to the Standing Committee and the Conference of Parties; and

22. 另責成科技審查小組和秘書處和 IUCN 的世界受保護區域委員會、物種生存委員會和其他利害關係人合作，在協助本公約長久建立濕地國際重要濕地之篩選背景下，研究生物多樣性公約 X/31 決議的影響，包括所有可能會對提供生態系統功能之重要濕地認定之影響，同時注意避免對於本公約建立之濕地篩選程序不要有嚴重改變，以及達成 2011-2020 生物多向性策略計畫之愛知目標 11，並且將工作成果向常設委員會和締約國會議報告；和

23. EXPRESSES APPRECIATION to the STRP, past and current Secretariat staff, and all those Contracting Parties and others (notably UK's Joint Nature Conservation Committee, The Nature Conservancy, and Wetlands International) who have contributed to the delivery of the 2012 revisions to the *Ramsar Site Information Sheet (RIS)* and the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Convention on Wetlands*.

23. 向科技審查小組、卸任和現任秘書處人員和所有締約國和所有協助拉姆薩濕地表 (RIS) 和「濕地公約重要性濕地清單未來發展之策略性框架和準則」2012 年修訂之其他單位(英國聯合自然保育委員會、自然保育協會和國際濕地機構) 表示感謝。

Annex 1. Ramsar Site Information Sheet (RIS) – 2012 revision

附件 1. 拉姆薩資訊表 (RIS) – 2012 版

Annex 2. Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Convention on Wetlands - 2012 revision

附件 2. 濕地公約重要性濕地清單未來發展之策略性框架和準則- 2012 版



11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands 第十一屆拉姆薩濕地公約締約國大會

(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
(1971 年於伊朗拉姆薩市簽訂)

“Wetlands: home and destination”
「濕地：家與終站」

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012
2012 年 7 月 6 號至 13 號
於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特市舉行

Resolution XI.9 第十一屆會議第 9 號決議

An Integrated Framework and guidelines for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for wetland losses 濕地損失之迴避、減輕和補償之整體框架和準則

1. RECALLING that the objective of Contracting Parties, as set out in the preamble of the Convention text, is to “stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future”; that Article 3.1 of the Convention urges Contracting Parties to “formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of wetlands included in the List, and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory”; and that Article 3.2 and subsequent Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties express the Parties’ responsibility to detect, report, and respond to adverse human-induced changes in the ecological character of wetlands included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites);

1. 重申本公約前言內所列之締約國目標，為「遏止目前和未來濕地的侵蝕和損失」，本公約之第 3.1 條呼籲締約國「制定和實施計畫，以期促進清單內所列濕地之保育，並且盡可能明智利用所屬領土內之濕地」；並且第 3.2 條和締約國會議的後續決議明確昭示，針對人為誘發國際重要濕地清單內所列濕地（拉姆薩濕地）之生態特性的改變，締約國有偵查、報告和因應之責；

2. NOTING that the term “wetland loss” is taken to cover both loss of wetland area and/or the loss or degradation of the ecological character of a wetland, regardless of whether or not there is any change to its overall area;

2. 強調採用「濕地損失」一詞，指稱濕地面積之損失和（或）濕地內生態特性之衰退，不論整體區域是否有任何變化者皆同；

3. ALSO RECALLING that the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) reported that wetlands

were being lost and degraded in many parts of the world and at rates faster than other ecosystems, and that such wetland losses and degradation jeopardise the future provision of their ecosystem services to people;

3. 另重申，「千禧年生態系統評估」(MA) 指出，世界有很多地區的濕地比其他生態系統面臨更快速的損失和衰退，此等濕地之損失和衰退將會危害其生態系統未來對於人類的功用；

4. CONCERNED that the total area and condition of natural wetlands in many countries, and the species they support, are still declining;

4. 關切諸多國家內天然濕地的總面積和狀況，以及賴其為生的物種正在凋零中；

5. NOTING that these wetland losses are occurring despite the provisions of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the existence of wetland protection laws and practices in many countries that require that adverse wetland impacts be avoided, and where this is not possible, mitigated or compensated by offsets such as wetland restoration;

5. 強調雖有拉姆薩濕地公約以及世界諸多國家有濕地保護法律規定，仍應迴避對濕地造成不良影響，且在無可避免時，應採取濕地復育措施予以減輕或補償，但是濕地的損失依舊正在發生中；

6. REITERATING that, as agreed in Resolution VII.24 on *Compensation for lost wetland habitats and other functions*, effective wetland protection begins with avoidance of adverse wetland impacts;

6. 重申依照第 7 屆締約國會議第 24 號有關濕地棲息地和其他功能損失補償的決議，應迴避對濕地造成不良影響並開始推動有效的濕地保護；

7. AWARE that the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP10) instructed the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to “develop guidance on mitigation of and compensation for losses of wetland area and wetland values, in the context of Resolution X.16 on *A Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character*, including lessons learned from available information on implementation of „no net loss policies, the „urgent national interest test, and other aspects relating to situations in which Article 2.5 and 4.2 and/or Resolution VII.24 are relevant”;

7. 確認第 10 屆締約國會議責成科技審查小組 (STRP)，以有關「濕地生態特性變化之偵測、報告和因應程序框架」的第 16 號決議為基礎，「制定濕地面積和濕地價值損失之減輕和補償準則」包括自現有「零淨損」政策、「緊急國家利益」之經驗和其他第 2.5 條和 4.2 條和 (或) 第 7 屆會議第 24 號決議相關方面之資訊所獲得之經驗；

8. AWARE of the suite of technical and scientific guidelines and other materials prepared by the STRP to support Contracting Parties in their implementation of wetland conservation and wise use and available as the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks, 4th edition, 2010;

8. 確認 STRP 所編訂用於協助締約國實施之濕地保育和明智利用科技準則和其他資料，並彙集成「拉姆薩濕地明智利用手冊第 4 版，2010」提供

9. RECOGNIZING the need for countries, in particular developing countries, to design policies that are consistent with their national objectives for the achievement of sustainable development, and aware that these guidelines should be adapted to suit national conditions and circumstances;

9. 承認各國，尤其是開發中國家需要設計能夠和國家永續發展目標一致的政策，並且確認應依照各國的條件和狀況修正這些準則；

10. NOTING that previous Resolutions adopted by the Parties consistently urge that a three-step approach should be taken to responding to current or likely changes in the ecological character of wetlands, whether or not such wetlands are included in the Ramsar List, namely:

10. 一致地呼籲應採取三階段方法因應濕地生態特性目前或可能之改變，不論該濕地是否屬於拉姆薩濕地名單：

- a) avoiding impacts (e.g., systematic assessment of projected negative changes to ecological character of potentially impacted wetlands through strategic planning to systematically identify potential areas for conservation);
- a) 衝擊迴避 (例如，透過策略性的規劃，對可能受影響的濕地生態特性進行系統性的評估將產生的負面影響，以利系統性地確認保育措施的可能地點)；
- b) mitigating on-site for unavoidable impacts (e.g., through minimizing project impacts and restoring area after the project); and
- b) 減輕濕地不可迴避的影響 (例如透過將計畫影響降至最低並且在計畫後將場地復原)；和
- c) compensating for, or offsetting, any remaining impacts (e.g., off-site restoration);
- c) 對所有遺留下來的影響進行補償或修補 (例如非現地復原)；

11. RECOGNIZING that many Contracting Parties have adopted a similar approach or sequence in their national laws and policies concerning wetlands, as is discussed in COP11 DOC. 27;

11. 確認諸多締約國已經依照第 11 屆締約國大會第 27 號文件內之討論，已經在國內的有關濕地的法律和政策上通過了類似的方法和程序；

12. ALSO RECOGNIZING that changes in the ecological character of wetlands may be due to *in situ* or *ex situ* activities and that appropriate responses to such changes may depend on whether the change is likely to occur, is ongoing, or has occurred; and

12. 另確認濕地的生態特性會因為濕地內和濕地外之行為有所改變，且針對該改變所為之因應，應以該改變是否會發生、正在發生或已經發生為準；和

13. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION to the government of the United Kingdom and Stetson University College of Law for their support for the STRP's work in preparing the Framework and guidelines;

13. 向英國政府和 Stetson University 法學院對於 STRP 在編訂框架和準則上提供的協助表示感謝；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

締約國會議

14. REAFFIRMS the Contracting Parties' commitment to avoiding negative impacts on the ecological character of Ramsar Sites and other wetlands as the primary step in strategies for stemming the loss of wetlands, and where such avoidance is not feasible, to applying appropriate mitigation and/or compensation/offset actions, including through wetland restoration. As far as possible these actions should be delivered in advance of negative impacts, taking into account the different contexts and specificities of Contracting Parties;

14. 重新確立締約國避免對拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地生態特性的負面影響作為減輕濕地損失策略主要步驟，且當無法迴避時，實施適當之減輕和（或）補償/補強行動方案，包括濕地復育。這些行動方案應盡可能顧及締約國不同的背景和特性，在不良影響發生之前實施；

15. NOTES the *Integrated Framework and guidelines for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for wetland losses* provided in the annex to this Resolution, as a further contribution to the advice available to assist Contracting Parties in their application of these concepts in the management of potential impacts to wetlands within their territories, according to Article 3.1 of the Convention, and ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to make use of the framework, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, adapting it as needed to suit national conditions and circumstances, including within existing National Wetland Policies and plans for wetland conservation, mitigation and restoration;

15. 強調依照本公約第 3.1 條，本決議附件之「濕地損失之迴避、減輕與補償整體框架與準則」作為向締約國在管理所屬領域內濕地之可能影響上落實該框架之建議的輔助，並鼓勵締約國適當且依照國際法採用該框架，是需要將該框架依照國內之條件和狀況進行調整，包括現行國家濕地政策和濕地保育、監測和復育計畫；

16. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to undertake research, resources permitting, on the feasibility, methodology, and outcomes of mitigation and compensation measures, and to share results of such research with other Contracting Parties and as appropriate with wetland managers and decision makers at national and local levels;

16. 鼓勵締約國就可行性、方法論和減輕與補償措施之結果進行研究和資源分配，並將研究結果與其他締約國適當地與中央與地方的濕地管理單位和決策單位交流；

17. URGES Contracting Parties to implement Strategic Environmental Assessments with all related sectors and conduct long-term monitoring of mitigation and compensation projects, as appropriate, and modify and reorient mitigation and compensation projects if necessary, to determine whether such actions mitigate and compensate for adverse wetland impacts as planned, and INVITES Parties to report on this matter, including lessons learned, as part of their future National Reports to the Conference of the Parties;

17. 籲請締約國結合所有相關部門進行策略性環境評估並且適當地實施長期性的減輕和補償措施之監控，並且視情況修改和調整減輕和補償計畫，以判定相關行動方案是否可以如預期地減輕和補償濕地之不良影響，並且邀請締約國在對締約國會議所提之國家報告內列入該事務之報告，包括所學之經驗；

18. URGES Contracting Parties to integrate the Framework within other relevant policies and regulations adopted by Parties in their local context, and to bring the Framework to the attention of the relevant stakeholders responsible for maintaining the ecological character of Ramsar Sites and other wetlands, including wetland site managers, government agencies and departments, government officials, non-governmental organizations, infrastructure and energy investors, developers, and the public;

18. 呼籲締約國依照自己國內之背景，將本框架落實在通過之政策和法規內，並且請負責維護拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地生態特性之相關利害關係人重視本框架，包括濕地管理單位、政府機關和部門、公務員、非政府組織、基礎建設和能源投資人、開發商和社會大眾；

19. CALLS UPON the Secretariat to communicate the *Integrated Framework and guidelines for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for wetland losses* annexed to this Resolution to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as a contribution to the CBD s

voluntary guidelines on environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs), particularly for biodiversity of inland waters, at its 11th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties in October 2012; and

19. 籲請秘書處將本決議附件之「濕地損失之迴避、減輕與補償整體框架與準則」交給生物多樣性公約 (CBD) 秘書處，作為對 2012 年 10 月 CBD 第 11 屆締約國大會提出的以內陸水域的生物多樣性為重點的自主環境影響評估 (EIAs) 和策略性環境影響評估 (SEAs) 的協助，

20. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to disseminate the Framework widely, including through amendment and updating of the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks.

20. 責成拉姆薩秘書處廣為宣傳本框架，包括採用拉姆薩濕地明智利用手冊之修訂和更新。



Annex 附件

An Integrated Framework and guidelines for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for wetland losses

濕地損失之迴避、減輕和補償之整體框架和準則

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1. Introduction

1. 序

1. This integrated framework and guidance has been developed by the Ramsar Convention's Scientific & Technical Review Panel (STRP) in response to the request from the Contracting Parties in Resolution X.10 (2008) to “develop guidance on mitigation of and compensation for

losses of wetland area and wetland values, in the context of Resolution X.16 on *A Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character*, including lessons learned from available information on implementation of „no net loss“ policies, the „urgent national interest“ test, and other aspects relating to situations in which Article 2.5 and 4.2 and/or Resolution VII.24 are relevant”.

1. 拉姆薩公約科技審查小組 (STRP)，依照第 10 屆締約國會議第 10 號決議 (2008)與第 16 號決議的「濕地生態特性變化之偵測、報告和因應程序框架」為基礎，「制定濕地面積和濕地價值損失之減輕和補償準則」，包括自現有「零淨損」政策、「重要國家利益」之經驗和其他第 2.5 條和 4.2 條和 (或) 第 7 屆會議第 24 號決議相關方面之資訊所獲得之經驗；制定本整體框架和準則，

2. The starting point for understanding mitigation and compensation for wetland losses is the imperative to seek to avoid wetland losses (or degradation) in the first instance. This imperative to avoid wetland losses applies to all wetlands and is underscored in the Ramsar Convention text and Resolutions subsequently adopted by the Contracting Parties, including the Strategic Plan 2009-2015 (Resolution X.1, 2008).

2. 了解濕地損失和補償之開始，首先力求迴避濕地損失。這種迴避濕地損失的迫切性適用所有濕地並且落實在拉姆薩公約內容和後續締約國通過的決議文中，包括 2009-2015 策略計畫 (第 10 屆締約國會議第 1 號決議，2008)。

3. The preamble of the Convention text states that “wetlands constitute a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value, the loss of which would be irreparable” and that the Contracting Parties desire “to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future”. Hence avoiding further wetland losses has been the overall objective of the Ramsar Convention since 1971.

3. 公約內文序章明定「濕地構成了大量的經濟、文化、科學和休閒價值資源，濕地的損失是不可回復的」並且締約國欲「在現在和未來遏止對於濕地的逐漸侵蝕和損失」。因此，迴避濕地進一步的損失已是自 1971 年以來拉姆薩公約的總體目標。

4. Article 3.1 of the Convention mandates that Contracting Parties “promote the conservation” of Ramsar Sites. To that end, Article 3.2 of the Convention emphasizes maintaining the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, providing that:

4. 本公約第 3.1 條規定締約國「促進拉姆薩濕地之保育」。依照第 3.2 條規定，本公約依照下列原則，強調維護拉姆薩濕地的生態特性：

Each Contracting Party shall arrange to be informed at the earliest possible time if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory and included in the List has changed, is changing or is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. Information on such changes shall be passed without delay to the organization or government responsible for the continuing bureau duties [i.e., the Ramsar Secretariat] specified in Article 8.

各締約國應設法盡可能及早掌握所屬領域內之濕地和拉姆薩公約名單內之濕地的生態特性是否因為科技發展、汙染或其他人為干擾而已經改變、正在改變或可能會改變。此改變之資訊應立即傳達給負責第 8 條所定的權責機關 [例如拉姆薩秘書處] 之組織或政府。

5. Article 4.2 states that if a Contracting Party invokes “its urgent national interest” to delete or restrict a Ramsar Site’s boundaries, then “it should as far as possible compensate for any loss of wetland resources”. Although the Convention contemplates compensation in such a scenario, the

overriding and primary duty (in light of Article 3 and the rarity with which Contracting Parties have formally invoked urgent national interest) is to maintain the ecological character of Ramsar Sites and avoid the need for compensation in the first place.

5. 第4.2 條明定，若締約國援引「該國之重要利益」而去除或是限制拉姆薩濕地之邊界，則「應盡可能補償所有濕地資源之損失。雖然本公約有規定此類情況之補償，但是最高和主要責任（依照第 3 條且鮮少有締約國會正式援引重要國家利益此一理由）是維護拉姆薩濕地之生態特性和不以補償為優先。

6. Goal 2 of the Strategic Plan 2009-2015 recognizes “those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar Sites but have been identified through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process” and calls for Ramsar guidance on the maintenance of ecological character to be “applied with a priority upon recognized internationally important wetlands not yet designated as Ramsar Sites.” Accordingly, the principle of maintaining ecological character and avoiding wetland losses applies to those sites as well.

6. 2009-2015 策略計畫的目標 2 承認了「尚未被正式列為拉姆薩濕地但是經國內策略性框架或是相同程序申請為具有國際重要性之濕地」，並呼籲維護生態特性之拉姆薩準則應「優先適用於尚未被列入拉姆薩濕地之前述濕地」。因此，這些濕地也同樣適用維護生態特性和迴避濕地損失之原則。

7. With respect to all wetlands, Article 3.1 states that “Contracting Parties shall formulate and implement their planning so as to promote . . . as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory.” Resolution IX.1 Annex A (2005) linked the concepts of wise use and ecological character such that the present definition of “wise use” of wetlands is:

7. 針對所有濕地，第 3.1 條揭示「締約國應針對所屬領域內濕地之明智利用....適當地制定和實施計畫」。第 9 屆締約國會議第 1 號決議附件 A (2005) 結合了明智利用和生態特性的概念，因此「明智利用濕地」目前之定義為：

“the maintenance of their ecological character, achieved through the implementation of ecosystem approaches, within the context of sustainable development.”

「在永續發展的背景下，透過實施生態系統方法，達成其生態特性之維護。」

Thus, in this context as well, the Contracting Parties have recognized a duty to avoid wetland losses.

因此，同樣在此背景下，締約國確認了迴避濕地損失之責任。

8. Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties (COP) that discuss mitigation and compensation for wetland losses uniformly emphasize the need to avoid wetland losses in the first instance. These consistently recognize a three-stage approach to responding to threats to wetland ecological character: first, avoidance; second, if that is not possible, mitigating (or minimizing) loss; and third, compensating for any remaining loss (see Box 1).

8. 有關討論減輕和補償濕地損失之締約國會議 (COP) 之決議和建議，同樣地強調了首先必須要迴避濕地損失。全部都一致性地確認了因應濕地生態特性威脅的三階段方法：1 迴避；2 如果無法迴避，則減輕損失（或降至最低）；和 3 針對任何存續的損失進行補償。（請參見方塊 1）。

Box 1. Ramsar Resolutions and Recommendations which recognize the three-stage sequence of avoiding, mitigating (or minimizing), and compensating for wetland losses

方塊 1：承認迴避、減輕（或降至最低）和補償濕地損失三階段方法之拉姆薩決議和建議

Recommendation 2.3 (Annex) (1984): national policies should include “provision of measures to mitigate or exclude any adverse effects of wetland transformation, including compensation measures, if transformation of wetlands is planned”.

建議 2.3 (附件) (1984)：國家政策應納入「減輕或排除任何濕地不良改變的措施，包括補償措施，若濕地之改變為在計畫內者」。

Resolution VII.24 (1999): “effective wetland protection involves the conservation of wetlands as a first choice within a three-step mitigation sequence, including avoidance, minimization, and compensation, the latter only as a last resort”.

第 7 屆締約國會議第 24 號決議 (1999)：「有效的濕地保護與濕地保育有關，是三階段減輕程序內的第一步，包括迴避、減輕和補償，後者是最末選項」。

Resolution X.12 (2008): “to avoid negative impacts, and to mitigate unavoidable effects throughout the supply and production chain”.

第 10 屆締約國會議第 12 號決議 (2008)：「整個供應和生產鏈都要迴避不良影響並且減輕不可迴避的影響」。

Resolution X.17 (Annex) (2008): “Remedial action can take several forms, i.e., *avoidance* (or prevention), *mitigation* (by considering changes to the scale, design, location, siting, process, sequencing, phasing, management and/or monitoring of the proposed activity, as well as restoration or rehabilitation of sites), and *compensation* (often associated with residual impacts after prevention and mitigation). A „positive planning approach” should be used, where avoidance has priority and compensation is used as a last resort measure.”

第 10 屆締約國會議第 17 號決議(附件) (2008)：「補償措施可以有多種形式，例如，迴避（或防範）、減輕（依照改變，選定預定活動之規模、位置、地點、程序、排程、階段分段、管理和/或監控），和補償（通常是與防範和減輕後的殘餘影響有關）。應採用以迴避為先、補償最末之「積極規劃方法」。

Resolution X.19 (Annex) (2008): “avoid, minimize or compensate (for example, through conservation offsets) possible negative effects on wetlands of activities within river basins”.

第 10 屆締約國會議第 19 號決議(附件) (2008)：「針對河流流域內對於濕地可能有不良影響之活動進行迴避或補償（例如透過保育補償措施）」。

Resolution X.25 (2008): “avoid negative impacts, and where such avoidance is not feasible, to apply as far as possible appropriate mitigation and/or compensation/offset actions, for example through wetland restoration”.

第 10 屆締約國會議第 25 號決議 (2008)：「迴避不良影響，若無可迴避時，盡可能採用適當之減輕和/或補償/補償行動方案，例如濕地重建」。

Resolution X.26 (2008): “ensure that impacts on wetland ecosystems and their ecosystem services are avoided, remedied or mitigated as far as possible, and that any unavoidable impacts are sufficiently compensated for in accordance with any applicable national legislation”.

第 10 屆締約國會議第 26 號決議 (2008): 確保對於濕地生態系統和生態系統功能之影響可以盡可能地迴避、補償或減輕，並且所有不可迴避之影響都要依照國家現行法律妥善地補償。」

9. Although many COP Resolutions emphasize the concepts of avoiding, mitigating, and compensating for wetland impacts, besides remarks in Resolution IX.6 on contemplating restriction of the boundaries of a designated Ramsar Site, Contracting Parties have not yet adopted guidance concerning when and how to make the choice between different response options concerning wetland losses – that is, when it is appropriate to conclude that avoidance is not possible and thus move to considering mitigation and compensation options. Neither has the available Ramsar guidance clearly linked each response option to supporting implementation once it has been chosen.

9. 雖然多份締約國會議決議強調了迴避、減輕和補償濕地影響的概念，但是除了有關拉姆薩濕地邊界限制的第 9 屆締約國會議第 6 號決議外，締約國至今尚未通過何時和如何選定濕地損失因應措施的準則 - 也就是說，判定無可迴避並且思考減輕和補償措施的適當時間點。現有的拉姆薩準則也尚未明確地整合各個因應措施，作為措施實施時之輔助。

10. This Framework has been prepared to provide guidance to Contracting Parties on selecting the appropriate responses to actual or potential wetland loss, and to identify available guidance for implementing each response.

10. 制定本框架，作為締約國在因應實際或可能的濕地損失時的因應措施的準則，並且確立實施各因應措施的準則。

2. Structure of the Framework

2. 本框架之架構

2.1 The elements of the Framework

2.1 本框架之要件

11. Throughout this Framework, the term “wetland loss” is taken to cover both loss of wetland area and/or the loss or degradation of the ecological character of a wetland, regardless of whether or not there is any change to its overall area.

11. 透過本框架「濕地損失」概括濕地區域之損失和/或濕地生態特性之損失和衰敗，不論是否對其整體區域有改變。

12. The Framework follows the basic three-stage approach set out in the preamble to Resolution VII.24 and other Resolutions:

12. 本框架以第 7 屆締約國會議第 24 號決議序言和其他決議內揭櫫之三階段方法為準：

i) **avoidance** of wetland loss, if possible;

i) 如有可能，迴避濕地之損失；

ii) then *in situ* **mitigation** (minimisation), if avoidance is not possible; and finally

ii) 如果無可迴避，現地減輕 (最小化)，和

iii) **compensation** for any remaining wetland loss – which usually, but not always, takes some form of *ex situ* action.

iii) 對於繼續性的濕地損失進行補償 - 通常，但並非絕對，採取濕地外之措施。

13. A key precursor step to choosing appropriate response options is the establishment of a baseline condition describing the ecological character of the wetland. (For guidance on describing ecological character, see Resolution X.15 (2008).) This description of the site needs not only to cover its present state but must also provide this information in the context of its natural variability over time, as well as past and projected future changes to its ecological character, including any long-term changes for which the most likely driver is a changing climate.

13. 選取適當因應措施的關鍵先期步驟，就是制定呈現濕地生態特性的標準條件（有關說明生態特性之準則，請參閱第 10 屆會議第 15 號決議（2008）。）此項濕地之說明不僅需要涵蓋濕地現況，也要提供長時間自然變化背景之資訊，以及過去和未來可能對其生態系統之變化，包括最可能成為氣候變遷推動因素的長時間變化。

14. With respect to Ramsar Sites, this information is required as a baseline so as to be able to identify whether a change in ecological character has occurred (or is likely to occur), and if so, whether such a change is too trivial to need to be reported under Article 3.2 or lies beyond any established specified limits of change, in which case it should be addressed through mitigation and/or compensation responses.

14. 針對拉姆薩濕地，該資訊必須為標準，以便可以判定生態特性是否發生變化（或可能發生變化），若有變化，該變化是否過於細微難以依照第 3.2 條回報或是不在所定的變化範圍外，若發生此狀況，應透過減輕和/或補償因應措施予以解決。

15. Monitoring, in line with appropriate management planning practices, is also central to choosing suitable response options. First, a monitoring regime will help identify whether a change in ecological character is occurring. Second, monitoring is necessary to determine whether mitigation and/or compensation responses have been effective or whether further remedial measures are needed to offset wetland losses.

15. 依照適當之管理規劃實務，監控是選定適當之因應措施之中心。首先，監控機制有助於判定生態特性是否正在發生變化。第二，監控對於判定減輕和/或補償因應措施是否有效，或是是否需要採取進一步補償措施補償濕地之損失，至關重要。

16. The guidance provided in this Framework expands the application of decision criteria (as highlighted in Figure 1) in order to assist in understanding the trigger mechanisms which exist between avoidance, mitigation, and compensation.

16. 本框架內所列之準則包括判定標準（請見圖 1）之適用，以協助對於迴避、減輕和補償發動機制之了解。

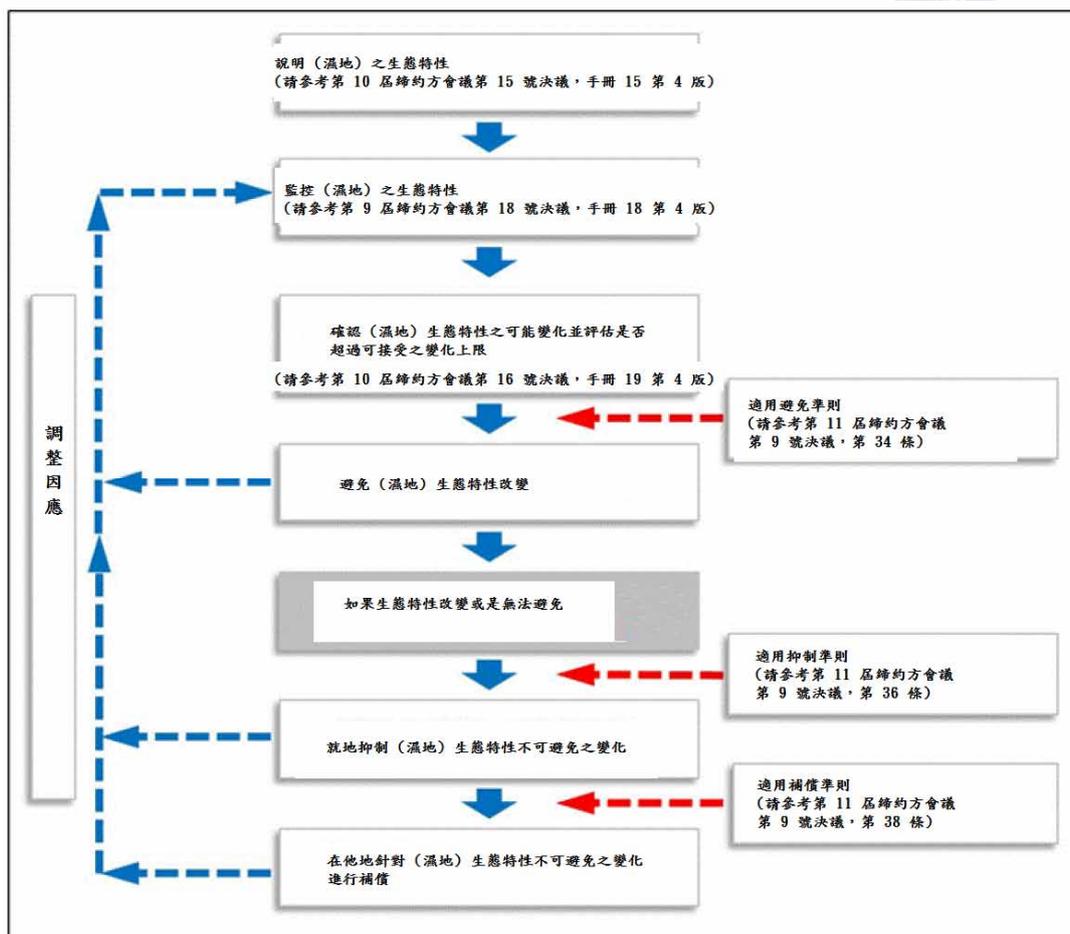
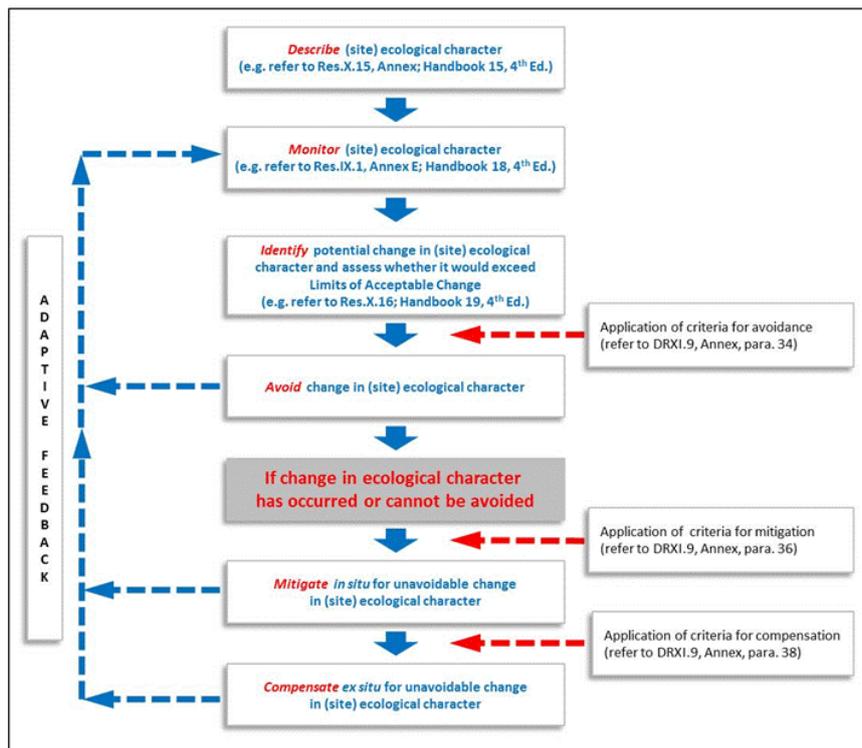


Figure 1. The conceptual framework for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for wetland losses

圖 1. 濕地損失之迴避、減輕和補償之概念框架

17. The implications of decisions made at various stages throughout the application of this Framework should follow existing reporting obligations previously adopted by the Convention (Resolution X.16, with further guidance in Handbook 19 (4th Edition)).

17. 適用本框架整個期間內多個階段內決策，應依照本公約之前所通過之回報義務為準（第 10 屆締約國大會第 16 號決議，搭配手冊 19（第 4 版）內之其他準則）。

2.2 Definitions and descriptions of key terms used in the Framework

2.2 本框架重要名詞定義

18. While COP Resolutions have defined certain key terms relevant to the application of this Framework (e.g., “ecological character”, “restoration”), other terms (e.g., “avoidance”) have not been specifically addressed. Moreover, certain terms have different connotations depending on their context. For example, the meaning of “mitigation” will vary depending on whether one is discussing minimizing wetland impacts associated with a specific activity or project, or actions specifically to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as climate change mitigation.

18. 雖然締約國會議決議已經針對本架構之適用相關之重要名詞有所定義（例如「生態特性」、復育），但其他名詞（例如「迴避」）則尚未專門明定。另，特定名詞依照其特性會有不同之涵義。例如，「減輕」之意義，會隨著是否將濕地的影響最小化和某一特定活動或計畫，或是和抑制氣候變遷的溫室氣體減量行動方案一併討論而產生變化。

19. The following definitions apply in this Framework:

19. 本框架採用下列定義：

Ecological character: “the combination of the ecosystem components, processes and benefits/services that characterise the wetland at a given point in time” (Resolution IX.1 Annex A). In a footnote, the Resolution states that “within this context, ecosystem benefits are defined in accordance with the MA definition of ecosystem services as “the benefits that people receive from ecosystems”.

生態特性：「在某一特定時點中可以顯示一濕地之特性的生態系統成份、程序和利益/功用之組合」（第 9 屆締約國會議第 1 號決議附件 A）。該決議在附註中說明，「在此背景下，生態系統之利益，依照 MA 生態系統功能之定義，應為「人類獲自生態系統之利益」」。

Change in ecological character: “the human-induced adverse alteration of any ecosystem component, process, and/or ecosystem benefit/service” (Resolution IX.1 Annex A).

生態特性之變化：「由人類造成對於任何系統之成份、程序和/或生態系統利益所產生之不良影響」（第 9 屆締約國會議第 1 號決議附件 A）。

Maintenance: the maintenance of the ecological character of a wetland, an affirmative duty that the Ramsar Convention requires with respect to Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites) and “as far as possible” to all wetlands. To maintain a site’s ecological character, Contracting Parties “are expected to establish management planning and monitoring mechanisms” for Ramsar Sites, and to invoke appropriate response options for resolving change or likely change to the ecological character of such sites”. (Handbook 19, 4th Edition).

維護：維護濕地生態系統之特性，是拉姆薩公約對具有國際重要性之濕地（拉姆薩濕地）的重要責任，並且「盡可能地」適用所有濕地。要維護濕地的生態特性，期待締約國針對拉姆薩濕地建立管理計畫和監控機制，並且進行適當之因應措施，解決該類濕地生態特性之變化或可能變化。（手冊 19 第 4 版）。

Avoidance: Avoiding wetland impacts involves proactive measures to prevent adverse change in a wetland's ecological character through appropriate regulation, planning or activity design decisions. Examples would include choosing a non-damaging location for a development project, or choosing a “no-project” option where the risks to the maintenance of ecological character are assessed as being too high.

迴避：迴避對濕地之影響，涉及透過適當之法規、規劃或措施設計決策，以防止濕地生態系統負面變化之積極措施。例如包括了開發計畫的無破壞位置，或是經評估後維護生態特性之風險過高，則選擇「否決計畫」。

Mitigation: Mitigating wetland impacts refers to reactive practical actions that minimize or reduce *in situ* wetland impacts. Examples of mitigation include “changes to the scale, design, location, siting, process, sequencing, phasing, management and/or monitoring of the proposed activity, as well as restoration or rehabilitation of sites” (Resolution X.17 Annex, paragraph 23). Mitigation actions can take place anywhere, as long as their effect is to reduce the effect on the site where change in ecological character is likely, or the values of the site are affected by those changes. In many cases it may not be appropriate to regard restoration as mitigation, since doing so represents an acknowledgement that impact has already occurred: in such cases the term “compensation” may be a truer reflection of this kind of response.

減輕：減輕濕地之影響，意即在濕地現場，將濕地之影響降至最低或降低之實務因應行動方案。減輕之範例包括「對預計之活動，進行規模、設計、位置、選址、程序、進程、階段劃分予以變更，並管理和/或監控，並且將濕地恢復或復原」(第 10 屆締約國會議第 17 號決議附件第 23 條)。減輕行動方案之實施地點不限，並且其降低濕地之生態特性變化之效果，或是濕地之價值都有可能因為這些改變而有影響。通常不能將復育視之為減輕，因為如此解釋表示發現到的影響已經確實發生；因此，「補償」一詞更能反映這種因應措施。

[Note: The interpretation of mitigation in this context does not relate to climate change mitigation.]

[附註：在此背景下減輕之解釋，與氣候變遷抑制無關。]

Minimization: Minimization is the reduction of effects as far as practicable, taking into account limitations in understanding of the site and effects, techniques for managing effects, ability to alter the impacting activity, and resource availability.

降至最低：降至最低，就是在考量對於濕地和影響、管理影響之技術、改變具有影響效果之活動之能力、以及資源之多寡的限制，盡可能地將影響減少。

Compensation: Compensating for wetland impacts refers to actions that are intended to offset the residual impacts on wetland ecological character that remain after any mitigation has been achieved. An example of compensation would be an on-site or off-site wetland restoration or creation project, provided it adds value beyond what would have happened otherwise (i.e., relying on an already-planned benefit would not constitute compensation). Contracting Parties have emphasized the fact that it is preferable to compensate for wetland loss with wetlands of a similar type and in the same local water catchment (Resolution VII.24, 1999), and priority should be given to on-site compensation.

補償：濕地影響之補償，就是對於所有減輕行動方案實施後，針對殘留濕地生態系統的影響，進行補償之措施。補償的範例有，濕地現場和以外的濕地復育或再造計畫，但以價值超過所實施之措施為限 (例如，既定的利益不構成補償)。締約國強調，以類似類型的濕地補償濕地損失並且在同一地方集水區，較為可行 (第 7 屆締約國會議第 24 號決議，1999)，並且應為現地補償。

Restoration: As in Resolution VIII.16, *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* (2002), these guidelines use the term “restoration” in its broadest sense, which includes both projects that promote a return to or toward original conditions and projects that improve the ecological character of the wetland without necessarily promoting a return to original/reference conditions. Although some Ramsar texts imply a distinction between these two potential scenarios by referring to “rehabilitation” as well as “restoration”, such a distinction in practice is not precise and the two terms are often used interchangeably (Resolution VIII.16, para. 3). The term “restoration” applies to locations where wetland habitat has previously existed or where an existing wetland habitat is degraded.

復育：如第 8 屆締約國會議第 16 號決議 - 「濕地復育原則和準則 (2002)」，該準則以廣義的方式採用「復育」一詞，包括了促進回復或是接近原始狀態之計畫和不促進回到原本/參考條件之改善濕地生態系統之計畫。雖然部份拉姆薩的內容暗指「復原」和「復育」是兩種不同的情境，但是這兩種措施的區別並不明顯，並且這兩個名詞通常交互使用（第 8 屆締約國會議第 16 號決議第 3 條）。「復育」一詞，指之前已經存在之濕地棲息地，或是現有濕地棲息地已經衰敗之地點。

Creation: the establishment of wetland habitat in locations where no wetland habitat existed previously. It is thus distinct from restoration.

建立：在現有之濕地棲息地上建立濕地棲息地，因此和復育有別。

Enhancement: a general expression for any augmentation or improvement in wetland components, processes and/or benefits/services. It often refers to “the modification of specific structural features of an existing wetland to increase one or more functions based on management objectives, typically done by modifying site elevations or the proportion of open water. Although this term implies gain or improvement, a positive change in one wetland function may negatively affect other wetland functions”³.

提升：濕地成份、程序和/或利益/服務加強或提升的一般表示。通常指「現有濕地的特定結構之改變，依照管理目標加強了一項或數項功能，通常是透過變更濕地海拔或是增加開放水源。」雖然本詞是指增加或改善，但是濕地功能的某項正面改善，會對其他濕地功能有負面影響」¹

“No net loss”: a government policy or strategy that is expressed in terms of no net loss of wetland area and/or ecological character overall, at a given geographical scale (often national). Wetland impacts may be permitted, but compensation (through restoration or creation) is necessary to counterbalance these impacts, not necessarily site-by-site but at the level of the totality of the wetland resource. A no net loss policy may be limited to a particular programme, subset of wetlands, or jurisdiction.

「零淨損」：在一定的地理規模內（通常是國家），政府政策或策略對於濕地面積和/或整體生態特性沒有淨損失。對濕地的影響可以容許，但是補償（透過復育或建造）必須要能平衡這些影響，不一定要緊鄰濕地，而是以濕地的整體水準論之。零淨損政策可以限定在一特定計畫、濕地的某部份或是一行政地區。

Risk: a prediction of the likelihood and impact of an outcome; usually referring to the likelihood of a variation from the intended or hoped-for outcome.

風險：結果的可能性和影響之預測；通常是指預定或預期結果差異的可能性。

³ Gwin, S.E., Kentula, M.E. & Schaffer, P.W. 1999. Evaluating the effects of wetland regulation through hydrogeomorphic classification and landscape profiles. *Wetlands* 19(3): 477-489.

Risk-based approach: an approach to decision-making which takes account of context-specific judgments about the relative risks associated with different choice options. It includes processes for assessing the magnitude and likelihood of risks (see Resolution VII.10, *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework*, 1999), but in addition it is a way of making explicit the chosen levels of risk which can or cannot be tolerated in given circumstances (the “risk appetite”).

風險架構方法：決策之方法，將所有不同選項相關風險的背景判斷納入考量。包括風險幅度或可能性評估的程序（請參閱第 7 屆締約國大會第 10 號決議，濕地風險評估框架，1999），但是也是在特定情況下對於可承受或不能承受風險的清楚判定（「風險偏好」）。

3. Deciding on appropriate responses to wetland loss and degradation

3. 決定濕地損失和減損之適當因應措施

3.1 Avoiding wetland loss and degradation

3.1 迴避濕地損失和衰減

20. Consistent with the philosophy established above, this guidance advocates that avoiding wetland loss and degradation should be the desired outcome, in line with Ramsar Convention commitments.

20. 搭配上上述之理念，本準則建議，迴避濕地損失和衰敗之方法應依照拉姆薩公約之承諾達成。

21. Inherent in this approach is the need to avoid a negative change in the ecological character of a wetland. However, the guidance recognizes that in some instances avoidance may be difficult or impossible to achieve unless a decision is taken to abandon a proposal. Consequently the guidelines set out a risk-based framework to assist in deciding the appropriate response to wetland loss and degradation.

21. 本方法的本質為必須要迴避濕地生態系統的負面變化。但是，本準則承認，在有些情況下，迴避難以或是不可能達成，除非決定要放棄原訂計畫。因此，本準則制定風險架構框架，協助判定濕地損失和衰敗之適當因應措施。

22. Such a framework may be supplemented by undertaking a systematic process to identify and map priority areas for conservation, especially at catchment and river basin levels, in order to promote a more strategic approach to avoidance, mitigation and compensation. However, the absence of such a systematically-derived set of priority areas should not inhibit the application of the guidance on avoidance, mitigation and compensation, nor should it replace the need to undertake detailed assessment of ecological character and value of individual sites.

22. 該架構必須輔以實施系統化的程序，判定和分列保育的優先地區，特別是集水區和河流域，以促進更有策略的方法達成迴避、減輕和補償。但是，缺乏優先地區的系統化分類，不可妨礙本準則對於迴避、減輕和補償之適用，亦不得取代生態系統和各個濕地價值詳細評估的需要。

3.2 Applying risk-based approaches

3.2 採用風險架構方法

23. The Framework encourages an overall philosophy for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for loss of wetlands or wetland functions which can be described as a “risk-based approach”. Such an approach is designed to ensure that each decision in a sequence is approached at the outset on

the basis of a consideration of the full range of risks associated with the existing situation and with all relevant alternative outcomes.

23. 本框架推廣可以稱之為「風險架構方法」的濕地損失或濕地功能的迴避、減輕和補償的整體理念。這種方法的設計，是確保過程中的每個決策是以將所有現有狀況以及所有相關其他結果相關的風險全部納入考量所制定。

24. An element of this approach involves identification of the risks that apply in a given instance, and an assessment of the magnitude and likelihood of each of them. Further guidance on processes for this is provided in the *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* adopted by Resolution VII.10 (see Handbook 18, 4th Edition). It needs to be noted, however, that the risk under consideration extends not just to the ecological responses within a wetland but also to wider and longer-term social or economic issues associated with the decision being made.

24. 本方法的要件，包括了單一情況所適用的風險判定，以及各個情況的幅度和可能性的評估。相關程序的詳細準則，請參見第 7 屆締約國會議第 10 號決議通過之濕地風險評估框架（請參閱手冊 18 第 4 版）。但是請注意，所有考量的風險不僅只是濕地範圍內的生態反映，還包括決策相關的更大範圍和更長期的社會或經濟議題。

25. The risk-based approach can be summarized in a simple risk evaluation matrix based upon “likelihood” and “impact”. Risks are characterized, for example, as low impact/low likelihood, low impact/high likelihood, high impact/low likelihood, etc., with each of these combinations suggesting a different level of response.

25. 風險架構方法可以歸納為以「可能性」和「影響」為基礎的簡單風險評估圖。例如，風險被分類為低影響/低可能性、低影響/高可能性、高影響/低可能性等，每個組合都呈現出不同的結果幅度。

26. Figure 2 provides an example of a matrix tool for visualising risk evaluation judgments. In its simplest form, the matrix characterizes an individual risk, or a suite of risks, as “high” or “low” in terms of likelihood/probability and impact/magnitude. (Note that this characterization can be more fine-grained, for example including a “medium” category or breaking down further to a 5-point scale.)

26. 圖 2 提供了視覺化風險評估判斷的圖表工具範例。在這簡單的表單中，圖表將各個風險或是風險組合依照可能性/或然率和影響/幅度區分為「高」或「低」。(請注意，分類還可以更細，例如納入「中級」或是更進一步區分成總分為 5 分的分級。)

27. The matrix cells then act as prompts to the appropriate type of response. These range from a significant rethinking of plans or activities for unacceptably high combinations of risk factors (the red cell in Figure 2) to a conscious decision to tolerate risks that are deemed to be acceptably low (the green cell in the figure) but which still require mitigation.

