

資料夾編號：9

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“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

A global action plan for the wise use and management of peatlands 泥煤地明智利用和管理之全球行動計畫

1. RECALLING Recommendation 6.1, which encouraged further cooperation on wise use, sustainable development, and conservation of global peatlands; 大會回顧建議6.1，鼓勵針對明智利用、永續發展及全球泥煤地保護進一步之合作。
2. CONGRATULATING many organizations for their positive response and initiative, including the publication of *Management Guidelines for Forested Tropical Peatlands, with Special Reference to Southeast Asia* by the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management, the International Peat Society *Statement on the Wise Use of Peatlands*, the International Mire Conservation Group in their ongoing development of *Wise Use Guidelines for Peatlands*, and Wetlands International and other organizations for numerous new projects developed since the 6th Meeting of the Ramsar Conference of the Contracting Parties in 1996 in support of national and regional peatland wise use and management guidelines, programs and policies; 大會像許多組織表示祝賀，對他們的積極響應和倡議，包括由國際自然保育聯盟生態系統管理委員會出版之 熱帶森林泥煤地管理指導方針暨特別參考東南亞地區，由國際泥炭學會出版之 泥煤地明智利用之聲明；及國際泥煤地保護組織持續發展之 泥煤地明智利用指導方針，和自1996年拉姆薩締約方大會第六次會議以來國際濕地組織和其他組織所開發之多項新計畫，以支持國家和區域之泥煤地明智利用和管理指導方針、方案和政策。
3. RECALLING the Agenda 21 commitment for a well-considered balance between the economic and social development needs of nations in their use of natural resources, such as peatlands, and their goals for environmental conservation; 大會回顧「21世紀議程」經過深思熟慮後承諾在國家使用天然資源，如泥煤地，以及其環境保護目標之需求下於經濟和社會發展之間取得平衡。
4. EXPRESSING CONCERN for the low level of global recognition of the implications of significant carbon loss due to peat fires and other human-induced factors throughout the world; 由於泥煤火災和世界各地之其他人為因素所引起之顯著碳損量至全球認可的低水平，大會表示關注。
5. FULLY AWARE of the need to include all wetland carbon sinks and sequestration initiatives as key issues in the global discussion concerning the Kyoto Protocol under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; 大會充分地注意到在聯合國氣候

變化綱要公約「京都議定書」之全球討論關鍵議題下，需要考量包括所有的濕地碳匯和隔離措施。

6. WELCOMING the increase in the number of designated Ramsar sites in many nations that include, or are dominated by, peatland ecosystems, thus responding to the Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 1997-2002 which has identified peatlands as an under-represented wetland type in the List of Wetlands of International Importance; and大會歡迎許多國家增加劃設拉姆薩濕地，其中包括，或由泥炭地生態系統為主之濕地，從而呼應拉姆薩公約1997-2002年策略計畫中判定泥煤地於國際重要濕地中係為一個低度代表性之濕地類型。
7. NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the significant ongoing international interest in the government, private and environmental non-government sectors for enhanced promotion of the sustainable development, wise use and conservation of peatland ecosystems and their associated natural resources; 大會滿意地注意到政府、私營部門和非政府組織之環保部門持續對於加強促進永續發展、明智利用和保護泥煤地生態系統及其相關之自然資源之重大國際關注。

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

8. CALLS ON Contracting Parties to give further priority to supporting the inventory and evaluation of peatlands of all types and, where appropriate, to designate additional peatland ecosystems within their territories for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance; 大會呼籲各締約方進一步重視支持所有類型之泥煤地調查與評估；並酌情列入國際重要濕地名單，適時地在其領土內指定額外之泥煤地生態系統。
9. URGES Contracting Parties, International Organization Partners, and other interested bodies to take immediate actions to improve awareness and understanding of the functions and values of the world's peatlands and to protect sites under particular risk, such as tropical and boreal peatlands; 大會敦促各締約方、國際組織的合作夥伴，以及其他相關機構立即採取行動，以改善世界泥煤地功能之價值認知和理解，並依據可能之特定風險狀況，如熱帶和寒帶泥煤地，保護濕地。
10. ENDORSES the *Draft Global Action Plan for the Wise Use and Management of Peatlands* as annexed to this Recommendation and RECOMMENDS the cooperation of Contracting Parties and other interested bodies in further refining the Draft and in establishing funding for appropriate projects and activities in support of its Implementation Strategy; 大會對於附錄於此建議內之泥煤地明智利用與管理之全球行動計畫草案表示贊同，並建議締約方和其他相關機構合作，在進一步使草案臻至完整，並建立相應計畫和活動的資金以支持其實施策略。
11. INVITES the Convention's Scientific and Technical Review Panel and Ramsar International Organization Partners to assist Contracting Parties in evaluating this *Action Plan*, once completed, with regard to development of: 大會贊成邀請公約科學技術審查小組和拉姆薩國際組織合作夥伴協助評締約方估此行動計畫，一旦完成後，有關計畫發展方面應：

- i) additional guidelines for designation of peatlands as Ramsar sites; 增設指定泥煤地為拉姆薩濕地之指導方針;
 - ii) further national and regional sustainable development, wise use and management guidelines for peatlands; 進一步開發國家和區域泥煤地永續發展、明智利用和管理指導方針;
 - iii) initiatives to transfer peatland development and restoration technology to developing nations and countries with economies in transition; and 主動轉移泥煤地開發和修復技術予發展中國家和經濟轉型期之國家;
 - iv) standardized and globally applicable classification of peatland types and their ecological characteristics; 適用於全球泥煤地類型及其生態特性之標準化和分類;
12. CALLS UPON partners in this *Draft Global Action Plan* to report on progress with its further development, in particular in the Implementation Strategy and in establishing a potential Global Peatland Partnership (GPP), at the Millennium Wetland Event in Quebec, Canada, in August 2000 and to submit a revised Global Action Plan at Ramsar COP8 in 2002 for its consideration and possible adoption. 大會籲請在這個全球行動計畫草案的合作夥伴於2000年8月在加拿大魁北克省舉行之千年濕地事件會議中報告其進一步發展，並提交經修訂之全球行動計畫予2002年拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八屆會議審議及通過，特別是實施策略和建立具潛力之全球泥煤地夥伴計畫（GPP）。

Annex附件

Draft Global Action Plan for the Wise Use and Management of Peatlands泥煤地明智利用與管理全球行動計畫草案

Introduction簡介

1. In March of 1996, in advance of COP6 of the Ramsar Convention, a series of partner agencies cooperated in organizing an *International Workshop on Global Mire and Peatland Conservation* (Rubec 1996). This was one in a series of international working meetings focused on drawing global attention to the need for action on peatland and mire sustainable development, wise use, conservation and management. These meetings include the Sixth Meeting of the International Mire Conservation Group (Moen 1995) and the Peatland Convention (Parkyn, Stoneman and Ingram 1997). Peatlands were subsequently recognized as an under-represented wetland type in the global network reflected in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar List). A variety of ongoing efforts by non-government organizations have identified potential elements of a Global Peatland Wise Use Action Plan, regional or national guidelines for the management of peatland ecosystems (such as Maltby 1995; Safford and Maltby 1998), and cooperation among potential partners. 在1996年3月，於拉姆薩公約第六次締約方會議舉行之前，一連串夥伴機構合作共組全球沼澤和泥煤地保護國際研討會 (Rubec 1996)。這是在一系列國際工作會議中一個以泥煤地和沼澤濕地永續發展、明智利用、保護和管理重點吸引全球關注之行動需求。這些會議包括國際泥炭地保護組織的第六次會議 (Moen 1995) 和泥煤地公約 (Parkyn, Stoneman and Ingram 1997)。泥煤地隨後被確認為全球網絡中低度代表性之濕地類型反映了國際重要濕地名單 (拉姆薩名單)。各種非政府組織正在進行努力，已經確定了全球泥煤地明智利用行動計畫、區域或國家指導方針中之潛在因素，進而管理泥煤地生態系統 (如Maltby 1995; Safford and Maltby 1998文中所指) 與潛在合作夥伴之間的合作。
2. At the 4th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (Buenos Aires, November 1998), it was apparent that carbon sequestration is emerging as an important mechanism to foster the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. This inherently must include the wise use of carbon resources found in peatlands and the potential implementation of a global trading mechanism for carbon credits. Peatlands have been identified as a potential component of the world's carbon sink and a valuable economic resource. International discussions in many sectors are underway to promote recognition of peatland types as a component linking the economic and environmental issues inherent in the Conventions on Climate Change, Wetlands, and Biological Diversity, and international trade issues. 在聯合國氣候變化綱要公約締約方大會第四次會議中 (1998年11月，布宜諾斯艾利斯)，碳封存(carbon sequestration) 很明顯地可作為新興的重要機制，以促進「京都議定書」之執行情況。這在本質上必須包括泥煤地碳資源之明智利用和潛在於全球碳排放額度交易機制之實施。泥煤地已被視為世界碳匯之潛在組成要素，且具寶貴之經濟資源。在許多領域的國際討論正在進行中，以促進辨識泥煤地類型與氣候變遷綱要公約、濕地公約、生物多樣性公約與國際貿易問題中固有之經濟和環境問題之關鍵要素。
3. Thus, it was proposed that issues such as climate change, carbon sinks, wise use, and sustainable management of peatlands form the elements of the 13th Global Biodiversity

Forum Workshop on Peatlands held on 7-9 May 1999 in San José, Costa Rica. This Workshop was organized under the sponsorship of IUCN and numerous partner organizations. The Workshop reviewed the *Draft Global Action Plan for the Wise Use and Management of Peatlands*. 因此，有鑑於如氣候變遷、碳匯、明智利用及泥煤地之永續管理之議題，形成第13屆全球生物多樣性論壇暨泥煤地研討會於1999年5月7-9日在哥斯大黎加聖荷西舉行之基本討論要素。本次研討會是在國際自然保育聯盟和眾多的合作夥伴組織之贊助下所舉辦。本次研討會審查有關泥煤地明智利用與管理之全球行動計畫草案。

4. The proposed elements of this *Draft Global Action Plan for the Wise Use and Management of Peatlands* are based upon the recommendations for initiatives developed in previous international fora including: 泥煤地明智利用與管理之全球行動計畫草案之擬議內容 依據以往國際論壇發展倡議之建議，內容包括：
 - 1994 The *Trondheim Declaration* from the Sixth IMCG Symposium, Trondheim, Norway (Moen 1995). 1994年—第六次國際泥炭地保護組織研討會中所提出之特隆赫姆宣言，特隆赫姆，挪威（Moen 1995）。
 - 1995 The *Edinburgh Declaration* developed at the International Peatlands Convention, Edinburgh, Scotland (Parkyn et al. 1997). 1995年—愛丁堡宣言發展國際泥煤地公約，愛丁堡，蘇格蘭（Parkyn et al. 1997）。
 - 1996 A *Global Action Plan on Mire and Peatland Conservation* (Lindsay 1996) proposed during the International Workshop on Peatlands and Mire Conservation, Brisbane, Australia (Rubec 1996). 1996年—沼澤和泥煤地保護之全球行動計畫（Lindsay 1996），於泥煤地和沼澤濕地保育國際研討會中提出，澳大利亞布里斯本（Rubec 1996）。
 - 1996 Ramsar COP6 Recommendation 6.9 and Strategic Plan 1997-2002, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. 1996年—拉姆薩公約第六次締約方會議建議6.9和1997-2002年策略計畫，拉姆薩濕地公約。
 - 1997 Recommendations of the Joint IPS/IMCG Working Meeting, Surwold, Germany (Rubec 1997). 1997年—國際泥炭學會/國際泥炭地保護組織聯合工作會議之建議，什伍德，德國（Rubec 1997）。
 - 1998 The IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management report entitled *Management Guidelines for Forested Tropical Peatlands, with Special Reference to Southeast Asia* (Safford and Maltby 1998). 1998年—國際自然保育聯盟委員會生態系統管理報告題為熱帶森林泥煤地管理指導方針暨特別參考東南亞地區（Safford and Maltby 1998）。

1999 Workshop Objectives 1999年研討會目標

5. The objectives of the 7-9 May 1999 GBF13 Peatland Workshop were: 1999年5月7-9日全球生物多樣性論壇（Global Biodiversity Forum）13泥炭研討會之目的是：
 - i) to review the status of initiatives promoting cooperation and development of a global peatland sustainable development, wise use and conservation strategy; 檢討促進全球性泥煤地永續發展、明智利用和保護策略之合作與發展提議狀況;

- ii) to foster a global partnership of government, private sector and non-government agencies to implement such a strategy; and 促進全球政府、私營部門和非政府機構之夥伴關係來實施該策略;
- iii) to explore mechanisms to support international cooperation on issues such as carbon sinks and implementation of the Kyoto Protocol under the Framework Convention on Climate Change. 探索支持國際合作之機制，如依據聯合國氣候變化綱要公約中之碳匯及京都議定書之實施等議題。

Action Plan Partners 行動計畫之合作夥伴

6. The partners in a Global Peatland Action Plan may include (this is not a comprehensive list) many networks and organizations such as: 全球泥煤地行動計畫之合作夥伴可能包括 (此非綜合列表) 許多網絡和組織，如：
 - i) IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (IUCN/CEM); 國際自然保育聯盟之生態系統管理委員會 (國際自然保育聯盟/生態系統管理委員會);
 - ii) Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and its Contracting Parties; 拉姆薩濕地公約和其締約方;
 - iii) International Mire Conservation Group (IMCG); 國際泥炭地保護組織 (IMCG);
 - iv) Wetlands International; 國際濕地組織;
 - v) International Peat Society (IPS); 國際泥炭學會 (IPS);
 - vi) Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS); 國際濕地科學家學會 (SWS);
 - vii) Global Environment Network; and 全球環境網絡;
 - viii) Institute for Wetland Science and Policy Research (USA). 濕地科學與政策研究所 (美國)。

Key Questions and Opportunities 關鍵問題和機會

7. There have been various efforts to define peatland or mire action plans. Paraphrasing questions originally suggested by Lindsay (1995), the following six questions seem to serve the current situation globally: 有關泥煤地或沼澤濕地行動計畫有多種不同之定義。重述最初由Lindsay (1995)建議之問題，以下六個問題似乎符合目前全球之情況：
 - i) What is the status of the global peatland and mire resource? 全球泥煤地和沼澤濕地資源之現狀為何？
 - ii) How is this resource properly characterized ecologically and economically? 此資源如何正確地以生態和經濟表徵？
 - iii) How and why are peatlands currently used? 目前泥煤地係如何及為何使用？
 - iv) Why should we use peatlands and mires sustainably? 為什麼我們需要永續利用泥煤地和沼澤濕地？
 - v) How should peatlands and mires be conserved and managed wisely? 泥煤地和沼澤應該如何明智地加以保護和管理？
 - vi) What monitoring tools would we need to learn whether we are succeeding? 我們需要什麼樣的監測工具以了解我們是否成功？

8. The *Global Peatland Action Plan* envisaged would focus on a series of “opportunities”, under each of which are now organized several recommendations for discussion purposes below. These recommendations are in general derived from those posed in the previous international fora and publications listed in a previous section. This listing synthesizes some of the existing recommendations from many sources, presented in a series of eight opportunity themes below. 全球泥煤地行動計畫之策劃集中在一系列的”機會“上，於每項下整理出幾項建議做為討論之依據。這些建議通常在以往的國際論壇和在前一期的出版物中所衍生而成。此清單從許多來源綜合一些現有之建議，繼而提出了一系列八個機會主題如下所表。
9. The Draft Action Plan thus has eight opportunities that could be addressed:行動計畫草案因此有8個機會，詳如下：
 1. Understanding peatland terminology; 了解泥煤地術語;
 2. Global peatland and mire data base; 全球泥煤地和沼澤濕地資料庫;
 3. Global peatland monitoring and awareness program; 全球泥煤地監測和宣傳方案;
 4. Understanding and standardizing wise use concepts; 明智利用概念之理解和規範;
 5. Using policy and legislative instruments; 利用政策和法律工具;
 6. National and regional peatland management guidelines; 國家和地區泥煤地管理指導方針;
 7. Research and cooperative networks and centres of excellence; and 研究和合作網絡及卓越中心;
 8. Establishing program and research priorities. 制定方案和研究重點。

Opportunity No. 1: Understanding peatland terminology 機會1：了解泥炭術語

10. Develop a global understanding and standardization of peatland and mire terminology and classification consistent through several languages such as English, French, Spanish, Russian, Finnish and German. 建立一個全球性泥煤地和沼澤濕地術語和分類之理解和標準化，並一致通過幾種語言，如英文、法文、西班牙文、俄文、芬蘭和德國。

Actions: 行動方案：

- 1.1 A series of informative publications should be produced for international distribution on the status of regional uses, inventory, and management of peatlands and mires throughout the world. 應當依照世界泥煤地和沼澤之區域使用、調查及管理狀況，製作一系列之資訊出版品做為國際宣傳。
- 1.2 With the help of partner organizations such as IPS, IUCN, Wetlands International, IMCG, and other organizations and Ramsar Contracting Parties: 由夥伴組織，如國際泥炭學會(IPS)、國際自然保育聯盟(IUCN)、國際濕地組織、國際泥炭地保護組織(IMCG)及其他組織與拉姆薩濕地公約締約方所提供之協助：
 - i) establish an effective communication network; 建立一個有效之聯絡網絡;
 - ii) establish targeted publications on peatland classification and terminology; 建立針對泥煤地分類和術語之出版物;

- iii) establish an electronic bibliography of literature relevant to peatland wise use, sustainable development, management and conservation; and 建立泥煤地明智利用、永續發展、管理和保護相關文學之電子書目;
 - iv) publish an up-to-date Peatland Glossary of Terms, ideally in several languages, providing the latest agreed upon definitions of terms which are relevant to peatland conservation. 定期發佈最新的泥煤地詞彙表，最好包括多種語言，以提供與泥煤地保護相關之最新商定之詞彙定義。
- 1.3 IMCG, IPS and interested Partners should establish a Joint Working Group to bring together peatland, mire and peat terminology and work towards a joint publication on terminology. 國際泥炭地保護組織(IMCG)、國際泥炭學會(IPS)和感興趣之合作夥伴，應該建立一個聯合工作組，共同匯集泥煤地、沼澤濕地和泥炭術語，並聯合出版術語相關出版品。
 - 1.4 The Joint Working Group should organize small international workshops or symposia on this theme at appropriate dates. 聯合工作小組應籌織小型工作坊或國際研討會在適當時機就這一主題進行專題討論。
 - 1.5 Partners should organize printing of publications such as a Glossary on Peat and Peatlands as special issues of existing sources including the *International Peat Journal*. 合作夥伴應籌備印刷出版物，如泥炭和泥煤地詞彙做為特別專題刊登於現有之國際期刊上，包括國際泥煤雜誌。
 - 1.6 Partner should prepare a report on global mire types and mire regions. 合作夥伴應籌備一份有關全球泥沼類型和沼澤濕地地區之報告。
 - 1.7 Partners in a Global Peatland Action Plan should cooperate in organizing a workshop on peatland/mire evaluation models and systems with case studies for presentation at the Quebec Millennium Wetland Event in August 2000. 全球泥煤地行動計畫中之合作夥伴應合作籌組泥煤地/泥沼評價模式和系統，協同案例研究，於2000年8月舉行之魁北克「千禧年濕地活動研討會」上發表。

Opportunity No. 2: Global peatland and mire database 機會2：全球泥煤地和沼澤濕地資料庫

11. Establishment of a global data base on the ecological characteristics and distribution of peatlands and mires, including carbon storage, is essential. 有關泥煤地和沼澤的生態特徵及分佈之全球數據，包括碳存儲，建立全球資料庫是不可或缺的。
12. Extensive information on global peatland distribution is outlined in several regional and global surveys. These include Lappalainen (1996) in *Global Peat Resources* produced by the International Peat Society and Lofröth and Moen (in prep.) in *European Mires: Distribution and Conservation Situation* by the International Mire Conservation Group and University of Trondheim, Norway. Wetlands International and the Ramsar Convention are also currently developing a global survey of wetland resources in cooperation with groups such as the World Conservation Monitoring Centre. Global databases on carbon storage have evolved in several climate change projects but remain rudimentary and often incomplete. 於一些區域

和全球調查中概述有關全球泥煤地分佈之深度資訊。這些包括國際泥炭協會 Lappalainen (1996)所發表的全球泥炭資源和國際泥炭地保護組織及挪威特隆赫姆大學 Lofröth and Moen (籌備中)發表之歐洲沼澤濕地：分佈和保護狀況。國際濕地組織和拉姆薩公約目前亦正在與團體，如世界保育監測中心合作進行全球濕地資源調查。全球資料庫的碳儲存已衍生多個氣候變化方案，但這些方案仍然簡陋且往往不完整。

13. The Ramsar Sites Database maintained by Wetlands International has descriptive information on almost 1000 Ramsar Sites globally. This is projected to increase to 2000 sites in the next decade. Many of these sites are peatlands. A gap analysis of the nature of peatlands identified in this database and possible future directions is needed. 拉姆薩網站資料庫由國際濕地組織維護，並且有全球將近1000處拉姆薩濕地之描述資訊。這些濕地預計在未來10年內將增加到2000處。這些濕地許多是泥煤地。於此資料庫中需要判斷泥煤地的性質差距分析和未來可能的發展方向。

Actions: 行動方案：

- 2.1 Those nations that have not yet identified biogeographic regions should consider initiating a program designed to generate such information, involving consultation with adjoining nations where appropriate. This is essential to allow data integration and synthesis in a standardized framework. 那些尚未確定其生物地理區域的國家應考慮發起一個設計方案來產生涉及與毗鄰國家酌情協商之資訊。此舉係不可少之標準化綱要計畫，允許在數據集成與綜合。
- 2.2 Ramsar Contracting Parties, the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), the Ramsar Bureau, IPS and IMCG and other interested Partners should review the extent and quality of peatland survey around the world and identify those areas in need of further inventory. 拉姆薩締約方、拉姆薩科學技術審查小組 (STRP)、拉姆薩秘書處、國際泥炭學會與國際泥炭地保護組織和其他相關合作夥伴，應審查世界各地泥煤地調查之範圍和品質，並判斷些區域是否需要進一步之調查。

Opportunity No. 3: Global peatland monitoring and awareness programme 機會三：全球泥煤地監測和意識方案

14. Integration of global statistics and establishment of a Global Status and Trends Survey on peatland resource use, changes in ecological character, restoration and rehabilitation are needed. Such information is fundamental to reporting on and promoting awareness of peatland functions and values. 整合全球統計資料和建立全球泥炭資源利用、生態特性之變化、復育和重建之現狀及趨勢調查皆是必要的。這些資訊是報告和促進泥煤地功能和價值意識之根本。

Actions: 行動方案：

- 3.1 A review of existing peatland ecosystem understanding should be carried out, with the specific objective of identifying priority areas for further research designed to assist in the maintenance of the ecological character of peatlands, including Ramsar sites. 應進

行檢討現有泥煤地生態系統之認知，旨在協助維護泥煤地的生態特性，包括拉姆薩濕地，並進一步研究確定優先區域之具體目標。

- 3.2 A series of specific, peatland-related education and interpretation initiatives should be established, both internationally and nationally. Feasibility studies for peatland ecosystems should be carried out by each Ramsar Contracting Party, with the support of expert non-government organizations on possible options and information available for: 應建立一系列國際和國內之具體、與泥煤地相關之教育和詮釋倡議行動。由每個拉姆薩公約締約方應執行有關泥煤地生態系統之可行性研究，並由非政府組織的專家協助提供可行的方案和資訊：
- i) links to existing education programs and curricula; 銜接現有教育計畫和教學大綱;
 - ii) educational and exhibition proposals which can bring greater understanding and appreciation of the benefits and value of local or regional peatland systems to local communities; and 教育和展覽提案，可使當地社區更能了解並感激地方或區域泥煤地系統所帶來之好處和價值;
 - iii) the importance of peatland resources to national and global economic systems. 的泥煤地資源對於國家和全球經濟體系之重要性。

Opportunity No. 4: Understanding and standardizing wise use concepts 機會4：明智利用概念之理解和規範

15. Synthesis of current understanding and consensus on wise use concepts for peatlands is needed, consistent with definitions and principles established under the Ramsar Convention. It is noteworthy that the IPS and IMCG are working on this issue. IPS has recently published a Statement on Wise Use in an article in its magazine *Peatlands International* (January 1999). 目前泥煤地明智使用概念上之綜合了解和共識是必要的，並應與拉姆薩公約下之定義和建立之原則相互一致。值得注意的是，國際泥炭學會和國際泥炭地保護組織目前正針對此議題共同合作。國際泥炭學會近期亦在其 國際泥炭雜誌（1999年1月號）發表文章有關明智利用之聲明。

Actions: 行動方案：

- 4.1 Ramsar Contracting Parties should ensure that international mire and peatland sustainable development, wise use, management and conservation issues are included in discussions at, and the resolutions prepared for meetings of the Ramsar Convention and other international environmental treaties such as the Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Desertification. 拉姆薩締約方應確保國際沼澤濕地和泥煤地之永續發展、明智利用、管理和保護議題涵蓋於討論中，並於會議內編寫關於拉姆薩公約和其他國際環境公約，如生物多樣性公、氣候變化綱要公約、防治荒漠化公約之相關決議。
- 4.2 International conventions, agreements and regulations should be used effectively to support wise use and management of global peatland resources consistent with the United Nations Agenda 21 principles for sustainable development at the national level.

國際公約、協定和規章，應於國家等級有效地支持全球泥煤地資源之明智利用與管理，使其符合聯合國21世紀議程之永續發展原則。

Opportunity No. 5: Using policy and legislative instruments 機會5：政策利用和法律工具

16. Development of national peatland policies consistent with sustainable development, wise use and conservation objectives are needed, defining clear goals and objectives and strategies for wise use. In addition, reviews at a national and international level of laws and institutions that could enhance sustainable peatland management and conservation measures should be considered. 國家泥煤地政策的發展需要與永續發展、明智利用和保護目標相互一致，確定明確之宗旨和目標，及明智利用之策略。此外，國家和國際層面之法律和制度之檢討，可以提高永續泥煤地管理和保護措施，應適度予以考量。

Actions: 行動方案：

- 5.1 Review the present framework of national policies and regulations designed to ensure that peatland sustainable use and management are operating effectively and enhance these measures where there is national consensus that an insufficient network of protected peatland sites is present. 檢討目前國家所設計之政策和法規，以確保泥煤地之永續利用與管理可有效地運作，並加強這些具國家共識之措施，因目前尚未有足夠保護泥煤濕地之網絡。
- 5.2 Partner agencies and organizations should proceed with development of global and national Peatland Sustainable Development, Wise Use and Management Action Plans and Guidelines. The overall objectives of such Action Plans should include: 合作夥伴機構和組織應繼續發展與全球和國家泥煤地永續發展、明智利用和管理之行動計畫和指導方針。這些行動計畫之總體目標應包括：
- i) promoting the sustainability of peatland and mire functions and values through the implementation of national objectives; and 藉由國家目標之實施，促進泥煤地和沼澤濕地功能和價值之永續性;
 - ii) facilitating peatland and mire commitments made by these nations through their implementation of international conventions, treaties, sustainable development assistance agreements and regulations. 這些國家透過其國際公約、條約、永續發展援助協議和法規之實施，以承諾促進泥煤地和沼澤濕地。

Opportunity No. 6: National and regional peatland management guidelines 機會6：國家和地區的泥煤地管理指導方針

17. Development of peatland management systems, guidelines and models for implementation of a national or regional Action Plans is needed. The Commission on Ecosystem Management of IUCN has recently published a booklet on *Guidelines for Management of Tropical Forested Peatlands* (Safford and Maltby 1998). These Guidelines could serve as an example for application to other peatland types, nationally or regionally. 一個國家或區域行動計畫的實施需必備泥煤地管理系統、準則和範例之發展。國際自然保育聯盟生態系統管理委員會最近發表熱帶森林泥煤地管理指導方針 (Safford and Maltby 1998) 之小手冊。這些指導方針可以作為一個國家或地區之其他泥煤地類型之應用範例。

Actions: 行動方案：

- 6.1 Partners should prepare proposals for development assistance agencies to create and implement national and regional Peatland Action Plans, including Guidelines for Peatland Management. This should apply to all nations in which peatlands form a significant component of the landscape, including boreal bogs, coastal mangrove systems and tropical peat swamp forests. The *IUCN Guidelines for Management of Tropical Forested Peatlands* could be an example in this regard. 合作夥伴應準備發展援助機構的建議，建立和實施國家和區域的泥煤地行動計畫，包括泥煤地管理指南。這應該適用於所有國家其泥煤地形成景觀重要組成之部分，包括寒帶沼澤、沿海紅樹林和熱帶泥炭沼澤森林。國際自然保育聯盟熱帶森林泥煤地管理指導方針於此方面可做為範例依據。

Opportunity No. 7: Research and cooperative networks and centres of excellence 機會7： 研究與合作網絡和卓越中心

18. Creation of peatland networks for research and program cooperation and Centres of Excellence are needed to foster joint project ventures and integration of effort among agencies, thus fostering a common sense of purpose. 泥煤地網絡研究和合作方案與卓越中心的建立是需要促進聯合計畫和機構間之努力整合，從而促進共同之理想目的地。

Actions: 行動方案：

- 7.1 An international coordination office and function should be established to facilitate peatland sustainability, wise use of resources, management and conservation measures, to be housed with a major international agency. This should be funded and undertaken in cooperation with partner agencies and organizations and Contracting Parties to the Wetlands and Biodiversity Conventions that have significant peatland landscapes. 國際協調辦公室之建立和功能應與主要國際機構共同設置，以便促進泥煤地永續發展、明智利用資源、管理和保護措施。此設置應與夥伴機構和組織，及具顯著泥煤地景觀濕地之生物多樣性公約締約方共同籌資和合作。
- 7.2 Further strengthening of international cooperation and information exchange between those organizations involved in peatland sustainable development, conservation and resource use issues should be actively supported. 進一步加強國際之間的合作和組織間之資訊交流，特別是涉及泥煤地永續發展、保護和資源利用之議題應予積極支持。
- 7.3 Improved understanding and study of the biodiversity and ecological character of the world's peatlands and mires is needed through enhancement of the research capacity of university, industry and inter-governmental networks. This should include establishment of Centres of Excellence on Peatlands and significant expansion of training in peatland ecology, science and technology. 改進對世界泥煤地和沼澤生物多樣性及生態特性之認知與研究，需要透過大學、工業界和政府間網絡

之研究能力提升。這應包括建立泥煤地卓越中心並顯著擴大泥煤地生態環境、科學和技術之培訓。

- 7.4 The Ramsar Convention should take a far more active leadership role in global peatland issues, in cooperation with stakeholder and expert organizations and networks such as the IPS, IMCG, IUCN and Wetlands International. 拉姆薩公約應在全球泥煤議題上採取更為積極之領導作用，並與利益相關者及專業組織、網絡合作，如國際泥炭學會、國際泥炭地保護組織、國際自然保育聯盟和國際濕地組織等。
- 7.5 With the help of partner organizations such as IPS, IMCG, and other organizations and Ramsar Contracting Parties, a more effective global peatland communication network should be established, by: 為取得夥伴組織，如國際泥炭學會、國際泥炭地保護組織、其他組織和拉姆薩濕地公約締約方之協助，應建立更有效之全球泥煤地通信網絡，藉由透過：
- i) establishment of e-mail and Internet networks on peatlands; and 建立泥煤地之電子郵件和網際網路;
 - ii) identification of enhanced networks of peatland specialists who can provide guidance and advice about best practices to client agencies and governments on a project basis. 確定提升泥煤地專家之網絡，使其可依計畫為基礎之指導和諮詢，提供客戶機構和政府單位之最佳做法。
- 7.6 All agencies with interests in peatlands should actively participate in the Millennium Wetland Event, 6-12 August 2000, in cooperation with INTECOL, the Society of Wetland Scientists, IPS and IMCG to promote the wise use of global peatland resources. 所有與泥煤地利益相關之機構應積極參與於2000年8月6-12日舉辦之「千禧年濕地活動研討會」，在與國際生態學聯合會(INTECOL)、國際濕地科學家學會、國際泥炭學會和國際泥炭地保護組織合作之下，共同促進全球泥煤資源之明智利用。
- 7.7 An International Working Group should prepare a Discussion Paper and Guidelines for Sustainable Wise Use of Global Peatlands and Mires. Specialists such as the IPS and IMCG organizations should draft a proposed Table of Contents for this paper. Each organization should then take the lead on this mutually-agreed set of topics and write sections of the paper. These contributions should be edited into a joint paper to be published and distributed globally in cooperation with the Ramsar Convention and other partners. 國際工作小組應籌備全球泥煤地和沼澤濕地永續明智利用之討論文件和指導方針。國際泥炭學會和國際泥炭地保護組織之專家應為此文件起草內容建議表。每個組織都應針對雙方同意設置之主題引導撰寫此文件部分內容。這些工作分配應予以編輯成聯合論文並與拉姆薩公約和其他合作夥伴合作，廣泛全球發表與宣傳。
- 7.8 Peatland organizations should have at least one joint meeting of invited participants and board members each year to focus on key issues of mutual interest. This would build upon the positive example and experience of the November 1997 IPS/IMCG Joint Workshop. 泥煤地組織應當每年至少舉行一次聯席會議，廣邀參與者和

董事會之成員，就共同關心之關鍵議題進行討論。這將建立於1997年11月舉行之國際泥炭學會/國際泥炭地保護組織聯合研討會之正面示範和經驗。

- 7.9 The IPS and IMCG should develop stronger information linkages with the Ramsar Convention, Wetlands International, IUCN Wetlands Program, Society of Wetland Scientists, INTECOL and other appropriate agencies or groups. This should be done through such means as exchange of newsletters on a regular basis. 國際泥炭學會和國際泥炭地保護組織應加強制定與拉姆薩公約、國際濕地組織、國際自然保育聯盟濕地計畫、國際濕地科學家學會、國際生態學聯合會和其他適當機構或團體之信息聯繫。此項工作應藉由定期交換資訊等手段來達成。

Opportunity No. 8: Establishing programme and research priorities 機會8：建立方案和研究重點

19. Establishment of priorities for sustainable development, conservation, management, and wise use plans of peatlands at risk through cooperative scientific and management studies is needed. This will assist in future and advance planning to identify such sites on a global basis. In addition, partner agencies must promote and support research and technologies for topics such as peatland restoration, avoiding duplication of effort and maximization of available resources. 需要透過科學和管理研究合作，為處在風險中之泥煤地建立以永續發展、保護、管理和明智利用計畫之優先事項。此舉將有助於在未來推動計畫，以確保這些濕地係建立於全球基礎之上。此外，夥伴機構必須促進並協助如泥煤地恢復之研究和技術，避免重蹈覆轍並將現有資源最大化。
20. In November 1997, 59 peatland topics were identified in a Joint IPS/IMCG Meeting (see Rubec 1997) as key issues in global peatland management or for wise use or scientific research needs. Participants in that meeting ranked these topics in terms of relative priority for discussion. Of these 59 topics, twelve were chosen for discussion and recommendations development: 有將近59項以泥煤地為主題於1997年11月所舉行織聯合國際泥炭學會/國際泥炭地保護組織會議中，針對全球泥煤地管理或明智地使用或科學研究需要之關鍵議題已進行討論（見Rubec 1997）。在該次會議之與會者依照相對優先順序討論這些議題。這59個專題中，其中有12個被選擇做為討論和發展建議：
1. Peatland terminology; 泥煤地的術語;
 2. Actions to protect peatlands and mires; 保護泥煤地和沼澤行動方案;
 3. Climate impacts of greenhouses gases from utilized peatlands; 泥煤地之利用對溫室氣體之氣候影響;
 4. Wise use concept; 明智利用概念;
 5. Why use mires?; 為什麼要利用沼澤?
 6. Tropical peatlands; 熱帶泥煤地;
 7. Recognizing variation in use/conservation and protection with respect to differences in biogeographical regions; 認識使用之變化/保護和依照生物地理區域差異之保護;
 8. Information exchange, data acquisition and networking; 資訊交流、數據採集和建立網絡;

9. Peatland inventory and statistics; 泥煤地調查和統計;
10. Defining choices and values for peatland use; 泥煤地利用之選擇和價值定義;
11. Ecological processes and scientific information; and 生態過程和科學資訊;
12. Socio-economic effects and benefits of peat harvesting in rural areas. 農村地區之社會經濟影響和泥煤之獲利。

Actions: 行動方案：

- 8.1 Take the necessary action to secure the long-term conservation of globally important peatlands and representative networks of peatland types that are recognized as threatened. 採取必要之行動，以確保長期保護全球重要泥煤地和被確認為受威脅之泥煤地類型代表網絡。
- 8.2 Take effective steps to accelerate the research, development and marketing of all natural growing media, including peat, through the provision of significant levels of funding for research. 採取有效措施，加速所有自然生長介質之研究、發展和市場行銷等，包括泥煤，並藉由提供顯著水平的資金以供研究。
- 8.3 Develop global mechanisms for the transfer of peatland sustainable development and restoration technology and expertise to developing nations and countries with economies in transition. 制定全球機制，使泥煤地永續發展和復育技術及專業知識可轉讓至發展中國家和經濟轉型國家。
- 8.4 Develop effective national management guidelines for peatlands based on the research and expertise in countries with peatland forestry, energy, and horticultural industries have been in place for extended periods, as experience and examples for other nations considering peatland resource use programs at a national level. 制定有效國家泥煤地管理指導方針，依照在林業、能源、泥煤地和園藝產業中有研究及專業已實施一段時間之國家為基礎，利用這些經驗與案例促使其他國家考量於其國家層級來利用泥煤資源方案。
- 8.5 Develop international and national consensus for peatland and mire research programmes applicable to agreed-upon priorities through the cooperation of government, academia, industry and non-government organizations. 制定國際和國家泥煤地和沼澤濕地研究方案，透過政、學術界、產業界和非政府組織之合作使其應用於達成共識之優先事項。

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“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Small Island Developing States, island wetland ecosystems, and the Ramsar Convention 小島嶼發展中國家、島嶼濕地生態系統及拉姆薩公約

1. RECALLING Recommendation 6.18 relating to the conservation and wise use of wetlands in the Pacific Islands region, and in particular its reference to the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; 大會回顧建議6.18有關在太平洋島國地區之濕地保護和明智利用，特別是其參考巴貝多行動方案暨海島國家永續發展行動計畫；
2. NOTING General Objective 1 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 which states that “a special effort will be made to encourage Small Island Developing States to join [the Convention] in recognition of their special needs and significant wetlands, including coral reefs, sea-grass beds and mangroves”; 注意到1997-2002年策略計畫總目標1指出：「將盡其力鼓勵小島嶼發展中國家加入[公約]以了解其特殊需求和重要濕地，包括珊瑚礁、海草床和紅樹林等保護」；
3. CONSCIOUS of the close dependence of people in small island states on wetlands due to the small size of the concerned areas, the vulnerable character of island ecosystems, and, because of their geographic isolation, the high level of endemism in these countries; 大會意識到小島嶼國家之人民對濕地的密切依賴，主要是因為該地區規模小、島嶼生態系統之脆弱性，以及因為在這些國家具地理孤立性、高層次之地方特殊性；
4. CONGRATULATING the Ramsar Bureau, which with assistance from Wetlands International - Oceania, prepared and distributed a leaflet for the Small Island Developing States on the relevance and benefits of the Ramsar Convention to the special circumstances which prevail in these countries; 大會祝賀拉姆薩秘書處，因藉由濕地國際組織-大洋洲之援助，在這些國家普遍存在的特殊情況下由拉姆薩公約所提供之相關性和利益，為小島嶼發展中國家編寫和宣傳小冊子；
5. AWARE that despite the efforts to encourage accession, and the continuing threats to their coastal and freshwater wetlands, relatively few of the world’s Small Island Developing States have joined the Ramsar Convention; 儘管大會努力鼓勵加入，且在沿海和淡水濕地持續被威脅之情況下，世界小島嶼發展國家已加入拉姆薩公約之締約方仍相對較少；
6. AWARE ALSO of the resource constraints, both human and financial, within which the Small Island Developing States must operate in implementing environmental conventions and the desirability of harmonising and streamlining this implementation where

appropriate; 大會了解到在人力和財力資源限制之情況下，小島嶼發展中國家必須在適當情況下操作實施環境公約，並協調和簡化執行之可取性;

7. RECOGNIZING the recommendations contained in the report prepared by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, “*Feasibility study for a harmonised information management infrastructure for the biodiversity-related conventions*”, and in particular the recommendations relating to streamlining of national reporting procedures (Resolution VII.4); 大會了解到由世界保育監測中心(World Conservation Monitoring Center)所編寫報告中所載之建議，生物多样性相關公約統一資訊管理與基礎設施之可行性研究，特別是有關精簡國家報告程序之建議（決議7.4）；
8. ACKNOWLEDGING the support and assistance provided to the Small Island Developing States by bilateral and multilateral donors for integrated environmental management, and the important role which regional organizations such as the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme in the Oceania region and the Indian Ocean Commission play in facilitating these activities; 透過雙邊和多邊捐助者為提供小島嶼發展中國家支持和協助環境綜合整治，而這些區域組織中，如在大洋洲地區的南太平洋區域環境規劃組織及印度洋委員會，於促進活動中之扮演重要角色；
9. NOTING WITH APPROVAL the partnership between the Ramsar Administrative Authority of Australia and Wetlands International under which technical and training support is provided to the Small Island Developing States of Oceania for implementing the wise use of wetlands principles of the Convention; 大會對於澳洲拉姆薩公約行政管理局及國際濕地組織之間成立之夥伴關係深表認同，尤其是提供大洋洲小島嶼發展中國家之相關技術和培訓，以協助實施濕地明智利用之公約基本原則；
10. CONSCIOUS OF and APPLAUDING the Wetlands for the Future programme supported by the United States of America and administered by the Ramsar Bureau, which provides support for training initiatives for the Contracting Parties of the Neotropics, including the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean; 大會了解並感謝由美國和拉姆薩秘書處共同提供協助新熱帶區締約方，包括加勒比海小島嶼發展中國家所擬培訓活動之未來濕地計畫；
11. FURTHER RECALLING that under the Joint Work Plan between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention (Resolution VII.4), priority is to be given to assisting the Small Island Developing States with integrated approaches to implementation of the two Conventions; 大會進一步回顧，根據生物多样性公約和拉姆薩公約（決議7.4）之間的聯合工作計畫，應優先提供小島嶼發展中國家協助，並綜合方法來執行這兩項公約；
12. CONGRATULATING the Government of New Zealand for hosting the first regional meeting for the Oceania Region in December 1998 and WELCOMING the recommendations from that meeting; and 大會祝賀紐西蘭政府於1998年12月主辦大洋洲地區之第一個區域會議，並歡迎該會議所提供之建議；
13. RECALLING Recommendation 6.6 which urged Contracting Parties, International Organization Partners, and the Ramsar Bureau to seek support for the establishment and

maintenance of regionally-based Ramsar liaison officers; 大會回顧建議6.6，呼籲各締約方、國際組織合作夥伴及拉姆薩秘書處尋求支持，以建立和維護區域拉姆薩聯絡處；

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14. CALLS UPON the Governments of the following Small Island Developing States to consider, as a matter of priority, accession to the Ramsar Convention in order to allow the special circumstances and needs of these States to be better addressed by the Convention in the future: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Cape Verde, Dominica, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Grenada, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu; together with the Cook Islands and Niue (Ramsar site nomination needed); 為了使這些國家之特殊情況和需求於未來大會中提出討論，大會呼籲以下小島嶼發展中國家應考慮優先加入拉姆薩公約：安地瓜巴布達、巴貝多、維德角、多米尼克、密克羅尼西亞聯邦、斐濟、格瑞那達、吉里巴斯、馬爾地夫、馬紹爾群島、模里西斯、諾魯、帛琉、薩摩亞、聖多美普林西比、塞席爾、新加坡、所羅門群島、聖克里斯多福及尼維斯、聖露西亞、聖文森及格瑞那丁、東加、吐瓦魯及萬那杜，與庫克群島和紐埃（須提名拉姆薩指定濕地）；
15. URGES all Contracting Parties with small island wetland ecosystems within their territory to give special attention to ensuring the application of the Convention for these areas in recognition of their fragility and special management needs, and, where appropriate, to consider the inclusion of those wetlands in the List of Wetlands of International Importance; 大會敦促所有締約方在其領土內與小島嶼濕地生態系統給予特別關注，以確保這些地區執行公約，以彰顯該地區之脆弱性和特殊管理需求，並在適當情況下，考慮將這些濕地列入國際重要濕地名單；
16. REQUESTS the Standing Committee to review the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States with a view to identifying a range of priority actions which the Ramsar Bureau should pursue, both independently and in partnership with other convention secretariats, regional organizations and programmes, the Convention's International Organization Partners, and donors; 本大會請求常設委員會檢閱「巴貝多小型島嶼國家永續發展行動計畫」來確保拉姆薩秘書處應獨立地並與其他單位合作，如其他公約秘書處、區域組織與計畫、公約國際組織合作夥伴和捐助者，共同執行一系列之優先行動計畫。
17. FURTHER REQUESTS, in response to the above review of the Barbados Programme of Action by the Standing Committee, that the Ramsar Bureau, with the Convention's International Organization Partners, investigate, and develop as appropriate, Memoranda of Cooperation and joint plans of actions with the established programmes and organizations that are facilitating integrated environment management in the Small Island Developing States; 大會進一步要求，常設委員依上述檢閱「巴貝多行動計畫」，而拉姆薩秘書處與公約國際組織之合作夥伴應共同調查並發展適當之合作備忘錄及聯合行動計畫，以促進小島嶼發展中國家環境綜合整治之方案和組織；

18. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau, as availability of funds and human resources allow, to continue its energetic efforts to promote harmonised implementation of the international environment conventions (Resolution VII.4) through its various Memoranda of Cooperation and Understanding and associated joint work plans, and to continue supporting the implementation of the recommendations from the World Conservation Monitoring Centre report, “*Feasibility study for a harmonised information management infrastructure for the biodiversity-related conventions*”, since both of these activities will assist in addressing the resources constraints faced by the Small Island Developing States; 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處，依照資金和人力資源充足之允許，持續努力統一執行國際環境公約（決議7.4）藉由各種合作備忘錄與相關之聯合工作計畫，並依照世界保育監測中心報告之建議「*生物多樣性相關公約統一資訊管理基礎設施之可行性研究*」，繼續協助執行。因為這些活動將協助解決小島嶼發展中國家所面臨之資源限制問題;
19. STRONGLY ENDORSES the development of a Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ramsar Convention and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Resolution VII.4), noting the direct and urgent interests which the Small Island Developing States have in the impacts of climate change and the important roles of wetlands in addressing these threats; 大會強烈贊同拉姆薩公約和聯合國氣候變化綱要公約（決議7.4）共同合作備忘錄之發展，因小島嶼發展中國家在氣候變遷中有直接和迫切利益之影響，而濕地在應對這些威脅亦可發揮重要作用;
20. ALSO CALLS UPON the bilateral and multilateral development assistance agencies to continue their support and, as appropriate, to increase this support, for wetland-related projects in the Small Island Developing States and to give priority to pilot testing in these countries the various guidelines adopted by this Conference; 大會並呼籲雙邊和多邊發展援助機構繼續給予支持，並適當地在小島嶼發展中國家增加對濕地相關計畫之支持，並給予這些國家優先測試本次會議通過之各種指導方針。
21. INVITES other Contracting Parties and donor organizations to follow the examples of Australia (paragraph 9 above) and the United States of America (paragraph 10) to develop mechanisms for providing direct technical and training support for the Small Island Developing States, including support for a small island state internship programme and a specialist position on small island issues within the Ramsar Bureau, as a permanent post; and 大會邀請其他締約方和捐助機構按照澳大利亞（前文第9段）和美國（第10段）之例子，開發為小島嶼發展中國家提供直接技術和培訓協助機制，包括協助小島嶼國家之實習計畫，並在拉姆薩秘書處內安排一個永久職位專門處理小島嶼之問題;
22. STRONGLY URGES Contracting Parties, International Organization Partners and the Ramsar Bureau to strengthen their efforts towards the establishment and maintenance of regionally-based Ramsar liaison officers, as expressed at the first Oceania regional meeting. 大會強烈敦促各締約方、國際組織合作夥伴和拉姆薩秘書處，加強建立和維護在大洋洲地區會議中表示成立區域拉姆薩聯絡處。