27. 表格的每一格都列出了結果的類型。這些分類包括了重新審查計畫或是活動具有不可接受的高風險因素組合（圖 2 內的紅色）到風險程度低到可接受但是依舊需要減輕措施的審慎決策（圖 2 內的綠色）。

28. The level of response is flexible and can be set according to a choice as to what level of risk can or cannot be tolerated in the given circumstances. If the circumstances change, these tolerance limits may change as well. The assessment of risk must also consider cumulative and in-combination effects and not just single issues.

28. 結果的程度大小不一，並且可以依照在特定條件下風險是否可以接受來判定。如果情況變更，容忍的限度也會變化。風險的評估也必須要考量效果的累積和組合，不能僅是單一議

題。

		Likelihood 可能性	
		Low 低	High 高
Impact 影響	High 高	Avoid or manage risk (with mitigation, monitoring and contingency arrangements) 避免或管理風險 (搭配制、監控和意外管理)	Avoid, redirect or significantly modify plans/activities 避免、移轉或是大幅修改計畫/活動
	Low 低	Accept the risk (mitigate/monitor) 接受風險(減輕/監控)	Avoid or manage risk (with mitigation, monitoring and contingency arrangements) 避免或管理風險 (搭配制、監控和意外管理)

Figure 2. An example of a risk evaluation matrix

圖 2. 風險評估圖範例

29. Consider these hypothetical examples of the application of this matrix for specific situations:

29. 在特定條件下，本圖適用的假設範例：

i) An impact assessment for an infrastructure development adjacent to a wetland reveals severe threats of disruption to water flows in the site, which would lead to certain habitat loss and change in ecological character if it were to go ahead. Such risks should prompt the decision-making authority to withhold consent and trigger a search for alternative locations for the development.

i) 緊鄰濕地的基礎建設開發的影響評估，看出了對於濕地內的水源流域有嚴重的干擾威脅，若是繼續推動，會導致特定棲息地的損失或是生態特性的改變。這種風險應告知決策單位，暫停或是討論開發案的替代位置。

ii) An increase in livestock grazing intensity on a wet grassland, while in theory having the potential to affect the botanical species composition of the site, may be judged more likely to have effects that are negligible within the natural range of variation of the site. Although there is a risk that this prediction may be wrong, it would be disproportionate to prevent the activity on that basis, and so instead the small risk is consciously accepted. However, given the uncertainty of an adverse effect occurring, a monitoring and contingency plan could be developed and implemented.

ii) 濕草原區放牧密度增加，理論上可能會對濕地的植物組成產生影響，在該濕地的天然多樣性的範圍內，似可判定為具有輕微之影響。雖然此項風險的預判可能有誤，但是在該基礎下阻礙活動之進行不符比例原則，所以低風險是可以接受的。但是，在發生的負面影響的不確定下，應制定和實施監控和審查計畫。

30. The risk-based approach therefore goes beyond a mere assessment of risk to include a step which makes explicit the “appetite” for tolerance of risk that has been carefully chosen, taking into account other factors such as cost and timeframe. The approach also offers the scope for documenting a transparent audit trail of the judgments made about the management of risks.

30. 因此風險架構方法不僅是將審慎判定的風險容忍度「偏好」步驟納入的風險評估，還考量了諸如成本和時間進度的其他因素。該方法也提供了風險管理相關判斷的透明審查的文件記錄範圍。

3.3 Selecting responses for all wetlands

3.3 選定所有濕地適用的因應措施

31. The framework for applying a risk-based approach to responding to a change or likely change in the ecological character or loss of a wetland comprises the same three-fold approach to decision making: avoidance, mitigation and compensation.

31. 本適用生態特性之改變或可能改變或濕地損失之風險架構方法框架，具有相同的三階段決策方法：迴避、減輕和補償。

32. When an activity or project⁴ is either planned or has been completed, it is necessary to understand the implications of the project and any related project activity on the ecological character of the wetland. Decisions made in the implementation of a project should be predicated on an understanding of the associated risk. The decision to move from one stage (for instance, from avoid to mitigate) requires a consideration of all appropriate response options to ensure that changes in ecological character are minimized or obviated entirely.

32. 當一活動或計畫²已經規劃或是已經完成，必須要注意專案和專案活動相關對於濕地生態特性之影響。對於專案實施之決策必須要依照對相關風險的瞭解進行預判。從第一階段移至下一階段的決策（例如從迴避到減輕）需要考量所有的妥善因應措施，以確保生態特性之改變被降至最低或是完全迴避。²在此背景下，「專案」涉及了所有活動，例如會影響濕地或是導致生態特性改變之土地利用之變更、基礎建設之建造、土地使用之差異或是水質或水量之改變。

33. When considering the potential or actual impact of a project or an activity on a wetland it is also necessary to appraise all possible alternatives and outcomes. Traditionally the focus has been on the overall process and the techniques applied to deliver mitigation or compensation. However, an essential element in implementing the conceptual framework is the requirement to be able to evaluate all options before triggering a move from one step in the framework to another (e.g., from avoid to mitigate).

33. 當考量專案或活動對於濕地之可能或實質影響時，也必須要注意所有可能的替代方案和結果。傳統上是以整體程序或是達成減輕或補償的技術。但是，實施概念性框架的關鍵要件，是要在進入本框架的下一階段前（例如從迴避到減輕）評估所有的選項。

34. Some of the crucial issues and decision-making criteria that require consideration in applying the avoidance-mitigation-compensation framework are considered below.

34. 下列討論了採用迴避--減輕-補償框架時，需要考量的部份關鍵議題和決策標準。

35. The Framework must be applied in the context set by the Convention that wise use is to be achieved where possible. While compensation does not contribute to wise use of the affected wetland, it may contribute to the wise use of the broader wetland network (e.g., by providing resources necessary for restoration) and the replacement of benefits that are lost due to the

⁴ "Project" in this context relates to any activity, such as a change in land use, the construction of infrastructure, a variation in land use or a change in water quality or quantity, which may impact upon a wetland and result in a change of ecological character.在此前提下「專案」包括所有會影響濕地並且造成生態系統變化之活動，例如土地使用變更、基礎建設建造、土地使用之變化或是水質及水量之變化

unmitigated impacts.

35. 必須要在盡可能達成本公約所定明智利用濕地的前提下採用本框架。雖然補償有助於受影響濕地之明智利用，但是補償也助於明智利用更大範圍的濕地網路（例如提供復原所必要之資源）和因為無法被減輕的影響而犧牲的利益的替代。

Avoidance 迴避

36. To ensure that the ecological character of any wetland is maintained, avoidance of any impact should be the default position. The following decision criteria should be considered in order to evaluate whether avoidance is a realistic response to a likely change in the ecological of a wetland.

36. 為了要確保維護所有濕地之生態特性，迴避影響應該是首要選項。必須考量下列決策標準方可評估避免措施是否是因應濕地生態之可能改變的可行因應措施。

● *Is the site unique and/or does it provide valuable or irreplaceable ecosystem services/benefits?*

● 該濕地是否是獨一無二和/或該濕地是否提供了有價值或是無可取代的生態功用/利益？

The ecological character of a wetland may be significant and/or provide valuable and/or irreplaceable ecosystem services, in which case any change in ecological character should be considered unacceptable. In this situation, a cost/benefit analysis that includes a risk-based assessment would indicate that the activity should be abandoned or relocated to avoid any direct or indirect impact on the wetland.

濕地之生態特性可能非常明顯和/或提供了具有價值和/或無可取代的功用，此時，生態特性之任何改變都視之為不可接受。在這種情況下，包含風險架構評估的本益分析會指出應該放棄或是遷移該活動，以避面對濕地之直接或間接影響。

● *Have other localities been examined for the proposed activity or is the proposed activity wetland-dependent?*

● 是否有針對提案的活動研究過其他的地點，或是該活動一定要在濕地上進行？

In certain circumstances, it may be possible to undertake the proposed activity in an alternative location or at a different site that does not impact a wetland. A comprehensive assessment of other potential sites should be conducted in order to determine if changing the location of the activity would result in avoiding change in the ecological character of the wetland.

在某些情況下，可以在替代地點或是不會對濕地產生影響的其他位置進行提案的活動。應進行其他可能地點之詳細評估，以判定變更該活動之地點是否可以迴避對濕地生態特性造成影響。

● *Have design modifications been considered to avoid wetland losses?*

● 設計變更是否有注意到迴避濕地損失？

In certain circumstances, a review of the activity design should consider modifications or alternative methods that would result in the avoidance of change in the ecological character of the wetland. All viable design modifications should be considered during this process.

在某些情況下，活動設計之審查應注意可以迴避對濕地生態特性造成影響之修改或是替代方法。此程序內應審查所有可行的設計變更。

● *Have the economic values of lost or altered ecosystem services been considered in the project cost-benefit analysis?*

● 專案本益分析中，是否考量了損失或是被改變的生態系統功能的經濟價值？

The wetland will be providing benefits to a variety of stakeholders through the delivery of

ecosystem services, and these ecosystem services may have an economic value. Any change in ecological character will make a resultant change in ecosystem services and consequently may have an economic impact. The value of any change in the values derived from ecosystem services needs to be considered in the project development phase.

濕地透過生態系統的功能，提供各種利害關係人利益，並且這些生態系統功能可能具有經濟價值。任何生態特性之改變都會對生態功用造成結果性的改變，並且可能造成經濟影響。專案制定期間，必須要審查生態系統衍生價值之改變。

- *What are the costs and efficacy of mitigation/compensation measures if the proposed activity is implemented?*

- 如果實施了提案的活動，減輕/補償措施的成本和效益為何？

The financial costs of mitigating and compensating for the change in ecological character of the wetland should be considered seriously, including an assessment of the implications for ecosystem services. Likewise, the efficacy of any measures in achieving the desired outcomes needs to be evaluated rigorously through a risk-based approach. If the cost and effectiveness of these measures are unacceptable, avoidance should be adopted as the default strategy.

應審慎考量濕地生態特性改變之減輕和補償的財務成本，包括生態系統功能影響之評估。同樣地，為了要達成預定結果所採措施之效益，應透過風險架構方法審慎評估。如果這此類措施之效益為不可接受，首要策略應採行迴避措施。

- *Have both direct and indirect impacts on the wetland been considered?*

- 如何審查對濕地之直接或間接影響？

A project might result in both direct impacts, such as infilling of part of a wetland to facilitate a construction project, and indirect impacts, such as pollution of a wetland some distance downstream from where the project is being implemented. The implications of all impacts and their potential to change ecological character need to be assessed fully to ensure that a change in ecological character is avoided.

一專案可能會造成直接影響，例如建築計畫為了補強而要掩埋濕地，以及間接影響，例如專案實施之地點會對下游不遠處的濕地造成汙染。所有影響之本質和其對生態特性之可能改變，都必須要完整評估，以確保可以迴避對生態特性之改變。

- *Have cumulative or in-combination impacts on the wetland been considered?*

- 是否審查了對濕地的累積或是綜合影響？

It is possible that in isolation the impact of a project may be insufficient to result in a change of ecological character within the specified limits of change. The project might not be an isolated event, however, and its potential impact needs to be considered in association with all other projects or activities which might have an impact on the wetland.

專案在單獨的情況下，其影響可能在一定的變化範圍內，不足以造成生態特性的改變。但是專案可能並非單獨為之，所以，其可能之影響必須要配合其他可能會影響濕地的專案或活動一起評估。

- *Has an assessment been made of all the risks and benefits associated with the project?*

- 專案相關的風險和利益是否完整地評估過了？

There will be risks and benefits associated with all projects, and usually these will have an economic dimension, but there may also be moral, ethical or other considerations as well. Before proceeding with a project which could change the ecological character of a wetland,

a risk-based approach should be pursued to understand fully the implication of any possible change in ecological character. 所有的專案有風險也有利益，但是通常都具有經濟方面的價值，但是也可能有道德或是其他的意義。在進行可能會造成濕地生態特性改變的專案前，應進行風險架構方法，完整了解所有生態特性可能改變的本質。

Box 2. Avoidance of change in ecological character. Case study: The Severn Estuary, UK
方塊 2：迴避生態特性改變。個案研究：英國施賽汶河口

The Severn Estuary Ramsar Site in the west of England has one of the largest tidal ranges in the world and is one of Europe's most important wildlife habitats. The estuary, and the rivers that feed into it, contain and support a wealth of wildlife. Its tidal waters, saltmarshes and mudflats are used by 69,000 waterbirds each winter. The diverse habitats support over 100 fish species and vast numbers of invertebrates, and the Estuary is a vital migration route for migratory fish, including Atlantic salmon, sea trout and eels, and a significant contributor to the economy of the area. 英格蘭西部的施賽汶河口拉姆薩濕地，是世界上最大的潮間帶之一，並且也是歐洲最重要的野生動物棲息地。該河口和注入之河川，孕育並滋養了大量的野生動物。其潮汐、鹽沼地和泥灘每年有 69,000 種野生動物賴以為生。多樣化的棲息地孕育了 100 種魚類和大量的無脊椎動物，並且該河口是洄流魚類重要的行經路線，包括大西洋鮭魚、鱒魚和鰻魚，並且對於該區域的經濟有重要貢獻。

Schemes to harness the tidal energy of the Severn have been promoted for more than a hundred years. A report by the UK Sustainable Development Commission published in October 2007 suggested that the Severn Estuary could produce 5% of the UK's electricity needs. The preferred option promoted by a consortium of developers was for a 10-mile tidal barrage which would have altered some 160km² of estuarine habitats. Many conservation groups raised concerns regarding the fundamental changes that a large-scale barrage would have on the ecological character of the estuary. Doubts were also raised regarding the cost-benefit calculations and the long-term economic returns from a barrage.

利用施賽汶的潮汐能的機制已經討論了數百年。根據英國永續發展委員會於 2007 年 10 月公佈的報告指出，施賽汶河口可以產生英國所需電力的 5%。開發集團所傾向的方法為 10 英里長的潮汐大壩，會改變 160 平方公里的河口棲息地。很多保育團體對於這種大型水壩對於該河口造成的根本改變提出了疑慮。對於成本效益計算以及大壩長期的經濟回收也有所爭議。

Following a period of feasibility studies, research and consultation, the UK government concluded in October 2010 that it did not see a strategic case for public investment in a tidal energy scheme in the Severn estuary. Whilst not wanting to rule out future proposals, the government acknowledged that the costs and risks for the taxpayer and energy consumer would be excessive compared to other low-carbon energy options. The government expressed the view that when a risk-based approach is applied, other options, such as the expansion of wind energy, carbon capture and storage, and nuclear power without public subsidy, represented a better deal for taxpayers and consumers. Hence the decision to avoid changes to the ecological character of an internationally important wetland site was made on socio-economic grounds rather than purely ecological criteria. 經過一連串的可行性研究和諮詢後，英國政府於 2010 年 10 月作出結論，就是不會尋求施賽汶河口潮汐發電機制進行公共投資。但是在不排除日後提案下，英國政府確認對於納稅人和能源消費者的成本和風險，會高於其他的低碳選項。英國政府的意見為，經過風險架構方法評估後，其他選項，例如擴大不需要公共補助的風力發電、碳捕捉與封存或是核能發電，

對於納稅人和消費者是較佳的選擇。因此，基於社會經濟之理由，而非全然是生態面的基礎，決定要迴避對於該具有國際重要性濕地造成改變。

Source:

www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/What%20we%20do/UK%20energy%20supply/Energy%20mix/Renewable%20energy/severn-tp/621-severn-tidal-power-feasibility-study-conclusions-a.pdf

來源：

www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/What%20we%20do/UK%20energy%20supply/Energy%20mix/Renewable%20energy/severn-tp/621-severn-tidal-power-feasibility-study-conclusions-a.pdf

Box 3. Understanding economic benefits to avoid wetland loss. Case study: Yamuna River floodplain, India

方塊 3：了解迴避濕地損失的經濟價值。個案研究：印度雅穆納河沖積平原

Around 3,250 hectares of floodplain between the Yamuna River and the landmass in Delhi offer benefits such as provision of water, fodder and other materials, fisheries, and recreation. Faced with pressures to convert the floodplain into areas suitable for housing development and industry, the decision makers, whilst acknowledging the ecological role of the floodplain, were not able to establish sufficient justification for conserving it without economic valuation of the ecosystem services to enable a cost-benefit analysis of conversion.

雅穆納河和德里陸地之間有 3,250 公頃的沖積平原，提供了諸如水源、飼料和其他原料、漁業和休閒等利益。面臨了將該沖積平原改造成適合住屋開發和工業區的壓力，決策者了解該沖積平原的生態角色，在沒有能夠進行改造本意分析的該生態系統功能的經濟價值判定下，無法有效確認是否該將之保存。

Value estimates for a range of services totaled US\$ 843/ha/year (2007 prices). The embankment of the Yamuna would virtually dry the floodplain, causing the disappearance of those services. These ecosystem benefits exceeded the opportunity costs of conservation (estimated from the land price, assumed to reflect the discounted value of „development benefits) for a range of discount rates from 2 percent to 12 percent, justifying the maintenance of the floodplain. The Delhi government halted the embankment plan of the Yamuna River floodplain until further order.

各種功用的價值估算，總計約為每年每公頃 843 美元 (2007 年幣值)。雅穆納河的提防會使該沖積平原乾涸，造成這些公用消失。這些生態系統的利益超過了保存的機會成本 (從土地價格估算，可以反映出「開發」利益的折現值)，折現範圍從 2% - 12%，證明了應該要維護該沖積平原。德里政府決定在有進一步的指示前，停止雅穆納河沖積平原提防計畫。

Source: Kumar, P.; Babu, C. R.; Sharma, S. R; Love, A. and Prasad, L.(2001) Valuation of Ecosystem Services: A Case Study of Yamuna Floodplain in the Corridors of Delhi. Under the World Bank Aided Environmental Management Capacity Building Programme.Mimeograph, IEG, Delhi.

來源：Kumar, P.; Babu, C. R.; Sharma, S. R; Love, A. and Prasad, L.(2001) Valuation of Ecosystem Services: A Case Study of Yamuna Floodplain in the Corridors of Delhi. Under the World Bank Aided Environmental Management Capacity Building Programme.Mimeograph, IEG, Delhi.

Mitigation減輕

37. Where a risk-based evaluation has indicated that a project can proceed, but that a change in the ecological character is likely, and the risk associated with this is considered acceptable, then appropriate proactive mitigation should be undertaken. In certain circumstances a change in ecological character may have already been detected and reactive mitigation needs to be undertaken.

37. 當風險架構評估指出專案可以進行，但是有可能會造成生態特性改變時，相關的風險被判定為可接受，接著就應採取積極的減輕措施。在某些情況下，可能會發現生態特性的改變，並且必須要採取雙向性的減輕措施。

38. If a change in the ecological character of a wetland has been detected or is likely to be detected, the following decision criteria should be considered:

38. 若發現或可能發現濕地的生態特性有產生變化，應思考下列決策標準：

- *Are the costs and risks associated with effective mitigation measures considered to be too high?*

- 列入考慮的有效減輕措施之相關成本和風險是否過高？

A risk-based approach may consider the cost of mitigation to be prohibitive. In this scenario a decision needs to be made as to whether this is appropriate or the party should refrain from implementing the activity, with avoidance becoming the best response.

風險架構方法可能會判定減輕成本過高。此時，應決定減輕措施是否恰當或者將迴避列為最適當之選項，故當事人應停止活動。

- *Is it possible to mitigate the impacts of the activity in a practical and effective manner?*

- 是否可以實際可行且有效之方式減輕活動所產生之影響？

Where mitigation is possible, maximum consideration must be given to outcomes that are self-sustaining and maintain the ecological character of the wetland. The criteria and timelines for successful mitigation should be clear and practical.

當減輕措施為可行時，應特別注意具有延續效果的結果和維護濕地之生態特性。成功的減輕措施之標準和時間進度應明確和可行。

- *Are the mitigation activities going to fully minimize the impacts?*

- 減輕措施是否可以確實將影響降至最低？

In some scenarios it may not be possible to fully mitigate impacts on a wetland and, consequently, residual impacts may remain. Attempts should be made to ensure that the temporal extent, magnitude and scale of any residual impacts are minimized. Where residual impacts exist appropriate compensation measures should be provided.

有時候可能無法完全減輕對濕地的影響，因此，殘留的影響會繼續。應力求殘餘影響之時間、幅度和規模降至最低。若有殘餘之影響，應提供適當之補償措施。

Box 4. Mitigation. Case study: Gasbol (Bolivia-Brazil Gas Pipeline)

方塊 4。減輕措施。個案研究：Gasbol (玻利維亞至巴西之天然氣管線)

Gasbol is a 3,150-km gas pipeline between Brazil and Bolivia. The project, which was partly financed by the World Bank (WB), starts in Rio Grande, Bolivia, extending west and then south to Porto Alegre, Brazil. WB policy requires that all WB-financed infrastructure projects conduct an

Environmental Assessment (EA). Projects must also comply with the WB Natural Habitats (critical and non-critical) policy, and they must avoid significant modification to critical habitats. For non-critical habitats, avoidance is still recommended unless there are no feasible alternatives. Where impacts are unavoidable, mitigation or compensation measures are required.

Gasbol 是一玻利維亞和巴西之間 3,150 公里的瓦斯管線。該專案部份由世界銀行 (WB) 出資，起自玻利維亞的 Rio Grande，向西延伸後再轉南至巴西的 Porto Alegre。世界銀行的政策規定，所有受世界銀行出資贊助的基礎建設專案都要進行環境評估 (EA)。專案必須要符合世界銀行天然棲息地 (瀕臨危險和非瀕臨危險) 政策，必且專案必須要迴避對於瀕臨危險之棲息地有顯著之改變。對於非瀕臨危險之棲息地，除非沒有可行之替代方案，依舊建議要採取迴避措施。若影響不可避免，必須要實施減輕或補償措施。

To avoid certain sensitive ecosystems, the pipeline's route was modified. To reduce the size of impacts, the width of the right of way (ROW) was narrowed in many transects. In Brazil, the ROW width was reduced from 30 to 20 meters.

為了要避開特定脆弱的生態系統，修改了管線的路線。為了要降低影響的規模，管線中有多段的管線旁範圍的寬度都縮減。在巴西，管線旁範圍的寬度從 30 公尺降至 20 公尺。

As described in Quintero (2007), mitigation measures to minimize unavoidable impacts included:
根據 Quintero (2007) 之報告，將不可避免之影響降至最低的措施包括：

- *Manual tree removal along the ROW:* Trees were manually removed with chain saws to ensure that they were felled within the ROW, avoiding damage to surrounding vegetation
- 人力清除管線旁範圍之樹木：以人力採用電鋸的方式清除樹木，以確保倒下的樹木不會超出管線旁範圍，以避免破壞周邊之植被。
- *Pushing and pulling method for wetlands:* State-of-the-art techniques were used to install the pipeline across the wetlands. The pushing and pulling method is used during the rainy season. It uses a preassembled section of pipe which is floated into position over an inundated trench. The buoys are removed and the pipe, coated with concrete jackets, sinks into the ditch. This method requires less clearing than conventional methods, because the construction space is limited to that required to allow the backhoe to cross the wetland to stockpile excavated soil. In contrast, under conventional methods the entire area is usually cleared during the dry season in order to set the pipe.
- 對濕地採用推拉法：跨越管線的濕地採用先進的技術安裝。雨季期間採用推拉法。管線預先組好，透過注滿水的溝渠漂流至定位。將浮標拆除，管線外部披覆水泥，沉入溝渠中。此法所需的整地措施比傳統方法少，因為建造空間有所限制，並且堆土機只能行經濕地內用土壤堆高的便道。相反地，在傳統工法下，通常在乾季時整片區域都要整地才能架設管線。
- *Drilling under river beds:* Similar special works were commissioned for the crossing of 13 rivers to avoid negative impacts on vegetation and water quality. Horizontal drilling techniques were used to tunnel under river beds, minimizing disturbance to riparian vegetation and protecting the pipe from pipeline scouring.
- 在河床下鑽探：與過去橫跨 13 條河流避免對於植被和水質產生負面影響的特殊工法類似。採用水平鑽探技術挖掘河床下之隧道，將對河岸植被的影響降至最低，也可避免管線受到沖刷侵蝕。
- *On-site restoration:* A 13-meter-wide strip along the ROW of the pipeline was revegetated

and the trenches were refilled after construction.

- 原地復育：管路沿線之 13 公尺寬的管線旁範圍，重新造林並且建造後溝渠全部回填。

The Gasbol project has received the International Association of Impact Assessment's Environmental Award for its EA and the World Bank's 2001 Green Award.

Gasbol 專案的環境評估獲頒「國際影響評估協會」(Association of Impact Assessment) 環保獎 (Environmental Award)，以及世界銀行 2001 年的綠能獎 (Green Award)。

Source: Quintero, J.D. 2007. Mainstreaming Conservation in Infrastructure Projects: Case Studies from Latin America.

來源：Quintero, J.D. 2007. Mainstreaming Conservation in Infrastructure Projects: Case Studies from Latin America.

Compensation 補償

39. Where there are residual post-mitigation impacts, it is necessary to compensate for the resultant change in ecological character, as agreed by the Parties in Resolution VII.24, *Compensation for lost wetland habitats and other functions* (1999). Any such action should be *ex situ* and appropriate to offset the residual impacts.

39. 當減輕措施後依舊有殘留的影響時，必須要依照締約國通過之第 7 屆締約國大會第 24 號決議－濕地棲息地和其他功能損失之補償 (1999)，對於所造成的生態特性變化進行補償。此類行動方案為非在濕地內並且能確實抵償殘餘的影響。

40. The following decision criteria require consideration during the development and implementation of compensation measures:

40. 補償措施之制定和實施期間，應思考下列決策標準：

- *Is the compensation type-for-type?*
- 補償措施是否依照類型？

The change of ecological character of one type of wetland (for instance, an area of saltmarsh) should be compensated, as appropriate, by the protection, enhancement, restoration or creation of a similar wetland type (Resolution VII.24), in this case another area of saltmarsh rather than, for example, an area of freshwater marsh.

濕地之某一種生態特性之改變 (例如鹽沼澤之面積)，應透過與濕地類型相似之保護、補強、復原或再造，予以適當之補償 (第 7 屆締約國會議第 24 號決議)，以鹽水沼澤為例，應為另一處鹽沼澤而非淡水沼澤。

- *Is the compensation function-for-function, component-for-component, or area-for-area?*
- 補償措施是否符合功能、成分或面積？

The residual change in ecological character may result in a loss of area and/or a loss of function or loss of provision of ecosystem services. The compensation provided should address the areal extent, significant ecosystem components, and the functional performance of the wetland. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the range of ecosystem services provided by the wetland, its physical size, and the type of biodiversity a wetland supports prior to developing compensatory habitat.

生態系統特性殘留之改變會導致面積之損失和/或功能之損失或生態系統功能之喪失。所提供之補償應要能解決面積範圍內重要之生態系統成分，以及濕地之功效。因

此，在開發補償性棲息地前，必須要了解該濕地生態系統功能之範圍、實體規模、以及該濕地所支持之生物多樣性之類型。

- *Where should compensation be located?*

- 補償措施應在何處遂行？

The location of any compensatory wetland habitat is important. Ideally it should be in close proximity to the impacted wetland and within the same hydrological catchment or coastal zone. Where compensation measures require habitat restoration or creation, the existing ecological character of the proposed restoration or creation site needs to be assessed to ensure that a) other existing important wetland values and services are not damaged, and b) other non-wetland impacts are not generated.

補償性濕地棲息地之地點非常重要。最好能接近受影響之濕地並且在同一水文集水區或海岸區域內。當補償措施需要進行棲息地之復原或建造時，該規劃中之復原或建造地點之生態特性必須要進行評估，以確保 a) 其他現有重要濕地之價值和功用不會被破壞，和 b) 不會造成其他非濕地之影響。

- *How can compensation be achieved?*

- 達成補償之方式？

Compensation may be achieved through the restoration, enhancement, and/or creation of wetlands. The compensation measures must address cumulative impacts on both area and function and promote integrity and resilience through a detailed scientific understanding of risks and uncertainties. The timing of implementing compensatory measures is important. Compensation must be established in advance of, or at least in consideration of, the timing of the proposed impacts. The monitoring of any compensatory measures needs to be undertaken to evaluate whether the residual impact to the ecological character has been adequately compensated, or whether further compensation provision proves to be necessary. Securing the conservation of other existing wetlands, for example through increasing statutory protection for maintaining the ecological character of another wetland, whilst covered under the terms of Article 4.2, should generally be considered a less appropriate compensation option under the overall terms of the Convention, since all Parties have already committed themselves to the wise use, through the maintenance of ecological character, of all wetlands.

補償可以透過復原、補強和/或濕地建造達成。補償措施必須要透過對風險和不確定性的了解。解決對面積和功能的總體影響，並且促進整體性和彈性。補償措施實施之時間點非常重要。補償必須在預計的影響發生前或是至少在發生之時實施。所有的補償措施必須要受到監控，以評估對於生態特性的殘留影響是否充分地補償，或是是否需要進行進一步的補償措施。加強其他現有濕地之保存，例如透過第 4.2 條內所規定的加強維護其他濕地生態特性之法令保護，綜觀本公約之所有條文，並非適當之補償選項，因為締約國已經承諾要透過維護生態特性來明智利用所有濕地。

- *How can long-term compensation be implemented?*

- 長期性的補償措施應如何實施？

The security of any long-term success will depend on appropriate stewardship and resourcing. When considering compensation, the ability to ensure that the necessary technical, financial, management and legislative capabilities will exist into the future needs to be considered with sufficient care and consideration. As with any wetland restoration, enhancement or creation, full local community engagement, support and stewardship is a key prerequisite for long-term success (in line with Resolutions VII.8, *Guidelines for*

establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands (1999), and VIII.16, *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* (2002)).

長期安全的成功，取決於管理和資源取得。規劃補償措施時，日後會需要的確保必要之技術、財務管理的能力和立法能力，必須要審慎地規劃審查。對於任一種濕地復原、補強或建造，當地居民的完全參與、支持和管理是永續成功的關鍵先決條件（依照第 7 屆締約國會議第 8 號決議 - 建立和強化地方社區和民眾積極參與濕地管理準則 (1999)，和第 8 屆締約國會議第 16 號決議 - 濕地復原原則與準則 (2002)。

- *Are the costs and risks associated with effective compensation considered to be too high?*
- 有效之補償措施之相關成本和風險是否被判定為過高？

A risk-based approach may consider the full cost of compensation, including both initial or capital costs and the long-term cost to secure the future ecological character of the area in perpetuity, to be prohibitive. Alternatively, because of ecosystem complexity, irreplaceability and/or scientific uncertainty the risk of failure to successfully compensate an adverse decision may be unacceptably high. In these scenarios a decision needs to be made as to whether compensation is appropriate or instead the party should refrain from implementing the activity, with avoidance becoming the appropriate strategy.

補償措施的所有成本，包括初期或資本成本和維護該地區未來永久之生態特性，可能會被風險架構方法判定為過高。另，因為生態系統之複雜性、不可替代性和/或不確定性，要成功補償錯誤決策的失敗率可能非常高。此時，必須要依照補償措施是否適當或是是否應禁止當事人進行活動，並以迴避為優先選項進行決策。

3.4 Additional responses for Ramsar Sites

3.4 拉姆薩濕地的其他因應措施

41. Under Article 2 of the Convention, Contracting Parties have committed themselves to designating suitable wetlands within their territories for inclusion on the List of Wetlands of International Importance. The legal status of Ramsar Sites will be different to other wetlands in a territory (Article 3). For instance, if a Party does not follow prescribed guidance in the case of a designated Ramsar Site (e.g., Article 3.2 reporting in the event of a change in ecological character), then it is in breach of the Convention itself – if a Party does not follow guidance in the case of other wetlands (Article 3.1), however, it is only breaching the spirit of a non-binding good practice principle. Consequently, under the avoid-mitigate-compensate framework there are additional commitments, and hence responses required, for Ramsar Sites concerning wetland loss and degradation. Guidance on these responses (including reporting obligations; see also section 4.8) has been adopted in Resolution X.16, *A Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character* (2008), included in Handbook 19, 4th edition, 2010.

41. 依照本公約第 2 條，締約國承諾自己會指定所屬領域內適當之濕地列於「具國際重要性濕地」名單內。拉姆薩濕地之法律地位與該所屬領域內之其他濕地有別（第 3 條）。例如，如果締約國對於選定之拉姆薩濕地未遵守既定之準則（例如第 3.2 條鎖定生態特性變更時的回報義務），就違反了拉姆薩公約 - 如果締約對於其他濕地沒有遵守準則（第 3.1 條），僅違反了不遵守良善措施原則的精神。因此，在「迴避-減輕-補償」框架下還有其他的承諾，因此對於有濕地損失和衰退之拉姆薩濕地要採取因應作為。第 10 屆締約國會議第 16 號決議 - 偵測、回報和因應濕地生態系統變更之程序框架 - 通過了這些因應作為的準則，請參見手冊 19，第 4 版，2010 年。

42. 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”. Following from that, Article 4.2 of the 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.” General guidance for Contracting Parties for interpreting “urgent national interests” under Article 2.5 of the Convention and considering compensation under Article 4.2 was adopted by the Parties in Resolution VIII.20, *General guidance for interpreting “urgent national interests” under Article 2.5 of the Convention and considering compensation under Article 4.2* (2002).

42. 拉姆薩公約第 2.5 條規定「締約國有權....因為其國內之迫切利益，刪除或是限制已經列在本清單內濕地之邊界」。據此，本公約第 4.2 條規定「當締約國因為其國家迫切利益刪除或限縮名單內之濕地邊界時，應盡可能對於該濕地資源之損失進行補償。」第 2.5 條所定之解釋締約國「國家重要利益」和審查第4.2條所定補償之一般準則，經締約國於第 8 屆締約國會議第 20 號決議 - 「本公約第 2.5 條所定之「國家重要利益」解釋和考量第 4.2 條所定補償之一般準則」(2002) 通過。

43. Furthermore, Resolutions 5.1 and VII.24 respectively make the points that “Contracting Parties will aim to meet their commitments under the Convention through the following actions: . . . restore degraded wetlands and compensate for lost wetlands” (under a heading of Wetlands of International Importance), and that Contracting Parties are urged to “take all practicable measures for compensating any loss of wetland functions, attributes and values, both in quality and surface area, caused by human activities”.

43. 另，決議 5.1 號和第 7 屆締約國會議第 24 號決議分別指出 - 「締約國將透過下列行動方案力求達成本公約所定之承諾，恢復衰敗之濕地並且補償損失之濕地」(依「具有國際重要性之濕地為準」之章節為準)，並且締約國應力求「在品質和地表面積上，針對人為活動所造成之濕地功能、特性和價值採取所有可行之補償措施」。

44. The overall decision-making framework for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for wetland loss applies both to already-designated Ramsar Sites and as far as possible to all other wetlands in the territory of the Contracting Party according to Article 3.1 of the Convention.

44. 依照本公約第 3.1 條，濕地損失之迴避、減輕和補償之整體決策框架，適用已經指定為拉姆薩濕地之濕地並且以最大之限度適用締約國領域內之其他濕地。

45. A range of potential scenarios are illustrated in Figure 3. Concerning site area, the deletion of a site or a restriction in the boundary of a Ramsar Site (square 1) is illustrated in (2) and (3). The appropriate response to the development of compensation measures for deleting or restricting the boundaries of wetlands on the Ramsar List should follow the guidance provided in section 3.2 of this Framework and in Resolution VIII.20 (Handbook 19, 4th edition).

45. 各種可能的情境請參見圖 3。有關濕地面積、拉姆薩濕地邊界之刪除或限縮 (方塊 1) 請參見 (2) 和 (3)。拉姆薩濕地邊界刪除或限縮之補償措施制定之適當因應作為，應依照本框架第 3.2 章所列之準則和第 8 屆締約國會議第 20 號決議辦理 (手冊 19 第 4 版)。

46. Further guidance for consideration of the deletion or restriction of the boundaries of a listed Ramsar Site for reasons of other than “urgent national interest” is provided in the Annex to Resolution IX.6, *Guidance for addressing Ramsar sites or parts of sites which no longer meet the Criteria for designation* (2005).

46. 非因「國家重要利益」而刪除或限縮拉姆薩濕地邊界之注意事項準則，請參見第 9 屆締約國會議第 6 號決議附件 - 「有關拉姆薩濕地或是不再符合拉姆薩濕地標準之濕地之辦理準

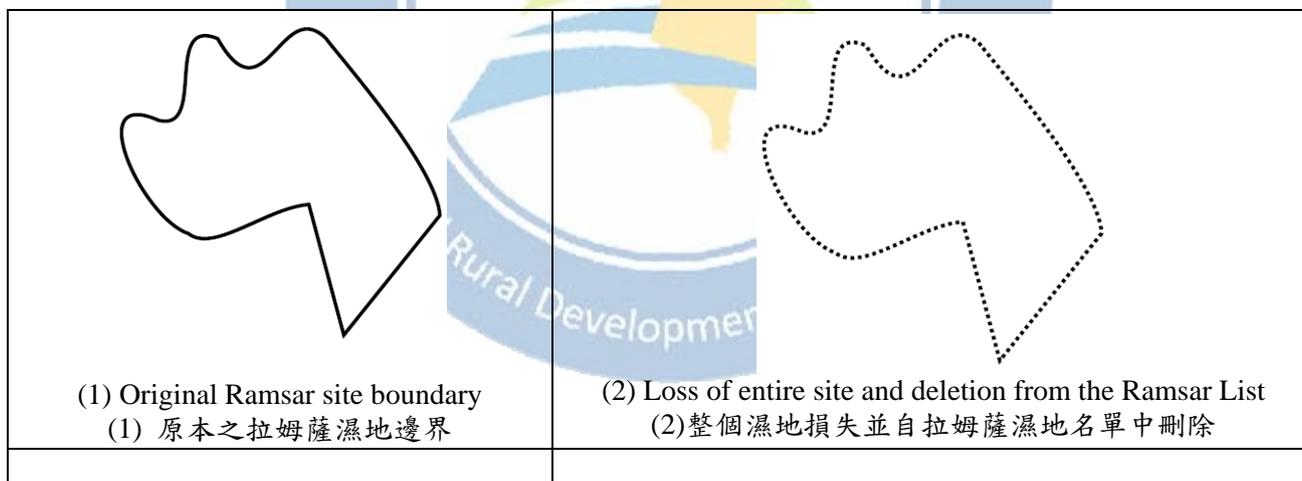
則 (2005)。」

47. It should be noted that the trigger for compensation under Article 4.2 is not the ecological character change itself, but rather the administrative decision that the Ramsar Site designation should be changed because the ecological change is considered to be irreversible. This is logical, since until such a conclusion has been reached, the correct response to character change should be to endeavour to reverse it.

47. 請注意，發動第 4.2 條所定之補償措施，並非生態特性改變本身，而是判定生態變更無可逆轉時，而改變拉姆薩濕地劃分現況之行政決策。這很合理，因為在做出結論前，應力求正確的因應措施遏止生態特性之改變。

48. If, however, irreversible negative ecological character changes have occurred or will occur as the result of activities on- or off-site, and yet no decision is taken to amend or de-List the designated area (square 4 in Figure 3), the Convention text does not expressly require compensation, other than the general terms of Resolution VII.24. Nevertheless, in such cases, Resolution IX.6 calls upon Contracting Parties to make “at least equivalent provision of compensation” when there is unavoidable loss of ecological character at a Ramsar Site.⁵

48. 但是，如果因為濕地內外活動造成不可逆轉之負面生態特性變更確實發生或是即將發生時，並且讓未決定要修改指定之濕地名單或將該濕地從名單刪去時 (圖 3 方塊 4)，除了第 7 屆締約國會議第 24 號決議之一般原則外，本公約之內容不強制規定補償措施。然而，針對使種情形，第 9 屆締約國會議第 6 號決議呼籲締約國，當該拉姆薩濕地發生了不可迴避之生態特性損失時，應進行「至少相當於補償措施之措施」。³



⁵Another, albeit rare, scenario in which compensation is necessary for a Ramsar Site may occur when (in accordance with Resolution 5.3, 1993), “following consultation between the Convention [Secretariat] and the Contracting Party concerned, it is agreed that a site failed at the time of designation to qualify under any of the criteria, and that there is no possibility of extension, enhancement, or restoration of its functions or values, it shall instruct the Convention [Secretariat] to remove the site from the List and shall apply the provisions for compensation, as provided in Article 4.2 of the Convention.” 另一種需要補償措施之罕見情況，就是 (依照決議 5.3 號，1993) 當「本公約 [秘書處] 和當事之締約國協商後，同意該濕地在審查是否符合拉姆薩濕地時就不符拉姆薩濕地之標準，且無可能對該濕地之功能或價值予以擴大、補強或恢復時，應通知本公約 [秘書處] 將該濕地自名單中刪除，並且依照本公約第 4.2 條進行補償措施」。

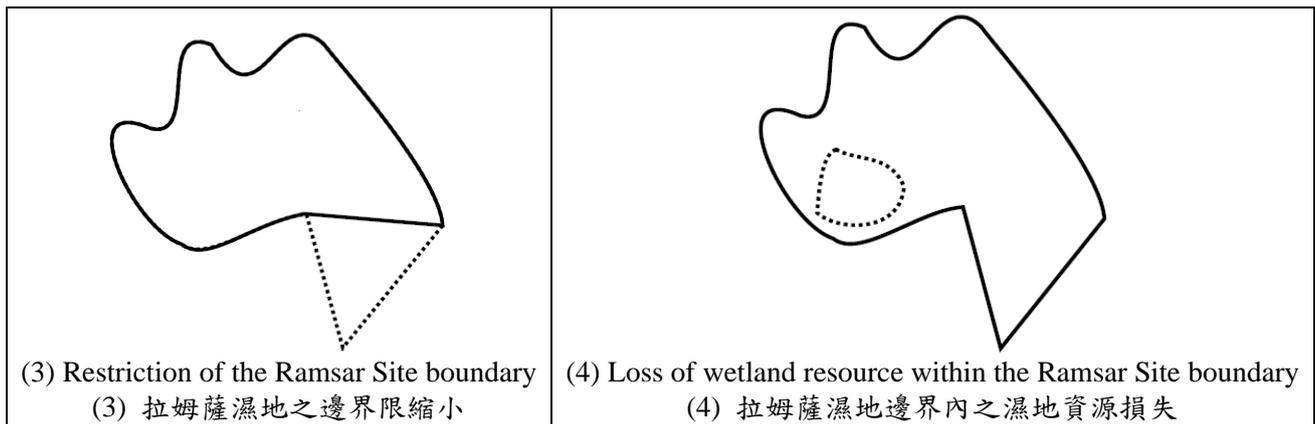


Figure 3. Scenarios for changes to a Ramsar site

圖 3. 拉姆薩濕地改變之情況

3.5 Additional responses for sites that qualify for Ramsar site designation

3.5 符合拉姆薩濕地衰減條件之濕地的其他因應措施

49. Under the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2009-2015, Strategic Goal 2 seeks to “develop and maintain an international network of wetlands that are important for the conservation of global biological diversity, including waterbird flyways and fish populations and for sustaining human life, by ensuring that all Contracting Parties appropriately implement the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance and by appropriate management and wise use of those internationally important wetlands that are not yet formally designated as Ramsar sites but have been identified as qualifying through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process.”

49. 依照2009-2015年拉姆薩策略計畫，策略目標 2 力求「藉由確保所有締約國適當地實施具有國際重要性清單之未來發展策略框架和準則，以及藉由對於目前尚未正式列為拉姆薩濕地，但是透過策略框架之各地適用原則或是同等級之程序，在日後列為拉姆薩濕地之具有國際重要性之濕地進行妥善管理和明智利用，制定和維護具有保存全球生物多樣性之重要濕地之國際網路架構，包括水鳥遷徙途徑魚類族群以及延續人類生活。」

50. This Goal is advanced further through Strategy 2.7 on the management of other internationally important wetlands, which states: “Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar sites but have been identified through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process.”

50. 透過有關其他具有國際重要性濕地管理之策略 2.7，進一步達成本目標，策略 2.7 宣示「對於目前尚未正式列為拉姆薩濕地，但是透過策略框架之各地適用原則或是同等級之程序，在日後列為拉姆薩國際重要濕地進行妥善管理和明智利用。」

51. The implication in the Strategic Plan is that all sites which have been recognized through a domestic or equivalent process as being “internationally important” under the terms of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* but which have not been formally designated as Ramsar Sites should be considered, in terms of the maintenance of their ecological character, in the same way as sites which have been placed on the List of Wetlands of International Importance.

51. 該策略計畫之要旨為，所有透過國內或是同等級之程序被列為符合「具有國際重要性濕地清單之後續發展之策略性框架和準則」所定之「國際重要濕地」，但是尚未列為拉姆薩濕

地之濕地，應依照維護其生態特性，比照已列入具有國際重要性濕地清單之濕地對待。

52. Consequently the response options and the decision criteria applied to these sites should be identical to those applied to sites which are designated on the List of Wetlands of International Importance (section 3.4 above).

52. 因此，適用此類濕地之因應措施和決策之標準，應等同於列為「具有國際重要性濕地清單」之濕地（上開第 3.4 章）。

4. Principles and guidance for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for wetland losses

4. 濕地損失之迴避、減輕和補償之原則和準則

4.1 Introduction

4.1 序

53. Whilst the focus of this Framework is upon avoidance, mitigation and compensation, other aspects of the issue of maintenance of the ecological character of wetlands are considered within these overall principles and guidance.

53. 雖然本框架之重點為迴避、減輕和補償，但是整體原則和準則也思考了有關濕地生態特性維護議題之其他面向。

54. In order to detect change, the ecological character of the wetland first needs to have been described, limits of acceptable change in ecological character defined, and then appropriate monitoring is required to ensure that any change is identified and characterized. Without these essential elements, it is difficult to make an informed decision regarding the risk of implementing various response options to change or likely change in ecological character.