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「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
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Multilateral cooperation on the conservation of migratory waterbirds in the Asia-Pacific region 亞太地區候鳥保護之多邊合作

1. RECALLING Article 5 of the Ramsar Convention, which calls for international consultation and coordination in the conservation and management of shared wetland resources; 大會回顧拉姆薩公約第5條，呼籲國際間共同磋商和協調共享濕地資源之保護和管理;
2. NOTING Recommendation 4.4, which calls for networks of wetland reserves to be established, and Recommendation 4.12, which recognises the flyway concept for the conservation of wetland bird species; 大會注意到建議4.4呼籲建立濕地保護區之網絡，及建議4.12中意識到有關保護濕地鳥類遷徙路線之概念;
3. NOTING Action 7.2.5 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 to “enhance Ramsar’s contribution to international cooperation on shared wetland species, notably through cooperative arrangements with the Convention on Migratory Species, flyway agreements, networks and other mechanisms dealing with migratory species”; 大會注意到1997至2002年策略計畫行動方案7.2.5中敘明「加強拉姆薩對於共享濕地物種之國際合作協助，特別是透過遷移物種公約、遷徙路線協議、網絡和其他處理遷徙物種機制之合作安排」;
4. RECALLING the *Kushiro Initiative* of December 1994, which called for enhanced mechanisms for collaborative action to conserve waterbird species in the Asia-Pacific region, establishment of a network of sites critical for waterbird conservation, and sustainable management of waterbirds, which also recommended the development of a regional multilateral waterbird agreement; 大會回顧1994年12月的釧路倡議，呼籲強化機制來採取協同行動，以保護在亞太地區隻水禽物種，建立水禽保護關鍵濕地網絡和水禽永續管理，並建議發展區域性多邊水禽協議;
5. NOTING that pursuant to Recommendation 6.4 (the *Brisbane Initiative*) of the 6th Conference of the Contracting Parties, an East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Reserve Network has been established and continues to expand; 大會注意到，根據建議6.4（布里斯班倡議）締約方第六次會議，東亞 - 澳大利亞涉禽保護網絡已經成立並持續擴大中;
6. FURTHER NOTING the development of the North East Asian Crane Site Network and the Anatidae Site Network in the East Asian Flyway; 大會進一步注意到，東北亞鶴類濕地網絡和在東亞遷徙路線之雁鴨類濕地網絡之發展;

7. RECALLING that the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy 1996-2000* calls for development of an Asia-Pacific multilateral migratory waterbird conservation agreement; 大會回顧「1996-2000年亞太候鳥保護策略」中，呼籲發展亞太多邊候鳥保護協定；
8. NOTING the *Guidelines on international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention*, adopted at this Conference of Contracting Parties (Resolution VII.19); 大會注意到拉姆薩公約國際合作指導方針，於此締約方會議中（決議7.19）通過；
9. ACKNOWLEDGING that Resolution 5.4 of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) lists development of Regional Agreements as a key priority and calls for continued support for the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy 1996-2000*; 大會承認決議5.4中遷移性野生動物保育公約（CMS）指出區域協定之發展係一重要優先事項，並呼籲持續支持1996-2000年亞太候鳥保護策略；
10. AWARE of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ramsar Bureau and the CMS Secretariat, through which they have agreed to intensify their cooperation in implementation of both conventions, as well as Agreements concluded under CMS; 大會意識到拉姆薩秘書處和遷移性野生動物保育公約（CMS）秘書處共同簽署之合作備忘錄及在遷移性野生動物保育公約下簽署之協定，雙方已同意加強合作實施此兩項公約；
11. CONVINCED of the need for a concerted multilateral approach to the conservation of migratory waterbirds within each of the major flyways of the globe; 大會相信須要協調一致之多邊方式以保護全球各主要候鳥遷徙路線；
12. RECOGNISING the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement as a useful model for international cooperation in the conservation of migratory waterbird species; and大會了解到可將非洲 - 歐亞水禽協定視為保護候鳥物種國際合作之有效模式，；
13. CONVINCED that the Ramsar Convention, through the cooperative actions of its Contracting Parties along the major flyways, can facilitate the development of a multilateral approach to waterbird conservation in the Asia-Pacific region; 大會相信，拉姆薩公約透過與締約方於主要遷徙路沿線之合作行動，可以發展多邊辦法來保護亞太地區之水禽；

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14. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to extend their support to the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy 1996-2000*, and to work toward having in place a secure and extended framework for international cooperation aimed at the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the Asia-Pacific region beyond 2000; 大會要求締約方延伸協助1996-2000年亞太候鳥保護策略，並努力建立安全和延伸國際合作之架構超越2000年以後，以保護亞太地區候鳥及其棲息地；

15. URGES Contracting Parties in the Asia-Pacific region to nominate additional sites to the Networks established under the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy* and to participate fully in the Action Plans developed under the *Strategy*. 大會敦促亞太地區之締約方於亞太候鳥保護策略下建立之網絡提名其他濕地，並充分參與策略所提出之行動計畫。
16. COMMENDS the *Strategy* to other parties within the Asia-Pacific region that are not yet Contracting Parties, and urges their full participation in its implementation; and大會向其他在亞太地區尚未締約之國家表彰此策略，並敦促其充分參與策略之實施;
17. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to consider actively the development of a multilateral agreement or other arrangement, to provide a long-term conservation framework for migratory waterbirds and their habitats which is inclusive of all Asia-Pacific countries.大會籲請各締約方積極考慮發展多邊協議或其他安排，對候鳥及其棲息地，包括所有亞太國家地區，提供一個長期之保護架構。



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The Wetlands for the Future Initiative 濕地為未來的主動權

1. RECALLING Article 4.5 of the Convention and Operational Objective 4.2 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 which urges Contracting Parties to promote and undertake a range of actions designed to provide training for institutions and individuals involved in the conservation and wise use of wetlands; 大會回顧公約第 4.5條及1997-2002年策略計畫之執行目標4.2，敦促締約方推動和開展了一系列之行動，旨在提供機構和個人參與濕地保護和明智利用之培訓；
2. NOTING Recommendation 6.5 of COP6, which also called upon Contracting Parties and the Ramsar Bureau to pursue actions directed at fostering and supporting wetland manager training; 大會注意到締約方第六次會議建議6.5，並呼籲締約國和拉姆薩秘書處持續促進和協助濕地管理人員之培訓行動；
3. AWARE that the National Reports submitted for this Conference indicated very clearly the need for greater priority to be given to training in the next triennium; 大會意識到本次會議提交之國家報告非常清楚地表示，在未來三年更需要優先提供培訓；
4. NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that the Convention has been successfully implementing the Wetlands for the Future Initiative for capacity-building in the Western Hemisphere with funding provided during the past four years by the United States of America in the amount of US\$ 250,000 per year; 大會滿意地注意到，公約已成功地在西半球實施能力建設之未來濕地計畫，並在過去四年中由美國提供每年 25 萬美元金額之資金；
5. NOTING that the Wetlands for the Future Initiative has as its goals: 大會指出未來濕地計畫之目標有：
 - i) the development of human resources needed for the conservation and sustainable management of wetlands; 濕地保護和永續管理所需之人力資源開發；
 - ii) the training of wetland managers in the professional and technical skills needed to pursue the goals of the Ramsar Convention; 濕地管理人員之專業和技術技能培訓需要，以符合拉姆薩公約之目標；

- iii) the establishment of regional technical information networks to support conservation and the sustainable management of wetlands; 建立區域技術資訊網絡，以協助濕地保護和永續管理;
 - iv) the development of local, national, or regional awareness of, and support for, the conservation of wetlands; 國家、區域或地方之意識發展，與濕地保護之協助;
 - v) the advancement of ecologically sound community management; and 促進生態健全之社區管理;
 - vi) the linkage of the Wetlands for the Future Initiative to other programmes that share the overall goals of wetland management and conservation; 未來濕地計畫與其他計畫之銜接，共享濕地管理和保護之總體目標;
6. FURTHER NOTING that the Wetlands for the Future Initiative has since 1995 funded 60 projects in 14 countries of the Western Hemisphere, which has significantly improved the prospects for better wetland management and coordination on wetland issues in the Hemisphere; 大會進一步注意到，未來濕地計畫自 1995 年以來在西半球已資助 14 個國家及 60 項計畫，這些計畫已顯著改善西半球相關濕地問題，促使濕地管理與協調之前景更臻至完美;
7. RECOGNIZING the dire need for similar initiatives or programmes in other parts of the world; 大會了解到在世界其他地區相關措施或方案之迫切需要;
8. ACKNOWLEDGING the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy and efforts made by Contracting Parties Australia and Japan and the Convention's International Organization Partners, notably Wetlands International; and 大會肯定亞太候鳥保護策略、締約方澳大利亞、日本和公約國際組織合作夥伴特別對國際濕地所作之努力;
9. ACKNOWLEDGING FURTHER the efforts of countries, including Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and others and International Organization Partners which are actively engaged in similar initiatives and programmes in Africa, Asia, Oceania and other regions; 大會進一步肯定，包括加拿大、荷蘭、瑞典、英國和正在非洲、亞洲、大洋洲和其他地區積極從事類似倡議和方案的其他國際組織合作夥伴所作之努力，；

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10. URGES Contracting Parties and other organizations concerned about wetland conservation and sustainable use to initiate and support programmes similar to the Wetlands for the Future Initiative in other parts of the world, including in the African region and particularly in the francophone countries. 大會敦促各締約方和其他相關濕地保護和永續利用組織發起和協助世界其他地區類似未來濕地計畫之方案，包括在非洲地區，特別是法語國家。

Resolution

決議



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊
朗拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Regional Categorization of countries under the Convention, and composition, roles and responsibilities of the Standing Committee, including tasks of Standing Committee members根據公約規定之國家區域分類及常設委員會成員之組成、作用和職責，包括常設委員會之任務

1. RECALLING the Resolution on the Establishment of a Standing Committee adopted by 3rd Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP) in 1987; 大會回顧於1987年舉辦之締約方第三次會議（COP）通過成立常設委員會之決議;
2. RECALLING ALSO Action 8.1.3 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 adopted by Resolution VI.14 of COP6, which reads: “Review and if necessary redefine the responsibilities and possible financial needs of the Standing Committee prior to the 7th COP (1999)”; as well as Action 8.1.2, which reads: “Keep under review the regional representation in the Standing Committee as the number of Contracting Parties increases”; 大會亦回顧第六次締約方會議決議6.14通過之1997-2002年策略計畫行動計畫8.1.3，文中敘明「審查並於必要時在第七次締約方會議（1999）舉辦前重新劃設常設委員會之責任和可能的資金需求」，另行動計畫8.1.2敘明，「由於締約會員增加中，應持續審查常設委員會中之區域代表」;
3. CONSIDERING it useful for the effective functioning of the Convention that Contracting Parties should have a clear process for creating appropriate regional groups; 大會考量為使公約有效運作，締約雙方應該有一個明確之過程，以建立適當區域群組;

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4. DECIDES that the Ramsar Convention shall have the following regional groups: 大會決定拉姆薩公約應當具備下列區域群組：
 1. Africa非洲
 2. Asia亞洲
 3. Neotropics新熱帶區
 4. Europe歐洲
 5. North America北美
 6. Oceania大洋洲
5. FURTHER DECIDES that Contracting Parties and those countries that are eligible to join the Convention are assigned to the above regional groups, but that those Contracting

Parties which are near to the boundaries of the allocated region, as given in Annex 1, can at their own request, based on the existence of similar natural conditions, participate¹ within an alternative region, while remaining a member of their geographical region, upon formal notification of this intent to the COP, provided that the preconditions for this request are not objected to by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel; 大會進一步決定，締約方和這些有資格加入公約之國家應被分配到上述區域群組，但被分配之締約方若位於區域界線附近，如同附件1，可以應其要求，依存在類似之自然條件基礎，劃入另一區域，同時保持該地理區域之成員之一，向締約方會議正式通知此意向後，科學技術審查小組在此要求之前提下不得反對通過;

6. DECIDES to introduce a proportional system for the composition of the Standing Committee, by which each regional group in paragraph 4 above will be represented by voting members in the Standing Committee according to the following criteria: 大會決定設定常設委員會之組成比例，依前文第4段，將由常設委員會投票委員依據下列準則代表每個區域群組投票：
 - a) one representative for regional groups with 1 to 12 Contracting Parties, 一個區域代表1至12個締約國，
 - b) two representatives for regional groups with 13 to 24 Contracting Parties, 兩名區域代表13至24個締約國，
 - c) three representatives for regional groups with 25 to 36 Contracting Parties, 三個區域代表25至36個締約國，
 - d) four representatives for regional groups with 37 to 48 Contracting Parties, 四個區域代表37到48個締約國，
 - e) five representatives for regional groups with 49 to 60 Contracting Parties. 五個區域代表49至60個締約國。
7. FURTHER DECIDES that the host countries of the most recent and the next meeting of the COP are also voting members of the Standing Committee; 大會進一步決定，最近一場會議和下次締約方會議主辦之國亦是常設委員會之表決成員;
8. DECIDES ALSO that the regional representatives shall be elected by the Conference of the Contracting Parties on the basis of nominations received from the regional groups established in paragraph 4 above; 大會另決定根據前文第4段所示，應依照區域群組收到之提名名單為基準，區域代表由締約方會議選舉通過;
9. DETERMINES that the terms of office of the regional representatives shall commence at the close of the meeting of the COP at which they have been elected and shall expire at the close of the next ordinary meeting of the COP, and that each Contracting Party may

¹ “Participate” is defined in this context as different from membership within the alternative region. Participation confers to the state the right to be present in meetings, to speak, to exchange information, to submit reports, to cooperate on a scientific and practical level, to contribute to joint projects. It does not include the right to be a representative of this alternative region nor to participate in the nomination of its representative(s). It does not confer the right to vote within the alternative region. 「參與」係指在此背景下與另一區域內之成員不同。參與賦予國家權利參與會意、於會議上發言、交流信息、提交報告、於科學和實際層面上進行合作，有助於聯合方案之進行。它不包括成為另一區域之權利，亦不包括參與其代表（們）提名。該參與不賦予另一區域內之投票權。

serve on the Committee for a maximum of two consecutive terms; 大會確定，區域代表辦事處的任期應始於已選出之締約方大會會議結束時，並應在未來公約締約方大會常會結束時屆滿，各締約方僅最多連任兩屆之委員；

10. REQUESTS Contracting Parties that are voting members of the Standing Committee to convey to the Ramsar Bureau, through their diplomatic channels, the name of the officer(s) in the designated national Ramsar Administrative Authority who act as their delegates on the Standing Committee, as well as the name of their substitutes, should they be needed; 大會要求作為常設委員會投票成員之締約方應透過外交渠道，提供拉姆薩秘書有關在劃設國家之拉姆薩行政管理局之常設委員會代表人員名稱，以及其應須提供之替代人員名稱；
11. DECIDES that the Contracting Party which hosts the Bureau of the Convention and the Contracting Party which hosts the International Office of Wetlands International shall continue to have the status of Permanent Observers in the Standing Committee; 大會決定公約秘書處主辦締約方和國際濕地組織國際辦公室之主辦締約方應持續在常設委員會擔任常駐觀察員一職；
12. DETERMINES that the Ramsar Bureau shall continue to notify all Contracting Parties of the date and agenda of meetings of the Standing Committee at least three months in advance of each meeting, so that they may, as appropriate, make arrangements to be represented at the meeting as observers; 大會判定拉姆薩秘書處應持續在每次常設委員會會議至少三個月前，通知所有締約方會議日期和議程，使其可適時地安排將在會議之代表觀察員；
13. FURTHER DETERMINES that countries which are not Contracting Parties but have expressed an interest in joining the Convention may be also admitted as observers at meetings of the Standing Committee; 大會進一步判定非締約方但已表示有興趣加入公約之國家，亦可在常設委員會會議擔任觀察員；
14. RESOLVES that the Chairperson of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel shall be invited as an observer to Standing Committee meetings, as well as other experts and/or institutions that the Standing Committee may deem appropriate for assisting in its consideration of particular agenda items; 大會決議，科學技術審查小組主席應邀請作為常設委員會會議觀察員，以及其他常設委員會認為適合協助其特定議程項目之專家和/或機構亦同；
15. FURTHER RESOLVES that international organizations which are official International Organization Partners in the work of the Convention shall be invited to participate as observers in meetings of the Standing Committee; 大會進一步決議，作為公約運作下的官方國際組織合作夥伴所隸屬之國際組織，應以觀察員身分被邀請參加常設委員會會議；
16. DECIDES that if an extraordinary meeting of the COP is held between two ordinary meetings, the host country shall participate as an observer in the work of the Committee on matters related to the organization of the meeting, provided that the country in question is not already present in the Committee as a member or permanent observer; ◦

大會決定若公約締約方會議之特別會議於兩個常會之間舉行，主辦國應在工作委員會中作為觀察員參與與會議組織相關事項，即使該國家已經不是委員會成員或永久觀察員；

17. RECOMMENDS that the Contracting Parties in regional groups with one representative in the Standing Committee use a rotation system for the nomination of the regional representative, and that in regional groups with two or more representatives the selection be made in such a manner as to achieve a balance in relation to biogeographical, geopolitical, and cultural considerations; 大會建議於常設委員會擁有一名代表之區域群組締約方，利用輪換制度為區域代表提名，並在擁有兩個或兩個以上的代表區域群組中，依照該生物地理區域、地緣政治和文化考量，以此種方式來選擇，使其達到平衡；
18. DECIDES that at its first meeting immediately after the close of the COP the Standing Committee shall elect its Chair and Vice-Chair, as well as the members and chair of the Subgroup on Finance established by Resolution VI.17 of COP6; 大會決定在公約締約方會議結束後之第一次會議，常設委員會應立即選其主席和副主席，以及其成員和依據第六次締約方大會決議6.17設立之財務小組主席；
19. FURTHER DECIDES that the Standing Committee shall meet at least once each year, normally at the seat of the Convention Bureau. The costs of participation of Committee members from developing countries and countries with economies in transition shall be borne by the Convention; 大會進一步決定，常設委員會應每年至少舉行一次會議，通常在公約秘書處所在之處舉行。委員會成員來自發展中國家和經濟轉型國家之參與費用應由大會承擔；
20. DETERMINES that within the policy agreed by the Conference of the Contracting Parties, the functions of the Standing Committee shall be to: 大會決定由締約方大會通過之政策，常設委員會之行使功能應是：
 - a) carry out, between one ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties and the next, such interim activity on behalf of the Conference as may be necessary, giving priority to matters on which the Conference has previously recorded its approval; 在締約方大會與下次會議間，代表會議執行必要之臨時活動，並依前次會議通過所記錄之事項優先執行之；
 - b) make preparations on issues, including *inter alia* draft Resolutions and Recommendations, for consideration at the next meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; 籌備可供下次締約方大會之討論議題，包括除了決議草案和建議之外的事項；
 - c) supervise, as a representative of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, the implementation of policy by the Ramsar Bureau, the execution of the Bureau's budget, and conduct of the Bureau's programmes; 作為締約方大會之代表，監督拉姆薩秘書處所執行之政策、執行秘書處之預算，並實施秘書處之計畫；

- d) provide guidance and advice to the Ramsar Bureau on the implementation of the Convention, on the preparation of meetings, and on any other matters relating to the exercise of its functions brought to it by the Bureau; 提供拉姆薩秘書處有關公約執行情況、會議籌備工作及其它與秘書處運作相關事務之指導和諮詢;
 - e) act as Conference Committee at meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties in accordance with the Rules of Procedure; 依照「議事規則」於締約方大會行使會議委員會一職;
 - f) establish subgroups as necessary to facilitate the carrying out of its functions; 必要時成立工作小組以協助執行其職能;
 - g) promote regional and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands; 促進濕地保護和明智利用之區域和國際合作;
 - h) submit proposals to the COP for the election of members of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP); 向締約方會議提交科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 成員選舉之建議;
 - i) approve the work plan of the STRP on the basis of the decisions of the COP, receive the reports of the STRP on the progress made with its implementation, and provide guidance for its future development; 批准科學技術審查小組依公約締約方會議所決定基礎之工作計畫，遞交科學技術審查小組之實施進度報告，並為未來發展提供指導;
 - j) adopt for each triennium the Operational Guidelines for the Small Grants Fund for Wetlands Conservation and Wise Use and decide on the allocation of funds; 通過為以三年為期之「濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金施行指導方針」，並決定撥款分配額;
 - k) review each triennium the criteria for and select the laureates of the Ramsar Wetland Conservation Award established by Resolution VI.18; 審查每三年期依決議6.18所設立之拉姆薩濕地保育獎準則及獲獎者之選擇;
 - l) report to the Conference of the Contracting Parties on the activities it has carried out between ordinary meetings of the Conference. 向締約方會議報告每屆常會間所進行之活動。
21. DETERMINES that the tasks of the regional representatives elected to serve in the Standing Committee shall be those contained in Annex II of this resolution; 依照本決議附件二所載，判定當選為常設委員會區域代表之任務;
22. DECIDES that the Standing Committee, as a subsidiary body of the Conference of the Parties, shall be governed, mutatis mutandis, by the Rules of Procedure for meetings of the Conference. 決定常設委員會，作為締約方會議之附屬機構，應依照會議之議事規則由大會管轄之。

Annex I 附件一

Allocation of Contracting Parties and non-Contracting Parties to the six Ramsar regional groups 分配締約國與非締約國為六個拉姆薩區域群組

NOTE: Names of countries in capital and bold letters denote Contracting Parties to the Convention at the time of approval of this Resolution. 註：國家名稱大寫和粗體字母表示於本決議通過時之公約締約國。

1. AFRICA 非洲

ALGERIA阿爾及利亞

Angola安哥拉

Benin貝寧

BOTSWANA博茨瓦納

BURKINA FASO布基納

法索

Burundi布基納法索

Cameroon喀麥隆

Cape Verde佛得角

Central African Republic中

非共和國

CHAD查德

COMOROS科摩羅

CONGO剛果

CÔTE D'IVOIRE象牙

海岸

DEMOCRATIC

REPUBLIC OF THE

CONGO剛果共和國

Djibouti吉布提

EGYPT埃及

Equatorial Guinea赤道幾

內亞

Eritrea厄利垂亞

Ethiopia依索匹亞

GABON加彭

GAMBIA甘比亞

GHANA迦納

GUINEA幾內亞

GUINEA-BISSAU幾內

亞比紹

KENYA肯亞

Lesotho萊索托

Liberia利比里亞

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya阿

拉伯利比亞民眾國

MADAGASCAR馬達加

斯加

MALAWI馬拉威

MALI馬利

MAURITANIA茅利塔尼

亞

Mauritius模里西斯

MOROCCO摩洛哥

Mozambique莫桑比克

NAMIBIA納米比亞

NIGER尼日

Nigeria奈及利亞

Rwanda盧安達

Sao Tome and Principe聖

多美及普林西比

SENEGAL塞內加爾

Seychelles塞席爾

Sierra Leone獅子山

Somalia索馬利亞

SOUTH AFRICA南非

Sudan蘇丹

Swaziland史瓦濟蘭

TOGO多哥

TUNISIA突尼西亞

UGANDA烏干達

United Republic of

Tanzania坦尚尼亞

ZAMBIA尚比亞

Zimbabwe

辛巴威

2. ASIA 亞洲

Afghanistan阿富汗

Azerbaijan亞塞拜然

BAHRAIN巴林

BANGLADESH孟加拉

Bhutan不丹

Brunei Darussalam汶萊

Cambodia柬埔寨

CHINA中國

Democratic People's

Republic of Korea北韓

INDIA印度

INDONESIA印尼

IRAN, ISLAMIC

REPUBLIC OF依朗

Iraq伊拉克

ISRAEL以色列

JAPAN日本

JORDAN約旦

Kazakhstan哈薩克斯坦

Kuwait科威特

Kyrgyzstan吉爾吉斯斯坦

Lao People's Democratic

Republic寮國

Lebanon黎巴嫩

MALAYSIA 馬來西亞
Maldives 馬爾地夫
MONGOLIA 蒙古
Myanmar 緬甸
NEPAL 尼泊爾
Oman 阿曼
PAKISTAN 巴基斯坦
PHILIPPINES 菲律賓
Qatar 卡達

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
南韓
Saudi Arabia 沙烏地阿拉
伯
Singapore 新加坡
SRI LANKA 斯里蘭卡
SYRIAN ARAB
REPUBLIC 敘利亞
Tajikistan 塔吉克斯坦

THAILAND 泰國
Turkmenistan 土庫曼
United Arab Emirates 阿拉
伯聯合酋長國
Uzbekistan 烏茲別克
VIETNAM 越南
Yemen 葉門

3. NEOTROPICS 新熱帶區

Antigua and Barbuda 安提
瓜和巴布達
ARGENTINA 阿根廷
BAHAMAS 巴哈馬
Barbados 巴貝多
BELIZE 貝里斯
BOLIVIA 玻利維亞
BRAZIL 巴西
CHILE 智利
COLOMBIA 哥倫比亞
COSTA RICA 哥斯大黎
加
Cuba 古巴
Dominica 多明尼克

Dominican Republic 多明
尼加
ECUADOR 厄瓜多爾
El Salvador 薩爾瓦多
Grenada 格瑞那達
GUATEMALA 瓜地馬拉
Guyana 蓋亞那
Haiti 海地
HONDURAS 宏都拉斯
JAMAICA 牙買加
NICARAGUA 尼加拉瓜
PANAMA 巴拿馬
PARAGUAY 巴拉圭
PERU 祕魯

Saint Kitts and Nevis 聖克
里斯多福及尼維斯
Saint Lucia 聖露西亞
Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines 聖文森及格
瑞那丁
SURINAME 蘇利南
TRINIDAD AND
TOBAGO 千里達及托
貝哥
URUGUAY 烏拉圭
VENEZUELA 委內瑞拉

4. EUROPE 歐洲

ALBANIA 阿爾巴尼亞
Andorra 安道爾
ARMENIA 亞美尼亞
AUSTRIA 奧地利
Belarus 白俄羅斯
BELGIUM 比利時
Bosnia & Herzegovina 波
希尼亞及赫塞哥維那
BULGARIA 保加利亞
CROATIA 克羅埃西亞
Cyprus 塞浦路斯
CZECH REPUBLIC 捷
克
DENMARK 丹麥
ESTONIA 愛沙尼亞

FINLAND 芬蘭
FRANCE 法國
GEORGIA 喬治亞
GERMANY 德國
GREECE 希臘
Holy See 教廷
HUNGARY 匈牙利
ICELAND 冰島
IRELAND 愛爾蘭
ITALY 義大利
LATVIA 拉脫維亞
LIECHTENSTEIN 列支
敦斯登
LITHUANIA 立陶宛
LUXEMBOURG 盧森堡

MALTA 馬爾他
MONACO 摩納哥
NETHERLANDS 荷蘭
NORWAY 挪威
POLAND 波蘭
PORTUGAL 葡萄牙
Republic of Moldova 摩爾
多瓦共和國
ROMANIA 羅馬尼亞
RUSSIAN
FEDERATION 俄羅斯
San Marino 聖馬利諾
SLOVAK REPUBLIC 斯
洛伐克共和國
SLOVENIA 斯洛維尼亞

SPAIN 西班牙
SWEDEN 瑞典
SWITZERLAND 瑞士
THE FORMER
YUGOSLAV

REPUBLIC OF
MACEDONIA 前南
斯拉夫馬其頓共和
國
TURKEY 土耳其
UKRAINE 烏克蘭

UNITED KINGDOM 英
國
YUGOSLAVIA 南斯拉夫

5. NORTH AMERICA 北美洲

CANADA 加拿大
MEXICO 墨西哥

UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA 美國

6. OCEANIA 大洋洲

AUSTRALIA 澳大利亞
Cook Islands 庫克群島
Fiji 斐濟
Kiribati 吉里巴斯
Marshall Islands 馬紹爾群
島

Micronesia (Federated
States of) 密克羅尼西亞
聯邦
Nauru 諾魯
NEW ZEALAND 紐西蘭
Niue 紐埃
Palau 帛琉

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
巴布新幾內亞
Samoa 薩摩亞
Solomon Islands 所羅門群
島
Tonga 東加
Tuvalu 吐瓦魯
Vanuatu 萬那杜

Annex II 附件二

Tasks of Contracting Parties elected as Regional Representatives in the Standing Committee 締約方當選為常設委員會區域代表之任務

The Contracting Parties that have accepted to be elected as Regional Representatives on the Standing Committee shall have the following tasks: 當選為常設委員會區域代表之締約方應執行以下任務：

1. To designate their delegates to the Standing Committee taking into account their significant responsibilities as Regional Representatives, according to paragraph 10 of this resolution, and to make every effort that their delegates or their substitutes attend all meetings of the Committee. 委派其作為常設委員會之區域代表，依據本決議第10段，各代表或者其補遞代表應擔任其職責，並盡一切努力出席委員會之所有會議。
2. When there is more than one Regional Representative in a regional group, to maintain regular contacts and consultations with the other regional representative(s). 當一個區域群組有一個以上之區域代表時，應與其他區域代表經常保持連繫和協商。
3. To maintain regular contacts and consultations with the Contracting Parties in their regional group, and to use the opportunities of travel within their regions and of attending regional or international meetings to consult about issues related to the Convention and to promote its objectives. To this effect, when there is more than one regional representative, they shall agree among themselves which Contracting Parties will be the responsibility of each regional representative. 與該區域群組之締約方經常保持連繫和協商，並利用在其區域內遊走及參加區域或國際會議之機會，共同商討關於公約相關議題，並執行公約目標。而當有一個以上的區域代表時，為了達成此目標，該群組應彼此取得共識，締約方應各自肩負該地區代表之責任。
4. To canvass the opinions of the Contracting Parties in their regional group before meetings of the Standing Committee. 常設委員會會議之前應細究各締約方在其區域群組意見。
5. To advise the Bureau in setting the agenda of regional meetings. 建議公約秘書處制定區域會議之議程。
6. To assume additional responsibilities by serving as members of the subgroups established by the Standing Committee. 作為常設委員會成立之小組成員應承擔更多責任。
7. To provide advice as requested by the Chairperson and/or the chairs of subgroups and/or the Bureau of the Convention. 應主席及/或小組主席及/或公約秘書處之要求，提供諮詢。
8. In the regions concerned, to make deliberate efforts to encourage other countries to join the Convention. 在相關地區，應盡其力鼓勵其他國家加入公約。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗拉
姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Composition and *modus operandi* of the Convention’s Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) 公約科學技術審查委員會 (STRP) 之組成與辦法

1. RECALLING the establishment by Resolution 5.5 of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), made up of members with appropriate scientific and technical knowledge, appointed by the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP), but participating as individuals and not as representatives of their countries of origin; 大會回顧決議5.5成立之科學技術審查小組，係由相關具科學和技術知識之成員組成，由締約方大會委任之，但這些成員以個人參與大會，而非代表其原籍國；
2. ALSO RECALLING Resolution VI.7 on this matter; 大會另回顧決議5.7相關事項；
3. THANKING the members and alternates of the STRP for their contributions since COP6, and their expert advice on several scientific and technical issues important for implementation of the Convention; 大會感謝自第六次締約方會議以來，所有科學技術審查小組委員和候補委員之貢獻，以及提供公約實施重要科學和技術問題之專家諮詢；
4. EMPHASIZING THE NEED for establishing a close link between the STRP and the network of scientists and experts in each Contracting Party, so that the Convention may benefit from the array of existing knowledge and experience; 大會強調建立技術審查小組與各締約方科學家和專家網絡間緊密聯繫之需要，使公約能受益於現有之知識和經驗；
5. RECOGNIZING the importance for the STRP to work in partnership with the equivalent bodies of those Conventions with which a Memorandum of Understanding or Cooperation is in place, namely the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Migratory Species, and the Convention to Combat Desertification; and 大會瞭解到科學技術審查小組與公約同等夥伴機構共同合作之重要性，如生物多樣性公約、遷移性野生動物公約、防治荒漠化公約之合作備忘錄等；
6. ALSO RECOGNIZING the desirability of cooperation between the STRP and a number of expert networks, specialist groups and societies which exist, some in association with the official International Organization Partners of the Convention; 大會亦瞭解到科學技術審查小組和多數專家網絡、專業團體和與公約官方國際組織合作夥伴相關社團間合作存在之可取性；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

7. REAFFIRMS in general the terms of Resolution 5.5 and repeals Resolution VI.7; 大會整體重申決議5.5之事項，並廢除決議7.7條款;
8. DECIDES TO INTRODUCE the following modifications in the *modus operandi* and composition of the STRP: 大會決定進行科學技術審查小組辦法與組成下列修改：
- a) invites each Contracting Party to nominate by the end of October 1999 a suitably qualified technical expert from that country to act as a focal point for STRP matters and, as appropriate, to provide input to the work of the STRP either directly or through liaison with other suitably qualified experts; 請各締約方於1999年10月底前提名該國具適當資格之技術專家，以其作為科學技術審查小組事宜連絡點，並酌情直接地或透過與其他適當資格專家諮詢，參與科學技術審查小組工作;
 - b) urges the members of the STRP to establish and maintain contact with these national focal points appointed by each Contracting Party within their respective Ramsar regions, to seek their advice and input as required; 敦促科學技術審查小組成員與各締約方在拉姆薩地區各自任命之國家聯絡點建立和保持聯絡，徵求其意見和所需之協助;
 - c) invites each official International Organization Partner of the Convention to designate a representative to participate as a member of the STRP and to liaise with their relevant expert networks or specialist groups to provide the necessary expertise and advice to STRP in undertaking its work plan; 請各公約官方國際組織合作夥伴指派一名代表參加科學技術審查小組，並與有關專家網絡或專業團體聯絡，以提供STRP必要專業知識及建議來進行其工作計畫;
 - d) invites the following bodies and organizations to participate as observers in the meetings of the STRP and to consider establishing close working cooperative arrangements on matters of common interest: 邀請下列機構和組織以觀察員身份參加科學技術審查小組會議，並就共同關心議題斟酌建立密切合作之安排：
 - the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Convention on Biological Diversity 生物多樣性公約之科學、技術和科技諮詢附屬機構
 - the Scientific Council of the Convention on Migratory Species 遷移性野生動物保育公約之科學理事會
 - the Committee on Science and Technology of the Convention to Combat Desertification 公約科學和技術委員會的防治荒漠化
 - the Society of Wetland Scientists 濕地科學家學會
 - the International Association of Limnology 湖沼國際交流協會
 - the Global Wetlands Economics Network 全球濕地經濟網絡
 - the International Mire Conservation Group and 國際泥炭地保護組織
 - the International Peat Society; 國際泥炭學會
9. FURTHER EMPHASIZES the value of participation by STRP members in meetings of the COP and Standing Committee, and requests Contracting Parties, the Standing Committee, and the Ramsar Bureau to do their utmost to secure any additional funding which might be necessary for this purpose; 大會進一步強調科學技術審查小組成員參與公約締約方會

議和常務委員會會議之價值，而拉姆薩秘書處則將竭盡所能以保障任何額外資金用於此目的之必要性；

10. REQUESTS the Standing Committee, at its annual meeting, to define the principal tasks and approve the work plan for the STRP in the coming year, taking into account the views expressed and priorities established by the Contracting Parties at the previous meeting of the COP; 大會要求常設委員會在其年度會議上，確定主要任務並通過科學技術審查小組來年之工作計畫，並考量到前次公約締約方會議締約方之意見和優先辦理事項；
11. RECOMMENDS that the composition of the STRP reflect the different biogeographical characteristics within each Ramsar region; 大會建議，科學技術審查小組之組成反映拉姆薩地區內各不同之生物地理特點；
12. DECIDES that the membership of the STRP shall have the same regional structure as the Standing Committee, as established in Resolution VII.1 of this meeting; and that the same proportional system as the Standing Committee will apply for determining its composition; 大會決定，在本次會議決議 7.1 所成立之科學技術審查小組成員與常設委員會相同應擁有相同區域結構，而相同常設委員會之比例運用系統將適用決定該小組之組成；
13. URGES that, in order to attain equitable representation on the STRP, as of COP8 members of the STRP ought, as far as possible, to come from Contracting Parties different from those Parties elected to the Standing Committee; 為了達到與第八屆締約方大會之科學技術審查小組成員之公平代表，大會敦促應盡可能使小組成員與當選為常設委員會之締約國成員不同；
14. DECIDES that for the Oceania and North America regions there shall be one substitute member to ensure regional representation at meetings of the STRP in the event that the single member is unavailable to attend; 大會決定，大洋洲和北美洲地區應當有一候補成員，以確保無法出席科學技術審查小組會議之區域代表成員可被遞補之；
15. FURTHER DECIDES that membership of the STRP from the close of COP7 until the end of COP8 shall be those recommended by the Standing Committee on the basis of proposals submitted by Contracting Parties, as follows: 大會進一步決定，科學技術審查小組的成員會籍期限自第七屆締約方會議結束後起始至第八屆締約方大會會議結束之後，依照締約方提交提案之基礎，應當由常務委員會建議，如下：

AFRICA 非洲

Dr Aboubacar Awaiss, Republic of Niger 尼日共和國

Mr Geoff Cowan, South Africa 南非

Dr Harry Chabwela, Zambia 尚比亞

ASIA 亞洲

Dr Mohammad Rashid Shatanawi, Jordan 約旦

Dr Angel C. Alcala, Philippines 菲律賓

EUROPE 歐洲

Dr Jan Pokorny, Czech Republic 捷克

Professor Toomas Saat, Estonia 愛沙尼亞

Dr George Zalidis, Greece希臘
Dr Peter Maitland, United Kingdom英國

NEOTROPICS 新熱帶區

Dr Yara Schaeffer Novelli, Brazil巴西
Dr Jorge Jimenez, Costa Rica 哥斯大黎加

NORTH AMERICA 北美洲

Dr Arthur Hawkins, USA美國
Substitute – Dr Randy Milton, Canada加拿大

OCEANIA 大洋洲

Dr Max Finlayson, Australia 澳大利亞
Substitute – Ms Bronwen Golder, New Zealand紐西蘭



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”

7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999

「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Partnerships with international organizations 與國際組織之合作夥伴關係

1. CONSIDERING that a number of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) played a significant role in the inception of the Convention and that they have been instrumental in the development and application of the treaty over the years; 大會考量，一些國際非政府組織（INGOs）自公約成立以來發揮了重要之角色，多年來他們已協助該條約之發展與應用；
2. RECOGNIZING FULLY the important contribution that Bird Life International, IUCN - The World Conservation Union, Wetlands International, and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) continue to make to the implementation of the Convention in their capacity as International NGO Partners of the Convention; 大會充分瞭解到作為國際非政府組織合作夥伴，國際鳥盟、國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員會、濕地國際組織及世界自然基金會持續依其能力實施公約所做之貢獻；
3. AWARE that the status of “International NGO Partner” emerged as a consequence of the historical relationship between the above-mentioned INGOs with the Convention, though it was never formalized through a decision of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; and 大會意識到「國際非政府組織合作夥伴」雖然從未正式於締約方大會決議通過，其成立係因上述國際非政府組織與公約之間歷史關係之成果；
4. FURTHER AWARE that other international organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, have the potential of contributing to the Mission of the Convention as stated in the Strategic Plan 1997-2002, which reads: “*The Convention’s mission is the conservation and wise use of wetlands by national action and international cooperation as a means to achieving sustainable development throughout the world*”; 大會進一步意識到，其他政府間和非政府組織之國際組織具有潛力協助執行1997-2002年策略計之公約使命，其內容中指出：「公約之使命是透過國家行動和國際合作之手段來保護和明智利用濕地，以實現世界之永續發展」；

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5. ADOPTS the attached rules for conferring the status of International Organization Partner of the Convention to organizations that meet the criteria established in those rules; 大會採用賦予公約國際組織合作夥伴地位之附加規則，以符合這些規則所建立之準則；
6. FORMALLY CONFIRMS this status for the following organizations: Bird Life International, IUCN-The World Conservation Union, Wetlands International, and the World Wide Fund

for Nature;大會正式承認下列組織之地位：國際鳥盟、國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員會、濕地國際組織及世界自然基金會;

7. DECIDES that international organizations interested in formal recognition as Partners to the Convention should present an application to the Convention's Bureau for its inclusion in the agenda of the next meeting of the Standing Committee, which in turn shall make a recommendation to the Conference of the Contracting Parties for final decision; and大會決定，有興趣正式成為公約合作夥伴之國際組織，應向公約秘書處提出申請，並將其列入下一次常設委員會之會議議程中，接續於締約方大會中提出建議來決定;
8. FURTHER DECIDES that the performance of International Organization Partners vis-à-vis the Convention may be reviewed from time to time by the Conference of the Contracting Parties on the basis of a report submitted by the Standing Committee when deemed necessary. 大會進一步決定，依據常設委員會認為必要時提交之報告，公約國際組織合作夥伴之履行可不定時由締約方大會檢討。

Annex附件

Rules for conferring the status of International Organization Partner of the Convention on Wetlands 賦予濕地公約國際組織合作夥伴地位之規則

1. International organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, formally recognized as Partners of the Convention on Wetlands by its Conference of the Contracting Parties will be expected to contribute on a regular basis and to the best of their abilities to the further development of the policies and technical and scientific tools of the Convention and to their application. 政府間和非政府組織之國際組織正式被濕地公約締約方大會成認為合作夥伴者，將預計定期協助，並盡其能力進一步發展公約政策和技術與科學方法及其運用。
2. Partners shall be invited to participate in an observer capacity and as advisors in all activities of the Convention, including the meetings of the Conference of Contracting Parties, the Standing Committee, and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, as well as regional and subregional meetings. 合作夥伴應受邀以觀察員及顧問身份參加公約所有活動，包括締約方會議、常設委員會、科學技術審查小組會議，以及區域和次區域會議。
3. Partners may also be invited, if required, to contribute to the evaluation of project proposals, project implementation, and the evaluation of project results, as well as to participate in the development of policy and technical and/or scientific instruments for the application of the Convention. 合作夥伴視情況亦可受邀協助評估計畫建議書、計畫之實施及計畫成果評估，並參與公約政策和技術和/或科學辦法應用之發展。
4. Thus, the status of Partner shall be conferred to international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations taking into account the following characteristics: 鑑此，考量其擁有以下幾個特點，合作夥伴應賦予國際政府間組織和非政府組織之地位：
 - 4.1. Have a programme of activities that is global or at least covers many countries in one or more regions of the world. 具全球性，或至少於一個或多個世界區域內涵蓋許多國家之活動方案。
 - 4.2. Have a statement of purpose that explicitly, or by clear implication, includes the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. 具明確目的聲明，或者具明確含義，包括濕地保護和永續利用。
 - 4.3. Have a track record of experience in providing support to and/or implementing on-the-ground projects that contribute to wetland conservation and sustainable use. 具提供協助和/或實施濕地保護和永續利用基礎計畫之實錄。
 - 4.4. Have demonstrated experience in implementing partnership ventures such as training and education, technical and/or scientific expertise, policy development, and/or evaluation and assessment, particularly where such ventures would bring new and additional benefits to the functioning of the Ramsar partnership. 目前已證實具執行合夥企業之經驗，如培訓和教育、

技術和/或科學專業、政策發展，和/或評價和評估等，特別是這些企業會替拉姆薩夥伴關係之運作帶來新的和額外好處。

- 4.5. Have a positive reputation for being willing and able to cooperate with national and international bodies, including both governmental and non-governmental ones. 具有意願並能夠與國家和國際機構包括政府和非政府組織合作之良好聲譽。
- 4.6. Have stated their readiness to actively contribute on a regular basis to the further development of the policies and tools of the Convention on Wetlands and their application on the ground, particularly by assisting Contracting Parties to meet their obligations under the Convention. 已表明其願意定期積極提供協助並進一步發展濕地公約政策和基本應用辦法，特別是協助締約方履行公約規定之義務，。
- 4.7. Are prepared to sign a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Bureau of the Convention, where the partnership agreement should be spelt out fully. 已準備與公約秘書處簽署合作備忘錄，且該合作協議應當列明充分。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
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 San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
 「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Partnerships and cooperation with other Conventions, including harmonized information management infrastructures 與其他公約之夥伴關係和合作，包括統一資訊管理基礎設施

1. RECALLING Operational Objective 7.2 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 which identifies a range of actions to strengthen and formalize linkages with other international and/or regional environment Conventions; 大會回顧1997-2002年策略計畫之執行目標7.2判定一系列行動，以加強和正規化與其他國際和/或區域環境公約之聯繫;
2. RECALLING IN PARTICULAR Action 7.2.1 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 which instructs the Standing Committee and the Ramsar Bureau to *“participate in, or initiate, consultations with related conventions to foster information exchange and cooperation, and develop an agenda for potential joint actions”*; 大會特別回顧1997-2002年策略計畫行動方案7.2.1中指示常設委員會及拉姆薩秘書處「參與或發起與公約相關之磋商，以促進資訊交流與合作，並發展潛在聯合行動應辦事項」;
3. NOTING the benefits to be gained from synergy and integrated implementation, where appropriate, of environment-related conventions, at all levels: global, regional, national and local; 大會注意在適當情況下，協同和整合實施全球、區域、國家和地方各級環境相關之公約之優點;
4. NOTING WITH PLEASURE Decision IV/15 of the 4th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on cooperation with other biodiversity-related conventions which *“endorses the Joint Work Plan with the Convention on Wetlands . . . as a framework for enhanced cooperation between these conventions and encourages its implementation”*; 大會高興地注意到，生物多樣性公約（CBD）締約方大會第四次會議第IV/15號決議與其他生物多樣性相關之公約合作「贊同與濕地公約之聯合工作計畫...作為這些公約之間加強合作之架構，並鼓勵其施行該計畫」;
5. NOTING ALSO Decision IV/4 of CBD’s COP4 relating to the conservation of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, which urged Contracting Parties, when requesting support from the Global Environment Facility, to give priority to a) identifying inland water ecosystems taking into account the Ramsar criteria for Wetlands of International Importance, b) preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans for these, and c) investigating the processes contributing to the loss of biological diversity of inland water ecosystems; 大會注意到生物多樣性公約（CBD）締約方大會第四次會議第IV/4號決議，有關內陸水域生態系統生物多樣性之相關保護，其中敦促各締約方在要求全球環境基金提供協助時，應優先a) 查明內陸水域生態系