54. 為了要偵測變化，首先需要闡明濕地之生態特性、已定義之生態特性的可接受改變的上限，接著需要進行適當之監控，以確保可以將任何變化予以定義和分類。若沒有這些關鍵要件，則難以對以生態特性之既有改變或可能改變之各種因應措施的風險，進行掌握充分資訊之決策。

55. Key principles and guidance for implementation of the overall Framework are elaborated below and follow the *Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character* adopted as Resolution X.16 (Handbook 19, 4th edition, 2010).

55. 有關整體框架實施之關鍵原則和準則，請參見下列，之後是有關第 10 屆締約國會議第 16 號決議內所通過的濕地生態特性之偵測、回報和因應程序框架（手冊 19，第 4 版，2010）。

4.2 Describing wetland ecological character

4.2 詳述生態特性

56. As noted above, the current definition of “ecological character” (paragraph 15 of Resolution IX.1 Annex A) is: “Ecological character is the combination of the ecosystem components, processes and benefits⁶/services that characterise the wetland at a given point in time.”

56. 如前所述，「生態特性」目前的定義（第 9 屆締約國會議第 1 號決議附件 A 第 15 條）為：「在生態特性某一特定時點中可以顯示一濕地之特性的生態系統成份、程序和利益⁴/功用之組合。」

57. Whilst a definition of “ecological character” is helpful, it is also important to be able to describe the particular ecological character of a wetland as a key element of an effective management planning process, including monitoring, as is set out in the wetland management planning guidance in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 18 (4th edition.). It also follows that if human-induced adverse change in the ecological character of a wetland occurs, a baseline description of ecological character is needed against which to assess change and consequently to consider avoidance, mitigation and compensation.

57. 雖然「生態特性」之定義有所幫助，但是「拉姆薩濕地明智利用手冊 18 (第 4 版) 內所定之有效的管理程序 (包括監控) 中，必須要闡明一濕地之特有生態特性作為關鍵要件也很重要。也必須要注意，如果發生了對於濕地之生態系統之人為不良改變，必須要依照評估的變化，對於生態特性要有基本的說明，才可研究迴避、減輕和補償措施。

58. The Contracting Parties have adopted guidance which has moved beyond the *definition* of the concept to a treatment of the *constituent parts of what goes to make up* ecological character, and which can be applied to any wetland. Guidelines on describing ecological character of a wetland, including its components, processes and services, are provided in the annex to Resolution X.15, *Describing the ecological character of wetlands, and data needs and formats for core inventory* (2008).

58. 締約國所通過的準則，已經超過了生態特性構成要件概念定義的範圍，並且可以適用所有濕地。說明濕地生態特性 (包括成分、程序和功用) 的準則，請參見說明濕地生態系統特性、所需資料和核心明細格式之第 10 屆締約國會議第 15 號決議 (2008)。

59. Consistent with Resolution X.15, this ecological character description structure and fields have now also been incorporated into the Ramsar Site Information Sheet (RIS) – 2012 revision adopted by Resolution XI.8.

59. 依照第 10 屆締約國會議第 15 號決議，該生態特性說明架構和內容，已經編入了第 11 屆締約國會議第 8 號決議所通過的拉姆薩濕地資訊表 (RIS) - 2012 年版。

4.3 Monitoring and early warning indicators

4.3 監控和先期預警指標

60. In order to detect actual or potential changes in ecological character, regular monitoring is required. Monitoring is defined in the Ramsar *Framework for Wetland Inventory* (Resolution VIII.6, 2002) as the “collection of specific information for management purposes in response to

⁶ In this context, ecosystem benefits are defined in accordance with the MA [Millennium Ecosystem Assessment] definition of ecosystem services as “the benefits that people receive from ecosystems”. 在此前提下，生態系統之利益，依照 MA [千禧年生態系統評估]，生態系統功能之定義為「人類取自生態系統之利益」。

hypotheses derived from assessment activities, and the use of these monitoring results for implementing management. (Note that the collection of time-series information that is not hypothesis-driven from wetland assessment should be termed surveillance rather than monitoring, as outlined in Resolution VI.1.)”

60. 為了要偵測濕地特性之實際或可能之變化，必須要定期監控。拉姆薩濕地管理架構（第 8 屆締約國會議第 6 號決議，2002）內所定義之監控為「因應評估措施之假設，為了管理目的所收集的特定資訊，並且將監控結果用於管理之實施。」（請注意，非假設性、依照時間進度從濕地評估所收集的資訊，依照第 6 屆締約國會議第 1 號決議，應視之為監管而非監控。）

61. The *Additional Guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept* (Resolution 5.6, 1993) also pointed out that monitoring does not automatically require sophisticated technology or high investment and can be carried out at different levels of intensity. It should be emphasised that there are many different monitoring techniques available and that each Contracting Party should select the technique(s) most appropriate to its priorities and available resources.

61. 有關實施明智利用概念之其他準則（決議 5.6，1993）也指出，監控不必然需要複雜的技術或大量的投資，可以以任何規模為之。另應強調有很多種可用的監控技術，並且每一位締約國皆應依照自己的先後順序和可利用之資源選用最適當之技術。

62. A monitoring programme should, ideally, be an integral part of a site-specific wetland management plan, as set out in Resolution VIII.14, *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands*, and described further in Ramsar Handbook 18 (4th edition, 2010). Where a management plan does not yet exist, it is still possible to implement a monitoring programme; without the framework of a management plan, however, it will be difficult to implement the results of monitoring effectively.

62. 監控計畫最好能夠依照第 8 屆締約國會議第 14 號決議之「新編拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃準則」，和濕地專屬之管理計畫整合，詳細說明請參見拉姆薩手冊 18（第 4 版，2010）。若目前尚未有管理計畫，亦可在沒有管理計畫框架下單獨實施監控計畫，但是，如此難以有落實監控的結果。

63. In any monitoring programme, it is useful to develop early warning indicators. The underlying concept of early warning indicators is that effects can be detected which are precursors to, or indicate the onset of, actual environmental impacts. Whilst such „early warnings“ may not necessarily provide firm evidence of larger-scale environmental degradation, they present an opportunity to determine whether intervention or further investigation is warranted. As such, early warning indicators can be defined as “the measurable biological, physical or chemical responses to a particular stress, preceding the occurrence of potentially significant adverse effects on the system of interest”. Further information on early warning indicators is also provided in Ramsar Handbook 18 (4th edition).

63. 任何監控計畫，制定先期預警指標很有用。先期預警指標的概念是，可以偵測到預測或是看出實際環境影響的效果。雖然此「先期預警」不一定需要提供明確的大規模環境衰敗之證據，但是可明確提供判定是否要進行干預或是進一步調查的機會。因此，先期預警指標可以定義為「在競爭系統之可能產生實質重大負面影響發生前，對於某特定壓力之可測量生物、物理或化學反應」。有關先期預警指標之詳細資訊請參見拉姆薩手冊 18（第 4 版）。

64. The ecological relevance (ability of the measure to predict future ecological change of state through documented correlation and/or causation) of an early warning indicator should be considered, but at the same time, the concepts of early warning and ecological relevance can conflict. The types of biological responses that can be measured, and their relationship to

ecological relevance and early warning capability, is generalised in Figure 4.

64. 應注意先期預警指標之生態相關性 (透過建檔之相關性和/或因果關係，可預測未來生態變化狀態之測量能力)，但是同時先期預警和生態相關性的概念是相衝突的。可以測量之生物反應的種類、以及其和生態相關性和先期預警能力之關係，請參見圖 4。

65. As an example, biomarker responses can offer exceptional early warning of potential adverse effects, but there exists very little evidence that observed biomarker responses result, or culminate in, adverse effects at an individual level, let alone at the population, community or ecosystem level. Therefore, biomarker responses cannot be considered ecologically relevant because they have low predictive power for the future ecological changes or condition. If the primary assessment objective is that of early detection, then it is likely that it will be at the expense of ecological relevance, while the opposite would probably apply if ecological relevance of effects was prioritized.

65. 例如，生物標記反應可以提供絕佳之可能不良影響的先期預警，但是，在個別層級，僅有非常少的證據可以證明生物標記反應結果之不良反應或是累積之不良反應，更遑論族群、種族或是生態系統層級。因此，生物標記反應不具有生態相關性，因為其對於未來生態變化或是條件的預測能力很低。如果主要的目標是先期偵測，則必須要放棄生物關聯性，相反的，如果將影響的生態關聯性列為優先，則必須要採用。

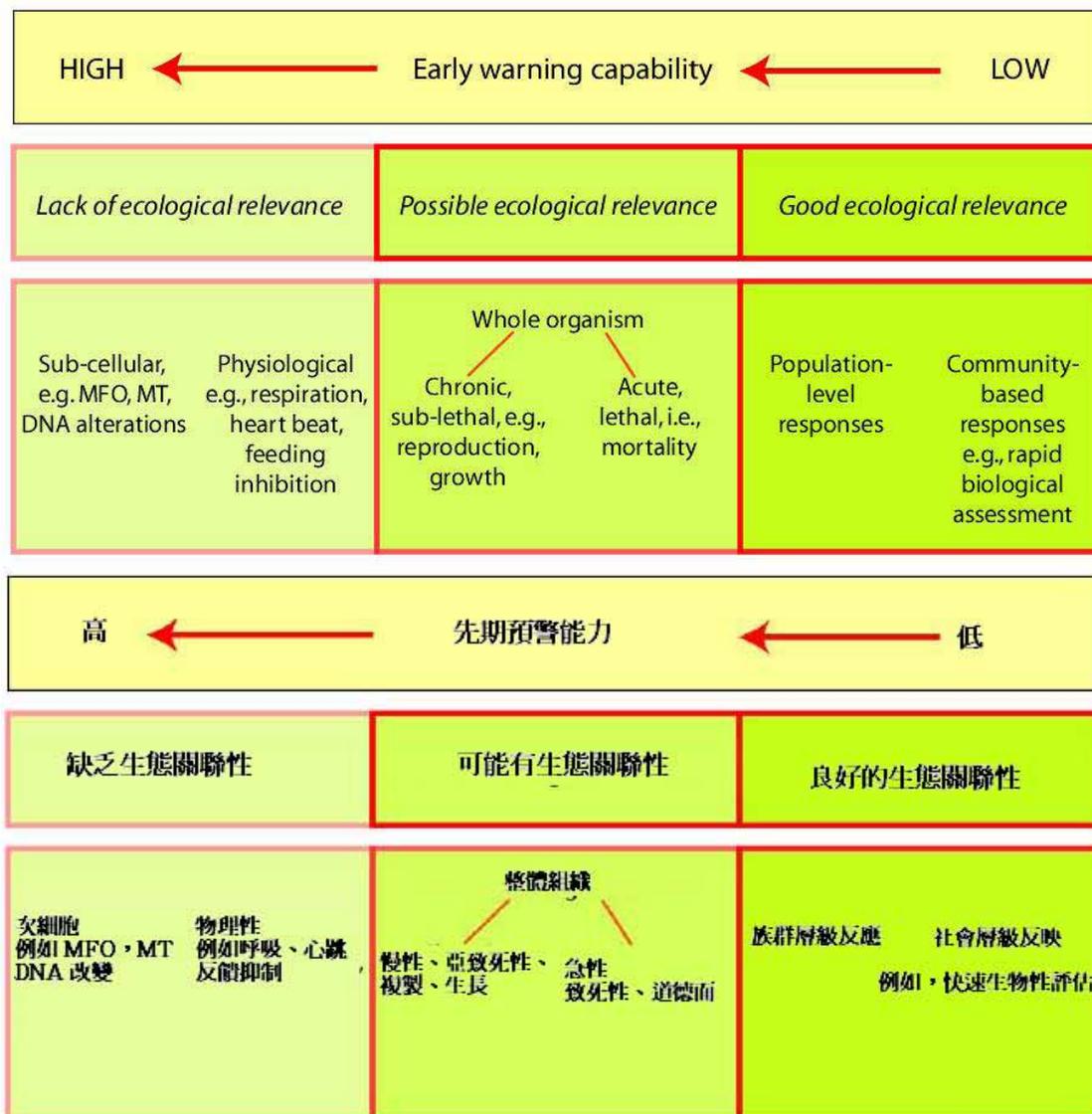


Figure 4. Relationship of ecological relevance and early warning capability to measurable biological responses (from Resolution VII.10, Handbook 18, 4th edition, 2010)

圖 4 生態關聯性和先期預警能力對於可測量之生物反應的關係 (節錄自第 7 屆締約國會議第 10 號決議, 手冊 18, 第 4 版, 2010)

Ideal attributes of early warning indicators

先期預警指標的理想要件

66. The annex to Resolution VII.10 sets out a clear strategy for developing early warning indicators. To have potential as an early warning indicator, a particular response should be:

66. 第 7 屆締約國會議第 10 號決議附件編定了用於制定先期預警指標的明確策略。為了要具備先期預警指標之功用，因應措施應：

a) **anticipatory**: it should occur at levels of organization, either biological or physical, that provide an indication of degradation, or some form of adverse effect, before serious environmental harm has occurred;

a) **能夠預測**：應要能夠在組織層級進行，不論生物性或物理性，能夠在嚴重的環境危害發生前，看出衰敗，或是部份態樣的不良影響；

b) **sensitive**: in detecting potential significant impacts prior to their occurring, an early warning indicator should be sensitive to low levels or early stages of the problem;

b) **敏感性**：對於實施可能的顯著影響發生前之偵測，先期預警指標應要能夠察覺微量或是先期階段的問題；

c) **diagnostic**: it should be sufficiently specific to a problem to increase confidence in identifying the cause of an effect;

c) **診斷**：必須要能夠完全符合某一問題，以增加判定影響成因之信心水準；

d) **broadly applicable**: it should predict potential impacts from a broad range of problems;

d) **廣泛適用**：應要能夠預測多種問題所產生之影響；

e) **correlated to actual environmental effects/ecological relevance**: an understanding that continued exposure to the problem, and hence continued manifestation of the response, would usually or often lead to significant environmental (ecosystem-level) adverse effects;

e) **與實際的環境影響/生態關聯性有相關**：掌握問題的延續發生，因此某一反應的連續出現，通常會導致嚴重的環境（生態系統層級）的負面影響；

f) **timely and cost-effective**: it should provide information quickly enough to initiate effective management action prior to significant environmental impacts occurring, and it should be inexpensive to measure while providing the maximum amount of information per unit effort;

f) **即時且具成本效益**：必須要能夠快速提供資訊，在重大的環境影響發生前實施有效的管理措施，並且每一措施項目要能夠提供最大量的資訊，且量測之成本不可過高；

g) **regionally or nationally relevant**: it should be relevant to the ecosystem being assessed;

g) **具有地區和國家層級關聯性**：必須要和被評估的生態系統有關聯；

h) **socially relevant**: it should be of obvious value to, and observable by stakeholders, or

predictive of a measure that is socially relevant;

h) **社會關聯性**：必須要對於利害關係人有顯著的價值並且為利害關係人所認可，或者對於有社會關聯性的措施的預測性有價值；

i) **easy to measure**: it should be able to be measured using a standard procedure with known reliability and low measurement error;

i) **測量簡便**：必須要具有明確的可靠性和低測量誤差，使用標準的程序進行測量；

j) **constant in space and time**: it should be capable of detecting small change and of clearly distinguishing that a response is caused by some anthropogenic source, not by natural factors as part of the natural background (that is, high signal to noise ratio); and

j) **在空間和時間上都要一致**：必須要能夠偵測到微量的變化並且能夠明確地區分一反應是因為部份人為因素造成，而非自然中的自然因素造成 (也就是資訊多、雜訊低)；和

k) **nondestructive**: measurement of the indicator should not be damaging to the ecosystem being assessed.

k) **不具破壞性**：指標之測量不得對於所評估的生態系統造成破壞。

4.4 Avoiding change in wetland ecological character

4.4 迴避濕地生態特性改變

67. As explained above, Ramsar Contracting Parties through their decisions of the COP have consistently endorsed the notion that wetland impacts should be avoided as the principal step in any decision-making process in matters of environmental impact assessments, wetlands and river basin management, and sector-specific activities.

67. 依照上列說明，拉姆薩公約締約國透過在締約國會上的決定，明確地確認了迴避對濕地的影響的概念，應在環境影響評估事務、濕地和河流流域管理和各種部門專屬措施的決策過程中，列為首要步驟。

68. For example, the Annex to Resolution X.17 in providing advice on environmental impact assessments observes that “remedial action can take several forms, i.e., *avoidance* (or prevention), *mitigation* (by considering changes to the scale, design, location, siting, process, sequencing, phasing, management and/or monitoring of the proposed activity, as well as restoration or rehabilitation of sites), and *compensation* (often associated with residual impacts after prevention and mitigation). A „positive planning approach” should be used, where avoidance has priority and compensation is used as a last resort measure. One should acknowledge that compensation will not always be possible: there are cases where it is appropriate to reject a development proposal on grounds of irreversible damage to, or irreplaceable loss of, biodiversity.”

68. 例如，第 10 屆締約國會議第 17 號決議在就環境影響評估所提的建議中，表示「補償措施可以有多種樣態，例如迴避 (或防範)、減輕 (透過考慮對於所提案要進行的活動在規模、設計、地點、選址、程序、進度安排、階段劃分和/或監控有所變更，以及濕地之復原或復育)，和補償 (通常涉及防範和減輕後之殘餘影響)。應採用「正面的規劃方法」，其中迴避列為優先，補償應列為最後的措施。應體認到補償並非永遠可行：因為對於生物多樣性不可回復的傷害或是不可替換的損失，故應駁回開發提案。」

69. Resolution X.19 on wetlands and river basin management also identifies avoidance as the priority, calling on wetlands and river basin management policy to address “the need to avoid, minimize or compensate (for example, through conservation offsets) possible negative effects on

wetlands of activities within river basins.”

69. 有關濕地和河流流域的第 10 屆締約國會議第 19 號決議也將迴避列為優先，呼籲濕地和河流流域管理政策應滿足「對於河流流域內活動對濕地造成的可能負面影響予以避免、最小化或補償（例如透過保育措施）。」

70. Sector-specific guidance on biofuels and extractive industries also recognize avoidance as the priority under the Convention. Resolution X.25 calls on Contracting Parties “to seek to avoid negative impacts, and where such avoidance is not feasible, to apply as far as possible appropriate mitigation and/or compensation/offset actions, for example through wetland restoration”. Similarly, Resolution X.26 recognizes “the need, in implementing policies for the wise use of all wetlands, including those in the Ramsar List, and in a context of objectives for sustainable development, to avoid, minimize or mitigate the negative impacts of economic development on the ecological character of wetlands” and accordingly urges Contracting Parties to “review and revise regulatory and permitting procedures related to extractive industrial activities, in order to ensure that impacts on wetland ecosystems and their ecosystem services are avoided, remedied or mitigated as far as possible, and that any unavoidable impacts are sufficiently compensated for in accordance with any applicable national legislation”.

70. 針對各部門所制定的生質燃料和開採工業的準則，也依照本公約確立了應將迴避列為優先。第 10 屆締約國會議第 25 號決議呼籲締約國「應力求迴避負面影響，當無法迴避時，應盡可能實施適合之減輕和/或補償/抵償行動方案，例如透過濕地復育」。同樣地，第 10 屆締約國會議第 26 號決議確立「需要實施明智利用所有包括拉姆薩濕地在內的濕地政策，並且在永續發展目標的前提下，將經濟發展對於濕地生態特性的不良影響予以迴避、最小化或減輕」，並且同時呼籲締約國「檢討並修正法規並且規範與開採工業有關之程序，以確保可以盡可能地迴避、補償或減輕對於濕地生態系統和生態系統功能之影響，並且任何無法避免之影響都應該依照現行國家法規予以補償」。

71. Contracting Parties have also long emphasized that “restoration schemes” – and thus mitigation and compensation efforts – “must not weaken efforts to conserve existing natural systems” (Recommendation 4.1, 1990).

71. 締約國也長久以來強調「復育機制」-因此減輕和補償措施 - 「不得排擠保存現有自然系統之措施」(建議 4.1, 1990)。

4.5 Mitigating for loss of wetland ecological character

4.5 減輕濕地生態特性損失

72. When all options for avoiding change in ecological character have demonstrably been exhausted, the next step in the sequence which may be considered is the taking of practical actions to minimize or reduce *in situ* wetland impacts. Such mitigation actions can take place anywhere (including, for example, upstream in the catchment), as long as their effect is realised in the site where change in ecological character is likely. Judgments about impacts should be based on appropriate methods of impact assessment.

72. 當所有迴避生態特性改變之行動方案都證明已窮盡時，程序中下一步要思考的步驟就是在濕地現場，採取可行之方法將影響降至最低或是減少。此類減輕行動方案實施的地點不限（例如，包括集水區的上游），應在可能發生生態特性改變時就應產生效果。有關對於濕地影響之判斷，應以適當之影響評估方法為依據。

73. Ramsar guidance on Environmental Impact Assessment (Resolution X.17) refers to the purpose

of mitigation as being to look for ways to achieve the objectives of a project while reducing negative impacts to acceptable levels. Typically this will involve the incorporation of safeguards in the design of the project, and the guidance describes this as potentially including “changes to the scale, design, location, siting, process, sequencing, phasing, management and/or monitoring of the proposed activity, as well as restoration or rehabilitation of sites”.

73. 拉姆薩公約有關「環境影響評估」之準則（第 10 屆會議第 17 號決議），明定了減輕的目的是尋找可以同時達成開發案的目標並且又能將負面影響降至可以接受的程度。基本上，這包括了在開發案設計時就整合安全機制，並且該準則也說明這其中包括了「對於所提案要進行的活動在規模、設計、地點、選址、程序、進度安排、階段劃分和/或監控有所變更，以及濕地之復原或復育」。

74. The guidance further observes that:

74. 該準則進一步說明了：

i) “mitigation requires a joint effort of the proponent, planners, engineers, ecologists and other specialists, to arrive at the best practicable environmental option”;

i) 減輕需要結合提案人、規劃者、工程師、生態學家和其他專家的共同努力，達到最佳可行的環保措施」；

ii) options should be examined at early scoping stages in the process so that their feasibility can be evaluated before choices become more constrained; and

ii) 環保措施應在程序中的先期分類階段就予以檢討，以便在選擇受到更多限制前就能評估其可行性；和

iii) “mitigation measures must be identified and described in detail, including an analysis of their likely success and realistic potential to offset adverse project impacts”. National policy and legal systems may specify particular requirements in individual countries.

iii) 「減輕措施必須確認並且詳細說明，包括其成功機率和對於專案實際負面影響抵償能力的分析」。各國可以在國家政策和立法系統規定專門的標準。

75. A common method of framing and applying mitigation measures is by means of conditions or covenants attached to project or plan consents. As well as specifying the measures to be undertaken, these can also enable mechanisms for accountability and oversight to be specified where appropriate. In some cases this can be formulated as an agreement between those responsible for implementing and assessing the mitigation.

75. 制定和實施減輕措施的一般方法是透過隨附於專案或計畫內容的條件或是但書。除了明定要實施的措施，也應該要視情況建立稽核和監管機制。有時候可以透過負責實施和評估減輕措施的單位訂立合約達成。

76. Mitigation can also on occasion be achieved by use of spatial management approaches, spatially segmenting activities, so that location-specific risks are mitigated.

76. 減輕措施有時候也可以透過空間管理方法、空間劃分措施達成，將與地點相關的風險減輕。

77. A mitigation plan may often best be implemented through an “adaptable management” approach, whereby adjustments and corrections can be applied as necessary in the light of feedback from monitoring and testing. Resolution VIII.14 (2005), in the *New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands*, includes some guidance on adaptable management,

outlining such a process as follows:

77. 減輕措施的最佳施行，通常是透過「調整管理」方法，透過此法可以根據監控和檢驗的結果，進行必要之調整和修正。第 8 屆締約國會議第 14 號決議 (2005)，在「新編拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃準則」中，納入了部份調整管理的準則，將此程序定義為：

i) a decision is made about what should be achieved (i.e., quantified management objectives are prepared for the important features);

i) 決定應達成目標 (例如，針對重要之要件制定合格之管理目標)；

ii) appropriate management, based on the best available information, is implemented to achieve the objectives;

ii) 依照最佳之現有資料，實施適當之管理以達成目標；

iii) the features are monitored in order to determine the extent to which they are meeting the objectives;

iii) 監控結果，以判定達成目標的程度；

iv) if objectives are not being met, management is modified;

iv) 如果沒有達成目標，修改管理措施；

v) monitoring is continued to determine if the modified management is meeting the objectives, and step iv) is repeated for any further adjustments, as necessary.

v) 繼續監控以判定修改的管理措施是否達成目標，如果需要進一步地調整，重複步驟。

4.6 Compensating for loss of wetland ecological character

4.6 濕地生態特性損失之補償

78. Where residual post-mitigation impacts remain or are expected to occur (or when Article 2.5 “urgent national interest” is invoked for a listed Ramsar Site), the next step in the sequence is to compensate for the resulting change in ecological character. Note, however, that the COP has stressed the point (in Resolutions VII.17, para. 10, and VIII.16, para. 10) that restoration or creation of wetlands cannot replace the loss or degradation of natural wetlands. This is true in relation to the ecological values of such wetlands, but in many cases it is equally true, or even more so, in relation to those cultural values that are site-specific in nature (see also Resolution IX.21, *Taking into account the cultural values of wetlands*).

78. 當減輕措施之後依舊有殘餘之影響或是可能會有殘餘之影響 (或是當拉姆薩濕地發生第 2.5 條之「重要國家利益」時，程序中的下一步就是要補償對於生態特性所造成之改變。但是請注意，締約國大會強調了濕地之復原或建造無法取代天然濕地之損失或衰敗 (第 7 屆締約國會議第 17 號決議第 10 條 和第 8 屆締約國會議第 16 號決議第 10 條)。此類濕地的生態價值亦適用，但是對於該濕地之文化價值也同樣適用 (請參閱第 9 屆締約國會議第 21 號決議，考量濕地的文化價值)。

79. Contracting Parties have also highlighted the fact that it is preferable to compensate for wetland loss with wetlands of a similar type and in the same local water catchment (Resolution VII.24 and the annex to Resolution VIII.20).

79. 締約國也強調了最好可以以類似之濕地和相同之水源集水區進行濕地損失補償 (第 7 屆締約國會議第 24 號決議和第 8 屆締約國會議第 20 號決議附件)。

Wetland restoration as a response option

濕地建造作為因應措施選項

80. Restoration constitutes a potential response to change or likely change in ecological character in situations where residual impacts remain after avoidance or mitigation efforts.

80. 復原的內容為，當迴避或是減輕措施之後依舊有殘留的影響時，對於生態特性的既有變化或是可能變化進行可能的因應措施。

81. In 2002, the Conference of the Parties adopted *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration* (Resolution VIII.16). The concepts embedded in those principles apply equally to the application of restoration as a response option to a loss of wetland ecological character.

81. 2002 年，締約國會議通過了濕地復原原則與準則（第 8 屆締約國會議第 16 號決議）。該準則之概念同樣地適用將復原作為濕地生態特性損失的因應措施。

82. When choosing wetland restoration as a response option, it is essential that a clear understanding and statement of goals, objectives, and performance standards for restoration projects are defined. As indicated in Ramsar Resolution VII.17 on restoration as an element of national planning for wetland conservation and wise use, those goals and objectives should recognize that wetlands perform multiple functions. If it is hoped that a project will promote a return to pre-disturbance conditions, that should be stated as part of the project goals, and more detailed information on exactly what this means should be incorporated into project objectives. It should be noted, however, that not all restoration projects are intended to promote a return to pre-disturbance conditions and that a return to pre-disturbance conditions is not necessarily implied by the word “restoration” as it is used in the *Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration*.

82. 當選擇濕地復原作為因應措施時，必須要清楚地了解和宣示所定義之復原計畫之目的、目標和效能標準。如同有關將復原作為濕地保存和明智利用之國家政策之要件之拉姆薩公約第 7 屆締約國會議第 17 號決議所揭示，這些目的和目標必須要確認濕地具有多種功能。如果計畫的目標是要回復到受到干擾以前的狀態，則應該在計畫目的內明訂，並且確實的細部詳情應該整合於計畫目標內。但是請注意，並非所有的復原計畫都是要回到受到干擾以前的狀態，並且回到干擾之前的狀態不必然為濕地復原原則和準則內「復原」之本意。

83. Moreover, it must be recognized that with a changing climate it is likely to become increasingly unlikely that restoration will achieve a historical reference condition. Rather, restoration goals and objectives should be designed to be as far as possible “climate-proof” and take into account projections of future climate change.

83. 另，必須要注意，隨著氣候變遷，復原越來越不可能回復到以前的狀態。相反地，復原的目的和目標之設計必須要盡可能地「不受氣候影響」並且要考量到未來氣候變遷的規劃。

Wetland creation as a response option

選定濕地建造作為因應措施

84. In some situations it may be feasible to create wetlands on land that has never been wetland in order to provide compensation or even to assist in mitigating changes in ecological character.

84. 有時候，可以在沒有濕地的陸地上建造濕地，以提供補償甚至補助對於生態特性改變的減輕。

85. Broadly, the concepts and approaches embedded in the *Principles and guidelines for wetland*

restoration are also applicable to wetland creation, but consideration should also be given to the present and historic land use of an area in order to evaluate the appropriateness of creating wetlands in that location. It should also be noted that because of the lack of effectiveness of wetland creation efforts, some Contracting Parties, such as the USA, have adopted a policy preference for restoration over creation⁷.

85. 廣義地來說，「濕地復育原則和準則內之概念和方法」也適用濕地建造，但是應注意該地區目前和過去的土地利用，以評估該地點建造濕地是否妥當。另應注意，因為濕地建造措施缺乏有效性，部份締約國，例如美國的政策偏向復育而非建造⁵。

Applying a “no net loss” policy 採用「零淨損」政策

86. A “no net loss” policy may express a preferred sequence of avoiding wetland impacts, mitigating unavoidable wetland impacts *in situ*, and/or compensating for or offsetting any remaining impacts *ex situ*. Thus, wetland impacts are permitted, but compensation (often through restoration) is a key element.

86. 「零淨損」政策之解釋為迴避濕地影響、就地減輕不可迴避之濕地影響、和/或在他地補償或抵消殘餘的影響。因此，濕地的影響是可以接受的，但是補償（通常是透過復原）是關鍵要件。

87. Some Contracting Parties have expressly adopted some form of a “no net loss” policy, including Australia (Western Australia position statement); the Bahamas (national wetlands policy); Canada (federal and provincial laws and policies); China (Hong Kong’s Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site); Rwanda (Marshlands Law); Spain (national wetland policy); Trinidad and Tobago (national wetland conservation policy); and the United States (federal and state laws and policies).

87. 部份締約國採用了部份形式的「零淨損」政策，包括澳洲（西澳地位宣言）；巴哈馬（國家濕地政策）；加拿大（聯邦和省級法律和政策）、中國（香港的米埔內前海灣拉姆薩爾國際重要濕地）；盧安達（江灘法）；西班牙（國家濕地政策）；千里達及托巴哥（國家濕地保育政策）；和美國（聯邦與州級法律和政策）。

88. In some countries, such as the Bahamas, Canada, and Trinidad and Tobago, the no net loss policy was adopted by government with a view toward implementing the Ramsar Convention. In other cases, such as the United States, the Ramsar Convention was not a factor in the policy’s adoption.

88. 部份國家，例如巴哈馬、加拿大、千里達及托巴哥，政府本於實施拉姆薩公約之本旨，採用了零淨損政策。其他國家，例如美國，其政策之通過不受拉姆薩公約之影響。

89. Although a “no net loss” policy may be consistent with the objectives of the Ramsar Convention, it is important to note, on the other hand, that a “no loss” approach is built into the Convention text itself. Indeed, as mentioned above, the preamble states that “wetlands constitute a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value, the loss of which would be irreparable” and that the Contracting Parties desire “to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future,” thus suggesting that avoiding further wetland losses *in situ* is of paramount importance.

89. 雖然零淨損政策可能和拉姆薩公約之目標一致，但是必須要注意，另一方面，「零淨損」

⁷ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers & U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2008. Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources, Federal Register 73(70): 19594-19705.

方法已經內化於本公約之內容內。事實上，依照前述，序章闡明了「濕地構成了大量的經濟、文化、科學和休閒價值資源，濕地的損失是不可回復的」並且締約國欲「在現在和未來遏止對於濕地的逐漸侵蝕和損失」。因此，建議在濕地就地進行進一步的迴避濕地損失避免錯失是首要。

90. With respect to Ramsar Sites, the Convention again emphasizes a “no loss” approach. Contracting Parties must “promote the conservation” of Ramsar Sites and (as discussed in section 3.4) may delete or restrict the boundary of a Ramsar Site upon the formal invocation of “urgent national interest” (Article 2.5) or consistent with guidance included in Resolution IX.6, *Guidance for addressing Ramsar sites or parts of sites which no longer meet the Criteria for designation*. If a Contracting Party does invoke its urgent national interest to delete or restrict a Ramsar Site’s boundary, then “it should as far as possible compensate for any loss of wetland resources.” While such compensation may be viewed as a form of “no net loss,” the overriding and primary duty is to avoid the need for such compensation in the first place.

90. 對於拉姆薩濕地，本公約在意強調「零淨損」方法。締約國必須「推動拉姆薩濕地之保育」和（依照第 3.4 章所述）並且得因為「重要國家利益」（第 2.5 條）刪除或限縮拉姆薩濕地之邊界，或是依照第 9 屆締約國會議第 6 號決議「有關拉姆薩濕地或是不再符合拉姆薩濕地標準之濕地之辦理準則」內之準則辦理。如果締約國非因國家重要利益而刪除或限縮拉姆薩濕地之邊界，「應盡可能地補償所有濕地資源之損失。」雖然此類補償措施被視之為「零淨損」的一種，主要和首要的責任是迴避使用此類補償措施。

91. A “no net loss” policy may have more relevance in the context of a Party’s duty of wise use of the wetlands in its territory. A “no net loss” policy may be part of a National Wetland Policy, for example, and as the annex to Resolution VII.6 observes, a “National Wetland Policy is a key feature envisaged in the implementation of the wise use concept of the Ramsar Convention.” In that regard, Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010) suggests that a Contracting Party may “design no net loss or net gain projects focusing on wetland functions and values (including wetland area where administratively required) within national, regional or municipal wetland programmes.”

91. 「零淨損」政策和締約國明智利用所屬領域內之濕地有較大的關聯。「零淨損」正可以是國家濕地政策的一部份，例如，如同第 7 屆締約國會議第 6 號決議附件所明定，「國家政策是實施拉姆薩公約明智利用濕地理念中所揭櫫的關鍵要點」。因此，手冊 2（第 4 版，2010）建議，締約國應「在國家、區域或都會週邊濕地之計畫內，針對濕地功能和價值（包括法律規定之濕地面積），設計零淨損也無淨得的計畫。」

92. Moreover, Handbook 3 (4th edition), in the context of assessing the effectiveness of existing wetland-related legal and institutional measures in promoting wetland conservation and wise use, advises Contracting Parties to consider “where development involves wetland loss or degradation . . . whether there is a legal requirement to make monetary or other compensation, consistent with the polluter pays principle.” A properly structured “no net loss” policy may be one aspect of a Contracting Party’s implementation of the wise use obligation.

92. 另，手冊 3（第 4 版），在評估現有實施濕地保育和明智利用的濕地相關法律和法定措施的效用下，建議締約國注意「當開發涉及濕地之損失或衰敗...不論法律是否之強制或是其他補償，比照污染稅原則。」明確地解釋了「零淨損」政策是締約國實施濕地明智利用義務的一個面向。

93. Although a “no net loss” approach is incorporated into several Contracting Parties’ wetland laws and policies, there are few studies evaluating the effectiveness of such policies. The US studies that have been undertaken suggest that the goal of no net loss is not being met, especially

with respect to wetland functions (ecosystem services), due to failure of compensation projects.

93. 雖然有數個締約國的濕地法律和政策已經整合了「零淨損」方法，但是有數項研究對該政策之效果進行了評估。美國進行的研究指出，無法達到零淨損的目標，特別是對於濕地功能（生態功用），因為補償計畫的失敗。

94. For example, for the USA the US National Research Council (2001)⁸ found that “the goal of no net loss of wetlands is not being met for wetland functions by the compensation program, despite progress in the last 20 years.” The National Research Council therefore strongly recommended that impacts to wetlands that are difficult or impossible to restore, such as fens or bogs, be avoided. More recently, the US Fish and Wildlife Service's Wetlands Status and Trends⁹ reported a net gain in national wetland area from 1998 to 2004, but emphasized that there is no data to support a conclusion that a net gain in functions exists. Stedman and Dahl (2008)¹⁰ later pointed out that certain regions of the country and certain types of wetlands suffered losses from 1998 to 2004; for example, wetland losses in the southeastern US averaged more than 23,800 hectares annually during that period. There do not appear to be any comprehensive evaluations of the effectiveness of “no net loss policies” of other Contracting Parties.

94. 例如，美國的美國國家研究委員會（2001）⁶ 發現「儘管實施了 20 年，補償計畫無法達成濕地功能之濕地零淨損目標。」因此，美國國家研究委員會強烈建議，濕地收到的影響是難以或是不可能復原的，例如沼澤，應予以迴避。最近，美國魚類和野生動物保育局的「濕地狀況和趨勢」⁷ 報告指出了 1998 - 2004 年期間國家濕地面積有淨成長，但是強調了沒有資料可以證明在功能面上有淨成長。Stedman 和 Dahl (2008)⁸ 也在稍後指出國家特定區域和特定類型的濕地在 1998-2004 年間都有損失，例如，該期間內美國東南部的濕地每年損失 23,800 公頃。而其他締約國的「零淨損政策」之效用則無詳細之評估。

95. In summary, first, the Ramsar Convention encourages a “no loss” approach. A “no net loss” policy may be one means of implementing a Contracting Party’s wise use obligation. Although the goal of a “no net loss” policy is to offset wetland impacts, there are no studies to suggest whether Contracting Parties with such a policy have achieved “no net loss” with respect to wetland functions rather than wetland area. Accordingly, Contracting Parties with “no net loss” policies should continue or commence monitoring the effectiveness of such an approach. In light of the lack of these data, a “no net loss” policy should not be implemented in a manner that undermines the primary imperative to avoid impacts to natural wetlands.

95. 綜言之，首先，拉姆薩公約提倡「零淨損」方法。「零淨損」政策可以是締約國明智利用濕地之義務之一。雖然「零淨損」政策之目標是要抵償對濕地之影響，但是沒有研究可以證明除了濕地面積以外，實施此政策的締約國對於濕地功能可以達到「零淨損」。因此，實施「零淨損」之締約國應繼續或是開始監控該方法之成效。至於資料之缺乏，「零淨損」政策不得以會排擠迴避濕地影響措施的方式為之。

Wetland banking and other biodiversity offset schemes **濕地銀行和其他生物多樣性補償機制**

96. *Wetland banking* (often referred to as *wetland mitigation banking*) is a tool for providing

⁸ National Research Council 2001. *Compensating for Wetland Losses Under the Clean Water Act*. National Academy Press, Washington DC. 322 pages.

⁹ Dahl, T. E. 2006. *Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States 1998 to 2004*. US Fish & Wildlife Service, Washington DC.

¹⁰ Stedman, S. & Dahl, T.E. 2008. *Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Coastal Watersheds of the Eastern United States 1998 to 2004*. US Fish & Wildlife Service, Washington DC.

wetland compensation to offset unavoidable impacts that remain after mitigation measures. It is most well developed in the USA, where it is viewed as an incentive-based approach to wetland protection. In its simplest form, a site owner generates compensation credits through the restoration, enhancement, creation, and/or preservation of wetlands. The amount of credits generated is based on the ecological improvements at the site. Credits are then sold to developers to offset adverse wetland impacts to the same type of habitat elsewhere.

96. 濕地銀行（通常稱之為濕地影響減輕銀行）是一種提供濕地補償，以抵償減輕措施後殘留之不可避免的影響的工具。美國的發展最完善，美國將之視之為濕地保護之誘因導向方法。其最簡單的形式為，濕地所有人透過濕地之復原、補強、建造和(或)防範，取得補償額度。額度之總額依照該濕地之生態改善情況計算。額度通常賣給開發商，以抵償對於同類型棲息地之生態影響。

97. It is expected that regulatory agencies will oversee each step of the process:

97. 由行政機關監管該程序的步驟預期如下：

i) approval of the establishment of a wetland bank, which determines baseline conditions at the site and potential credit generation if performance standards are met;

i) 核准濕地銀行之成立，決定該濕地之基礎條件和符合基本效能時所能取得的額度；

ii) approval of the release of credits – thereby making them eligible to be sold or transferred – once the performance standards have been met; and

ii) 核准額度之發放 - 藉此建立銷後或是移轉的合法性 - 但以達到效能標準為限；和

iii) approval of the use of credits in specific permit actions to ensure that a project's impacts are adequately offset by the environmental gains that the credits represent.

iii) 核准特定交易內額度之使用，以確保開發專案可以依照額度所呈現的環境所得而充分抵償。

98. A main feature of wetland banking in the USA is that the legal responsibility for compensation shifts from the permittee (the project developer or proponent) to the wetland banker. Accordingly, while the wetland permittee is ostensibly buying wetland credits, it is also purchasing a release of liability. Once the transaction occurs – with government approval – the wetland banker becomes responsible for ensuring that the compensation site is properly maintained and monitored for the long term.

98. 美國濕地銀行的主要特色為將補償的法定責任從申請人（專案開發商或提案人）移轉給濕地銀行。因此，雖然濕地開發案申請人表面上要購買濕地額度，但是也取得了責任的免除。一旦交易完成 - 經政府核准 - 濕地銀行成為負責確保受補償之濕地有受到妥善的長期維護和監控。

99. *Biodiversity offset schemes*, also referred to as *offset programmes*, are conceptually similar to wetland banking but can be broader than wetland habitat or wetland-dependent species.

Biodiversity credits are generated by restoring, enhancing, or preserving elsewhere the same type of impacted ecosystem. Before considering offsets, developers should undertake avoidance and mitigation measures. Examples of active biodiversity offset programmes can be found in Australia and the USA. Recently, the EU approved a strategy for reducing biodiversity loss by 2020 which would serve as the basis for developing a species-banking program. The strategy, which is pending approval by the European Council, also endorses the concept of no net loss of biodiversity.

99. 生物多樣性抵償機制，也稱之為抵償計畫，在概念上和濕地銀行類似，但是範圍超出濕

地棲息地或是濕地特有物種。生物多樣性額度透過對於任一處與受影響之生態系統相同之生態系統進行復原、補強或保育取得。在審查抵償前，開發商應進行迴避和減輕措施。澳洲和美國都可看到積極的生物多樣性抵償計畫。最近，歐盟批准了 2020 年前降低生物多樣性損失的策略，作為發展物種銀行計畫的基礎。該策略正在等待歐洲委員會之批准，也印證了生物多樣性零淨損之概念。

100. As with any form of compensation, these approaches should not be used in such a manner as to circumvent the avoidance of impacts to wetlands, and the preference to compensate for wetland loss with wetlands of a similar type and in the same local water catchment, addressing both the areal extent and functional performance.

100. 對於任一形式之補償，這些方法的實施都不能妨礙濕地影響之迴避措施，並且優先補償相同類型之濕地損失和同一地方集水區內，顧及了區域面和功能面的效能。

101. For further information on wetland mitigation banking and biodiversity offset schemes see: IUCN 2004¹¹; Ecosystem Market Place 2010¹²; Zwick 2011¹³ and Gardner 2011¹⁴

101. 濕地減輕措施銀行和生物多樣性抵償機制的詳細資料，請參閱：IUCN 2004⁹; Ecosystem Market Place 2010¹⁰; Zwick 2011¹¹ and Gardner 2011¹².

Box 5. Mitigation banking. Case study: Kennecott Utah Copper: the Inland Sea Shore Bird Reserve

方塊 5 減輕措施銀行機制。個案研究：Kennecott Utah Copper：內陸海岸鳥類保育區

Kennecott Utah Copper, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto Plc., operates the largest copper mine in North America. In 1994, the company sought to expand its storage capacity for tailings. After considering a number of sites for the storage, the company selected an area adjacent to its main tailings impoundment along the south shore of the Great Salt Lake, which is part of the Western Hemispheric Shorebird Reserve Network and provides habitat to migratory birds and waterfowl. U.S. law required the company to follow an “avoid, minimise (mitigate), and compensate” sequence.

Kennecott Utah Copper 是 Rio Tinto Plc. 的子公司，經營北美地區最大的銅礦。1994 年，該公司欲開採尾礦的礦藏。在研究過數個礦藏區後，該公司選定大鹽湖南岸沿岸主要尾礦附近的地點，屬於「西半球水鳥保護網」，並且是候鳥和水鳥的棲息地。美國法律規定該公司必須要遵守「迴避、最小化（減輕）和補償」的程序。

At least 12 alternative sites were examined, and wetland impacts could not be entirely avoided because of the scale of the project. The selected site resulted in direct impacts to 427 hectares of wetlands; the area had already been highly modified, however, and included degraded saltpans and industrial lands. To offset unavoidable impacts, the company purchased a 1,011-hectare site less than one kilometre away from the project. In selecting the site, the company considered its acreage and hydrology, as well as its ecologic and geographic similarity to the impacted habitats.

至少研究過了 12 個替代地點，因為開發案的規模，對濕地的影響無法完全迴避。選定的地點會直接影響 427 公頃的濕地，該區域會有大幅的改變，但是包括了已經衰敗的鹽灘和工業用地。為了要抵償不可避免的影響，該公司在該距開發案不到一公里之處購買了 1,011 公頃的土地。在選定地點時，該公司考量了面積和水文，以及和受影響之棲息地的生態和地理

¹¹ IUCN. 2004. Biodiversity Offsets: Views, Experience, and the Business Case. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

¹² Ecosystem Market Place. 2010. *Estate of Biodiversity Markets: Offset and Compensation Programs Worldwide*.

¹³ Zwick, S. 2011. *Proposed EU Biodiversity Strategy Supports Species Banking*, Ecosystem Market Place (May 4, 2011), www.ecosystemmarketplace.com/pages/dynamic/article.page.php?page_id=8284§ion=news_articles&eod=1.

¹⁴ Gardner, R. C. 2011. *Lawyers, Swamps, & Money: U.S. Wetland Law, Policy, and Politics*. Island Press.

相似度。

A Technical Advisory Committee, including representatives from federal and state agencies and NGOs, helped to develop a compensation plan. Because of the project's proximity to the Great Salt Lake, the focus was upon offsets for impacts to habitat for nesting and migratory shorebirds and waterfowl. Compensation included removal of trash and weeds, construction of fences to keep out cattle and trespassers, and construction of ponds and water conveyance canals for the restoration and creation of shorebird habitat. Monitoring results indicate that the ecologic values of the site, now known as the Inland Sea Shorebird Reserve, have significantly increased. For example, it is reported that over 100 bird species have been sighted at the reserve, and an estimated 120,000 shorebirds and waterfowl use the site annually.

由聯邦和州行政機關和非政府組織的代表組成了技術顧問委員會，協助制定補償計畫。因為該開發案靠近大鹽湖，重點放在水鳥和候鳥的築巢和遷徙的棲息地影響的抵銷。補償措施包括了移除垃圾和雜草，建造圍籬隔離牛隻和入侵，建造池塘和運河，以重現和建造水鳥棲息地。監控結果指出，該地點（現稱之為內陸海岸水鳥保育區）的生態價值，有大幅增加。例如，已經有超過 100 種鳥類於該保育區內棲息，並且每年估計有 120,000 之水鳥和候鳥經過利用。

In 1997, the site was expanded to include another ca. 350 hectares, including four additional ponds. The company plans to use this area primarily as compensation to offset impacts associated with its future activities. The entire area is protected by a conservation easement. A suitable endowment will be negotiated between the company, the federal regulatory agency, and a third party if there is a change in ownership.

1997 年，該地點擴大，新增 350 公頃的土地，包括新增 4 座水塘。該公司計畫主要將該區域用作未來開發活動的影響抵償。整個區域受到保育措施保護。若所有權有變化時，該公司、聯邦主管機關和第三方會進行協商。

The Inland Sea Shorebird Reserve has participated in many research activities around Great Salt Lake concerning shorebird use and fecundity (Cavitt 2006) and impounded wetlands assessment (UDEQ 2009), and it has been used as a control site for other compensatory offsets. In 2004, the Inland Sea Shorebird Reserve, as part of the larger Gilbert Bay ecological unit, was recognized as an Important Bird Area.

內陸海岸水鳥保育區參加了大鹽湖周圍有關水鳥利用和生長的多項研究計畫 (Cavitt 2006) 和多項濕地評估 (UDEQ 2009)，並且也被用做其他補償措施的控制地點。2004 年，內陸海岸水鳥保育區參加了更大型的 Gilbert Bay 生態計畫，被視之為重要的鳥類區域。

Sources:

來源：

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Cavitt, J.F. 2006. Productivity and foraging ecology of two co-existing shorebird species breeding at Great Salt Lake, UT: 2005 – 2006 Report. Avian Ecology Laboratory Technical Report. AEL 06-03.

Weber State University, Ogden UT. 38pp. : <http://departments.weber.edu/avianecologylab/PublicationFiles/ProductivityForagingReport06-03.pdf>

4.7 Monitoring and verification of outcomes of mitigation, compensation and restoration activities

4.7 減輕、補償和復育措施成果之監控和驗證

102. Section 4.3 above provides guidance on the assessment and monitoring of risks, impacts and change in ecological character in wetlands. A separate set of monitoring considerations arise in relation to verification of the outcomes of mitigation, compensation and restoration activities. It is crucial to build in some provision for this in relation to any such activities, wherever they may occur in the avoid-mitigate-compensate sequence.

102. 第 4.3 章說明了濕地生態特性之風險、影響和變化之評估和監控的準則。在驗證減輕、補償和復原措施上，又有其他的監控注意事項。對於所有活動的此類事宜有所規定，不論是否是在迴避-減輕-補償過程中發生。

103. Ramsar guidance on management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands (Resolution VIII.16, Ramsar Handbook 18, 4th ed.) provides some information on monitoring the achievement of project standards, as follows:

103. 有關拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地之管理規劃準則（第 8 屆締約國會議第 16 號決議，手冊 18 第 4 版）對於監控計畫標準之達成提供了部份資訊：

Monitoring should focus on performance standards that are linked to project objectives. Effective monitoring programs should consider that all ecosystems undergo constant change and development and should account for both temporal and spatial variability. If performance standards are not met, careful reconsideration of the project is necessary. It may be that original goals, objectives, and performance standards are not feasible, in which case they should be reconsidered. If original goals, objectives, and performance standards are still considered feasible, remedial action should be taken. Remedial action could range from a few simple modifications to existing plans to a complete redesign of the project.

監控應以和專案目標相關之效能標準為重點。效能監控計畫應審查所有發生持續變化和發展之生態系統，並且應考量時間和空間的差異。如果沒有達到效能標準，必須要審慎重新審查該專案。可能原有之目的、目標和效能標準不可行，此時應重新審查。若原本之目的、目標和效能被認定為可行，應採取補償行動方案。補償行動方案範圍包括了從對於現有計畫地修改到專案的徹底重新設計。

104. The essence of the principle here is that there should be an adaptive feedback loop, not just a series of linear steps. Ramsar guidance on Environmental Impact Assessment (Resolution X.17, Handbook 16, 4th ed.) addresses similar issues, as follows:

104. 本原則之重點應該要有調整性應變程序，而非單一現行的步驟。拉姆薩環境影響評估準

則（第 10 屆締約國會議第 17 號決議，手冊 16 第 4 版）有針對下列項目進行規範：

i) Monitoring and auditing are used to compare the actual outcomes after project implementation has started with those anticipated before implementation. [This] also serves to verify that the proponent is compliant with [any] environmental management plan (EMP).

i) 用於比較專案實施後結果之監控和稽核依照實施前之計畫開始。也同樣可以驗證申請人是否符合了環境管理計畫 (EMP)。

ii) Management plans, programmes and systems, including clear management targets, responsibilities and appropriate monitoring should be established to ensure that mitigation is effectively implemented, unforeseen negative effects or trends are detected and addressed, and expected benefits (or positive developments) are achieved as the project proceeds. Sound baseline information and/or pre-implementation monitoring is essential to provide a reliable benchmark against which changes caused by the project can be measured.

ii) 必須要建立管理計畫、專案和制度，包括明確的管理目標、權責和適當之監控，以確保減輕措施有效執行，預期外的負面影響或趨勢有被發現和解決，並且隨著專案進行有達到預期的利益（或正面發展）。健全的基礎資訊和/或執行前之監控，對於提供對照可以測量的專案所造成的變化至為關鍵。

iii) Provision should be made for emergency response measures and/or contingency plans where unforeseen events or accidents could threaten [wetland ecological character]. The EMP should define responsibilities, budgets and any necessary training for monitoring and impact management, and describe how results will be reported and to whom.

iii) 應制定當預期外的事件或意外威脅 [濕地生態特性] 時的緊急應變措施和/或緊急計畫。EMP 應制定權責、預算和所有監控和影響管理之必要訓練，並且說明回報的方式和回報的對象。

iv) Provision [should be] made for regular auditing in order to verify the proponent's compliance with the EMP, and to assess the need for adaptation of the EMP [...]. An environmental audit is an independent examination and assessment of a project's (past) performance. It is part of the evaluation of the environmental management plan and contributes to the enforcement of EIA approval decisions. The results of monitoring provide information for periodic review and alteration of environmental management plans, and for optimising environmental protection through good, adaptive management at all stages of the project.

iv) 應制定定期稽核，以驗證申請人是否符合 EMP，並且評估是否有調整 EMP 之必要。環境稽核乃一獨立的專案（過往）績效之審查和評估。屬於環境管理計畫評估的一部份，並且有助於環境影響評估批准決定之進行。監控結果提供了定期審查和環境管理計畫，以及透過專案各階段之良好的調整管理健全環境保護所需要的資訊。

4.8 Reporting obligations

4.8 回報義務

105. The reporting obligations required under each step of this Framework should follow the existing guidance already adopted by Contracting Parties. The flow charts provided in the annex of Resolution X.16 describe the appropriate reporting obligations applicable to this Framework for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands (see also Handbook 19, 4th ed.).

105. 回報義務規定本框架內的每個步驟都必須要依照現行締約國通過之準則辦理。第 10 屆締約國會議第 16 號決議附件說明了拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地適用本框架時的回報義務（請參

閱手冊 19 第 4 版)。





11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands 第十一屆拉姆薩濕地公約締約國大會

(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
(1971年於伊朗拉姆薩市簽訂)

“Wetlands: home and destination”
「濕地：家與終站」

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012
2012年7月6號至13號
於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特市舉行

Resolution XI.10 第十一屆會議第10號決議

Wetlands and energy issues 濕地和能源議題

1. RECALLING that in the Convention's Strategic Plan 2009-2015 (Resolution X.1, 2008), Strategy 1.4 („Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services”) is aimed at increasing recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defense, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research”;

1. 重申本公約2009-2015年策略計畫(2008年第10屆締約國會議第1號決議)，策略1.4(跨部門濕地功用認知)的目標為對濕地的生物多樣性保育、水供應和水質、海岸保護、整合式海岸地區管理、環境流程、環境整體性、水災防治、氣候變遷抑制和/或因應、糧食安全、貧窮減少、觀光、生產部門、文化傳承、教育和科學研究要有所認知並且在決策時要注意。

2. ALSO RECALLING that the Changwon Declaration (Resolution X.3) emphasized the need to harmonize policies in different sectors, so that initiatives aimed at achieving human and economic development did not inadvertently lead to the degradation of wetlands, thus “undermining the ability of wetlands to provide vital services”, as well as the relevance to wetlands and energy issues of Resolutions VIII.2 on *The Report of the World Commission on Dams*, X.19 on *Wetlands and river basin management*, and X.1 *The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2009-2015*, particularly its Goal 1 concerning the Wise Use of Wetlands;

2. 另重申昌原宣言(第10屆締約國會議第3號決議)，強調不同部門要有整合的政策，使達到人類和經濟發展為目標的措施不會錯誤地造成濕地的衰敗，進而「損害濕地提供關鍵功用的能力」，以及有關濕地和能源議題關聯性的第8屆締約國會議第2號決議「世界水壩委員會報告」、第10屆締約國會議第16號決議「濕地與河流流域管理」和第10屆締約

國會議第 1 號決議「2009-2015 年拉姆薩策略計畫」，尤其是其有關濕地明智利用的目標。

3. CONSCIOUS of the need, in pursuing policies for the wise use of wetlands and sustainable development, to avoid, mitigate, or compensate for negative impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Resolution XI.9);

3. 意識到有關在追求濕地明智利用和永續發展的政策時，需要迴避、減輕或補償對濕地生態系統的負面影響（第 11 屆締約國會議第 9 號決議）；

4. RECALLING the Outcome of the Rio +20 Conference (Brazil, 2012) which recognized that energy plays a critical role “in the development process, as access to sustainable modern energy services contributes to poverty eradication, saves lives, improves health and helps provide for basic human needs”, and which emphasized the need to take further action to provide these services in a “reliable, affordable, economically viable and socially and environmentally acceptable manner in developing countries”;

4. 重申 Rio+20 會議（巴西，2012）的結果，該結果認為能源在「發展過程中，取用有助於消滅貧窮、保障生命、改善健康和協助提供基本人類需求的永續現代化能源服務」佔有重要地位，並且強調須必須要採取進一步的措施以「開發中國家內可靠、可負擔、且經濟上可行並且社會和經濟上都可接受的方法」提供這些服務。

5. RECOGNIZING that demands for energy can be met from a variety of renewable and non-renewable sources as described in the annex to this Resolution, and CONCERNED that the increasing but differentiated demand for both renewable and non-renewable energy, when not addressed using sustainable measures and actions which take into account the need to protect wetland ecosystems, is likely to lead to a continued loss of wetland biodiversity and ecosystem services;

5. 確認能源的需求可從本決議附件內所列之多種再生和非再生能源滿足，並且關切在考量保護濕地生態系統的需求時卻沒有注意到永續措施和行動，對於再生和非再生能源蓬勃成長和多樣的需求，可能會導致濕地生物多樣性和生態系統功能的持續損失。

6. CONCERNED about the potential for certain activities related to the extraction of non-renewable energy resources, the production or harvesting of renewable energy resources including biofuels (outlined in Resolution X.25 on *Wetlands and “biofuels”*), and the processing, distribution and utilization of energy resources and generation of electricity, if they are not appropriately managed and regulated, to have direct and indirect adverse impacts on the ecological character of wetlands, including Ramsar Sites¹; and CONCERNED about the particular vulnerability of wetlands to the impacts of extraction of non-renewable energy resources, as described in Resolution X.26 on *Wetlands and extractive industries*;

6. 關切非再生能源來源開採、包括生質在內之再生能源來源之生產和採收（有關濕地和「生質燃料」之第 10 屆締約國會議第 25 號決議）以及能源來源和發電之加工、配送和使用相關行為之可能結果，若沒有妥善管理和管制，會對濕地生態系統產生直接或間接之傷害，包括拉姆薩濕地¹；並且關切濕地對於第 10 屆締約國會議第 26 號決議「濕地和開採工業」所列，非再生能源之開採之低耐受性；

7. ALSO CONCERNED about the vulnerability of wetlands to the consequences of failures in the energy sector, given not only the role of wetlands as sources of key ecosystem services, including water provision and storage, but also the potential for impacts to be transferred both upstream and downstream within a river basin and in coastal and marine areas;

7. 另外關切在濕地具有包括水供應和儲存在內的重要生態系統功能來源的角色下，濕地對

於能源部門意外的低耐受性，以及河流流域和海岸與海洋區域內上下游不良影響可能會移轉；

8. CONCERNED IN PARTICULAR about the globally increasing number of energy development plans that, by changing water fluxes and sediment transport, interrupting connectivity, and creating barriers for species migration, could have adverse effects on the ecological character of wetlands, including on wetland species and ecosystems, on the potential for wetlands to produce a wide range of ecosystem services, on their biodiversity, and on the status of water quantity and quality;

8. 特別關切有關全球能源開發計畫數量的增加，因為改變水流量和沉積運送量，並且形成了物種遷徙的障礙，都會對濕地生態系統特性造成不良影響，包括濕地物種和生態系統、濕地提供多種生態系統功能、濕地生物多樣性和濕地的質與量；

9. AWARE of the particularly close inter-relationships between energy, water and wetlands, where some energy options are wholly or partly dependent on water; ALSO AWARE that water availability can impose limitations on energy production; RECALLING that Resolution VIII.1 contained guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands; and STRESSING the need for integrated planning in order to maintain sustainable water and energy supplies while also protecting the ecological character of wetlands;

9. 注意能源、水資源和濕地之間的緊密相互關係，部份能源方法全部或部分倚賴水資源；另注意水資源的供應對能源生產有重要意義；重申列有濕地生態功能維護的水資源分配與管理準則的第 8 屆締約國會議第 1 號決議，並強調須要有整體規劃才能維持永續的水資源和能源供應同時保障濕地的生態特性；

10. AWARE that Resolution XI.11 on *Principles for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands* highlights the continuing trends of rapid urbanization of human populations, CONCERNED that the increasing demands for infrastructure and services, including energy services, for growing urban populations will pose significant challenges for the wise use of wetlands in the future, and ALSO RECOGNIZING the important role of local governments in planning and managing energy service delivery to urban populations;

10. 注意第 11 屆締約國會議第 11 號決議「都會和都會週邊濕地之規劃和管理原則」，強調人口快速都市化的趨勢，關切都市人口成長帶來的基礎建設和服務需求的成長，包括能源服務，對於未來濕地明智利用形成險峻的挑戰，並且確認了地方政府在規劃和管理都市人口所需的能源服務有重要角色；

11. NOTING that Resolution XI.14 on *Climate change and wetlands* stresses that “integrative policies and planning measures for the wise use of wetlands need to be encouraged in order to address the influence of global climate change on the interdependencies between wetlands, water management, agriculture, energy production, poverty reduction and human health”;

11. 強調有關氣候變遷與濕地的第 11 屆締約國會議第 14 號決議聲明「必須鼓勵明智利用濕地的整體政策和規劃措施，以解決全球氣候變遷對於濕地、水資源管理、農業、能源生產、消滅貧窮和人類富足康樂之間的相互依存關係」；

1 Whilst Contracting Parties recognize the importance of continuing efforts to better assess such indirect impacts, at present there is no scientific consensus regarding their quantification and measurement. Further work is required to improve understanding of, and the ability to measure, such indirect impacts.

¹ 雖然締約國承認了對於此類間接影響繼續有更深入評估的重要性，但是目前對於其量化測量尚無科學上的共識。後續工作需要對於此間接影響有更深的了解和更好的測量能力。

12. RECOGNIZING the importance in decision-making of valuing the full range of ecosystem services provided by wetlands, and RECALLING that the advice on valuation of wetland ecosystem services in Ramsar Technical Report no. 3 (2006) can be applied in a manner consistent with the Convention, internationally agreed development goals, and other relevant international obligations; and

12. 確認「對濕地提供的全面性價值評估決策的重要性」；並重申拉姆薩技術報告第 3 號 (2006) 內所列濕地生態系統功能價值評估可以以搭配本公約、國際公認之開發目標和其他相關的國際義務施行；和

13. NOTING the relevance of recent decisions of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), notably Decisions X/28 on *Inland waters biodiversity*, X/37 on *Biofuels and biodiversity* and X/44 on *Incentive measures* adopted by the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), Resolution 10.11 on *Power lines and migratory birds* adopted by the 10th meeting of the Conference of Contracting Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and CMS Resolution 7.5 on wind turbines and migratory species, Resolutions 5.11 on *Power lines and migratory waterbirds* and 5.16 on *Renewable energy and migratory waterbirds* of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), and *Bats and other migratory animals: guidelines for consideration of bats in windfarm projects* (EUROBATS publication no.3 2008);

13. 強調近來其他多邊環境協定 (MEAs) 決策的關聯性，特別是生物多樣性公約 (CBD) 第 10 屆締約國會議締約國通過的決議 X/28「內陸水域生物多樣性」、X/37「生質燃料與生物多樣性」、X/44「獎勵措施」；遷移物種公約 (CMS) 第 10 屆締約國會議通過之決議 10.11「輸電線路與候鳥」和決議 7.5「風力發電機和遷移物種」；非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定 (AEWA) 決議 5.11「輸電線路與候鳥」和 5.16「再生能源與候鳥」，以及「蝙蝠與其他遷移物種：風力發電廠計畫蝙蝠注意事項準則」(EUROBATS 發行物 no.3 2008)；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

締約國會議

14. WELCOMES the *Guidance for addressing the implications for wetlands of policies, plans and activities in the energy sector* annexed to this Resolution, and INVITES Contracting Parties to make use of this guidance, adapting it as necessary to suit national conditions and circumstances, within the frameworks of existing regional initiatives and commitments;

14. 歡迎有關本決議附件內因應能源部門的政策、計畫與活動對於濕地影響準則，並籲請締約國利用該準則，將之作為現有區域措施和承諾框架內依照國家狀況和條件之必要條件施行；

15. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to identify the capacity, expertise and technical information which are needed, particularly in relevant public sector and local government institutions, to address the specific issues and potential impacts of the energy sector on wetlands as described in this document; FURTHER ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to implement, through the Ramsar Regional Wetland Centres and where necessary through partnerships with public, private and NGO sector organizations, appropriate training and capacity building programmes in order to strengthen if necessary regulatory oversight of energy sector activities and to enhance application of guidance for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) contained in Resolution X.17, as well as application of the guidelines in

Resolution VIII.1 on allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands; and REQUESTS the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), the CEPA Oversight Panel, the Regional Initiatives and Contracting Parties to support, resources permitting, Contracting Parties training and capacity building efforts;

15. 呼籲締約國確認所需之能力、專業和技術資訊，特別是公部門和地方政府機關，以解決本決議內所列之能源部門對於濕地之特定議題和可能影響；進一步鼓勵締約國透過拉姆薩地區濕地中心和必要時透過和公部門、私部門和非政府組織之合作，實施能力養成計畫，以強化能源部門活動之法規監管和提升第 10 屆締約國會議第 17 號決議內所列之策略環境評估準則和環境影響評估，並實施第 8 屆締約國會議第 1 號決議「維護濕地之生態功能所進行的水資源配置和管理」；並責成秘書處，和科技審查小組 (STRP)、CEPA 監管小組、區域措施和締約國合作，在資源許可下，協助締約國訓練和能力養成措施；

16. INVITES Contracting Parties, the International Organization Partners (IOPs), NGOs, relevant scientific and technical organizations and industry associations to share information, guidance and case studies for managing specific impacts of energy sector activities on wetlands (e.g., the Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol, as agreed at the International Congress on Hydropower in Iguassu, Brazil, 2011), and studies on regional and transboundary collaboration for energy planning and development that are consistent with the wise use of wetlands and that reflect the differences in energy and environmental policies of each of the Parties and the transboundary energy services which wetlands produce, and REQUESTS the Secretariat to compile this information and make it widely available;

16. 籲請締約國、國際組織合作夥伴 (IOP)、非政府組織、相關科技組織和產業團體交流有關管理能源部門對於濕地影響之資訊、準則和個案研究 (例如國際伊瓜蘇瀑布水利會議所通過的水力發電永續性評估標準，巴西，2011) 和符合濕地明智利用之區域和跨區能源規劃和開發合作的研究，以及反應締約國各個能源和環境政策與濕地所產生之跨區能源服務之間的差異，並責成秘書處整合這些資訊並廣泛傳播；

17. INVITES Contracting Parties to undertake, at national level, development of specific ecological impact criteria to be applied in selection of energy generation sites in relation to wetlands, ensuring that these criteria take into account the wide range of natural river and wetland characteristics such as hydromorphology, water quality and quantity, sediment transport and distribution, presence of rare or endemic species and habitats, biodiversity and other ecosystem functions;

17. 籲請締約國在中央層級針對與濕地有關之發電廠制定適用之環境影響標準，確保這些標準有納入各種天然河流和濕地特性，例如水文地貌、水質和水量、沉積之飄移和分佈、稀有與瀕臨滅絕物種和棲息地之存在、生物多樣性和其他生態系統功能；

18. INVITES Contracting Parties, as necessary and appropriate, to adopt and apply such ecological impact criteria for energy generation consistently, as part of SEA processes or water resources planning processes, to guide energy development planning in order to minimize impacts on the ecological character, functions and biodiversity of wetlands;

18. 籲請締約國視必要性、視情況，通過並施行上開能源生產之生態影響標準，納入水資源規劃程序的 SEA 程序，作為能源發展計畫之準則，將對濕地生態特性功能和生物多樣性的影響降至最低；

19. ALSO INVITES the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), with inputs from Contracting Parties that have already established and adopted such ecological impact criteria, and with support from other interested organizations and Ramsar's IOPs, to compile information on approaches and best practices for applying these impact criteria in selection of energy generation

sites, to report to the Standing Committee on the progress of this work, and to submit this for consideration at COP12;

19. 另籲請科技審查小組 (STRP), 利用已經建立和實施此類生態影響標準之締約國所提供之意見, 以及在其他相關組織和拉姆薩 IOP 之協助下, 將對於選定發電廠址所適用之影響標準的方法和最佳實務作法的資訊予以整合, 向常設委員會報告進度並且交給第 12 屆締約國會議供討論;

20. REQUESTS the STRP, funding permitting, to monitor the information and trends emerging from relevant global assessments, such as the Global Energy Outlook and Global Biodiversity Outlook, and to keep Contracting Parties informed of the trends in the context of wetlands and energy;

20. 責成 STRP 在經費許可下, 追蹤相關全球評估之資訊和趨勢, 例如全球能源展望和全球生物多樣性展望, 並將與濕地和能源有關之趨勢之最新資訊告知締約國;

21. INVITES the STRP, in carrying out task 6.2 (wetlands and biofuels) of its work programme, to take into account the findings and conclusions contained in the documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/14 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/32 related to gaps in tools and approaches and uncertainty surrounding the sustainability of biofuels compiled for discussion at the 16th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the CBD, as potential contributions for further refinement of the Guidance annexed to this Resolution as well as for addressing sustainable biofuels issues in relation to wetlands by Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention;

21. 籲請 STRP 在執行其工作計畫之工作項目 6.2 時, 注意用於生物多樣性公約、科學、技術和科技諮詢小組(SBSTTA) 第 16 屆會議討論所編訂之與工具和方法與生物燃料永續性相關之不確定性間落差相關之文件: NEP/ CBD/ SBSTTA/16/14 和 UNEP/ CBD/ SBSTTA/16/INF/32 作為日後本決議附件之準則修訂和解決拉姆薩公約締約國解決濕地相關永續性生物燃料議題之參考;

22. EXPRESSES APPRECIATION to the STRP for its preparation of the draft Ramsar Technical Report on *Wetlands and energy issues* and the executive summary of that report provided to Contracting Parties in COP11 DOC. 28, and to the government of the United Kingdom (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – defra) for its financial support for this work; and

22. 對 STRP 編訂拉姆薩技術報告「濕地和能源議題」並將摘要報告以第 11 屆締約國會議文件第 28 號內提供給締約國表示感謝, 並對英國政府 (環境、糧食與鄉村事務部) 對於本報告提供之經費補助表示感謝; 和

23. INVITES the Secretary General of the Ramsar Convention to bring this Resolution to the attention of the Secretary General of the United Nations as well as the United Nations High Level Panel in charge of developing the “Sustainable Energy For All” Initiative.

23. 籲請拉姆薩公約秘書處請聯合國秘書處和負責制定「全民永續能源」的聯合國高峰小組重視本決議。

Annex 附件

Guidance for addressing the implications for wetlands of policies, plans and activities in the energy sector

解決能源部門之政策、計畫和措施對於濕地之影響的準則

A. Context and definitions

A. 背景和定義

1. The “energy sector” is broad and diverse and, for the purposes of these guidelines, it includes:

1. 「能源部門」非常廣泛和多樣，因此，依照本準則之要旨，包括：

i) the generation of electricity in thermoelectric, tidal or other kinds of power plants;

i) 以熱電、潮汐或是其他類型電廠之發電；

ii) the production of liquid and gaseous fuels for the transport sector from various raw resources;

ii) 從各種原料生產運輸用的液態或氣態燃料；

iii) the generation of heat and/or electricity through the use of various forms of biomass; and

iii) 透過各種形式之生質燃料，產生熱和（或）電；和

iv) the direct use of liquid and gaseous fuels, solar energy, and geothermal energy for heating water and/or built spaces.

iv) 直接使用液態和氣態燃料、太陽能、地熱能於水和（或）建築空間之加熱。

2. Within the energy sector, demands for energy are currently met from a variety of sources, including:

2. 在能源部門內，目前透過各種來源滿足需求：

i) non-renewable sources (coal, crude oil, natural gas, peat, “unconventional” sources of oil and gas such as oil shale and tar sands, and metallic fuels for nuclear power such as uranium, plutonium and thorium); and

i) 非再生能源（煤炭、原油、天然氣、泥炭、「非傳統」之石油和瓦斯來源，例如油頁岩和瀝青砂，和用於核能發電之金屬燃料，例如鈾、鈾和鈾）；和

ii) renewable sources (wind, solar, hydropower, ocean energy including tidal and wave energy, geothermal and bioenergy, including energy from purpose-grown energy crops and from use of traditional biomass sources such as mangroves and other kinds of wood, as well as from byproducts of agriculture, forestry, municipal waste, and algal culture).

ii) 再生能源（風力、太陽能、水利、海洋能，包括潮汐能、地熱和生質能源，包括來自專門種植之能源古物和傳統生質來源，例如紅樹林和其他木材，以及來自農業、造林、都市廢棄物和藻類養殖之副產品）。

3. The “energy supply chain”, with regard to wetlands, has several distinct phases, each of which may have potential impacts on wetland ecosystems. For the purposes of these guidelines, the energy supply chain includes:

3. 與濕地有關之「能源供應鏈」，具有多個重要階段，各階段都對濕地生態系統會有潛在的影響。基於本準則之要旨，能源供應鏈包括：

- i) planning of energy development projects, including mitigation and compensation;
i) 能源開發專案之規劃，包括減輕和補償；
- ii) exploration for, extraction and processing of, raw energy resources from non-renewable sources;
ii) 非再生來源之能源資源之探勘、開採和加工；
- iii) development and construction of energy generation projects and facilities;
iii) 制定和建造能源生產專案和設施；
- iv) monitoring and oversight of energy projects;
iv) 能源專案之監控和監管；
- v) production or harvesting of energy from renewable sources;
v) 再生來源能源之生產和採集；
- vi) distribution of energy and the transport of fuels to points of use for electricity generation, transport, heating and other purposes; and
vi) 配送能源和運送燃料至發電、運輸、加熱和其他目的之使用點；和
- vii) decommissioning of energy plants and associated infrastructure.
vii) 能源廠房和相關基礎建設之拆除。

B. Potential impacts of energy sector activities on wetlands

B. 能源部門活動對濕地之可能影響

4. Secure access to reliable and sustainable energy supplies is an essential factor in supporting human and economic development. Demand for energy and for associated energy services² will continue to increase in the near future, particularly in developing countries. While significant expansion is expected in renewable sources of energy to meet this demand, many countries are likely to continue to rely upon non-renewable sources for the foreseeable future.

4. 確保取用可靠和永續之能源供應，是支持人類和經濟發展的基本因素。能源和能源相關能源功用²之需求在不久的未來會增加，特別是開發中國家。雖然預期再生能源可以有大幅成長以滿足此需求，但是很多國家在可見的未來會繼續以賴非再生來源。

5. Energy sector activities in all phases of the energy supply chain can potentially have negative impacts on the ecological character of wetlands³. Impacts are primarily expressed through (but not limited to) the following aspects:

5. 能源供應鏈內各階段的能源部門活動都對於濕地生態系統有負面的影響³。主要（但不限於）透過下列各面向呈現：

- i) changes in water quantity available for wetlands due to consumptive use of surface water or groundwater or to alterations of natural flow regimes or drainage;
i) 因為地表水或地下水之耗用或是因為自然水域或逕流之改變，而造成濕地可用的水量產生變化；

ii) changes in water, soil, and air quality due to chemical, thermal, radioactive and organic pollutants resulting from energy sector activities;

ii) 水、土壤和空氣品質，因為能源部門活動所造成之化學、熱效應、輻射和有機污染物而產生變化；

iii) changes in natural coastal water level fluctuations due to the construction of {energy generation facilities such as} tidal power plants;

iii) 天然海岸水位之起落，因為（發電設施，例如）潮汐發電廠產生變化；

iv) direct impacts on wetland habitats arising from the conversion of wetlands for construction and operation of energy generation facilities and infrastructure and disruption in sediment flow and ecosystem connectivity of energy-related activities or infrastructure;

iv) 因為能源生產設施和基礎建設之建造和運作，以及對沉積水流和生態系統能源相關之活動或基礎建設之關聯的干擾，所造成濕地變化所產生的濕地棲息地的直接影響；

v) direct impacts on wetland fauna, especially birds and bats, due to collision and electrocution;

v) 對於水生動物系的直接影響，特別是鳥類和蝙蝠的誤撞和觸電；

vi) indirect impacts of habitat fragmentation and connectivity between hydrographic basins, their wetlands and primary forest zones with a high biodiversity component;

vi) 對於具有高生物多樣性之棲息地之區塊和水文流域之間之濕地和主要森林區域的關係的間接影響；

vii) indirect impacts of atmospheric emissions, including water quality impacts from emissions (for example of particulate materials, sulphur or nitrogen compounds) and those due to climate change effects resulting from greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector (GHG); and

vii) 大氣排放的間接影響，包括排放所造成的水質影響（例如微粒物質、硫或氮成份）以及能源部門排放溫室氣體所造成的氣候變遷所衍生的影響；和

viii) effects on local climate which can reduce the potential for carbon sequestration and storage in peatlands.

viii) 會降低泥地碳捕捉和封存能力的區域氣候影響。

C. Inter-relationships between policies in energy, water, wetlands, climate change and other sectors

C. 能源、水、濕地、氣候變遷和其他部門政策之間的相互關係

6. Many large-scale energy generation and supply projects are implemented in ways that require large geographic distances between activities associated with different phases of the energy supply chain such as extraction, generation, storage, distribution and use. This can lead to cumulative impacts not only on individual wetlands but also on networks of wetlands in the broader landscape, which can compromise the integrity of an entire network where those wetlands may be connected through hydrological processes (for example, within a river basin) or through ecological processes (for example, as important breeding or feeding sites along migration routes).

6. 很多大規模能源生產和供應專案的實施方式，各個活動之間的距離都很長，並且有不同的能源供應鏈階段，包括開採、生產、儲存、配送和使用。這樣會導致不僅對一處濕地產生累積影響，也會對整個大幅原內的透過水文過程（例如，在河流流域內）或是透過生態過程（例

如，遷徙路線沿途重要的繁殖或養育地) 而形成整個大型網路的濕地網路產生累積影響。

2 “Energy services” include lighting, cooking and water heating, space heating, cooling, energy to support access to information and communication technologies, and energy for earning a living.

² 「能源功用」包括了照明、烹飪和水加熱、空間加熱、冷卻、輔助資訊和通訊技術之取用的能源，以及生活用的能源。

3 The Ramsar Convention defines *ecological character* as “the combination of the ecosystem components, processes and services that characterize the wetland at a given point in time” (Resolution IX.1 Annex A). As defined by the Convention, *wetlands* include a wide variety of habitats such as lakes and rivers, floodplains, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands and peatlands, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, near-shore marine areas, mangroves and coral reefs, and human-made sites such as fish ponds, rice paddies, reservoirs, and salt pans.

³ 拉姆薩公約將生態特性定義為「一定時間點內濕地特有之生態系統成份、程序和功用之組成」(拉姆薩公約第 9 屆締約國會議第 1 號決議附件 A)。依照本公約之定義，濕地包括了多種棲息地，例如湖泊和河流、草原、洪氾平原、沼澤、濕草原和泥地、綠洲、河口、三角洲和潮汐平原、近岸海洋水域、紅樹林和珊瑚礁和人造濕地，例如魚塭、水稻田、蓄水池和鹽田。

7. There is an especially close inter-relationship among energy, water, and wetlands. Some energy options are particularly water-intensive in one or more phases of the energy supply chain. Some water supply options are energy intensive, for example in their needs for pumping or treatment. Hence there is potential for significant impacts on wetlands if energy and water planning are not coordinated and if insufficient water is available to maintain the ecological character of wetlands. Moreover, water supplies for energy and other water uses (including human consumption) can be compromised if the ecological character of wetlands should become degraded.

7. 能源、水和濕地之間有緊密的相互關係。部份能源選項在能源供應鏈的某個或數個階段屬於高度能源密集。部分水供應的選項也屬能源密集，例如需要泵送和處理。因此，如果能源和水規劃沒有整合，以及維持濕地生態系統特性的水量不足時，就會對濕地產生嚴重的影響。並且，如果濕地生態特性受到衰敗，能源和其他水用途（包括人類使用）的水供應也會受到影響。

8. Climate change policies also have significant influences on energy policies and demands. Resolution X.24 on *Climate change and wetlands* (2008) stresses the need to ensure that climate change policy responses do not lead to further degradation and loss of wetlands, as well as the need for integrated coordination in developing national policies related to water management, agriculture, energy production, poverty reduction, and human health in order to ensure that sectoral objectives are mutually supportive in addressing the likely negative impacts of climate change. In some cases the implementation of measures to mitigate climate change could potentially compromise the ability of wetlands to provide options for climate change adaptation measures.

8. 氣候變遷對於能源政策和需求也有重大的影響。第 10 屆締約國會議第 24 號決議「氣候變遷和濕地」(2008) 強調必須要確保氣候變遷政策的結果不會導致濕地進一步的衰敗和損失，並且也需要在制定與水資源管理、農業、能源生產、貧窮消滅和人類富足康樂之國家政策時必須要予以整合，才能確保固部門的目標能夠相輔相成，解決氣候變遷的可能不利影響。有時候，抑制氣候變遷措施之施行，可能會影響氣候變遷抑制措施可以利用到的濕地功能。

9. Attempting to increase energy security and economic development as well as reduce greenhouse

gas (GHG) emissions has been cited as an urgent global priority (Resolution X.25, *Wetlands and "biofuels"*, 2008), and there is increasing global attention to the use of low-emission and renewable sources of energy, including biofuel production. Whilst the Contracting Parties have recognized the potential contribution of the sustainable production and use of biofuels for the promotion of sustainable development and the achievement of Millennium Development Goals, they have also noted the potential negative environmental and socio-economic impacts of unsustainable production and use of biofuels (Resolution X.25).

9. 要提升能源安全和經濟發展並且降低溫室氣體的排放以及被列為全球的首要當務之先 (第 10 屆締約國會議第 25 號決議「濕地和生質燃料」, 2008), 並且全球也朝使用低排放和再生能源努力, 包括生產生質燃料。雖然締約國確立了生質燃料的永續生產和利用可以促進永續發展和達成千禧年發展目標, 締約國也強調了以非永續方式生產和利用生質能源, 也會對環境和社會經濟造成負面的影響 (第 10 屆締約國大會第 25 號決議)。

10. In Resolution X.25, the Conference of the Parties i) called upon Parties to apply EIA and SEA to assess the potential impacts, benefits and risks, including drainage, of proposed biofuel crop production schemes affecting Ramsar Sites and other wetlands, and ii) strongly urged Parties to “consider the full range and value of ecosystem services and livelihoods provided by wetlands and the biodiversity they support, and to consider the trade-offs between these services alongside cost benefit analysis and make use of, as appropriate, the application of the precautionary approach as defined in Principle 15 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development”.

10. 第 10 屆締約國大會第 25 號決議 i) 呼籲締約國進行 EIA 和 SEA, 評估會影響拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地產生影響的預定生質燃料穀物生產機制的可能影響、利益和風險, 包括逕流, 和 ii) 強烈呼籲締約國「思考濕地以及其所支持的生物多樣性所提供的生態系功用和生活的全面價值」, 並且依照成本效益分析思考這些功用之間的取捨, 並且妥善利用 1992 年里約環境和發展宣言第 15 條原則所訂之預防性方法。

D. Guidelines for integrated sectoral policy and planning

D. 整體部門導向政策和規劃準則

11. At national, regional or global levels, the energy sector deploys a mix of options to provide supply and meet demand. That mix of options is influenced by various drivers, including national, regional and global policies for economic development, energy security, and climate change mitigation, but also by the introduction of new energy technologies. Undesirable impacts on wetlands and wetland ecosystem services can potentially be avoided, reduced or mitigated by adapting the mix of energy options where possible.

11. 在國家、地方和全球層級, 能源部門混用多種方式進行供應和滿足需求。方式的混用受到多種因素的影響, 包括國家、地方和全球經濟發展、能源安全和氣候變遷抑制之政策, 但是也會受到新能源技術問世的影響。對濕地和濕地生態系統功能造成預期外的影響, 可以透過盡可能地混用多種能源方式進行迴避、降低或是減輕。

12. Regardless of the mix of energy options deployed in policy and implementation, and recognizing that the costs of retrofitting existing energy infrastructure to achieve increased efficiency can be very high, striving for energy efficiency as a primary objective in both supply-side and demand-side options can significantly reduce overall energy consumption and help to reduce the overall impacts of energy sector activities on wetlands.

12. 不論政策內決定和施行何種混用能源方式, 改裝現有能源基礎建設來改進效率的成本非常高是很確定的, 供應面和需求面將能源效率列為首要目標, 可以大幅降低能源耗用並且有助於降低能源部門活動對於濕地的整體影響。

13. In this regard, the following recommendations can be made:

13. 在這方面，建議下列事項：

i) Promote integrated planning approaches in developing and implementing national policies related to wetlands, water management, agriculture, energy production, poverty reduction, urban planning, and human health and climate change.

i) 促進制定和實施國家之濕地、水資源管理、農業、能源生產、消除貧窮、都市規劃和人類富足康樂與氣候變遷之政策時，應採用整體的規劃方法。

ii) Identify energy options for implementation which can contribute to achievement of mutually supportive objectives in these sectors.

ii) 找出有助於達成這些部門雙贏的能源實施方式。

iii) Prioritize the use of more efficient options or technologies in new energy infrastructure development which avoid or minimize direct and indirect impacts on wetlands.

iii) 在發展可以迴避對濕地之直接和間接影響或是降至最低之新能源基礎建設時，要優先使用更有效率的方式或技術。

iv) Pay particular attention to ensuring that water and energy planning are fully integrated in order to minimize impacts on wetland ecosystems through the water demands and water-related impacts of energy sector projects.

iv) 特別注意確保水資源和能源規劃有完全整合，以期透過水資源需求和能源部門專案對於水資源的相關影響，將濕地生態系統的影響降至最低。

v) Consider the potential cumulative effects of all energy projects, both planned and already implemented, on wetland ecosystems at river basin and flyway scale.

v) 檢討所有能源專案（包括規劃中和已經實施的）對於河流流域和鳥類遷徙路線上生態系統的可能整體影響。

vi) In national planning, recognize the vital role of wetlands and wetland biodiversity in providing natural water infrastructure.

vi) 在中央級的規劃中，確認濕地和濕地生物多樣性在提供天然水資源基礎建設上的關鍵地位。

vii) When developing options to meet future energy demands, evaluate the economic, social and environmental benefits and impacts of efficiency and demand management options (particularly in the industrial, building, and transport sectors) against the associated benefits and impacts of supply-side options.

vii) 開發符合未來能源需求之選項時，依照供應端選項的利益和需求，評估效率和需求管理選項（特別是工業、建築和運輸部門）對於經濟、社會和環境的利益和影響。

viii) Undertake appropriate Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) activities to ensure that all relevant public and private sector bodies associated with energy sector activities are aware of commitments under the Ramsar Convention regarding the wise use of wetlands and the maintenance of their ecological character.

viii) 實施適當的宣導、教育、參與及公眾意識 (CEPA) 措施，確保所有與能源部門活動有相關的公私部門單位，都有體認到有關濕地明智利用和濕地生態特性維護之拉姆薩公約

的承諾。

ix) Develop integrated knowledge platforms which support identification of threats to wetland ecological character, potential policy tradeoffs and opportunities for maximizing synergies and minimizing impacts.

ix) 建置整體的知識平台，協助確認對濕地生態特性的威脅、可能的政策取捨和將利益最大化、影響最小化的機會。

E. Guidelines for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

E. 策略環境評估 (SEA) 準則

14. Several provisions in Resolution X.26, *Wetlands and extractive industries*, are also relevant to the extraction of non-renewable energy resources and should be applied in managing the impacts of energy sector activities on wetlands, while respecting national sovereignty in relation to natural resources and taking into account varying national circumstances and priorities. In particular, Resolution X.26:

14. 第 10 屆締約國大會第 26 號決議「濕地和開採工業」內有諸多條文也和非再生能源之開採有關，並且應在管理能源部門活動對於濕地之影響時採用，同時尊重國家對於天然資源之主權並且考量了各國不同的狀況和優先順序。第 10 屆締約國大會第 26 號決議中，特別地：

i) recognized the importance of adequate wetland inventory and baseline information in supporting decision-making and permitting procedures and in strengthening and supporting Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes related to extractive industries;

i) 確認了適當的濕地調查和基礎資訊在輔助決策和批准流程以及強化和協助與開採工業有關之策略環境評估準則 (SEA) 和環境影響評估 (EIA) 的重要性；

ii) emphasized the importance of early notification of proposed exploration and extraction activities, in respect of national sovereignty over natural resource and also in the light of national priorities; and

ii) 在國家對天然資源的主權和國家的優先順序方面；強調了提案的探勘和採集活動事前報備的重要性；和

iii) further emphasized the need to ensure that the boundaries of all Ramsar Sites within their territories are accurately delineated and mapped.

iii) 進一步強調了必須要確保要在所屬領域內適當地選定和劃分所有拉姆薩濕地之範圍。

15. Those provisions of Resolution X.26 are also relevant to other energy sector activities, including those activities related to renewable energy and the processing, distribution and use of energy resources and generation of electricity.

15. 第 10 屆締約國大會第 26 號決議的內容也與其他能源部門活動有關，包括與再生能源和能源來源和發電有關之加工、配送和使用相關之活動。

16. Transparent processes and systematic approaches for planning and decision making involving all relevant sectors can help to ensure the integration of wetland conservation and wise use into energy policies and plans, and can facilitate the participation of wetland policy makers, wetland managers, and other stakeholders in these processes. Contracting Parties have recognized the value

of SEA approaches in supporting decision making that reflects the wise use of wetlands (Resolution X.17, *Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment: updated scientific and technical guidance*, 2008).