統，並考量採納拉姆薩國際重要濕地準則，b) 編制和實施整合流域、集水區和河流域管理計畫，以及c) 調查促使內陸水域生態系統生物多樣性喪失之過程；

6. WELCOMING Decisions IV/5 and IV/10 of CBD COP4 relating to marine and coastal biodiversity and impact assessment, respectively, and the joint actions and collaboration in these fields which they propose; 大會歡迎與海洋和沿海生物多樣性和影響評估相關之生物多樣性公約 (CBD) 締約方大會第四次會議第IV / 5和第IV/10號決議，依照計畫在這些領域分別聯合行動與合作；
7. ALSO WELCOMING the actions proposed by the Ramsar Bureau to develop appropriate joint actions with the Convention on Migratory Species and to open dialogue with the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to progress future cooperation; 大會亦歡迎拉姆薩秘書處提出和遷移性野生動物保育公約之行動方案，以發展適當之聯合行動，並展開與聯合國氣候變化綱要公約秘書處對話，已進一步發展未來之合作；
8. ACKNOWLEDGING WITH APPROVAL the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ramsar Convention Bureau and the Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification signed on 5 December 1998, and also the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ramsar Bureau and UNESCO's World Heritage Centre as signed at this COP; and大會同意通過於1998年12月5日簽署的拉姆薩公約秘書處與抗沙漠化公約秘書處間之合作備忘錄，及於本屆締約方會議拉姆薩公約秘書與聯合國教科文組織世界遺產中心簽署之合作瞭解備忘錄；
9. CONVINCED of the advantages to be gained from harmonising the information gathering and handling activities of the international and regional environment-related conventions, and having considered the recommendations in this regard contained in the report prepared by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) entitled "*Feasibility study for a harmonised information management infrastructure for the biodiversity-related treaties*"; 大會肯定協調國際和區域環境相關公約之資訊收集和活動處理所獲得之優勢，並考量由世界保育監測中心 (WCMC) 籌備題為「生物多樣性相關條約統一資訊管理基礎設施可行性評估研究」報告中提出之建議；

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10. ENDORSES the Joint Work Plan with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as appended in Annex I, and instructs the Ramsar Bureau, as resources allow, to give priority to its implementation in the forthcoming triennium; 大會贊同與生物多樣性公約如附件一 (CBD) 之聯合工作計畫，並指示拉姆薩秘書處，在資源允許情況下，優先考量今後三年實施之計畫；
11. ENDORSES IN PARTICULAR the proposed collaboration and cooperation between the Ramsar Convention and the CBD in the areas of inland water ecosystems, marine and coastal biodiversity, impact assessment and incentive measures; 大會特別贊同拉姆薩公約和生物多樣性公約所提之相關內陸水域生態系統、海洋和沿海生物多樣性、影響評估和獎勵措施協議與合作；
12. URGES eligible Contracting Parties of both the Ramsar Convention and the CBD to develop projects suitable for consideration by the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with

paragraphs 6 and 7 of Decision IV/4 of CBD's COP4, relating to inland water ecosystems and communicate details of progress on these to the Ramsar Bureau; 大會敦促拉姆薩公約和生物多樣性公約雙方之合格締約國，依據生物多樣性公約（CBD）締約方大會第四次會議第IV / 4號決議第6跟第7段，發展適用於全球環境機構相關內陸水域生態系統之專案，並向拉姆薩秘書處提供詳細進度資訊;

13. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to give priority in its programme of work for the next triennium, as resources allow, to the development of joint actions with the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the implementation of the Memoranda of Cooperation signed with the Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) and the World Heritage Centre (WHC), as appended in Annexes II and III respectively, and the development of a Memorandum of Cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); 大會請拉姆薩秘書處在資源允許之情況下，優先執行未來三年之工作方案，與分別附錄於附件二和附件三之遷移性野生動物保育公約（CMS）發展聯合行動方案、執行與抗沙漠化公約（CCD）和世界遺產中心（WHC）秘書處簽署合作備忘錄，及發展與聯合國氣候變化綱要公約（UNFCCC）之合作備忘錄;
14. CALLS UPON the Contracting Parties to the above Conventions to take into consideration the Joint Work Plan with CBD, and the Memoranda of Understanding and Cooperation in place with the CMS, CCD and WHC, respectively, to strengthen their internal, regional, and international mechanisms and policy instruments so as to enhance the coordinated implementation of these treaties, where appropriate, so that wetland conservation and wise use can be considered within the broader frameworks of environmental management and sustainable development; 大會籲請上述公約締約方，考量與生物多樣性公約之聯合工作計畫，分別與遷移性野生動物保育公約（CMS）、抗沙漠化公約（CCD）和世界遺產中心（WHC）簽署之合作瞭解備忘錄和合作，以加強其內部、區域和國際機制及政策工具，以便在適當情況下加強協調實施這些條約，使濕地保護和明智利用可於更廣泛之環境管理和永續發展架構下予以考量;
15. DIRECTS the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), in accordance with Resolution VII.2 and the availability of funds and human resources, to exchange information, cooperate and coordinate activities, where appropriate, with the equivalent expert bodies of the CBD, CMS, CCD and relevant regional fora, and to report, through the Standing Committee, to the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties on the results of such actions; 大會指示拉姆薩科學技術審查小組（STRP）按照決議7.2及可用之資金和人力資源，適時地與生物多樣性公約（CBD）、抗沙漠化公約（CCD）、世界遺產中心（WHC）和相關區域論壇相當之專業機構交流資訊、合作和協調活動，並透過常設委員會向第8次締約方會議報告行動之結果;
16. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to continue its participation in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the WCMC report on harmonising information management among the environment-related Conventions, and in particular to assist, where resources permit, the proposed pilot testing of a streamlined approach to National Report preparations as suggested in Section 5.2 of the report; 大會要求拉姆薩秘書處持續參與世界保育監測中心（WCMC）報告所載的各項建議之執行，並與環境相關公約間尋求協調資訊管理，特別是在資源許可情況下協助報告5.2節中提出建議之國家報告準備工作精簡方法之嘗試;

17. FURTHER REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to encourage the involvement of the secretariats of CCD, UNFCCC, and the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the WCMC report on harmonising information management, taking into account the initiatives within the CBD Clearing-House Mechanism; and大會進一步要求拉姆薩秘書處鼓勵參與抗沙漠化公約（CCD）、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約秘書處（UNFCCC）以及伯恩歐洲野生動物與自然棲地保育公約，統一資訊管理有關世界保育監測中心（WCMC）報告所載的各項建議之執行情況，同時考慮到生物多樣性公約（CBD）資訊交換所機制之倡議；
18. ALSO REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to explore developing partnerships, including joint work plans if appropriate, with the Apia Convention on the Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific and the subsequent Noumea Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific, and the Cartagena Convention on the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean, to extend participation in the Ramsar Convention by small island developing states. 大會並請拉姆薩秘書處探索與簽訂之在南太平洋簽訂之阿皮亞自然保育公約和隨後簽訂保護南太平洋地區自然資源及環境保護之努美亞公約及加勒比海洋環境保護和發展卡特赫納公約建立夥伴關係，以擴大小島嶼發展中國家參與拉姆薩公約。

Addenda 附錄

Annex I - Joint Work Plan with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 附件一
- 生物多樣性公約（CBD）聯合工作計畫

Annex II - Memorandum of Cooperation with the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) 附件二 - 抗沙漠化公約（CCD）合作備忘錄

Annex III – Memorandum of Understanding with UNESCO’s World Heritage Centre (WHC) 附件三 - 聯合國教科文組織世界遺產中心（WHC）合作瞭解備忘錄



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
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「人與濕地：重要環節」 濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Critical evaluation of the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetlands Conservation and Wise Use (SGF) and its future operations

拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金（簡稱SGF）關鍵評估及其未來運作

1. RECALLING Resolution 4.3 establishing the Wetland Conservation Fund (WCF), and Resolution 5.8 on future funding and operation of the WCF; 大會回顧決議4.3建立濕地保育基金（WCF）及決議5.8中有關未來WCF資金和操作;
2. RECALLING ALSO Resolution VI.6 which renamed the WCF the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (Ramsar SGF), further reviewed its operation, and made a recommendation on its level of funding; 大會回顧6.6決議更名為濕地保育基金暨拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金（Ramsar SGF），進一步檢討其運作，並提出該資金水平之建議；
3. NOTING that Action 8.4.2 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 directed that for COP7 the performance of the SGF should undergo a critical evaluation, and that this was to be prepared by the Ramsar Bureau, reviewed by the Standing Committee at its 21st meeting in 1998, and transmitted to this meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; 大會注意到，1997-2002年策略計行動方案畫8.4.2指示，小額贈款基金（簡稱SGF）為締約方大會第七屆會議之運作應進行關鍵評估，由拉姆薩局籌備，並在常設委員會1998年第21次會議中審查，進而呈現於本次會議之締約方大會;
4. NOTING WITH PLEASURE that since its inception in 1991 the SGF has provided funding for 113 small projects in 72 developing countries and countries in transition for a total amount of SFR 3,815,821; 大會很高興地注意到，小額贈款基金（簡稱SGF）自1991年成立以來，已在72個發展中國家和轉型期國家提供總額為瑞士法郎3,815,821元供113個小型專案運作之資金;
5. EXPRESSING ITS SINCERE APPRECIATION to those Contracting Parties and organizations that have made voluntary contributions to complement the core budget allocation to the SGF; 大會由衷感謝各締約方和組織之自願捐款，以補足核心預算分配予小額贈款基金;
6. NOTING WITH CONCERN that the level of funding at the disposal of the SGF has not been sufficient to fund another 122 valuable projects that were submitted by eligible Contracting Parties, and that a renewed effort is required to attract greater financial support with longer term guarantees for the Fund; 大會關切地注意到，SGF資金處份之水平尚未

有足夠資金以資助另外122項具價值、由符合資格締約方所提交之專案，而且需要重新努力吸引更多財政支援作為長遠基金之保障；

7. COMMENDING the Ramsar Bureau for its various initiatives to improve the assessment processes, administration and monitoring of projects supported by the SGF, as well as for its fundraising efforts for the Fund; and大會對拉姆薩秘書處對各項改善評估程序措施、管理和監測小額贈款基金協助之專案，以及為基金籌款活動等表示讚揚；
8. CONCERNED that some recipients of SGF funds have failed to meet their obligations in terms of reporting on progress and final project outcomes, at all, or in a timely manner; 大會關注小額贈款基金之受助者在無法盡其義務，或及時報告進展情況和最終專案成果時之狀況；

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9. EXPRESSES its conviction that the critical review submitted to Ramsar COP7 of the first nine years of operation of the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetlands Conservation and Wise Use (Ramsar SGF) demonstrates that this mechanism continues to be extremely valuable for facilitating the implementation of the Convention in developing countries and countries in transition; 大會表示其信念將提交拉姆薩小額贈款基金之執行以來第一次之拉姆薩濕地保護和明智利用九年有成之嚴格審查予締約方大會第七屆會議，此機制將持續有效施行以促進在發展中國家和經濟轉型國家推動公約之執行；
10. REITERATES its conviction expressed in Resolutions 5.8 and VI.6 that the level of resources available to the Ramsar SGF should be increased to at least US\$ 1 million annually; 大會重申其信念表示決議5.8和6.6中敘明，拉姆薩小額贈款基金之現有資源應提高到至少每年100萬美元之水平；
11. URGES that a mechanism be developed for receiving commitments of contributions to the SGF, if possible for a three-year period at a time, and REQUESTS the Contracting Parties that will chair the Standing Committee and the Subgroup on Finance of the Standing Committee in the next triennium to seek to initiate this mechanism, with the assistance of the Ramsar Bureau and the Standing Committee as a whole; 大會敦促制定SGF接收捐款承諾之機制，如果可以在為期三年期間內完成，並在拉姆薩秘書處和常設委員會整體之協助下，要求締約雙方在未來三年期內主持常設委員會和常設委員會之財務小組以啟動此機制；
12. DIRECTS that in future years the Ramsar Bureau offer, as availability of funds and human resources allow, an advisory service to those countries wishing to seek advice and assistance with project preparations, and that, in order to do this, proponents be invited to submit draft project proposals to the Bureau by 31 January each year so that advice can be provided prior to the formal submission of projects by 31 March; 大會指示，在資金和人力資源允許之情況下，拉姆薩秘書處提議在未來幾年內，提供諮詢服務予希望尋求諮詢和援助計畫籌備之國家，為達成此目的，提議者應邀請於每年1月31日前提交專案建議書草案至秘書處，鑑此可於3月31日正式提交前提供建議供參；
13. DECIDES that in future years the Standing Committee should make funding for new projects conditional upon satisfactory compliance with reporting requirements for previous grants to the same country under the Fund; 大會決定，在基金會之運作下，依據以往提

供同一國家之補助是否遵循之報告，於未來幾年內常設委員會應為新的專案有條件地提供資金；

14. ALSO DECIDES that in order to improve project monitoring and evaluation, in future years the following modifications to the *modus operandi* of the SGF should apply: 大會亦決定，為了改善專案監控和評估，在未來幾年SGF執行辦法應依下列修改適用之：
 - a. the Ramsar Bureau's annual Work Programmes should include an allocation of staff time to SGF project follow-up and evaluation, including visiting project sites and meetings with those responsible for project implementation, when travelling to countries which have received SGF funding; 當至已收到拉姆薩小額贈款基金之國家旅遊時，拉姆薩秘書處之年度工作計畫應包括會議工作人員拉姆薩小額贈款基金專案進度與評估之時間分配，其中涵蓋專案實地參訪，並與負責專案實施人員之會面記錄；
 - b. the Administrative Authorities within recipient countries should be encouraged to monitor progress and evaluate final reports under the SGF using the Project Evaluation Form; and在受援國之行政機關應鼓勵監測進度情況並依據拉姆薩小額贈款基金使用之專案評估表評估最終成果報告；
 - c. further to b. above, as appropriate, the Administrative Authorities should consider involving the National Focal Point for the Convention's Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) (Resolution VII.2) in SGF project monitoring and evaluation; 續b點說明，行政當局之國家對口單位應適當地考量參與公約科學技術審查小組（STRP）（決議7.2）之拉姆薩小額贈款專案監測和評價；
15. FURTHER DIRECTS the Ramsar Bureau to increase its efforts, as availability of funds and human resources allow, to provide more detailed and more regular feedback to donors, relying mostly on the project evaluations as they are submitted; to establish a dedicated area on the Convention's Web site for SGF matters; and to use this area to display project summaries and other promotional materials as they are received; and大會進一步指示拉姆薩秘書處在資金和人力資源允許情況下加緊努力，提供更詳細及定期反饋予捐助者，多數依照提交之專案評估來進行；在公約網站上建立專屬拉姆薩小額贈款事項之區塊；並利用此專門區來展示專案摘要和其他所收到之宣傳資訊；
16. AUTHORIZES the Standing Committee to continue to evaluate the functioning of the Fund as prescribed in Resolution VI.6, including the mechanisms for deciding on grant allocations and for project monitoring and evaluation, and to implement any changes in functioning which it considers necessary; and REQUESTS the Standing Committee to report on the results of this evaluation to Ramsar COP8. This evaluation should take into account the possibility that the management of the SGF could be entrusted to by one of the Convention's International Organization Partners. 大會授權常設委員會決議6.6規定持續評估該基金之運作，包括決定撥款分配和專案監測及評估機制，並視需要處理運作之任何變化；並要求常設委員會於拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八屆會議報告評估結果。此評估應該考量拉姆薩小額贈款之管理可能是由公約國際組織合作夥伴之一委託執行之可能性。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗拉
姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

**Guidelines for developing and implementing
National Wetland Policies 制定和實施國家濕地政策指導方針**

1. RECALLING Article 3.1 of the Convention, which states that Contracting Parties “*shall formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List, and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory*”; 大會回顧公約第3.1條，其中規定締約方「訂定並推行有關計畫，俾促進名單內所列濕地之保育，以及確保其境內濕地之最妥善利用」；
2. FURTHER RECALLING Recommendation 4.10 and Resolution 5.6, and their annexes, which provide *Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept* and *Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept* respectively, and, in particular, urged Contracting Parties to develop and apply National Wetland Policies as an important step towards achieving the wise use of wetlands; 大會進一步回顧建議4.10和決議5.6，及其附件分別說明，「明智利用概念實施指導方針」及「明智利用概念實施增設準則」，並特別敦促締約方制定和運用國家濕地政策作為實現濕地明智利用之重要一步；
3. AWARE that Recommendation 6.9 called for the production of a framework for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies and an analysis of the status of wetland policies worldwide; 大會注意到建議6.9敦促為制定和實施國家濕地政策設立一架構並針對全球濕地政策進行現狀分析；
4. ALSO AWARE that Operational Objective 2.1, Action 2.1.2, of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 urged Contracting Parties, the Ramsar Bureau, and Partner Organizations to “*promote much greater efforts to develop national wetland policies, either separately or as a clearly identifiable component of other national conservation planning initiatives*”; 大會亦意識到，1997-2002年策略計畫之行動方案2.1.2執行目標2.1中，呼籲各締約方、拉姆薩秘書處和夥伴組織「盡其最大努力制定國家濕地政策，單獨或在其他國家保護規劃措施內之部分內詳細敘明」；
5. NOTING WITH PLEASURE the advice given in the National Reports to this Conference of the Contracting Parties that 77 Parties have National Wetland Policies or Strategies in place or under development; 大會高興地注意到此締約方大會77個締約方所提供之國家報告內之國家濕地政策或策略已制定或正在進行中；
6. FURTHER NOTING that Technical Session II of this Conference, on National Planning for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use, had presented to it and considered in detail the annex to this decision entitled *Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies*; 大會進一

步注意到，本次會議之第二場技術討論會中提出全國濕地保護和明智利用規劃，並詳細考慮到本決議附件題為「制定和實施國家濕地政策指導方針」；

7. RECOGNIZING that the development of policies and related initiatives may require efforts to build capacity where human, technical and financial resources need to be augmented; and 大會瞭解到政策和相關舉措之制定需要加強提升人力、技術和財政資源之能力建設;
8. EXPRESSING ITS THANKS to the authors of the annex to this Resolution for providing their combined advice, based on experience, so that Contracting Parties preparing or considering the preparation of such Policies can finalise or undertake the task with improved efficiency and effectiveness; 大會感謝提交本決議附件之作者提供依其經驗之綜合建議，鑑此準備或考慮籌劃此政策之締約各方方能提高效率 and 效益以完成或承擔其任務;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

9. ADOPTS as guidance for the Contracting Parties the annex to this Resolution entitled *Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies* and URGES those Parties that have yet to develop such Policies to give this activity their highest attention; 大會採納本決議附件題為「制定和實施國家濕地政策指導方針」提供予締約方之指導，並敦促那些尚未制定此政策給之締約國高度關注此活動;
10. URGES Contracting Parties to note and apply with equal vigour the related guidance provided as an annex to Resolution VII.7, *Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands*, aware of the close relationship between policy instruments and legislation; 大會敦促締約方以同樣之精神注意和運用本決議7.7附件中提供相關之指導，「審查促進濕地保護和明智利用法律和機構之指導方針」，瞭解到政策辦法和立法之間的密切關係;
11. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to recognise the benefits of incorporating into National Wetland Policies appropriate measures to ensure that wetland restoration is given priority consideration in the administration of programmes and government expenditure, and in the promotion of local actions to rehabilitate degraded wetlands; 大會鼓勵各締約方瞭解到將國家濕地政策納入適當措施之好處，以確保濕地生態復育於方案管理與政府預算中給予優先考量，並推動地方行動方案以恢復退化之濕地;
12. ALSO ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to integrate into their National Wetland Policies, wherever possible, the elements of the other guidance adopted under the Convention such the Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept (Recommendation 4.10) and Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept (Resolution 5.6), the Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands (Resolution 5.7), the Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention (Resolution VII.19), and the Convention's Outreach Programme (Resolution VII.9), having regard also to Resolutions VII.16 on impact assessment and VII.15 on incentives; and 大會亦鼓勵締約方盡可能將根據公約通過之其他準則之元素納入其國家濕地政策，如明智利用概念實施指導方針（建議4.10）和明智利用概念實施增設準則（決議5.6）、拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地規劃管理指導方針（決議5.7）、拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針（決議7.19）、公約延伸計畫（決議7.9），及決議7.15之影響評估和決議7.16之獎勵方案;

13. FURTHER URGES, in accordance with the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* (Resolution VII.19), Contracting Parties with experience in the development and implementation of National Wetland Policies to promote opportunities for the sharing of this knowledge and experience with other Ramsar Parties initiating such a process. 根據拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針（決議7.19），大會進一步敦促於國家濕地政策發展和實施具有經驗之締約方，與其他拉姆薩公約締約方共享這方面之知識和經驗機會並促進此程序之發展。



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「人與濕地：重要環節」 濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊
朗拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands 審查法律和機構以促進濕地保護和明智利用之指導方針，

1. RECALLING Recommendation 4.10 and Resolution 5.6, and their annexes, which provide *Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept* and *Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept* respectively; 大會回顧建議4.10和決議5.6，及其附件，分別提供「明智利用概念實施指導方針」及「明智利用概念實施增設準則」；
2. FURTHER RECALLING that the Wise Use Guidelines and Operational Objective 2.1, Action 2.1.1 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 urge Contracting Parties to undertake reviews of legislation and practices to ensure that they are acting to assist the implementation of the Convention and wise use; 進一步回顧1997-2002年策略計畫行動方案2.1.1之明智利用指導方針和執行目標2.1，敦促締約方進行立法和實施審查，以確保其所採取行動得以協助公約與明智利用之實施；
3. NOTING the advice given in the National Reports to this Conference of the Contracting Parties that 45 Parties have undertaken reviews of legislation and institutions to ensure that they are promoting wetland conservation and wise use; 大會注意到在本次締約方大會所提交的國家報告中所提之建議，其中45個締約方已進行法令和制度審查，以確保其促進濕地之保護和明智利用；
4. FURTHER NOTING that Technical Session II on National Planning for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use during this meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties had presented to it, and considered in detail, the annex to this decision entitled *Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands*; and 大會進一步注意到濕地保護和明智利用國家規劃技術討論第二場會意於本次締約方大會中提出，並詳細考量本決議附件中題為「法律和制度審查以促進濕地之保護和明智利用指導方針」；
5. EXPRESSING its appreciation to IUCN’s Environmental Law Programme, and in particular to the authors of the cases studies and annex to this Resolution, for providing their combined advice and guidance, based on their experiences, so that Contracting Parties are equipped with specific guidelines to assist them undertake reviews of legislation and institutions relating to wetlands; 有關國際自然保護聯盟之環境法方案，特定是個案研究和本決議附件之作者，根據其經驗提供聯合建議和指導，使締約方擁有具體之指導方針得以協助他們進行濕地相關之立法和機制審查，大會對此表示讚賞；

6. ADOPTS as guidance for the Contracting Parties the annex to this Resolution entitled *Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands*, and URGES those Parties that have yet to undertake such reviews to give this activity their highest priority;大會採納本決議附件題為法律和制度審查以促進濕地之保護和明智利用指導方針，並促請尚未進行此審查之締約方優先進行此活動;
7. URGES Contracting Parties to note and apply with equal vigour the related guidance provided as an annex to Resolution VII.6, *Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies*, aware of the close relationship between policy instruments and legislation;大會敦促各締約方用同樣之態度注意並運用決議7.6附件中制定和實施國家濕地政策指導方針，了解政策手段和立法之間的密切關係;
8. ENCOURAGES those Contracting Parties undertaking or planning to undertake reviews of their laws and institutions to ensure that these not only aim to remove constraints to conservation and on the implementation of wise use, but also seek to introduce positive incentive measures to support the effective application of the wise use obligation;大會鼓勵這些進行或計劃進行審查其法律和機制之締約方，確保此舉不僅旨在消除障礙以保護和執行明智利用，亦是尋求引進積極獎勵措施，以支持明智利用義務之有效運用;
9. ALSO ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to integrate into their National Wetland Policies or equivalent instruments, wherever possible, the elements of the other guidance for member states adopted under the Convention such the *Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept* (Recommendation 4.10) and *Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept* (Resolution 5.6), the *Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution 5.7), the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* (Resolution VII.19), and the Convention's Outreach Programme (Resolution VII.9); and大會亦鼓勵締約方納入其國家濕地政策或同等政策，盡可能將其他成員國依據公約所通過之準則要素納入，包括明智利用概念實施指導方針（建議4.10）、明智利用概念實施增設準則（決議5.6）、拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地管理規劃指導方針（決議5.7）、拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針（決議7.19）公約延伸計畫（決議7.9）;
10. FURTHER URGES development assistance agencies to give priority to supporting projects which will result in the application of these annexed Guidelines and resultant reviews of the laws and institutions in developing countries and those in economic transition.大會進一步敦促發展援助機構給予優先援助之專案，將使發展中國家和經濟轉型中國家可運用這些所附指導方針和法律與機制所衍生之審議準則。

Annex 附錄

Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands 法律和制度審查以促進濕地之保護和明智利用指導方針

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§1.0 The purpose of a legal and institutional review 法律和制度審查目的

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Ramsar Convention has adopted guidance on appropriate legal and institutional frameworks for wise use², and this issue has also been included in the Ramsar Strategic Plan 1997-2002³. These instruments urge each Contracting Party to develop national wetland policies to support wise use and to address all problems and activities related to wetlands in a national context. Wetland policies may be separate or may form a clearly-identifiable component of other planning processes (e.g., national environmental action plans or national biodiversity strategies and action plans)⁴. 拉姆薩公約締約方大會 (COP) 已採取適當的明智利用法律和制度架構準則，而此議題亦被列入 1997-2002 年拉姆薩策略計畫中。這些辦法呼籲各締約方制定該國家濕地政策，以協助國家範圍內之濕地相關明智利用活動，以解決所有問題。濕地政策可能單獨進行或可於其他規劃過程中作為明確重點組成部分（例如，國家環境行動計畫或國家生物多樣性策略和行動計畫）。
2. As part of this long-term policy development process, the COP has specifically called on each Party to review its legal and institutional frameworks to ensure that these are generally compatible with the wise use obligation. The review should cover laws and institutions not only at the national level, but also at the sub-national and supra-national (i.e., regional economic integration organizations)⁵ levels. These technical guidelines are intended to provide practical support for carrying out such a review. 作為此長期政策發展過程之一部分，締約方會議已明確要求各締約方審查其法律和制度綱要計畫，以確保這些與明智利用義務契合。審查應不僅涵蓋在國家等級之法律和制度，並且包括次國家和超國家（如區域經濟整合組織）之水平。這些技術性指導方針之目的是在於提供執行審查之實際援助。
3. The review process can help Parties to take stock of how existing laws and institutions contribute to or work against wetland conservation and wise use. This should contribute to a more rationalised approach to their achievement. The review has two main objectives: 審查過程可協助各締約方評估現有法律和機制如何協助於或完成濕地保護和明智利用之工作。此舉有助於以更合理化之方法來達成目的。審查有兩項主要目的：
 - to identify legal and institutional measures which constrain wetland conservation and wise use; and 判定制約濕地保護和明智利用之法律和制度措施;
 - to support the development of positive legal and institutional measures for wetland conservation and wise use. 協助發展濕地保護和明智利用之積極法律和制度措施。

² *Guidelines on the wise use of wetlands* (Recommendation 3.3); *Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept* (Recommendation 4.10); *Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept* (Resolution 5.6). 濕地明智利用指導方針 (建議3.3); 明智利用概念指導方針 (建議4.10); 明智利用概念實施增設準則 (決議5.6)。

³ Adopted at the 6th Meeting of the COP, Brisbane 1996. 於1996年布里斯本舉行之第六次締約方大會內通過。

⁴ See *Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies* (Resolution VII.6). 見「制定和實施國家濕地政策指導方針」 (決議7.6)。

⁵ Operational Objective 2.1, Strategic Plan. 策略計畫執行目標2.1。

4. The information collected for the review should provide useful data for national reports by Parties to the COP⁶. Wherever possible, the review should be repeated at regular intervals to ensure that laws and institutions remain compatible with the wise use obligation established under Article 3.1 of the Convention. 締約方向締約方會議報告中為審查所收集之資料應提供有用之數據。審查應盡可能定期重審，以確保法律和機智與依據公約第 3.1 條設立之明智利用義務契合。
5. The review could have two basic phases carried out in a way appropriate to the circumstances of the Party concerned: (1) a preparatory phase (see Section 2.0) and (2) an implementation phase (see Section 3.0). 審查可包含兩個基本階段，利用適當之方式依締約方所關切之情況下進行：（一）籌備階段（見第 2.0 節）和（二）實施階段（見第 3.0 節）。

§2.0 Preparing for the legal and institutional review 法律和制度檢討之籌備

§2.1 Establish political and institutional responsibility for the review 建立政治和制度之審查責任

6. The COP has formally endorsed the use of legal and institutional reviews as an integral part of wise use planning. Consequently, Parties should give high-level political support to preparing, implementing and acting upon the review. 公約締約方會議已正式通過法律和制度之審查作為明智利用規劃之組成部分。因此，各締約方應給予高度之政治協助以利審查之編制、執行和付諸行動。
7. National Wetland Committees, inter-ministerial commissions or other coordinating bodies⁷ for wetland issues are particularly well placed to take responsibility for and supervise the review, as well as for considering subsequent recommendations by the review team (see Section 2.2). Where such a body does not exist, Parties might consider establishing an inter-agency steering committee to ensure that all relevant governmental sectors are represented during the review. 國家濕地委員會，跨部會委員會或其他濕地相關之協調機構，特別適合擔負審查責任與監督，並斟酌隨後由審查小組提出之建議（見第 2.2 節）。若此類機構不存在，各締約方可考慮建立一個跨機構之督導委員會，以確保所有相關政府部門在審查期間之代表。
8. In Parties with a federal or decentralised system of government, political responsibility for the review will depend on which tier of government has jurisdiction over wetlands and wetland resources (including migratory species). In several countries, jurisdiction is divided between national and sub-national authorities; in others, it is almost completely devolved to sub-national level; in others, local authorities have extensive powers over wetland management and decision-making. 締約方在與聯邦政府或分權系統之政府，審查之政治責任將取決於政府層級對濕地和濕地資源（包括遷徙物種）之管轄權。在一些國家，國家和地方各級主管機關之間均分管轄權，在有些國家則幾乎完全移交給次國家政府，而在其他國家，地方政府當局則擁有廣泛權力來執行濕地管理和決策。
9. In Parties where jurisdiction over wetlands is devolved to sub-national level, it may be appropriate for the competent administrative authorities at that level to conduct their own review. However, to ensure consistency with applicable national policies and laws, it would be

⁶ Action 2.1.1 of the Ramsar Strategic Plan calls on Parties to indicate in their reports how the *Wise Use Guidelines* are applied. 拉姆薩策略計畫行動方案 2.1.1 呼籲各締約方於其報告中敘明明智地使用指導方針如何運用。

⁷ The establishment of such bodies is recommended in section I.1.2), *Additional guidance on wise use*. 這些機構於第 I.1.2 節中建議成立，「明智利用增設準則」。

useful to harmonise nationally the review procedures. 濕地管轄權係由次國家政府層級所有之締約方，適用於該層級相關行政主管部門自行進行審查。然而，為確保符合適用於國家政策和法律之一致性，協調全國審查程序將有利於達成目的。

§2.2 Establish the review team 建立審查小組

10. The review team has operational responsibility for the review and reports to the institution designated under Section 2.1. An effective team is likely to be characterised by commitment, objectivity and broad representation and expertise. 審查小組擔負審查和向依據第 2.1 節指定機構報告之執行責任。一個有效率之團隊之特點即為其承諾、客觀性和廣泛代表性與專業。
11. Membership of the team will depend on each Party's particular circumstances and capacity. In some countries, an appropriate team may already have been established to develop a national wetland policy or be provided by an established cross-sectoral Ramsar/wetlands committee. While the team should include at least one person with legal expertise, other disciplines might be considered, including: 團隊成員將取決於各締約方之具體情況和能力。在一些國家妥適之團隊可能已經建立來制定國家濕地政策或已由拉姆薩跨部門/濕地委員會提供。雖然該團隊應該包括至少一名具有法律專業知識成員，其他專業成員可能納入考量，包括：
 - Planners and economists; 規劃者和經濟學家;
 - Technical representation from hydrologists, biologists, ecologists and other relevant disciplines; and 水文學家、生物學家、生態學家和其他相關學科技術代表;
 - Representatives of the private sector and the general public, specifically including indigenous and local communities⁸. 代表私營部門和一般民眾，特別是包括原住民和地方社區之代表。

Team members should have detailed knowledge of how the country's laws and institutions, including those which are customary, operate both in theory and in practice. 團隊成員應該具國家法律和機制如何運作之詳細知識，包括慣用、理論及實際操作。

§2.3 Define the review methodology 審查方法之定義

12. The review team is responsible for defining the methodology for the review, in other words, how each stage of the review will be undertaken and within what time-frame; for assigning specific responsibilities to team members; and for determining the scope of the review. 審查小組負責決定審查之方法，換句話說，每個審查階段將如何執行並在什麼時間範圍內進行；分配團隊成員之具體職責；和確定審查範圍。
13. During this preparatory phase, it is important that members of the review team reach a common understanding for the purposes of the review of what is meant by “wetland” in the

⁸ C.f. para.12, *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* (Resolution VII.8). C.F.第12段，「建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針」（決議7.8）。

country concerned⁹。在此籌備階段期間，審查小組成員在相關國家對「濕地」之認知應達到共識以符合審查之目的。

14. Figure 1 gives one example of a possible methodology for carrying out the review. It depicts the review as an ongoing (cyclical) process with three basic stages: (1) establishing a knowledge base of relevant laws and institutions; (2) evaluating the knowledge base established; and (3) recommending necessary legal and institutional changes to promote wetland conservation and wise use. 圖1提供審查直轄一項可行方法之案例。該圖描述審查作為一個持續（循環）之過程並具三個基本階段：（1）建立相關法律和機制之知識庫；（2）知識庫評估之建立；（3）建議必要法律和制度改革以促進濕地保護和明智利用。
15. Parties may choose to begin the review at different stages within this cycle, depending upon their national situation. For example, some countries already have an established scientific, legal and institutional knowledge base from developing National Wetland Policies or implementing cross-sectoral planning obligations pursuant to the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) or the Convention to Combat Desertification (1994). Other countries may recently have carried out a review for the purpose of codifying legislation or drafting modern environmental statutes. 締約方可依據該國情況而定，選擇在這個週期內不同階段開始審查。例如，一些國家已經依據「生物多樣性公約」（1992）或「防治荒漠化公約」（1994）從制定國家濕地政策或實施跨部門規劃義務中，建立科學、法律和制度之知識庫。其他國家可能近期已進行審查編纂法例或起草現代環境法規。

§3.0 Carrying out the legal and institutional review 法律和制度審查之實施

16. Once the preparatory phase has been completed, the review team can carry out the legal and institutional review using its chosen methodology. The following sections describe the three stages of the review process in greater detail. 一旦籌備階段已經完成，審查小組可以使用其選擇之方法執行法律和制度審查。以下各節更詳細描述審查過程中的三個階段。

§3.1 Establish a knowledge base of relevant legal and institutional measures 建立相關法律和制度措施之知識庫

17. A key responsibility of the review team is to create a comprehensive collection or knowledge base of the country's law and institutional measures which are relevant to wetlands. The content of the knowledge base will depend on national circumstances, and therefore each country's knowledge base will be unique. 審查小組主要職責旨在建立以該國與濕地相關法律和制度措施之綜合收集或。知識庫之內容將取決於國家的情況，因此每個國家的知識庫皆是獨一無二的。
18. Many different sources of law can contribute to creating the knowledge base. In general, these govern the procedures, decisions and actions of public bodies and the rights and duties of the private sector, communities and individuals (see Figure 2 for a non-exhaustive list of possible sources). At the more formal end of the spectrum, statutes and implementing regulations

⁹ Some countries do not have an agreed legal definition of wetlands. The Convention's broad definition (Art.2.1). applies to inland and coastal wetlands: "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres". 一些國家對「濕地」具不同意之法律定義。公約廣泛定義（第2.1條）適用於內陸和沿海濕地：「不論天然或人為、永久或暫時、靜止或流水、淡水或鹹水，由沼澤（marsh）、泥沼地（fen）、泥煤地（peatland）或水域所構成之地區，包括低潮時水深六公尺以內之海域」。

provide the legal basis for regulatory powers, planning rules, public expenditures, taxation and economic measures for projects or activities which may positively or negatively affect wetlands. At the other end of the spectrum, customary laws may be the main source of law governing the rights and duties of indigenous and local communities with regard to wetland resources. 許多不同法律資源有助於建立知識庫。在一般情況下，這些法律影響公共機構和私營部門之權利和義務、社區與個人之管理程序、決定和行動（請參閱圖 2 可依據之非詳盡清單）。一般來說，法規和實施細則為可能產生積極或消極影響濕地之監管權利、規劃準則、公共支出、稅收和專案或活動經濟措施提供法律依據。另一方面來說，習慣法可能是原住民和地方社區主導濕地資源方面之權利和義務法律依據。

19. Information to establish the knowledge base may be readily available to the review team or may need to be commissioned. Useful sources might include reports, studies, policy documents and inventories that have been developed as part of a national wetland or broader environmental policy-making process. Other useful information may have been produced at local level for the purpose of a wetland management plan. 建立知識庫之資訊可隨時提供審查小組或受委單位相關資料。有用資料來源可能包括報告、研究報告、政策文件和已開發作為一個國家濕地或更廣泛之環境決策過程中的部分調查清單。其他有用資訊可能地方層級內產生，作為濕地管理計劃目的。
20. When establishing a knowledge base, it may be useful conceptually to divide relevant sources of law into two categories: (1) “Wetland-related” legal and institutional measures (see Section 3.1.1) and (2) Sectoral legal and institutional measures which directly or indirectly affect wetlands (see Section 3.1.2). 將法律來源分為兩類，基本上有利於知識庫之建立：
(1) 「濕地相關」的法律和制度措施（見第 3.1.1 節）和（2）直接或間接影響濕地之部門法律和制度措施（見第 3.1.2 節）。

§3.1.1 Identify wetland-related legal and institutional measures 確定濕地相關之法律和制度措施

21. Wetland-related legal and institutional measures are those which directly promote conservation and wise use of wetlands, including those directly supporting the implementation of the Ramsar Convention. All Parties have some form of environmental legislation and administration which is or can be used to support wetland conservation and wise use, although relatively few have enacted special wetland laws. Depending on the country, conservation and wise use measures may be contained in national and sub-national laws and regulations on environmental protection, nature conservation, protected areas, environmental impact assessment and audits, land-use planning, coastal management, water resource management or pollution control. At the local level, customary laws and community-based institutions may be relevant. 濕地相關之法律和制度措施係指直接促進保護和明智利用濕地之措施，包括直接協助拉姆薩公約之執行情況之措施。所有締約方都具有某種形式之環境立法與管理，這些都可以用來協助濕地保護和明智利用，雖然少部分地約方已制定特殊之濕地立法。視國家之需求，保護和明智利用措施可能包含在國家和次國家層級之保護環境、自然保育、保護區、環境影響評估和審核、土地利用體規劃、海岸管理、水資源管理或污染控制法律與法規內。在地方層級，習慣法及以社區為基礎之機制較可能相關。
22. For purposes of subsequent analysis, it may be helpful to organize this component of the knowledge base according to the four categories set out in the *Additional guidance on wise use*: (1)

non-site-specific measures; (2) site-specific measures; (3) jurisdictional and institutional coordination; and (4) mechanisms for transboundary and international cooperation (see Figure 2). A non-exhaustive checklist of possible legal and institutional measures could include: 後續分析之目的，依據明智利用附加準則所載之四個類別，有助於編製知識庫之組成部分：（1）非基地特殊性具體措施；（2）基地特殊性具體措施；（3）司法和制度上之協調；（4）跨界和國際合作機制（見圖 2）。可行法律和制度措施非全面之清單，可能包括：

- a) the legal instrument adopted to incorporate Ramsar into domestic law; 通過之法律文書將拉姆薩公約納入國內法;
 - b) non-site specific or generally-applicable legal and institutional measures which promote wetland conservation and wise use (regulatory and non-regulatory measures) and/or confer special protective status on wetlands; 非基地特殊性或普遍適用之法律和制度措施，促進濕地保護和明智利用(監管和非監管措施)和/或賦予特別對濕地之保護狀況;
 - c) legal and institutional measures, including site-specific customary laws which promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands, and customary institutions which support this; 法律和制度措施，包括基地特殊性習慣法，促進濕地保護和明智利用，及協助之習慣法機制;
 - d) legal and institutional measures for integrated management of river basins, catchments, watersheds or coastal areas; international agreements for shared wetlands, watercourses or wetland flora and fauna; and 河流流域、集水區、水域或沿海地區綜合管理之法律和制度措施；共享濕地、河道或濕地動植物之國際協定;
 - e) relevant legal and institutional measures adopted pursuant to other treaties or supra-national instruments. 依據其他條約或跨國家法條通過之相關法律和制度措施。
23. The review team should identify which institutions and agencies have functional responsibility for wetland conservation and wise use, including transboundary wetland-related issues. In Parties with a federal or decentralised system of government, the team should clarify how jurisdiction over wetlands and wetland products is divided between national and sub-national government and whether there is any mechanism for coordination between the different levels. 審查小組應辨識濕地保護和明智利用機制及機構功能職責，包括跨界與濕地相關議題。聯邦政府或分權系統政府之締約方，審查小組應該釐清管轄濕地和濕地產物於國家和次國家政府之間如何劃分，以及是否有任何於不同層次之間之協調機制。

§3.1.2 Identify sectoral legal and institutional measures which directly or indirectly affect wetlands 辨識直接或間接影響濕地之部門法律和制度措施

24. The key step to identifying sectoral legal and institutional measures which directly or indirectly affect wetlands is for the review team to determine which processes and categories of activities¹⁰ contribute to the loss of wetland functions, values and benefits within the

¹⁰ Note that the Convention on Biological Diversity requires Parties to identify and regulate or manage processes and categories of activities which adversely affect biological diversity (Article 7). 注意到「生物多樣性公約」要求各締約方辨識和規範管理過程和活動產生不利生物多樣性影響之類別（第7條）。

country. To do this, the review team can use existing scientific and policy reports, studies and inventories to determine the main threats to wetlands in the country concerned. Where these are not available the information may need to be commissioned. 確定部門的法律和制度的措施，直接或間接影響濕地的關鍵步驟是審查小組確定的過程和活動類別有助於在該國境內的濕地功能，價值和利益的損失。要做到這一點，審查小組可以使用現有的科學和政策的報告，研究報告和庫存，以確定在有關國家的濕地面臨的主要威脅。凡這些都是不可用的信息可能需要進行委託。

25. Processes which modify the natural properties of wetlands may be broadly grouped into four categories: 改變濕地自然屬性之過程大致可分為四類：

- a) loss or degradation of wetland area and landscape; 喪失或退化之濕地面積和景觀;
- b) changes in the water regime (e.g., velocity, volume, seasonal flows, groundwater); 水域變化（例如水的速度、量、季節性流動、地下水）;
- c) changes in water quality (e.g., pollution, eutrophication, sedimentation); and 水質變化（如污染、營養化、泥沙淤積）;
- d) over-exploitation or disturbance of wetlands and wetland products. 濕地及濕地產物之過度開發或干擾。

Processes of this kind are generated by human activities both inside and outside wetlands. Some types of human activity (e.g., drainage, pollution or urban encroachment) almost always generate processes damaging to wetlands, whether individually or on a cumulative basis. Other types of activity (e.g., fishing, agriculture or ecotourism) may be consistent with wise use within certain limits, but can generate damaging processes if they exceed the carrying capacity of the water system, coastal zone or wetland concerned. 此類過程是由人類活動所產生之濕地內部和外部影響。人類活動類型（例如，排水、污染或都市蠶食）無論是單獨或累積之基礎上，幾乎總是產生破壞濕地之過程。其他類型活動（例如，漁業、農業和生態旅遊）在一定範圍內可與明智利用一致，但若超過水系統、沿海地帶或濕地相關之承載能力，仍可產生破壞性程序。

26. For purposes of subsequent analysis of this component of the knowledge base, the main processes associated with the loss and degradation of public and private wetlands on national territory or beyond national boundaries could be listed. Then, under each heading, the sectors responsible for activities contributing to the particular process could be listed along with the activities themselves. Relevant sectors may include agriculture, forestry, fisheries, public health, territorial development, energy, industry, investment, mining, navigation, tourism, trade and transport (see Figure 2). The information collected will provide a technical foundation from which the team can then identify, correlate and subsequently evaluate the legal and institutional basis for the particular activity identified. 對於此知識庫組成部分之後續分析目的，主要是該國領土或超越國界之公共和私人濕地喪失和退化相關之主要過程可以列出。然後依每項標題，負責造成特定過程之活動部門，可與該活動本身並列。相關部門可能包括農業、林業、漁業、公共衛生、國土發展、能源、工業、投資、礦採、航運、旅遊、貿易和運輸（詳圖 2）。收集到之資訊提供技術基礎，以供小組辨識、尋求關聯而後評估判定特定活動之法律和制度基礎。

§3.2 Evaluate the knowledge base 知識庫之評估

27. Once the review team has established a knowledge base (see Section 3.1), it can evaluate the legal and institutional measures identified in its two components. The key steps in the evaluation phase are to: 一旦審查小組已建立知識庫（詳第 3.1 節），便可評估該兩個組成要素之法律和制度措施。評估階段之關鍵步驟是：
- a) assess the effectiveness of existing wetland-related legal and institutional measures in promoting wetland conservation and wise use; and 評估促進濕地保護和明智利用現有濕地相關法律和制度措施之成效；
 - b) analyse how sectoral legal and institutional measures directly or indirectly affect wetlands. 分析直接或間接影響濕地之部門法律和制度措施。

The evaluation should help the team to determine the legal and institutional constraints on wetland conservation and wise use in the country. This determination is necessary before the team can develop recommendations for necessary legal or institutional changes (see Section 3.3 below). 評估應協助小組辨識在該國對濕地保護和明智利用之法律和制度約束。在小組可以制定必要法律或制度改革建議之前，此舉係必要的（詳下文第 3.3 節）。

28. The team may find it helpful to design a framework for the objective analysis of the legal and institutional measures identified. This could parallel and build upon the organizational frameworks suggested for the two components of the knowledge base in Sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2. 判定之法律和制度措施目標分析架構有助於小組進行評估作業。依據第 3.1.1 和 3.1.2 節建議作為知識庫之兩個組成要素，此舉可與組織架構並行並建立架構之上。
29. While undertaking its evaluation, the review team needs to be mindful that laws and institutions have traditionally evolved in piecemeal fashion, with little cross-sectoral coordination and few references to wetlands. Therefore, it should be on the lookout for conflicts between wetland-related and sectoral legal and institutional measures which make it difficult to achieve wise use throughout a country, to implement cost-effective wetland policies, to regulate or manage potentially damaging activities, or to build long-term partnerships with wetland owners, users, local communities and the private sector. 進行評估之同時，審查小組需要注意到，法律和機構是頭痛醫頭，腳痛醫腳之歷來演變而成，尚少有跨部門之協調與對濕地之考量。因此，它應該是上尋找相關的濕地和部門之間的法律和制度的措施，使難以實現整個國家的明智利用，以實現具有成本效益的濕地政策，規範或管理潛在的破壞性活動，或衝突濕地所有者，使用者，當地社區和私營部門建立長期合作夥伴關係。
30. As part of its evaluation, the review team should also be on the lookout for other legal and institutional measures which constrain efforts in achieving wetland conservation and wise use. These could include: 作為其評估一部分，審查小組亦應留意其他限制實現濕地保護和明智利用之法律和制度措施。這些可能包括：
- a) conflicting sectoral policies, laws, taxes and institutional priorities; 部門政策、法律、稅收和機構之優先措施之衝突；
 - b) weak or incomplete laws applicable to wetlands (e.g., exclusion of coastal wetlands, no legal safeguards for water supply of appropriate quality and quantity); 薄弱或不完整適用於濕地之法律（例如，沿海濕地之排除，尚無法律保障適當供水之質量和數