16. 規劃和決策的透明程序和系統化方法，包括了所有相關部門都要協助確保能源政策和規劃整合了濕地保育和明智利用，並且可以有利於濕地決策單位、濕地管理單位和其他利害關係人參與這些過程。締約國也確認利 SEA 在協助展現濕地明智利用決策的價值 (第 10 屆締約國會議第 17 號決議-環境影響評估和策略環境評估：最新的科技準則，2008)。

17. The following recommendations should be taken into consideration:

17. 應思考下列建議事項：

i) Apply the guidance adopted in Resolution X.17, adapting it as appropriate in order to address specific issues associated with the direct and indirect impacts of energy sector policies, plans and projects on wetlands and, in applying the guidance, take account of traditional collective knowledge.

i) 採用第 10 屆締約國會議第 17 號決議通過之準則，適當地採用以確保可以解決能源部門政策、計畫和專案對於濕地的直接和間接影響相關的議題，並且在採用本準則時，注意過去累積下來的知識。

ii) Ensure that, in SEA and EIA studies related to the energy sector, potential impacts in whole river basins are fully considered through ecosystem approaches (including *inter alia* those of the Convention on Biological Diversity), and in doing so, apply the guidance in Resolutions IX.1 *Additional scientific and technical guidance for implementing the Ramsar wise use concept*, Annex Cii (groundwater) and X.19 on *Wetlands and river basin management*.

ii) 在對能源部門進行 SEA 和 EIA 時，確保透過生態系統方法 (包括生物多樣性公約的生態系統方法) 完整考慮到了對整體河流流域的可能影響，並且在實施時，採用第 9 屆締約國會議第 1 號決議-施行拉姆薩濕地明智利用觀念的輔助科技準則，附件 Cii (地下水)，和第 10 屆締約國會議第 19 號決議 - 濕地和河流流域之管理。

iii) Make adequate information available on current and future energy policies and plans so as to facilitate SEA and integrated spatial planning at national, regional and global scales, while respecting national sovereignty with respect to natural resources.

iii) 掌握現有和未來能源政策的足夠資訊，以利 SEA 和國家、地方和全球層級的整體空間規劃，同時尊重國家對於天然資源的主權。

iv) Ensure that the boundaries of all Ramsar Sites within their territories are accurately delineated and mapped, especially in areas where the extraction of raw material for biofuels is proposed.

iv) 確保對於所屬領域內拉姆薩濕地的範圍，進行妥善的劃定和分界，特別是預定要開採生質燃料能源的拉姆薩濕地。

v) Ensure that indigenous peoples and local communities, especially those within the project area, have appropriate opportunities to participate in decision making, applying as needed the guidance adopted by the Parties in Resolution VII.8, *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous peoples' participation in the management of wetlands* (1999), and Resolution VIII.36, on *Participatory Environmental Management (PEM) as a tool for management and wise use of wetlands* (2002); and

v) 確保個人和地方社區，特別是處於專案區域內者，有適當的機會參與決策，視情況採

用締約國在第 7 屆締約國會議第 8 號決議 - 建立和強化地方社區和個人參與濕地管理準則 (1999) 和第 8 屆締約國會議第 36 號決議 - 實務環境管理 (PEM) 作為濕地管理和明智利用之工具 (2002) 所通過之準則；和

vi) Undertake valuation studies at an early stage in SEA and EIA, using appropriate techniques, including those that Contracting Parties may have developed, and in a manner consistent with the Convention, internationally agreed development goals, and other relevant international obligations, in order to ensure that the full range of ecosystem services is considered, both quantitatively and qualitatively whenever possible, in cost-benefit analyses related to all relevant phases of energy sector activities.

vi) 在 SEA 和 EIA 的初期，使用適當的技術 (包括締約國已經開發完成者) 和以符合本公約、國際公認開發目標和其他相關國際義務的方式進行價值評估研究，以確保在對能源部門活動所有相關程序的成本利益分析中，盡可能地在量和質方面，將生態系統功能完整納入考量。

F. Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and project level issues

F. 環境影響評估 (EIA) 準則和專案層級議題

18. Resolution VII.16, *The Ramsar Convention and Impact Assessment: strategic, environmental and social* (1999), calls upon Parties “to reinforce and strengthen their efforts to ensure that any project, plans, programmes and policies with the potential to alter the ecological character of wetlands in the Ramsar List, or impact negatively on other wetlands in their territories, are subjected to rigorous impact assessment procedures and to formalize such procedures under policy, legal, institutional and organizational arrangements”.

18. 第 7 屆締約國會議第 16 號決議 - 拉姆薩公約和影響評估：策略面、環境面和社會面 (1999)，呼籲締約國「落實和加強確保所有可能改變拉姆薩名單內濕地生態特性，或是對其所屬領域內之其他濕地有負面影響的專案、規劃、計畫和政策，都要經過嚴格的影响評估程序，並且將該程序明文規定於政策、法律、法規和組織的規定內」。

19. The following recommendations should be considered:

19. 應思考下列建議事項：

i) Apply the guidance on Environmental Impact Assessment contained in Resolution X.17 on *Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment*, adapting it where appropriate in order to ensure that it adequately addresses the direct and indirect impacts upon wetlands of the full spectrum of energy sector activities, including the impacts of distribution infrastructure such as transmission lines and pipelines and transport infrastructure such as roads and railways, as well as the dredging of navigation channels to transport energy resources.

i) 採用第 10 屆締約國會議第 17 號決議 - 「環境影響評估和策略環境評估」內所列之環境影響評估，妥善地實施環境影響評估，以確保對於所有能源部門之活動對於濕地之直接和間接影響都有受到妥善的評估，包括諸如輸送管線和管路等配送基礎建設之影響，以及諸如公路和鐵路之運輸基礎建設之影響，以及輸送能源原料之河道之疏濬。

ii) Where necessary, review and revise regulatory and permitting procedures related to energy sector activities, in order to ensure that impacts on wetland ecosystems and their ecosystem services are avoided or mitigated as far as possible, and that any unavoidable impacts are sufficiently compensated for in accordance with any applicable national legislation, as suggested in Resolution XI.9, *An Integrated Framework for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for*

wetland losses.

ii) 必要時，檢討並且修改能源部門活動相關之法規和批准程序，以確保可以盡可能地迴避或減輕對於濕地生態系統和生態系統功能之影響，而任何無法避免之影響，都依照第 11 屆締約國會議第 9 號決議「濕地損失之迴避、減輕和補償之整體框架」內所建議，依國家現行法令予以足夠之補償。

iii) Ensure that regulatory procedures allow sufficient time for the collection of wetland inventory and baseline information and for valuation studies to support effective EIA, permitting, and oversight of energy sector activities, especially with respect to enforcement of compliance with the conditions of authorizations and licenses.

iii) 確保法規程序有足夠的時間進行濕地調查和基礎資訊和價值評估研究，以利對能源部門活動進行有效之 EIA、批核和監管，特別是和授權及執照核發之條件相關者。

iv) Adopt a precautionary approach when energy sector activities may seriously or irreversibly impact Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance or other internationally important wetlands, or when the SEA or EIA predicts any substantial or irreversible loss of wetland ecosystem services. The decommissioning of energy generation plants and associated infrastructure as well as the management of wastes from energy generation should also be considered.

iv) 當能源部門活動對於國際重要拉姆薩濕地或其他國際重要濕地有重大且不可避免之影響時，或者 SEA 和 EIA 預測濕地生態系統會有重大或不可避免之影響時，應採取預防措施。可以考慮採用拆解能源生產廠房或相關基礎建設或是管制能源生產之廢棄物。

vi) Prioritize transport methods for resources used in energy generation which minimize direct impacts on wetlands and which do not require dredging in riverine or coastal wetlands.

vi) 優先採用可以將對濕地之直接影響降至最低，並且不需要打通河道或是海岸濕地的能源生產原料運輸方法。

vii) Ensure that existing or new energy sector development projects address, as far as possible, the need to avoid or mitigate the impacts of those projects, as well as the need to compensate for the loss of livelihoods that may result from their impacts on wetland biodiversity and ecosystem services. Such compensation should be in accordance with any applicable national legislation, in a manner consistent with the Convention, internationally agreed development goals, and other international obligations, taking into account Resolution VII.24, *Compensation for lost wetland habitats and other functions* (1999), Resolution VIII.20, *General guidance for interpreting "urgent national interest" under Article 2.5 of the Convention and considering compensation under Article 4.2* (2002), and Resolution XI.9, *An Integrated Framework for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for wetland losses*.

vii) 確保現有或新的能源部門開發專案可以盡可能地迴避或減輕此類專案的影響，或者可以對其所產生的生物多樣性和生態系統功能影響所造成的生活品質喪失予以補償。補償措施符合現行國家法規，以符合本公約、國際公認開發目標和其他國際義務的方式實施，並且考量第 7 屆締約國會議第 24 號決議 - 濕地棲息地和其他功能損失之補償 (1999)、第 8 屆締約國會議第 20 號決議 - 解釋本公約第 2.5 條「重大國家利益」和審查第 4.2 條所定補償之準則 (2002) 和第 11 屆締約國會議第 9 號決議 - 濕地損失之迴避、減輕和補償之整體框架。

G. Guidelines related to risk, transparency and social responsibility

G. 相關風險、透明度和社會責任之準則

20. Wetlands are especially vulnerable to the consequences of failures in the energy sector, including catastrophic failures. The potential costs of such failures in terms of lost or degraded wetland ecosystem services can be reduced if the risks of failure are identified, prevented and minimized at the planning stage and are then managed carefully during implementation.

20. 濕地特別容易受到能源部門錯誤結果的影響，包括災難性錯誤。如果可以在規劃階段就可以確認、預防此類錯誤並將之最小化並且在實施階段妥善管理，可以降低這種錯誤在濕地生態系統功能之損失或衰敗的可能成本。

21. The *Framework for assessing the vulnerability of wetlands to climate change* (Ramsar Technical Report no. 5, 2011) provides approaches for developing responses that will help to reduce a wetland's vulnerability to various pressures and potential threats. Resolution VII.10, *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* (1999), outlines how to approach the prediction and assessment of change in ecological character with a particular emphasis on the application of early warning techniques.

21. 「評估氣候變遷對於濕地之影響準則」(拉姆薩技術報告第 5 號, 2011) 提供了制定有助於提高濕地對於各種壓力和可能威脅之抵抗力的因應措施方法。第 7 屆締約國會議第 10 號決議 - 濕地風險評估框架 (1999), 列出了預測和評估生態特性改變的方法, 並且強調了先期預警技術的採用。

22. In addition, while it is essential to seek and develop new technologies for extracting, processing, generating and using energy in order to meet growing demands, the speed at which new technologies emerge and begin to be implemented is not always matched by adequate knowledge of the impacts of those technologies on wetlands. Hence adequate study should be undertaken prior to the introduction, application and regulation of new energy technologies in order to ensure that there is sufficient understanding of the full implications and potential impacts on wetlands, both short- and long-term.

22. 另外, 亦必須要研究並開發新的開採、加工和生產及能源使用技術, 以符合日益擴大的需求, 新技術問世和開始使用的時間, 並非和掌握這些技術對於濕地影響的了解同步。因此, 在導入、採用和規範新技術之前, 必須要進行足夠的研究, 才能確保完全掌握短期和長期可能對濕地造成的影響。

23. The following recommendations should be noted:

23. 應注意下列建議事項：

i) Undertake adequate study prior to the introduction, application and regulation of new energy technologies in order to ensure that there is sufficient understanding of the full implications and potential impacts on wetlands, both short- and long-term.

i) 在導入、採用和規範新技術之前, 必須要進行足夠的研究, 才能確保完全掌握短期和長期可能對濕地造成的影響。

ii) In conducting EIA and cost-benefit analyses (CBA), ensure that risks of failure in the energy sector are incorporated into the cost side of CBA and weighed against the potential value of wetland ecosystem services lost or degraded in the case of failure.

ii) 實施 EIA 和成本利益分析 (CBA) 時, 應確保 CBA 的成本面整合和了解能源部門錯誤的風險, 並且依照錯誤發生時濕地生態系統功能損失或衰敗的可能值, 進行加權計算。

iii) Ensure that risks of failure are minimized or avoided in those areas where wetlands, and the people who depend upon wetland ecosystem services, are especially vulnerable to the impacts of

failure.

iii) 確保濕地和民眾賴以為生的生態系統功能所在的區域，特別是對於錯誤的影響耐受能力低者，發生錯誤的風險可以降至最低或者避免。

iv) Ensure that enforceable mechanisms are in place for the restoration of wetlands damaged as a result of failures or for appropriate compensation in the event of wetland losses due to failures.

iv) 確保針對錯誤所造成的濕地損壞，有建立可行的復育機制，以及針對錯誤所造成的濕地損失，有適當的補償機制。

v) Urge private and publicly-owned companies and utilities in the energy sector to report openly on investments and impacts associated with their activities according to agreed international mechanisms such as the Global Reporting Initiative and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, in the spirit of Resolution XI.20 on *Promoting sustainable investment by the public and private sectors to ensure the maintenance of the benefits people and nature gain from wetlands*.

v) 呼籲能源部門的民營和國營企業和機構本於第 11 屆締約國會議第 20 號決議 - 促進公部門和私部門之永續投資以維護民眾利益和濕地的天然產出 - 依照公認的國際機制，例如全球回報措施和開採工業透明度措施，報告與其業務相關之投資和影響。

vi) Urge private and publicly-owned companies and utilities in the energy sector to include the full life cycle costs (including decommissioning) of new infrastructure in their economic assessments.

vi) 呼籲能源部門的民營和國營企業和機構，在自己的經濟評估中，納入新基礎建設的生命週期成本（包括拆除）。

H. Guidelines for international collaboration

H. 國際合作準則

24. In many cases, the raw resources needed for energy generation are located far from where the energy will actually be used. Because of this, energy planning and energy policies are often developed and implemented at scales from regional to global, through bilateral or multilateral collaboration. The potential impacts of such projects can be manifested over correspondingly large geographic scales and across political or administrative boundaries, affecting both individual wetlands and networks of wetlands. International collaboration in strategic environmental assessment (SEA) and integrated resource planning can help to ensure that the potential impacts of energy plans and policies on wetlands and wetland ecosystem services are addressed in regional-scale and global-scale energy sector activities.

24. 能源生產的天然資源經常距離能源實際使用地點很遠。因此，能源規劃和政策的制定和實施通常是以區域到全球規模，透過雙邊或多邊合作進行。這種專案的可能影響可能會隨著廣大的地理規模和橫跨政治或行政區域，對單一濕地或整體濕地網路產生影響。策略環境評估和整體資源規劃的國際合作有助於確保區域規模和全球規模的能源部門活動的能源規劃和政策對於濕地和濕地生態系統功能的可能影響能夠確實解決。

25. The following recommendations should be noted:

25. 應注意下列建議事項：

i) Collaborate with other Contracting Parties in the region to ensure that wetland ecosystems and the full value of wetland ecosystem services are adequately considered in regional energy policy

development, planning and implementation.

i) 在區域和其他締約國合作，確保區域能源政策之制定、規劃和實施有將濕地生態系統和濕地生態系統的完整價值納入考量。

ii) Collaborate in sharing information on wetland ecosystems and values to inform regional and global energy sector policies, plans and implementation.

ii) 就濕地生態系統和價值的資訊交流進行合作，提供區域和全球能源部門政策、計畫和實施相關資訊。

iii) Collaborate in knowledge sharing on nature-friendly technological solutions to avoid, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts on wetland ecological character and values.

iii) 在對自然友善的技術解決方案上進行知識共享的合作，將對濕地生態特性和價值得不良影響予以迴避、減輕和補償。





11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands

第十一屆拉姆薩濕地公約締約國大會

(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

(1971 年於伊朗拉姆薩市簽訂)

“Wetlands: home and destination”

「濕地：家與終站」

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012

2012 年 7 月 6 號至 13 號

於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特市舉行

Resolution XI.11

第十一屆會議第 11 號決議

Principles for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands 都會和都會週邊濕地管理和規劃原則

1. RECALLING the commitments made by Contracting Parties in Article 3.1 of the Convention on Wetlands to achieving the wise use, as far as possible, of all wetlands in their territory and to maintaining the ecological character of wetlands included in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance;

1. 重申濕地公約內第 3.1 條內締約國對於盡力達成所屬領域內濕地之明智利用，並且維護拉姆薩國際重要濕地名單內濕地之生態特性所為之承諾；

2. AWARE that since prehistoric times human settlements have been associated with and dependent upon wetlands for food production, water supply, trade and defence, amongst other things;

2. 注意到自史前時期開始，人類定居之食物生產、水供應、貿易和國防就倚賴濕地並與濕地息息相關；

3. CONFIRMING that, for the purposes of this Resolution, “urban wetlands” are those wetlands lying within the boundaries of cities, towns and other conurbations and that “peri-urban wetlands” are those wetlands located adjacent to an urban area between its suburbs and rural areas, and NOTING that many other wetlands beyond the immediate confines of municipal boundaries are linked, for instance hydrologically, with urban settlements;

3. 基於本決議之要旨，確認「都會週邊濕地」為在都市、城鎮和其他衛星城鎮範圍內之濕地，並且「都會週邊濕地」為緊鄰都會之市郊與鄉村地帶之濕地，並且強調很多都會範圍以外之濕地仍與都會聚落相互連結（例如在水文方面）都和都會之生活有關；

4. RECOGNIZING that the world has become increasingly urbanized and that since the mid-2000s more than 50% of the Earth's human population now resides in cities, towns and urban settlements, and CONCERNED that this trend is placing major and increasing pressure on natural resources within and beyond urban areas;

4. 確認全球都市化的現象越來越高，並且自 2000 年中期起開始地球上有 50% 的人口居住於城鎮和都會區，並且關切此潮流對於都會地區內外之天然資源造成了重大且日益嚴重之壓力；

5. AWARE that this shift to a predominantly urban human population is predicted to continue at average rates up to almost 1.6% per annum worldwide, with low growth rates in the most developed countries and the highest urbanization rates in less developed and least developed countries;

5. 注意全球這種主要都會人口之轉變每年會增加 1.6%，其中已開發國家成長率較低，未開發或低度開發國家最高；

6. RECOGNIZING that urban areas have the potential to generate a range of negative impacts on the environment, and on wetlands in particular, which can vary in scale and magnitude and with a geographic scope which always extends well beyond municipal boundaries, and which can have global implications in terms of ecological footprints;

6. 承認都會區可能會對環境，特別是濕地，造成多種負面影響，規模和幅度各有不同，且地理範圍會超過都會區以外，並且在生態足跡方面會有全球性的影響；

7. AWARE that, with increasingly rapid urbanization in all regions of the world, wetlands are being threatened in two principle ways, through:

7. 注意到隨著世界所有區域的快速都市化，濕地主要受到兩種方式之威脅：

i) manipulation and direct conversion of wetlands, whether planned or unplanned, to urban areas, leading to acute problems associated with polluted drainage, direct habitat loss, overexploitation of wetland plants and animals by urban and peri-urban residents, and the increased prevalence of non-native invasive species; and

i) 無論是有規劃或無規劃地操控濕地或是直接改建成都會區，導致了汙水排放、棲息地損失、濕地植物和動物受到都會和都會週邊居民之過度耗用，以及非原生入侵物種等的相關問題；和

ii) the watershed-related impacts of urban development, including growing demands for water, increasing diffuse and point source pollution, the need for greater agricultural production, demands on the extractive industries to supply materials for the development of urban infrastructure, and the water requirements of energy production for the burgeoning urban population;

ii) 都市開發導致與水源相關的影響，包括用水需求增加、擴散式和單點式汙染之增加、農業生產需求之提昇、供應都會基礎建設材料之開採農業之需求、和因應都會人口迅速成長帶來能源生產的水資源需求；

8. CONCERNED that inappropriate and unsustainable management of wetlands can reduce the resilience of cities to natural disasters, such as floods, tsunamis and earthquakes, and compromise the post-disaster recovery of cities;

8. 關切濕地之不當和非永續性管理，會降低都市對於天然災害的耐受力，例如水災、海嘯和地震，並且會降低都市災後恢復之能力；

9. STRESSING that, for the prosperity of future generations and the maintenance of wetlands, their biodiversity and their services to people, it is essential that society adopt a more sustainable approach to urbanization, recognizing the need to protect the natural resource base that sustains urban areas;

9. 強調為了未來世代的幸福和濕地維護、濕地生物多樣性和功用對人類的重要性，社會必須要採用更永續的方法進行都市化，確認需要將保護天然資源作為維繫都會區的基礎；

10. RECOGNIZING that urban and peri-urban wetlands provide a range of ecosystem services, including providing food, improving water quality and sustaining drinking water supplies, assisting in water security and mitigating natural hazards through the regulation of flooding and reduction of storm surges, and FURTHER RECOGNIZING that access to urban green space can make a positive contribution to people's physical and mental well-being;

10. 確認都會內和都會週邊濕地提供了多種生態系統功能，包括提供糧食、改善水質和維繫飲用水之供應、輔助水源安全和透過管理水災和減少暴風潮減輕天然危險，並進一步承認都會綠地空間對於人類之身心健康有正面之助益；

11. CONFIDENT that with good planning, stewardship and management, cities can be a driving force for sustainable social and economic development for current and future generations, and RECOGNIZING that urban populations offer significant opportunities for community participation in wetland management and restoration in their local environment;

11. 確信搭配良好之規劃、管制和管理，都是可以成為目前和未來世代社經永續發展的驅動力，並且承認都會人口提供了社區參與濕地管理和地區環境復育的良好機會；

12. ACKNOWLEDGING, however, that inappropriate management of urban wetlands, as for all wetlands, can contribute to threats to human well-being through diseases such as malaria or through unsustainable development in floodplain areas, as outlined in Resolution XI.12 on *Wetlands and human health*;

12. 但是同時了解到，若都會週邊濕地之管理不當，和所有濕地一樣，會因為諸如瘧疾等疾病或是洪氾平原的不當開發危及人類的身心健全，請參閱第 11 屆會議第 12 號決議「濕地與人類健康」；

13. RECALLING the request to the Convention's Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) by the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP10) in Resolution X.27 to explore collaborative links with the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) concerning the promotion of social and environmental sustainability of towns and cities in relation to wetlands and water and the preparation of guidelines for managing urban and peri-urban wetlands;

13. 重申第 10 屆締約國會議 (COP 10) 第 27 號決議內責成本公約科技審查小組 (STRP) 研究和聯合國人居署 (UN-Habitat) 就有關促進與濕地和水源有關之城鎮社經永續性進行合作，並且製作管理都會和都會週邊濕地之準則；

14. RECOGNIZING the role that wetlands, including urban wetlands, and the implementation of the Ramsar Convention can play in contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as noted in Annex 1 to Resolution XI.12;

14. 承認濕地 (包括都會區濕地) 和拉姆薩公約之實施具有輔助達成千禧年發展目標 (MDGs) 之地位，請參見第 11 屆締約國會議第 12 號決議附件 1；

15. NOTING Decisions IX/28 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP9 (2008) on

“Promoting engagement of cities and local authorities”, Decision X/22 of CBD COP10 (2010) on “Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity”, and the Aichi/Nagoya Declaration on Local Authorities and Biodiversity adopted by the City Biodiversity Summit in Nagoya from 24 to 26 October 2010, and ALSO NOTING that CBD Decision IX/28 recognized the rapidly urbanizing global population and importance of water supplies to cities and urged Parties and other governments to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by urban and peri-urban wetlands under their jurisdiction;

15. 強調生物多樣性公約 (CBD) 第 9 屆締約國會議第 28 號決議 (2008)「促進都會與地方機關之參與」、第 10 屆締約國會議第 22 號決議「地方政府、都市與其他區域機關之生物多樣性措施計畫」和 2010 年 10 月 24-26 日於名古屋召開之生物多樣性高峰會通過之有關地方機關與生物多樣性之「愛知/名古屋宣言」，另強調生物多樣性公約第 9 屆締約國會議第 28 號決議承認了全球人口快速的都市化和都市水源供應之重要性並呼籲締約國和其他政府，保護轄區內都會和都會週邊濕地所提供之生物多樣性和生態系統功能；

16. FURTHER NOTING that Resolution 23/4 of UN-Habitat's Governing Council (2011) on “Sustainable Urban Development Through Expanding Equitable Access to Land, Housing, Basic Service and Infrastructure” specifically mandates UN-Habitat to promote cities and biodiversity, including wetlands and ecosystem services, as part of its urban development strategy;

16. 另強調聯合國人居署管理大會 (2011) 決議 23/4 「透過擴大公平取用土地、住居、基本功能和基礎建設達到永續之都會發展」該決議責成聯合國人居署在其都市發展策略中納入促進都市和生物多樣性，包括濕地和生態系統功能；

17. RECALLING the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) meeting in June 2012 in relation to sustainable cities and human settlements, and RECOGNIZING that, if well planned and developed, including through integrated planning and management approaches, cities can promote economically, socially and environmentally sustainable societies;

17. 重申聯合國永續發展會議 (Rio+20) 2012 年 6 月會議有關永續都市和人類居住地之決議，並且承認若透過整體規劃和管理方式在內的妥善規劃和發展，都市可以促進經濟、社會和環境面皆能永續的社會；

18. WELCOMING the opportunities to extend collaborative endeavours with *inter alia* the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UN-Habitat, UN-Water, the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), Ramsar's International Organization Partners (IOPs), and individual cities;

18. 歡迎擴大與生物多樣性公約 (CBD)、聯合國人居署、聯合國水利署、國際地方環境措施會議 (ICLEI)、拉姆薩公約國際組織合作夥伴 (IOPs) 和各個城市的合作機會；

19. EXPRESSING GRATITUDE to the STRP for the development of the principles annexed to this Resolution and to UN-Habitat and the Danone Group for their support for that work;

19. 對於 STRP 制定本決議附件之原則和聯合國人居署與捐助單位的協助表示感謝；

20. EXPRESSING GRATITUDE to the Ramsar Culture Working Group which promotes the idea of a constructive and positive relationship between human activities and settlements with wetlands; and

20. 對拉姆薩文化工作小組推動人類的活動和居住與濕地間積極正面關係的理念，表示感謝；和

21. WELCOMING the initiative from France of an Award to municipalities that promote wetlands in urbanized areas, implemented with the support and participation of the coordinator of the Ramsar Culture Working Group;

21. 歡迎法國政府在拉姆薩文化合作小組參與合作並協助下，對於進行促進都市化地區內濕地措施之城市頒獎肯定；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

締約國會議

22. WELCOMES the *Principles for the sustainable planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands* annexed to this Resolution, RECOGNIZES that the “Principles” can also be applied to spatial planning and management in rural areas, as appropriate, and URGES Contracting Parties and other governments to act upon these principles, further disseminate them to other interested parties (including through translation into local languages), and seek to ensure that they are taken up by the sectors and levels of government responsible for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban environments;

22. 歡迎本決議附件內之「都會和都會週邊濕地永續規劃與管理原則」，確認此原則亦可視情況適用至鄉村地區之空間規劃與管理，並呼籲締約國和其他政府實施此原則，進一步地傳達給利害關係方（包括透過翻譯成當地語言），並尋求確保負責都會和都會週邊地區規劃與管理之政府部門和各級單位施行本原則；

23. URGES Contracting Parties to continue to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands in urban and peri-urban environments, as well as those beyond the urban boundary that are affected by urban activities and developments, and to integrate this approach with the key principles of achieving sustainable urban development and adequate shelter for all, as a contribution to achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

23. 呼籲締約國繼續促進都會與都會週邊環境內濕地，以及都市範圍外受到都市活動和開發影響濕地之保育與明智利用，並且將此方法與達成永續都市發展與全體居人足夠庇護之關鍵原則搭配，作為達成千禧年發展目標之輔助措施；

24. RECOGNIZES that urban development should be planned and managed in a sustainable way, especially with reference to the Resolution XI.9 on an *Integrated Framework for avoiding, mitigating, and compensating for wetland losses*, and INVITES Contracting Parties and other relevant organizations to raise awareness of, and provide guidance on, the importance of wetlands as providers of benefits to urban populations;

24. 確認都市發展應以永續之發展規劃和管理，特別應參考第 11 屆締約國會議第 9 號決議「迴避、減輕和補償濕地損失之整體框架」為準，另籲請締約國和其他相關組織，對於提供都市人口功能之單位，進行施訂重要性認知之提升並提供相關準則；

25. URGES Contracting Parties to promote integration of the *Principles for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands* proactively into a range of national and, where appropriate, local planning policies and documents, and RECOMMENDS that they be disseminated widely in order to increase awareness of the potential for wetlands to be valued and managed as urban water management infrastructure;

25. 呼籲締約國視情況積極推動將「都會和都會週邊濕地永續規劃與管理原則」與各種中央級與地方級之規劃原則和文件整合，另建議應廣泛宣導，以期增加在都市水資源管理基礎建設中納入濕地評價和管理之認知；

26. INVITES Contracting Parties, through their National Focal Points and STRP National Focal Points, as appropriate, to continue to advise the Ramsar Secretariat on evolving issues concerning the maintenance, enhancement and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands;

26. 籲請締約國視情況透過國家聯絡處和 STRP 國家聯絡處，繼續就有關都會和都會週邊濕地之維護、強化和管理之議題，向拉姆薩秘書處提出建議；

27. REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to strengthen collaborative initiatives with UN-Habitat and continue to develop collaboration with Ramsar Regional Initiatives, the CBD, Ramsar's IOPs, ICLEI and other appropriate urban stakeholders, including individual cities, in order to foster projects that develop demonstration sites which both benefit urban local communities and promote the wise use of wetlands;

27. 責成拉姆薩秘書處和科技審查小組 (STRP) 強化與聯合國人居署之合作措施，並繼續與拉姆薩區域措施、CBD、拉姆薩之 IOPs、ICLEI 和其他適當之利害關係人，包括各城市在內，建立合作措施，以期協助對於都市內社區有利和促進濕地明智利用之計畫；

28. ALSO REQUESTS that the Convention explores establishing a wetland city accreditation, which may in turn provide positive branding opportunities for cities that demonstrate strong and positive relationships with wetlands;

28. 另責成本公約研究建立濕地城市認證機制，以明確的彰顯這些展現與濕地建立堅實和正面連結的城市；

29. FURTHER REQUESTS the STRP, in the context of its work plan for 2013-2015, resources permitting, to develop further practical guidance for mainstreaming wetland issues into urban planning, and REQUESTS Contracting Parties to assist the STRP in this task by providing information and case studies;

29. 進一步責成 STRP 在 2013-2015 年工作計畫中，資源許可下，就都市規劃納入濕地議題，進一步制定實務準則，並要求締約國透過提供資訊和個案研究協助本工作；

30. FURTHER REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP, with UN-Habitat, to assist other relevant international and national agencies in developing further guidance for different stakeholders, including as set out in section 4 of the annexed Principles, that will contribute to the sustainable management of urban and peri-urban wetlands, and to report their progress to the Standing Committee and Conference of the Parties; and

30. 進一步責成拉姆薩秘書處和 STRP，配合聯合國人居署，協助其他相關國際和國內機關針對不同的利害關係人編訂詳細準則，包括附件原則內第 4 條所定項目，以協助都會和都會週邊地區濕地之永續管理，並且向常設委員會和締約國大會報告進度；和

31. Recognizing the potentially substantial role local and regional governments can play in wetland management within their jurisdiction, as land use and development planning functions are frequently exercised at these levels, RECOMMENDS to Parties hosting a meeting of the Conference of the Parties to include in parallel an event for the local and territorial governments concerning their planning and management of wetlands.

31. 因為地方和區域政府經常負責土地利用和開發規劃的職權，故承認地方和區域政府在其轄區內之濕地管理上可以擔任的重要角色，另建議舉辦締約國會議之締約國，針對與濕地規劃與管理相關之地方和區域政府，舉辦類似的會議。

Annex

附件

Principles for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands 都會與都會鄰近地區濕地規劃與管理原則

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1. Background

1. 背景

1. The Ramsar Convention's 10th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP10) in 2008 adopted Resolution X.27 on *Wetlands and urbanization*, which recognized that wetlands in urban and peri-urban areas can provide a range of important ecosystem services – benefits to people – but also that in many countries wetlands are increasingly becoming degraded as a result of spreading urbanization.

1. 2008 年拉姆薩公約第 10 屆締約國會議通過了第 10 屆締約國會議第 27 號決議「濕地與都市化」確立了都會和都會週邊區域內之濕地可以提供多種有利於人類的生態系統功能，但是至今很多國家的濕地都逐漸地因為都市化的擴大而衰敗。

2. The following principles for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands have been prepared jointly by the Scientific & Technical Review Panel (STRP), UN-Habitat (the United Nations Human Settlements Programme), and other stakeholders, including Ramsar's International Organization Partners and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to the Global Partnership on Cities and Biodiversity. This effort has been the first step in responding to the request in Resolution X.27 for guidelines for managing urban and peri-urban wetlands in accordance with an ecosystem approach, taking into account such issues as climate change, ecosystem services, food production, human health, and livelihoods. These principles are intended to provide a framework for general guidance, as is outlined in Figure 1 and Section 4 below, and are not legally binding.

2. 下列都會和都會週邊濕地之規劃和管理原則，由科技審查小組 (STRP)、聯合國人居署和其他利害關係人共同制定，包括拉姆薩公約國際組織合作夥伴和生物多樣性公約秘書處以及

全球都市和生物多樣性合作機制。本原則是因應都會和都會週邊濕地第 10 屆締約國會議第 27 號決議的第一步，依照生態系統方法，並納入氣候變遷、生態系統功能、糧食生產、人類健康與生活等議題。本原則之目的為提供一般準則框架，請參見圖 1 和第 4 節，無法律拘束力。

3. The work of preparing these principles formed part of the first phase of a developing and ongoing collaboration between the Ramsar Convention and UN-Habitat, in joint recognition of the importance of encouraging society to adopt a more sustainable approach to urbanization, one which recognizes the need to protect the natural resource base that sustains urban areas.

3. 準備這些準則的工作是建立和延續拉姆薩公約和聯合國人居署之間合作的第一階段，共同認定鼓勵社會在都市化上採取更永續方法的重要性，也認定了必須要保護自然資源才是延續都市地區的基礎。

4. Further background to the issues addressed in the principles for wetland wise use in an increasingly urbanized world, and the importance of maintaining urban and peri-urban wetlands for the services they provide and the contribution they make to human well-being, is provided in COP11 DOC. 23.

4. 有關針對世界日趨都市化的濕地明智利用原則議題、維護都會和都會週邊濕地所具備的人類身心健康的益處的詳細背景說明，請參見第 11 屆締約國會議文件 23 號。

5. At the 43rd meeting of the Ramsar Standing Committee, it was observed that the Principles as set out in Section 3 below can also be applied more broadly to land use (spatial) planning and management for wetlands in rural environments.

5. 拉姆薩常設委員會第 43 屆會議上決議第 3 節所定之原則同樣可以擴大適用於鄉村土地使用（空間）規劃和濕地管理。

2. Objectives and audiences of the principles

2. 目標與本原則之適用對象

6. Traditionally, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management have been viewed as the domain and responsibility of national governments, with little attention or focus on the level of local government. More recently, however, it has been recognized that the role of local governance is increasingly relevant and important, especially in light of rapid urbanization.

6. 傳統上，生物多樣性保育與生態系統管理被視之為中央政府的工作和責任，對於地方政府甚少注意和著墨。但是最近，地方政府的角色日趨被認為具有相關性和重要性，特別是快速的都市化。

7. Guidance on managing wetlands and their biodiversity in urban and peri-urban areas should demonstrate how existing „tools (or policies) can be applied most effectively before developing new or original tools/policies.

7. 管理都會和都會鄰近地區濕地和生物多樣性的準則應要能在制定新的或是前所未有的工具/政策時，證明現有的「工具」（或政策）可以如何地最有效實施。

8. To facilitate this process it is important that there should be a convergence in understanding among urban planners and managers and wetland conservation and management experts. A key step is the development of general principles which speak to both audiences and can be used to guide the development of policy and the implementation of practical tools.

8. 為了輔助本程序，必須要對於都市規劃者和管理者以及濕地保育和管理專家有全盤的了解。制定針對兩種閱聽對象專用並且可以做為政策和執行工具的準則，是關鍵步驟。

9. Because these principles have been developed jointly with UN-Habitat and other stakeholders, they reflect the collective philosophies of several organizations and are addressed to a range of audiences.

9. 因為這些原則是與聯合國人居署和其他利害關係人共同制定，反映出了多個單位的共同理念，並且適用於廣泛的閱聽對象。

10. Whilst many issues related to urbanization and wetlands are universal, there is also a need to recognize distinctions between the developed and developing world and between different national and local stakeholders.

10. 雖然很多都市化和濕地的相關議題為普遍性的議題，亦需要確立已開發地區和開發中地區的差異和中央和地方利害關係人之間的差異。

11. Thus, the initial focus audience must be all levels of government, but particularly local, which are responsible for urban development in the developing world, in order to enhance their recognition of the ways in which maintaining wetlands can contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (see, e.g., Resolution XI.12 Annex 1, on wetlands and health). Then, through national policies, the principles need both to be cascaded down to regional and local planning and development levels and to be transmitted laterally to other ministries with environment management and planning responsibilities for urban areas.

11. 因此，初步的重點對象為各級政府，但是以負責開發中地區都市開發的地方政府為重點，以利加強地方重點對於有助於達成千禧年開發目標（請參見第 11 屆締約國會議第 12 號決議附件 1）的濕地管理方法的認知。接著，透過中央政策，本原則必須要區分成區域和地方層級的規劃和發展，並且傳達給其他負責都市區域環境管理和規劃之部會。

12. In addition, there is also a need to ensure that international organizations are kept informed, including *inter alia* UN-Habitat, the CBD, and ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. Similarly, information must be disseminated to those such as wetland managers who are directly involved in the management and wise use of wetlands in urban and peri-urban areas.

12. 另外，也必須要隨時通知國際組織，包括聯合國人居署、CBD、地方政府環境行動理事會。同樣地，資訊必須傳達給直接參與都會和都會鄰近地區濕地管理與明智利用的濕地管理單位。

13. These principles provide just a first step in laying the foundation for the subsequent development of practical implementation guidance on urban development and wetland management, for both the wetland management and the urban planning and development communities (see Figure 1).

13. 這些原則僅提供第一步，作為後續都市開發和濕地管理之實務措施後續發展的基礎，供濕地管理和都市規劃與發展單位使用（請見圖 1）。

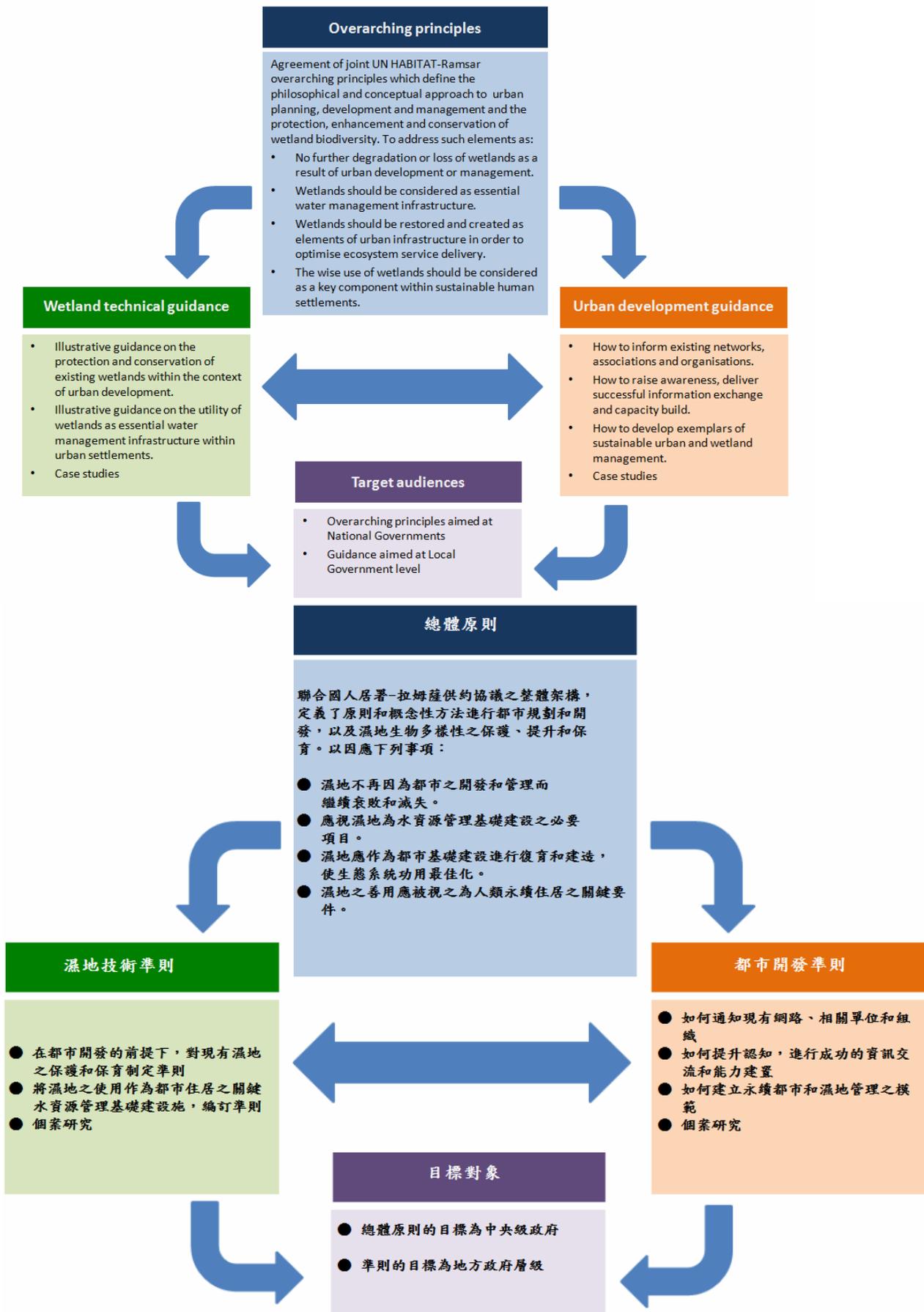


Figure 1. The relationship between the overarching principles and the development of practical guidance for different target audiences

圖 1. 總體原則和不同使用對象實務準則制定之間的關係

3. Principles for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands

3. 都會與都會鄰近濕地之規劃和管理原則

14. The principles set out below cover both policy and implementation practice levels of consideration. The key issues that have been identified concerning wetlands and urbanization, which have formed the basis for the preparation of the principles, are listed in the appendix.

14. 下列原則應包括政策和實施措施層級。所確立的與濕地和都市化相關的關鍵議題，是本原則制定之基礎，請參見附錄。

3.1 Policy principles

3.1 政策原則

15. The following four policy recommendations represent headline messages which governments, from national to local need to consider and implement when developing policies that jointly address urban planning and management and the wise use of wetlands:

15. 下列四大政策建議是中央至地方政府在制定解決都市規劃和管理與濕地明智利用時，需要注意和實施的重要建議。

Policy principle 1: Wetlands and the range of services they provide are essential elements of the supporting infrastructure of urban and peri-urban settlements.

政策原則 1：濕地和其提供之多種功能，是輔助都會和都會鄰近住居基礎建設之關鍵基礎要件。

Policy principle 2: The wise use of wetlands contributes to socially and environmentally sustainable urban and peri-urban areas.

政策原則 2：明智利用濕地對於都會和都會鄰近區域有社會和環境的永續性貢獻。

Policy principle 3: Any further degradation or loss of wetlands as a result of urban development or management should be avoided, and where not possible, any impacts should be mitigated, and any residual effects appropriately compensated for by offsets such as wetland restoration.

政策原則 3：應避免都市開發或管理造成濕地的進一步衰敗或損失，若無法迴避時，應減輕所有影響，並且遺留的影響應透過諸如濕地復育抵償的方式予以補償。

Policy principle 4: The full participation of indigeneous and local communities, municipalities and government sectors involved in urban and peri-urban spatial planning and wetland management decision making is vital to creating sustainable urban and peri-urban settlements.

政策原則 4：原住民和地方社區、市政和涉及都會和都會鄰近地區空間規劃和濕地管理決策的政府部門的完全參與，對於建立永續的都會和都會鄰近居住區至為關鍵。

Policy principle 5: The threat of natural calamities and human-made disasters and their impacts on urban populations and wetlands requires government priority and convergent actions to enhance resilience to disasters.