- 量)；
- c) land tenure and resource use regimes which undermine wise use; 土地使用權和資源使用制度破壞明智利用；
 - d) poor design or operation of wetland administrative authorities; 濕地行政主管部門設計或運作不良；
 - e) jurisdictional constraints on ecosystem management of river basins and coastal areas; 流域和沿海地區生態系統管理之司法管轄限制；
 - f) absence of effective monitoring procedures, enforcement and remedies; and 缺乏有效監督程序、執法和補救措施；
 - g) lack of provisions for compensation for lost wetland habitats or functions. 缺乏提供予喪失濕地棲息地或功能補償之規定。

Gaps, overlaps and inconsistencies are all relevant to the evaluation and they should be described in the review. 所有與評估作業相關之差距、重疊和不一致事項，應於審查報告中闡述。

§3.2.1 Assess the effectiveness of existing wetland-related legal and institutional measures in promoting wetland conservation and wise use 評估現有濕地相關法律和制度措施之有效性，促進濕地保護和明智利用

31. The review team needs to assess the effectiveness of existing wetland-related legal and institutional measures for promoting wetland conservation and wise use. Although conservation and wise use can be promoted in many ways, the Conference of the Parties has emphasized the fundamental importance of appropriate legal, policy, institutional and organizational measures for this purpose. The review team could use the *Wise Use Guidelines* as a starting point when evaluating the country's existing legal and institutional measures. It could also develop indicators of effectiveness adapted to national circumstances. A non-exhaustive list of issues for consideration is set out in paragraphs 32-35 below. 審查小組需評估現有濕地相關法律和制度措施之成效，以促進濕地保護和明智利用。雖然保護和明智利用可於多方面達成，但締約方大會強調適當之法律、政策、制度和組織措施方為此目的之根本重要性。審查小組在進行該國現有法律和制度措施評估時，可依據「明智利用指導方針」作為評估出發點。小組亦可依適合國情之發展建立效益指標。非詳盡清單所考量之議題載於下文第 32-35 段中。
32. Possible considerations related to non-site specific measures could include: 相關非基地特殊性具體措施之可行考量包括：
 - a) Is the legal definition of wetlands or the scope of wetland-related legal and institutional measures sufficiently broad to apply to all categories of wetland covered by the Ramsar Convention? 濕地之法律定義或濕地相關法律和制度措施範圍，是否廣泛以致適用於拉姆薩公約所涵蓋的所有類別之濕地？

- b) Is it possible under land-use planning legislation (national, provincial or local) to confer protective status on wetlands and to limit urban, industrial and recreational development which might adversely affect wetland functions, values and benefits, including in a transboundary context? 是否有可能在土地利用規劃法（國家、省或地方）規定下，授予對濕地之保護狀況並限制可能產生不利影響濕地功能、價值和利益之都市、工業和娛樂發展，包括在跨界之背景下？
- c) Do principles, standards and techniques applicable to socio-economic activities, including environmental impact assessment rules, support the maintenance of wetland functions, values and benefits and incorporate a precautionary approach? 原則、標準和技術，包括環境影響評估規則、濕地功能、價值和利益之援助與維護，並涵蓋預防之方法，是否適用於社會經濟活動？
- d) Is there a legal basis to encourage positive conservation measures and stewardship by wetland owners, users and non-governmental organizations (e.g., contracts, conservation easements or tax provisions)? 是否有法律依據以鼓勵濕地所有權人、使用者和非政府組織積極之保護措施和管理（如合約、保護地役權或稅收規定）？
- e) Where development involves wetland loss or degradation, is there a legal requirement to make monetary or other compensation, consistent with the polluter pays principle? 凡開發涉及濕地喪失或退化，是否有以貨幣或其他補償，與污染者付費原則相一致之法律規定？
- f) Are civil or administrative law remedies available to interested parties where wetlands are unlawfully destroyed or damaged? 是否有濕地非法摧毀或損壞相關方面提供民事或行政法律補救？
- g) Where wetland loss or degradation constitutes a criminal offence, are enforcement procedures adequate and are penalties set at a meaningful level? 在濕地喪失或退化構成犯罪成立時，是否有適當之執法程序和處罰設置於具意義之水平之上？
33. Site-specific considerations could include: 基地特殊性之因素可能包括：
- a) Is the legal status conferred on Ramsar sites and wetland nature reserves sufficient to ensure their conservation and wise use? 拉姆薩濕地和濕地自然保護區所賦予之法律地位是否足以確保其保護和明智利用？
- b) Is it possible legally and institutionally to designate and manage coastal protected wetlands, even though they may include terrestrial and marine areas? 是否有可能於法律和制度上劃定和管理沿海保護濕地，即使其可能包括陸地和海洋區域？
- c) Where wetlands are designated as protected areas, does legislation authorise continued access and use by indigenous and local communities where this is consistent with the conservation and wise use of the particular site? 在指定為濕地且符合特定濕地保護和明智利用之地區，是否立法授權原住民和地方社區繼續通行和使用？
- d) Is legislation supportive of customary laws, practices, tenure systems and institutions of indigenous and local communities, which promote sustainable use of wetland resources? 立法是否支持原住民和當地社區之習俗法、實踐、 tenure 系統和機構，以促進濕地資源之可持續利用？

立法是否支持促進濕地資源之永續利用之習慣法、實踐、所有權體系和原住民和地方社區制度？

- e) Do wetland users, including indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders, have the right to information, representation and participation in site management? 濕地使用者，包括原住民和地方社區和其他利益相關者，是否有資訊、代表性和參與現場管理之權利？
 - f) Does legislation support the preparation and implementation of wetland management plans? 立法是否支持濕地管理計畫之編制和實施？
 - g) Is there a legal requirement for wetland management bodies to be consulted about potentially damaging external activities? 是否有濕地管理機構之法律規定來針對潛在破壞性之外部活動以供諮詢？
34. Considerations related to jurisdictional and institutional coordination could include: 相關司法和機制協調注意事項包括：
- a) Do procedures exist for horizontal (cross-sectoral) coordination between wetland administrative authorities and relevant sectoral departments and agencies? 濕地行政主管部門和相關部門和機構之間橫向（跨部門）協調程序是否存在？
 - b) Do procedures exist for vertical coordination on conservation and wise use issues between different tiers of government, particularly in countries with federal or decentralised systems? 政府不同層級之間對於保護和明智利用議題，特別是在聯邦或分權系統國家之縱向協調程序是否存在？
 - c) What, if any, steps have been taken to promote consistency between sectoral plans, policies and programmes and obligations related to wise (sustainable) use? 如果有的話，採取什麼措施來促進部門計畫、政策和方案以及相關明智（永續）利用義務之間之一致性？
 - d) What legal and institutional measures have been taken to coordinate and integrate management of inland water systems (river basins, catchments, watersheds) and coastal areas? 已採取什麼法律和制度措施，用以協調和整合內陸水域生態系統（河流域、集水區、水域）及沿海地區之管理？
 - e) Have legal and institutional measures been taken to involve stakeholders in wetland policy-making and wise use planning? 是否已針對涉及濕地決策和明智利用規劃之利益相關者採取法律和制度措施？
 - f) Do national or sub-national administrative authorities have adequate powers and human, technical and financial resources to implement wetland conservation and wise use programmes? 國家或次國家行政機關是否有足夠權力和人力、技術和財政資源，以實現濕地保護和明智利用方案？
35. Possible transboundary and international cooperation considerations include: 可能跨界和國際合作之考量包括：

- a) Is there a legal and institutional basis for coordinated management of shared wetlands, international watercourses or wetland flora and fauna with one or more neighbouring countries? If so, could institutional coordination and joint management programmes be made more effective or extended in the future? 具一個或多個鄰國之共同濕地、國際水道或濕地動植物是否有協調管理法律和制度基礎？若此，機構之協調和聯合管理方案是否能於未來更有效進行或擴展？
- b) Have steps been taken under other international environmental agreements to develop bilateral or multilateral cooperation? If so, could these be used as a basis for strengthening coordinated international action on wetland and water resource issues? 是否在其他國際環境協定下發展雙邊或多邊合作採取步驟？若此，這些是否被用來作為加強濕地和水資源議題之國際協調行動之基礎？
- c) Are procedures in place to ensure that foreign and domestic investment and development cooperation/aid programmes do not support activities which could damage wetlands and are fully compatible with the wise use obligation? 是否制定程序以確保外國和國內投資和發展合作/援助方案不支持可能破壞濕地之活動，並與明智利用之義務完全兼容？

§3.2.2 Analyse how sectoral legal and institutional measures directly or indirectly affect wetlands 分析直接或間接影響濕地之部門法律和制度措施

36. Sectoral legal and institutional measures that support processes and categories of activities identified under Section 3.1.2 will undermine effective implementation of the Ramsar obligations. After identifying the processes and categories of activities threatening the country's wetlands and their legal and institutional basis, the review team should identify how these encourage the loss of wetlands. 部門之法律和制度措施協助依據第 3.1.2 節所判定之活動過程與類別，將削弱拉姆薩義務之有效實施。在判定過程程和類別之活動威脅到國家濕地和其法律和制度基礎後，審查小組應鑑定這些威脅如何加速濕地之喪失。
37. The review team could be guided by the following questions: 審查小組可遵循以下幾個問題：
 - a) Which provisions work directly against wise use (e.g., mandatory wetland drainage or financial and tax incentives for conversion)? 哪些規定直接影響明智利用（例如，強制濕地排水或財政和稅收優惠政策之轉換）？
 - b) Which measures indirectly support wetland loss and degradation including through “perverse incentives” such as subsidies to develop coastal belts or flood plains? 哪些措施透過「不正當獎勵措施」，如補貼，間接推波助瀾發展海岸帶或洪氾平原濕地喪失和退化？
 - c) Are wetland users, developers, and polluters obliged to meet the costs of wetland loss or degradation or to make compensation? 濕地使用者、開發者、污染者是否必須負擔濕地喪失或退化之成本，或作出賠償？
 - d) Are activities which could directly or indirectly affect wetlands subject to environmental impact assessment and are wetland considerations factored into the assessment process?

是否有可能直接或間接影響濕地環境影響評估之活動，以及是否有將濕地考量因素納入評估過程中？

- e) Do laws and regulations (including those on EIA) exempt certain categories of activities which adversely affect wetlands and water systems? 法律、法規（包括環境影響評估）是否豁免某些類別之活動產生不利濕地和水系統之影響？
- f) Are effective monitoring procedures, enforcement and remedies available? 是否有有效監控程序、執法和補救措施？

§3.3 Recommend legal and institutional changes necessary to support wetland conservation and wise use 建議必要之法律和制度改革以協助保護和明智利用

- 38. Once the review team has identified strengths and weaknesses of the country's legal and institutional framework, it may consider at least three types of recommendation as outputs of the review process. 一旦審查小組已確定該國法律和制度架構之優點及弱點，小組可能考量於審查過程中提出至少三種類型建議。
- 39. First, and as a priority, the review team should recommend ways in which legal and institutional measures which contribute to the loss of wetlands can be better harmonised with conservation and wise use objectives. Or, if this is not possible, the review team should recommend the removal of these legal and institutional measures. Where this is impracticable in the short term, all possible steps should be taken to reduce progressively the impact of such measures. 首先，作為一個優先事項，審查小組應建議導致濕地喪失之法律和制度措施可利用更好之協調方式來達成保護和明智利用目標。若不可行，或者審查小組應當建議刪除這些法律和制度措施。若於短期內不可行，應採取一切可能措施以逐步減少這些措施所造成之影響。
- 40. Second, the review team should identify and recommend ways in which existing legal and institutional measures can be implemented more effectively without the need for new laws or regulations. 第二，審查小組應判斷並建議現有法律和制度措施可更有效地實施而不需要成立新的法律或法規。
- 41. Third, the review team should identify and prioritise areas where laws and institutions should be upgraded or consolidated or where new legislative or economic instruments should be developed. 第三，審查小組應判斷和優先實施之地區其法律和機制應升格或合併，或應制定新的法律或經濟手段。

Figure 1: Carrying out a legal and institutional review 圖 1：執行法律和機構審查

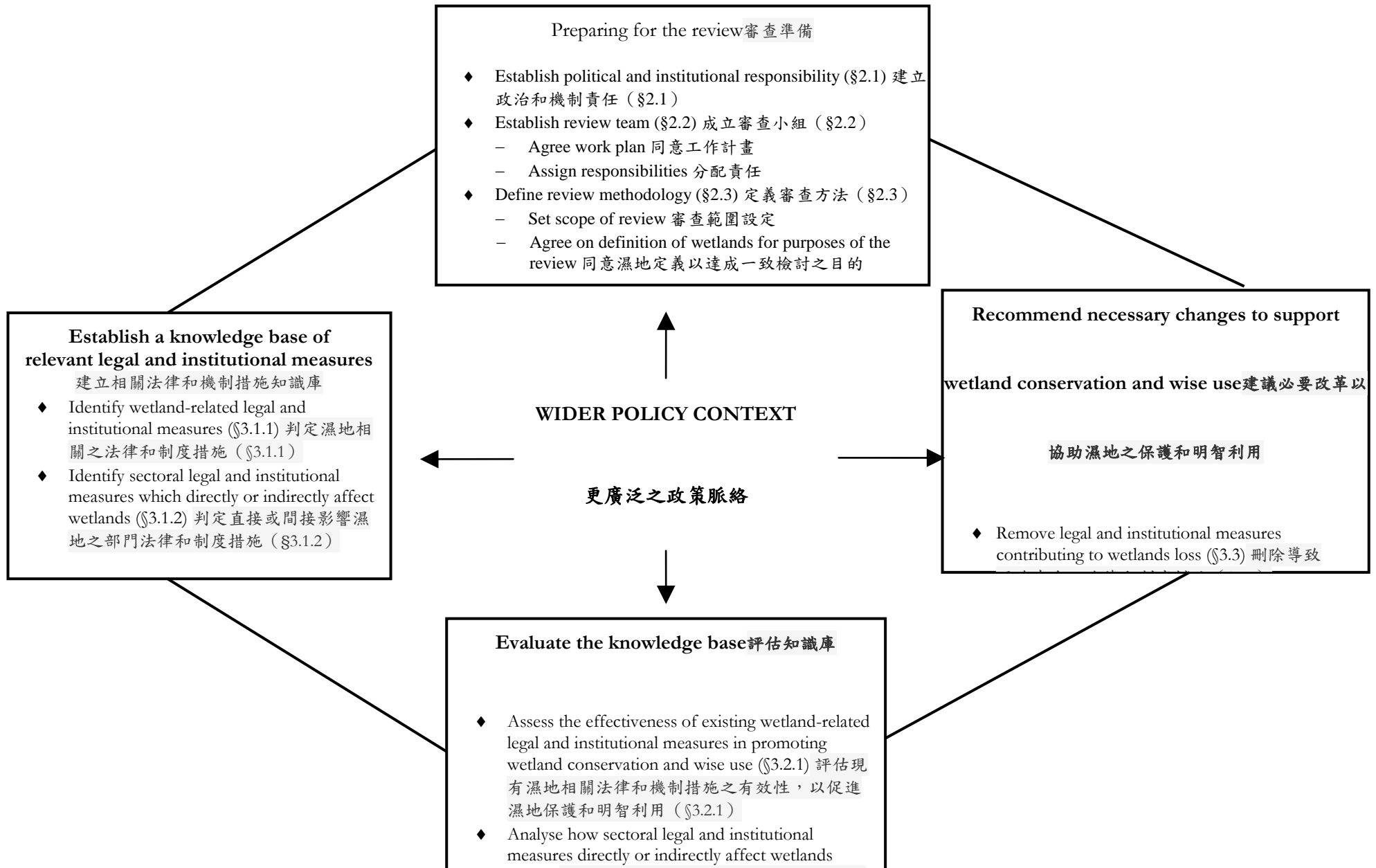
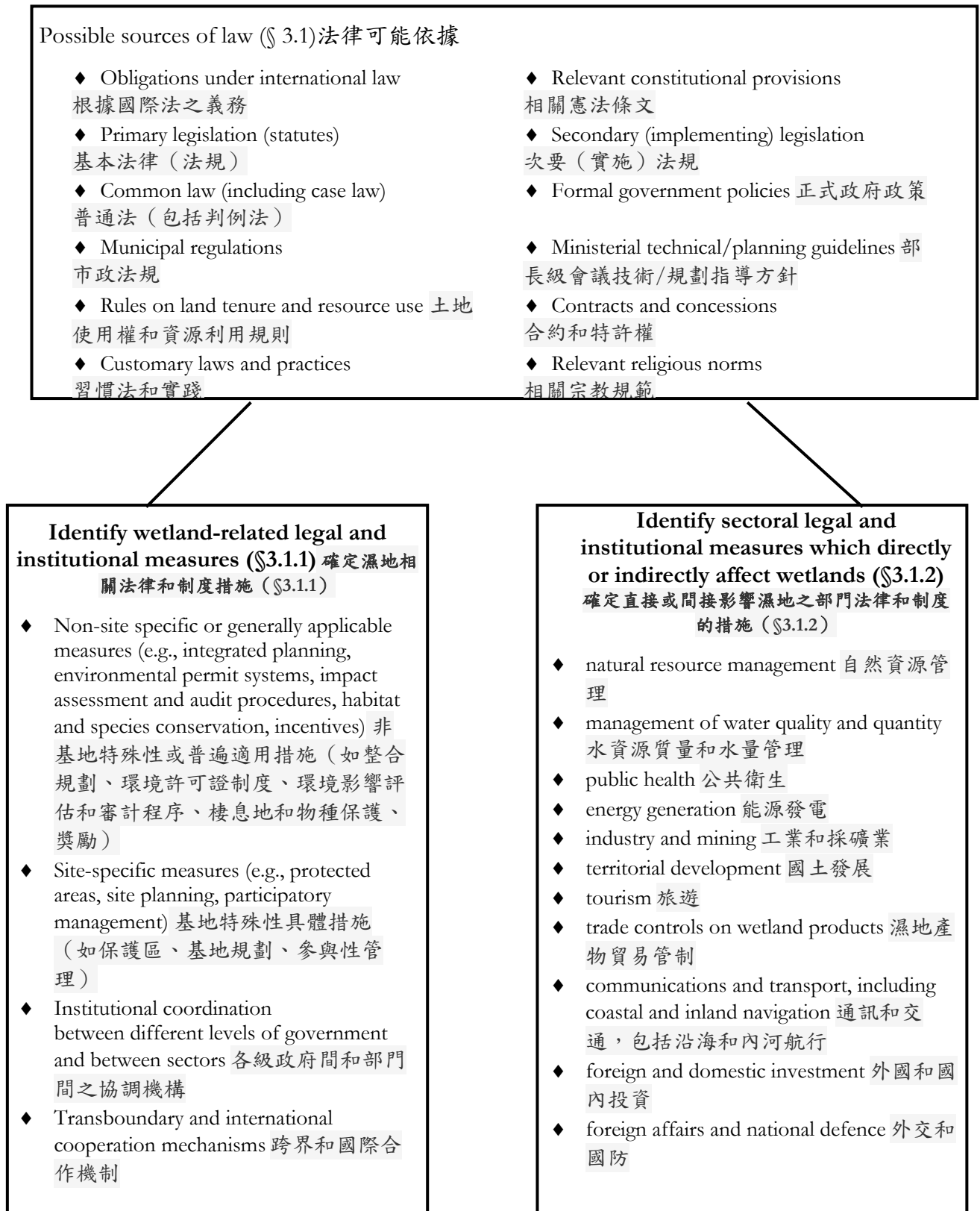


Figure 2: Establishing a knowledge base of relevant legal and institutional measures
圖 2：建立相關法律和制度措施之知識庫





“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議
(伊朗拉姆薩，1971年)，1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖
荷西

Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities’ and indigenous people’s participation in the management of wetlands 建立和加強地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針

1. RECALLING the *Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept* (Recommendation 4.10) and the *Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept* (Resolution 5.6), which seek to encourage the involvement of local communities in the development of management plans for Ramsar sites and decision-making processes related to the wise use of wetlands; 大會回顧「明智利用概念實施指導方針」（建議4.10）和「明智利用概念實施增設準則」（決議5.6），旨在鼓勵地方社區參與拉姆薩濕地管理計畫之發展及與濕地相關之決策過程；
2. AWARE of the relevant paragraphs of Resolution 1.51 of the World Conservation Congress in Montreal in 1996 in relation to indigenous people and the Narashino Statement from the International Wetland Symposium at the Yatsu-Higata Ramsar site in Japan in 1995, which called for active and informed participation by local people and communities in wetland management, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making, and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters adopted in Aarhus, Denmark, in June 1998; 大會注意到1996年在蒙特婁舉行之世界保育大會決議1.51的相關段落敘明原住民之關係，及1995年在日本谷津干潟拉姆薩濕地舉行國際濕地研討會之習志野聲明，呼籲地方人民和社區積極且知情參與濕地管理，和於1998年6月在丹麥奧胡斯通過之聯合國歐洲經濟委員會中有關環保資訊透明化、公眾參與決策及司法過程；
3. AWARE of the International Labour Organization’s Convention 169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries; 大會注意到《國際勞工組織公約》第169號原住暨部落民族條約；
4. ALSO AWARE that in many contexts indigenous people and local communities are already involved in managing and using wetlands sustainably, and have long-standing rights, ancestral values, and traditional knowledge and institutions associated with their use of wetlands; 大會亦注意到，在許多情況下，原住民和地方社區已經參與永續濕地管理和利用，並擁有其長期生存之權利，其祖傳價值、傳統知識及與濕地利用相關之機制；

5. FURTHER RECALLING Recommendation 6.3 which in particular called on the Ramsar Bureau, in consultation with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Kushiro International Wetlands Centre, the Caddo Lake Institute, IUCN - World Conservation Union, Contracting Parties, and other relevant NGOs, to evaluate the benefits of involving local and indigenous people in the management of wetlands and produce for consideration at this Conference guidelines on how the participatory approach can advance the adoption and application of the wise use principle of the Convention; 大會進一步回顧建議6.3，特別呼籲拉姆薩秘書處與世界自然基金會（WWF）、釧路國際濕地中心、卡多湖研究所、國際自然保護聯盟、締約各方以及其他相關非政府組織，評估地方和原住民參與濕地管理之利益，並於本次會議考量籌備如何利用通過和運用公約明智利用原則促使參與方式之指導方針;
6. ACKNOWLEDGING that Operational Objective 2.7 from the Convention's Strategic Plan 1997-2002 describes actions intended to "*encourage active and informed participation of local communities, including indigenous people, and in particular women, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands*", including implementation of Recommendation 6.3; 大會瞭解到1997-2002年公約策略計畫執行目標2.7敘明其行動計畫旨在「鼓勵地方社區，包括原住民，特別是婦女，積極和知情參與濕地之保護和明智利用」，包括建議6.3之執行;
7. NOTING that the case studies documented and analysed in preparing the Guidelines on how to implement the participatory approach have revealed that involving local stakeholders can accelerate the move towards achieving the Ramsar goal of wise use of wetlands in accordance with Article 3.1 of the Convention, when such participation is pursued within the full framework of actions encouraged by the Convention, and that the lessons learned from these case studies can assist Parties and others in fostering participatory approaches that avoid the mistakes encountered by others; 大會注意到，個案研究記錄和分析應就如何落實參與式方法籌劃之指導方針顯示涉及地方利益相關者可以依據公約第3.1條加速實現拉姆薩濕地明智利用之目標，公約鼓勵這種參與於行動方案架構範圍內開展，而從這些案例中吸取之經驗教訓，可以協助締約方和其他各方避免重導覆轍地促進參與辦法;
8. FURTHER NOTING that the theme of the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties is *Wetlands and People - the vital link* and that Technical Session III of this Conference examined in detail the tools and mechanisms for promoting the involvement of local and indigenous people in wetland management; 大會進一步注意到締約方大會第七次會議之主題是「濕地和人民 - 重要環節」和本次會議第三次場技術討論會議中詳細檢視為促進地方人民和原住民參與濕地管理之工具和機制;
9. ALSO NOTING that Technical Session III of this Conference considered and discussed the draft document prepared by IUCN - World Conservation Union, with the support of the Kushiro International Wetlands Centre, the Caddo Lake Institute, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and the Ramsar Bureau entitled *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands*; and大會亦注意到，本次會議第三次場技術討論會議中考量並討論由國際自然保護聯盟編制題為「建立和強化地方社區和原住民人民參與濕地管理指導方針」之草案，並由釧路國際濕地中心、卡多湖研究所、世界自然基金會和拉姆薩秘書協助之;

10. THANKING the Governments of Australia, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom for their financial support for the development of the draft Guidelines and the associated case studies; 大會感謝澳大利亞、瑞士和英國政府為發展指導方針草案和相關案例研究所提供之財政援助;

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11. ADOPTS the *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* contained in the Annex to the present Resolution as further guidance to the Contracting Parties in the implementation of the wise use concept of the Convention and the Convention generally; 大會通過附錄於本決議之「建立和強化地方社區和原住民人民參與濕地管理指導方針」，作為締約方執行公約明智利用概念和一般供約之履行之準則;
12. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to apply these Guidelines so as to encourage active and informed participation, and the assumption of responsibility, by local communities and indigenous people in the management of Ramsar-listed sites and other wetlands and the implementation of the wise use principles at the local, watershed, and national levels; 大會籲請締約方運用這些準則以鼓勵地方社區和原住民積極和知情參與、承擔拉姆薩濕地名單之地點和其他濕地之管理責任，並且於地方、流域和國家之層級施行明智利用之原則;
13. FURTHER CALLS UPON Contracting Parties, when applying the Guidelines annexed to this Resolution, to give priority and special attention to involving women, youth and their representative organizations wherever and whenever possible; 大會進一步呼籲各締約方在運用本決議所附之指導方針時，無論何時何地盡可能給予涉及婦女、青少年和其代表組織優先和特別關注;
14. URGES Contracting Parties to include extensive consultation with local communities and indigenous people in the formulation of national wetland policies and legislation and to ensure that these instruments, when introduced, include mechanisms consistent with the Annex to this Resolution, for actively engaging and involving the general community with implementation; 大會敦促締約方在制定國家濕地政策和立法時，與地方社區和原住民廣泛協商，並確保這些辦法採納時，包括本決議附件之機制，積極參與和涉及社之會大眾參與執行工作;
15. FURTHER URGES the Contracting Parties to create, as appropriate, the legal and policy context to facilitate indigenous people's and local communities' direct involvement in national and local decision-making for the sustainable use of wetlands, including the provision of necessary resources; 大會進一步敦促締約方於法律和政策範圍內適時地創造促進原住民和地方社區直接參與國家和地方之濕地永續利用決策，包括提供必要資源;
16. INVITES Contracting Parties to ensure that the stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people, are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies, and that, where possible, these non-government stakeholders are represented in the national delegations to future meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; 大會提請各締約方，以確保利益相關者，包括地方社區和原住民，擔任全國拉姆薩委

員會或類似機構之代表，並在可能情況下，這些非政府利益攸關方在今後之締約方會議中擔任各國代表團出席會議；

17. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to provide for transparency in decision-making with respect to wetlands and their conservation and ensure that there is full sharing with the stakeholders of technical and other information related to the selection of Ramsar sites and management of all wetlands, with guarantees of their full participation in the process; 大會鼓勵各締約方提供濕地及其保護方面決策之透明化，並確保與利益相關者充分共享有關姆薩濕地甄選和濕地管理相關之技術和其他資訊，並保障他們於過程中之充分參與；
18. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, technical experts, and local and indigenous people to work together in the planning and management of wetlands to ensure that the best available science and local knowledge are taken into consideration in making decisions; 大會進一步鼓勵締約方、技術專家以及地方居民和原住民共同協助濕地規劃和管理工作，以確保最佳科學和地方知識可供決策參考；
19. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to give priority to capacity building for the implementation of participatory approaches with special attention being given to the training of government administrators and local people in facilitation techniques, consultative processes, cultural sensitivity, and the application of the Ramsar Wise Use Guidelines; 大會要求締約方特別關注參與辦法實施優先能力建設，以培訓政府官員和地方民眾以促進技術、協商過程、文化敏感性，並運用拉姆薩明智使用指導方針；
20. INVITES Contracting Parties to seek, as appropriate, the involvement and assistance of indigenous people's and community-based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches; 大會邀請各締約方尋求原住民和社區團體適當、濕地教育中心與具必要專業知識之非政府組織參與和援助，以促進參與式方法之建立；
21. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to recognise that in many cases financial mechanisms and incentives provide a catalyst for fostering participatory processes and should therefore gain priority consideration in efforts to promote the involvement of local communities and indigenous people; 請求締約國瞭解到在許多情況下，金融機制和獎勵機制提供作為促進參與過程之催化劑，因此應該獲得優先考量，以促進地方社區和原住民之參與；
22. URGES the bilateral and multilateral donor agencies supporting wetland conservation and wise use projects, and integrated water resource management projects in general, to take into consideration the Annex to this Resolution and the priorities for action at the national level identified herein; 大會敦促雙邊和多邊捐助機構協助濕地保護和明智利用專案，並整合一般水資源管理計畫，考量附錄於本決議和於此國家層級之行動方案優先執行次序；
23. DIRECTS the Ramsar Bureau to establish a clearing house, create a focal point, and liaise with other international organizations, including the secretariats of international conventions, for information exchange related to participatory approaches and indigenous knowledge systems in support of wetland management, and for information on training

and other topics likely to be of use by the Parties in implementing this Resolution, as human and financial resources allow; 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處建立票據交換所，在人力和財力資源允許狀況下，建立一個聯絡點，並與其他國際組織，包括國際公約秘書處聯絡有關參與協助濕地管理辦法和原住民知識系統之資訊交流、培訓資訊和其他由締約方執行本決議可能利用之資訊;

24. URGES the Ramsar Bureau and partners to further elaborate on these Guidelines by COP9 in the light of new experiences in establishing and strengthening participatory processes at Ramsar sites and other wetlands, utilizing the experience of International Organization Partners, indigenous people's and community-based groups; and 大會敦促拉姆薩秘書處與合作夥伴依據拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地建立和加強參與過程之新經驗，利用和國際組織之合作夥伴、原住民和社區團體之經驗，進一步說明第九屆締約方大會中所提出之指導方針；
25. DECIDES that as part of the National Reports to be prepared for COP8, special attention will be given to reporting on significant efforts in implementation of these Guidelines, and in particular on efforts to enhance the extent and effectiveness of involving local communities and indigenous people in wetland management. 大會決定締約方大會第八屆會議編寫之國家報告一部分，將特別注意這些指導方針之實施，特別是如何積極地提高和地方社區及原住民參與濕地管理之程度和成效。

Annex附件

Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands 建立和強化地方社區和原住民人 民參與濕地管理指導方針

I. Introduction簡介

1. Community involvement and participation in management decision-making for sites included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites) and other wetlands have been recognised as essential throughout the history of the Ramsar Convention, but very little guidance on this topic is available to the Contracting Parties. In recognition of this, Recommendation 6.3 of Ramsar COP6 (1996) called upon the Contracting Parties “to make specific efforts to encourage active and informed participation of local and indigenous people at Ramsar listed sites and other wetlands and their catchments, and their direct involvement, through appropriate mechanisms, in wetland management”, and assigned the Bureau of the Convention (secretariat), working with IUCN-The World Conservation Union, the World Wide Fund for Nature, Caddo Lake Institute (USA) and Kushiro International Wetlands Center (Japan), the task of commissioning case studies and developing guidelines to assist the Contracting Parties in such efforts. 社區參與和參與管理列入國際重要濕地（拉姆薩濕地）和其他濕地名單之決策中，已經視為整個拉姆薩公約歷史中不可或缺之項目，但很少針對主題提供予各締約方準則。鑑此，拉姆薩公約第六次締約方會議（1996年）建議6.3呼籲締約「作出具體努力，以鼓勵地方居民和原住民積極和知情參與拉姆薩指定濕地和其他濕地及其流域，並透過適當之機制使其直接參與濕地管理」，並指定公約秘書處與國際自然保護聯盟、世界保育基金、卡多湖研究中心（美國）和釧路國際濕地中心（日本）共同合作，利用委託案例研究和發展指導方針以協助締約方在此方面之努力。
2. These guidelines were conceived with the premise that local and indigenous people's involvement in wetland management can substantially contribute to effective management practices that further Ramsar's wise use objectives. As defined by Ramsar COP3 (1987), wise use of wetlands is “their sustainable utilization for the benefit of mankind in a way compatible with the maintenance of the natural properties of the ecosystem.” Evidence from the 23 commissioned case studies and other experiences in participatory management indicates that local and indigenous people's involvement can, if carried out within the full framework of actions encouraged by the Convention, contribute significantly to maintaining or restoring the ecological integrity of wetlands, as well as contributing to community well-being and more equitable access to resources. In practical terms, the Ramsar Convention concept of “wise use” is equivalent to “sustainable use”. 這些指導方針構思與地方和原住民參與濕地管理之前提下，可大力協助拉姆薩明智利用目標之有效管理實施。濕地明智利用於拉姆薩公約締約方大會第三屆會議（1987年）之定義是，「造福於人類之永續利用與維護生態系統自然屬性之兼容並蓄方式」。從23件委託案研究和其他方面經驗證明參與式管理顯示，如果於公約鼓勵之行動方案架構下充分地執行，地方和原住民之參與可顯著地協助維持或恢復濕地生態之完整性，並促進社區良好作為且更公平地獲取資源。具體而言，拉姆薩公約之「明智利用」概念等同於「永續利用」。

3. These guidelines are intended to assist Contracting Parties in involving local and indigenous people in wetland management in a manner that furthers the wise use objectives of the Convention. 這些指導方針旨在協助締約方，在濕地管理中涉及地方和原住民時可進一步加強公約明智利用目標之執行。
4. Experience has shown that it is advisable to involve local and indigenous people in a management partnership when: 經驗表明，最好之地方和原住民參與方式係管理夥伴關係，當：
 - a. the active commitment and collaboration of stakeholders are essential for the management of a wetland (e.g., when the wetland is inhabited or privately owned); 利益相關者之積極承諾和合作視為濕地管理中不可或缺時（例如，當濕地為居住地或私有時）；
 - b. access to the natural resources within the wetland is essential for local livelihood, security and cultural heritage; and 獲取濕地內之自然資源為地方維持其民生、安全和文化遺產之關鍵時；
 - c. local and indigenous people express a strong interest in being involved in management. 地方居民和原住民表達濃厚的興趣參與管理時。
5. The case for local and indigenous people's involvement is even stronger when: 地方居民和原住民更積極參與時：
 - a. local stakeholders have historically enjoyed customary/legal rights over the wetland; 地方利益相關者在歷史上享有濕地之習慣/合法權益；
 - b. local interests are strongly affected by the way in which the wetland is managed; 地方之利益受濕地管理方式之強烈影響；
 - c. decisions to be taken are complex or controversial (e.g., different values need to be harmonised or there is disagreement on the ownership status of the land or natural resources); 當採取之決策是複雜或有爭議時（例如，需要協調不同價值觀或是對土地或自然資源所有權狀況有分歧時）；
 - d. the existing management regime has failed to produce wise use; 現有管理制度未能實現明智利用時；
 - e. stakeholders are ready to collaborate and request to do so; and 利益相關者已準備好並要求合作時；
 - f. there is sufficient time to negotiate among stakeholders in advance of management decisions being made. 在作出管理決策前有足夠時間提前與利益相關者談判時。
6. It is not possible to provide a definitive list of criteria that will guarantee successful establishment of local and indigenous people's involvement. The breadth of the term

“involvement” (from consultation to devolution of management authority) and the variety of local contexts means that there are few if any prerequisites to establishing participatory management. One consistent factor, however, is the possession of beliefs and values that support the Ramsar concept of “sustainable utilization”. 提供保證成功建立地方和原住民參與之最終準則名單是不可能的。廣泛「參與」一詞（從諮詢到管理權限之下放）和各種地方情況指出，若有任何先決條件下應有幾個可建立參與式之管理。然而，該一致之因素是擁有對拉姆薩「永續利用」概念之信念和價值觀支持。

7. Involvement of local and indigenous people in resource management falls within the general resource management approach known as *participatory management*. Terms such as collaborative management, co-management, or joint management are more or less synonymous. 資源管理中地方和原住民之參與係屬於一般之資源管理方法，被稱為**參與式管理**。或多或少有，協同管理、共同管理或者聯合管理等之代名詞。
8. In the context of these guidelines, *stakeholders* are taken to be bearers of separate interests and/or contributions for the management of a wetland, with a particular focus on interest groups within local and indigenous communities and the government agencies responsible for wetland management. 在這些指導方針範疇內，**利益相關者**被視為不同利益和/或濕地管理協助之持有人，這些利益團體對原住民和地方社區與政府機構負責濕地管理中特別關注。
9. Note that the reference to “local communities and indigenous people” has been shortened to “local and indigenous people.” Also, the term “indigenous people” may vary from country to country. Furthermore, “local” is a relative term; some stakeholders may live at a distance from the wetland (such as migrating fisherfolk or pastoralists) and still have traditional claims to its resources. 請注意「地方社區和原住民」所指係「地方和原住民」之簡稱。而「原住民」一詞在不同國家可能會有不同讀解。此外，「地方」是個相關詞，一些利益相關者可能住在距離濕地（如遷移漁民或牧民）有一段距離，但仍然擁有該資源之傳統主張。

II. Summary of lessons learned from participatory management case studies **參與管理案例研究經驗教訓總結**

10. **Incentives for local and indigenous people’s involvement and wise use are essential: everyone must benefit in the long term 地方和原住民參與和明智利用獎勵是不可或缺的：每個人都必須長期受益**
 - a. Local and indigenous people benefit from participatory management arrangements through the maintenance of sustainable livelihoods, including activities such as: 地方和原住民從參與管理安排中受益，透過維持永續生計，包括活動如：
 - i. fishing and hunting; 捕魚和狩獵
 - ii. farming and haying; 種田和割稻;
 - iii. reed harvesting and collection of forest products; 蘆葦收割和森林產品之採集;
 - iv. salt extraction; 鹽之萃取;

- v. recreational uses and ecotourism; and 休憩用途和生態旅遊;
 - vi. water for domestic consumption. 供國內用水。
- b. Other benefits of participatory management for local and indigenous people include: 地方和原住民參與管理之其他好處包括：
- i. maintaining spiritual and cultural values associated with a wetland; 維護濕地相關之精神和文化價值;
 - ii. more equitable access to wetland resources; 更公平地獲得濕地資源;
 - iii. increased local capacity and empowerment; 增加地方能力和權力;
 - iv. reduced conflicts among stakeholders; and 減少利益相關者之間衝突;
 - v. maintaining ecosystem functions (e.g., flood control, improved water quality, etc.). 維護生態系統功能 (例如, 防洪, 改善水質等)。
- c. Government agencies benefit from participatory management arrangements through: 政府機構受益於參與管理安排, 透過：
- i. improved ecosystem viability; 改善生態系統之生存能力;
 - ii. reduced management costs; 降低管理成本;
 - iii. assistance with monitoring and surveillance; 協助監測和監督;
 - iv. fewer infringements; and 較少侵權行為;
 - v. enhanced social sustainability and quality of life for communities dependent on wetlands. 因社區對濕地之依賴, 進而提升社會永續發展和生活品質。
- d. Incentives such as tax concessions, subsidies, conservation easements, special arrangements for licenses, increased market access, financial compensation schemes, increased infrastructure, and development activities can, if appropriately structured, further wise use objectives when directed to local and indigenous stakeholders. 獎勵如稅收優惠、補貼、保育地役權、特殊牌照安排、擴大市場進入、金融補償計畫、增加基礎設施、發展活動等, 若適當地籌畫, 可引導地方和原住民利益相關者促進明智利用目標。

11. Trust among stakeholders is essential and must be developed 利益相關者之間之信任是極其重要且必須制定

- a. Development of trust among stakeholders takes time, effort and attention. Elements that contribute to building trust include: 發展利益相關者之間之信任需要時間、精力和關注。有助於建立信任之元素, 包括：
- i. a willingness to seek joint objectives cooperatively; 尋求共同目標之合作意願
 - ii. mutual effort; 共同之努力;
 - iii. mutual respect; 相互之尊重;
 - iv. open and ongoing communication; 開放和持續之溝通;

- v. clear and realistic expectations about process outcomes; 相關過程成果之明確和實際期望;
 - vi. satisfactory and timely completion of agreed tasks; 滿意且及時完成協定之任務;
 - vii. following through on commitments; and 透過承諾進行;
 - viii. participation of all sectors of the community. 社會各界之參與。
- b. Participatory management works best when stakeholders' interests are openly stated. 利益相關者之利益公開表示可促使參與管理工作臻至完美。
 - c. Clearly stated terms of reference and objectives assist in the establishment of management partnerships. 明確指出參考和目標可協助管理夥伴關係之的建立。
 - d. Participatory management processes require strong facilitation that builds trust among stakeholders. Independent brokers with strong leadership skills are most effective (often this is a role for NGOs). 參與管理過程需要強力執行以建立利益相關者之間之信任。具較強領導能力之獨立經紀人是最有效率（通常作為非政府組織之角色）。
 - e. Appropriate legal or policy frameworks (such as the right to organize, legal recognition of NGOs, conservation easements, etc.) assist in the establishment of participatory management arrangements. 適當的法律和政策架構（如組織之權利、法律之承認非政府組織，保護地役權等）可協助建立參與管理安排。
 - f. Forums, study groups, and workshops can be useful means to increase shared understanding of Ramsar principles and the value of resources being conserved or sustainably used. 論壇、研究團隊和工作坊可作為有用之手段來提高對拉姆薩原則和資源保護或永續利用價值之共同理解。

12. Flexibility is required 靈活性之需要

- a. There is no one level of local and indigenous people's involvement that fits all contexts. 地方和原住民之參與水平並非適用於任何情況。
- b. There is no one approach or recipe that will make the process work in all contexts. 工作過程中沒有任何一種方法或秘方可使所有狀況順利完成。
- c. For participatory management regimes to be successful, it may be necessary to meet basic development needs in the process of pursuing wise use objectives. 為使參與管理制度成功，在符合明智利用目標之過程中可能需要先滿足基本發展需求。
- d. "Learning by doing" approach (i.e., ongoing assessment of process and outcomes) allows for re-orientation as needed. 「從實踐中學習」方法（例如，持續過程和結果之評估）可依需求重新定位。

13. Knowledge exchange and capacity building are fundamental 知識交流和能力建設為根本

- a. Government agencies often require capacity building in participatory management approaches, such as those specified below for stakeholders. 政府機構往往需要能力建設於參與管理辦法中，如下為利益相關者之明確指定者。
- b. Stakeholders often require capacity building in: 利益相關者往往需要能力建設：
 - i. establishing and maintaining appropriate organizations; 建立和維護適當機構;
 - ii. effective relations with government agencies; 與政府機構之有效關係;
 - iii. negotiating and contributing to decision-making; 談判和決策;
 - iv. technical aspects of wetland management and Ramsar's principles; 濕地管理和拉姆薩公約原則之技術層面;
 - v. monitoring of wetland ecology and identifying changes in ecological character; 監測濕地生態環境和生態特性變化之辨識;
 - vi. evaluation of participatory processes; and 參與過程之評估;
 - vii. elaboration and design of project proposals to obtain funding. 專案建議書之制定和設計以獲得資金。
- c. Local environmental knowledge can make a significant contribution to wetland management strategies, especially when blended with the best available science. 地方環保知識可為濕地管理策略提供重大貢獻，尤其是當與現有最佳科學融合時。
- d. Engaging local stakeholders in site monitoring and process evaluation makes a valuable and substantive contribution to achieving participatory conservation objectives. 從事地方利益相關者於場址監測和評估過程可提供寶貴和實質性之貢獻，以實現參與自然保育目標。
- e. A multidisciplinary approach utilizing biological and social science expertise is vital for establishing participatory management regimes. 利用生物和社會科學知識之多學科方法是建立參與性管理制度之重要關鍵。
- f. Site monitoring can take advantage of a “marginal cost” approach: technical experts may be engaged, and established facilities (such as university laboratories) may be used at minimal cost. 場址監測可以採取「邊際成本」方法之優點：技術專家可以從事並利用最低成本來成立設施（如大學實驗室）。
- g. Networking mechanisms such as regular meetings, newsletters, and radio programmes fulfil information exchange and educational purposes. 網絡機制如定期舉行會議、通訊錄、廣播節目來傳達資訊交流和教育目的。
- h. Basic Ramsar concepts, stewardship principles and ecological values can be conveyed through the educational curriculum of local schools. 基本拉姆薩概念、管理原則和生態價值可以透過當地學校教育課程來傳達。

- i. Wetland Centres can: 濕地中心可以：
 - i. catalyse active and informed participation of local and indigenous people; 催化地方和原住民之積極和知情參與;
 - ii. serve as demonstration sites for sustainable wetland management; 作為永續濕地管理示範點;
 - iii. support formal, informal and non-formal educational programs that involve a wide range of stakeholders; 協助涉及範圍廣泛利益關係者正式、非正式和非正規教育計畫;
 - iv. help to bring local and indigenous people's concerns to the attention of decision-makers; and 協助地方和原住民對濕地之關注來引起決策者之重視;
 - v. provide information and advice on wetlands and their management. 提供濕地及其管理之資訊和建議。

14. Continuity of resources and effort is important 資源和努力之持續重要性

- a. Establishing participatory management takes time. 建立參與式管理需要時間。
- b. As with any management regime, participatory management may never be fully self-financing. 任何管理制度、參與管理不可能完全自我融資。
- c. Financing through donor and/or government channels is important for sustainability. 重要的是透過捐助者和/或政府渠道籌資才能永續。
- d. Appropriate legal and policy frameworks at national and local levels contribute to continuity. 在國家和地方各層級利用適當之法律和政策架構方能連續提供。
- e. High-level political support, ideally from a number of the appropriate Ministries, is important for maintaining government commitment to participatory management regimes. 最好由些相關部會提供高度政治支持，是保持政府承諾參與管理制度之要點。

III. Engaging local and indigenous people 鼓勵地方和原住民

15. When involving local and indigenous people in the participatory process, those who facilitate or coordinate such efforts should: 當在參與過程中涉及地方和原住民時，那些努力協助或協調之人民應：
 - a. Ensure that all stakeholders understand the role of the facilitators/ coordinators. 確保所有利益相關者了解促參者/協調者之角色。
 - b. Regularly verify that all stakeholders agree upon the basic objectives of the initiative. 定期查證所有利益相關者同意倡議之基本目標。

- c. Raise awareness of wetland conservation and sustainability issues. Involve local and indigenous people in preparing and running awareness-raising activities. 提高人們對濕地保護和永續發展議題之認識。提高地方和原住民參與編制和執行提高意識之活動。
- d. Ensure the involvement of influential individuals in the community and all sectors of the population, and especially the women and youth of the community. 確保在社會上所有影響力人士和各階層人民，特別是婦女和青年之社會參與。
- e. Encourage stakeholder ownership of the process and participatory management arrangements, ensuring that no key participants are excluded. 鼓勵管理安排過程和參與之利益相關者所有權人，確保沒有關鍵參與者被排除在外。
- f. Involve and strengthen local organizations and traditional structures that represent different stakeholders among local and indigenous people. Assist in the establishment of such organizations if they do not already exist. 參與和加強地方組織和代表地方和原住民之間不同利益相關者之傳統結構。如果這些組織或代表不存在，應協助建立之。
- g. Develop local capacity including organizational and negotiating skills, keeping of records and financial accounts, and conflict management, and provide (as necessary) the meeting place, telephone access, basic equipment, and transportation. 發展地方能力，包括組織和談判技巧、保持記錄和財務帳目、衝突管理，並提供必要會議地點、電話通訊、基本設備和運輸。
- h. Ensure that persons acting as facilitators and coordinators are properly trained in participatory assessment and planning techniques and possess the necessary facilitation skills. 確保充當促參者和協調者之人員皆參與評估和規劃技術培訓，並具備必要之促參能力。
- i. Work with public-sector stakeholders to build capacity for developing and administering participatory management processes. 努力建立與公共部門的利益相關者參與管理過程的開發和管理的能力。
- j. Ensure that key parties have a clear understanding of each other's needs, responsibilities and limitations. 確保關鍵方能清楚地了解彼此雙方之需求、責任和限制。
- k. Ensure that local and indigenous people learn participatory assessment and planning techniques so that they can be applied to other community concerns. 確保地方和原住民學習參與評估和規劃技術，鑑此可以應用到其他社會所關注事項。
- l. Ensure that all commitments are met. 確保所有承諾得到滿足。
- m. Develop a site monitoring and process testing programme using local resources to check progress. 利用當地資源開發場址監測和過程之測試程序以檢查進度。

- n. Ensure that tasks taken up by various stakeholders are within their capabilities. 確保各種利益相關者之任務皆在其能力範圍內執行。
- o. Keep funding agencies aware of issues and progress of participatory management approaches. 保持供資機構了解參與管理方法之議題和進展。
- p. Establish networks among communities involved in wetland management and encourage regular contact and sharing of experiences. 建立濕地管理參與之社區網絡，並鼓勵社區定期接觸和交流經驗。
- q. Support the application of traditional knowledge to wetland management including, where possible, the establishment of centres to conserve indigenous and traditional knowledge systems. 支持濕地管理傳統知識之應用，包括，若可行，成立保護原住民和傳統知識體系中心。

IV. Measuring local and indigenous people's involvement 衡量地方和原住民之參與

16. The following list is a brief, non-exhaustive checklist of indicators that can assist to measure the extent of local and indigenous people's involvement. The sections below correlate with those in Section II (paragraphs 10-14) to assist cross-reference. 下面列表係一簡短、非詳盡指標清單，可以協助衡量地方和原住民之參與程度，下列部分與第二部分（第10-14段）關聯並協助交叉引用。

17. Incentives 獎勵

- a. Local and indigenous people have achieved an economic stake or other interest in the wise use of wetland resources. 地方和原住民已經獲得明智利用濕地資源之經濟利益或其他利益。
- b. The government agency has stated policies supporting participatory management. 政府機構已聲明政策支持參與管理。
- c. Appropriate legal and financial incentives for participatory management are in place. 參與管理之適當法律和金融獎勵措施到位。
- d. A more equitable sharing of benefits among stakeholders has resulted from the participatory management process. 利益相關者之間的利益藉由參與管理過程已更公平地分享。
- e. Stakeholders have expressed satisfaction with their involvement in the process. 利益相關者於參與過程中皆表示滿意。

18. Trust 信託

- a. There is a clearly stated and widely known policy or legal document that makes a commitment to involving local and indigenous people. 有廣為人知之政策或法律文件明確表示涉及地方和原住民之承諾。
- b. All key stakeholders (particularly government) acknowledge participatory management as legitimate and desirable. 所有關鍵利益相關者（尤其是政府）承認參與管理為合法且適當的。
- c. Local and indigenous people are now involved in making substantive decisions affecting the wetland resource use and management. 參與之地方和原住民所作出之實質性決定影響濕地資源之利用和管理。
- d. Local organizations to advance participatory management are respected within the community. 推廣參與管理之地方組織於社區內受到尊重。
 - e. Representatives of the local and indigenous people are truly representative and accountable to them. 地方和原住民代表是真正代表且擔負責任。
 - f. There are resource use and participation rules which are appropriate to the local situation. 有適合地方狀況之資源利用和參與規則。
 - g. A management agreement exists between stakeholders (oral or written, formal or informal). 管理協議存於利益相關者之間（口頭或書面，正式或非正式）。
 - h. The management agreement has clearly defined boundaries and membership. 管理協議明確界定邊界和成員。
 - i. The management agreement specifically defines stakeholders' functions, rights and responsibilities. 管理協議明確界定利益相關者之功能、權利和責任。
 - j. The management agreement has been approved by at least the resource-using stakeholders and key decision-making groups. 管理協議至少已由資源利用之利益相關者和主要決策團體通過。
 - k. Parties to the agreement meet their commitments. 協議各方履行其承諾。
 - l. Non-compliance with approaches, rules, rights, and responsibilities outlined in the management agreement is deemed to be at an acceptable level. 不遵守管理協議中所述辦法、規則、權利和責任被視為可接受之基準。
 - m. Any system of graduated sanctions for infringement of rules has been agreed upon by all key parties. 所有關鍵各方皆已協定任何分級制裁體系之侵犯規則。
 - n. There is evidence that resource management controls are being implemented. 有證據顯示資源管理控制正在實施。

19. Flexibility 靈活性

- a. There is the potential for collective modification of the rules relating to resource use by those affected. 有集體修改相關受影響之資源使用規則潛力。
- b. There are “nested” management units (different bodies at different levels). 巢型管理單位（不同層次有不同機構）。
- c. There is evidence that the local and indigenous people can influence the speed and direction of change in relation to the resources with which they are concerned. 有證據顯示地方和原住民可以影響其關切之資源變化速度和方向。
- d. Facilitators/coordinators practice “learning by doing” and adaptive management. 促進者/協調者實踐「從實踐中學習」和適應性管理。

20. Knowledge exchange and capacity building 知識交流和能力建設

- a. There is an awareness among stakeholders of new management approaches, rules, rights, and responsibilities. 利益相關者間意識到新的管理辦法、規則、權利和責任。
- b. There is a two-way flow of information and communication between local and indigenous people and relevant government agencies. 地方和原住民及相關政府機構之間有資訊與溝通之雙向流動。
- c. Information reaches local and indigenous people in a timely and accurate manner, and in a form which is readily understandable. 資訊及時、準確地並以容易理解之形式傳達予地方和原住民。
- d. Local and indigenous people participate in site monitoring and in evaluation of the participatory process. 地方和原住民參與場址監測及參與過程中之評估。
- e. There is evidence of respect by key government agencies for local human systems and local ecological knowledge. 有證據顯示關鍵政府機構尊重地方人力系統和地方生態知識。
- f. Stakeholders are demonstrating necessary skills and empowerment (e.g., capacity to make decisions, monitoring skills, etc.). 利益關係者皆表現出必要技能和權力（例如，決策能力，監測能力等）。
- g. Measurement methods, established by the stakeholders, demonstrate and quantify the degree to which local participation was intended to, and actually has improved or conserved the recognized “functions and values” of the wetland and its wise use. 由利益相關者建立之衡量方法來示範和量化地方參與之程度目的，並實際改善或瞭解到濕地之「功能和價值」及明智地使用。

21. Continuity連續性

- a. There are one or more organizational structures that facilitate local and indigenous people's involvement (e.g., a council, management body, women's group, etc.). 有一個或多個組織結構，促進地方和原住民的參與（例如，市議會、管理機構、婦女團體等）。
- b. A random sample of local and indigenous people are able to identify the community's role in wetland management, and the individuals who are directly involved can accurately describe the objective of their involvement. 地方和原住民隨機抽樣能夠識別社區於濕地管理中之作用，而直接參與之個人，可以準確地描述期參與目的。
- c. The government agency and its staff have a demonstrated commitment to participatory management, and can accurately describe the objective of local and indigenous people's involvement. 政府機關及其工作人員對參與管理有明確之承諾，並能準確描述地方和原住民參與之目標。
- d. There is an appropriately long-term source of funding for ongoing participation and resource management. 擁有適當的長期資金來源以持續參與並管理資源。
- e. Local and indigenous people have provided in-kind support (time, labour, traditional knowledge and expertise) to implement the participatory management agreement. 地方和原住民提供實際協制（時間、勞力、傳統知識和專業知識），實施參與管理協議。
- f. Conflict management mechanisms exist, and there is an appeals process in case of conflicts within the management partnership. 衝突管理機制係存在，而且在管理夥伴關係範圍內若發生衝突時有一套申訴程序。
- g. There is integration between local wetland management and management of the entire catchment. 在地方濕地管理和整個流域管理之間之整合。

V. Testing the participatory approach測試參與方法

22. Local participation in wetland management is a tool for advancing the Convention's objective to achieve wise use of all wetlands. Administrative Authorities of the Ramsar Convention, managers, and process facilitators and coordinators need to be aware of existing wise use guidance and need to continuously apply this guidance in the participatory management decision-making process. The decision-making process should, at each stage, consider the implications of actions in terms of the following Ramsar standards and principles: 地方參與濕地管理是為達成公約之目標，以實現所有濕地明智利用之工具。拉姆薩公約行政機關、管理人、過程促參者和協調者必須意識到現有明智利用之準則及需要持續運用此準則於參與管理之決策過程。在每一個階段決策過程中，應考慮行動意圖係依以下拉姆薩標準及原則：

- a. Ramsar's Wise Use Guidelines (Recommendation 4.10 and Resolution 5.6); 拉姆薩濕地明智利用指導方針（建議4.10和決議5.6）；
- b. Ramsar's Management Planning Guidelines (Resolution 5.7); 拉姆薩濕地管理規劃指導方針（決議5.7）；
- c. Monitoring ecological character of the site (Article 3; Recommendation 5.2, Resolution VI.1, and Resolution VII.10). 監測場址之生態特徵（公約第3條；建議5.2，、決議6.1、決議7.10）。
- d. Standards for managing for wise use: 明智利用管理標準：
 - i. there is an increase or maintenance of species diversity, size of wetland area, and water quality; 增加或維護物種多樣性、濕地面積大小及水質；
 - ii. resource use is sustainable; 資源利用是永續的；
 - iii. the precautionary principle is being applied; 運用預防原則；
 - iv. cost-benefit analyses consider wetland functional values; 成本效益分析考量到濕地功能價值；
 - v. the participatory process takes a catchment perspective and decisions within that framework consider what is best for the wetland(s); and 參與過程中以集水區之角度檢視之，並於什麼是為濕地最好的考量架構下做決策；
 - vi. degradation of wetlands has been replaced by efforts to restore and rehabilitate them. 努力恢復和重建濕地以取代濕地之退化。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議
(伊朗拉姆薩，1971年)，1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖
荷西

The Convention's Outreach Programme 1999-2002

1999-2002年公約延伸計畫

Actions to promote communication, education and public awareness to support
implementation of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

促進宣導、教育及公眾意識以支持濕地公約實施之行動方案（1971年伊朗，拉姆薩）

1. RECALLING Resolution VI.19 which called for a concerted programme of education and public awareness “to increase the knowledge and understanding of wetland values and benefits and so develop action towards the conservation and sustainable management of wetland resources”; 大會回顧決議7.19呼籲教育和公眾意識相關方案，「以增加濕地價值和效益的知識和了解，因此開發對濕地資源的保護和永續管理的行動」；
2. NOTING General Objective 3 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 of the Convention which describes a range of actions designed to allow the Convention “to raise awareness of wetland values and functions throughout the world and at all levels”; 注意到公約1997-2002年策略計畫總目標3，籌劃一系列行動方案旨在使公約「提高在世界各地和各層級之濕地價值和功能之意識」；
3. RECOGNISING the importance of communication, education and public awareness as central elements of implementing the Ramsar Convention and its Strategic Plan; 大會瞭解到實施拉姆薩公約及其策略計畫核心要素中宣導、教育及公眾意識之重要性；
4. EXPRESSING THANKS to the participants in the workshop convened by the Ramsar Bureau in September 1998 as follows: Commission on Communication and Education of IUCN - The World Conservation Union; Ghana Wildlife Society; Global Rivers Environmental Education Network (GREEN); Water Planet; Water Watch Asia; Watercourse and Project WET; Waterwatch Australia; Wetlands International Specialist Group on Education and Public Awareness; Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust; and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), who contributed significantly to the development of the Convention's Outreach Programme; 大會表示感謝於1998年9月由拉姆薩秘書處召開之工作坊參與者如下：國際自然保護聯盟 - 世界自然保護聯盟之教育和宣導委員會、迦納野生動物保護協會、全球河川環境教育網路（簡稱GREEN）、水之星球、亞洲水關懷組織、運河組織及水資源環境教育計畫、澳洲水關懷組織、國際濕地組織教育和公眾意識專家小組、英國野鳥與濕地信託基金會和世界自然基金會，為公約延伸計畫之發展提供重大貢獻；

5. FURTHER NOTING that this Conference, in Technical Session III, has considered and discussed in detail the Convention's Outreach Programme 1999-2002; 大會進一步注意到於本次會議第三場技術討論會議中以詳細討論1999-2002年公約延伸計畫;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

6. ADOPTS the Convention's Outreach Programme 1999-2002 as annexed to this Resolution to provide guidance to Contracting Parties, the Ramsar Bureau, the Convention's International Organization Partners, local stakeholders and others in the development of appropriate communication, education and public awareness actions to support the implementation of the Convention at the international, regional, national and local levels; 大會通過附錄1999-2002年公約延伸計畫於本決議，並提供準則予締約方、拉姆薩秘書處、公約的國際組織合作夥伴、地方利益相關者和其他單位，以發展適當之宣導、教育及公眾意識行動方案來支持在國際、區域、國家和地方各層級之公約實施;
7. REQUESTS all Contracting Parties, in accordance with the Outreach Programme, to nominate, by 31 December 1999, suitable Government and Non-government Focal Points for Wetland Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) to undertake the functions therein specified; 大會要求所有締約方、適當政府和非政府聯絡處按照於1999年12月31日提議之延伸計畫，為濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識（CEPA）承擔其中規定之職責;
8. FURTHER REQUESTS that the names and contact details for these Focal Points be provided to the Ramsar Bureau as soon as possible in order to create a global network of experts in this field to advance the sharing of knowledge, expertise and resources; 大會進一步請求盡快提供聯絡處名稱和聯繫方式予拉姆薩秘書處，以建立此領域專家全球網絡以共享知識、專業和資源;
9. URGES, as suggested in the Outreach Programme, that each Contracting Party establish appropriately constituted Task Forces, where no mechanism exists for this purpose (e.g. National Ramsar Committees), to undertake a review of national needs, capacities and opportunities in the field of wetland CEPA, and based on this to formulate their National Wetland CEPA Action Plans for priority activities which consider the international, regional, national and local needs; 大會敦促，如延伸計畫所建議，各締約方在尚無任何機制（如國家拉姆薩委員會）存在之情況下，應適時地成立之專案小組來審查濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識之國家需求、能力和機會，並於此基礎上，制定優先考慮國際、區域、國家和地方需求之全國濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識行動方案;
10. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to seek to have their National Wetland CEPA Action Plans in place by 31 December 2000, and to provide copies of these to the Ramsar Bureau to make available to other Contracting Parties and interested organizations and persons; 大會鼓勵各締約方於2000年12月31日前制定其全國濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識行動方案，並提供這些副本予拉姆薩秘書處，進而提供其他締約方和相關組織及個人參考;
11. STRONGLY URGES each Contracting Party to seek to develop and implement their National Wetland CEPA Action Plans as integrated components of their broader

environment, biodiversity, wetland and water management policy instruments and programmes, to ensure that communication, education and community awareness are recognised as underpinning the effective delivery of these activities; 大會強烈敦促各締約方尋求制定和實施國家濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識行動計畫作為其更廣泛環境、生物多樣性、濕地和水資源管理政策工具和方案之組成要素，以確保宣導、教育和社區意識作為有效地推行活動之支柱；

12. WARMLY INVITES relevant global programmes which fill the criteria for official International Organization Partners of the Ramsar Convention as per Resolution VII.3 to facilitate future working partnerships and cooperation in advancing implementation of this Outreach Programme; 大會誠邀相關符合決議 7.3 之拉姆薩公約正式國際組織合作夥伴準則之全球方案，促進未來工作夥伴關係與合作以提升此延伸計畫之實施；
13. DIRECTS the Ramsar Bureau, as funds and human resources allow, using information and materials provided to it by the national Focal Points for Wetland CEPA in each Contracting Party, to establish as part of the Convention's Web site a clearing-house for information relating to wetland CEPA; 大會指導拉姆薩公約秘書處，在資金和人力資源允許之情況下，利用資訊和由在各締約方國家濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識聯絡處所提供之資料，作為公約網站資訊交換中心之一部份，提供國家濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識之相關資訊；
14. NOTES and ENDORSES the targets set by the Outreach Programme in terms of using the full potential of the Internet and e-mail to assist with wetland CEPA activities and general implementation of the Ramsar Convention, namely that by the year 2000 every Administrative Authority of the Convention should have Internet access and e-mail facilities and then to progressively link these Administrative Authorities with Ramsar site managers, the National Wetland CEPA Focal Points and those facilities dedicated to promoting environmental and wetland education and awareness raising; 大會注意到並贊同延伸計畫所設定之目標，充分利用網路和電子郵件來協助濕地活動安排和拉姆薩公約總體實施，即於2000年公約每一個行政管理機構應設置網路和電子郵件設施，進而逐步與拉姆薩濕地行政管理機構管理人員、全國濕地宣導、教育和社區意識聯絡處及致力於促進環境和濕地教育及提升意識之設施聯繫；
15. WELCOMES the growing celebration of World Wetlands Day and Week in a large number of countries, and URGES Contracting Parties to continue, or to begin to use this occasion to bring attention to their achievements and continuing challenges in wetland conservation and wise use; 大會歡迎越來越多國家共同慶祝世界濕地日和週之活動，並敦促各締約方繼續，或開始利用此機會，讓人們關注其成就和在濕地保護和明智利用之持續挑戰；
16. DRAWS ATTENTION to the section of the Outreach Programme which considers formal education and training initiatives, and ENCOURAGES the Administrative Authorities in each Contracting Party to review this in partnership with the relevant Ministry, and to seek participation on their Wetland CEPA Task Forces of a representative from this Ministry and other appropriate expert bodies and organizations; 大會提請注意，考量正規教育和培訓倡議之延伸計畫部分，並鼓勵各締約方之行政機關審查與相關部會合作，從該部門和其他適當專家機構和組織之代表參與該締約方之濕地宣導、教育和社區意識專案小組；

17. REITERATES ITS STRONG SUPPORT for the Wetlands Link International initiative, a cornerstone of the Outreach Programme, EXPRESSES CONCERN for the lack of significant support for this Programme in the past, and URGES Contracting Parties, International Organization Partners of the Convention, regional and national NGOs, and potential sponsors to reassess their priorities in an effort to mobilise resources to see this initiative fulfil its potential; 大會重申對國際濕地聯盟倡議之大力支持，該倡議係延伸計畫之基石，在過去因缺乏重大支持此項計劃，大會表示關注，並敦促締約方、公約國際組織合作夥伴、區域和國家非政府組織和潛在贊助商重新評估其優先次序，努力調動資源使此倡議發揮其潛力；
18. CALLS UPON multilateral and bilateral donors, and private sector sponsors to recognise the value and importance of supporting activities directed at promoting enhanced communication, education and public awareness, and the recovery, preservation and dissemination, where appropriate, of traditional knowledge and skills relating to wetlands, and to allocate funds specifically for the preparation of National Wetland CEPA Action Plans.* 大會呼籲多邊和雙邊捐助者及私營部門贊助商瞭解到協助旨在促進加強宣導、教育和社區意識活動之價值和重要性，並適時地恢復、保存和宣導與濕地相關之傳統知識和技能，且為全國濕地CEPA行動計畫特別編制基金。*

* In this context, also note paragraph 18 of Resolution VII.28 on Financial and Budgetary Matters, which reads: “DECIDES to establish a Voluntary Fund for the Convention’s Outreach Programme, REQUESTS the Standing Committee to prepare and adopt the Terms of Reference for the Fund at its annual meeting in 1999; and INVITES Contracting Parties, NGOs, foundations, the private sector and other institutions to contribute to the Fund.” 於此範疇下，注意到決議7.28號第18段有關財務及預算事項，其內容敘明：「決定為公約延伸計畫設立一項自願基金，於1999年年度會議要求常設委員會籌備並通過基金之職權範圍，並邀請各締約方、非政府組織、基金會、私營部門和其他機構向基金捐款」。

Annex附件

The Convention's Outreach Programme - 1999-2002 1999-2002年公約延伸計畫

Actions to promote communication, education and public awareness to support
implementation of the Convention on Wetlands
(Ramsar, Iran, 1971) 促進宣導、教育及公眾意識以支持濕地公約實施之行動方案
(1971年伊朗，拉姆薩)

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- i. Defining the challenge 挑戰之定義
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- iii. Rationale 理念
- iv. About the Outreach Programme 關於延伸計畫
- v. Identifying the target groups 辨識目標團體

The Actors 參與者

- i. Contracting Parties 締約方
- ii. The Convention secretariat (Ramsar Bureau) 公約秘書處 (拉姆薩秘書處)
- iii. International Organization Partners of the Convention 公約國際組織合作夥伴
- iv. Regional and national non-governmental organizations 區域和國家非政府組織
- v. Local stakeholders 地方利益相關者
- vi. Donor agencies and sponsors 捐助機構和贊助商

Tools and frameworks for action 行動方案之方法和架構

- i. Reviewing needs, capacities and opportunities 審查需要、能力和機會
- ii. Strategic Planning processes 策略規劃過程
- iii. Communication between the actors 參與者間之宣導
- iv. Campaigns 活動
- v. Sharing resource materials 共享資源資料
- vi. Formal education and training 正規教育和培訓
- vii. Centres for education and awareness raising 教育和提高意識中心

Appendix I Target groups 附錄1 目標團體

Appendix II About Wetlands Link International 附錄2 關於國際濕地聯盟

Goals and rationale of the Outreach Programme 延伸計畫之目標和理念

1. The Outreach Programme is a direct response to General Objective 3 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 of the Convention, as adopted at the 6th Conference of the Contracting Parties in 1996. Through its three Operational Objectives, General Objective 3, describes a range of actions designed to allow the Convention: 延伸計畫是在1996年締約方第六次會議通過之1997-2002年公約策略計畫針對總目標3之直接響應。透過其三大執行目標、總目標3提擬了一系列旨在實施公約之行動方案：

“To raise awareness of wetland values and functions throughout the world and at all levels”. 「為了提高世界各地和各層級濕地價值和功能之意識」。

2. The three Operational Objectives under General Objective 3 of the Strategic Plan refer to international and national programmes of education and public awareness and the communications activities of the Convention and the Ramsar Bureau. In the Outreach Programme described herein, the same three areas of activity are considered in an integrated way and a model is presented to assist Contracting Parties, the Ramsar Bureau, the Convention’s International Organization Partners, local people and others to undertake appropriate actions to reach their respective priority target groups. 策略計畫總目標3下之三個執行目標係指公約和拉姆薩秘書處教育和公眾意識和宣導活動之國際和國家方案。延伸計畫所述方案，在相同3處提出之活動被視為一種整合方式與模式，協助締約方、拉姆薩秘書處、公約國際組織合作夥伴、地方人民和其他執行適當之行動方案，依其各自優先目標團體達成目的。

Defining the challenge 挑戰之定義

3. The challenge for the Contracting Parties, the Ramsar Bureau, the Convention’s International Organization Partners, local people and others is to develop effective communication in order to change those practices that act against wetland conservation and the wise use of wetland resources. To be effective, the Contracting Parties need to engage stakeholders in defining the issues and possible solutions and to use communication and education as tools appropriately linked to legal and economic instruments to bring about change. This means that communication should form a central part of implementing the Ramsar Convention by each Contracting Party, supported by the Ramsar Bureau and the International Organization Partners of the Convention. 拉姆薩秘書處、公約國際組織合作夥伴、地方人民和其他締約方之挑戰是建立有效之宣導，以改變對濕地保護和濕地資源明智利用行為之做法。各締約方需要與利益相關者進行問題和可能解決方案之界定，並利用宣導和教育工具適當與法律 and 經濟辦法掛鉤，以有效地實現改革。這意味著宣導應為各締約方執行拉姆薩公約與拉姆薩秘書處和公約國際組織合作夥伴協助實施之中心。

Goals 目標

4. The goals of the Outreach Programme are the same as those given with the respective Operational Objectives contained in General Objective 3 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 of the Convention as follows: 延伸計畫目標與1997-2002年公約策略計畫總目標3所載之執行目標3相同：

- i. Operational Objective 3.1: “To support and assist in implementing, in cooperation with partners and other institutions, an international programme of Education and Public Awareness (EPA) on wetlands, their functions and values, designed to promote national EPA programmes.” 執行目標3.1：「為支持和協助執行並與合作夥伴和其他機構合作，濕地教育和公眾意識國際方案（EPA）、其功能和價值應旨在促進國家濕地教育和公眾意識方案之實施。」
- ii. Operational Objective 3.2: “To develop and encourage national programmes of EPA on wetlands, targeted at a wide range of people, including key decision-makers, people living in and around wetlands, other wetland users, and the public at large.” 執行目標3.2：「為了發展並鼓勵對濕地教育和公眾意識國家方案，應針對廣泛人民，包括主要決策者，住在濕地內及其周圍之居民、其他濕地使用者和一般大眾等。」
- iii. Operational Objective 3.3: “To improve the Ramsar Bureau’s communications activities and to develop a Convention Communications Strategy, capable of further promoting the Convention and its wider application, and of raising awareness of wetland values and functions.” 執行目標3.3：「為了改善拉姆薩秘書處之宣導活動，並制定一套公約宣導策略，能夠進一步促進公約及其廣泛運用，並提高對濕地價值和功能之意識。」

Rationale for the Outreach Programme 延伸計畫之理念

5. The Convention on Wetlands needs an Outreach Programme in order to: 濕地公約需要延伸計畫，以便：
 - i. generate a greater awareness among people about the functions, services and values of wetlands so they are perceived as important assets of the natural infrastructure of each country; 促使人與人之間對濕地功能、服務和價值的人之間產生更深刻之認知，使其瞭解濕地為每個國家自然基礎設施之重要資產；
 - ii. motivate people to care about wetlands so that they become involved in policy formulation and hands-on planning and management of wetlands. This is the key to encouraging those behaviours that impact positively on wetlands and lead to the sustainable use of the resource; 激勵人們對濕地之關心，促使其參與濕地政策制定及動手規劃與管理。這是鼓勵正面影響濕地之行為關鍵，並引導資源之永續利用；
 - iii. build support for wetland conservation and wise use amongst policy makers, the private sector and all sectors of society - the Ramsar Convention’s constituency. 建立決策者、私營部門和社會各階層-拉姆薩公約選民之間對濕地保護和明智利用之支持。
6. Without communication, the Contracting Parties and the Convention risk witnessing continuing conflicts over wetland management and ongoing degradation and loss of wetlands, and their functions, services and values. 若無宣導，締約方和公約則會冒險目睹濕地管理和濕地不斷地退化和其功能、服務和價值喪失之持續衝突，。

7. Wetlands are vital for sustaining human life and must be managed accordingly. Communication is the link from science and ecology to people's social and economic reality. Communication supplies the oil for the implementation of the Convention's 'tools', providing the information needed by the Contracting Parties and its supporters to see wetland conservation and wise use implemented. 濕地是維持人類生活之關鍵且必須適度地管理。宣導是銜接科學和生態環境與人民社會和經濟現實之銜接。宣導為實施公約「工具」之潤滑劑，提供締約雙方及其支持者需要之資訊，以領會濕地保護和明智利用之實施。

About the Outreach Programme 關於延伸計畫

8. The specific actions described in the following sections are not intended to be exclusive. A key to successful communication is being clear about the issue, the particular circumstances of the people involved, the barriers to changing harmful practices, and developing messages and means to transmit them to suit the circumstances. This Programme should be viewed as providing a framework for actions which can help to guide activities undertaken by interested people and organizations at all levels and all over the world. 下面章節中所描述之具體行動並非為單一的。成功宣導之關鍵是使人確實瞭解議題之所在、人們所涉及之具體情況、挑戰有害做法之障礙、及發展資訊和手段傳達以符合其現況。此項計畫應被視為提供各層級和世界各地有興趣者及組織行動架構，進而協助指導展開活動。
9. It is not the intention of this Programme to be prescriptive or comprehensive; it aims merely to provide a range of suggestions and options for actions which may or may not suit all situations or contexts. Overall, the Outreach Programme is intended to assist with putting in place an appropriate framework for actions in the communication, education and public awareness domain that will facilitate the implementation of the Convention on Wetlands. 此計畫之目的並非針對性或綜合性，其目的僅是提供一系列之建議和行動選項，可能或可能不適合所有之情況或環境。總體而言，延伸計畫之目的是協助制訂適當宣導、教育及公眾意識領域之行動架構，來促進濕地公約之實施。

Identifying the target groups 辨識目標團體

10. There are a large number of target groups for this Outreach Programme which fall within the broadest category of the general community or civil society. To assist Contracting Parties and others using this Programme to decide on the actions they will take, Appendix I describes 27 subgroups of civil society which have been identified as being those people who can make a significant and immediate difference in the status and long-term sustainability of wetlands. In developing international, regional, national or local programmes of action based on this Outreach Programme, Contracting Parties and others are urged to take Appendix I into consideration for their own situations in determining the highest priority target groups. 此延伸計畫有廣大之目標團體，係屬於一般社區或民間社會之廣泛類別。協助締約方和其他人利用此計畫來決定將採取之行動，附錄I描述已辨識27個群組之民間社會人民，可影響濕地狀況和長期永續發展之重大和迫切差異。唯發展中國際、區域、國家或地方以延伸計畫為基準之行動方案，方能敦促締約方和他人依據附錄I斟酌自身情況並決定優先執行之目標團體。

The Actors 參與者

11. A fundamental assumption of the Outreach Programme is that as a consequence of the actions taken in response to it, there will be an increasing number of “actors” who become agents or ambassadors for the Convention on Wetlands and the principles it seeks to have applied. Support for the Outreach Programme should therefore be seen as an investment which aims to educate decision-makers and mobilise local scale actions directed at achieving the conservation and wise use of wetlands. 延伸計畫之基本假設是，依其所採取之行動所得之成果及其尋求運用之原則，將會有越來越多「參與者」成為代理人或濕地公約大使。延伸計畫之協助，因此應被視為一項投資，其目的是教育決策者並調動地方規模之行動，以實現濕地之保護和明智利用。
12. This section recognises that at the outset it is essential to identify the primary actors who will lead the processes of communication, education and public awareness - those people and organizations that must take a primary responsibility for designing and implementing action programmes suited to the regional, national or local situations and priority target groups. 本節瞭解到，首先必須查明將引導宣導、教育和公眾意識過程之主要參與者 - 這些人和組織必須肩負主要責任來設計並實施適合區域、國家或地方狀況之行動方案，並依優先目標團體採取行動。
13. **Contracting Parties.** The designated Administrative Authority of the Ramsar Convention in each Contracting Party has a responsibility to show leadership in promoting and undertaking wetland communication, education and public awareness (Wetland CEPA) activities at the national, and as appropriate, international, regional and local levels. Where the Administrative Authority itself does not have the expertise to take on such a role, the training of personnel in Wetland CEPA is recommended (paragraphs 44-46), or alternatively, working in partnership with other Ministries or organizations with personnel who possess these skills is encouraged. **締約方。** 拉姆薩公約指定之各締約方行政管理機構肩負領導促進和執行濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識 (Wetland CEPA) 活動之責任，並在適時地於國際、國家、區域和地方各層級進行。凡行政機關本身若不具備此專業角色，鑑此建議 (第 44-46 段) 培訓濕地 CEPA 人員，或者與其他部會或具專業技能人員之機構共同合作。
14. Irrespective of the approach taken with respect to reviewing needs, capacities and opportunities as suggested by the Outreach Programme, each Contracting Party is invited to nominate a National Focal Point for Wetland Communication, Education and Public Awareness (Wetland CEPA) in order to have an identified expert leader of the actions to be taken. 不論何種方法由延伸計畫建議之審查需求、能力和機會，每個締約方所皆應邀提名一濕地宣導、教育和公眾意識 (Wetland CEPA) 國家聯絡點，以確保有一名專家領導者來採取行動。
15. **The Convention secretariat.** The Ramsar Bureau will continue to play the role of facilitator in Wetland CEPA. The following section of this document outlines the major ongoing and proposed actions which the Ramsar Bureau will undertake to assist the implementation of the Outreach Programme at all levels. Among these actions is the recognised need for the Ramsar Bureau to work closely with the International Organization Partners of the Convention to promote the availability of their resources and expertise to the Administrative Authorities of the Convention. **公約秘書處。** 拉姆薩秘

書處將持續在濕地CEPA發揮促參者之角色。本文件下列部分概述拉姆薩秘書處將進行主要和擬議之行動，並協助延伸計畫於各層級之執行情況。這些行動中可得知拉姆薩秘書處必須與公約國際組織合作夥伴緊密合作，以促使公約行政機關得以利用其資源及專業。

16. **International Organization Partners of the Convention.** The Convention has a number of official International Organization Partners: BirdLife International, IUCN - the World Conservation Union, Wetlands International, and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). These organizations already offer to the Convention considerable resources and expertise to assist Contracting Parties and others with developing more strategic approaches to Wetland CEPA. The following section examines some ways for Contracting Parties to work more with these International Partners in pursuing their aspirations in the CEPA area. **公約國際組織合作夥伴。**公約有多數正式國際組織合作夥伴：國際鳥盟、國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員會、國際濕地組織和世界自然基金會。這些組織已提供公約相當多的資源和專業，用以協助締約方和其他正在制定更多之策略方法。下列部分檢視締約方在追求其濕地CEPA地區之願望時，可以與國際夥伴組織共同合作之方法。
17. The 7th Conference of the Parties has adopted Resolution VII.3 adopting criteria and guidelines for the acceptance of further official International Organization Partners. It is hoped that a number of other organizations with expertise in the area of Wetland CEPA will seek official Partner status of the Convention to allow for enhanced cooperation and partnership in the future. **第七屆締約方會議通過之決議7.3中採納之準則與指導方針，敘明進一步與官方國際組織合作夥伴之合作。**鑑此期望有多數具濕地CEPA方面專業知識之其他組織，將尋求公約成為正式合作夥伴，以便在未來加強合作與夥伴關係。
18. **Regional and national non-governmental organizations.** As with International Organization Partners, key actors in developing and implementing Wetland CEPA Action Plans are the regional and national non-governmental organizations with expertise in these areas. In recognition of this, in the following section Contracting Parties are urged to identify a suitable expert from a non-governmental organization to work in partnership with the governmental Wetland CEPA Focal Point in undertaking an action plan (see paragraph 14 above). **區域和國家非政府組織。**有關國際組織合作夥伴，在制定和實施濕地CEPA行動計畫之關鍵角色是在這些領域具有專長之區域和國家非政府組織。鑑此，於下列部分敦促締約方確保合適之非政府組織專家，與政府濕地CEPA聯絡處共同合作來進行行動計畫（見上文第14段）。
19. **Local stakeholders.** Perhaps the key actors are those people at the local level who fall within the category of stakeholders - people whose lives and livelihoods are determined, at least in part, by what happens at their local wetland(s). Under any Wetland CEPA Action Plan, assisting these local people to fully appreciate their wetland(s) and to raise the awareness and understanding of the importance of the wetland resource among others from outside the local community is essential. If these wetland “managers” fail to appreciate the functions, services and values provided by their wetland(s), then the efforts of governments and non-government organizations will struggle to have impact. Local stewardship, based on understanding and appreciation, is vital. **地方利益相關者。**或許關鍵參與者是那些屬於利益相關者之類別內的地方層級人民—這些人民之生命和

生計至少有一部分是發生並取決於地方濕地。在任何濕地CEPA行動計畫中，協助這些地方人民充分瞭解其濕地，並提高地方社區對濕地資源意識及瞭解之重要性。若這些濕地管理者未能適當地行使濕地所提供之功能、服務和價值，那麼政府和非政府組織將努力產生影響力。依瞭解和讚賞所建立之地方領導是重要關鍵。

20. **Donor agencies and sponsors.** For many countries, and especially the developing countries and those in economic transition, an impediment to putting Wetland CEPA Action Plans in place is likely to be the lack of resources and expertise. It is therefore important that from the earliest stages of planning the Wetland CEPA Action Plans (paragraphs 25-33) that these Contracting Parties consult potential funding sources and work with them to produce projects likely to gain support. These supporters may be the traditional multilateral and bilateral donor agencies for the developing and transition countries, but consideration should also be given to inviting private sector sponsors. A good example of that is the current partnership project in which the Ramsar Bureau is engaged with the private sector Danone Group and several government agencies from France. This three-year programme of actions directed at the theme of “Caring for water resources and water quality” is allowing funds to be directed to six themes of action under the Ramsar Convention, ranging from site networks for migratory species to training, water and human health projects, and a range of communication and awareness raising activities. This cooperative project provides an ideal model for national programmes as well. **捐助機構和贊助商。**許多國家特別是發展中國家和經濟轉型中國家，濕地CEPA行動計畫執行障礙可能係因資源和專業知識之缺乏。因此從規劃濕地CEPA行動計畫（第25-33段）早期階段開始，這些締約方應徵詢潛在資金來源，並與其合作以期獲得專案之協助。這些支持者可能是傳統協助發展中國家和轉型國家之多邊和雙邊捐助機構，但意應考量邀請私營部門之贊助商。其中一個很好之例子即是當前拉姆薩秘書處與法國達能集團(Danone Group)私部門和來自法國之政府機構所合作之計畫。這為期三年之行動計畫係以「關愛水資源和水質」為主題，並依據拉姆薩公約所提供資金予六個主題行動方案，包括遷徙物種網絡之網站培訓、水和公共衛生計畫及一系列宣導和提高意識之活動。此合作計畫亦為國家方案提供了一個理想模式。

Tools and frameworks for action行動方案之方法和架構

21. This section of the Outreach Programme provides a broad framework or model for the development of Wetland CEPA Action Plans. These plans should be developed for application at the international, regional, national and local levels. They may be developed by Contracting Parties working as international or regional partners, through national programmes developed jointly by the Ramsar Administrative Authority and non-government organizations, through to local scale action plans formulated and implemented by local stakeholders for local needs. It is hoped that all types of Wetland CEPA Action Plan will result from the adoption and application of the Outreach Programme. What follows is intended to offer suggestions for how to go about developing an appropriately targeted action plan for CEPA to promote wetland conservation and wise use. **延伸計畫**本段為濕地CEPA行動計畫提供廣泛之發展架構或模型。這些計畫應於國際、區域、國家和地方各級來制定運用。他們可由國際或區域合作夥伴之締約方來發展，透過拉姆薩行政管理局和非政府組織共同開發之國家方案，透過地方規模之行動計畫由地方利益相關者依地方之需求來制定和實施。所有類型之濕地CEPA

行動計畫將由延伸計畫之採納和運用而衍生。此舉旨在提供建議如何為CEPA發展適當及針對性之行動計畫，以促進濕地之保護和明智利用。

Reviewing needs, capacities and opportunities 審查需要、能力和機會

22. The starting point suggested is a review of the current needs, capacities and opportunities in the area of Wetland CEPA. This is itself no small undertaking if it is to be comprehensive and to provide a clear picture of where current strengths and weaknesses lie in this regard. The following offers a framework for undertaking such reviews leading to the development of an Action Plan at each level: 建議出發點是目前於濕地CEPA範疇內審查、能力和機會需要。其本身並非小工程，但若是可周全地且依其優缺點提供嶄新之思維模式即可達成。下列提供一個架構進行審查，於每個層級中引導行動計畫之發展：
- a. **Appointment of National Government Focal Point** - As mentioned in paragraph 14 above, each Contracting Party is invited to nominate a National Focal Point for Wetland Communication, Education and Public Awareness (Wetland CEPA), and to advise the Ramsar Bureau of the person fulfilling this role and his/her contacts details. This person should be an expert in the area of Wetland CEPA from the Ramsar Administrative Authority, where they are available, or might alternatively be from another appropriate government agency. His or her role is to be the identified leader and contact point for Wetland CEPA activities relating to wetlands nationally, as well as within the region and internationally. **委任國家政府聯絡處** - 如上文第14段所提，請各締約方提名濕地CEPA之國家聯絡處，並建議拉姆薩秘書處之人員履行此角色之責任，提供他/她的詳細聯繫資訊。此人應是從拉姆薩行政管理機構派遣來之濕地CEPA方面專家，他們具資格勝任或者可由其他適當之政府機構派遣之。他或她的角色被視為與國內、區域以及國際濕地相關之濕地CEPA活動領導和聯繫點。
 - b. **Appointment of National Non-government Focal Point** - Recognising the major role that non-government organizations play or can play in Wetland CEPA activities, each Contracting Party is also encouraged to invite a suitable individual from an international, regional or national NGO to be the Non-government Focal Point for Wetland CEPA activities and to work with the Government-based Focal Point in progressing the review of needs, capacities and opportunities, and subsequent plans of action. **委任國家非政府聯絡處** - 瞭解到非政府組織發揮或可於濕地CEPA活動發揮重要作用，並鼓勵各締約方從國際、區域或國家非政府組織機構邀請合適人選作為非政府濕地CEPA活動聯絡處，並與政府聯絡處合作檢視審查進度需求、能力和機會，和後續行動計畫。
 - c. **Build a global network of Focal Points** - These Focal Points are expected to form part of a global network of experts to share information, promote the dissemination of resource material and support the development or expansion of programmes which can provide opportunities for individual, group and community participation in wetland and water resource management. These issues are considered in more detail in the following paragraphs. **建立全球網絡聯絡處** - 這些聯絡處有望成為全球專家網絡一部分，進行資訊共享、促進資源資料之宣導，並協助發展

或方案擴展，可為個人、團體和社區參與濕地和水資源管理提供機會。這些議題於以下各段中詳細說明。

- d. **Integrate Wetland CEPA into the business of National Wetland or Biodiversity Committees** - In order to promote communication, education and public awareness activities, it is advisable that the National Focal Points are members, or permanent observers, on the national committees charged with the development and implementation of policy instruments such as national wetland policies, biodiversity strategies, and water policies where they exist. Such membership will also assist greatly with the review of capacities and options. **整合濕地CEPA納入全國濕地或生物多樣性委員會之業務中**- 為促進宣導、教育和提高公眾意識活動，建議國家聯絡處為負責制定和實行政策，如現有國家濕地政策、生物多樣性策略及水資源政策之國家委員會成員或永久觀察員。此成員將可大力協助能力和選擇之審查。
- e. **Establish a Wetland CEPA Task Force** - Further, if no other mechanisms exist for this purpose, the establishment of a small task force is recommended, to undertake the review of needs and options and to set priorities based on these conclusions. At the very least this task force should include the Government and Non-government Focal Points referred to in paragraphs 22 a) and b) above, as well key representatives of the five groups of “actors” described in paragraphs 13-20, wherever possible. From within the Government it should include at least representatives of the Ministries which deal with matters relating to environment and conservation, water resource management and education. Depending on the primary threats to wetlands within the region, country or local setting, it may also be wise to include representatives of those Ministries responsible for primary production/ agriculture and tourism. **建立濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識專案小組** - 此外，為此若無其他機制存在，建議成立一個小的專案組，以進行審查需求和選擇，並依照結論制定優先事項。專案組至少應包括上述第22段a) 和 b) 項中所指之政府和非政府聯絡處，以及盡可能依第13-20段所述之「參與者」之五組主要代表。於政府單位內，應該至少包括部會代表以處理環境和保護、水資源管理和教育相關事宜。根據區域、國家或地方濕地內之主要威脅而定，將這些負責主要生產/農業和旅遊之部會代表涵蓋在內亦是明智之舉。
- f. **Multi-level framework for Wetland CEPA review** - The scope of the review of capacities and opportunities should be comprehensive, including at least the areas of activity considered in paragraphs 25 onwards, namely, communication between the actors; campaigns to raise awareness and promote action; sharing of resource materials and knowledge; formal education and training opportunities and the curricula of these; and the roles being played by dedicated centres for environmental education and awareness raising. In addition, it may be advisable to consider the review at the various levels - international, regional, national and local - to establish where activities are under way, or where there exists potential for them to be fostered or built upon. Consideration of these areas will give a clearer indication of the possible scope available at each level. **濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識審查之多層次架構**- 能力和機會審查之範圍應是全面的，如本文第25段起所述，應包括至少考量涵蓋活動領域，如參與者之間的宣導、提高意識和促進行動之

活動、資源資料和知識共享、正規教育和培訓機會與課程，以及由專門環境教育和提高意識所成立之中心其角色發揮。此外，建議考量於各不同層級之審查 - 國際、區域、國家和地方 - 以推廣正在進行之活動，或具潛力進行培育或建立之活動。考量每個層級可行範圍內之所有面向，將提供更明確之指示。

- g. **Action Plan formulation** - Under the Outreach Programme, each Contracting Party is encouraged to complete its review of Wetland CEPA capacities and options by 30 June 2000 at the latest. The Ramsar Bureau will facilitate these reviews by preparing a questionnaire for use by the Wetland CEPA review task forces and National Focal Points. Based on the findings and conclusions of this review, the Wetland CEPA Focal Points and Task Forces are expected to prepare for consideration by the Ramsar Administrative Authority within their countries a Wetland CEPA Action Plan which provides guidance on the highest priority actions. This advice should be provided to the Administrative Authority before 31 December 2000 and copied to the Ramsar Convention Bureau to allow the Bureau to offer advice and assistance as appropriate. **行動計畫之制定** - 於延伸計畫下，鼓勵各締約方於2000年6月30日前完成審查濕地CEPA能力和選項。拉姆薩秘書處將利用濕地CEPA審查專案小組和國家聯絡處之問卷進行這些審查。依照審查結果和結論基礎上，濕地CEPA聯絡處和專案小組預計透過該國家之拉姆薩行政管理機構籌劃濕地CEPA行動計畫，並提供最優先行動方案指導準則供參。此建議應於2000年12月31日之前提供行政管理機構，並將副本提供予拉姆薩公約秘書處以利秘書處提供適當諮詢和協助。

Action planning process 行動規劃過程

23. **Identify threats at all levels** - Paragraph 22 above sets out a framework for undertaking a review of the capacities and opportunities for Wetland CEPA which is designed to result in an Action Plan. Such a Plan needs to be tailored to the needs of each country, and for each level - international, regional, national and local. One approach to consider in drawing up such an Action Plan is that of threat analysis in order to establish which actions occurring within a country are resulting in the greatest losses or degradation of wetlands. Is it pollution impacts, direct conversion to other uses or water shortages, for example? This approach can help to identify those targets groups (refer to Appendix I) for highest priority attention. **辨識各層級之威脅** - 上文第22段所提出之架構下進行濕地CEPA能力和選項審查，其目的係完成一項行動計畫。此計畫需要進行調整以符合每個國家之需求，並適合每個層級 - 國際、區域、國家和地方。考量制定此行動計畫方法之一係建立一套威脅分析以檢視該國家內發生之行動所造成最大濕地損失或退化。例如這是污染影響、直接轉換為其他用途或水資源短缺所造成？此方法可以協助辨識最高優先關注之目標團體（參閱附錄一）。
24. **Identify most cost-effective actions** - Another approach is to consider the most cost-effective actions that can be taken. For example, one key question may be, is it a better use of scarce resources to target local stakeholders or political representatives and high level decision-makers? The first may offer longer term, local results while the second group usually make decisions which have broader implications. It is the role of the National Focal Points and Wetland CEPA Task Force, or other appropriate mechanism, to advise the Administrative Authority on the priority target groups and how best to communicate

with them to ensure their behaviours are acting in support of wetland conservation and wise use. **辨識最符合成本效益之行動** - 另一種方法則是考量採納最符合成本之行動。例如，關鍵問題是，稀有資源是否由目標地方利益相關者或政治代表和高層決策者來善加利用？第一，國家聯絡處和濕地CEPA專案所扮演之角色，或其他適當之機制，可以提供政管理機構何者為優先目標團體，及如何與其進行良好宣導，以確保其行為係協助濕地之保護和明智利用。

Communication among the actors **參與者間之宣導**

25. **Establish the strengths and weaknesses in communication** - A priority within the review of capacities and opportunities described in paragraph 22 above should be to establish the level, type and effectiveness of communication between the various actors identified in paragraphs 13-20 above and the target groups identified in Appendix I. This should help to show where communication is not occurring, and alternatively where it is occurring and needs to be retained or enhanced. In this analysis it may be useful first to establish the priority target groups (refer to paragraph 24 above). As an example, do the persons responsible for managing each Ramsar-listed wetland within the country have direct communication with one another, with the Administrative Authority, with the managers of other Ramsar sites used by the same migratory species, and direct access to the Ramsar Bureau's Wise Use Resource Library? Or do the officials in every relevant government Ministry have copies of the Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan and access to the more detailed information about the Convention available on the Convention's Web site? **建立宣導之優缺點**- 依上文第22段所述，在審查能力和機會之優先事項前，應該針對不同參與者間建立不同層級、類型和有效宣導，如附錄一第13-20段所述之目標團體。此舉應有助於顯示何處之宣導無法進行，或者是哪裡需要保留或加強。於此分析中，可有判斷首要建立之優先目標團體（參閱上文第24段）。舉例說明，在其國內負責拉姆薩名單上濕地之管理人員，是否可以直接與彼此溝通，與行政機關、與其他拉姆薩濕地作為遷徙物種所使用之管理員溝通？並可直接獲取拉姆薩秘書處明智利用資源圖書館之資料？或者各相關部會官員是否擁有拉姆薩公約策略計畫之副本，並可從公約網站上獲得更詳細之資訊嗎？
26. **Define the information and training needs** - The review of communications should consider the information requirements of each target group - meaning the information which will allow them to behave as the Convention would encourage (refer to Appendix I) - to establish where that information or advice should or could come from, and how to make the connection between the providers and those who need the information or training. This process will show where communication breakdowns at present are directly inhibiting the implementation of the Convention. It is these that the Wetland CEPA Action Plan should aim to address. **資訊和培訓需求定義**- 宣導審查應考量每個目標團體之資訊需求 - 這意味著該資訊將允許其行為遵守公約（參閱附錄一） - 建立資訊或建議應該或可能來自何方，以及如何使供應者和那些需資訊者或培訓者之間銜接。此過程將會顯示於目前之宣導障礙是否直接抑制公約之執行情況。這正是濕地CEPA行動計畫應解決部分。
27. **Locate sources of expert information and training** - An important element of examining communications is also to establish the sources of information or training which can provide opportunities for increasing the capacities in this area. In this regard, contact with the Convention's International Organization Partners and the Ramsar Bureau may

assist. Alternatively, those countries that have extensive resource materials and a variety of training options available are urged through the Outreach Programme (refer to paragraphs 39-43 below) to advertise the availability of these and make access to them simpler. Facilitating the sharing of expertise and knowledge is the central element of the Wetland CEPA Action Plan. It is expected that the Wetland CEPA National Focal Points will seek advice and assistance from their counterparts in other countries in locating suitable sources of resource materials and training. The Ramsar Bureau's Directory of Wetland Management Training Opportunities will also assist in this area (refer to paragraphs 44-46).