政策原則 5：天然災害與人為災害及其對都市人口與濕地的影響，需要政府列為優先並且採取整體行動方案，以提升對災害的承受能力。

3.2 Practical principles

3.2 實務原則

16. The implementation of the policy principles should catalyze a range of practical measures which together will deliver more sustainable urban development in combination with better maintenance and enhancement of wetlands. The following practical, or best-practice, principles are recommended:

16. 政策原則之實施，應整合各種實務措施，將之搭配更佳的濕地維護和提升，形成更永續的都市開發。建議下列實務措施或最佳措施、原則：

Practical principle 1: Wetland conservation

實務原則 1：濕地保育

i) Urban development should avoid, whenever possible, destroying wetlands.

i) 都市開發應盡可能地迴避毀壞濕地。

Practical principle 2: Wetland restoration and creation

實務原則 2：濕地復育與再造

i) Wetlands should be restored and/or created as elements of urban and especially water management infrastructure in order to maintain or enhance ecological character and optimize ecosystem service delivery.

i) 濕地應比照都市和特殊的水管理基礎建設，進行復育和/或再造，以維護或提升生態特性，並且將生態系統的功能最佳化。

ii) Opportunities to restore wetlands should be prioritized ahead of the creation of new wetlands. The creation of wetlands should be encouraged according to the regulations of each Contracting Party and established only in cases where other alternatives do not exist and related to economic and social projects, taking ecosystem services into consideration.

ii) 復育濕地的優先順序遠大於再造濕地。僅有在其他替代方案皆不可行時，依照各締約國之法規鼓勵濕地之再造，且相關之經濟和社會計畫都應將生態系統功能納入考量。

Practical principle 3: Understanding the value of wetlands

實務原則 3：了解濕地的價值

i) Opportunities to reduce urban poverty through the optimization of sustainably utilised wetland ecosystem services, in accordance with the wise use principles, should be pursued urgently.

i) 應盡力依照濕地明智利用原則，透過以永續方式利用濕地生態系統功用之最佳化，尋找降低都市貧窮之機會。

ii) Trade-offs in terms of livelihood options and economic benefit-sharing, involving both the market and the state, need to be considered.

ii) 涉及市場和國家之生活選項和經濟利益共享之取捨，必須要注意。

iii) Incentive systems such as payment for environmental services should be applied within and beyond urban environments to protect wetlands.

iii) 應在濕地環境內外實施獎勵制度，例如生態功用經費補助，以保護濕地。

iv) The values of wetlands need to be articulated clearly for urban planners to inform their decision making. The costs of wetland loss and degradation should be made explicit within urban development.

iv) 都市規劃單位必須要對濕地的價值清楚地評估，以在充分掌握資訊下進行決策。都市開發內應清楚計算濕地損失和衰敗的成本。

Practical principle 4: Stakeholder engagement

實務原則 4：利害關係人的參與

i) Urban development and wetland management should adopt the principles of inclusivity, empowerment, and participation of indigenous and local communities.

i) 都市開發和濕地管理應採取包容、授權和讓原住民和地方社區參與的原則。

ii) Governance of urban development and wetland management should be participatory, with all relevant stakeholders, and decentralized to the lowest appropriate level.

ii) 都市開發和濕地管理的監管應採開放式，讓所有相關利害關係人參與，並將權力下放至最適當的低層。

Practical principle 5: Integrated planning

實務原則 5：整體規劃

i) Thematic planning should be used as an essential tool to safeguard wetlands and their ecosystem services both within and beyond urban settlements.

i) 應採用主題式的規劃作為保護都市住居區內外濕地及其生態系統之基礎工具。

ii) The consideration of wetlands within urban planning needs to be integrated fully with wider elements of spatial planning (such as Integrated River Basin Management as adopted under Resolution X.19, water resource management, the development of transport infrastructure, agriculture production, fuel supply, etc.).

ii) 都市計畫內對於濕地的考量需要完全整合於更全面的空間規劃元素(例如第 10 屆締約國會議第 19 號決議中通過的整體的河流流域管理、水資源管理、運輸基盤設施建設開發、農業生產、燃料供應等)。

iii) Alternative locations need to be identified for planned urban developments (both formal and informal built development) which do not lead to wetlands, or other natural ecosystems, being degraded or lost.

iii) 應針對已規劃的都市開發(正式或非正式制定的開發)，選定不會導致濕地或其他自然生態系統衰敗或損失的替代地點。

4. Opportunities and priorities for the future development and integration of guidance for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands

4. 都會和都會週邊濕地規劃和管理準則未來發展和整合的機會與優先順序

4.1 Immediate priorities

4.1 短期優先順序

17. In the short term there is the need to ensure that the principles set out in Section 3 above are disseminated and embedded widely. To achieve this, there must be ongoing and proactive collaboration with a range of stakeholders and organizations. Given limited resources, it is essential that priorities be established – the following represent the key primary targets for immediate integration and collaboration:

17. 短期內，需要確保第 3 節所定之原則充分地宣達。要達成此目的，必須要與各個利害關係人和組織進行持續且積極的合作。在資源有限下，必須要確立先後順序 - 下列是短期整合和合作的關鍵主要目標：

i) **The Global Partnership on Cities and Biodiversity.** The Global Partnership on Cities and Biodiversity is facilitated by the CBD Secretariat in partnership with UNEP, UN-Habitat, ICLEI, IUCN Countdown 2010, UNITAR, UNESCO and a Steering Group of Mayors from Curitiba, Montreal, Bonn, Nagoya and Johannesburg, in order to bring together existing initiatives on cities and biodiversity. The aim of the Partnership is to engage cities in the fight to reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2010, and it assists national and local governments by providing awareness-raising material, organizing workshops and trainings, developing tools, and involving cities in international meetings on biodiversity.

i) **針對都市和生物多樣性的全球合作。**生物多樣性公約秘書處和 UNEP、聯合國人居署、ICLEI、IUCN Countdown 2010、UNITAR、UNESCO 以及來自庫里奇巴、蒙特婁、波昂、名古屋和約翰尼斯堡的市長管理小組進行合作，以期整合現有之城市與生物多樣性的措施。本合作機制的目標是聯合城市共同奮鬥，在 2010 年前扭轉生物多樣性的損失，透過提供宣導資料、舉辦講座和訓練、開發工具、並且邀請城市參與國際多樣性會議，協助中央和地方政府。

ii) **The UN-Habitat Urban Planning and Design Branch.** The UN-Habitat Urban Planning and Design Branch supports spatial planning at the scales of the metropolitan region, city and neighbourhood, as well as through the entry point of climate change. It works at the international scale to mainstream the urban agenda into Multilateral Environmental Agreements and at the local scale to mainstream environmental considerations into urban planning.

ii) **聯合國人居署規劃和設計局。**聯合國人居署規劃和設計局，協助都會區、城市和鄰近地區以及氣候變遷發生點的空間規劃。該單位在國際層級，將都市的議題整合成多邊環境協議，並在地方層級，將環境注意事項和都市規劃整合。

iii) **Local Action for Biodiversity (LAB) - ICLEI.** LAB is a global urban biodiversity programme coordinated by ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. The LAB Pioneer WorkNet began in 2006 with a select group of local and regional authorities from around the world, representing over 54 million citizens. Referred to as the „LAB Pioneers“, these local authorities are currently international leaders in managing and conserving biodiversity at the local level.

iii) **地方對於生物多樣性的行動方案 (LAB) - ICLEI。**LAB 是由地方政府環境行動理事會整合的全球都市生物多樣性計畫。LAB Pioneer WorkNet 於 2006 年成立，從世界各地遴選代表 5 千 400 萬市民的地方和區域主管機關組成。稱之為「LAB Pioneers」，這些地方機關是目前地方層級的生物多樣性管理和保育的國際主導單位。

18. Through these networks and organizations there is the potential to embed the principles across a range of parallel initiatives and ensure that the wise use of wetlands is considered appropriately within urban planning and development. In particular, there is an immediate opportunity to integrate wetland guidance within the existing and successful framework of the UN-Habitat Urban Development and Planning Branch.

18. 透過這些網路和組織，就有可能將這些原則和多種相同的措施整合，並且確保都市規劃和開發有適當地納入濕地明智利用。尤其是目前有顯而易見的機會將濕地準則納入聯合國人居署都市開發和規劃局現有的成功框架內。

4.2 Longer-term priorities

4.2 長期優先順序

19. Integration within the three programmes identified above will mark the beginning of a process and not the end. Future proactive engagement by the bodies of the Ramsar Convention is required to ensure that these principles are being applied and implemented. Similarly, as advances are made on wider wetland guidance on, for example, human health (see Resolution XI.12) and poverty eradication (Resolution XI.13), it will be necessary to integrate these developing work areas within broader urbanization agendas.

19. 上述三大計畫內的整合，是開始並非結束。需要未來拉姆薩公約各單位積極的參與，以確保這些原則的採用和施行。同樣地，隨著更全面的濕地準則的編定，例如人類健康（第 11 屆締約國會議第 12 號決議）和消滅貧窮（第 11 屆締約國會議第 13 號決議），必須要將這些發展工作項目納入更全面的都市化議題內。

20. To ensure that wetlands are given the consideration they deserve, and that these principles and any subsequent guidance material are truly integrated into urban planning and management, there needs to be an ongoing commitment. The social and environmental science surrounding urban settlements is evolving rapidly and opportunities for information gathering and dissemination are legion.

20. 為了確保濕地受到應有的重視，並且這些原則和後續的準則資料確實地整合在都市規劃和管理內，必須要有持續的承諾。都會住居週邊社會和環境科學正在快速進步，並且有很大的機會可以整合並推廣資訊。

4.3 Potential future products

4.3 未來的可能結果

21. The process of developing the principles has drawn attention to the desirability of a range of further products, and the principles themselves provide the basis for policy development. The following two products have been identified:

21. 制定原則的過程已經注意到了未來成果的可能性，並且這些原則本身也提供了政策制定的基礎。確立了下列兩大成果：

- i) information for local authorities, planning departments, and municipal authorities on wetlands and urban planning and management; and
- i) 濕地和都市規劃管理相關的地方機關、規劃部門和市政部門專用的資訊；和
- ii) information for local wetland managers on urbanization and wetland planning and management.
- ii) 有關都市化和濕地規劃與管理的濕地管理單位專用的資訊。

22. Cities are dynamic entities. Decisions can often be implemented at a city level which in turn can act as catalysts for broader adoption at a national level. In recognition of this, the city-level audience must be targeted in a concerted manner. Information and practical guidance for local and municipal officials and planning department authorities is required across a range of wetland-related issues including:

22. 都市是動態的個體。決策通常可以在一個城市實施，並且可以成為全國適用的催化劑。基於確立此點，必須明確地鎖定都市層級的使用對象。地方和市政局處和規劃部門主管機關所適用的資訊和實務準則，必須要涵蓋下列濕地相關議題：

- awareness raising and Communication, Education, Participation, and Awareness (CEPA);
- 提升認知和宣導、教育、參與和認知 (CEPA)；

- mapping (wetland types and classification);
- 圖形化 (濕地類型和分類)；
- understanding and evaluating wetland values and ecosystem services;
- 了解和評估濕地價值和生態系統功能；
- identifying and mitigating threats and impacts, including in relation to a changing climate;
- 確認和減輕威脅與影響，包括與氣候變遷相關者；
- recognizing wetland restoration and creation as solution providers;
- 確認濕地復育和再造是解決方案；
- building capacity across wetland-related disciplines; and
- 建置濕地相關原則的能力；和
- undertaking strategic environmental assessment.
- 實施策略性環境評估。

23. Additionally, targeted guidance is needed for a range of stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, elected members of local government, the private sector (to facilitate trade in ecosystem services, industry, and housing), and non-governmental organizations.

23. 另外，必須要針對各利害關係人制定目標性的準則，包括個人和地方社區、地方政府所遴選出來的成員、民間部門（輔助生態系統功能、產業和住居的交易）和非政府組織。

24. Wetland managers also form a distinct audience. Whilst a profile of wetland managers in relation to urbanization is not yet clear, they will undoubtedly form a distinct and important audience for specific guidance.

24. 濕地管理者也是重要的對象。雖然濕地管理者在都市化方面的角色並不明顯，但是毫無疑問地需要針對濕地者制定準則。

Appendix 附錄

Key issues and potential solutions for future sustainable urban and wetland management and planning

未來永續都市和濕地管理與規劃的關鍵問題和可能的解決方案

The principles articulated above are intended to cover the **key issues facing wetlands from the pressures associated with urbanization**. The key issues and drivers of wetland loss and degradation within and beyond urban areas which underpin the principles can be identified here: 上列原則的目的是要納入都市化相關帶給濕地壓力的重要議題。下列是這些原則基礎的都市區域內外濕地損失和衰敗的關鍵議題和驅動因素：

- i) Sectoral conflicts across government departments (both horizontally and vertically) and the scarcity or absence of joined-up planning and coordination often fail to integrate wetlands appropriately in decision-making processes.
i) 政府部門間（垂直和水平）之部門衝突和缺少或沒有聯合規劃和合作，通常使得決策過程中難以將濕地納入。
- ii) Leaving urban land use and land allocation decisions to market forces or to the customary and informal delivery systems is not a sustainable policy option and will result in continued wetland loss and degradation.
ii) 將都市土地利用和土地分配決策留給市場機制或是臨時或非正式的管理機制，並非永續政策的選項，並且會導致濕地的持續損失和衰敗。
- iii) There is widespread lack of awareness about the economic and social value of wetlands and the ecosystem services they provide, both directly and in maintaining water resources upon which urban populations depend.
iii) 對於濕地和濕地生態系統功能的經濟和社會價值，不論是直接提供或是維護都市居民賴以為生的水資源，普遍缺乏認知。
- iv) Lack of leadership and poor and inequitable governance is a persistent problem.
iv) 缺乏領導和拙劣與不足的監管，是持續的問題
- v) There is a general lack of policies and laws to protect wetlands as well as a lack of regulatory mechanisms to enforce them.
v) 普遍缺乏政策和法律保護濕地，並且也缺乏實施的法規機制。
- vi) Lack of infrastructure and financial and human resources inhibit the sustainable planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands.
vi) 缺乏落實都會和都會鄰近濕地之永續規劃和管理的基礎建設和財務與人力資源。
- vii) Often there is a weak definition or understanding even of what a “wetland” is. This can be compounded by the lack of a wetland inventory to inform the urban planning process.
vii) 對於「濕地」的定義和甚至對於濕地的了解都不足。而缺乏濕地調查作為都市規劃程序的參考，更加劇這個狀況。

viii) Populations and population density are increasing, often driven by rural poverty forcing migration to urban centres.

viii) 人口和人口密度增加，通常都是因為鄉村貧窮造成人口往市中心遷移。

ix) Climate change is a direct driver of change but also causes increasing numbers of environmental refugees to migrate to urban centres, compounding population pressures there.

ix) 氣候變遷是濕地變化的直接驅動因素，但是也造成了環境難民遷往都市中心的數量增加，加重了都市人口壓力。

x) Poor equity of access to the benefits derived from wetland ecosystem services and endemic urban poverty can result in the over-exploitation of wetlands out of economic necessity.

x) 濕地生態系統功能的利益不當取用以及普遍的都市貧窮造成了超過經濟必要的濕地過度開發。

xi) Unsustainable development with poorly considered and located formal and informal settlements, illegal buildings and, especially in proximity to the coast, activities such as dumping of waste, contribute to wetland loss and degradation.

xi) 考量不足所造成的非永續開發和正式與非正式的住居地點選定、違建，特別是鄰近海岸地區和垃圾傾倒等不法行為，加重了濕地損失和衰敗。

xii) Lack of urban waste water and sewage treatment results in pollution of wetlands directly and impacts to the aquatic environment. In addition, polluted run-off from agro-chemicals and industrial waste can also impact upon wetlands.

xii) 缺乏都市廢水與下水道處理設備，造成直接的濕地汙染並且影響水文環境。另外，農業化學品和工業廢棄物也會影響濕地。

xiii) Pressures on water resources for human and industrial consumption can result in water scarcity and security issues both within and beyond urban areas.

xiii) 人類和工業消費對於水資源的壓力，會造成都市區域內外的水資源缺乏和安全問題。

xiv) Wetlands are still often associated with diseases such as malaria, sometimes leading to their drainage and infilling, and there must be a greater recognition that healthy wetlands often enhance people's health and livelihoods.

xiv) 濕地依舊與瘧疾等疾病有關，有時甚至會導致濕地引流和充填，必須要更深刻地體認健康濕地可以提升人類的健康和生活。

xv) Inappropriate wetland management has contributed to reducing the resilience of cities to disasters and further reducing their ability to recover from disasters.

xv) 不當的濕地管理會削弱城市對於天然災害的承受力，並且進一步削弱都市從災害中恢復的能力。

xvi) Extraction of geological materials beyond municipal boundaries for both building and development and to support urban populations, such as sand, salt and minerals, must be managed carefully.

xvi) 在都會區外進行地理資源的開採用於建築和開發和支持都會人口之用，例如沙、鹽和礦物，必須要小心管理。

xvii) Over-exploitation of wetland resources and the accelerated introduction of alien species, both accidental and deliberate, often cause loss of habitat, decline of indigenous biota, and degradation of ecosystems and the services that they provide.

xvii) 濕地資源的過度開採和外來物種的意外或蓄意地加速引入，會造成棲息地損失、原生物種消滅、生態系統和功能衰敗。

To overcome these key considerations, a range of **potential solutions** can be identified, which inform the principles provided above. These are:

為了克服這些關鍵問題，確立了多種搭配上上述原則的可能解決方案。分別為：

i) raising the level of understanding of the broad utility of wetlands, as this is not fully appreciated by a considerable proportion of the planning and other sectors;

i) 提升對濕地各種功用的了解，目前尚未成為規劃和其他部門重視的議題；

ii) improving awareness of the benefits wetlands deliver at different levels, including teaching programmes at universities, wider public awareness campaigns, and provision of targeted information across government departments;

ii) 提升各階層對於濕地利益的認知，包括大學內的教程、更全面的公共宣導活動，以及提供跨政府部門的專業資訊；

iii) achieving more sensitive urban planning policy development, including development frameworks and spatial zonation to protect ecosystem services (especially those of wetlands), and addressing water management issues at the appropriate scale;

iii) 形成更謹慎的都市規劃政策制定，包括保護生態系統功能（特別是濕地）開發框架和空間區劃，並且以適當的規模解決濕地管理議題；

iv) increasing the focus by governments on conserving wetland areas and, if necessary, paying people to move to other, less sensitive areas, e.g., through systems that provide payments for ecosystem services;

iv) 提升政府對於濕地保育的重視，必要時，提供經費補助將民眾遷移至敏感度較低的地區，例如透過提供生態系統功能經費的制度；

v) explicitly including wetlands as natural infrastructure in urban planning, including in landscape planning and all aspects of water management, such as storm water management, water resources and water treatment;

v) 明確地在都市規劃中將濕地納為天然基礎建設，包括地貌規劃和水資源管理所有面向的規劃，例如暴雨降水規劃、水資源和水質處理；

vi) treating wetlands not merely as areas that are important for nature conservation *per se* but as key elements within urban water management infrastructure and essential components in providing water resources;

vi) 不僅將濕地看作是自然保育的重要地區，也要將之看為都市水管理基礎建設的重要要件，以及提供水資源的關鍵成份；

vii) enhancing policy and legal frameworks protecting wetlands, and ensuring that they are enforced and regulated;

vii) 提升保護濕地的政策和法規框架，並確保確實地實施和管制；

viii) using selected wetlands as natural waste-water treatment systems to mitigate urban pollution and sedimentation, particularly in improving sanitation within the limits imposed by their capacity to provide these services and without significantly compromising their ability to continue providing other ecosystem services and as long as this does not have significant adverse effects on the environment;

viii) 選定濕地作為天然廢水處理系統，減輕都市污染和沉積，特別是要在濕地提供這些功用的範圍內，並且對於濕地持續提供其他生態系統功能的能力不能有顯著的影響，並且對於環境不得有顯著的負面影響；

ix) considering the wise use of wetlands both within and beyond urban boundaries and understanding the interconnectivity of catchment/ watershed-scale issues including to guarantee environmental flows to wetlands;

ix) 注意都會內外濕地的明智利用，並且了解集水區/濕地規模議題的相互關聯，包括保障環境流入濕地的流域；

x) ensuring appropriate stakeholder participation and empowerment, in both problem setting and problem solving, which can be an essential element in delivering sustainable cities – despite being essential to future successes, such engagement is currently deficient; and

x) 在問題設定和問題解決上，確保相關的利害關係人參與並且授權，對於永續的都市都是關鍵的要件 - 即便其關鍵性在未來才會浮現，目前利害關係人的參與並不足；和

xi) developing specific programmes aimed at benefiting and involving indigenous communities in sustainable wetland management.

xi) 制定讓原住民社區參與永續濕地管理並從中獲得利益的專門計畫。





11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands

第十一屆拉姆薩濕地公約締約國大會

(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

(1971 年於伊朗拉姆薩市簽訂)

“Wetlands: home and destination”

「濕地：家與終站」

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012

2012 年 7 月 6 號至 13 號

於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特市舉行

Resolution XI.12

第十一屆會議第 12 號決議

Wetlands and health: taking an ecosystem approach

濕地與健康：採用生態系統方法

1. RECALLING Resolution X.3, *The Changwon Declaration on Human Well-being and Wetlands*, Resolution X.23, *Wetlands and human health and well-being*, and Resolution X.21, *Guidance on responding to the continued spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza*, each of which called for an integrated approach to addressing health issues in wetlands, and ALSO RECALLING that Resolution IX.1 Annex A defined the “wise use” of wetlands as “the maintenance of their ecological character, achieved through the implementation of ecosystem approaches, within the context of sustainable development”;

1. 重申兩份因應濕地健康議題的第 10 屆締約國會議第 3 號決議「昌原人類健康與濕地宣言」、第 10 屆締約國會議第 23 號決議「人類健康與濕地宣言」、第 10 屆締約國會議第 21 號決議「高病原性禽流感連續擴散因應準則」，另重申將濕地之「明智利用」定義為「在永續發展的前提下，透過實施生態系統方法，達成維護濕地生態特性的「第 9 屆締約國會議第 1 號決議附件 A」。

2. AWARE of relevant recent initiatives and developments, including the United Nations General Assembly’s 2010 recognition of the right to safe and clean water and sanitation as a human right; the Libreville Declaration on Health and Environment in Africa in 2008; the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD) Decision X/20 calling for collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) on biodiversity and health; the work agenda of the Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes; the tripartite strategic alignment between the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and WHO to address health risks at the human-animal-ecosystems interface; and the continuing relevance to wetland management of the Health Synthesis report of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

(MA);

2. 注意近來之相關措施和發展，包括 2010 年聯合國大會將安全和乾淨的用水和衛生認定為人權；2008 年有關非洲衛生與環境的利柏維亞宣言；呼籲與世界衛生組織(WHO) 就生物多樣性和健康合作的生物多樣性公約 (CBD) 第 10 屆締約國會議第 20 號決議；1992 年跨國境水資源與國際湖泊保護公約相關水資源與健康協定的工作項目；聯合國農糧組織、世界動物健康組織(OIE) 和世界衛生組織解決人類動物生態系統介面健康風險的三方策略性整合；和千禧年生態系統評估 (MA) 的健康綜合報告的濕地管理持續的關聯；

3. ALSO AWARE that Resolution 9.8 of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) called for fully integrated approaches, at both national and international levels, to addressing diseases of domestic livestock and wildlife, recognizing the direct and indirect benefits to human, wildlife and domesticated livestock health from such activities;

3. 另注意呼籲國家與國際層級因應國內家畜和野生動物疾病的完全整合方法、確立這些措施對人類、野生動物和國內家畜健康帶來之直接和間接利益的遷徙物種公約 (CMS) 第 9.8 號決議；

4. ACKNOWLEDGING that a “One Health” movement recognizes the inextricable connections between humans, pet animals, livestock and wildlife (both plants and animals) and their social and ecological environment; NOTING that the “Ecohealth” movement involves researchers, human and animal health practitioners, and communities motivated by the inherent interdependence of human health, biodiversity, and ecosystems; AWARE that both of these movements place disease dynamics in the broader contexts of sustainable agriculture, socio-economic development, environment protection and sustainability, and the complex patterns of global change (*inter alia* the increasing interface between humans, domestic and wild animals with resultant disease transference); and ALSO AWARE that both of these health movements have been promoted and supported by many international, government, and non-government organizations;

4. 確認承認了人類、寵物、家畜和野生動植物和其社會與生態環境之間不可避免的關係的「One Health」措施；強調透過發揚人類健康、生物多樣性和生態系統間相互依賴性，以帶動研究人員、人類和動物健康從業人員和社會大眾投入的「生態健康」措施；注意以上這些措施將疾病動態納入更寬廣的永續農業、社會經濟發展、環境保護和永續的範圍及全球變遷模式的範圍（包括人類、養殖和野生動物與合成疾病傳播間與日俱增的介面）；另注意很多國際、政府和非政府組織都推廣並支持這些健康措施；

5. RECOGNIZING the relevance of wetland management and wise use in supporting governments efforts to achieve the 2000 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and their targets for 2015, and the significant contributions that Contracting Parties can make to their achievement through wetland conservation and management; and AWARE that world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the MDGs and called for intensified collective action and the expansion of successful approaches at the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,

5. 確認濕地管理與明智利用及輔助政府達到 2000 千禧年發展目標 (MDG) 和 2015 年目標，以及締約國可以透過濕地保育和管理對於其達成的貢獻之間的關係；並且注意到世界領導人於千禧年發展目標大會 2010 年高峰會上，再次確認對 MDG 的承諾並且呼籲強化整合措施並且擴大成功的方法，

6. AWARE that the continuing loss and degradation of coastal wetlands, such as tidal flats and marshes, coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds, through human activities including *inter alia* land-claim, changes in sedimentation, and pollution, can result in negative health outcomes for

people and species dependent on these habitats;

6. 注意到海和濕地持續地因為人類活動，包括土地開發、沉降狀況的改變和汙染造成的損失和衰退，例如潮間帶和沼澤、珊瑚礁、紅樹林和海草床，會導致對於賴此維生的種族和物種的健康有不利的健康影響；

7. ALSO RECOGNIZING that health for humans is a complete state of physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity; RECALLING the World Health Declaration's principle of the highest attainable standard of health as one of the fundamental rights of every human being; and ALSO RECALLING the recognition by the Rio +20 Conference (Brazil, 2012) that “the goals of sustainable development can only be achieved in the absence of a high prevalence of debilitating communicable and non-communicable diseases and where populations can reach a state of physical, mental and social well-being”, and NOTING that such needs equally apply to the goal of wetland wise use;

7. 另呼籲人類健康不僅只是無疾病和病痛，而是身、心和社會健全的完全狀態；呼籲世界健康宣言將健康最高可承受標準列為人類基本權之原則；另重申 Rio+20 會議 (巴西, 2012) 所確認的「永續發展的目標只有在傳染和非傳染疾病不大流行且人口可以達到身、心和社會健全下才能達到」，並且強調此需要同樣地適用濕地明智利用之目標；

8. AWARE that human health and well-being are dependent upon ecosystems, the effective management of which needs holistic and collaborative approaches and an understanding of complex relationships among humans and other biodiversity;

8. 注意人類健康和身心健全取決於生態系統，而生態系統之管理需要整體的合作方法和對人類與其他生物多樣性複雜關係之了解；

9. RECOGNIZING that ecosystem approaches to the health of humans, livestock and wildlife are essentially preventive and participatory, with long-term savings for medical and veterinary costs, and with benefits through the involvement in preventive care of those most likely to be affected by specific health issues; and ALSO RECOGNIZING that pursuing an ecosystem approach to human and animal health involves the genuine cooperation and mutual understanding of quite different organizational sectors and disciplines;

9. 確認生態系統方法對於人類、家畜和野生動物的健康都是具有必要的預防性和可預見性，透過對最可能受到影響的特定的健康議題進行預防照護，可以長期節省醫療和獸醫成本和帶來利益；另確認尋求人類與動物健康的生態系統方法，需要不同的組織部門和原則間的真誠合作與相互了解；

10. CONFIRMING that ecosystem approaches are consistent with the „healthy settings approach as outlined in the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, whereby health is created and experienced by people within the settings of their everyday life, and where people actively use and shape the environment, thus creating or solving problems relating to health; and AWARE that wetlands are one of the key settings for human health and provide a context for health policies;

10. 確立生態系統方法包括渥太華健康促進憲章(Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion) 所揭櫫之「健康場所」方法，藉此人類生活在日常生活的健康場所中建立並體驗健康，並且人類主動使用並建立環境，因而建立或解決健康相關之問題；並確立濕地是人類健康重要的場所之一並且提供了健康政策的基礎；

11. STRESSING the key role of wetlands in determining human health and well-being, since they are the source of hydration, safe water, and/or nutrition; the sites of exposure to pollution, toxicants, infectious diseases, and/or physical hazards; the settings for mental health and psychosocial

well-being, including as places where people derive their livelihoods and have their lives enriched, so enabling them to cope and help others; and sites from which medicinal products can be derived; RECOGNIZING the close specific linkages between wetland ecosystems and human livelihoods and improved lifestyles (including potential for physical exercise, stress relief, improved mental health and resistance to illness), in particular for indigenous peoples and local communities; and ALSO RECOGNIZING that changes in wetland functions from anthropogenic activities can result in poor health outcomes;

11. 強調因為濕地是水文、安全用水和/或營養素的來源，也是暴露於汙染、毒物、傳染疾病和/或生理危險的地方，所以濕地是決定人類健康和身心健全上的關鍵角色；身心健康的場所，包括了人類賴以維生和使生活豐富多樣的場所，使人類可以與他人互動並協助他人，也從這些場所取得醫療資源；確認濕地生態系統與人類生活和改善生活方式（包括用於運動休閒、舒壓、改善心理健康和抵抗疾病的可能）之間的關係，特別是原住民和當地聚落；另確立濕地功能因為人類行為之改變或造成不良的健康後果；

12. AWARE that for wildlife, natural cycles of disease are an integral part of ecosystems, with infectious organisms and other causes of disease serving an important role in the population dynamics of animals and plants; CONCERNED that threats affecting wetlands, including *inter alia* climate change, substantial habitat modification, pollution, invasive alien species, pathogen pollution, wildlife and domestic animal and plant trade, agricultural intensification and expansion, and increasing industrial and human population pressures, can act as drivers for disease emergence and re-emergence occurring beyond natural cycles; and ALSO CONCERNED that these epidemic disease emergences or re-emergences are negatively impacting wildlife populations and in some circumstances (such as the role of the fungal disease chytridiomycosis in global amphibian declines) are acting as important contributing factors in multiple extinctions of wetland species;

12. 注意野生動物、疾病之天然循環是整體生態系統的一部分，以及傳染病有機物和其他疾病來源在動植物的族群動態中有重要的角色；關切會影響到野生動物之威脅，包括氣候變遷、大幅的棲息地改變、族群數量、入侵外來物種、病原汙染、野生動物和本地動物與植物之消長、農業密集化和擴張，以及工業和人類人口壓力，都是自然循環以外之疾病爆發或再度爆發的促成因素；另關切瘟疫疾病之爆發和再爆發對於野生動物族群數量有負面影響，並且有時候（例如真菌疾病壺病菌在全球兩棲動物減少上的角色）在多種濕地動物滅絕上佔有重要的因素；

13. NOTING the similarities and parallels between the negative impacts of invasive alien species and novel pathogens and REAFFIRMING Resolution VIII.18 (*Invasive species and wetlands*) which recognized that prevention of the introduction of such species is preferable to attempting their subsequent control, and that wetland management practices aimed at prevention of either of these types of species can provide a level of protection from both;

13. 注意入侵外來物種和新病原之負面影響間的相似度和差異；並重新確認第 8 屆締約國會議第 18 號決議（入侵物種與濕地），該決議承認防範入侵物種有助於入侵物種的後續控制，並且以防範此類物種之濕地管理措施可以對兩者提供相當的保護；

14. UNDERSTANDING that biological diversity itself helps to provide resilience to ecosystems, including buffering against disease emergence, and AWARE that the loss of wetland diversity can have direct adverse health consequences affecting humans, agriculture and wildlife;

14. 了解生物多樣性本身有助於提供生態系統回復力，包括對抗疾病爆發，了解濕地多樣性之損失直接影響人類、農業和野生動物之健康；

15. AWARE that altered hydrological conditions in wetlands can result in the exposure of humans

and animals to biological, physical and chemical characteristics of wetland sediments with negative health outcomes, for example in arid and semi-arid climates where dried sediments can become mobilised in dust storms; and AWARE that in some instances the resolution to these problems will require regional and global cooperation;

15. 注意濕地內水文條件之變更會導致人類和動物暴露於濕地內，會產生不良結果之生物性、物理性和化學性之沉澱物，例如在乾旱和半乾旱的氣候條件下，乾燥的沉澱物會隨沙塵暴移動；並且注意在某些情況下要解決這些問題需要區域和全球的合作；

16. RECALLING the Ramsar Convention's attention to the role of wetlands in the prevention and mitigation of disaster impacts (Resolution IX.9, 2005), NOTING that the world has witnessed recent floods, earthquakes, and tsunamis where large numbers of human lives have been lost, and where there have been acute and long-lasting health consequences for affected populations, and AWARE that, in some circumstances, these consequences can be reduced with appropriate policies that recognize and implement ecosystem approaches to wetland management;

16. 重申拉姆薩公約的重點在於濕地防範減輕意外災害的影響（第9屆締約國會議第9號決議，2005）；強調世界已經目睹了近來的水災、地震和海嘯造成大量死亡並且對於受影響人口造成了嚴重且長期的健康影響，另並注意到在某些情況下，只要有確立並對濕地管理實施生態系統方法的適當政策，就可以降低這些影響；

17. RECOGNIZING the work of the World Health Organization's Commission on Social Determinants of Health (2008) in highlighting the mediating role played by socio-economic status in determining human health and the persisting unacceptable inequities in this regard, and ACKNOWLEDGING that similar disparities may also exist in wetlands and contribute to poor domestic animal health;

17. 確認世界衛生組織「健康社會決定要素委員會」（2008）的工作在強調左右人類健康及持續的失衡現象之社會經濟狀態上所扮演的調解角色，並了解類似的差異也存在於濕地和本地動物之不良健康狀態；

18. ALSO RECOGNIZING the importance of the cross-sectoral mechanisms (including the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds) developed in response to the threat of highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1; WELCOMING the global momentum to build the capacity and understanding of wetland managers, biologists and human and animal health practitioners during the international response to this disease; ALSO WELCOMING the establishment of the multi-stakeholder CMS/FAO Scientific Task Force on Wildlife and Ecosystem Health (as retitled in CMS Resolution 10.22), of which the Ramsar Convention is a member; and DESIRING to further strengthen capacity and broaden communication and cooperation among those organizations involved in wetland health monitoring and management;

18. 另確認成立跨部門機制（包括禽流感和野生鳥類科學工作小組）來因應高病原性禽流感 H5N1 之重要性；歡迎國際在處理此疾病時，建置濕地管理單位、生物學家和人類與動物從業人員的能力等，已是全球趨勢；另歡迎跨利害關係人 CMS/FAO 野生動物和生態系統科學工作小組（名稱於 CMS 決議 10.22 內修正）成立，拉姆薩公約亦是成員之一；並希望繼續強化能力和擴大參與濕地健康監控和管理組織間的聯繫和合作；

19. RECOGNIZING that prevention of disease emergence rather than its subsequent control brings multiple benefits, including cost effectiveness, and that this preventive ecosystem approach needs to be addressed at a landscape scale to ensure the maintenance of ecosystem services and reduce negative impacts to wetland sites, and APPRECIATING that land and wetland users represent key stakeholder groups with an important role in prevention of disease emergence;

19. 確認預防疾病爆發，而非爆發後之控制才可帶來多重利益，包括成本效益，並且此預防性生態系統方法需要在景觀尺度(landscape scale) 上完成才能確保生態系統功能之維護並且降低對濕地的負面影響，並肯定土地和濕地使用是在疾病爆發防治上具有關鍵地位的利害關係人；

20. ACKNOWLEDGING that enhanced capacity to take an ecosystem approach to health, including managing, mitigating, detecting and responding to, and learning from, health issues within wetlands, is needed across a broad range of stakeholders, particularly wetland managers and decision makers, but RECOGNIZING that there remains a need for greater awareness to support the provision of animal and human health services in wetlands;

20. 確認有眾多利害關係人，特別是濕地管理單位和決策者，需要具有更強的施行健康生態系統方法的能力，包括管理、減輕、偵測和因應濕地健康議題並吸取經驗，但承認對於濕地內動物和人類健康功用的支持需要更大的認知；

21. APPRECIATING that communication, education, participation and awareness in a broad range of wetland users helps to promote health through wise use and through the engagement of local people whose health is affected, and RECOGNIZING that wetland users' understanding of the principles of disease risk reduction and actions to prevent disease emergence is key to an ecosystem approach to health;

21. 肯定對於多種濕地使用者進行宣導、教育、參與和認知有助於透過濕地明智利用和透過使健康會受到影響的民眾參與促進健康；並且承認濕地使用者對於疾病風險降低和防治疾病爆發行動方案原則的了解，是透過生態方法達成健康的關鍵；

22. WELCOMING the preparation by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) of Ramsar Technical Report no. 6 on *Healthy wetlands, healthy people: A review of wetlands and human health interactions*, which provides a conceptual treatment of the relationship between wetland management and human health and shows that the wise use of wetlands enhances the provision of ecosystem services and also results in specific and demonstrable health outcomes and benefits, and NOTING WITH APPRECIATION that it has been prepared and published jointly with the World Health Organization, so that its information and advice may reach health sector practitioners as well as wetland wise use and management practitioners; and

22. 歡迎拉姆薩科技審查小組 (STRP) 第 6 號技術報告「健康的濕地、健康的人類：濕地與人類互動之審查」之編成，該報告提供了濕地管理與人類健康之間關係的概念性說明，並且證明明智利用濕地可以提升生態系統功能的水準並且獲得明確且可見的健康成果和利益，強調並感謝該報告是與世界衛生組織共同編製和發行，以期本報告之資訊和建議可以傳達給衛生部門從業人員以及濕地明智利用和管理從業人員；和

23. ALSO WELCOMING the guidance that has been developed by international entities with relevant expertise to help policy-makers and wetland managers respond to animal diseases in wetlands, notably that prepared by the STRP and provided in the *Ramsar wetland disease manual: Guidelines for assessment, monitoring and management of animal disease in wetlands* (Ramsar Technical Report no. 7, 2012), and THANKING the STRP, the UK Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, and those Contracting Parties and others who contributed experiences and input to that publication;

23. 另外歡迎由國際組織和相關專家為協助決策者和濕地管理人因應濕地動物疾病、由STRP所製作名為「拉姆薩濕地疾病手冊：濕地動物疾病評估、監控和管理準則」(拉姆薩技術報告第 7 號，2012) 另感謝 STRP、英國野生水鳥和濕地基金以及對該準則提供經驗和意見的締約國和其他單位；

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締約國會議

24. WELCOMES the assessment of the relevance of wetland management and wise use in supporting governments' efforts to achieve the 2000 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and their targets for 2015 (Annex 1 to this Resolution) and URGES Contracting Parties to draw to the attention of those bodies responsible nationally for working toward the MDGs the significant contributions that can be made by implementing wetland wise use and management under the Ramsar Convention;

24. 對於支持政府達成 2000 年千禧年評估目標 (MDGs) 和其他 2015 年目標的濕地管理和明智利用之相關評估及呼籲締約國注意國內負責邁向 MDG 工作的單位透過依照拉姆薩公約實施明智利用和管理所作的巨大貢獻；

25. ALSO WELCOMES the „Key Messages for policy-makers and wetland managers concerning wetlands, human health and wildlife diseases provided in Annexes 2 and 3 to this Resolution, derived from the Ramsar Technical Reports on *Healthy wetlands, healthy people* and the *Ramsar wetland disease manual*, for use by Parties and others in promoting and delivering an ecosystem approach to health in wetlands;

25. 另對於本決議附件 2 和 3 內沿用自提供締約國和其他單位用於促進和達成濕地健康方法之有關「健康的濕地、健康的人類」和「拉姆薩技術手冊」之拉姆薩技術報告的有關濕地管理、人類健康和野生動物疾病之決策者和濕地管理單位專用的重要資訊；

26. CALLS UPON the Secretariat and URGES Contracting Parties to communicate the *Ramsar wetland disease manual* to wetland managers and to help translate, publish, and disseminate it further;

26. 籲請秘書處並呼籲締約國將「拉姆薩濕地疾病手冊」提供給濕地管理單位並協助翻譯、公佈和進一步推廣；

27. STRONGLY URGES Contracting Parties to adopt an ecosystem approach to health in wetlands and their catchments with integrated methodologies and actions across relevant sectors (e.g., human health, wildlife management, and agriculture) in order to bring health benefits to all; to seek to ensure that all disease prevention and control actions are undertaken within wise use principles; and to facilitate dialogue between different health sectors, using National Ramsar Committees or other relevant mechanisms where other structures do not already exist;

27. 強烈呼籲締約國在濕地和集水區內採用健康生態系統方法配合跨相關部門 (例如人類健康、野生動物管理和農業) 方法和行動方案將健康利益帶給全體；以尋求確保所有疾病預防和控制行動方案都在濕地明智利用之原則下進行；並且利用中央級的拉姆薩委員會或其他現有之類似機制，加強不同健康部門間之對話；

28. ENCOURAGES relevant national and international organizations to continue to gather data and information on the specific health benefits for wetland users, livestock, agriculture and wildlife that may be gained by managing wetland ecosystem services effectively and on the consequent impacts on poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods, and food security which bring specific health benefits;

28. 鼓勵相關國家和國際組織繼續收集有關透過有效管理濕地生態功能而獲得之濕地使用者、家畜、農業和野生動物的健康利益以及對於具有健康利益的減少貧窮、永續生活和食物安全的相關資料與資訊；

29. RECOMMENDS that Contracting Parties adopt an appropriate use of „healthy wetland terminology (see Annex 2 to this Resolution), thereby acknowledging the need to understand the complex interactions within wetlands as the basis of good decision making regarding wetland and landscape management and the maintenance of ecological character;

29. 建議締約國適當地採用「健康濕地」專有名詞（請參閱本決議附件 2），藉以確認了解濕地內複雜之相互關係的需要，作為濕地和地貌管理和生態特性為相關決策之完善基礎；

30. REQUESTS the STRP, resources permitting, to advise on appropriate strategic mechanisms to ensure that health costs and benefits are satisfactorily included in economic models that seek to value the contributions that wetland management makes to human health and well-being, and to identify and compile techniques to evaluate the outcomes of wetland management decision making in health terms, noting that such appropriate strategic mechanisms will necessarily involve government sectors for whom such valuations are more commonly undertaken;

30. 責成 STRP 併資源許可下，就適當之策略機制提出建議，以確保原本規劃能夠驗證濕地管理對人類健康和身心健全之貢獻價值的經濟模型能夠完整地納入健康的成本和利益，確認並整合評估濕地管理決策在健康方面成效之技術，強調此一適當之策略機制必須要使政府部門參與，讓此價值判定機制能夠在政府部門間更普遍實施；

31. REQUESTS the STRP, resources permitting, and working with the WHO, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the CBD, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, IUCN, Contracting Parties and others, to identify and compile from expert sources:

31. 責成 STRP 併資源許可下，和世界衛生組織、聯合國農糧組織 (FAO)、生物多樣性公約、世界動物衛生組織 (OIE)、生物多樣性指標合作架構(Biodiversity Indicators Partnership)、IUCN、締約國和其他單位合作，從專業資料來源取得並整合下列項目：

i) indicators of the relationship between wetland ecosystem services and health, with a particular emphasis on identifying early warning indicators for the emergence or re-emergence of diseases and persistent and endemic diseases of people, livestock or wildlife associated with wetlands;

i) 濕地生態系統功能和健康間關係的指標，重點為疾病爆發和再爆發，以及與濕地相關之人類、家畜或野生動物之慢性和流行疾病之先期預警指標；

ii) guidance on the health implications of disruptions to ecosystem services so that the health sector can more effectively participate in planning and decision making related to wetlands and their catchments;

ii) 健康對於生態系統功能毀壞之準則，使衛生部門可以更有效參與濕地與濕地集水區相關之規劃和決策；

iii) guidance for wetland managers on the conduct of human and animal health impact assessments in wetlands (identifying the impact assessment protocols that examine health in particular, for elements that are currently insufficiently dealt with in wetland management procedures, including the importance of invasive species and pathogens; prevention of disease emergence or re-emergence; attending to livelihoods, reducing poverty and improving health outcomes; and the possible trade-offs between ecosystem services and health); and

iii) 有關濕地管理單位在濕地實施人類與動物健康影響評估之準則（針對目前在濕地管理程序中尚不足的部分，確認影響評估標準，特別是健康檢查，包括入侵物種和病原體、預防疾病爆發和再爆發；專注於生活品質、減少貧窮和改善健康狀況以及生態系統功能和健康之間的重要性）；和

iv) human health guidance for wetland managers so they can provide wetland-related inputs to a) burden-of-disease assessments (i.e., comparative measurements of the gap between a given health status for a population and an ideal health situation where the entire population lives to an advanced age, free of disease and disability); b) community health assessments (where communities themselves conduct assessments of the health matters that they perceive to warrant greater attention); and c) community and stakeholder engagement concerning health matters;

iv) 濕地管理單位的人類健康準則，使濕地管理單位可以對下列項目提供濕地相關之意見：a) 疾病耐受評估（例如一定人口條件下與整個人口生活在無疾病和殘疾的完美健康環境之間差異比較測量）；b) 社區健康評估（社區本身進行認為應該注意的健康事項之評估）；和 c) 社區和利害關係人關切的健康事項；

32. REQUESTS the STRP, resources permitting, to seek the views of wetland managers and other relevant stakeholders on the utility of the content of the *Ramsar wetland disease manual: Guidelines for assessment, monitoring and management of animal disease in wetlands* and whether expanding its coverage, such as to include plant diseases and human diseases associated with wetlands, would be desirable;

32. 責成 STRP 併資源許可下，檢討濕地管理單位與利害關係人就「拉姆薩濕地疾病手冊：濕地動物疾病之空間與管理」內容之實用以及是否要擴大其範圍，例如，納入與濕地相關的植物疾病與人類疾病；

33. ENCOURAGES relevant national and international organizations to help to build the capacity of wetland managers, as a key stakeholder group, to take an ecosystem approach to health, including by using the *Ramsar wetland disease manual* to assist promotion of health in domestic and wild animals, and ALSO ENCOURAGES wetland managers to enhance disease prevention by building disease consideration and management into wetland management planning and plans;

33. 鼓勵相關的國內和國際組織，協助建置重要利害關係人之一-「濕地管理單位」採取健康生態系統方法的能力，包括採用「拉姆薩濕地疾病手冊」輔助提升家畜和野生動物之健康；並且鼓勵濕地管理人透過在濕地管理規劃和計畫中設立疾病之注意和管理事項，提升疾病之預防；

34. URGES Contracting Parties, working with relevant national and international organizations, to address current gaps in understanding of wetland wildlife health and impacts of disease on biodiversity, including by creating national or regional integrated wildlife health strategies which recognize disease as a threat to the conservation status of species as well as its impact on human and domestic animal health; and

34. 鼓勵締約國和相關之國內和國際組織合作，解決對於濕地野生動物和疾病對生物多樣性的了解的落差，包括透過認定疾病是物種保育狀態的威脅，以及對人類和家畜動物健康之影響的國內和國際整體性的野生動物健康策略；和

35. REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat and the STRP, within available resources, to work with the other relevant institutional stakeholders concerned with health (such as WHO, FAO, OIE, UNEP, IUCN and the Convention on Migratory Species) to encourage an ecosystem approach to relevant health issues in wetlands and their surrounding catchments.

35. 責成拉姆薩秘書處和 STRP，在可得之資源內，與其他和動物健康相關國際利害關係人（例如 WHO、FAO、OIE、UNEP、IUCN 和遷移物種公約）合作，推廣在濕地以及周邊集水區採用健康生態系統方法。

Annex 1

附件 1

The contributions of wise use and wetland management to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

濕地明智利用和管理對於達成千禧年開發目標 (MDG) 之貢獻

1. Through the adoption by the United Nations in 2000 of the *Millennium Declaration*, the world's governments established the Millennium Development Goals to improve the lives of people around the world, particularly those most vulnerable and disadvantaged, with specific targets to be reached by 2015.

1. 透過聯合國於 2000 年通過之千禧年宣言，各國政府制定了千禧年開發目標，以改善全世界人類的生活，特別是最弱勢和貧窮者，預定目標於 2015 年達成。

2. The MDGs are designed to lift people out of poverty, save lives, ensure adequate childhood education, reduce maternal deaths, and expand opportunities for women and girls through empowerment. Of direct relevance to wetlands and water resource management, they seek to ensure access to clean water and alleviate the burden of deadly and debilitating diseases that many people face. They seek to promote sustainable development and protect the most vulnerable from the devastating effects of multiple crises, whether they be conflicts, natural disasters, or volatility in prices for food and energy (United Nations 2011).

2. MDG 的設計目的是帶領民眾脫離貧窮、保障生命、確保足夠之兒童教育、減少產婦死亡、並且擴大女性工作機會。針對與濕地和水資源管理有關者，力求確保乾淨用水之取得和抑制多數民眾面臨的致命性和衰弱性的壓力。MDG 目標追求永續發展和保護最弱勢之對象免於受到多重危機的毀滅性影響，不論是軍事衝突、天然災害或是食物與能源價格之飆漲 (聯合國 2011)。

3. Global attempts to achieve these goals and targets are increasing: “At the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the MDGs and called for intensified collective action and the expansion of successful approaches” (United Nations 2011, p.5).

3. 全球對於達成這些目標的期望越來越高：「在 2010 年千禧年發展目標大會高峰會上，世界領袖再次確認了對千禧年發展目標的承諾，並且呼籲緊密的合作措施並且普及成功的方法」(United Nations 2011, 第 5 頁)。

4. Wetland policy-makers and managers can make a contribution towards the MDGs wherever the close relationships between wetland management and food production, hunger and poverty, climate change, water extraction and use, and waterborne and aquatic vector-borne diseases are present.

4. 因為濕地管理和糧食生產、飢餓和貧窮、氣候變遷、水源開採和使用，以及水傳播和水生病媒傳播疾病的爆發之間的緊密關係，濕地決策者和管理單位對於達成千禧年開發目標可以有所助益。

5. Contributions through implementation of the Ramsar Convention can be foreseen along two axes. The first is intervening in the ongoing disruption to wetland ecosystem services so as to help to improve human, domestic- and wildlife health and thereby address the MDGs; this axis is shown in column two of the following table.

5. 在兩個面向上可以看出實施拉姆薩公約所做的貢獻。第一個就是介入對濕地生態系統的持

續影響，進而可以改善人類、家畜和野生動物健康並且達成千禧年發展目標，本面向請參閱下表的第二欄。

6. The second axis is shown in column three of Table 1. Methods for seeking to achieve the MDGs, improve human health, and enhance wetland ecosystem services may not necessarily be mutually beneficial – indeed, systemic effects like cross-scale interactions and feedback consequences may prove to undermine the originally intended objectives. The activities to address MDGs by the international community, national actions, and actions by sectors other than wetland management need to be more cognisant of the systemic nature of the relationship between these objectives and wetland ecosystem health. Where potential negative consequences are foreseeable, this is no reason to avoid actions that seek to achieve these MDGs; rather, those consequences need to be understood and considered in decision making.

6. 第二個面向請參見表 1 第三欄。尋求達成千禧年開發目標、改善人類健康、濕地生態系統功能的方法不一定是對雙邊有利 - 事實上，系統的影響，例如跨規模的相互作用和回饋結果，可能會對原來既定的目標有所減損。透過國際組織、國內行動方案和濕地管理單位以外的部門來達成千禧年開發目標的行動方案，需要對於這些目標和濕地生態系統健康間關係系統化的本質要有更深刻的認知。當可以預見有負面結果時，並非是停止達成千禧年開發目標的理由，而是在決策時要了解並且檢討這些結果。

7. An understanding of the trade-offs among different wetland ecosystem services and the need for cooperation across sectors is critical in designing further actions in support of the MDGs. For example, it is not uncommon for strategies intended to increase food production and reduce poverty to propose the conversion of marshes to agriculture, conversion of mangroves to aquaculture, and significant increases in the use of fertilizers to increase crop production. This approach, however, will reduce habitat area (and hence the magnitude of services provided by the original habitat), increase the input of water pollutants, remove the natural water filtering service provided by wetlands, and remove ecosystem services provided by mangroves, such as storm surge protection, timber and charcoal supply, and fish habitat, on which local residents in particular rely. This will make the development goal of improved water and sanitation more difficult to achieve and may in fact increase poverty for some groups. In contrast, a development strategy that safeguards the full range of benefits provided by wetlands might better achieve the set of development goals while minimizing future harm to the wetlands.

7. 在設計其他輔助 MDG 之行動方案時，必須要了解不同濕地生態系統功能之間的取捨和跨部門合作之需要。例如，將沼澤轉換為農地、紅樹林改為農地並且大量增加肥料之使用以增加穀物生產，並非是增加食物生產和降低貧窮常見的政策。但是，此方法卻會減少棲息地面積（進而減少原本棲息地所提供之功用）、增加水汙染、消滅濕地所具有的水過濾功能並且消滅原住民賴以為生之紅樹林所提供的生態系統功能，例如防波、木材和木炭之提供、魚類棲息地。這會使改善水質和衛生的開發目標更難以達成，並且會增加部分族群的貧窮。相反的，可以妥善維護濕地所有利益的開發策略，可以更容易地達成開發目標同時將日後對濕地的傷害降至最低。

Table: Ways in which wise use and wetland management can contribute towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (modified from Horwitz *et al.* (Ramsar Technical Report No. 6, 2012), which was compiled using material presented in Molden (2007), UNEP (2007), UN WWDR (2006) and as otherwise indicated.)

表格：濕地之明智利用與管理可以協助達成千禧年發展目標之方式 (Horwitz 等修正 (拉姆薩技術報告第 6 號，2012)，採用 Molden (2007)、UNEP (2007)、UN WWDR (2006) 和其他文件 (另有標示) 內之資料。)

<p>Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 千禧年發展目標 (MDG)</p>	<p>How will intervening in disruption to wetland ecosystem services improve human health & help address the MDGs? 介入濕地生態系統功能之干擾可以如何改善人類健康並協助達成千禧年發展目標？</p>	<p>Systemic consequences: where will addressing MDGs need to be aware of the relationship between human health & wetland health? 系統性之成果：達成 MDG 哪裡需要注意到人類健康與濕地健康間之關係？</p>
<p>1. Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger 1. 消滅赤貧與飢餓</p>	<p>Food security of the poor often depends on healthy ecosystems & the diversity of goods & ecological services they provide. Diverse wetland ecosystems are self-sustaining & provide the essential genetic material for aquaculture & horticulture. Sustainable livelihoods by definition seek to ensure that the core requirements of food & water are provided to those dependent on the provisioning of wetland ecosystems. 弱勢民眾之糧食安全倚賴健康的生態系統和生態系統提供的糧食多樣性和生態功能。很多濕地生態系統都可以自我維持並且提供農業和園藝必要之原料。弱勢族群的糧食安全取決於健康的生態系統和生態系統提供的食物與生態功能的多樣性。有很多濕地生態系統可以自我維持並且提供農業和園藝所需的基因原料。要確保糧食與飲水核心需求的永續生活的本質，取決於濕地生態系統的提供。</p>	<p>The challenge for irrigated agriculture is to improve equity, reduce environmental damage, increase ecosystem services, & enhance water & land productivity in existing & new irrigated systems (Molden, 2007). Improving productivity should not be at the expense of other ecosystem services. If it is, the human, animal & plant health consequences of ecosystem disruption will occur in full or in part due to a range of both direct & indirect impacts, the latter as a result of altered health status of livestock & wildlife. 灌溉農業的挑戰，是在現有和新的灌溉系統內提升均衡性、降低環境傷害、增加生態系統功能和提升水域和土地的產量 (Moldem, 2007)。提升產量不應消耗其他生態系統功能。若消耗了其他生態系統功能，會因為多種直接和間接的影響，使生態系統毀滅對於人類、動物和植物的不良影響全面或</p>

		部分發生，後者是因為家畜和野生動物的健康狀態有所變化造成。
2. Achieve universal primary education 2. 達成普遍的初級教育	<p>Wetland management needs to address the disruptions to ecosystem services that result in water-related diseases. Water-related diseases such as diarrheal infections cost about 443 million school days each year, diminish learning potential & reduce the coping capacity of local populations for current predicaments & future ecosystem changes.</p> <p>濕地管理需要解決造成水資源相關疾病的生態系統功能毀滅。水資源相關疾病，例如痢疾感染，每年消耗 44,300,000 個上學日，影響學習的潛能並且減損了地方人口對於現有困境和未來生態系統變化的因應能力。</p>	<p>Primary education should include knowledge of health, water & energy issues at least (a fundamental necessity for urban dwellers who have become more alienated from their surroundings than at any stage in history). Education services can have tendencies to resist increases in attention to such environmental issues at the expense of other subjects.</p> <p>初級教育應至少包括有關健康、水和能源議題的知識（對於史上最不瞭解自己周遭環境的都市居民為基本必要）。教育措施可以防止此類環境議題被其他議題淡化。</p>
3. Promote gender equality & empower women 3. 促進性別平等和女權	<p>Addressing degradation in wetlands, such as water contamination & deforestation, will contribute to the health of women & girls. Women & girls bear the brunt of collecting water & fuelwood & are more vulnerable members of populations to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>為了處理濕地的衰敗，例如水污染和伐林，對於女性的健康亦有幫助。女性要負責水和燃料用木材的採集，是容易受到水生疾病感染的弱勢族群。</p>	<p>Improved wetland management should involve women & girls in a meaningful way, perhaps by recognizing that women can play greater roles in wetland management than they currently do. “Wetland managers”, as professions, tend to be dominated by men. Decision - making structures for water resource management, wetland management, & agriculture are also gendered in many parts of the world. These may operate as barriers to achieve this Goal.</p> <p>更妥善的濕地管理應要讓女性以有意義的方式參與，可以透過肯定女性能夠在濕地管理上發揮比現在更多的貢獻的方式來進行。「濕地管理人」此一專業，主要由男性擔任。世界上的水資源管理、濕</p>

		地管理和農業的決策管理架構幾乎都有性別歧視。此現象將會是達成此目標的障礙。
4. Reduce child mortality 4. 降低兒童夭折	<p>Wetland management will become an essential operational requirement to reduce exposures to waterborne diseases, such as diarrhoea & cholera. Prevalence of these diseases is a result of disruption of regulatory services (as a result of over-extraction & inappropriate practices).</p> <p>濕地管理在降低水生疾病（例如瘧疾和霍亂）上有絕對的實務必必要。這些疾病的流行是因為管制鬆散造成（過度開採和不適當之措施）。</p>	<p>Interventions such as water treatment facilities (often through aid provision) will usually be technological & infrastructural in the short term to address immediate needs. However the medium-to long-term goal should be the management of wetland ecosystems to ensure that they can provide suitable water purification & pathogen removal services.</p> <p>改善措施，例如水質處理設備（通常透過援助提供）是短期解決立即需求的技術措施和基礎建設。但是中長期的目標應該是進行濕地生態系統管理，確保提供適當的水質淨化和病原消滅措施。</p>
5. Improve maternal health 5. 改善母體健康	<p>Addressing disruptions to wetland ecosystem services will always include an examination of water quality. Provision of clean water reduces the incidence of diseases that undermine maternal health & contribute to maternal morbidity & mortality.</p> <p>解決濕地生態系統功能的衰敗通常要將水質檢驗納入。提供乾淨的水可以降低危害母體健康的疾病意外，並且可以改善母體生病和死亡。</p>	<p>Improving the quality of source water from catchments, reservoirs & wetlands in general, & distribution infrastructure, may reduce disinfection loads & the likelihood of maternal exposures to these loads.</p> <p>普遍改善集水區、儲水區和濕地水源的品質和供水基礎建設，可以降低發病風險和母體暴露在發病風險的機會。</p>
6. Combat major diseases 6. 防治重大疾病	<p>Up to 20% of the burden of disease in developing countries may be associated with environmental risk factors. Preventive environmental health measures are as important & at times more cost-effective than health treatment. Managing wetlands to enhance ecosystem services with the aim of reducing the likelihood of human exposures to pollutants & infectious diseases is preventive, attending to upstream environmental</p>	<p>Increasing human population sizes as a consequence of successful disease prevention measures may also increase pressure on local water & wetland resources. Wetland management needs to act in concert with water resource management to deal with these foreseeable consequences, for instance by increasing awareness & thus</p>

	<p>determinants of health. New biodiversity-derived medicines hold promises for fighting major diseases. 開發中國家有 20% 的疾病風險和環境風險因素有關。預防性環境衛生措施非常重要，比起治療有數倍的成本效益。以降低人類暴露於污染和感染疾病的可能為目標的管理濕地，以提升生態系統功能，就是預防性措施，也是從上游解決環境健康問題的方法。新的生物多樣性藥品可以打擊重大疾病。</p>	<p>changing behaviour, & by incorporating the concept of ecosystem services in prevention strategies. This management needs to be integrated with regional population policies, domestic livestock & wildlife policies (to reduce risk of emerging zoonoses), education & awareness. 疾病預防的成功所造成的人口增加，也增加了地方的水源和濕地資源的壓力。濕地管理需要搭配水資源管理實施，以解決可預見的後果，例如，透過增加民眾認知和改變行為、透過在預防性措施中加入生態系統功能的概念。這些管理措施需要和區域人口政策、區域家畜和野生動物政策 (降低人畜共通傳染病的風險) 教育和宣導。</p>
<p>7. Ensure environmental sustainability 7. 確保環境的永續</p>	<p>Current trends in environmental degradation need to be reversed in order to sustain the health & productivity of the world's ecosystems. Wetlands, & the biodiversity they support, encompass many of the key ecosystems of the world & many of the most productive ones. Wetland management applies directly to this Goal. 需要扭轉目前環境衰敗的趨勢，才能維護世界生態系統的健康與資源。濕地和濕地所支持的生物多樣性，蘊藏了很多世界重要的生態系統和很多具有最多資源的生態系統。濕地管理直接適用本目標。</p>	<p>Development strategies that aim to safeguard the full range of benefits provided by wetlands might better achieve the Goal while minimizing harm to wetlands. This requires recognizing the trade-offs that exist when managing for some ecosystem services like those concerned with production, while trading-off supporting & regulating services. 以保護所有濕地所提供的利益為目標的開發策略，可以以更好的方式達成此目標，同時將對濕地的破壞降至最低。這需要承認當管理部分具有資源的生態系統時必須要有取捨，並且在支援和管制措施上也要有所取捨。</p>

<p>8. Develop a global partnership for development 8. 建立全球開發合作</p>	<p>Poor countries are forced to exploit their natural resources, like wetland ecosystems, to generate revenue & make huge debt repayments. Unfair globalization practices export their harmful side effects to countries that often do not have effective governance regimes. 貧窮國家被迫開採天然資源，例如濕地生態系統，以創造收入和償還鉅額外債。不公平的全球化現象使不具備有效管制機制的國家，這種副作用更嚴重。</p>	<p>Trade, tourism & migrations of species are often transcontinental. Meaningful wetland management acknowledges that pests & pathogens capable of decreasing ecosystem services & having consequences for the health of local human, domestic & wildlife communities can be distributed by inappropriately planned & controlled human activities. This needs appropriate recognition in global partnerships for development. 貿易、觀光和物種的遷移，通常是跨越大陸的。有效的濕地管理可以發現會減損生態系統功能以及對於地方居民和家畜與野生動物健康有影響的病蟲害會因為錯誤規劃和控管的人類活動傳播。這需要對於全球開發合作計畫要有正確的認知。</p>
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Annex 2

附件 2

Healthy wetlands, healthy people: A review of wetlands and human health interactions

健康的濕地，健康的人類：濕地和人類相互關係之檢討

(Ramsar Technical Report no. 6/World Health Organization Report, 2012)

(拉姆薩科技報告第 6 號/世界衛生組織報告，2012)

Key messages for policy-makers and wetland managers

給決策者和濕地管理單位的重要訊息

1. **Wetland ecosystems**, including rivers, lakes, marshes, rice fields, and coastal areas, **provide a well-defined set of ecosystem services that contribute to human well-being and poverty alleviation**, and this relationship has changed over time. It is impossible to imagine human life without water and wetlands.

1. 濕地生態系統，包括河流、湖泊、沼澤、稻田和海岸地區，提供了有助於人類健康和消滅貧窮的生態系統功能，此關係亦隨著時間變化，定義更加完善。難以想像人類沒有水和濕地的生活。

2. **Ecosystems are implicitly recognized within considerations of public health** in nearly all of its endeavours, **yet managing ecosystems is mostly given low priority** against the medical imperatives of attending to curing disease.

2. 所有措施在考量公共衛生上，生態系統都受到極大的肯定，和治療疾病措施相比，目前管理生態系統受到的重視很低。

3. While the Ramsar Convention uses text and language that centres around wise use and ecological character, **the phraseology of „healthy wetlands** (and healthy rivers, healthy ecosystems, healthy parks, healthy landscapes, etc.) **persists in common and professional use, including by the Convention itself**. A claim to „healthy ecosystems” comes from judgments on the desirability of an ecological character. It is also explicit about the health of components of the ecosystem (including humans) and about whether organizations responsible for managing ecosystems are adaptive and responsive to changes in those ecosystems.

3. 當拉姆薩公約使用以生態系統特性和明智利用為中心的規範時，在一般和專業用途都強調「健康的濕地」一詞(以及健康的河流、健康的生態系統、健康的公園、健康的景觀等)，包括本公約本身。「健康的生態系統」一詞，來自於生態特性的期許。也明確地和生態系統中的成份(包括人類)有關，並且和負責管理生態系統的組織是否有因應生態系統的變化有關。

4. **The benefits of wetland ecosystems for human health can be approached in at least three inter-related ways**: by recognizing the human needs that are met by water in its setting; by recognizing the health products that come from wetland ecosystems; and by valuing wetlands in a full sense, in a way that allows individuals within wetland ecosystems to sustainably improve their socio-economic conditions.

4. 至少可以透過三個環環相扣的方式成就濕地生態系統對於人類健康的利益：透過確定水滿足了人類的需求；透過濕地生態系統所產出的健康資源；以及透過完整地評估濕地價值，讓

濕地生態系統中的每一份子都可以實質地改善自己的社經地位。

5. Wetland ecosystems provide a sophisticated water treatment service involving depositional environments, aerobic water columns, anaerobic sediments, microbial suites, and wetland vegetation, all contributing to the assimilation and extraction of pollutants, parasites and pathogens.

5. 濕地生態系統具有複雜的水質處理功能，包括沉澱環境、有氧水流、無氧沉積、微生物族群和濕地植被，一切都有助於汙染、蟲害和病原的同化和消滅。

6. Wetlands, through the services they provide, contribute to human health through the provision of food security: ensuring food availability, buying power, or social capital to access food with cash or through barter, sufficient nutrients from the available food, and a resource of genetic material contained within wetland organisms.

6. 濕地透過其功用，藉由提供糧食安全協助人類的健康：確保糧食供應、購買力或者以現金或是以物易物取得食物的社會資本、糧食供應的足夠營養，以及濕地內有機物所含的基因原料來源。

7. Addressing wetland management as if people's lives, and their livelihoods, depended upon it will undoubtedly contribute to human health.

7. 以視人類的生命、生活都賴以為生的方式進行濕地管理，絕對有助於人類的健康。

8. Humans can be exposed to health risks in wetland ecosystems: toxic materials, water-borne or vector borne diseases. While steps can be taken to ameliorate these risks, the risks can increase (sometimes dramatically) if disruption occurs to ecosystems and the services they provide.

8. 人類有可能會暴露在濕地生態系統內的健康風險：有毒物質、水傳播或空氣傳播之疾病。當可以採取措施改善這些風險時，如果生態系統和提供的功用遭受破壞時，風險會增加（有時是大幅增加）。

9. Wetlands, in their myriad forms, become embedded in the human psyche in formulations of "sense of place". Changes to wetlands, to their products, to their ability to deliver a livelihood, or becoming a source of toxic exposure or disease can influence people's mental health by causing psychological stress. These potentialities are increasingly recognized as being part of the wetland manager's and public health practitioner's spheres of prevention and intervention.

9. 眾多樣態的濕地，已經以「地方認同感」的方式內化在人類的精神中。濕地、濕地的資源、濕地維繫生活的功能的變化，或是變成毒物或疾病的來源，都會因為心理壓力影響人類的心理健康。這種現象已被認同，視為濕地管理單位和公共衛生從業單位領域之預防和管制措施。

10. Attitudinal shifts and reorientation of perspectives within and outside the field of wetland management will ensure that human health and wetland ecosystems are managed to benefit one another.

10. 濕地管理之內、外專業觀點的改變和重整，可以確保人類健康和濕地生態系統是以彼此有益的方式管理。

11. To embrace the breadth and richness of the relationship between wetland ecosystems and human health and well-being will need policy interventions promoted by, but extending well-beyond, the wetland sector.

11. 了解濕地生態系統和人類身心健康關係之間的廣度與豐富性，需要濕地專業部門或濕地專業部門以外的單位推廣。

12. **Instruments and approaches likely to be used by the health sector** to respond to health effects and health outcomes of disruption to ecosystem services **should be understood and used by wetland managers.**

12. 濕地管理單位應了解並實施衛生部門因應生態系統破壞造成的健康影響和結果所可能採用之措施和方法。



Annex 3

附件 3

Ramsar wetland disease manual: Guidelines for assessment, monitoring and management of animal disease in wetlands.

拉姆薩濕地疾病手冊：濕地動物疾病之評估、監控和管理準則。

(Ramsar Technical Report no. 7, 2012)

(拉姆薩技術報告第 7 號，2012)

Key messages for policy-makers and wetland managers

給決策者和濕地管理單位的重要訊息

General

總章

1. The term „disease” is used to define any impairment to health resulting in dysfunction.
1. 任何造成損害健康之影響，皆稱之為「疾病」。
2. Disease is often viewed as a matter of survival or death, but the effects are often far more subtle.
2. 疾病通常被視為攸關生死之事，但其影響往往更加微妙。
3. Stress is often an integral aspect of disease capable of exacerbating existing disease conditions and increasing susceptibility to infection.
3. 壓力通常是加重疾病現有病況並且增加感染可能性的整體面向之一。
4. Disease is an integral part of ecosystems with infectious organisms and other causes of disease serving an important role in population dynamics.
4. 帶有感染性微生物的生態系統都存有疾病，疾病等原因在人口動態變化上亦佔有重要的地位。
5. The emergence and re-emergence of diseases has become a wildlife conservation issue both in terms of the impact of the diseases themselves and of the actions taken to control them.
5. 疾病的爆發和再爆發，在疾病本身的影響和其他防治行動方案來看，已經成為野生動物保育的課題。
6. The wetland manager may be responsible for biodiversity and its conservation, including parasites and parasite-hosts relationships and the ways in which they contribute to ecological functions.
6. 生物多樣性和保育，包括病蟲害與病蟲害宿主關係以及對於生態功能之影響，是濕地管理單位的責任。

An ecosystem approach to health

促成健康的生態系統方法

7. The concept of „One World One Health” has arisen due to the appreciation of the fundamental

connectivity in health of humans, domestic livestock, and wildlife.

7. 因為人類健康、家畜和野生動物之間根本關聯性的確立，催生了「世界整體健康」概念。

8. Embracing an ecosystem approach to health in wetlands involves recognizing the dependence of health and well-being on „healthy wetlands” which can only be achieved through wise use, most often at a landscape and/or catchment scale.

8. 對濕地採用促成健康的生態系統方法，包括確立身心健康取決於「健康的濕地」，只有透過明智利用濕地達成，通常是在地貌和/或集水區的規模進行。

9. The concept of „prevention is better than cure” and an ecosystem approach to health, particularly when focused at a landscape or catchment scale to ensure maintenance of ecosystem services and reduce negative impacts to wetland sites, maximize benefits and minimize costs for wetland stakeholders.

9. 「預防重於治療」的觀念和促成健康的生態系統方法，通常是以地貌或集水區規模為重點，以確保生態系統功能之維護並且降低對濕地的不良影響，將濕地利害關係人的利益最大化，成本最小化。

Basic principles of disease management

疾病管理的基本原則

10. Diseases are integral components of ecosystems and often do not need management intervention.

10. 疾病是生態系統整體的一部分，往往不需要管理介入。

11. The greatest power to prevent disease emergence in animals is not only in the hands of animal health experts but in those of the land users and managers. Although they cannot be expected to be disease experts, these groups need to be empowered to play a central role in disease prevention.

11. 防治動物疾病爆發的最大力量不僅是動物健康專家，還包括了土地使用人和管理人。雖然不能期待土地使用人和管理人成為疾病專家，但是需要賦予土地使用人和管理人在疾病防治上的重要地位的權力。

12. If wetland stakeholders understand both the impacts of diseases and how to prevent and control them, they will feel motivated and empowered to take action.

12. 若濕地利害關係人了解了疾病的影響和防治以及控制疾病的方法，濕地利害關係人就可以主動且掌握權力採取措施。

13. An understanding of disease in its broadest terms and its overt and subtle effects on individuals and populations precedes a better appreciation of how to manage those effects successfully.

13. 對疾病和疾病的暴發以及其對個人與群體的最細微影響有最深的了解，有助於對有效的疾病管理有更好的認知。

14. The drivers of disease emergence are often under-recognized in wetland management plans and actions.

14. 濕地管理計畫和行動方案中通常會忽略疾病爆發的驅動因素。

15. Effective management of any disease is dependent on a good understanding of its epidemiology and the ecology of host populations.

15. 任何疾病的有效管理取決於對於疾病的流行病學和宿主族群的生態有深入的了解。

16. Invasive alien species and novel pathogens and parasites have many parallels in their biology, in the risks they pose, and in the measures needed to prevent their establishment and control.

16. 入侵外來物種和新生病原與病蟲害在其所加諸的風險方面，在生物學上以及和防治期發生和控管的措施上，有很多相同之處。

17. A broad range of proactive and reactive strategies and practices are available to the wetland manager and other wetland stakeholders to achieve or maintain the health of the ecosystem.

17. 目前濕地管理單位和濕地利害關係人在達成或維護生態系統的健康上，有很多主動和被動式的策略可以運用。

General management practices

一般管理措施

A. Assessing risk and planning for the future

A. 評估風險和規劃未來

18. To ensure that consideration for disease prevention and control is at the heart of wetland management, activities need to be integrated into wetland management plans.

18. 為了確保濕地管理以疾病防治的考量為中心，濕地管理計畫中必須要整合多項措施。

19. Risk assessments are valuable tools for animal health planning and serve to identify problems/hazards and their likely impact, thus guiding wetland management practices.

19. 風險評估對於動物健康規劃來說是很有價值的工具，並且可以確認問題/危害以及其可能的影響，作為濕地管理措施的準則。

20. Multidisciplinary advisory groups provide a broad range of benefits for disease prevention and control.

20. 跨領域顧問團體可以提供多種疾病防治的實質利益。

21. Contingency planning helps to model possible emergency disease management scenarios and to integrate rapid cost effective response actions that allow the disease to be prevented and/or controlled.

21. 意外規劃有助於製作可能的危險疾病管理情境的模型，並且可以整合能夠預防和/或控制疾病的快速且具有成本效益的因應行動方案。

B. Reducing risk of disease emergence

B. 降低疾病爆發之風險

22. An understanding by the wetland manager of the uses of a wetland and its catchment by people, industry, agriculture including livestock, and wildlife, coupled with an appreciation of the risk factors for disease emergence, can provide a sound foundation for disease risk reduction.

22. 濕地管理單位了解濕地和集水區對於人類、工業、農業（包括養殖和野生動物）用途和疾病爆發風險係數，是疾病防治措施的健全基礎。

23. It is important that wetland managers identify stressor risks within their site and the broader catchment/landscape, and understand that these may change over time.

23. 濕地管理單位必須要能夠知道其所負責的濕地和面積更大的集水區/地貌內的壓力因素

風險，並且要了解這些壓力因素風險會隨著時間改變。

24. Disease zoning can help control some infectious diseases through the delineation of infected and uninfected zones defined by sub-populations with different disease status.

24. 疾病區塊劃分有助於透過依照不同病況的群組來隔離感染和非感染區域，進行部分傳染疾病的控管。

25. The movement of infected animals to new areas and populations represents one of the most obvious potential routes for the introduction of new/novel infections.

25. 被感染動物遷移至其他地區和族群的活動，可以看出新感染狀況最有可能的路徑。

26. Where possible, biosecurity measures should be implemented routinely as standard practice whether or not an outbreak has been detected.

26. 若可能，應定期實施生物安全措施，作為標準措施，不論是否有偵測到疾病爆發。

27. If wetland stakeholders understand the principles and value of biosecurity and what measures to take, it will encourage the development of an everyday „culture“ of biosecurity which can help disease prevention and control.

27. 如果濕地利害關係人了解了生物多樣性以及採取的措施的原則和價值，可以促進生物多樣性日常「風氣」的發展，以利疾病預防和防制。

28. Implementing biosecurity measures in the natural environment can be extremely challenging, particularly in aquatic systems, and although eliminating risk will be impossible, a substantial reduction in risk can be achievable.

28. 在自然環境實施生物多樣性措施的難度最高，特別是水生系統，並且雖然不可能排除風險，但是降低風險卻是可行的。

C. Detecting, assessing and responding to new disease

C. 偵測、評估和因應新疾病

29. Timely and accurate diagnoses and early warning systems for disease emergence, and rapid reporting of suspected disease outbreaks to competent authorities are all critical for swift responses, achieving effective disease control, and minimising losses and costs.

29. 即時且正確地診斷疾病爆發和疾病爆發早期預警系統，和向主管機關快速回報可能之疾病爆發，對於快速反應、達到有效之疾病控管、將損失和成本最小化至關重要。

30. The detection of new, emerging disease, robust risk assessments, and effective disease control in and around wetlands all rely on effective disease surveillance and monitoring.

30. 濕地內外周圍新興疾病的偵測，堅實的風險評估和有效的疾病控管，取決於有效的疾病監控。

31. Identifying when a disease presents a „problem“ is complex and needs thorough disease investigation and existing good long-term surveillance information.

31. 確認疾病何時成為「問題」非常複雜，並且需要完整的疾病調查和現有的長期監控資訊。

32. In the event of a suspected outbreak of disease, wetland managers are not expected to be the final disease diagnostician. However, they should play a key role in an outbreak investigation team.

32. 當疾病有爆發的可能時，濕地管理單位並非是最後的疾病診斷人。但是，應該在疾病調

查團隊內有重要地位。

D. Managing existing disease

D. 管理現有疾病

33. The appropriate approach to disease management will depend on the characteristics of the problem and, when dealing with an infectious disease, on the correct identification of reservoirs, hosts and vectors of infection.

33. 適當的疾病管理方法取決於問題的特性，以及何時處理感染性疾病、正確地確認感染、宿主和感染媒介。

34. Disinfection and sanitation procedures target pathogens and can be very effective at controlling spread of infection, but they should be used with caution in wetland situations to avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

34. 消毒和殺菌程序的目標為病原，並可以有效控制感染的散佈，但是使用時應注意濕地的狀況，以迴避對生物多樣性有不良的影響。

35. Animal carcasses represent a significant potential source of infection and should be rapidly and appropriately collected and disposed of.

35. 動物屍體是最可能的感染來源，並且應快速且適當地收集並處理。

36. Targeting vectors in integrated disease control strategies can be effective and usually takes the form of environmental management, biological and/or chemical controls, or actions to reduce the contact between susceptible hosts and vectors.

36. 整體的疾病控管策略中鎖定傳染媒介非常有效，通常是以環境管理、生物和/或化學控制的方式實施，或是進行減少可疑宿主和媒介之間接觸的行動方案。

37. Vaccination programmes, often supplemented by other disease control measures, can help to control and even eliminate diseases affecting livestock and/or wildlife.

37. 疫苗接種計畫，通常是搭配疾病控制措施實施，有助於控制甚至消滅會影響家畜和（或）野生動物的疾病。

38. Habitat modification in wetlands can eliminate or reduce the risk of disease.

38. 濕地棲息地的改造可以排除或降低疾病的風險。

39. Movement restrictions of animals and people, usually imposed by government authorities, can be an effective tool in preventing and controlling disease transmission.

39. 限制動物和人類的移動，通常由政府主管機關實施，是防治疾病傳播的有效工具。

40. Complete eradication of a disease needs a thorough understanding of its epidemiology, sufficient political and stakeholder support, and thorough resourcing. Elimination of disease from a limited area is a more likely outcome.

40. 有效地根除疾病需要透過對病理學的了解、政治上和利害關係人的鼎力支持，並且要透過資源分配。在一定的區域內消滅疾病是比較可行的。

E. Training and education

E. 訓練和教育

41. Well planned, targeted and resourced education and training programmes for wetland stakeholders are essential for raising awareness and appreciation of wetland diseases and the measures that can be taken to successfully prevent, detect, control and mitigate disease outbreaks.

41. 對濕地管理人實施妥善規劃、鎖定目標和分配資源的教育和訓練計畫，對於提升濕地疾病的注意和認知以及可以成功進行疾病爆發的預防、偵測、控制和抑制至關重要。

42. Programmes should aim to inform wetland stakeholders of the basic principles of healthy habitat management, thus reducing the risk of a disease outbreak.

42. 計畫應以告知濕地利害關係人健康棲息地管理基本原則為重點，進而降低疾病爆發的風險。

43. A „culture of proactive disease management can be developed only if a broad range of wetland stakeholders are involved in these programmes.

43. 只有眾多濕地管理人參與本計畫，才能建立主動疾病管理的「風氣」。

44. Simulation exercises and testing of contingency plans are a valuable method for training.

44. 意外計畫之演習和測試也是有效的訓練方法。

F. Communication

F. 宣導

45. Communication strategies should aim to make stakeholders aware of the nature and potential consequence of animal disease and of the benefits gained from prevention and control measures.

45. 宣導策略應以使利害關係人了解動物疾病的本質和可能後過以及防治措施的好處為重點。

46. Selection of the appropriate message, the messenger, and the method of delivery is critical for successful communication.

46. 選擇適當的訊息、訊息傳遞人以及傳達方法對於成功的宣導至關重要。

47. A strategy, written in „peacetime“, for dealing with the media can increase likelihood of successful outcomes.

47. 「承平時期」制定的病媒處理策略，可以增加成功的可能性。



11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands 第十一屆拉姆薩濕地公約締約國大會

(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)
(1971 年於伊朗拉姆薩市簽訂)

“Wetlands: home and destination”
「濕地：家與終站」

Bucharest, Romania, 6-13 July 2012
2012 年 7 月 6 號至 13 號
於羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特市舉行

Resolution XI.13 第十一屆會議第 13 號決議

An Integrated Framework for linking wetland conservation and wise use with poverty eradication 將濕地保育和明智利用與消滅貧窮結合的整體框架

1. RECALLING that the *Changwon Declaration on human well-being and wetlands* (Resolution X.3, 2008) affirmed that wise use, management, and restoration of wetlands should help to build opportunities for improving people's livelihoods, particularly for wetland-dependent, marginalised and vulnerable people;
1. 重申有關人類身心健全和濕地 (第 10 屆締約國會議第 3 號決議, 2008) 的昌原宣言所確立的濕地明智利用、管理和復育應有助於創造改善人類生活的機會，尤其是依賴濕地生存、邊緣化和弱勢民眾；
2. ALSO RECALLING that Resolution X.28 (2008) on *Wetlands and poverty eradication* encouraged Contracting Parties to identify ways and means of further implementing the initial framework for action on wetlands and poverty reduction adopted in Resolution IX.14 (2005), and in paragraph 11 it requested the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to develop specific guidance for Contracting Parties to support the implementation of those Resolutions;
2. 重申第 10 屆締約國會議第 28 號決議 (2008) - 濕地和消滅貧窮 - 該決議鼓勵締約國尋找進一步實施第 9 屆締約國會議第 14 號決議 (2005) 通過的濕地和消滅貧窮初步框架的方式與方法，並且該第 14 號決議第 11 條責成技術審查小組 (STRP) 制定地約方協助相關決議施行之專用準則；
3. RECOGNIZING that poverty has been defined as the pronounced deprivation of well-being, is complex and multidimensional, and a reality that still affects a large percentage of the world's people and nations, and is indeed one of the greatest challenges for wetland management in developing countries;

3. 承認已經被定義為剝奪人類身心健全的「貧窮」，是非常複雜且多面相的，並且確實影響很大比例的世界人口和國家，也是開發中國家濕地管理的最大挑戰；

4. RECALLING the recognition by the Rio +20 Conference (Brazil, 2012) that “Eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and indispensable requirement for sustainable development” and that this equally may apply to the goal of wetland wise use;

4. 重申 Rio+20 會議 (巴西, 2012) 所確認的「消除貧窮是現今世界面臨的最大的世界性挑戰，並且也是永續發展所不可或缺」，並且也同樣地適用濕地明智利用的目標；

5. ALSO RECALLING that, at the Ramsar 5th Pan-American preparatory regional meeting, the Kingston Declaration underscored commitment to an integrated framework for wetland conservation and poverty eradication;

5. 另重申，在拉姆薩第 5 屆泛美地區準備會議上的金士頓宣言強調了濕地保育和消滅貧窮的整體框架的承諾；

6. ALSO RECOGNIZING that many of the world’s poor are predominantly rural and that their survival depends disproportionately upon local ecosystems, and AWARE that wetland ecosystems and the services they provide form an integral part of the livelihood strategies of wetland-dependent human communities, and that the livelihood strategies of such communities also influence the ecological character of the wetlands as well;

6. 另重申，世界上很多的貧窮族群主要在鄉村地區，並且其生存不成比例地仰賴地方的生態系統，並且注意到濕地生態系統和其功能形成了仰賴濕地為生社區生存策略的一部份，此類社區的生存策略也影響了濕地的生態特性；

7. FURTHER RECOGNIZING that the implementation of the wise use provisions of the Ramsar Convention can contribute to poverty eradication and hence the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1 and 7 on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and ensuring environmental sustainability, AND WELCOMING the process regarding development of the Sustainable Development Goals as set by Rio +20 Conference;

7. 進一步確認拉姆薩公約濕地明智利用條文有助於消滅貧窮，也可以達成有關消滅赤貧和饑餓的千禧年開發目標 (MDG) 1 和 7，亦確保環境的永續性；且歡迎 Rio+20 會議所制定的永續發展目標發展的相關程序；

8. EMPHASIZING that livelihood strategies based on wetlands need to be sustainable in order to contribute meaningfully to poverty eradication;

8. 強調以濕地為基礎的生存策略，需要以永續方式為之，方可對消滅貧窮有實質貢獻；

9. NOTING that Decision X.6 (2010) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, on “Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development”, called for active involvement and commitment of development cooperation bodies and implementing agencies in supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into poverty eradication and development processes; and

9. 聲明生物多樣性公約決議之第 10 屆第 6 號決議 (2010) 「消滅貧窮與發展中整合生物多樣性」，呼籲開發合作機關和施行機關積極參與，並承諾協助生物多樣性和生態系統功能與消滅貧窮和發展程序整合；以及

10. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION to the STRP for its work in preparing the advice and guidance annexed to this Resolution, and ALSO THANKING the government of the United

Kingdom, Wetlands International, and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) for their support to the development of this guidance;

10. 對於 STRP 編定本決議附件之建議和準則的努力表達感謝，另感謝英國政府、國際濕地機構和國際水資源管理機構對於本準則編訂的協助；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

締約國會議

11. WELCOMES the "Integrated Framework for linking wetland conservation and wise use with poverty eradication", annexed to this Resolution, as a tool for governments, wetland management authorities and stakeholders to assess wetland ecosystem services and livelihoods interlinkages at multiple scales;

11. 歡迎本決議附件 - 「將濕地保育和明智利用與消滅貧窮結合的整體框架」作為政府、濕地管理機關和利害關係人以複合規模評估濕地生態系統功能和生活之相互關係的工具；

12. URGES Contracting Parties to make use of the Framework, in their assessments of the interlinkages between poverty and the wise use of wetlands, and to include such assessments in the development of site-based management planning to promote wise use and maintenance of the ecological character of wetlands;

12. 呼籲締約國在評估貧窮與濕地明智利用之間的相互關係時利用本架構，並且將該評估納入濕地現場管理規劃，以促進濕地生態特性之明智利用和維護；

13. ALSO URGES Contracting Parties to draw the Framework to the attention of all relevant stakeholders, including *inter alia* government ministries, departments and agencies, non-governmental organizations, and civil society, and FURTHER URGES Parties to use this Framework, together with the *Ramsar Handbooks for the Wise Use of Wetlands* (4th edition, 2010), as a means of furthering cooperation and collaboration with development agencies to address poverty issues within wetlands in their decision-making and their activities that relate to the delivery of the wise use of wetlands;

13. 另呼籲締約國重視相關利害關係人，包括政府部會、部門和機關、非政府組織和公民團體，另進一步呼籲地約方採用本架構，搭配拉姆薩濕地明智利用手冊（第 4 版，2010），作為自己達成濕地明智利用相關決策和措施內與開發機構進一步合作和協調以解決貧窮問題的機制；

14. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties, when drawing the Framework to the attention of all relevant stakeholders, to make use of the advice provided in Resolution XI.12 Annex 1, on „Wetlands and health“, concerning the relevance of implementing the Ramsar Convention for addressing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and especially MDG1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger);

14. 進一步呼籲締約國，讓所有利害關係人重視本框架，利用第 11 屆締約國會議第 12 號決議附件 1 「濕地與健康」內之建議，達成千禧年發展目標 (MDG)，特別是千禧年發展目標 1 (消滅赤貧與飢餓)；

15. INVITES development banks and other donors to support the implementation of this Resolution by Contracting Parties by supporting capacity-building for governments and indigenous peoples and local communities, public action support, and project funding and to include wetland conservation as a key component of official development assistance;

15. 籲請開發銀行和其他捐助單位，透過協助政府和個人和地方社區的能力養成、公共行動方案支援和專案經費補助，協助締約國實施本決議，並且將濕地保育納入做為政府開發輔助的關鍵部份；

16. REQUESTS the Ramsar Secretariat, resources permitting, to identify means and ways of assisting Contracting Parties in assessing contributions made towards achieving the MDGs through implementation of the Ramsar Convention while conducting national evaluations for the global assessment of the MDGs in 2015, including by making use of the annexed Framework in accordance with paragraph 9 of this Resolution, and to report this matter to the 12th meeting of Conference of the Parties;

16. 責成拉姆薩秘書處，在資源許可下，找出協助締約國評估達成透過實施拉姆薩公約達成千禧年開發目標的貢獻，並同時在 2015 進行千禧年目標全球評估的國內評估，包括依照本決議第 9 條所定之附件框架，並且在第 12 屆締約國大會上報告本事務；

17. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretariat to engage in the process and development of the Sustainable Development Goals being coordinated by the UN Secretary General;

17. 另責成秘書處參與聯合國秘書處統整之永續發展目標之程序和制定；

18. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, working with Contracting Parties, the International Organization Partners, and other interested organizations and networks, in particular the CBD's Biodiversity for Development Initiative and subject to available resourcing and agreed priorities in Resolution XI.17 to build upon this Framework by including in its future work plan the development of:

18. 責成科技審查小組 (STRP)，與締約國、國際組織合作夥伴和其他相關之組織和機制合作，特別是生物多樣性公約的「生物多樣性發展措施」，並且在資源的許可和第 11 屆締約國會議第 17 號決議所定的先後順序，透過將未來的工作計畫納入的方式，依照本框架，完成下列事項：

i) advice on mainstreaming the “Integrated Framework for linking wetland conservation and wise use with poverty eradication” into national policies and programmes that may have a bearing on poverty eradication;

i) 就「將濕地保育和明智利用與消滅貧窮的整體框架」與負責消滅貧窮的國家政策和計畫的整合，提出建議；

ii) advice to include Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) as a mechanism that contributes significantly to reduce the risks that can create or deepen poverty; and

ii) 建議將宣導、教育、參與和認知 (CEPA) 納入，作為對於降低形成或加劇貧窮的風險有顯著貢獻的機制；和

iii) iii) case studies and best practices on the application of the Framework for assessing poverty in wetlands; and

iii) 評估濕地貧窮方面適用本框架的個案分析和最佳實務措施；和

19. FURTHER REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel working with the IOPs, other interested organizations and networks, resources permitting, to supplement the Framework by undertaking tasks identified under Resolution X.28, including further development of indicators relating wetland wise use to livelihoods and poverty eradication, development of structured guide

to available guidelines and tools for addressing poverty eradication in relation to wetlands, and collation and review of examples of how wetland degradation affects people's livelihoods and how maintenance or restoration of the ecological character of wetlands can contribute to poverty alleviation.

19. 進一步責成科技審查小組和國際組織合作夥伴、其他相關組織和團體，在資源許可下，透過完成第 10 屆締約國會議第 28 號決議所列之工作，補充本框架，包括進一步開發對照生活和消滅貧窮與濕地明智利用關係的指標、根據現有與濕地相關知消滅貧窮之準則後工具，制定結構性的指南，並且收集和檢討濕地衰敗影響人類生活的範例，以及濕地生態特性之維護和附原對於消除貧窮有何種貢獻的範例。



Annex 附件

An Integrated Framework for linking wetland conservation and wise use with poverty eradication

將濕地保育和明智利用與消滅貧窮結合的整體框架

I. Introduction

I. 前言

1. In 2005, Ramsar Contracting Parties adopted Resolution IX.14 on *Wetlands and poverty reduction*, which recognized the relevance of wetland conservation and wise use (and thereby of the Ramsar Convention as an instrument) as an important element for achieving internationally agreed development strategies, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In the subsequent Resolution X.28 (2008) on *Wetlands and poverty eradication*, the Parties requested the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to develop an integrated framework for linking wetland conservation and wise use with poverty eradication and to identify the most appropriate scale at which each type of poverty eradication action should take place.

1. 2005 年，拉姆薩公約締約國通過了第 9 屆締約國會議第 14 號決議「濕地與消滅貧窮」，確認了濕地保育和明智利用（以拉姆薩公約為機制）的普及是達成國際協定的開發策略的重要要件，包括千禧年發展目標 (MDG)。在後續的第 10 屆締約國會議第 28 號決議 (2008) - 「濕地和消滅貧窮」，締約國責成科技審查小組 (STRP) 制定將濕地保育與明智利用和消滅貧窮結合的整體框架，並且確認各種消滅貧窮行動方案應在何種規模實施。

2. Within this framework, poverty is recognized as a multi-dimensional, value-laden, context-specific, and dynamic phenomenon. This is consistent with current thinking on the concept and measurement of poverty, which over the past four decades has evolved from an emphasis on access to physical commodities to an approach which includes capabilities, or the ability to achieve human well-being.