尋求專家資訊和培訓來源 – 檢視宣導之重要組成要素，亦是建立資訊或培訓根本，提供增加於此領域能力之機會。鑑此，與公約國際組織合作夥伴和拉姆薩秘書處聯繫可取得協助。另外，呼籲擁有豐富資源資料和多種可供培訓選擇之國家，透過延伸計畫（參閱下文第39-43段）宣傳這些資源之可用性並簡化資源之取得。濕地CEPA行動計畫之核心要素是促進專業技術和知識之共享。濕地CEPA國家聯絡處預計將在其他國家從他們同行中尋求諮詢和援助，以取得適合之資源資料和培訓來源。拉姆薩秘書處之濕地管理培訓機會目錄亦將就此方面提供協助（詳第44-46段）。

28. **Using the full potential of the Internet and e-mail** - With the advent of the information superhighway, the ways of communicating are rapidly being transformed, and under the Convention's Outreach Programme this should be anticipated and accommodated within Wetland CEPA Action Plans. The Bureau of the Convention has a well-developed World Wide Web site and increasingly conducts its day-to-day business through electronic mail. A target under the Outreach Programme is to have e-mail contact with the Administrative Authorities in every Ramsar Contracting Party by the year 2000. This target also includes e-mail contact with the designated National Focal Points for Wetland CEPA, and these same individuals should also have access to the Convention's Web site. The Ramsar Bureau will continue to develop the Convention Web site and add resource materials to ensure that it remains the centrepiece of this Outreach Programme. **充分利用網路和電子郵件**- 隨著資訊高速公路之出現，宣導方式正在迅速被轉化，並根據公約的宣傳計畫本應預見和住在濕地CEPA行動計畫。公約秘書處有一個發達之全球資訊網，並透過電子郵件持續進行其日常業務。延伸計畫之目標是在2000年前透過電子郵件聯繫每個拉姆薩公約締約方之行政機關。此目標還包括電子郵件與指定國家濕地CEPA聯絡處，而同樣地人們亦可自由瀏覽公約網站。拉姆薩秘書處將持續發展公約網站，並增加資源資料，以確保其仍舊為此延伸計畫之核心。
29. **Create a global Ramsar e-mail network** - The target to follow those described above is to progressively develop Internet access, and to have e-mail links between the Ramsar Administrative Authorities, the National Wetland CEPA Focal Points, the Ramsar site managers and those facilities dedicated to environmental education and awareness raising, including local communities and indigenous people (refer to paragraphs 47-49). This communication network should provide the framework of a global Ramsar electronic network for sharing knowledge and information. Within national Wetland CEPA Action Plans, and also those at other levels of action, there should be a forward plan and vision to equip the key people with Internet access and e-mail capacity. **創造全球性拉姆薩電子郵件網絡** - 遵循上述之目標係逐步發展網際網路，及於拉姆薩行政機關、國家濕地CEPA聯絡處、拉姆薩場地管理人員和這些致力於環境教育和提高意識，包括地方社區和原住民（第47-49段）設施間之電子郵件連結。此通訊網絡應該提供全球性拉姆薩電子網絡共享知識和資訊之架構。在國家濕地CEPA行動計畫中，其他

層級之行動方案應具備長期計劃及願景，並賦予關鍵人物可以利用網際網路和電子郵件之能力。

30. **Continue and increase official communications between the Ramsar Bureau and the Ramsar Administrative Authorities** - In addition to the Web site, the Bureau maintains the “Ramsar Exchange” intended for official communication between the Ramsar Bureau and the Administrative Authorities and amongst the Administrative Authorities themselves. This exchange operates in three (separate) language sections (English, French and Spanish) and includes all Administrative Authorities for which the Ramsar Bureau has e-mail addresses. There are also separate lists, with similar purposes, for the members of the Standing Committee and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel. To expand this communication service further, the Ramsar Bureau will establish a separate Ramsar Exchange section for the National Focal Points for Wetland CEPA. Within national Wetland CEPA Action Plans, it should be a priority to have the key people operating within the appropriate Ramsar Exchange. **持續並加強拉姆薩秘書處和拉姆薩行政當機關間之官方宣導** - 除了網站之外，秘書處應保持「拉姆薩交流中心」作為拉姆薩秘書處和行政當局之間，包括行政機關之間之正式溝通管道。此交流中心分為三種（獨立）語言（英語，法語和西班牙語）來運作，拉姆薩秘書處擁有所有行政機關之e-mail地址。此外還有配合常設委員會和科學技術審查小組成員之類似目的單獨列表。為進一步擴大通訊服務，拉姆薩秘書處將成立一個獨立「拉姆薩濕地CEPA國家聯絡處交流中心分部」。在國家濕地CEPA行動計畫中，應優先考量使關鍵人物於拉姆薩交流中心適時地運作。
31. **Expand the Ramsar Forum** - The Convention Bureau also manages an open e-mail dialogue area for the public, the Ramsar Forum, which in late 1998 had 540 members drawn from organizations, academic institutions, government and intergovernmental institutions and citizens around the world. Approximately 100 substantial messages per month are posted there, comprising (in addition to the Ramsar Bureau’s announcements) technical queries and calls for assistance, conservation alerts, and announcements from other groups about meetings, etc. The Forum provides a valuable service and has increased the number of groups connected to the Convention and involved in wetland issues. Within national Wetland CEPA Action Plans a priority should be to have key national and local people participating as part of the Ramsar Forum. **展開拉姆薩論壇—公約秘書處亦負責開放公眾之電子郵件對話區—拉姆薩濕地論壇**，於1998年年底有540名成員從各組織、學術機構、政府和政府間機構和世界各地公民共同參與。每月約有100項重大消息發布於此，其中包括（除拉姆薩秘書處公告之外）技術查詢及援助呼籲、保育警報、其他團體關於會議之公告等。此論壇提供良好品質服務，已增加團體數量與公約連結並參與濕地議題。國家濕地CEPA行動計畫內應優先納入關鍵國家和地方各級人民作為參與拉姆薩論壇之一部分。
32. **Links to Contracting Party and other Web sites** - Consistent with its Memorandum of Cooperation and Joint Work Programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Ramsar Convention also supports the long-term vision of the Clearing-house Mechanism under that Convention; namely, that each Contracting Party eventually has its own Web site dedicated to the issues of the Convention. Achieving this is a long-term vision of the Outreach Programme, as is the establishment of the global Ramsar e-mail network. Contracting Parties are urged to include as part of their Wetland CEPA Action Plans the development of such Web sites dedicated to their wetland-related activities. Contracting Parties, with Ramsar’s International Organization Partners and others, are also

urged to ensure that any existing or newly established Web sites providing appropriate information resources are 'hot linked' to the Ramsar Convention Web site and vice versa.

拉姆薩公約締約方和其他網站之連接 – 拉姆薩公約除了與生物多樣性公約 (CBD) 之合作備忘錄及聯合工作方案一致外，還協助生物多樣性公約資訊交換所機制之長期願景，即各締約方最終擁有各自之網站，致力於公約議題。此實踐係延伸計畫之長期願景，建立全球拉姆薩電子郵件網絡亦同。大會敦促各締約方將其濕地相關活動納入濕地網站之建立，以作為CEPA行動計畫之一部分。大會亦敦促締約與拉姆薩國際組織合作夥伴和其他締約方，確保任何現有或新成立之網站，提供適當「熱門連結」資訊資源連接至拉姆薩公約網站，反之亦然。

33. **A more accessible database for the Wetlands of International Importance** - As the List of Wetlands of International Importance rapidly expands, a priority is to make the information about these flagship sites more freely available by electronic means. The database, managed for the Convention by the Wetlands International office in the Netherlands, will be introduced on the World Wide Web by the end of 1999. Capacity for answering a range of queries on-line is envisaged. Contracting Parties, in developing their Wetland CEPA Action Plans, should anticipate this development and plan for increased use of the Ramsar sites database as a promotional and information tool. **更垂手可及之國際重要濕地資料庫** – 當國際重要濕地名單迅速增加時，當務之急是使這些旗艦濕地資訊可更自由地透過電子工具提供。由荷蘭之國際重要濕地辦公室管理之資料庫，將在1999年底於網際網路上發佈。預計於線上增設答覆之查詢範圍能力。締約方在發展他們的濕地CEPA行動計畫時，應預設增加拉姆薩濕地資料庫之使用，以作為發展和計畫宣傳和資訊工具。

Campaigns活動

34. **Long and short-term campaigns** - One element to consider as part of a Wetland CEPA Action Plan is that of using a campaign approach to raising awareness and to promoting long-term changes in attitudes and behaviour. Such campaigns can be relatively low profile, gradual escalations of activities to raise awareness of issues or shorter term, possibly higher profile activities taken at an appropriate time or location. **長期和短期活動** – 其中考量作為濕地CEPA行動計畫一部分之因素是使用活動之方式來提高意識，並協助態度和行為之長期改變。此種活動可以相對低調、循序漸進之活動，用以提高議題意識，或短期內可能於適當之時間或位置來執行較高知名度之活動。
35. **World Wetlands Day and Week** - This was established through Action 3.1.5 of the Convention's Strategic Plan and provides one such option for short-term promotions. It has been celebrated since 1996 with increasing popularity and interest. The Week could coincide with World Wetlands Day, proclaimed as 2 February to mark the adoption of the Convention in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran. **世界濕地日和世界濕地周** – 係透過公約策略計畫行動方案3.1.5建立，並提供此類選項作為短期推廣。自1996年以來該活動之慶祝已持續提高知名度並引起高度興趣。世界濕地周可以配合世界濕地日，紀念於1971年2月2日在伊朗拉姆薩宣布通過之公約。
36. **A diversity of approaches** - In some countries there has been success with launching or concluding during World Wetlands Week national campaigns designed to promote issues

and engage the general community in local actions. The slogan “think globally - act locally” is one that applies to wetlands. Under the Outreach Programme such action programmes are encouraged. Depending on the circumstances, local or national actions to restore wetlands, collect litter and clean up pollution, remove invasive species or erect educational signs can provide momentum for year-round actions by communities. They can also have relevance to more regional issues such as cooperation in the management of shared wetlands, river basins or migratory species. Some governments are now using World Wetland Day/Week events for special announcements, such as designations of new Wetlands of International Importance, or the adoption of a National Wetlands Policy, so that it becomes recognised at all levels as the time when achievements under the Convention are publicised. **方法之多樣性**- 在一些國家已經成功啟動或完成為促進問題和廣大市民參與地方行動之世界濕地活動周。「放眼全球- 在地行動」之是一個適用於濕地之口號。延伸計畫鼓勵此類行動方案之進行。根據不同情況，國家或地方政府復育濕地之行動方案、撿拾垃圾和清理污染、消除入侵物種或設立教育標語等可以由社區帶領來提供全年之行動。在地行動亦可與更多區域議題相關，如共享濕地、河川流域或遷徙物種之管理合作。一些國家政府正利用世界濕地日/週活動來做特殊宣告，在公約成果宣傳之同時，使各層級瞭解到例如新國際重要濕地之劃設，或國家濕地政策之通過。

37. **Support from the Ramsar Bureau** - Under the Outreach Programme, the Convention Bureau will continue to advertise and promote World Wetlands Day and Week well in advance and to offer for each year a new theme designed to raise awareness of different aspects of wetland conservation and wise use. The Ramsar Bureau will also continue to provide some resource materials for use at the global, regional, national and local scales in promoting World Wetlands Day and Week. It will also endeavour to use this opportunity each year to launch global initiatives under the Convention so as to give World Wetlands Day a recognised media profile. **拉姆薩秘書處之協助** - 執行延伸計畫時，公約秘書處將持續提前宣傳和推廣做好世界濕地日和周，且每年提供一個新的主題以提高不同面向之濕地保護意識和明智利用。拉姆薩秘書處亦將於全球、區域、國家和地方尺度繼續提供資源資料作為促進世界濕地日和周之使用。每年亦可藉由此機會依據公約推出全球性倡議，以便使世界濕地日設立認同之媒體檔案庫。
38. **Local actions a priority** - Contracting Parties, non-government organizations and local and indigenous people are urged also to use the opportunity of World Wetlands Day and Week to raise awareness of their own activities and programmes relating to wetlands. **地方優先行動** - 敦促締約方、非政府組織和地方社區和原住民利用世界濕地日和周的機會，提高自身濕地相關活動及計畫之意識。

Sharing resource materials 共享資源資料

39. **Mobilising the flow of information and expertise** - Another element of the Outreach Programme framework is the sharing of resource materials relating to education and training. There exists a very large library of such resource materials, but at present it is spread around the world with few mechanisms in place for it to be shared and exchanged. These resources include curriculum materials for the education of children and adults, less formal teaching tools, awareness-raising materials, and the latest research findings. Some countries have enormous reservoirs of such material, others are desperate to receive it and adapt it for their situations. **資訊和專業知識之流動** - 延伸計畫架構下另一個要素是

有關教育和培訓資訊資源共享。雖有非常大的圖書館收藏相關資源資料，但目前散佈於世界各地，且僅有幾個機制的地方可供共享和交換。這些資源包括為兒童和成人教育之課程教材、較正式之教學材料、提高意識之資料和最新研究成果。在一些國家擁有此類巨型資料庫，相信許多國家願意依其其況地接收這些資料。

40. **Production and distribution of printed materials** - As part of its responsibilities, the Ramsar Bureau produces a range of hard copy information including a regular newsletter, Information Packs, and more detailed technical publications designed to provide guidance in implementing the Convention. Examples of the publications produced include *The Economic Valuation of Wetlands* (1997), *Wetlands, Biodiversity, and the Ramsar Convention* (1997) and *The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands: Its History and Development* (1993). As part of the Outreach Programme the Ramsar Bureau will continue to generate a range of educational and information publications about the Ramsar Convention and its work, as well as more technical guidance. This will be done in the three working languages of the Convention and, as resources allow, in other national languages as well. Posting of these publications on the Web site will also continue. Contracting Parties should ensure, as part of their Wetland CEPA Action Plans, the access and availability of these resources generated by the Ramsar Bureau. **印刷資料之生產和分配** - 拉姆薩秘書處職責一部分包括提供紙本資訊，包括定期通訊錄、資料冊及更詳細之技術出版物作為提供執行公約之指導。出版物之例子包括 濕地經濟價值評估 (1997)、濕地、生物多樣性和拉姆薩公約 (1997) 和 拉姆薩濕地公約：歷史與發展 (1993)。作為延伸計畫執行一部分，拉姆薩秘書處將繼續出版一系列關於拉姆薩公約、其相關作業以及更多技術準則之教育和資訊出版物。此項工作將依公約之三個工作語言出版，若資源允許，將以其他國家語言出版。網站上也將持續張貼這些出版物。各締約方應依其濕地 CEPA 行動計畫確保拉姆薩秘書處所提供資源之取得及可用性。
41. **The Bureau as a clearing-house for educational resources** - The development of a Wetland CEPA Action Plan should also review the availability of such educational resource materials from sources other than Ramsar Bureau. Where they are held by a country it is suggested they be made available to the Ramsar Bureau which can advertise their existence at the global level. By operating a clearing-house or global library of educational resources on the Convention's Web site, the Ramsar Bureau can facilitate the sharing of resource materials. In keeping with the concept of a Clearing-house, the Convention's Web site will function as the node or hub of a network of Web sites housing these resources within national governments, non-government organizations or other interested persons who have Web sites. This will be done through the established Wise Use Resource Centre launched on World Wetlands Day in 1998. **公約秘書處作為教育資源之資訊交換局** - 濕地CEPA行動計畫之發展亦應檢討除了拉姆薩秘書處以外，其他教育資源資料來源等之可用性。依大會舉行之國家，建議該國家提供拉姆薩秘書處有關其資源，並可在全球層級下宣傳其濕地之存在。藉由在公約網站上提供教育資源資訊交換所或全球圖書館，拉姆薩秘書處進而提供資源資料共享。為使資訊交換所之概念保持一致，公約網站將作為網站之中心節點或中繼站，蒐集各國政府、非政府組織或其他有網站之相關個人資料。此項工作將藉由既定之明智利用資源中心於1998年世界濕地日推出。
42. **Language and local contexts to be considered** - Major impediments to applying the educational resources developed for other countries can be those of language and context. Ramsar Administrative Authorities, the Ramsar Bureau, NGOs and other interested

organizations are urged to seek resources and ways to have relevant resource materials translated into local languages and adapted to suit local situations. **考量語言和地方環境**—為其他國家運用制定之教育資源，其主要障礙是語言和環境。鑑此，呼籲拉姆薩行政機關、拉姆薩秘書處、非政府組織和其他相關組織尋求資源和途徑，將相關資源資料翻譯成當地語言並調整以配合當地情況。

43. **Using the Wetland Experts Database** - In 1998 the Ramsar Bureau established the Convention's Wetlands Experts Database, which by early 1999 is expected to have nearly 450 wetland experts registered. The database is designed to provide a service to wetland managers and practitioners by helping to identify suitable experts to assist with addressing wetland management problems. Under the Outreach Programme the Experts Database will be expanded to facilitate the flow of information and knowledge. Ramsar COP7 has also added to the Convention's capacity in this area of technical expertise by inviting each Contracting Party to nominate a Focal Point for matters being considered by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP). (See Resolution VII.2.) This establishes a global network of such experts that will be advertised by the Convention Bureau to provide another avenue for seeking expert advice. In addition, the Resolution creates links to the expert scientific and technical bodies of those other international conventions with which the Ramsar Convention has Memoranda of Understanding or Cooperation – the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Migratory Species, the Convention to Combat Desertification, and the World Heritage Convention. Further, it establishes links between the Convention's STRP and other expert organizations and networks such as the Society of Wetland Scientists, the International Association of Limnology, the Global Wetlands Economics Network, among others, to allow wetland managers easier access to the information and resources these bodies have available. Within national Wetland CEPA Action Plans, Contracting Parties are urged to note these opportunities for gaining direct access to technical and scientific expertise and to promote this appropriately. **利用濕地專家資料庫** - 拉姆薩秘書處在1998年成立了公約的濕地專家資料庫，於1999年年初以前預計將有近450個濕地專家註冊。此資料庫之設計主要是為濕地管理人員和執行人員提供服務，藉由幫忙辨識合適之專家以協助解決濕地管理上之問題。再延伸計畫執行之下，專家資料庫將擴大促進資訊和知識交流。拉姆薩公約締約方第七屆大會亦增加公約於此領域之技術專長能力，藉由邀請各締約方提名一名作為科學技術審查小組（STRP）審議事項之聯絡處（見決議7.2）。此舉將建立一個全球網絡，這些專家將由公約秘書處推廣，並提供其他尋求專家意見之管道。此外，公約決議銜接那些其他國際公約科學技術專家機構與拉姆薩公約簽署瞭解或合作備忘錄之機構—生物多樣性公約、遷移性野生動物保育公約、防治荒漠化公約及世界遺產公約。此外，亦建立起公約技術審查小組與其他專家組織和網絡之聯繫，如國際濕地科學家學會、湖沼國際交流協會、全球濕地經濟網絡及其他組織，以使濕地管理人員可以快速地從這些機構取得可提供之資訊和資源。在國家濕地CEPA行動計畫中，大會敦促締約方利用直接獲取之技術和科學專業之機會並適當地推廣。

Formal education and training 正規教育和培訓

44. **Wetland conservation and wise use as part of formal curricula** - Another element of the Wetland CEPA review (paragraphs 22 above) is to evaluate the extent to which the curricula of formal education programmes within the country include the Ramsar principles of wetland conservation and wise use. In this regard, the involvement of a

representative of the Education Ministry on the Wetland CEPA Task Force, or appropriate mechanism, is strongly recommended. Where the Ramsar principles are not included in such curricula, the Wetland CEPA Task Force, or appropriate mechanism, needs to consider and recommend to the Administrative Authority how best to redress this situation. Where these principles do form part of the formal curricula, Contracting Parties are urged to provide details to the Ramsar Bureau so that this information, and possible models for other countries, can be advertised and made available. **濕地保護和明智利用作為正式課程一部分** - 濕地CEPA審查（第22段）另一個要素是評估於國內正規教育課程內涵蓋拉姆薩濕地保護和明智利用原則之範圍。有鑑於此，強烈建議教育部代表參與濕地CEPA或適當機制需要考慮，並建議行政機關如何糾正此種情況。若這些原則為正式課程一部分，大會敦促締約方提供細節予拉姆薩秘書處，鑑此，可以宣傳並提供該資訊及其他國家所可遵循之模式。

45. **Improved access to training programmes** - In 1998 the Ramsar Bureau began to assemble a *Directory of Wetland Management Training Opportunities* to assist those people who are seeking training in wetland management. By January 1999 it contained information regarding nearly 100 training opportunities which is now available in both hard copy and via the Convention's Web site. As part of reviewing Wetland CEPA needs, capacities and opportunities, Contracting Parties are expected to identify those opportunities for wetland management training which exist within their countries, and to factor this into their Action Plans. A part of such reviews should also include the opportunities for training in Wetland CEPA. Such information should also be passed to the Ramsar Bureau to be incorporated into the *Directory of Wetland Management Training Opportunities*. **改善培訓計畫** - 1998年起拉姆薩秘書處開始籌組**濕地管理培訓機會指南**，以協助正在尋求濕地管理培訓的人。於1999年1月，該指南包含近100個培訓機會，目前有紙本資料並可通過公約網站取得資訊。締約方應判斷在其國家中現有之濕地管理培訓機會，並於其行動計畫中分析該因素以作為濕地CEPA之需求、能力和機會審查之部分。此審查之部分也應包括於濕地CEPA訓練之機會中。此類資訊亦應當提供予拉姆薩秘書處，以將其納入**濕地管理培訓機會指南**。
46. **Undertake training needs analysis** - While it is important to be aware of the training opportunities that exist, of still greater importance is to establish the priorities for training which apply in the country. A first step in this process has to be to establish the priorities for training assistance. The Wetland CEPA Task Force, or appropriate mechanism, should make these recommendations based on its conclusions in terms of threats to wetlands within the country and the priority target groups. For example, if the Task Force concluded that the greatest threats to wetlands within a certain area were invasive plant species, then clearly training of the local site managers and stakeholders in the practices needed to control or eradicate these species is the highest priority. Alternatively, if local administrators are undervaluing the services and benefits provided by wetlands in approving development projects, then training in economic valuation techniques for these individuals may be the priority. **進行培訓需求分析** - 在意識到培訓機會存在之同時，更需重視建立適用於在該國之培訓重點。在此過程中第一步是建立培訓援助之優先事項。濕地CEPA專案小組或適當機制，應根據該國家濕地內之威脅和優先目標團體結論來提供建議。例如，若專案小組之結論是在一定區域內該濕地面臨之最大威脅是外來植物物種，鑑此優先處理方法則是培訓地方濕地管理者和利益相關者，依執行需求來控制或根除這些物種。另外，若地方行政人員在通過發展計畫時低估濕地所提供之服務和好處，則應優先培訓個人之經濟評價技術。

Centres for education and awareness raising 教育和提高意識中心

47. **Working with Environment and Wetland Education Centres** - Where they exist, these centres are ideally placed to promote the principles of wetland conservation and wise use and to foster communication among the 'actors'. Through its Wetlands Link International (WLI) programme, the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust in the United Kingdom has begun to establish a communication network among such centres to foster information sharing. Appendix II of this Programme provides further details about WLI. Under the Ramsar Convention's Outreach Programme the following actions are recommended to make the WLI initiative a cornerstone of international, regional, national and local actions for Wetland CEPA: **與環境和濕地教育中心之合作**—這些中心依其地利促進濕地之保護和明智利用原則，並扶助參與者間之溝通。透過國際濕地聯盟（WLI）計畫、英國野鳥與濕地信託基金會已開始於這些中心之間建立通訊網絡，以促進資訊共享。本計畫附錄二提供WLI更進一步之細節。依據拉姆薩公約之延伸計畫建議採取以下行動，促使WLI之倡議成為國際、區域、國家和地方濕地CEPA行動計畫之基石：
- a. The Ramsar Convention Bureau and the Convention's International Organization Partners will seek resources from the private sector and others to sponsor WLI as a key educational delivery mechanism. **拉姆薩公約秘書處和公約國際組織合作夥伴將向私營部門和其他單位尋求資源以贊助WLI作為一個重要教育傳遞機制。**
 - b. The Ramsar Convention Bureau will promote WLI through its Web site and encourage the centres forming a part of WLI to become national centres of excellence for promoting Wetland CEPA. **拉姆薩公約秘書處將透過其網站推廣WLI並鼓勵中心成為WLI之一部分，並作為國家之卓越中心以促進濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識。**
 - c. The Contracting Parties are urged, as part of their Wetland CEPA activities, to consider twinning arrangements between the environment or wetland education centres within their countries and with those of other countries to assist in promoting the goals of the Outreach Programme. Once these arrangements are in place, personnel exchanges and Internet links should be a priority. **敦促締約方將其濕地CEPA活動部分，考慮於其國家雙聯安排環境或濕地教育中心，並與其他國家共同協助推動延伸計畫之目標。一旦這些安排到位，人事交流和網際網路之連接應為優先處理事項。**
 - d. The Contracting Parties are encouraged to inform staff at environment and wetland centres in their country of the existence of the WLI network so that they can contribute to the exchange of information and expertise. **鼓勵締約方知會其國家環境和濕地中心工作人員WLI網絡之存在，使他們能夠協助資訊和專業知識之交流。**
 - e. The National Focal Points for Wetland EPA should work closely with the centres forming part of WLI and, as appropriate, include a representative of such centres on their Wetland CEPA Task Forces, or appropriate mechanism. **濕地環境保護局之**

國家聯絡處應當與WLI組成之中心密切合作，並酌情包括這些中心之代表參與濕地CEPA專案小組或適當之機制。

- f. The WLI network's experiences in establishing education centres will be documented and distributed to help others wishing to do likewise. WLI網絡之建立教育中心經驗，將依序記錄並提供與其他需要幫助之一方。
48. **Seek to establish environment and wetland education centres** - Under the Outreach Programme these facilities are considered a vital element of implementing a Wetland CEPA Action Plan. Above can be seen the range of functions that such centres can provide, apart from offering hands-on experience at wetland environments. Experience also shows that such centres can provide considerable local economic benefit through eco-tourism. In formulating national Wetland CEPA Action Plans, Contracting Parties are urged to consider including provisions for the future establishment of Environment or Wetland Education Centres which can offer a focus for major awareness raising and educational activities. For countries in economic transition, or developing countries, they may also offer substantial financial benefits for promoting sustainable development. **尋求建立環境和濕地教育中心—延伸計畫下之設施被認為是實施濕地CEPA行動計畫重要組成部分。由上述所得知，中心除了提供實際濕地環境經驗外，還可提供一系列之功能。經驗亦顯示這些中心可以通過生態旅遊提供龐大之地方經濟利益。在制定國家濕地CEPA行動計畫時，締約方應考量納入規定，於將來成立環境或濕地教育中心，以提供著重於提高意識和教育活動之重點。除此之外，亦可提供經濟轉型國家或發展中國家大量經濟利益來促進永續發展。**
49. **Involving centres of learning** - Museums, zoos, aquaria, botanic gardens and similar institutions can have much to offer in terms of providing technical advice and education of the general public. These facilities also enjoy great popularity with the general community and therefore offer excellent venues for including wetlands interests in their work. Contracting Parties are encouraged to establish partnerships and work collaboratively with these centres of expertise to promote the values and importance of wetlands. Under the Outreach Programme, these institutions should be encouraged to join the Wetlands Link International initiative described above. **學習中心之涵蓋—博物館、動物園、水族館、植物園和類似機構能為廣大市民提供技術諮詢和教育方面之資訊。這些設施亦受到一般社會之歡迎，因此可作為良好之場地用以宣傳濕地利益之資訊。締約雙方鼓勵與這些專業中心建立合作夥伴關係並共同合作以促進濕地價值和重要性。依據延伸計畫，應鼓勵這些機構加入國際濕地聯盟上述之倡議。**

Appendix I 附錄 I

The priority target groups of the Outreach Programme of the Convention on Wetlands 濕地公約延伸計畫之優先目標團體

A: PEOPLE IN GENERAL A：一般民眾

Target Group/Individuals 目標團體 /個人	Rationale 理念	Behaviour sought 行為尋求
Landowners (especially those who are responsible for managing wetlands) 地主 (特別是負責管理濕地之人)	These are the people who are making decisions which impact directly on wetlands. Ramsar must inform them and provide them with access to expert information. 這些皆是依其之決策而直接影響濕地的人民。拉姆薩秘書處必須告知他們，並為其提供專業資訊。	Sustainable use of wetlands in accordance with Ramsar's principle of wise use. 根據拉姆薩濕地的明智使用原則之濕地永續利用。
Indigenous people and local communities 原住民和地方社區	Many indigenous people and local communities associated with wetlands have great knowledge of managing these ecosystems in a sustainable way. Ramsar should aim to encourage the sharing of this experience with other wetland managers. 許多與濕地相關之原住民和地方社區擁有豐富知識用永續之方式來管理這些生態系統。拉姆薩公約應該鼓勵將此方面之經驗與其他濕地管理人員共享。	Sharing of indigenous and community-based knowledge relating to the sustainable use of wetlands and their resources. 與濕地及其資源永續利用之原住民和社區基礎知識共享。 Continuing sustainable use of wetlands by the indigenous peoples of the world. 世界原住民繼續永續利用濕地

Women 女人	Engaging more women in wetland management is a priority, as in many cultures they tend to be more entrepreneurial in the family unit and more amenable to changing lifestyle habits. They may also tend to communicate more often with the children within the family. 鼓勵更多婦女從事濕地管理為優先考量，因為在許多文化中，他們往往是在以家庭為單位創業且更適合改變生活習慣。他們在家庭內亦會更經常地與兒童宣導。	The involvement of the whole family in promoting and achieving the sustainable (wise) use of wetlands. 整個家族參與促進和實現濕地永續發展（明智）利用。
Children 小孩	Children are the next generation of environmental managers/caretakers, and Ramsar must ensure that they are aware of the importance of wetlands and how to use them wisely. 兒童是下一代之環境經營/管理人，拉姆薩公約必須確保他們瞭解濕地之重要性，以及如何明智地使用。	Youth taking responsibility for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. 青年應負起濕地保護和明智利用之責任。
National and local non-government organizations 國家和地方非政府組織	In many countries local NGOs are vital for achieving action. They need to have available to them expert information. 在許多國家地方非政府組織是實現行動之關鍵。他們需要取得專業資訊。	Assisting, encouraging and facilitating the wise use of wetlands at all levels. 協助、鼓勵並促進各級濕地之明智使用。
Those responsible for electronic and print media 電子和印刷媒體負責人	Conveying positive and informative messages about wetlands to the general community can be accelerated through news and other stories in the electronic and print media. 透過電子和印刷媒體之新聞和其他故事可以加速傳達有關濕地正面且翔實之資訊予一般社會。	Recognition of the many functions, services and benefits provided by wetlands and to see this reflected in greater and more informed media coverage of wetland issues. 濕地所提供許多功能、服務和利益之認知，且應於媒體中反映更多更廣泛之濕地議題。
Community leaders and prominent people – athletes, sports people, religious leaders, artists, royalty, etc. 社	Community leaders can use their public profile to draw attention to issues, and those who have empathy for wetland conservation may be ideal	Promoting the ideals and principles of the Ramsar Convention to raise community awareness and dispel the continuing negative

<p>區領袖和知名人士—運動員、活動人士、宗教領袖、藝術家、皇家人士等。</p>	<p>ambassadors to promote the Ramsar message. 社區領袖可以利用其公眾形象來引起對議題之重視，和那些為保護濕地有感之領袖係宣傳拉姆薩資訊之理想大使。</p>	<p>images of wetlands. 促進拉姆薩公約之理想和原則，以提高社區意識並消除對濕地持續之負面形象。</p>
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B) GOVERNMENTS AT ALL LEVELS 各級政府

Target Group/Individuals 目標團體 /個人	Rationale 理念	Behaviour sought 行為尋求
<p>Environmental policy makers and planners within local administrations, provincial/state and national government administrations. 地方主管部門、省/州和國家政府主管部門之環境政策制定者和規劃者。</p>	<p>These officials are key decision-makers at the local level and sub-regional and national scales. Their actions can impact directly on wetlands, positively or negatively, either at the local level or catchment/river basin scale. 這些官員係地方層級和分區域和國家層級之主要決策者。其行動無論是正面或消極的直接影響地方層級或集水區/流域尺度之濕地。</p>	<p>To have wetlands considered for all their functions, services and benefits in decision making and planning processes so as to see no further losses or degradation. To see these officials seeking to restore or rehabilitate wetlands as deliberate environmental management tools. 於決策和規劃過程中考量濕地所有之功能、服務和利益，以進一步停止濕地損失或退化。視為官員尋求復育或恢復濕地之環境管理辦法。</p>

<p>Wetland site managers (wardens, rangers, etc.) within local, provincial/state and national government administrations. 地方、省/州和國家政府主管部門之濕地場地管理人（督導員、森林守衛員等）。</p>	<p>These people have a special need to receive advice on the best practices in managing wetland ecosystems, especially where they are responsible for managing a Ramsar site. 這些人特別需要濕地生態系統管理之最佳執行建議，尤其是在其負責管理拉姆薩濕地內。</p>	<p>Sustainable use of wetlands in accordance with Ramsar's principle of wise use. 根據拉姆薩濕地明智使用原則永續利用濕地。</p>
<p>National Administrative Authorities of the Ramsar Convention 拉姆薩公約之國家行政機關</p>	<p>They should have the best information at their disposal for application and dissemination. 他們應有最好資訊來運用和傳播。</p>	<p>Responding to all obligations and expectations imposed by the Ramsar Convention, and to be creating the necessary policy, administrative and programme frameworks for action at all levels. To be working in partnership with those responsible for other international and regional environment conventions. 響應拉姆薩公約所規定之一切義務和期望，創造各級採取行動所需要之政策、行政和方案之架構。與負責其他國際和區域環境公約之夥伴共同合作。</p>
<p>National Administrative Authorities and Focal Points for other environment-related Conventions 國家行政機關和其他與環境相關公約聯絡處</p>	<p>If there is to be a more integrated approach to managing land and water resources, including wetlands, there is a need to create greater understanding of and empathy for the Ramsar Convention, among those implementing the other Conventions. 若有更具體之方法來管理土地和水資源，包括濕地，將有必要在執行其他公約時應更瞭解並體會拉姆薩公約。</p>	<p>To be working in partnership with those responsible for implementing the Ramsar Convention, and all other international and regional environment conventions, to achieve integrated programmes for implementation. 與那些負責實施拉姆薩公約和所有其他國際和區域環境公約之單位共同合作，以完成綜合方案之實施。</p>

<p>National consultative and advisory committees for the Ramsar Convention and other environment-related Conventions (such as National Ramsar Committees). 拉姆薩公約和其他與環境相關公約（如國家拉姆薩委員會）之全國協商和諮詢委員會。</p>	<p>If there is to be a more integrated approach to managing land and water resources, including wetlands, there is a need to create greater understanding of and empathy for the Ramsar Convention among those advising governments on implementation of Ramsar and the other Conventions. 若有更具體之方法來管理土地和水資源，包括濕地，將有必要在建議政府拉姆薩和其他公約之實施時，應更瞭解並體會拉姆薩公約。</p>	<p>Responding to all obligations and expectations imposed by the Ramsar Convention, and to be creating the necessary policy, administrative and programme frameworks for action at all levels. To be working in partnership with those responsible for implementing the Ramsar Convention, and all other international and regional environment conventions, to achieve integrated programmes for implementation. 響應拉姆薩公約所規定之一切義務和期望，創造各級採取行動所需要之政策、行政和方案之架構。與負責其他國際和區域環境公約之夥伴共同合作，以完成綜合方案之實施。</p>
<p>The Ministers responsible for all sustainable development portfolios and environment-related Conventions as well as Members of Parliament - National, State/Provincial and local. 負責所有永續發展職務和環境相關公約之部長以及國會議員—國家、州/省和地方。</p>	<p>Ramsar needs to gain the support of these Ministers and all government members as they have direct input to policy setting, budget allocation, etc. Members of Parliament (those in the opposition parties) may be in this position in the future. 拉姆薩公約需要獲得不會和所有政府成員之支持，因為其有政策定位、預算分配等直接影響。未來議員（在野黨）可能勝任於此位置。</p>	<p>Recognition of the values of using the Ramsar Convention as a positive tool for promoting sustainable use of wetlands and water resources. 瞭解利用拉姆薩公約做為推廣濕地及水資源永續利用積極做法之價值。</p>

<p>National aid agencies, bilateral donors 國家援助機構、雙邊捐助者</p>	<p>The Convention needs to ensure that there is a good general understanding about what it does within those organizations that are dealing with governments on a range of sustainable development issues. Ramsar must ensure that the relevant officials are well briefed and able to support Ramsar principles through on-ground projects in the Contracting Parties. 公約需要確保提供良好之一般認知，瞭解這些與政府協調永續發展相關議題之組織作業。拉姆薩公約必須確保相關官員能夠瞭解並透過締約方實際執行之計畫來支持拉姆薩原則。</p>	<p>Support for projects which are consistent with Ramsar's wise use principle and conversely to not support projects which will result in wetland destruction or degradation. 支持與拉姆薩明智利用原則一致之計畫，反之不支持導致濕地破壞或退化之計畫。</p>
<p>Ambassadors and the staff of overseas missions. 大使和駐外使團工作人員。</p>	<p>It is important that these officials fully understand the Ramsar Convention and <i>modus operandi</i> so that national governments can be better informed. 重要的是，國家政府官員應更充分瞭解拉姆薩公約及其辦法。</p>	<p>Recognition of the values of using the Ramsar Convention as a positive tool for promoting sustainable use of wetlands and water resources. 瞭解利用拉姆薩公約做為推廣濕地及水資源永續利用積極做法之價值。</p>

C) INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 國際和區域組織

Target Group/Individuals 目標團體 / 個人	Rationale 理念	Behaviour sought 行為尋求
<p>Global organizations – World Bank, Global Environment Facility, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, Global Water Partnership, etc. 全球性組織—世界銀行、全球環境機構、聯合國開發計劃署、聯合國環境規劃署、全球水資源合作組</p>	<p>The Convention needs to ensure that there is a good general understanding about what it does within those organizations that are dealing with governments on range of sustainable development issues. Where the organizations have funding programmes, Ramsar must ensure the relevant officials are well briefed and able to support Ramsar principles through on-ground</p>	<p>Support for projects which are consistent with Ramsar's wise use principle and conversely to not support projects which will result in wetland destruction or degradation. 支持與拉姆薩明智利用原則一致之計畫，反之不支持導致濕地破壞或退化之計畫。</p>

<p>織等。</p>	<p>projects in the Contracting Parties. 公約需要確保提供良好之一般認知，瞭解這些與政府協調永續發展相關議題之組織作業。凡組織資助方案，拉姆薩公約必須確保相關官員充分瞭解，並能夠透過締約方實際執行之計畫來支持拉姆薩原則。</p>	
<p>Regional organizations – South Pacific Regional Environment Program, European Commission, Southern Africa Development Community, Regional Development Banks, etc. 區域組織—南太平洋區域環境規劃組織、歐洲委員會、南部非洲發展共同體、區域開發銀行等。</p>	<p>As above. 同上</p>	<p>As above. 同上</p>
<p>Global NGO partners and other international and regional NGOs 全球非政府組織合作夥伴和其他國際和區域非政府組織</p>	<p>Ramsar’s four official NGO partners (IUCN, WWF, Wetlands International, and BirdLife) are all active and effective in promoting the Ramsar Convention. There is a need to involve more of these regional and international NGOs in communicating the Ramsar message. 拉姆薩公約四名官方非政府組織夥伴（國際自然保護聯盟、世界自然基金會、國際濕地聯盟和國際鳥盟）皆能積極並有效促進拉姆薩公約。有必要讓更多區域和國際非政府組織參與以利傳達拉姆薩公約之資訊。</p>	<p>Assisting, encouraging and facilitating the wise use of wetlands at all levels. 協助、鼓勵和促進各級濕地之明智利用。</p>

<p>The secretariats of other environment-related instruments (CBD, CCD, CMS, FCCC, CITES, World Heritage, MAB) 其他與環境有相關文件 (生物多樣性公約、抗沙漠化公約、遷移性野生動物保育公約、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約、華盛頓公約、世界遺產，人與生物圈計畫)</p>	<p>This is essential if there is to be increasing synergy among the Conventions at the global and national scales. 若有越來越多於全球和國家尺度之公約同步作業系為關鍵。</p>	<p>To be working in partnership with those responsible for implementing the Ramsar Convention, and all other international and regional environment conventions, to achieve integrated programmes for implementation. 與負責實施拉姆薩公約和所有其他國際和區域環境公約之組織共同合作，以完成綜合方案之實施。</p>
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D) THE BUSINESS SECTOR 工商業

Target Group/Individuals 目標團體 / 個人	Rationale 理念	Behaviour sought 行為尋求
<p>Potential sponsors, supporters 潛在贊助商、支持者</p>	<p>Ramsar promotes sustainable use of wetlands and must therefore engage with the business sectors to ensure that the activities being undertaken by them are not acting contrary to the objectives of the Convention. 拉姆薩在促進濕地永續利用之同時，必須與業務部門行動，以確保其進行之活動不違反公約之目標。</p>	<p>Sponsorship support for projects which are consistent with Ramsar's wise use principle and conversely to not undertake or support projects which will result in wetland destruction or degradation. 贊助支持與拉姆薩明智利用原則一致之計畫，反之不支持導致濕地破壞或退化之計畫。</p>
<p>Key business sectors 關鍵業務部門</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water and sanitation 水和衛生設施 • irrigation and water supply 灌溉和供水 • agriculture 農業 • mining 採礦 	<p>Within the business sectors these, and some others, are the industries which have the potential for major negative impacts on wetlands. Ramsar must promote practices within these industries to ensure that their activities are not resulting in wetland loss. 在業務部門中和其他一些產業對濕地會造成重大負面影</p>	<p>Support for activities which are consistent with Ramsar's wise use principle and conversely to not support or undertake projects which will result in wetland destruction or degradation. 支持與拉姆薩明智利用原則一致之計畫，反之不支持導致濕地破壞或退化之計畫。 Assisting, encouraging and facilitating the wise</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forestry 林業 • fishing 釣魚， • environmental managers 環境管理人員 • tourism 旅遊 	<p>響。拉姆薩必須於這些行業內促進其做法，以確保其活動不會造成濕地喪失。</p>	<p>use of wetlands at all levels. 協助、鼓勵和促進各級濕地之明智利用。</p>
<p>Professional Associations 專業協會</p>	<p>Ramsar should encourage the application of Ramsar Wise Use practices through these professional associations. 拉姆薩公約應鼓勵透過這些專業協會來運用拉姆薩明智利用實行辦法。</p>	<p>Assisting, encouraging and facilitating the wise use of wetlands at all levels. 協助、鼓勵和促進各級濕地之明智利用。</p>

E) THE EDUCATION SECTOR AND LEARNING INSTITUTIONS 教育部門和教學機構

Target Group/Individuals 目標團體 / 個人	Rationale 理念	Behaviour sought 行為尋求
<p>Education ministries, curriculum development authorities, examination boards and universities 教育部、課程發展機構、考試委員會和大學</p>	<p>All these can assist with gaining the inclusion of wetland conservation and wise use issues in school and other formal curricula. 所有這些機構皆可協助爭取將濕地保護和明智利用議題列入學校和其他正式課程。</p>	<p>Support for the implementation of the relevant components of appropriately developed Wetland CEPA Action Plans based on this Outreach Programme. 協助執行相關依據延伸計畫適當制定之濕地CEPA行動計畫。</p>
<p>National and international teachers' associations 國家和國際教師協會</p>	<p>The incorporation of Ramsar principles into curricula and learning programmes generally can be accelerated through working collaboratively with teacher associations. 可透過協作與教師協會來加速將拉姆薩原則納入課程和學習計畫中。</p>	<p>Support for the implementation of the relevant components of appropriately developed Wetland CEPA Action Plans based on this Outreach Programme. 協助執行相關依據延伸計畫適當制定之濕地CEPA行動計畫。</p>
<p>National and international networks,</p>	<p>Wetlands and water issues can be incorporated</p>	<p>Support for the implementation of the relevant</p>