2. 在本框架內，貧窮被認定為一具有多個面向、有價值區分、有背景差異並且是動態的現象。這和過去四十年來，從強調評估實體財富轉變到當前納入能力，或是達成身心健全的能力的貧窮認定概念和測量的看法一致。

3. Some of the dimensions used to describe poverty include “inability to satisfy basic needs, lack of control over resources, lack of education and skills, poor health, malnutrition, lack of shelter, poor access to water and sanitation, vulnerability to shocks, violence and crime, lack of political freedom and voice”¹⁵. Poverty has also been expressed as “pronounced deprivation of well-being”¹⁶. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment¹⁷ identified poverty and well-being as two extremes of a multi-dimensional continuum. Poverty is also considered to be a dynamic phenomenon, with some people remaining in a state of chronic poverty over time whilst others experience a more transient state and may move in and out of poverty.

3. 部份用來說明貧窮的指標包括「無法滿足基本需要、缺乏對資源的控制、缺乏教育和技能、

¹⁵ World Bank (2001) *Poverty Trends and Voices of the Poor*. 4th Edition. The World Bank, Washington DC, USA.

¹⁶ World Development Report (2001) *Attacking Poverty: Opportunity, Empowerment and Security*, World Bank, Washington DC, USA.

¹⁷ Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005). *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Synthesis Report*. Island Press, Washington, DC.

健康不佳、營養不良、水源和衛生不足、難以抵抗滋擾、暴力和犯罪，缺乏政治自由和意見表達」¹。貧窮的定義另為「身心健康的極度被剝奪」²。千禧年生態系統評估³確立了貧窮和身心健康是多維度尺標上的兩個極端。貧窮也被視之為動態的現象，有些人會持續在連續的貧窮狀態，有些人是在經歷過渡期後。

4. Whilst absolute poverty in terms of the more conventional, financial dimensions of poverty measurements of income/consumption levels can be compared in relation to a poverty line, other dimensions of poverty are context-specific, and what is perceived as poverty can vary between different individuals, sites, regions and countries, and may also vary over time.

4. 然而，以較為傳統的方式來看，絕對的貧窮、可以將收入/支出水準的貧窮區分財富尺度對照貧窮線來區分，其他與背景有關以及可以被視之為貧窮的貧窮尺標，依照個人、地點、區域和國家有所不同，也會隨著時間變化。

5. Ramsar Resolution IX.14 (2005) refers to poverty reduction, which implies lifting people beyond a defined poverty line and transforming them from poor to non-poor, while the subsequent Resolution X.28 (2008) talks about poverty eradication, which usually refers to moving people who are in extreme poverty (below a US\$1.25 per day poverty line) to above this line.

5. 拉姆薩公約第 9 屆締約國會議第 14 號決議 (2005) 指出，消滅貧窮，也就是將人們提升至貧窮線以上並且將之從貧窮轉變為不貧窮，同時後續的第 10 屆締約國會議第 28 號決議 (2008) 認為消滅貧窮，通常是指將處在赤貧 (每日收入低於美金 1.25 元) 的人們脫離貧窮線。

II. Wetland-poverty interlinkages

II. 濕地和貧窮之間的關聯

6. Wetland management seeks to ensure “wise use” of wetlands, which in Ramsar’s definition of wise use means “the maintenance of ecological character, achieved through the implementation of ecosystem approaches, within the context of sustainable development”(Resolution IX.1 Annex A, 2005).

6. 濕地管理力求確保濕地的「明智利用」，依照拉姆薩公約，明智利用的意義為「在永續發展的前提下，透過實施生態系統方法，維護生態特性」(第 9 屆締約國會議第 1 號決議附件 A, 2005)。

7. An explicit recognition of ecological character as a relatively value-based, cultural and normative social construct forms the basis of wetland-poverty interlinkages. Human societies are fundamentally linked to wetlands, from the core human requirements for water, food and livelihoods, through the choices and tradeoffs they make and the governance systems that influence their behaviour in and around wetlands. The existence of poverty in its various forms may therefore influence, and be influenced by, wetland ecological character and associated cultural values.

7. 將生態特性明確地定義為具有相對價值導向、文化和道德社會架構，形成了濕地和貧窮之間的關係。人類的社會和濕地有本質性的關聯，從核心的人對水、食物和生活的需求，到選擇和取捨，以及影響人類在濕地內外行為的監管制度。不同態樣的貧窮會和濕地的生態特性和相關文化價值互相影響。

8. Wetland ecosystem services (the benefits people derive from wetlands) form an integral part of the livelihood strategy of wetland-dependent communities. Their livelihood systems often involve adapting to the overall ecological character of the wetland so as to optimize livelihood outcomes.

The ways in which ecosystem services integrate with other livelihood capitals, particularly the social, economic and political contexts under which ecosystem services accrue to the livelihoods of dependent communities, become important variables in influencing the sustainability of livelihood strategies as well as poverty within wetland communities.

8. 濕地生態系統功能（人類取自濕地的利益）形成了倚賴濕地生存族群生活策略的一部份。此族群的生活系統通常包括了隨著濕地整體生態特性調整，以獲得最佳的生活結果。生態系統功能和其他生活資本結合的方式，特別是該生態系統下的社會、經濟和政治背景，形成了該倚賴濕地生存族群的生活方式，成為了影響生存策略延續以及濕地族群內貧窮的重要變數。

9. Conversely, livelihood strategies of communities living in and around wetlands may also influence a wetland's ecological character. Failure to follow wise use principles can exacerbate the problem by pushing people into poverty (transforming the non-poor into the poor), by maintaining the status quo for those who are already in poverty, and by pushing already poor people further into poverty.

9. 相反的，濕地內外週圍族群的生存策略，也可能會影響濕地的生態特性。不遵守明智利用原則會透過將人類推向貧窮（從非貧變成貧窮）、保持已經是貧窮的人的現況、並且使原本已經貧窮的人推向赤貧，而使問題加劇。

10. The relationship between wise use and poverty eradication can be direct (e.g., wise use of resources that support livelihoods) and indirect (e.g., wise use of wetlands contributes to climate change mitigation and thus can improve human well-being). Similarly, degradation of ecological character can have direct relationships with poverty (e.g., resource depletion that negatively impacts on livelihoods of local wetland-dependent communities) or be indirect (e.g., pollution that impacts on the livelihoods of downstream communities through the deterioration of water quality and/or increasing costs of water treatment).

10. 明智利用濕地與消滅貧窮之間的關係，可以直接（例如明智利用支持生活的資源）和間接的（例如明智利用濕地有助於抑制氣候變遷進而改善人類身心健康）。同樣地，生態特性的衰敗也和赤貧有直接（例如，資源耗盡對於地方倚賴濕地生存的族群的生活有負面的影響）或間接（污染會透過水質的敗壞和/或增加水處理成本，影響下游居民的生活）的關係。

11. Given the multi-dimensional nature of poverty, however, achieving a change in poverty status is dependent on several factors which are beyond the domain of just ensuring wise use of wetlands or maintaining and enhancing ecological character. So whilst ensuring the wise use of wetlands can serve as an important constituent of poverty-related policy making, it can seldom be the single instrument.

11. 但是，在貧窮多面向的本質下，要改變貧窮狀態，取決於多個超越僅只是確保明智利用濕地或是維護和提升生態特性的因素。所以在確保濕地明智利用可以當作是與貧窮相關決策的重要要件，而非是一個單一機制。

12. As well as wetland loss and degradation impacting upon human well-being, poverty can often result in interventions that impact upon wetlands. These impacts can be both direct (over-exploitation of a natural resource that reduces livelihood options; absence of sanitation, which forces people to use wetlands for waste disposal) and indirect (destructive agricultural practices in the catchment leading to changes in wetland sedimentation). Such interventions can also take place at a range of geographical scales, from local (e.g., poverty of local wetland dependent communities resulting in unsustainable exploitation) and national (e.g., national government efforts to reduce poverty may result in unwise use of wetlands) to global (e.g.,

focusing on MDG goals on hunger, poverty, and water may result in the failure to achieve targets for wetland ecosystem services).

12. 連帶濕地的損失和衰敗影響人類的身心健康，貧窮也會造成對濕地產生影響的干擾。這些影響可以是直接（過度開採天然資源降低生存的方式：衛生不佳會迫使居民將濕地當作垃圾處理場）和間接（集水區內毀滅性的農業活動會導致濕地沉積的改變）的。這些干預發生的範圍極廣，從地方（地方倚賴濕地生存族群的貧窮會導致非永續性的開採）和國家（政府致力降低貧窮會導致濕地濫用）到全球（將千禧年發整目標以飢餓、貧窮和水資源為重點，會導致無法達成濕地生態系統功能的目標）。

13. Where poverty exists, it is possible for a vicious circle to develop, whereby poverty impacts upon ecological character to the extent that the potential for wetlands to deliver their ecosystem services is degraded or even lost.

13. 當發生貧窮時，可能會導致惡性循環，影響生態特性的貧窮會擴大至濕地，造成濕地提供的生態系統功能衰敗或損失。

14. The impact of conservation/development interventions on wise use (maintaining ecological character) and poverty eradication have a number of potential outcomes. The range of potential scenarios is dependent on the starting point on the poverty/well-being and ecological character axes, as shown in Figure 1. The nature of any intervention will depend on the relevant institutional, social, economic, and ecological factors at play.

14. 保育/干預措施對於濕地明智利用（維護生態特性）的和消滅貧窮的影響，會有多種可能的結果。可能的情境的範圍取決於貧窮/富足和生態特性軸的起點，請見圖 1。干預措施的本質取決於相關的法令、社會、經濟和生態因素。

15. It is clear that policy changes that bring the communities into the domain of well-being (lifting people out of poverty) and maintain good ecological character provide a win-win situation.

Conversely, a policy change that triggers deterioration in ecological character beyond the limit of acceptable change and pushes communities into poverty lies in the “no-go” zone.

15. 很明確地，將民眾帶入富足（使人民脫貧）和維護良好生態特性的政策改革，提供了雙贏的結果。相反的，造成生態特性的衰敗超過可以接受的範圍並且使民眾變成貧窮的政策改革，會陷入絕境的境地。

16. Between these two options there is a range of scenarios which deliver one of the two objectives at the cost of the other, thereby indicating that tradeoffs have to be made. It is in these zones that a systematic assessment of wetland-poverty interlinkages becomes highly relevant, as too does developing policy options that ensure optimal achievement of both objectives, poverty eradication and maintenance of ecological character.

16. 這兩個選項之間，有很多成就一項目標但是卻犧牲另一個目標的情況，所以必須要有所取捨。因此，濕地-貧窮相互關係的系統化評估就很重要，對於確保消滅貧窮和維護生態特性的兩大目標都能妥善地達成的政策制定一樣也很重要。

17. For further description of the interactions between wetland ecological character and the human health aspects of poverty eradication and human well-being, see Ramsar Technical Report No. 6 (2012)¹⁸.

¹⁸ Horwitz, P., Finlayson, C.M. & Weinstein, P. (coordinating authors) 2012. *Healthy wetlands, healthy people: a review of wetlands and human health interactions*. Ramsar Technical Report No. 6/World Health Organization Report. Ramsar Convention Secretariat, Gland, Switzerland.

17. 濕地生態特性和消滅貧窮與人類負責的健康面向之間關係的詳細說明，請參見拉姆薩技術報告第 6 號 (2012)⁴。

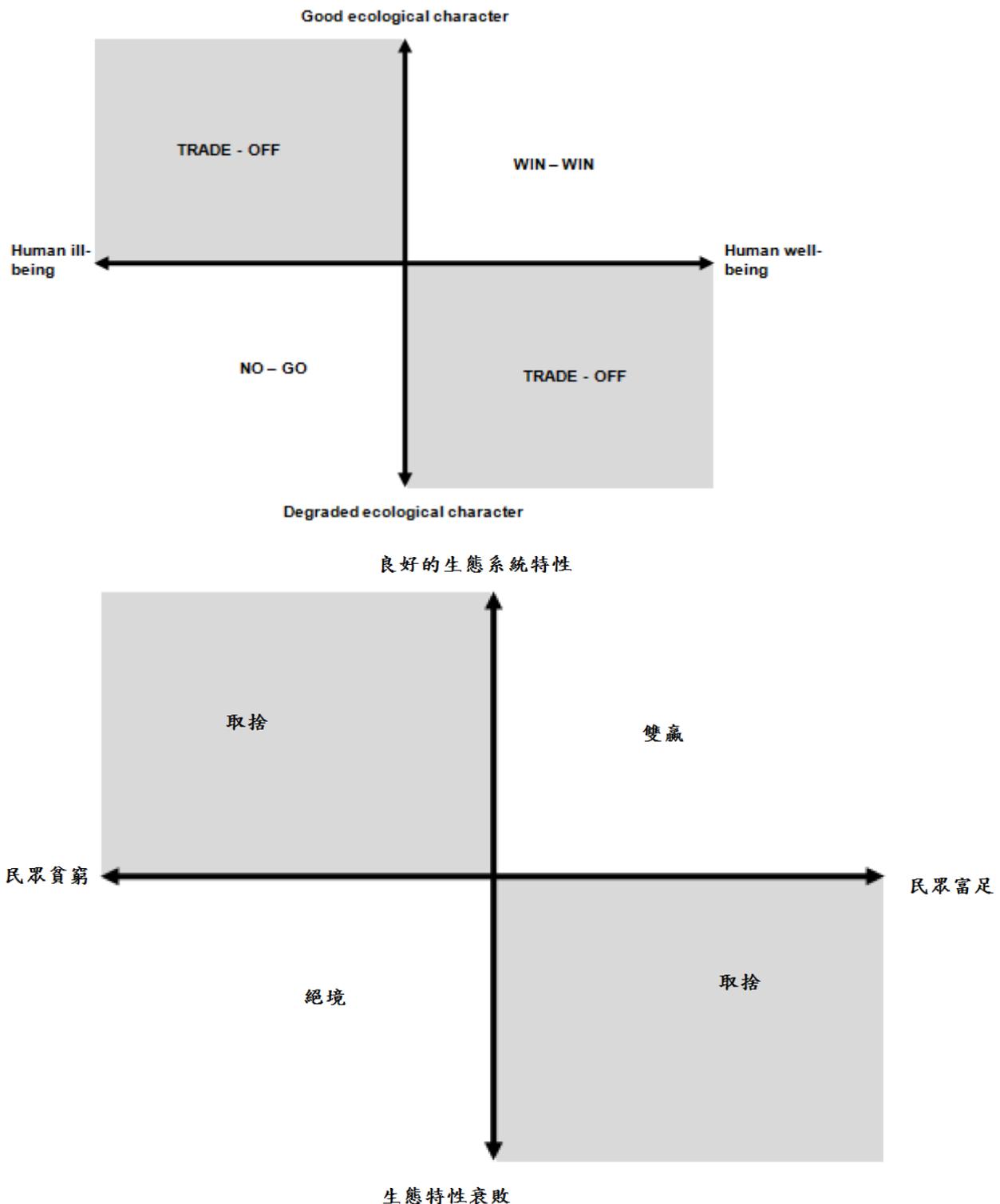


Figure 1. The range of potential scenarios of changes in wetland ecological character and poverty due to policy interventions

圖 1. 政策干預所造成的濕地生態特性和貧窮之間的可能情境

III. A general framework for integrated assessment of wetland-poverty interlinkages

III. 濕地貧窮關聯整體評估的基本框架

18. This general framework for assessing wetland-poverty interlinkages builds upon recognizing the tradeoffs involved in the transition from a state of ill-being to a state of well-being, with an underlying change in ecological character. The framework builds on the concepts of justice, equity, sustainability, livelihoods, capability, and ecosystem stewardship, along with the Ramsar definitions of ecological character and wise use of wetlands.

18. 本評估濕地與貧窮相互關係的基本框架，是以確認從貧窮轉為富足狀態的取捨條件為基礎，輔以生態特性的變化。本框架是依照法治、衡平、永續、生活、能力和生態系統監管，以及拉姆薩公約濕地生態特性明智利用為準制定。

19. The framework is based on a set of design principles derived from a review of existing frameworks on poverty-environment linkages. The review reinforces the idea that a two-way interaction between livelihoods and environment is essential.

19. 本框架是以檢討現有貧窮與環境間之相互關係所衍生的設計原則為依據。這樣的檢討也強化了生活與環境間雙向互動理念的必要性。

20. The framework progresses from understanding poverty as an expression of vulnerabilities to exposure to environmental change, to more meaningful expressions of well-being and ecosystem services and how a systems approach can reveal interventions which can alleviate poverty.

20. 本框架從了解貧窮是無法承受所暴露的環境變化開始，到更詳細地闡述富足與生態系統功能以及系統方法如何找出可以抑制貧窮的介入政策。

21. The five general principles underlying the framework are:

21. 本框架的五大基本原則為：

i) **Poverty as a multi-dimensional concept.** Poverty and well-being are two ends of a multi-dimensional, value-laden and context-specific spectrum. Conceptualizing poverty requires a clear emphasis on capabilities (ability to achieve livelihood conditions) as differentiated from functioning (livelihood conditions). The relationships between ecosystem services and poverty are complex, and not all drivers and constituents of poverty are addressed by sustainable provision of wetland ecosystem services. Sustainable management of wetlands should be seen as a part of a number of broad-scale strategies for addressing poverty.

i) **貧窮是多維度的概念。** 貧窮和富足是多維度、價值導向和取決於背景座標上的兩端。將貧窮概念化需要明確地將能力（達到生活條件的能力）和功能（生活條件）予以區分。生態系統功能和貧窮之間的關係很複雜，並非所有的貧窮因素和要件都可以利用濕地生態系統功能的永續提供解決。濕地之永續管理應視之為眾多解決貧窮的整體策略的一部份。

ii) **Wetland management as a process to promote and encourage participation of the poor.** Existing evidence on the relationship between biodiversity and poverty indicates that in general the poor carry an unequal burden from the impact of wetland degradation. Exclusion or inclusion, at multiple levels and forms, in natural resources management constitutes one of the key determinants of poverty. At the same time, owing to their relative location and relationship

with resources, the poor also provide opportunities for promoting stewardship and contributing traditional knowledge to support conventional understanding of ecosystem functioning. One of the key purposes of wetland management planning is to provide a voice and a mechanism for the poor to participate in decision making. Ramsar guidance promotes full local community participation in wetland management planning (see Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 4th edition, 2010)

ii) **濕地管理是促進和鼓勵貧窮民眾參與的程序。**現行有關生物多樣性和貧窮之間關係的證據指出，一般來說，貧窮民眾背負著不公平的濕地衰敗所造成的影響。在多個層級和形式，天然資源管理的納入或排除構成了貧窮關鍵決定因素中的一項。同時，貧窮民眾因為和資源的相對位置和關係，也提供了機會，可以促進管理和提供傳統知識來協助傳統上對於生態系統功能的了解。濕地管理規劃其中的一個重要目的是提供弱勢民眾參與決策的發聲機會和機智。拉姆薩準則可以促進地方社區徹底參與濕地管理規劃（請參閱拉姆薩明智利用手冊 7，第 4 版，2010）。

iii) **Sustainability of livelihoods as an important precondition to achieving wise use of wetlands.** Several components of ecological character are manifestations of livelihood systems with direct or indirect linkages to wetlands. Poverty is influenced by, and also influences, wetland ecological character. Livelihoods need to be sustainable, in social as well as ecological terms, to achieve the wise use of wetland ecosystems.

iii) **生活的永續性是達成濕地明智利用的先決條件。**有數項生態特性，是生存系統與濕地直接或間接關係的具體化。貧窮影響濕地生態系統，也會受到濕地生態系統的影響。生活方式在社會或是經濟上都要以用儲蓄方式為之，才能達到濕地生態系統的明智利用。

iv) **The interconnectedness of ecosystems services and livelihood capitals – the dynamic nature of wetland ecosystem services as a livelihood capital base for the poor.** People obtain livelihoods using various capitals. Capabilities help define access to various forms of capitals. Wetlands form a dynamic capital base that contributes to all forms of capitals. Institutions and levels of freedoms available to a community play an important role in defining access, allocation and overall resource management.

iv) **生態系統功能與生活資本的相互關聯性 – 也是生態系統功能作為貧窮民眾生活資本的動態特性。**人們使用不同的資本維持生活。能力有助於確認取得不同型式資本的方式。濕地構成了生成所有型態資本的動態資本基礎。對民眾進行的管制和其可以享有的自由程度，在確認取得、分配和整體資源管理上有重要的地位。

v) **The inherent relationships amongst livelihood systems across various socio-political, spatial and ecological scales.** It is apparent that livelihood-related issues where the environment is implicated cannot be solved exclusively by approaches in a „traditional development domain which focus on people and their assets. Rather, broader approaches are needed, drawing on ecological and social sciences, accepting that humans are not separable from their natural environment and that socio-economic factors mediate human health and well-being. The drivers and pressures on livelihood systems act at multiple scales and through several direct as well as indirect pathways. An important consequence for wetland management is therefore to be able to recognize these pathways and develop appropriate response strategies as a part of management processes.

v) **各種社會-政治、空間和生態層面內生存系統之間有與生俱來的關係。**這是很明顯的生存相關議題 – 也就是當環境受到的影響，無法僅透過只著重人類以及其所擁有資產的傳統發展領域內的方法解決。相反地，必須要有針對生態和社會科學的多種方法，承認人類和自然環境密不可分，並且社會經濟因素會影響人類健康和富足。生存系統的變化因素和

壓力在多個面向，並且透過直接和間接的途徑發生作用。因此濕地管理的一個重要結果就是要能夠找出這些路徑，並且在管理程序終制定適當的因應策略。

22. The framework for integrated assessment of wetland-poverty interlinkages comprises five elements:

22. 濕地與貧窮間之相互關係整體評估框架有五大要件：

a) wetlands as settings for livelihood-ecological character interactions;

a) 濕地是生活-生態特性相互關係的環境

b) linkages with external environment-vulnerability contexts;

b) 與外在環境-耐受性背景條件的關係

c) livelihood strategies;

c) 生存策略；

d) institutions and freedoms; and

d) 管制和自由；和

e) human well-being outcomes

e) 人類富足成果。

23. The framework is presented in Figure 2. Description of each of the framework elements follows.

23. 本框架請見圖 2。後方為框架的各要件之說明。



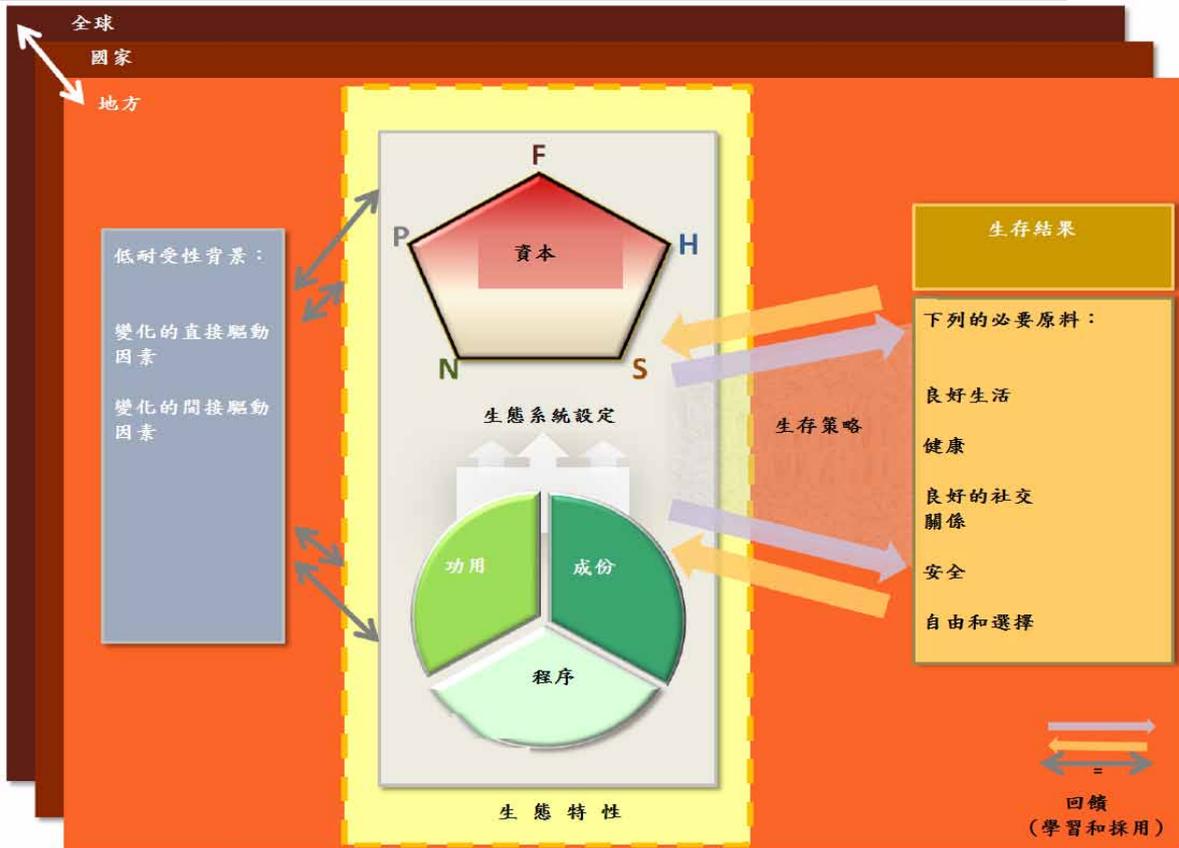
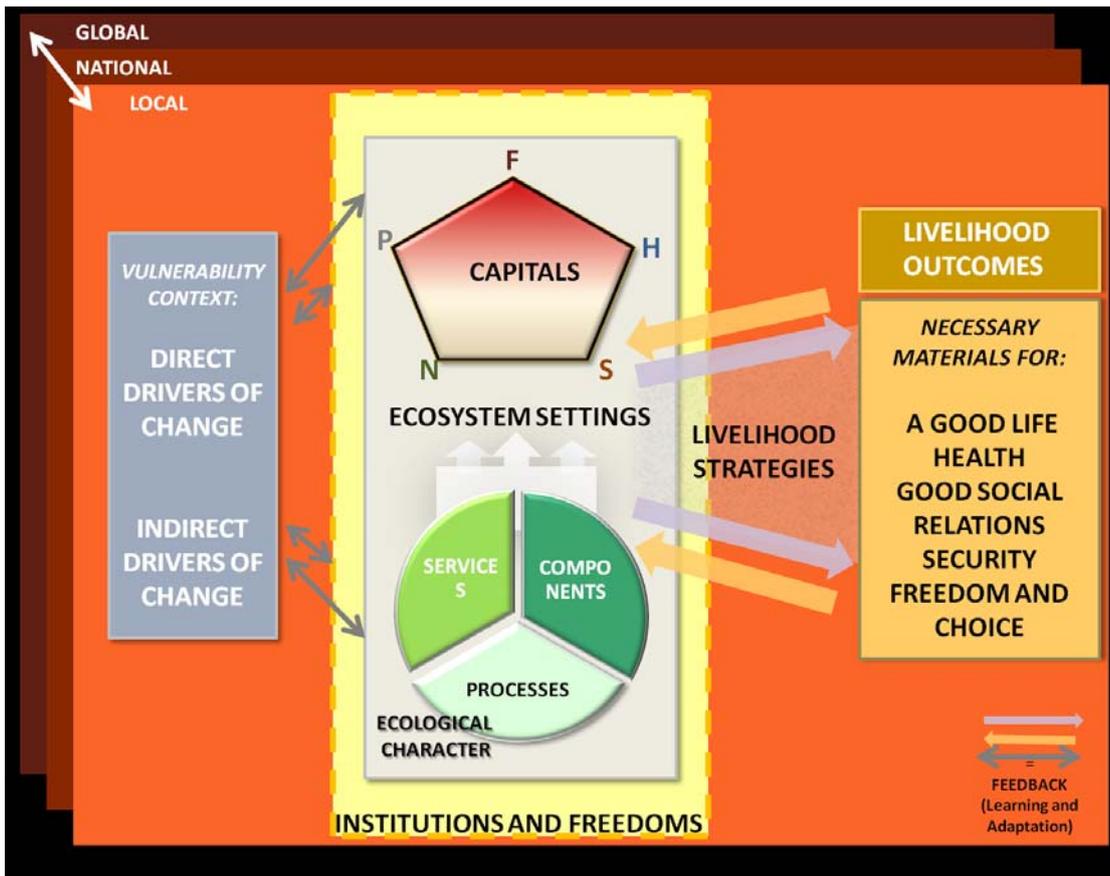


Figure 2. The framework for integrated assessment of wetlands-livelihoods interlinkages (derived from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment's conceptual framework for ecosystems and human well-being)

圖 2 濕地與貧窮間之相互關係整體評估框架
(根據千禧年生態系統評估內的生態系統與人類富足概念框架為準)

A. Wetlands as settings for livelihood-ecological character interactions

A. 濕地是生活-生態特性相互關係的環境

24. The framework emphasizes wetland ecosystems and their services as *settings* determining human health and well-being because they provide (safe) water, nutrition, fibre, shelter and medicinal products. They are the places from which people derive their livelihood and the places that enrich people's lives, enable them to cope and to help others. The ecological character of wetland ecosystems is the foundational construct of these settings. Livelihood systems interact with wetlands at multiple spatial and temporal scales, mutually shaping and reinforcing ecosystem services embedded within ecological character, as well as livelihood capitals which form the basis of livelihood strategies.

24. 本框架強調濕地生態系統及其功能是決定人類健康與富足的環境，因為提供了（安全的）用水、營養、纖維、庇護和醫療品。濕地是人類賴以生活的地方，也是使人類生活富足的地方，使人類可以互相扶持。濕地生態系統的特性是建構這些環境的基礎結構。生存系統在多個空間和非永久的面向上互動，相互形成內化於生態特性內的生態系統功能並運作，以及作為生存策略基礎的生活能力。

25. The livelihood systems can be seen as based on a set of capitals¹⁹, broadly categorized into:

25. 生存系統可以視之為資本¹⁹，大略可以分為：

i) **Natural Capital**, representing capital stocks derived from nature from which resource flows and services useful for livelihoods are derived;

i) 天然資本，來自於自然界流動的資源，並且衍生有助於生存的功用；

ii) **Human Capital**, representing the skills, knowledge, ability to labour, and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies and achieve livelihood objectives;

ii) 人為資本，為技術、知識、勞動能力和良好的健康狀態，整體使人類可以追求不同的生存策略和達到生存目標；

iii) **Social Capital**, comprising the social resources upon which people may draw in pursuit of livelihood objectives (such as opportunities for participation);

iii) 社會資本，包括了以人類追求的生存目標為基礎的社會資源（例如參與的機會）；

iv) **Physical Capital**, comprising the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods; and

iv) 實體資本，包括了支持生存的基本的基礎建設和生產物品；和

v) **Financial Capital**, comprising the financial resources that people use to achieve livelihood objectives.

v) 金錢資本，包括了人類用來達成生存目標的金錢資源。

¹⁹ These are further described in DFID (UK Department for International Development) (2001) *Sustainable Livelihoods guidance sheets*. Downloadable from www.eldis.org/index.cfm?objectid=07D70938-0664-EE3F-F57D2FF787FF2F9A 有關 DFID (英國國際發展部) (2001) Sustainable Livelihoods guidance sheet 的詳細資料請參照：www.eldis.org/index.cfm?objectid=07D70938-0664-EE3F-F57D2FF787FF2F9A

26. Ecosystem services from wetlands are flows parallel to those from other livelihood capitals. While forming a part of the natural capital, these services, through transforming structures and processes, contribute to all other forms of capital. An understanding of these interactions helps to conceptualize the extent to which wetlands can contribute to poverty reduction for a given livelihood system. Maintenance of ecological character forms the basis of the continued provision of these ecosystem services to people. A mapping of wetland ecosystem services and livelihood capitals is provided in Table 1.

26. 濕地的生態功用和這些生存資本具有同樣的地位。濕地的生態功用，透過轉換的架構和程序，有助於形成其他形式的資本，又同時形成天然資本。了解其中的交互作用有助於在某一生存系統下濕地對消滅貧窮的幫助予以概念化。對生態系統的維護形成了使這些生態系統功能持續由人類使用的基礎。濕地生態系統和生存資本的關係，請參見表 1。



Table 1. Linking wetland ecosystem services to livelihood capitals
表 1. 濕地生態系統功能和生存資本的相互關係

		Livelihood Capitals 生存資本				
		Natural: Land, soil, water, fisheries, etc. 天然：土地、土壤、魚類等	Physical: Basic infrastructure & producers goods 實體：基礎建設和生產品	Human: Skills, knowledge, health & ability to work 人類：技術、知識、健康和工作能力	Social: Informal networks, formalized groups membership, relationships 社會：資訊網路；形成群體參與關係	Financial: Savings, credit, incomes, trade & remittances 金錢：儲蓄、信用、收入、交易和金流
Ecosystem services from wetlands 濕地的生態系統功能	Provisioning 供應面	Food & water security (subsistence) Drinking water for humans & livestock; water for agriculture; food for humans & livestock 糧食和水資源安全 (永續性) 人類和農業養殖動物的飲用水；人類和養殖動物的糧食		Wetlands & human health: Medical products 濕地和人類健康：醫療產品		Products for trading: Food for humans; food for livestock; water, reed fiber & peat; medicinal plants 貿易商品：人類的糧食、養殖動物的糧食；水資源、蘆葦纖維；藥用植物
	Regulating 管制面	Water purification; flood control; flood storage; soil sediment & nutrient retention; coastal shoreline stabilization; storm protection; carbon storage; climate buffering 水源淨化；糧食控管；土壤；沉積和養分的保育；海岸線區域之穩定；暴風雨防護措施；碳封存；氣候緩衝	Wetlands as water infra-structure: Flood control; flood storage; coastal shoreline stabilization; storm protection 濕地水資源基礎建設： 糧食控管；糧食儲備；海岸線區域之穩定；暴風防護	Biological control agent for pest diseases 病蟲害生物控制藥劑		Insurance values of wetlands: Coastal shoreline protection; carbon storage 濕地的保險價值：海岸線保護、炭封存
	Cultural 文化面	Recreational hunting & fishing; cultural heritage; contemporary cultural significance; spiritual & religious values; water sports; nature study; educational values; aesthetic & sense of place values; knowledge systems; other recreation & tourism 休閒性漁獵活動；文化傳承；現代文化特性；精神和宗教價值；水上運動；自然研究；教育價值；景觀與地方價值感；知識系統；其他休閒和觀光		Wetlands & human health: Water sports; nature study; educational values; aesthetic & sense of place values; knowledge systems 濕地和人類健康：水上運動；自然研究；教育價值；景觀與地方價值感；知識系統	Recreational hunting & fishing; cultural heritage; contemporary cultural significance; spiritual & religious values 休閒性漁獵活動；文化傳承；現代文化特性；精神和宗教價值；	Revenue generation opportunities Other recreation and tourism 創造獲利的機會： 其他休閒和觀光
	Supporting 輔助	Primary production; nutrient cycling 第一級生產；養分循環				

B. Linkages with external environment-vulnerability contexts

B. 和外部環境耐受性條件的相互關係

27. The capitals are linked to an external environment domain, which consists of direct and indirect drivers of change. Operating at multiple scales and across stakeholders, the indirect drivers may include demographic, economic, socio-political, scientific and technological, and cultural and religious drivers. Direct drivers include changes in local land use and cover, species introduction or removal, technology adaptation and use, external inputs, harvest and

resource consumption, climate change, and other natural, physical, and biological drivers.

27. 這些資本和外部環境有關，形成了直接和間接的變化因素。對多個層面和不同的利害關係人發生作用的間接因素包括了人口面、經濟面、社經面、科技面和文化與宗教面因素。直接因素包括了地方土地利用和面積的改變、物種的移入和消失、技術轉換和利用、外部影響、採集和資源消耗、氣候變遷和其他天然、實體和生物因素。

C. Livelihood strategies

C. 生存策略

28. The capability of the communities to employ livelihood capitals, as well as the wetland ecosystem services embedded within the capital set, define their livelihood strategies. Livelihood analysis starts from the premise that access to services and benefits, and therefore well-being outcomes, is likely to be distributed in an unequal way along prevailing socio-economic circumstances. Management interventions for wetlands must also seek to address these inequities through a range of possible options, for example, use of payments and incentive systems linked to ecosystem services.

28. 屬於資本的族群使用生存資本的能力，以及濕地生態系統功能，定義了族群的生存策略。生存分析從取用功用和利益的地區開始，以及獲致富足的成果，會依照社會經濟狀況呈現不平均的分布。濕地的管理介入必須要夠足夠多種可能的措施，例如利用和生態系統功能有關的獎勵和激勵制度，解決這些不平均。

D. Institutions and freedoms

D. 管制和自由

29. The capability to access livelihood capitals is influenced by institutional arrangements, formal and informal (referred to in DFID 2001 as transforming structures and processes). Inequality in access to resources, often attributed to scarcity, as well as opportunities of value addition, create incentives for powerful groups to gain privileged access by influencing political, economic and social institutions that govern their access, management, and use. The ability to create, revise, and/or modify institutions is linked to the degrees of freedoms in the community. These freedoms play an important role in providing space for the poor to define their rights and create institutions that will ensure and fulfil fair distribution of rights, finally leading to an ability to make their own choices for self-determination.

29. 取得生存資本的能力受到正式和非正式的管制影響（請參閱 DFID 轉型架構和程序）。不公平的取用資源，通常會加速枯竭，並且優勢族群對資源的取用、管理和利用的政治、經濟和社會影響力的機制，會造成優勢族群取得獨佔取用的誘因。建立、修改和/或變更管制機制的的能力，和社群的自由程度有關。這些自由在賦與弱勢民眾決定自己的權力的空間，以及建立可以確保並且滿足權利公平，最後促使自決的能力上，佔有重要地位。

30. Six broad categories of freedoms²⁰ have been articulated as:

30. 自由有六大面向⁶：

²⁰ For a detailed discussion, refer to UNEP-IISD (2004). Exploring the Links: Human Well-Being, Poverty and Ecosystem Services. IISD, Winnipeg, Canada. 詳細資料請參見 UNEP-IISD (2004). Exploring the Links: Human Well-Being, Poverty and Ecosystem Services. IISD, Winnipeg, Canada.

i) **participative freedom** which allows people to be involved in an active manner without intimidation or fear in deciding issues related to their well-being;

i) **參與自由**，讓民眾以主動方式參與，在沒有恐嚇或恐懼下決定自己富足與否；

ii) **economic facilities**, enabling people to convert ecosystem services for production and exchange;

ii) **經濟機制**，讓民眾可以將生態系統的功能轉換成生產或交易；

iii) **social opportunities** such as arrangements societies make for education, health and other related sectors in order to allow people to live better lives and be productive members of society, with specific reference being made to gender equality;

iii) **社會機會**，例如教育、健康和其他相關部門的社會機構，以利民眾有更好的生活並且在社會中的貢獻度更高，這和性別平等有很大的關聯；

iv) **transparency guarantees**, encouraging openness and trust;

iv) **透明度保證**，促成公開和信賴；

v) **protective security**, creating safety nets against adverse events that make individuals helpless; and

v) **保障安全**，建立對抗威脅弱勢民眾免於受到有害事件之安全網；和

vi. **ecological security**, the minimum levels of ecosystem services required to sustain livelihoods.

vi. **生態安全**，維護永續生存的最低度生態系統功能。

E. Human well-being outcomes

E. 人類富足的成果

31. The livelihood strategies finally lead to a livelihood outcome, or change in well-being status. A strategy can therefore be leading to a certain change in poverty status depending upon the changes induced in the five broad elements of human well-being, i.e., the necessary material for good life, health, good social relations, security, and freedoms and choice.

31. 生存策略最終會形成生存的結果，或是富足狀態的變化。因此策略會依照對於人類富足五大要件的改變，而改變貧窮的狀態，例如良好生活、健康、健全的社會關係、安全、自由和選擇的基本必需品。

32. The sustainability of the wetland-livelihoods interlinkages can be assessed for a livelihood system in terms of achieving at least three preconditions:

32. 可以依照是否達成下列三項最基礎先決條件，評估生存系統的濕地和生存關係的永續性

i) **Internal sustainability**, when there is the ability to cope and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance capabilities and assets both now and in future;

i) **內部永續性**，有能力可以因應壓力和衝擊並且從中復原，並且維護或提升目前和未來的能力和財產；

ii) **Social sustainability**, when the livelihood of others are enhanced, or not diminished; and

ii) **社會永續性**，他人的生存也提升，而非降低；和

iii) **Ecological sustainability**, when there is no depletion or disruption of ecosystem services to the prejudice of livelihoods and the well-being of others, now or in future. Inherent in this definition is that livelihood systems are enabling maintenance or enhancement of wetland ecological character.

iii) **生態永續性**，目前和未來生態系統功能不會有會影響生存和他人富足的衰敗或影響。本定義的意義為，生存系統可以維護或是提升濕地的生態特性。

IV. Response strategies

IV. 因應策略

33. The framework for integrated assessment of wetland-livelihoods interlinkages can be used to develop response strategies for addressing unsustainable wetland-livelihood interlinkages by identifying causative factors at the levels of framework elements.

33. 濕地與生存相互連結的整體評估框架可以透過確立本框架要件各層級的變數，用來制定解決非永續性濕地和生存關係的因應機制。

34. A suitable problem analysis tool – for example, the Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) framework – can be employed to identify the causal links between the human well-being outcomes and various framework elements.

34. 適當的分析工具 - 例如，因素-壓力-狀態-影響-因應 (DPSIR) 框架 - 可以用來確認人類富足結果和不同框架要件之間的因果關係。

35. Although any specific intervention will vary depending on the characteristics of the site-level interaction, it is understood that a multiscalar response strategy will be required that involves multiple stakeholders. The wetland management planning processes and the enabling institutional arrangements would need to ensure that sufficient linkages are maintained to be able to initiate and implement these response strategies to achieve desired wetland management and poverty eradication outcomes.

35. 雖然介入措施會依照濕地層級的相互關係的特性而不同，但是必須要解相關的各種利害關係人才能制定出全面的因應策略。需要濕地管理規劃措施和建構規範機制，才能確保維護適當的關係，來發動和實施這些因應措施，達到既定的濕地管理和消滅貧窮。

36. A generic response framework for addressing wetland-poverty interlinkages based on the framework elements is provided in Table 2. The response options can form the basis of development of a set of indicators for assessing the sustainability of wetland-livelihoods interlinkages for poverty eradication.

36. 以框架要件為基礎的解決濕地和貧窮新戶關係的因應框架，請參見表 2。因應的選項可以形成評估針對消滅貧窮，制定濕地與生活相互關係的永續性的指標基礎。

Table 2. A generic response framework for addressing wetland-poverty interlinkages based on the framework elements

表 2 以生態要件為基礎以解決濕地與貧窮相互關係的基本因應框架

Framework elements 框架要件	Proximate factors affecting sustainability of wetlands-poverty interlinkages 會影響濕地與貧窮新戶關係的近期變數	Response Options 因應措施選項		
		Local 地方	National 國家	Global 全球
Linkages with external environment – vulnerability contexts 與外部環境耐受性的關性	Land use change adversely affecting wetland ecological character & ecosystem services 會於濕地生態特性和生態系統功能有負面影響的土地利用		Including wetlands fully in spatial planning, distinctly considering impacts of basin-level land use changes on wetland ecological character & the livelihood capitals of dependent communities 將濕地完整納入空間規劃、審慎考量盆地土地的使用變化對於濕地生態特性和有利生存的族群的生活資本的影響	Linkages with external environment – vulnerability contexts 促進解決土地利用改變的國際合作
Livelihoods-wetland ecological character interactions 生活與濕地生態特性的交互影響	Degradation of wetlands leading to negative impacts on livelihood capital base 造成對生存能力基礎不良影響的濕地衰敗 Resource use practices negatively impact wetland ecological character 資源使用措施對於濕地生態特性有負面影響	Improving measures to access & develop capacity of communities to sustainably use wetland resources based on wise use principles 改善取得和開發族群以濕地明智利用原則為基礎以永續使用濕地的能力。 Rationalizing incentive systems to promote wetland ecosystem stewardship 合理化的獎勵制度，促進濕地生態系統監管 Ensuring that wetland management planning processes provide opportunities for sustainable livelihoods for wetland communities 確保濕地管理規劃過程提供了濕地族	Integrating the conservation & wise use of water & wetlands into national poverty reduction strategy papers 國家消除貧窮策略整合水資源和濕地保育和明智利用 Creating partnerships between wetland managers, indigenous peoples, local communities & national level policy planners to ensure that local perspectives & existing sustainability strategies are respected 建立濕地管理單位、個人、地方社區和中央層級政策規劃的合作關係，確保地方的觀點和現有的永續策略受到尊重 Establishing financial mechanisms that	Developing new financial mechanisms for wetland management as a means of addressing poverty alleviation / reduction / eradication 本於因應貧窮消除/降低/減少，制定新的濕地管理財務機制

		群擁有永續生活的機會	<p>improve wetland management as well as contribute to tangible poverty reduction 建立可以改善濕地管理並有助於消除貧窮的財務機制</p> <p>Ensuring that gender equality & sensitivity are taken into account in sustainable wetland management strategies 確保永續濕地管理策略有注意到性平等和認知</p>	
Livelihood strategies 生存策略	<p>Lack of capacity of wetland communities to access livelihood capitals, including wetland ecosystem service flows 濕地族群缺乏取用生存資本（包括生態系統功能）的能力</p>	<p>Ensuring that wetland-dependent communities have adequate freedoms to be able to create, revise or modify institutional arrangements 確保以濕地為生的族群有足夠的自由可以建立、修改和變更管制法規</p>		