<p>associations and councils of environmental education 國家和國際網絡協會和環境教育協會</p>	<p>into the curricula and other materials being developed by these organizations. 濕地和水資源議題可以納入由這些組織開發之課程和其他資料中。</p>	<p>components of appropriately developed Wetland CEPA Action Plans based on this Outreach Programme. 協助執行相關依據延伸計畫適當制定之濕地CEPA行動計畫。</p>
<p>Wetland/ Environment Centers, Zoos, Aquaria, Botanic Gardens, etc. 濕地/環境中心、動物園、水族館、植物園等。</p>	<p>These are ideal venues for promoting the Ramsar message and efforts should be intensified, in order to have suitable information and materials available within them. 這些是推光拉姆薩資訊之最佳場所，應加緊努力以便提供合適之資訊和資料。</p>	<p>Support for the implementation of the relevant components of appropriately developed Wetland CEPA Action Plans based on this Outreach Programme. 協助執行相關依據延伸計畫適當制定之濕地CEPA行動計畫。</p>
<p>National and international networks of libraries. 國家和國際網絡圖書館</p>	<p>The library networks provide an excellent avenue for making information on Ramsar and wetlands more accessible to the general community. 圖書館網絡提供一般大眾更容易取得之拉姆薩公約和濕地相關資料之途徑。</p>	<p>Support for the implementation of the relevant components of appropriately developed Wetland CEPA Action Plans based on this Outreach Programme. 協助執行相關依據延伸計畫適當制定之濕地CEPA行動計畫。</p>

Appendix II 附錄II

About the Wetland Link International (WLI) programme of The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (United Kingdom) 關於野鳥與濕地信託基金會（英 國）之國際濕地聯盟（WLI）方案

In 1990 The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT), a U.K.-based NGO, created the Wetland Link International (WLI) programme, designed to help organizations throughout the world to develop new, and enhance existing, wetland education centres. Beginning with a core group of centres from Australia, France, Hong Kong, Italy, New Zealand, Singapore, Trinidad & Tobago, the U.K., and the U.S.A., the programme (affectionately known as 'Wellie' from 'WLI') grew to over 900 individuals, groups and organizations from over 100 countries logged onto the WLI database. 於1990年一英國非政府組織，野鳥與濕地信託基金會方案（WWT），成立國際濕地聯盟（WLI）方案，旨在協助世界各地之機構發展新的並加強現有濕地教育中心。由來自澳大利亞、法國、香港、義大利、紐西蘭、新加坡、千里達島及托巴哥島、英國和美國中心之核心小組開始創起，該方案（源自WLI之暱稱為「Wellie」）逐漸增加到超過來自100多個國家之900個人、團體和組織登入WLI資料庫。

A twice-yearly newsletter is produced and remains the main organ of communication within the network. Projects on a one-to-one basis have been organized over the past nine years including training, centre development, and broader education and public awareness programmes. 每年兩次發行一次之通訊錄，並為此網絡中主要之宣導機制。在過去9年中已籌畫一對一之專案，包括培訓中心之發展和更廣泛教育和公眾意識方案。

Initial funding for the programme came from commercial sources, but for the past five years WWT has supported the administration of the programme and the salary of its Coordinator. Unfortunately, this funding ceased as of May 1998. 方案之初始資金來自商業來源，但在過去的五年中，由WWT協助方案之行政管理並提供協調員資薪。不幸的是，此筆資金於1998年5月終止。

WWT plans to continue to operate the programme and is actively seeking funding to develop it further. Within a revitalised WLI, WWT will broaden the focus of the programme in order to assist individuals, organizations and agencies in the development of programmes of education and communication for wetlands both at centres and beyond. A key tool will be the formation of a 'Learning Zone' within WWT's Web site within which will be housed a database on wetland education and communication resources and key information to help in the development of wetland education centres. WWT計劃持續經營該方案，並正在積極尋求資金以進一步發展。在WLI的振興之下，WWT將擴大該方案之重點，以協助個人、組織和機構在濕地教育與宣傳中心方案之發展。其中關鍵辦法為在WWT的網站內成立一個「學習專區」，其中將有網羅濕地教育和傳播資源及關鍵資訊之資料庫，以協助發展濕地教育中心。

Background on WWT 野鳥與濕地信託基金會背景

This U.K.-based organization with a 50+ year history operates eight visitor centres within the country and is presently developing a ninth at The Wetland Centre, London – and it has helped a large number of individuals, organizations, and agencies to develop their own versions

throughout the world. Its most famous centre is at Slimbridge, in the west of England, where Sir Peter Scott founded the organization in 1946. 此位於英國總部之組織已超過50年歷史，並在該國內成立8處遊客中心，目前正在策劃第九個倫敦濕地中心，該中心在世界各地已協助多數個人、組織和機構發展自己版本。其最著名的中心是位在英格蘭西部的 Slimbridge，由Peter Scott先生成立於1946年之組織。

Up to 750,000 people come to WWT Centres each year - this number is expected to rise above 1 million in the year 2000 with the opening of the London centre. 每年超過75萬人拜訪WWT中心，此數字預計在2000年倫敦中心開幕時達到1億以上。

Heightening public awareness of, and education about, the values and benefits of wetlands is a key objective of the organization and WWT has developed many programmes designed to support this, including the Pondwatch and Waterlands campaigns (1988-94), Explorer programmes for schools, the interpretative/exhibit development programmes (including creation of Discovery Centres, Learning through Play centres, etc.). WWT also coordinates the Education and Awareness Specialist Group of Wetlands International. 提高公眾意識並教育濕地之價值和利益，是該組織之主要目標，且WWT已經制定許多方案以協助之，包括「池塘監督和水上樂園活動」（1988-94）、學校探險者網路計畫、解釋性/展覽發展計劃（包括探險中心、遊戲中學習中心等之成利）。WWT亦與濕地國際教育和意識專家小組協調合作。

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“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊
朗拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Wetland Risk Assessment Framework 濕地風險評估架構

1. RECALLING Article 3.2 of the Convention which states that Contracting Parties “*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 [of Wetlands of International Importance] has changed, is changing, or is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference*”; 大會回顧公約第3.2條規定，敘明締約方「若因工業開發、汙染、或其他人為干擾，致使各締約國境內列名濕地之生態特性，已產生改變、正在改變、或可能改變時，各當締約方應儘速予以瞭解」。
2. FURTHER RECALLING that in response to Article 3.2 of the Convention, the Conference of the Contracting Parties has established the Record of sites included in the Ramsar List where change in ecological character had occurred, was occurring, or was likely to occur (the Montreux Record: Recommendation 4.8) and guidelines for its operation (Resolution 5.4); 大會進一步回顧，呼應公約第3.2條，締約方已建立包含於拉姆薩名單之濕地記錄，記錄生態特性變化已產生改變、正在改變、或可能改變（蒙特魯檔案：建議4.8）及其操作指導方針（決議5.4）；
3. ALSO AWARE that in response to Recommendation 5.2, the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) prepared working definitions of ecological character, change in ecological character, and guidelines for describing and maintaining ecological character that were adopted through Resolution VI.1; 大會亦意識到，已通過之決議VI.1條呼應建議5.2，敘明科學技術審查小組（STRP）已籌備生態特性、生態特性之變化及描述和維護生態特性指導方針之實務定義；
4. NOTING that paragraph 9 of Resolution VI.1 called for assessment in the 1997-99 triennium of the working definitions of ecological character and change in ecological character, as well as the guidelines for describing and maintaining ecological character; 大會注意到，決議6.1第9段呼籲評估1997至1999年三年期之生態特性和生態特性變化，以及描述和維護生態特性指導方針之實務定義；
5. ALSO NOTING that paragraph 11 of Resolution VI.1 called for the development of early warning systems for detecting, and initiating action in response to, change in ecological character; 大會亦注意到，決議6.1第11段呼籲發展生態特性變化檢測預警系統，並啟動響應行動；

6. FURTHER NOTING that in order to formulate advice on the above two matters, an expert workshop was held in April 1998, which reported its findings to the 7th meeting of the STRP which followed immediately thereafter; 大會進一步注意到，為了制定上述兩項議題之意見，於1998年4月召開專家研討會，並隨後向科學技術審查小組第7次會議報告調查結果;
7. CONSCIOUS that in the 1997-99 triennium the STRP, as part of its Work Plan, has undertaken a review of the application of the *Guidelines on management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands*, adopted by Resolution 5.7, and that this has shown little inclusion of monitoring schemes or reliance on early warning indicators for detecting change in ecological character; 大會意識到，在1997至1999年三年期內，科學技術審查小組應依照已通過之決議5.7針對「拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地管理規劃指導方針」之運用進行審查並作為其工作計畫之一部分，且僅少部分列入監測計畫，或依賴生態特性變化檢測早期預警指標;
8. ACKNOWLEDGING that Technical Session IV of this Conference on “Tools for assessing and recognizing wetland values” had presented to it and considered in detail the annex to this resolution entitled *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework*; and大會瞭解到本次大會第四次技術會議中「評估和辨識濕地價值之辦法」已提出並考量將「濕地風險評估綱要計畫」附錄於本此決議附件中;
9. EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION to the authors of the annex to this Resolution for providing their combined advice and guidance, based on their experience, so that Contracting Parties are equipped with specific guidelines to assist them with meeting their obligations under Article 3.2 of the Convention; 大會對提供本決議附件整合建議和指導之作者表示感謝，依據其經驗供締約方具體之指導方針做參考，以協助他們履行公約第3.2條規定之義務;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

10. ADOPTS as guidance for the Contracting Parties the annex to this Resolution entitled *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework*; 大會通過指導締約方，題為「濕地風險評估綱要計畫」之本決議附件;
11. FURTHER ADOPTS the following definitions for ecological character and change in ecological character as recommended by the STRP following their assessment of the working definitions for the same adopted by Resolution VI.1: 大會進一步通過由科學技術審查小組評估於決議6.1通過之實務定義，建議下列生態特性和生態特性變化之定義為：

Ecological character is the sum of the biological, physical, and chemical components of the wetland ecosystem, and their interactions, which maintain the wetland and its products, functions, and attributes. 生態特性係濕地生態系統之生物、物理和化學組成之總和，它們之間用以維持濕地和其產物、功能和屬性之相互作用。

Change in ecological character is the impairment or imbalance in any biological, physical, or chemical components of the wetland ecosystem, or in their interactions, which maintain the wetland and its products, functions and attributes. 生態特性之變化係濕地生態系

統生物、物理或化學之組成，或在它們之間用以維持濕地和其產物、功能和屬性之相互作用所造成任何障礙或不平衡。

12. URGES Contracting Parties to note and apply the attached guidance, which provides a basis for assessing the major causes of change in ecological character – changes to the water regime; water quality; physical modification; exploitation of biological products; and introduction of exotic species; 敦促各締約方注意和運用所附之準則，它提供評估生態特性變化主要原因之基準—水域變化、水質、物理改性、生物製品之開發，以及引進外來物種;
13. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to ensure that their preparation of management plans for sites included in the Ramsar List and other wetlands includes, as an integrated element, early warning indicators as part of a monitoring programme based on the framework adopted by Resolution VI.1; and大會呼籲締約方依照決議6.1所通過之綱要計畫，確保列入拉姆薩名單之濕地和其他濕地管理計畫之籌備，包括早期預警指標之綜合元素作為監測計畫之一部份;
14. ENCOURAGES the STRP to compile, with information submitted by Contracting Parties and from other relevant sources, a report outlining cases where early warning systems for wetlands are in place or are being established, and of the experience gained in maintaining these systems. 大會鼓勵科學技術審查小組利用締約方提交之資訊和其他相關來源資訊，編擬一份報告概述已完成或正在建立中之濕地早期預警系統，及於維護系統時所得之經驗。

Annex附件

Wetland Risk Assessment Framework濕地風險評估綱要計畫

Contents: 內容：

Introduction 簡介

Types of change in ecological character 生態特性變化之類型

Wetland risk assessment 濕地風險評估

Early warning indicators 早期預警指標

Ideal attributes of early warning indicators 理想早期預警指標之屬性

Examples of early warning indicators 早期預警指標之例子

Responsiveness of early warning indicators 早期預警指標之回應

Introduction 介紹

1. The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) has developed this conceptual framework for wetland risk assessment to assist its Contracting Parties with predicting and assessing change in ecological character of the sites included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance and other wetlands. This Framework provides guidance on how to go about predicting and assessing change in the ecological character of wetlands and promotes, in particular, the usefulness of early warning systems. The *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* is presented as an integral component of the management planning processes for wetlands. 濕地公約（1971年於伊朗拉姆薩）已發展濕地風險評估之概念綱要計畫，協助其締約方預測和評估列入國際重要濕地名單之濕地和其他濕地之生態特性變化。此綱要計畫提供如何預測和評估濕地的生態特性變化之準則，並促進早期預警系統之實用性。濕地風險評估綱要計畫係濕地管理規劃過程之整合要素。
2. The Ramsar Convention's processes for assessing and maintaining the ecological character of wetlands comprise many elements and are central to the Convention's concept of wise use and to the obligations of Contracting Parties under the treaty. These elements include: 拉姆薩公約評估過程和維持濕地生態特性包括許多元素係屬公約明智利用之概念，並依據締約方義務條約，這些要素包括：
 - a. the Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance (Resolution VII.11); 國際重要濕地鑑定準則（決議 7.11）；
 - b. the Montreux Record of Ramsar sites where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur (Resolution 5.4); and 之濕地（決議 5.4）；
 - c. the Working Definitions, Guidelines for Describing and Maintaining the Ecological Character of Listed Sites, and Guidelines for Operation of the Montreux Record (Resolution VI.1). 實務定義、濕地名單之生態特性描述和維護指導方針、蒙特魯檔案操作指導方針（決議6.1）。
3. Resolution VI.1, adopted at the 6th Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention in 1996, also presented a framework for designing an effective wetland monitoring programme and called for the development of appropriate early warning systems for detecting adverse change and for assessment of the working definitions of

“ecological character” and “change in ecological character”. In the triennium that followed, these working definitions were reviewed and amended as shown in Resolution VII.10 which also adopts this *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework*. 決議6.1於1996年公約締約方第六次會議中通過，亦於會中提出設計一個有效濕地監測方案綱要計畫和適當早期預警系統發展，以監測不利之變化，並評估「生態特性」和「生態特性變化」之實務定義。在隨後三年期中，依據通過濕地風險評估綱要計畫之決議7.10所表，來進行實務定義之審查和修訂。

Types of change in ecological character 生態特性變化之類型

4. The causes of adverse change in the ecological character of a wetland can be grouped in five broad categories: 濕地生態特性不利變化之原因可分為五大類：
 - a. changes to the water regime; 水域變化;
 - b. water pollution; 水體污染;
 - c. physical modification; 物理改性;
 - d. exploitation of biological products; and 生物製品之開發;
 - e. introduction of exotic species. 引進外來物種。
5. The relative importance of these causes varies regionally, nationally and even from site to site. In addition, the above causes of change are often inter-linked, and it can be difficult to separate the effects of each of them. A simpler way to view change in ecological character is by the **type of change** as opposed to the **cause of change**. In accordance with the definition of change in ecological character (refer to paragraph 11 of Resolution VII.10 adopting this Framework), the type of change can be considered under three general headings – **biological, chemical and physical**. 這些原因相對重要的是依不同區域、國家和甚至從一處到另一處濕地而有所不同。此外，上述變化之原因往往是相互聯繫的，並很難單獨分開其影響。一個簡單檢視生態特性變化之方法為**類型變化**，與**變化原因**相反。依照生態特性變化之定義（參見決議7.10第11段通過之綱要計畫），類型變化，可依以下三個概括標題來考量—生物、化學和物理。
6. In outlining an appropriate framework and methods for the prediction of change in ecological character of wetlands, site managers are primarily concerned with **types of change**. Specifically, they are concerned with adverse change caused by human activity. 在概述適當切綱要計畫和濕地生態特性變化之預測方法時，場地管理人主要關注於**類型之變化**。具體來說，他們所關心的是由人類活動造成之不利變化。

Wetland Risk Assessment 濕地風險評估

7. To ensure the appropriate application of early warning indicators, it is essential that the processes of selecting, assessing, analysing and basing decisions on indicator responses be contained within a structured but flexible form of assessment framework. In the context of the Ramsar Convention, a modified ecological risk assessment framework, termed **wetland risk assessment**, is encouraged. The framework aims to outline how Wetland Risk Assessment can act as the ‘vehicle’ for driving the process of predicting and assessing change in ecological character, with a particular emphasis on the application of early warning techniques. 為確保早期預警指標適當之運用程序，選擇、評估、分析和基於決定所擬之指標，評估綱要計畫之型式應有組織性且可靈活運用。於拉姆薩公

約之範疇內，鼓勵修改後之生態風險評估綱要計畫題為**濕地風險評估**。該綱要計畫旨在概述濕地風險評估如何於預測和評估生態特性的變化過程中作為「驅動媒介」，特別是於早期預警技術之運用。

8. A basic model for wetland risk assessment, modified from a generalised ecological risk assessment paradigm, is shown in Figure 1. It outlines six steps that are described in the following paragraphs. 濕地風險評估的基本模式，從廣義生態風險評估模式修改之，如圖1所示。其概括於以下各段所述之六個步驟。
9. **Step 1 - Identification of the problem.** This is the process of identifying the nature of the problem and developing a plan for the remainder of the risk assessment based on this information. It defines the objectives and scope of, and provides the foundation for, the risk assessment. In the case of a chemical impact, it would include obtaining and integrating information on the characteristics (for example, properties, known toxicity) and source of the chemical, what is likely to be affected, and how is it likely to be affected, and importantly, what is to be protected. **步驟1-問題辨識**。此為辨識問題屬性和根據這些資訊進行其餘風險評估而制定計畫之過程。目標和範圍定義提供風險評估之基礎。有關化學物質影響之情況下，此步驟包括獲取和整合特性資訊（例如，屬性、已知毒性）和化學物質之來源、可能會受到影響為何、以及如何被影響及最重要的是要如何進行保護。
10. **Step 2 - Identification of the adverse effects.** This step evaluates the likely extent of adverse change or impact on the wetland. Such data should preferably be derived from field studies, as field data are more appropriate for assessments of multiple impacts, such as occur on many wetlands. Depending on the extent of adverse change and available resources, such studies can range from quantitative field experiments to qualitative observational studies. For chemical impacts, on-site ecotoxicological bioassays constitute appropriate approaches, whereas for changes caused by weeds or feral animals, on-site observation and mapping may be all that is required. **步驟2-不利影響辨識**。此步驟評估可能不利變動或對濕地影響之程度。這些數據最好由實地考察中取得，實地考察數據較適合如在許多濕地發生多重影響之評估。根據不同程度之不利變化和現有資源，這些研究範圍可以從量化實地試驗到質化觀測研究而改變。對於化學影響，可利用現場生態毒理學生物測定作為適當方法，而因雜草或野生動物所造成之變化，可藉由現場觀察和測繪即可達成。

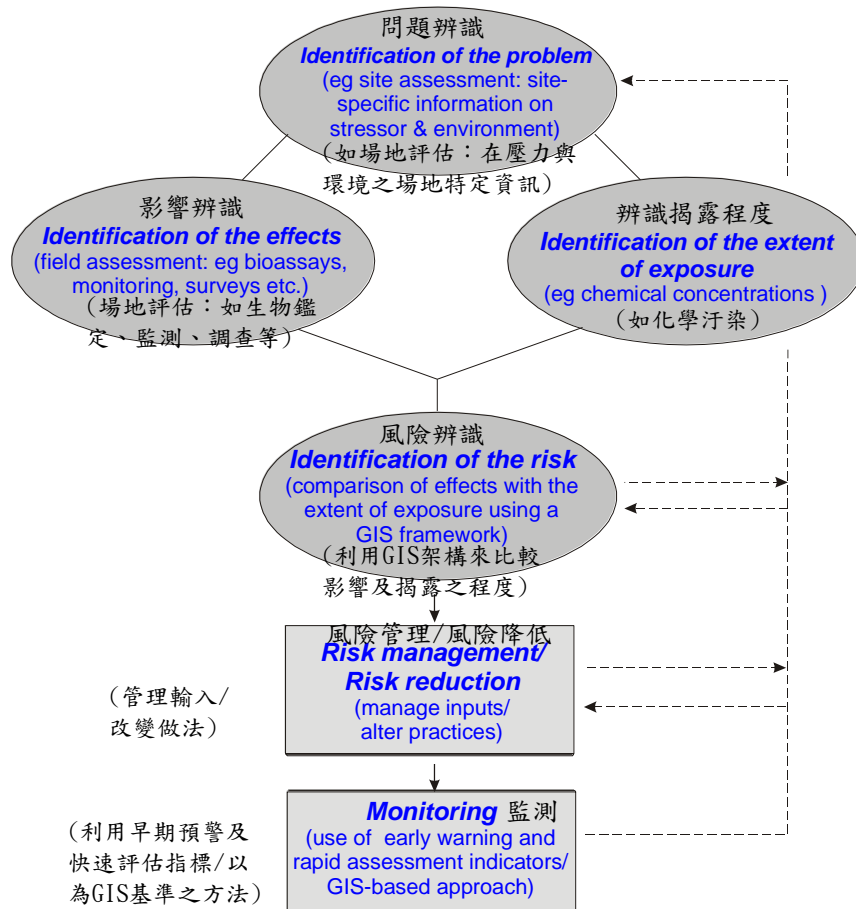


Figure 1: Suggested model of wetland risk assessment 圖 1：建議之濕地風險評估模型

11. **Step 3 - Identification of the extent of the problem.** This step estimates the likely extent of the problem on the wetland of concern by using information gathered about its behaviour and extent of occurrence elsewhere. In the case of a chemical impact, this includes information on processes such as transport, dilution, partitioning, persistence, degradation, and transformation, in addition to general chemical properties and data on rates of chemical input into the environment. In the case of an invasive weed, it might include detailed information on its entry into an ecosystem, rate of spread and habitat preferences. While field surveys most likely represent the ideal approach, use of historical records, simulation modeling, and field and/or laboratory experimental studies all represent alternative or complementary methods of characterising the extent of the problem. **步驟3 – 辨識問題嚴重程度。** 此步驟利用其他地方收集之相關行為和發生程度之資訊來估計濕地問題可能程度。除了一般化學性質和環境化學之投入外，此步驟包括化學物質影響過程之資訊，如運輸、稀釋、分配、持久性、退化和改造。入侵雜草之情況可能包括雜草進入生態系統之資訊、傳播之速度和棲息地偏等詳細資訊。雖然實地調查最可能為理想之方法，但亦可利用歷史記錄、模擬模式、實地和/或實驗室之實驗研究皆可做為定性問題嚴重程度之替代或補充方法。
12. **Step 4 - Identification of the risk.** This involves integration of the results from the assessment of the likely effects with those from the assessment of the likely extent of the problem, in order to estimate the likely level of adverse ecological change on the wetland.

A range of techniques exist for estimating risks, often depending on the type and quality of the likely effects and their extent. A potentially useful technique for characterising risks in wetlands is via a GIS-based framework, whereby the results of the various assessments are overlaid onto a map of the region of interest in order to link effects to impact. In addition to estimating risks, such an approach would also serve to focus future assessments and/or monitoring on identified problem areas. **步驟4 - 風險辨識。**此步驟涉及整合評估可能影響及可能問題程度之結果，旨在估計不利濕地生態環境變化之層度。一系列評估風險之技術往往取決於可能產生影響及其程度之類型和質量。顯示濕地風險之潛在有用技術是透過地理資訊系統(GIS)為基礎之架構，使各種評估結果與相關區域地圖重疊，以銜接受影響地區並彰顯出其成效。除了估計風險外，此種做法也將有助於未來評估和/或監測把重點放於辨識問題之領域。

13. **Step 5 - Risk management and reduction.** This is the final decision-making process and uses the information obtained from the assessment processes described above, and it attempts to minimize the risks without compromising other societal, community or environmental values. In the context of the Ramsar Convention, risk management must also consider the concept of *wise use* and the potential effects of management decisions on this. The result of the risk assessment is not the only factor that risk management considers; it also takes into account political, social, economic, and engineering/ technical factors, and the respective benefits and limitations of each risk-reducing action. It is a multidisciplinary task requiring communication between site managers and experts in relevant disciplines. **步驟5 - 風險管理和降低。**此為最後決策過程，並利用從上述評估過程中獲得之資訊，在不損害其他社會、社區或環境價值之情況下，試圖降低風險。於拉姆薩公約之範疇下，風險管理必須考量明智利用之概念和管理決策之潛在影響。風險評估之結果並非風險管理考量之唯一因素，其亦需要考慮到政治、社會、經濟、工程/技術因素，以及相對之利益和風險降低行動之侷限。此步驟係多學科之任務，需要於場地管理者和相關學科專家之間溝通。
14. **Step 6 - Monitoring.** Monitoring is the last step in the risk assessment process and should be undertaken to verify the effectiveness of the risk management decisions. It should incorporate components that function as a reliable early warning system, detecting the failure or poor performance of risk management decisions prior to serious environmental harm occurring. The risk assessment will be of little value if effective monitoring is not undertaken. The choice of endpoints to measure in the monitoring process is critical. Further, a GIS-based approach will most likely be a useful technique for wetland risk assessment, as it incorporates a spatial dimension that is useful for monitoring adverse impacts on wetlands. **第6步 - 監測。**監測係風險評估過程中最後一步，並應採取行動以驗證風險管理決策之有效性。此舉應包括結合可靠之早期預警系統之要素，於嚴重環境損害發生之前探測失敗或表現不佳之風險管理決策。若不進行有效之監測，風險評估將無太大作用。在監測過程中衡量端點之選擇是評估之重要關鍵。此外，GIS為基準之方法將最有可能做為濕地風險評估之有效技術，因為該方法包含適用於監測對濕地負面影響之空間尺度。

Early warning indicators 早期預警指標

15. The underlying concept of early warning indicators is that effects can be detected, which are in fact, precursors to, or indicate the onset of, actual environmental impacts. While such 'early warning' may not necessarily provide firm evidence of larger scale

environmental degradation, it provides 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”. 早期預警指標之基本概念係可以檢測實際環境影響前兆或衰退之功用。此「早期預警」雖然未必較能提供大規模環境衰退之有力證據，但可提供一個機會以判斷是否有必要干預或進一步調查。預警指標，因此可以定義為「相關系統之潛在重大不利影響發生前，提供可測量之生物、物理或化學之特定重點回應」。

16. Of the five major types of change in ecological character described in paragraph 4 above, chemical change has received by far the most attention in terms of its environmental impacts and their prediction. As a result, the vast majority of early warning techniques have been developed to assess the impacts of chemicals on aquatic ecosystems. It is recommended that further assessments be carried out to identify appropriate indicators for the other major types of change in ecological character. Examples of early warning indicators included in this Framework mostly represent biological and physico-chemical assessment approaches to predict or forewarn of important chemical changes (that is, pollution) on wetlands. 於前文第4段中所述之五個生態特性變化主要類型，化學變化迄今為止係對環境影響及其預測來說係為最受關注重點。因此，絕大多數的早期預警技術已經開發用以評估化學物對水系生態系統之影響。鑑此建議進行進一步評估，判斷適當指標來檢視其他主要類型之生態特性變化。於此綱要計畫下之早期預警指標之例子大多是代表生物和物理化學之評估方法，用以預測或預警對濕地之重要化學變化（即污染）。
17. The choice of indicators follows a hierarchy of other decisions required by managers in setting up monitoring programs to assess ecosystem health. Thus, after identifying the issue of concern or potential concern and determining the environmental values to be protected, managers should then be concerned with identifying **assessment objectives** for protection of the wetland. As an example, the following can be used: 指標之選擇依管理者需要設立監測方案，以評估生態系統健康之其他決定等級制度而訂。因此，在確定關注或可能引起關注之問題，並決定保護之環境價值後，管理者應該關注確定濕地保護之評估目標。舉例說明，可以利用下列幾項：
 - a. **Early detection of acute and chronic changes**, providing pre-emptive information so that ecologically important impacts are avoided. **急性和慢性變化之早期監測**，提供先發資訊，避免生態環境受重大影響。
 - b. **Assessing the ecological importance of impact** through measurement of biodiversity, conservation status and/or population, community or ecosystem-level responses. **生態重要性影響評估**，透過測量生物多樣性、保護狀況和/或人口、社區或生態系統層級之反應。
18. To determine effects upon the ecosystem as a whole – or the ecological importance of effects that are observed – measurement of ecosystem ‘surrogates’ is usually required. Typically these surrogates are communities or assemblages of organisms, or habitat or keystone-species indicators where these have been closely linked to ecosystem-level effects. Information on the ecological importance of adverse effects is best met in programs that have regional or national coverage and that encompass a full disturbance gradient, that is, covering a range of sites that have not been degraded to those that have been severely

degraded. Rapid assessment methods can provide this context. 為確定整體生態系統之影響—或所觀察到生態重要性之影響—通常需要衡量生態系統之「代理人」。通常這些代理人係社區或生物體之組合，或棲息地或關鍵物種指標，這些皆與生態系統層級之方案，影響緊密相連。對生態重要性不利影響之資訊最符合的是涵蓋區域或國家範圍之方案，內容包括完整之干擾梯度，即覆蓋範圍從尚未退化到那些已經嚴重退化之濕地。快速評估方法可以提供此方面之需求。

19. In selecting an indicator it is important to be mindful of the definition of the ecological character of a wetland (refer to paragraph 11 of Resolution VII.10 adopting this Framework) and its emphasis on the **biological, chemical and physical** components of the ecosystem. Therefore, it may be useful to select early warning indicators according to which of the above three components is/are considered more susceptible to change. The three components are intricately linked. Although these interactions exist, the *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* provides a process to assist in identifying the most appropriate indicators to assess or predict change. 於選擇指標時，須要注意濕地生態特性之定義（詳決議7.10第11段通過之綱要計畫），並強調其對生態系統生物、化學和物理之組成要素。因此，選擇早期預警指標有助於上述三個組成部分更容易改變。此三個組成要素一脈相連。儘管這些相互作用存在，濕地風險評估綱要計畫提供協助確定最合適指標以評估或預測變化之過程。
20. The ecological relevance of an early warning indicator should be considered. However, 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 2. As an example, biomarker responses can offer exceptional early warning of potential adverse effects, but there exists very little evidence that observed responses result, or culminate in adverse effects at an individual level, let alone the population, community or ecosystem level. Therefore, they cannot be considered ecologically relevant. 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 knowledge of the ecological significance of effects was considered. 應考量早期預警指標之生態關聯性。然而，早期預警和生態關聯性之概念可能會互相衝突。該類型之生物反應可以測量，而其與生態關聯性及早期預警能力之關係如圖2所示。舉例說明，生物標記之反應可以提供特殊潛在不利影響之早期預警，但觀測結果之反應提供極少之證據，或於個別層級之不利影響可達到最高點，更遑論人口、社區或生態系統之層級。因此，他們不能被視為生態關聯性。若主要評估之目的是及早發現問題，那麼很可能犧牲生態關聯性，反之則可能運用該指標影響生態重要性知識。

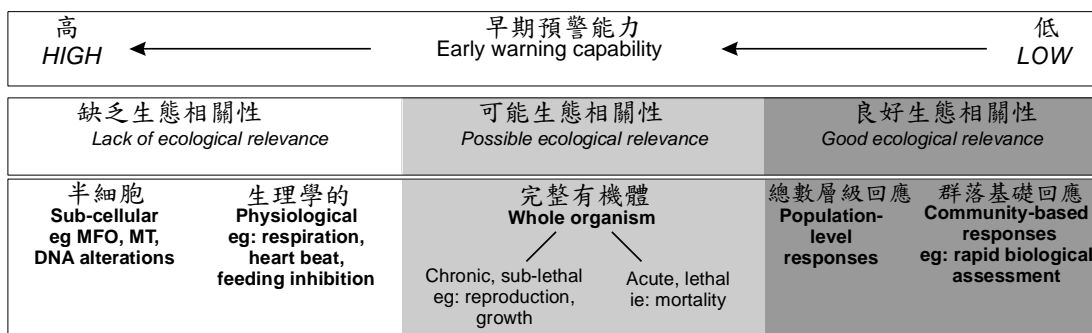


Figure 2: Relationship of ecological relevance and early warning capability to measurable biological responses 圖 2：生態關聯性和早期預警能力來衡量生物反應

Ideal attributes of early warning indicators 理想早期預警指標之屬性

21. To have potential as an early warning indicator, a particular response should be: 具潛力之早期預警指標，特訂反應應是：
- a. **anticipatory**: it should occur at levels of organisation, either biological or physical, that provide an indication of degradation, or some form of adverse effect, before serious environmental harm has occurred; **預期**：應發生於組織層級，不論是生物或物理之變化在嚴重環境損害發生之前，提供退化之指標，或某種形式之不利影響的；
 - b. **sensitive**: in detecting potential significant impacts prior to them occurring, an early warning indicator should be sensitive to low levels, or early stages of the problem; **敏感**：在問題發生之前檢測潛在重大影響，早期預警指標應該對問題低度或早期階段敏感；
 - c. **diagnostic**: it should be sufficiently specific to a problem to increase confidence in identifying the cause of an effect; **診斷**：應具體地辨識問題，以提高辨識影響原因之信心；
 - d. **broadly applicable**: it should predict potential impacts from a broad range of problems; **廣泛運用**：應該從廣泛範圍之問題中預測潛在影響；
 - 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; **與實際環境影響/生態關聯性**：瞭解不斷暴露之問題，並因此繼續回應之表現，通常會或往往會導致顯著環境（生態層級）之不利影響；
 - f. **timely and cost-effective**: it should provide information quickly enough to initiate effective management action prior to significant environmental impacts occurring, and be inexpensive to measure while providing the maximum amount of information per unit effort; **及時和具成本效益**：在發生重大環境影響前，應迅速提供資訊以促進有效管理行動，且於提供最高資訊效率之同時，節省測量；
 - g. **regionally or nationally relevant**: it should be relevant to the ecosystem being assessed; **區域或國家相關**：應與正在評估之生態系統相關；
 - h. **socially relevant**: it should be of obvious value to, and observable by stakeholders, or predictive of a measure that is socially relevant; **社會相關**：應具顯著利益，且由利益相關者觀察，或與社會相關之措施預測；
 - i. **easy to measure**: it should be able to be measured using a standard procedure with known reliability and low measurement error; **容易測量**：應可利用標準程序與已知可靠性和低測量誤差來衡量；
 - 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); **空間和時間恒定**：它應可檢測小的變化，並能夠明確區分反應是由人為造成而非自然因素，以作為自然背景一部分（即高噪訊比）；

- k. **nondestructive**: measurement of the indicator should be nondestructive to the ecosystem being assessed. **非破壞性**：測量指標應該對評估中之生態系統無破壞性。
22. The importance of the above attributes cannot be over-emphasized, since any assessment of actual or potential change in ecological character will only be as effective as the indicators chosen to assess it. However, an early warning indicator possessing all the ideal attributes cannot exist, as in many cases some of them will conflict, or will simply not be achievable. 上述屬性之重要性不能被過分強調，因為任何實際或潛在生態特性變化評估，只能因指標選擇來評估而有效。然而，早期預警指標擁有所有理想屬性尚不存在，在許多情況下其中一些會有衝突，或根本無法實現。

Examples of early warning indicators 早期預警指標之例子

23. A number of early warning indicators have been developed for the assessment of wetland ecosystems. These are placed into three broad categories: 有若干濕地生態系統評估之早期預警指標已制定完成。這些可廣分為三大類：
- a. rapid response toxicity tests; 快速反應毒性篩檢;
 - b. field early warning tests; and 現場早期預警篩檢;
 - c. rapid assessments. 快速評估。
24. A general description of these, including potential limitations, is outlined in Table 1. Each of the techniques may meet different objectives in water quality assessment programs. Although the majority of early warning indicators are of a biological nature, physico-chemical indicators do exist and often form the initial phase of assessing water quality. 有關上述之一般說明，包括對這些潛在之限制於表 1 中概述。在水質量評估方案中，每項技術可滿足不同目標。雖然大多數早期預警指標係屬生物性質，但理化指標確實存在，且往往於水質評估之初始階段先形成。

Table 1: Role and possible limitations of types of early warning indicators 表1：早期預警指標類型之作用和可能限制

Type of response and role 反應和作用類型	Potential limitations 潛在限制
<p>a. Rapid response toxicity tests 快速反應毒性篩檢</p> <p>Laboratory toxicity assessment of sensitive whole organism responses (for example, growth, reproduction) with rapid turn-around of results. They are predictive tests that potentially enable timely and flexible management actions (for example determining a safe dilution for discharge of effluents of changing composition) to be implemented. 實驗室毒性評估之整體敏感生物反應（例如，生長、繁殖）迅速轉換結果。此為預測之篩檢，可使實施及時和靈活之管理操作（例如確定改變組成之污水排放是否安全地稀釋）。</p>	<p>Ecological relevance of measured sub-lethal responses (for example, growth, reproduction) has generally not been established. 測量亞致死反應之生態關連性（例如，生長、繁殖）尚未普遍建立。</p>
<p>b. Field early warning tests 現場預警篩檢</p> <p>Field measurement of sensitive sub-lethal organism responses through monitoring or assessment. They can provide pre-emptive or preventative information so that substantial and ecologically important impacts are avoided. 透過監測或評估現場測量敏感亞致死生物體之反應。此測量可提供先發制人或預防性之資訊，避免實質和重要生態價值之影響。</p>	<p>Ecological relevance of measured responses (especially biochemical biomarkers) has generally not been established. 測量反應之生態關連性（尤其是生化標誌物）尚未普遍建立。</p>
<p>c. Rapid assessments 快速評估</p> <p>Standardised, rapid and cost-effective monitoring of various forms can provide 'first-pass' assessment of the ecological condition of sites over large areas. Broad coverage has potential to identify 'hot spots' and hence pre-empt and prevent similar occurrences elsewhere. 各種形式標準化、快速和具成本效益之監測可以提供大面積濕地生態狀況之「直通」評估。覆蓋面廣之篩檢具潛力辨識出「熱點」，因此可先發制人並防止類似事件於別處發生。</p>	<p>Output is usually coarse and generally only detects relatively severe impacts. 結果通常是粗糙的，一般只檢測較為嚴重之影響。</p>

Rapid response toxicity tests 毒性篩檢之快速反應

25. These represent laboratory toxicity bioassays designed to provide rapid and sensitive responses to one or more chemicals. They provide an indication that there may be a risk of adverse effects occurring at higher levels of biological organization (for example, communities and ecosystems). Laboratory toxicity tests are of particular use for a chemical or chemicals yet to be released into the aquatic environment (for example, a new pesticide or a pre-release waste water). They provide a basis upon which to make decisions about safe concentrations or dilution/release rates, thereby eliminating, or at least minimizing, adverse impacts on the aquatic environment. However, there are major differences in the ecological relevance of responses that can be measured. 這些代表實驗室毒性生物篩檢之設計旨在提供一個或更多化學物之快速、靈敏反應。他們提供一個指標檢測較高層級之生物組織內（例如，社區和生態系統）可能發生不利影響之風險。實驗室毒性試驗作為特定化學或化學品尚未被釋放進入水生環境（例如，新農藥或預排放之廢水）使用之檢測。該篩檢提供有關安全濃度或稀釋/排放率之決定，鑑此消除或至少減少對水生環境之不利影響。然而亦與可以測量之生態關連性回應有重大分歧。

Early warning field tests 預警實地篩檢

26. This group comprises a range of techniques that are grouped because they are used to measure responses or patterns in the field and thus provide a more realistic indication of effects in the environment. In contrast to laboratory rapid response toxicity tests, early warning field tests predict and/or assess the effects of existing chemicals. Some of the techniques can also be applied to biological and physical problems. 此組成員包括一系列分組技術，因為這些是用來衡量於該實地之反應或模式，從而提供更真實環境影響指標。與實驗室快速反應毒性試驗對比，預警實地篩檢預測和/或評估現有化學物之影響。其中有些技術亦可應用於生物和物理問題。
27. **Direct toxicity assessment.** This is the use of toxicity tests to assess and monitor the consequences of chemicals in aquatic ecosystems (for example, waste water releases, contamination of waterways with pesticides and other agricultural chemicals). *In situ* toxicity assessment of a waterbody receiving a pollutant input serves to monitor the effectiveness of predictions based on the rapid response toxicity tests described above (paragraph 25). However, assuming the measured responses are sensitive, results can also provide early warning of potential impacts at higher levels of biological organization. **直接毒性評估。** 毒性篩檢之使用用以評估和監測水生生態系統之化學物質使用後果（例如，廢水排放、殺蟲劑和其他農用化學品之水道污染）。基於上述快速反應毒性篩檢（第25段），在接收污染物輸入水體之毒性提供更高層級生物組織潛在影響之早期預警。評估之原立場上監測預測成效。然而，假設測得之反應非常敏感，結果亦可
28. **Phytoplankton monitoring.** Due to their nutritional requirements, their position at the base of aquatic food webs, and their ability to respond rapidly and predictably to a broad range of pollutants, phytoplankton represent perhaps the most promising early warning indicators of change in ecological character of wetlands due to chemicals. In addition, their sensitivity to changes in nutrient levels makes them ideal indicators for assessing eutrophication. They can be used in the types of toxicity bioassays described above, for

rapid response toxicity tests and direct toxicity assessment. Such methods are rapid, inexpensive and sensitive, and can be carried out in the laboratory or in the field, using either laboratory cultured algae or natural phytoplankton assemblages. For example, algal fractionation bioassays (AFB) assess the effects of pollutants on the functional parameters (for example, C¹⁴ uptake, biomass) within various size fractions of a natural assemblage of algae. Structural indicators, such as species composition and size assemblage shifts have also been found to be particularly sensitive. **浮游植物監測**。由於營養需求，其於水生食物鏈之立場和其反應能力可迅速並預見污染物廣泛之範圍，由於化學物反應，浮游植物代表之變化或許是最有效之濕地生態特性早期預警指標。此外，其優養化程度變化之敏感性使其作為評估水體優養化之理想指標。如上所述可用於快速反應毒性試驗和直接毒性評估毒性生物測定之類型。無論使用實驗室培養之藻類或自然浮游植物組合，此種方法是快速、廉價且敏感的，可以在實驗室或在現場進行。例如，藻類分離生物檢定法（AFB）在不同粒徑大小之天然藻類組合中評估污染物對功能參數（例如C14放射碳的藻類分裂和生物質）之影響。結構性指標，如物種組成和大小組合之變化亦是特別敏感的。

29. **Biomarkers.** These can be defined as biochemical, physiological, or histological indicators of either exposure to, or effects of, particular chemicals at the sub-organismal or organismal level. The underlying concept is that changes to the biochemistry, physiology or histology of individual organisms often precede effects at the organismal and therefore, potentially, population, community and ecosystem level. Briefly, aquatic animals are collected from the site(s) of interest and a reference site, and the biomarkers assessed and compared. A modification of this is to place 'caged' micro-organisms in the environment of interest, and to measure biomarker responses following a pre-determined period of time. Biomarkers have been used to predict potential adverse effects of a number of pollutant types, including organic chemicals such as pesticides and petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, and complex mixtures (for example, industrial effluents). **生物標記**。這些可以被定義為任何接觸生化、生理或病理學指標，或在子有機體或有機體層級之特定化學影響。其基本概念是單獨生物體之生物化學、生理學或組織學之變化，往往先影響有機體，因此對人口、社會和生態系統水平之潛在影響。簡言之，水生動物由相關濕地及參考濕地收集而來，並評估和比較該生物標記。生物標記之變化被視為相關環境之「養殖」微生物，而測量生物標記反應於預先確定時間內進行。生物標記已被用來預測潛在不利影響，包括有機化學物質，如農藥和石油碳氫化合物、重金屬、複雜混合物（例如，工業廢水）等污染物。
30. Three potentially useful types of biomarkers are mixed function oxidase, vitellogenin which is a biomarker of potential endocrine disruption, and bioaccumulation. Many biomarkers have been demonstrated to give early warning of potential adverse environmental effects of particular chemicals or complex effluents. They provide the most advanced form of biological early warning. **三個潛在有效之生物標記類型係混合功能氧化酵素、卵黃蛋白原(此為潛在內分泌干擾物之生物標記)和生物累積**。許多生物標記已被證明提供特定化學物質或複雜排放物對環境潛在不利影響之早期預警。他們提供最先進之生物早期預警形式。

Rapid assessments 快速評估

31. These are being increasingly used for water quality monitoring, having the appeal of enabling ecologically-relevant information to be gathered over wide geographical areas in a standardised fashion and at relatively low costs. The trade-off in these virtues is that rapid assessment methods are usually relatively 'coarse' and hence are not designed to detect subtle impacts. Desired or essential attributes of rapid assessment include: 越來越多地用於水質監測，於以標準化方式及相對低成本之廣泛地理區域收即生態相關之資訊。這些優點之折衷即是快速評估方法通常比較「粗糙」，因此並未設計用以檢測細微之影響。快速評估之預期或基本屬性包括：
- measured response is widely regarded as adequately reflecting the ecological condition or integrity of a site, catchment or region (that is, ecosystem surrogate); 測量反應被廣泛視為充分反映出該濕地、集水區或區域（即，生態系統之替代）之生態條件或完整性;
 - approaches to sampling and data analysis are highly standardised; 取樣和數據分析之方法是高度標準化;
 - response is measured rapidly, cheaply and with rapid turnaround of results; 測量之反應係快速、廉價且結果快速轉換點;
 - results are readily understood by non-specialists; and 非專業人員可容易理解結果;
 - response has some diagnostic value. 反應具一定診斷價值。
32. A range of rapid assessment approaches is being developed. These include rapid biological assessment using invertebrates, monitoring of birdlife, and remote sensing. These all have particular applications and in many cases still require further development. 一系列快速評估方法正在開發中。這些包括利用無脊椎動物、鳥類之監測和遙測之快速生物監測評估。這些皆有特定之應用程序，並在許多情況下，仍需要進一步發展。
33. Physico-chemical monitoring has also been recognised as being a vital component of an integrated assessment program that utilises biological measures for assessing the condition of waterways. The monitoring of standard physico-chemical parameters can be of use in several ways. Firstly, it provides a record of the physico-chemical characteristics of the waterbody, which when continued over an extended period, provides a record of the variation in the characteristics over time. Secondly, many physico-chemical parameters have the ability to alter the toxicity of particular pollutants. The majority of standard physico-chemical water quality parameters are simple, inexpensive and quick to measure, and should be used to complement any ecotoxicological or biological monitoring study. 理化監測也被視為整合評估程序重要組成部分，利用生物測量來評估水道之情況。監測標準之理化參數，可以利用幾種方式。首先，它提供水體物理化學特性之記錄，當於較長期間內持續監測時，隨著時間可提供特性變化之記錄。其次，許多理化參數有能力改變特別是污染物之毒性。大多數理化水質參數標準是簡單、廉價且可快速檢測，應當用於輔助任何生態毒理學或生物監測研究。

Responsiveness of early warning indicators 早期預警指標之反應

34. Acceptance of the need for early warning indicators in a monitoring program implies that information on early change is acted upon and an agreed management plan is in place. The initial stages of this management plan may entail a series of iterations amongst negotiating stakeholders about the type and size of the change that are deemed important, as well as the relative costs of inferring that there is an impact when in fact there is none, and of

failing to detect a real impact. These are important statistical parameters that must be agreed, as they stipulate the confidence with which the results of the monitoring are accepted. 接受早期預警指標監測方案之必要性意味著應對早期變化之資訊採取行動，並同意管理計畫到位。此管理計畫之初始階段，與利益相關者間協商時可能必須重述被視為重要之變化類型及大小，以及當有衝擊但事實上並沒有時所未能檢測出真正影響之相關推斷成本。必須同意這些都是重要之統計參數，因為其規定監測結果之把握須被接受。

35. Inclusion of early warning indicators in a monitoring program implies a precautionary management approach, that is, intervention before real and important ecosystem-level changes have occurred. Intervention in response to changes in an early warning indicator, therefore, occurs at some conservative and generally arbitrary threshold or trigger value in the measured response. 列入早期預警指標監測方案代表預防性管理辦法，即真正和重要生態系統水平變化已經發生前就先干預。針對早期預警指標變化之干預，因此於測量反應時發生於保守且通常隨意之臨界值或觸發值。
36. The most powerful impact assessment programs will generally be those that include two types of indicator, namely those associated with early warning of change and those (regarded as) closely associated with ecosystem-level effects. The 'ecosystem-level'-type indicator might include ecologically important populations (for example, keystone species) or habitat, or communities of organisms that serve as suitable ecosystem 'surrogates'. Indicators used in rapid assessment would also normally serve this role. With both types of indicators measured in a monitoring program, information provided by 'ecosystem-level' indicators may then be used to assess the ecological importance of any change observed in an early detection indicator. 最有力之影響評估程序通常包括兩種類型指標，即那些與早期預警變化及（被視為）與生態系統水平影響密切相關者。「生態系統水平」型指標可能包括重要生態性之種群（例如，關鍵物種）或棲息地，或作為適合生態系統「替代物」之生物群落。用於快速評估之指標通常亦符合此作用。衡量監測方案兩種類型指標，由提供生態系統水平指標之資訊即可用於評估早期檢測指標中觀察到任何變化之生態重要性。
37. Just as for early warning indicators, thresholds of change and other statistical decision criteria for the 'ecosystem-level' indicators must also be negotiated and decided upon in advance. Specific decisions on thresholds of change are an issue that can only be dealt with effectively on a site-specific basis, whilst taking account of the ecological values and wise use of the site. 正如早期預警指標，「生態系統水平」指標之變化臨界值和其他統計決策準則亦必須進行協商並提前決定。變化臨界值之具體決定，只能基於特定濕地之有效處理來解決，同時考量到濕地之生態價值和明智利用。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999

「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Strategic framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance 國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫及指導方針

1. RECALLING that Article 2 of the Convention requires Contracting Parties to “*designate suitable wetlands within their territory for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance*”; 大會回顧公約第2條要求締約國「指定其領土適合之濕地列入國際重要濕地名單」；
2. FURTHER RECALLING that following consideration of the issue at the first three Conferences of the Contracting Parties, the 4th Conference, in Recommendation 4.2, adopted *Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance*; 大會進一步回顧前三次締約方大會，第四次大會之建議4.2通過之「國際重要濕地鑑定準則」其所考量之議題；
3. ACKNOWLEDGING that Resolution VI.2 of the 6th Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP6) adopted further specific criteria for identifying Wetlands of International Importance based on fish, which also included in its Annex detailed guidelines for the application of these criteria; 大會瞭解締約方第六次會議決議6.2進一步通過之具體準則辨識以魚類為基礎之國際重要濕地，並包括在其附件詳細敘述準則之應用指導方針；
4. ALSO RECALLING Resolution VI.3 of Ramsar COP6, entitled *Review of the Ramsar Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance and the accompanying Guidelines*, which requested that the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) undertake further reviews of the Criteria and submit these for consideration by the Standing Committee and possibly by COP7; 大會亦回顧拉姆薩公約第六次締約方會議決議6.3，題為回顧拉姆薩公約國際重要濕地鑑定準則和相關指導方針，其中要求科學技術審查小組針對準則進行進一步審查，並提交常設委員會及可能由締約方大會第七屆會議審議之；
5. AWARE that Action 6.2.3 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 urges Contracting Parties to give priority attention to the designation of new sites from “*wetland types currently under-represented on the Ramsar List, and, in particular, when appropriate, coral reefs, mangroves, sea-grass beds, and peatlands*”; 大會意識到1997-2002年策略計畫行動方案6.2.3敦促締約方應優先重視指定新的濕地，「拉姆薩名單中濕地類型目前為低度代表性，及於適當之情況下特別是，珊瑚礁、紅樹林、海草床和泥煤地」；

6. NOTING Action 6.3.1 of the Strategic Plan which establishes that the Criteria shall be kept “*under review to ensure they reflect global wetland conservation priorities and values*”; 大會注意到策略計畫行動方案6.3.1規定準則應維持「審查，以確保其反映全球濕地保護之優先事項和價值」；
7. BELIEVING that the application of the *Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance* should be undertaken within a strategic framework at the global, supranational/regional and national levels, in order that the Convention can move more rapidly towards achieving a global network of sites representative of all wetland types, which also contributes to the conservation of biological diversity and to maintaining the ecological and hydrological functions of wetlands that sustain human populations; 大會相信國際重要濕地鑑定準則之應用，應在全球、超國家/地區和國家層級之策略架構內執行，使公約可以更迅速地朝著所有濕地類型代表之全球網絡進行，此亦有助於保護生物多樣性和維護濕地生態和水文功能，進而促使維持人類族群之永續；
8. RECOGNIZING that Technical Session II of this COP has reviewed in detail the draft *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance*; 大會瞭解到本次公約締約方會議之第二場技術會議已詳細審閱國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針草案；
9. ALSO RECOGNIZING that Technical Session IV of this COP has reviewed the information available on the world’s wetland resources and identified a number of priorities for inventory to improve this essential information base, in order to form the foundation for planning and future priority-setting for Ramsar site designations (Resolution VII.20); 大會亦瞭解到，本次公約締約方會議之第四場技術會議已審閱世界濕地資源相關資訊並確定優先調查事項以改善此重要資訊基礎，促使拉姆薩指定濕地之規劃與未來優先制定之基礎（決議7.20）；
10. FURTHER NOTING Decision IV/4 from COP4 of the Convention on Biological Diversity relating to the status and trends of the biological diversity of inland waters, and especially Annex I, Part B, referring to collaboration between the respective technical bodies of the two Conventions to “*achieve desirable convergence between the approaches on criteria and classification of inland water ecosystems*”; 大會進一步注意到生物多樣性公約締約方第四次會議決議IV/4有關內陸水域生物多樣性狀況和發展趨勢，特別是附件一第B部分指出這兩項公約相關技術機構間之合作「達到內陸水域生態系統準則與分類方法間之理想融合」；
11. MINDFUL ALSO of the Memoranda of Understanding with the Convention on Migratory Species and with the World Heritage Convention and the Memorandum of Cooperation with the Convention to Combat Desertification, and the cooperative site-based actions identified therein; 大會亦銘記遷移性野生動物保育公約與世界遺產公約簽署之合作瞭解備忘錄及與抗沙漠化公約簽署之合作備忘錄，和以基地為主之行動方案於此判定；
12. EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION to the members of the STRP and the others that have contributed to the review of the Criteria and development of the Strategic Framework, especially the Convention’s International Organization Partners and the officials within the following Ramsar Administrative Authorities who provided informal comment and advice: Australia, Bahamas, Canada, Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Malawi,

Slovenia, South Africa and the United Kingdom; 協助審查準則和策略綱要計畫發展之技術審查小組和其他成員，尤其是公約國際組織之合作夥伴提供了非正式的意見和建議，大會表示讚賞。上述拉姆薩行政機關包括下列：澳大利亞、巴哈馬、加拿大、哥倫比亞、匈牙利、印度尼西亞、馬拉威、斯洛維尼亞、南非和英國；

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13. ADOPTS the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* as annexed to this Resolution¹¹; 大會通過國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針附於本決議;
14. URGES all Contracting Parties to apply the Strategic Framework, and in particular, to develop at the national, and as appropriate at the regional level, a systematic approach to identifying wetlands for future Ramsar site designation in pursuit of the stated vision for the List of Wetlands International Importance; 大會敦促所有締約方運用策略綱要計畫於系統化之方法來鑑定未來拉姆薩濕地之指定，以符合拉姆薩國際重要濕地名單所表之願景追求，特別是用於國家發展層級，並酌情考量區域層級;
15. INVITES Contracting Parties, the Convention's International Organization Partners and local community stakeholders to work, within the long-term strategic framework, to achieve the short-term global target of 2000 Ramsar sites by COP9 in the year 2005; 大會邀請締約方、公約國際組織合作夥伴和當地社區利益相關者共同合作，於長期策略綱要計畫下在2005年舉辦之締約方第九次大會前達到指定2000處拉姆薩濕地之短期全球目標;
16. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties (in accordance with Resolution VII.20) also to give priority, where indicated, to wetland inventory programmes in order to provide the necessary information base for applying the Strategic Framework to the maximum extent possible; 大會亦呼籲各締約方（依據決議7.20）其中表示，優先進行濕地調查方案以便提供必要資訊基礎促使策略綱要計畫之運用達到最大之限度;
17. ENCOURAGES all Contracting Parties to be mindful, when identifying priority sites for designation, of their obligations under Article 5 of the Convention (and the related *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention*, adopted by Resolution VII.19), and to ensure that suitable transboundary wetlands and those providing important habitat for migratory wetland-dependent species are given prominence in these considerations; 大會鼓勵所有締約方注意到，在辨識指定之優先濕地時，依據公約第5條規定之義務（與通過之決議7.19之相關拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針），並確保適合跨界濕地和依賴濕地遷徙物種之重要棲息地於考量中給予重視;
18. FURTHER CALLS UPON Contracting Parties, where possible and appropriate, to promote the Ramsar sites within their jurisdictions as models or demonstration sites for

¹¹ The *Guidelines for identifying and designating karst and other subterranean hydrological systems as Wetlands of International Importance* (annex to Resolution VII.13) have also been added to the *Strategic Framework*, as instructed by Resolution VII.13. 依通過決議7.13所指示，鑑定與劃設岩溶和其他地下水系統為國際重要濕地指導方針（附錄於決議7.13）已被納入策略綱要計畫中。

the implementation of the *Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept* (Recommendation 4.10); 大會進一步呼籲締約方，在可能和適當之情況下，促進其管轄範圍內之模範或示範濕地點，作為實施明智利用概念實施指導方針（建議4.10）之依據；

19. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau, at the earliest opportunity, to draw to the attention of the expert scientific and technical bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Migratory Species, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the World Heritage Convention and the Convention to Combat Desertification, the contents of this Resolution and its Annex, and to seek appropriate future collaboration with its implementation. 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處盡早提請生物多樣性公約、移棲物種公約、遷移性野生動物保育公約、瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約、世界遺產公約和抗沙漠化公約之科學和技術專家機構關注本決議及其附件內容，並尋求適當未來合作以執行之。

Annex附件

Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) 國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針 (1971年伊朗，拉姆薩)

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|----------------|--|
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- | | |
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I. Introduction 簡介

Background 背景

1. At the time of signing, or when depositing their instrument of ratification or accession to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971), sovereign states are required under Article 2.4 to designate at least one site as a Wetland of International Importance. Thereafter, as prescribed by Article 2.1, each “*Contracting Party shall designate suitable wetlands within its territory for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance*”. 主權國家在簽署或將其批准或加入之文件加入濕地公約時（1971年伊朗，拉姆薩），須依據公約第2.4條指定至少一處濕地作為國際重要濕地。此後，依公約第2.1條規定，每個「締約方應指定其領土內適當濕地列入國際重要濕地名單」。
2. Assistance with interpreting the key word “*suitable*”, as used in Article 2.1 above, is provided in part by Article 2.2, which states that “*wetlands should be selected for the List on account of their international significance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology. In the first instance wetlands of international importance to waterfowl at any season should be included.*” 協助解釋關鍵字「合適的」，如在用於上述第2.1條並涵蓋於部分第2.2條內，其中規定，「選擇列入名單之濕地，應根據它們在生態學、植物學、動物學、湖沼學或水文學方面的國際意義來考慮。首先應列入一年四季均對水禽具有國際意義之濕地。」
3. Throughout its evolution, the Convention on Wetlands has developed Criteria for the designation of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites) which have been kept under constant review. It has supplemented these with regularly updated Guidelines to assist Contracting Parties with their interpretation and application of the Criteria reflecting the development of conservation science. 縱觀其發展，濕地公約不斷檢討「指定為國際重要濕地（拉姆薩濕地）準則」。該準則輔助這些定期更新之指導方針，以協助締約方利用準則之解釋和應用反映於其科學保護之發展。
4. The strategic direction given to the development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance has previously been rather limited. Most notably, the 6th Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP6) urged Parties through the Convention’s Strategic Plan 1997-2002, to “*increase the area of wetland designated for the List of Wetlands of International Importance particularly for wetland types that are under-represented either at the global or national levels*” (Operational Objective 6.2). 提供予國際重要濕地名單之策略方向發展過去事相當有限的。最值得注意的是，第六次締約方會議時敦促各締約方透過公約1997-2002年策略計畫，「增加指定為國際重要濕地名單之濕地面積，特別是於全球或國家層級比例失衡之濕地類型」（執行目標6.2）。

Purpose 目的

5. At the time of COP7, and as the number of designated Ramsar sites fast approaches 1,000, the Convention on Wetlands has adopted this *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (the Ramsar List). Its purpose is to provide a clearer view, or vision, of the long-term targets or outcomes which the Convention is seeking to achieve through the Ramsar List. Guidance is also provided to assist Contracting Parties in taking a systematic approach to identifying their priorities for future designations, in order to create comprehensive national networks of Ramsar sites,

which, when considered at the global level, fulfil the stated vision for the Ramsar List (refer to Section II). 在締約方大會第七屆會議時和指定拉姆薩濕地保護點已快速達到1000處，對此濕地公約已通過國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針（拉姆薩名單）。其目的是為了該公約透過拉姆薩名單尋求實現之長期目標或結果，提供一個更清晰之觀點或願景。準則亦提供締約方，以協助其利用系統化之方法來辨識未來濕地指定之優先次序，進一步地創造整體拉姆薩濕地國家網絡，並於全球層級內考量時，進而履行拉姆薩名單規定之願景（詳第二節）。

II. **The vision, objectives and short-term target for the List of Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar List)**
國際重要濕地名單（拉姆薩名單）之願景、目標和短期目標

The vision of the Ramsar List拉姆薩名單之願景

6. The Convention on Wetlands has adopted the following vision for the List of Wetlands of International Importance. 濕地公約已採取了以下國際重要濕地名單願景。

To develop and maintain an international network of wetlands which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through the ecological and hydrological functions they perform. 透過濕地所進行之生態和水文功能，發展和維持對全球生物多樣性保護和支持人類生活之濕地國際網絡重要性。

7. Such an international network of wetland sites has to be built from coherent and comprehensive networks of Wetlands of International Importance established within the territory of each Contracting Party to the Convention. 支持此類之國際濕地網絡需從公約各締約方領土內成立之連貫且全面之國際重要濕地網絡中設立。

Objectives for the Ramsar List拉姆薩名單目標

8. In order to realise the vision for the Ramsar List described above, the Contracting Parties, the Convention's International Organization Partners, local stakeholders, and the Ramsar Bureau will work cooperatively towards accomplishing the following four objectives (not necessarily in priority order). 為了實現上述拉姆薩名單之願景，締約方、公約國際組織合作夥伴、地方利益相關者，以及拉姆薩秘書處將共同合作，努力實現以下四個目標（不分優先順序）。

Objective 1. To establish national networks of Ramsar sites in each Contracting Party which fully represent the diversity of wetlands and their key ecological and hydrological functions. 目標 1、建立在各締約方拉姆薩濕地之國家網絡，充分代表濕地多樣性和重點生態和水文功能。

9. 1.1) To have included in the Ramsar List at least one suitable (i.e., internationally important) representative of every natural or near-natural wetland type (see the range of types in Appendix A) present in each biogeographic region (see definition of biogeographic region in Appendix B). These biogeographical regions are as defined globally, supranationally/regionally or nationally, and applied by the Contracting Party in a form appropriate to that Party. 1.1) 於每個地理區域內（詳附錄B地理區域之定義）涵蓋至少有一處已列入拉姆薩名單之合適的自然或接近自然濕地類型代表（例如國際上重要的）（見附錄A中之類型範圍）。這些生物地理區域之全球、跨國/地區或國家之定義，由締約方依其適用形式來應用。
10. 1.2) To give priority in determining suitable sites in relation to wetland type to those wetlands that play a substantial ecological or hydrological role in the natural functioning of a major river basin, lake, or coastal system. 1.2) 提供予這些與主要河流流域、湖泊或

沿海系統自然運作中，發揮重大生態或水文作用濕地之濕地類型優先權，以確定合適之地點。

Objective 2. To contribute to maintaining global biological diversity through the designation and management of appropriate wetland sites. 目標 2、透過適當濕地劃定和管理來維護全球生物多樣性。

11. 2.1) To review the development of the Ramsar List and further refine the Criteria for identification and selection of Ramsar sites, as appropriate, to best promote conservation of biological diversity and wise use of wetlands at the local, sub-national, national, supranational/regional and international levels. 審查拉姆薩名單之發展，並進一步細化為拉姆薩濕地辨識和選擇之準則，適當地以善加促進地方、省、國家、跨國家/區域和國際各級濕地生物多樣性之保護和明智利用。
12. 2.2) To include in the Ramsar List wetlands that include threatened ecological communities or are critical to the survival of endemic species identified as vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered under national endangered species legislation/ programs or international designations such as the IUCN Red List and the Appendices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS or Bonn Convention). 列入拉姆薩濕地名單中，包括受威脅之生態群落，或根據國家瀕危物種立法/方案確定為影響脆弱、瀕危或嚴重瀕危特有物種之生存、或國際自然保護聯盟紅色名單、瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約（CMS或伯恩公約）附錄中及遷移性野生動物保育公約中所國際認定之濕地。
13. 2.3) To include in the Ramsar List wetlands critical to the conservation of biological diversity in each biogeographic region (see Glossary for definition). 列入拉姆薩濕地名單中在每個地理區域對生物多樣性保護之關鍵濕地（見詞彙定義）。
14. 2.4) To include in the Ramsar List wetlands that provide important habitat for plant and animal species at critical stages in their life cycle or during adverse conditions. 列入拉姆薩濕地名單中，提供植物和動物物種在其生命週期關鍵階段或在不利條件下之重要棲息地之濕地。
15. 2.5) To include in the Ramsar List wetlands that are of direct significance for waterbird and fish species or stocks as determined by the relevant Ramsar site selection criteria (see Section V). 列入拉姆薩濕地名單中，對水禽和魚類或魚種有直接重要意義，由相關拉姆薩濕地選址準則決定之濕地（見第五節）。

Objective 3. To foster cooperation among Contracting Parties, the Convention's International Organization Partners, and local stakeholders in the selection, designation, and management of Ramsar sites. 目標 3、促進締約方、公約國際組織合作夥伴與地方利益相關者間於選擇、指定和管理拉姆薩濕地之合作。

16. 3.1) To pursue opportunities between two (or more) Contracting Parties for Ramsar site "twinning" agreements for wetlands along migratory species routes, across common borders, or with similar wetland types or species (Resolution VII.19). 追求兩個（或兩個

以上) 締約方之間對於拉姆薩濕地遷徙物種路線、跨越共同邊界、或類似濕地類型或物種「雙重」協議之機會(決議7.19)。

17. 3.2) To undertake other forms of cooperative venture between two or more Contracting Parties that can demonstrate or assist with achieving long-term conservation and sustainable use of Ramsar sites and wetlands in general. 在兩個或兩個以上締約方之間進行其他形式之合作，可以示範或協助實現長期拉姆薩濕地和一般濕地之保護和永續利用。
18. 3.3) To encourage and support, where appropriate, a stronger role for and contribution from non-government and community-based organizations in the strategic development of the Ramsar List and subsequent management of Ramsar sites locally, subnationally, nationally, supranationally/regionally, and internationally (Resolution VII.8). 在適當情況下鼓勵和支持更強大作用和從非政府和社區組織協助拉姆薩名單發展策略和後續地方、省、全國、跨國/區域及國際之拉姆薩濕地管理(決議7.8)。

Objective 4. To use the Ramsar site network as a tool to promote national, supranational/regional, and international cooperation in relation to complementary environment treaties. 目標4、利用拉姆薩濕地網絡作為促進國家、跨國家/區域及國際相關互補環境條約之合作工具。

19. 4.1) To use Ramsar sites as baseline and reference areas for national, supranational/regional, and international environmental monitoring to detect trends in the loss of biological diversity, climate change, and the processes of desertification. 利用拉姆薩濕地作為國家、跨國/區域和國際環境監測以檢測生物多樣性、氣候變化和荒漠化程度損失趨勢之基準和參考地區。
20. 4.2) To implement conservation and sustainable use demonstration projects at Ramsar sites, which will also provide tangible illustrations of cooperation with appropriate international environment treaties such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, the World Heritage Convention, and the Convention on Migratory Species and its Agreements such as the African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement, and regional agreements and cooperative initiatives such as the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy 1996-2000, the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet), South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), Association of the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the European Union's Natura 2000 network, the Emerald Network of the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy, the Wetlands Programme for the High Andes, the Treaty on Amazon Cooperation, the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD), etc. 4.2) 為了於拉姆薩濕地實施保護和永續利用示範計畫，亦將提供適當國際環境條約，如生物多樣性公約、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約、防治荒漠化公約、瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約、世界遺產公約、遷移性野生動物保育公約及其協議，如非洲及歐亞遷候鳥協定，及區域協定和合作倡議，如北美水禽管理計畫、西半球濱鳥保護網絡、1996-2000年亞太候鳥保護策略、地中海濕地聯盟倡議、南太平洋區域環境方案、南部非洲發展共同

體、東南亞國家協會、歐盟自然2000計畫、歐洲野生生物與自然棲地保護伯恩公約之綠寶石網絡計畫、泛歐洲生態與地景多樣性策略、安第斯高地濕地方案、亞馬遜合作盟約、中美洲環境與發展委員會等合作。

Short-term target for the Ramsar List to the year 2005 拉姆薩名單到 2005 年之短期目標

21. The Convention stresses the importance of wetlands as rich centres of biological diversity and productivity and as life support systems for human populations, and is concerned at the continuing loss and degradation of wetlands in many parts of the world. In response to this concern, the Convention has set the following short-term target for the Ramsar List. 該公約強調濕地為豐富之生物多樣性和生產力之中心，以及作為人類人口維生系統之重要性，公約對於世界許多地方不斷喪失和退化之濕地表示關注。公約針對該關注設立以下拉姆薩名單之短期目標。

To ensure that the List of Wetlands of International Importance contains at least 2000 sites by the time of Ramsar's 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties in the year 2005, recognizing that this expansion should take into consideration the long-term vision, strategic objectives, and targets for the Ramsar List adopted by the Convention. 在2005年締約方第九屆會議前，確保國際重要濕地名單包含至少2000處濕地，瞭解到此擴張應該考量採取長遠之願景、策略目標和公約通過之拉姆薩名單之目標。

III. Wetlands of International Importance and the Ramsar principle of Wise Use 國際重要濕地和拉姆薩明智利用原則

22. Under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands the two concepts of wise use and site designation are fully compatible and mutually reinforcing. Contracting Parties are expected to designate sites for the List of Wetlands of International Importance “on account of their international significance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology” (Article 2.2), **AND** to “formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List, and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory” (Article 3.1). 拉姆薩濕地公約下明智利用和指定濕地之兩個概念是完全兼容且相輔相成的。締約方指定濕地列入國際重要濕地名單，「應根據它們在生態學、植物學、動物學、湖沼學或水文學方面的國際意義來考慮」（第2.2條），及「訂定並推行有關計畫，俾促進名單內所列濕地之保育，以及確保其境內濕地之最妥善利用」（第3.1條）。
23. Ramsar COP3 (1987) defined wise use of wetlands as “their sustainable utilisation for the benefit of mankind in a way compatible with the maintenance of the natural properties of the ecosystem.” The Strategic Plan adopted at COP6 (1996) equates “wise use” with sustainable use. Contracting Parties to the Convention also recognize that wetlands, through their ecological and hydrological functions, provide invaluable services, products and benefits enjoyed by, and sustaining, human populations. Therefore, the Convention promotes practices that will ensure that all wetlands, and especially those designated for the Ramsar List, will continue to provide these functions and values for future generations as well as for the conservation of biological diversity. 拉姆薩公約第三次締約方會議（1987年）

定義濕地明智利用為「造福人類永續利用與維護生態系統自然屬性兼容之方式」。第六次締約方會議（1996年）通過之策略計畫中「明智利用」與永續利用等同之。公約締約方亦瞭解到，濕地透過其生態和水文功能，提供寶貴服務、產品和享用之權益維護人類之生命。因此，公約提倡之做法將確保所有濕地，尤其是指定為拉姆薩名單之濕地，持續為子孫後代以及為保護生物多樣性提供這些功能和價值。

Ramsar sites and the wise use principle. The act of designating (listing) under the Convention a wetland as internationally important is an appropriate first step along a conservation and sustainable use pathway, the endpoint of which is achieving the long-term wise (sustainable) use of the site. 拉姆薩濕地和明智利用原則。依據公約（名單）指定為國際重要濕地之行動係保護和永續利用途徑適當之第一步，其最終結果是實現濕地長期明智（永續之）利用。

24. Article 3.2 of the Convention determines 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”. Pursuant to this the Ramsar Convention has developed the concept of “ecological character” for wetlands, which is defined as follows: 公約第3.2條敘明，「各締約方應作出安排，以便儘早獲悉，其領土內列入名單之濕地生態特性經發生變化、正在變化、或有可能發生變化」。鑑此，拉姆薩公約制定濕地「生態特性」概念，其定義如下：

Ecological character is the sum of the biological, physical, and chemical components of the wetland ecosystem and their interactions which maintain the wetland and its products, functions and attributes. (Resolution VII.10) 生態特性係濕地生態系統之生物、物理和化學組成之總和，它們之間用以維持濕地和其產物、功能和屬性之相互作用。
(決議7.10)

25. Contracting Parties are expected to manage their Ramsar sites so as to maintain the ecological character of each site and, in so doing, retain those essential ecological and hydrological functions which ultimately provide its “products, functions and attributes”. Ecological character is therefore an indication of the ‘health’ of the wetland and Contracting Parties are expected at the time of designation to describe the site using the approved Ramsar Information Sheet (see Appendix C), in sufficient detail to provide a baseline for subsequent monitoring to detect any changes to these ecological and hydrological attributes. Changes to ecological character outside the natural variations may signal that uses of the sites, or externally derived impacts on the sites, are unsustainable and may lead to the degradation of natural processes and thus the ultimate breakdown of the ecological, biological and hydrological functioning of the wetland. 締約方應管理拉姆薩濕地並維護每處濕地之生態特性，並於執行時，保留這些最終提供其「產品、功能和屬性」之重要生態和水文功能。因此生態特性是濕地「健康」指標，且締約方應在指定濕地時，利用經核准之拉姆薩資訊表（見附錄C）提供詳細細節，以作為後續監管來檢測到任何生態和水文特徵變化之基準。自然變化外之生態特性變化，或外部產生對濕地影響可能顯示濕地之非永續利用，並可能導致濕地生態、生物和水文運作自然過程之退化和最終濕地之喪失。
26. The Ramsar Convention has developed tools for monitoring ecological character and also for the development of management plans for Wetlands of International Importance. In

preparing such management plans, which all Contracting Parties have been strongly urged to do, issues such as the impact of human activities on the ecological character of the wetland, the economic and socio-economic values of the site (especially for local communities), and the cultural values associated with the site need to be considered. Contracting Parties have also been strongly encouraged to include within management plans a regime for regular and rigorous monitoring to detect changes to ecological character (Resolution VII.10). 拉姆薩公約已開發監測生態特性和為發展國際重要濕地管理計畫之工具。敦促所有締約方籌備管理計畫，如人類活動對濕地生態特色之影響、該濕地之經濟和社會經濟價值（特別是對地方社區）之影響，與濕地相關文化價值等議題，需要加以考量。亦極力鼓勵締約方於管理計畫內，涵蓋定期和嚴格之監測制度，以檢測生態特性之變化（決議7.10）。

IV. Guidelines for adopting a systematic approach to identifying priority wetlands for designation under the Ramsar Convention 採用系統化之方法來鑑定依據拉姆薩公約優先指定濕地指導方針

27. The introduction to this Strategic Framework (see Section I) states that its purpose is to provide a clearer understanding, or vision, of the long-term targets or outcomes which the Ramsar Convention is seeking to achieve through the List of Wetlands of International Importance. 引進此策略綱要計畫（見第一節），其目的係提供拉姆薩公約正在尋求實現國際重要濕地名單清晰長期目標或結果之認知或願景。
28. In the section below, guidance is provided to assist Contracting Parties in taking a systematic approach to identifying priorities for future designations, in order to create coherent, comprehensive national networks of Ramsar sites which, when considered as a global network, will help to fulfil the vision for the Ramsar List. 在下面章節中，提供準則以協助締約方採取系統化方法辨識未來指定濕地之優先事項，以創建連貫、綜合國家拉姆薩濕地網絡，當被視為全球性之網絡時，將有助於實現拉姆薩名單之願景。
29. When developing and implementing a systematic approach to identifying the priority wetlands for designation as Ramsar sites, Contracting Parties are urged to consider the following issues. 當制定和實施系統化之方法來鑑定指定優先濕地作為拉姆薩濕地時，各締約方應考慮以下議題。
30. **Review national objectives.** As a precursor to developing a systematic approach for identifying future Ramsar sites, Contracting Parties are urged to give careful consideration to the Objectives described in Section II of this Strategic Framework. When considered within the context of the vision and long-term targets for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, these objectives provide a basis for all subsequent considerations in this area. **審查國家目標。** 作為發展鑑定未來拉姆薩濕地系統化方法之先驅，締約雙方應慎重考慮此策略綱要計畫第二節所描述之目標。當於國際重要濕地名單願景與長期目標之範疇下考量時，這些目標提供所有在此方面後續考量一個基礎。
31. **Wetland definition, types and biogeographic regions.** For each Contracting Party it is important to reach an understanding at the national level of how the Ramsar definition of a wetland is to be interpreted and on the biogeographic regionalisation to be applied. The Ramsar definition of “wetland” (see Appendix A) is very broad, reflecting the global scale

of the Convention, and gives Contracting Parties great scope and flexibility for ensuring compatibility between national, supranational/ regional and international wetland conservation efforts. Importantly, the Convention aims at the listing of natural or semi-natural wetlands, but also allows for the designation of purpose-built, or human-made, wetlands, assuming they satisfy at least one of the Criteria specified in Section V. The Convention's classification system for wetland type (see Appendix A) indicates the full range which Contracting Parties are urged to consider fully in relation to possible listing under the Ramsar Criteria related to representative, rare or unique wetlands (see Section V, Criterion 1). **濕地定義、類型和生物地理區域。**各締約方於國家層級應達到之一定程度之理解，並如何解釋拉姆薩濕地之定義來應用於生物地理區劃上。拉姆薩「濕地」（見附錄A）之定義是非常廣泛的，其反映了公約全球規模，並賦予締約國廣大範圍和靈活性，以確保國家、跨國/地區和國際濕地保育工作之間的兼容性。重要的是，公約的目的是指定自然或半自然濕地，但也允許指定專用或人工濕地，假設其符合第五節中至少一個準則。公約濕地類型之分類系統（見附錄A）顯示所有類型，締約各方應充分考量可能依據拉姆薩準則指定相關具代表性、稀有或獨特之濕地（見第五節，準則1）。

32. Under Criterion 1, Contracting Parties are expected to identify sites of international importance within an agreed biogeographic regionalisation. The Glossary (see Appendix B) defines this term as “a scientifically rigorous determination of regions as established using biological and physical parameters such as climate, soil type, vegetation cover, etc.” Note that for many Contracting Parties, biogeographic regions will be transboundary in nature and will require collaboration between countries to define those wetland types which are representative, unique, etc. In some regions and countries, the term “bioregion” is used as a synonym for “biogeographic region”. 根據準則1，締約各方鑑定具國際重要性之濕地於其同意之生物地理區劃內。詞彙表（見附錄B）定義該詞為「利用如氣候、土壤類型、植被等生物和物理參數科學嚴謹測定建立之區域」。請注意對於許多締約方，生物地理區域於自然性質上係跨界，且將需要國家間之合作，以鑑定具代表性、獨特性等之濕地類型。在一些國家和區域，「生物區」一詞被用來作為「地理區域」之代名詞。
33. **Inventories and data.** Contracting Parties are urged to establish the extent and quality of information which has been collected on wetlands within their territory and take steps to complete an inventory if this has not been done. Inventories should be undertaken using accepted models and standards as advocated by the Ramsar Convention (Resolution VII.20). The lack of an inventory should not, however, prevent designations where adequate information is already available for some sites.
調查與數據。敦促締約方在其領土內建立已收集之濕地資訊程度和質量，並採取步驟來完成調查，若尚未完成。調查應當利用拉姆薩公約（決議7.20）提倡使用公認模式 and 標準。然而，調查之不足不應該限制指定已在其他濕地取得適當之資訊。
34. Consistent with the developing scientific knowledge of the status and distribution of wetlands, their associated plants and animals, and their functions and values, national wetland inventories and/or lists of potential Ramsar sites should be subject to periodic review and updating (Ramsar Strategic Plan 1997-2002, Action 6.1.1). 國家濕地調查和/或潛在拉姆薩濕地名單應該定期審查和更新，與發展濕地現狀和分佈之科學知識

發展、其相關植物和動物，和其功能與價值一致（拉姆薩策略計畫2002-1997年行動方案6.1.1）。

35. **Territory of the Contracting Parties and transfrontier situations.** Wetland inventories should be certain to take into consideration all parts of the territory of the Contracting Party. In accordance with Article 5 of the Convention and the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* (Resolution VII.19), special consideration should be given to identifying and designating transfrontier sites. **締約方境內與轉移情況。** 濕地調查應該是一定要考慮到在締約另一方領土內的所有部分。按照“公約”第5條和國際合作，根據“拉姆薩公約”（決議7.19）的準則，特別應考慮到識別和指定 transfrontier 網站。
36. **Supranational/regional level guidance.** Contracting Parties should also be aware that in some instances they may require more detailed guidance at the supranational/ regional level in establishing the relative importance of sites for possible designations. This may apply in the following situations: **跨國/區域層級之準則。** 締約方亦應意識到，在某些情況下，他們可能於跨國/區域層級需要更詳細之準則來建立相關重要濕地做為可能指定之濕地。鑑此，可能適用於下列情況中：
- i. where plant or animals species do not occur in large concentrations (such as migratory waterbirds in northern latitudes) within the country; or 植物或動物物種並不大量集中（如在北半球之候鳥）於該國境內；
 - ii. where collection of data is difficult (particularly in very large countries); or 數據收集困難（尤其是在非常大的國家）；
 - iii. where there may be a high degree of spatial and temporal variability of rainfall – particularly in semi-arid or arid zones – resulting in dynamic use of complexes of temporary wetlands within and between years by waterbirds and other mobile species and where the patterns of such dynamic use are insufficiently known; or 可能具高度降雨時空變化 - 特別是在乾旱或半乾旱地帶 - 導致水禽和其他遷徙物種一年之間動態使用臨時濕地之複合物，而這種動態模式使用尚未清楚了解；
 - iv. where, for certain types of wetland such as peatlands (Recommendation 7.1), coral reefs, karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, there may be limited national expertise as to the range and significance of international variation (additional guidance for the identification and designation of peatlands as Ramsar sites will be developed by the STRP in response to, and in parallel with, the *Global action plan for the wise use and management of peatlands*, Recommendation 7.1); or 其中，某些類型濕地，如泥煤地（建議7.1）、珊瑚礁，岩溶和其他地下水文系統，可能在有限之國家知識情況下來判斷國際變化之範圍和意義（泥煤地作為拉姆薩濕地鑑定和指定增設準則，將由科學技術審查小組與泥煤地明智利用和管理全球行動計畫同步發展，建議7.1）；
 - v. where several biogeographic regions come together and the transition zones may have high levels of biological diversity. 幾個生物地理區域混合一起，而過渡區內可能有高層次之生物多樣性。

37. **Consider all of the Ramsar Criteria and all species.** Contracting Parties are urged to consider all of the Criteria fully when developing a systematic approach. Article 2.2 of the Convention indicates that sites should be considered on the basis of their “*ecology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology*”. Under the Ramsar Criteria (see Section V), this is further clarified in terms of wetland type and conservation of biological diversity. **考量所有拉姆薩準則和所有物種。**當充分開發系統化之方法時，締約方應考慮所有標準。公約第2.2條表示應考量濕地之「生態學、植物學、動物學、湖沼學或水文學」之根基。依據拉姆薩準則（見第五節），係依濕地類型和保護生物多樣性方面進一步釐清。
38. Contracting Parties should also aim to use the criteria appropriately, meaning that although specific criteria have been developed for waterbirds (see Section V, Criteria 5 and 6) and for fish (see Section V, Criteria 7 and 8), these are not the only wetland taxa for which Ramsar sites can and should be listed. Waterbirds and fish are simply the ones for which specific guidance has been developed. Criteria 2, 3 and 4 provide latitude to identify sites for any other wetland species, but also for waterbirds and fish, where appropriate. There is also a risk that less obvious species and the microbiota may be overlooked in these considerations and care should be exercised to ensure all components of biological diversity are taken in consideration. 締約方亦應旨在利用適當之準則，雖然具體準則係為水禽（見第五節，準則5和6）和魚類（見第五節，準則7和8）制定，這些皆不是唯一拉姆薩濕地之濕地類群，並應一一列出。水禽和魚類僅為已經制定之具體準則而訂。準則2、3和4提供緯度來鑑定任何其他濕地物種，在適當情況下，同時也為水禽和魚類提供鑑定。尚有不太明顯之物種和微生物可能在這些因素中不容忽視，應謹慎以確保生物多樣性之所有組成部分皆於考量風險中。
39. **Prioritising.** Having systematically applied the Criteria to develop a list of wetlands that qualify for designation, Contracting Parties are encouraged to identify priority candidate sites. Particular weight should be given to designating sites which include wetland types, or wetland species, that are either unique/endemic to the Contracting Party (found nowhere else in the world), or for which that country holds a significant proportion of the total global extent of a wetland type or population of a wetland species. **優先順序。**有系統地應用標準來制定符合指定之濕地名單，鼓勵締約方確定優先候選濕地。應給予包含濕地類型或濕地物種之指定濕地特別重視，不論對締約方來說是獨特/地方特有的（世界上其它地方無法找到），或該國佔有全球總程度顯著比例之濕地類型或濕地物種族群。
40. **Smaller sites should not be overlooked.** In developing a systematic approach to Ramsar site designation, Contracting Parties are encouraged to recognize that potential Ramsar sites are not necessarily the largest wetlands within the territory. Some wetland types either never were or are no longer found as large wetland systems, and these should not be overlooked. They may be especially important in maintaining habitat or ecological community-level biological diversity. **規模較小濕地不應該被忽視。**在開發拉姆薩濕地指定之系統化方法時，鼓勵締約方瞭解到潛在之拉姆薩濕地不一定是境內最大之濕地。一些濕地類型不是從未被發現或者就是不再從大濕地系統中發現，這些不應該被忽視。這些濕地可能對維護棲息地或生態群落層級之生物多樣性特別重要。

41. **Legal protected area status.** Contracting Parties should be aware that Ramsar site designation does not require that the wetland in question must enjoy any type of previously conferred protected areas status or must necessarily acquire this after designation. Likewise, wetlands being considered for designation need not be pristine areas which have not been subjected to impacts from human activities. In fact, Ramsar designation can be used to confer a special type of recognition on these areas by virtue of elevating them to the status of sites recognized as internationally important. In this way, Ramsar designation could represent the starting point for a process of recovery and rehabilitation of a particular site, provided the site meets the criteria for listing under the Convention when nominated. **法律保護區之地位。**締約方應注意拉姆薩濕地指定不需要考慮濕地享有先前賦予保護區地位之任何類型，或指定後必須獲得此法律地位。同樣地，指定正在審議之濕地不需要因受到人類活動影響之原始地區而否認其地位。事實上，拉姆薩濕地指定可憑藉提升其濕地作為國際公認重要之地位，賦予這些濕地特殊類型之認可。此舉，拉姆薩指定可以代表特定濕地之復原和修復過程之起始點，當提名為拉姆薩濕地時，依據該濕地是否符合公約規定指定準則來指定。
42. While the existing protected area status of a site should not be a factor in determining priorities for listing, Contracting Parties are urged to be mindful of the need for consistency in approach when officially designating wetlands sites under international conventions and treaties as well as national policy or legal instruments. If a wetland site gains national protected area status because it provides critical habitat for an endemic wetland-dependent species, the Criterion indicates that it will qualify as a Ramsar site. Contracting Parties are therefore urged to review all of their current, proposed and future protected areas to ensure that consistency is applied. **現有濕地保護區之地位不應是在決定優先指定之因素，在依據國際公約和條約以及國家政策或法律文書正式劃定濕地地點時，敦請各締約方銘記需要使用方法之一致性。若濕地被賦予國家保護區之地位，因為該濕地提供依賴濕地特有物種之重要棲息地，依照準則表示此濕地將具資格成為拉姆薩濕地。鑑此促請締約方審查所有現有、計劃和未來保護區，以確保一致性之運用。**
43. **Flagship and keystone species.** The concepts of indicator, flagship and keystone species are important for Contracting Parties to consider as well. The presence of “indicator” species can be a useful measure of good wetland quality. Well known “flagship” species can also have great symbolic and awareness raising value for wetland conservation and wise use, whereas “keystone” species play vital ecological roles. Wetlands with significant populations of indicator, flagship and/or keystone species may merit special consideration as sites of international importance. **旗艦和關鍵物種。**指標、旗艦和關鍵物種之概念係締約方應考量之重點。「指標」物種的存在可作為濕地水質之良好估測。眾所周知之「旗艦」物種亦可具極大之代表性並提高濕地保護和明智利用價值之意識，而「關鍵」物種則是發揮重要之生態作用。具指標、旗艦和/或關鍵物種重要種群之濕地作為具有國際重要性濕地值得特別參考。
44. **Species presence in perspective.** When applying population figures to establish the relative importance of sites for designation, Contracting Parties should take care to put these within an appropriate context. It may be that in terms of relative importance for biological diversity conservation, a site providing habitat for a rare species is a higher priority for listing and subsequent management action than a site which has larger numbers of a more common species. **透視物種之存在。**當運用種群數字建立相關重

要性之指定濕地時，締約方應於適當範圍內小心利用。濕地提供稀有物種之棲息地比一個擁有多數一般物種之濕地更需要優先列入名單及後續管理計畫，以保護生物多樣性之相對重要性。

45. **Non-native species.** The introduction and spread of non-native species is of great concern due to the impact this can have on the biological diversity and natural functioning of wetland ecosystems (see Resolution VII.14 on invasive species and wetlands). It follows, therefore, that the presence of introduced or non-native species should not be used to support a case for designating a site as a Wetland of International Importance. In some circumstances native species can also be considered invasive to wetlands due to the disruption and imbalances they can introduce into the ecosystem. It is possible for introduced non-native species to be rare or endangered in their native habitats. Such situations need to be carefully assessed by the Contracting Party. **非原生物種。** 非原生物種之引進和傳播，由於對生物多樣性和濕地生態系統自然功能的影響（見決議 7.14 有關濕地入侵物種），應予與重視。因此，在濕地被指定為國際重要濕地之情況下，不應利用引入現有之非原生物種來支持該系統。在某些情況下原生物種亦可能被視為入侵濕地，由於可能藉此引入造成對生態系統之破壞和失衡。而引入之非原生物種在其原生棲息地可能係稀有或瀕臨絕種。於此種情況下，需要由締約方進行詳細評估。
46. **Boundary definition of sites.** When designating sites, Contracting Parties are encouraged to take a management-oriented approach to determining boundaries, recognizing that these should allow management of the site to be undertaken at the appropriate scale for maintaining the ecological character of the wetland. Article 2.1 of the Convention indicates that Ramsar sites “*may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands*”. For very small and therefore potentially vulnerable sites, Contracting Parties are encouraged to include buffer zones around the wetland. These may also be a useful management tool for subterranean system wetlands as well as larger sites. **濕地邊界定義。** 當指定濕地時，鼓勵締約方採取管理為導向之方法來鑑定其邊界，並瞭解到應該允許於適當範圍內進行場地管理以維持濕地之生態特性。公約第 2.1 條指出，拉姆薩濕地「可包括與濕地毗鄰的河岸和海岸地區，以及位於濕地內的島嶼或低潮時水深超過 6 米的海洋水體」。對於非常小但因此具潛在脆弱之濕地，鼓勵締約方在濕地周圍設置緩衝區。此舉對地下系統濕地及更大之濕地可作為有效之管理辦法。
47. In determining the boundaries of sites identified as habitat for animal species, these should be established so as to provide adequately for all the ecological and conservation requirements of those populations. In particular, large animals, species at the top of food-chains, those with large home-ranges, or with feeding and resting areas that are widely separated, will generally require substantial areas to support viable populations. If it is not possible to designate a site extending to the entire range used or accommodating viable (self-sustaining) populations, then additional measures relating to both the species and its habitat should be adopted in the surrounding areas (or the buffer zone). These measures will complement the protection of the core habitat within the Ramsar site. 在決定濕地為動物物種棲息地之邊界時，邊界應建立以便提供這些種群充分之生態和保護需求。尤其是大型動物、在食品鏈頂端之物種、具大型居住範圍，或覓食和休息廣泛分離之地區，通常會需要大片領域以支持存活族群數。若指定濕地無法延伸提供整個範圍使用，或無法容納存活（自給自足）族群數，鑑此應在其周邊地區

(或緩衝區)採取針對物種及其棲息地之額外措施。這些措施將補足拉姆薩濕地內核心棲息地之保護。

48. While some sites considered for designation will be identified at landscape scale, containing substantial elements of whole wetland ecosystems, others may be smaller. In selecting and delimiting such more restricted wetlands the following guidance may assist in determining their extent: 於考量於地景尺度上指定一些濕地之同時，整個濕地生態系統涵蓋大量元素，其他濕地可能涵蓋範圍更小。在選擇和劃定更受限制之濕地時，以下準則可協助決定其程度：
- i. as far as possible, sites should include complexes or mosaics of vegetation communities, not just single communities of importance. Note that wetlands with naturally nutrient poor (oligotrophic) conditions generally exhibit low diversity of species and habitats. In these wetlands, high diversity may be associated with low conservation quality (indicated by markedly altered conditions). Thus, diversity must always be considered within the context of the norms of the wetland type; 濕地應盡可能包括植被群落之複合物或鑲嵌植被，而非單具重要性之群落。請注意，濕地具自然營養差（貧養）條件通常表現出較低物種和棲息地多樣性。在這些濕地，高多樣性可能與低養護品質量相關（由明顯改變之狀況顯示）。因此，必須始終考量濕地類型規範範圍內之多樣性；
 - ii. zonation of communities should be included as completely as possible in the site. Important are communities showing natural gradients (transitions), for instance from wet to dry, from salt to brackish, from brackish to fresh, from oligotrophic to eutrophic, from rivers to their associated banks, shingle bars and sediment systems, etc.; 帶狀群落應盡可能被涵蓋於濕地範圍內。重要的是群落展現其自然梯度（過渡），例如從濕到乾、半鹹水到鹹水、從鹹水到淡水、從貧養到優養化、從河流到其相關河岸、沙洲和沉積物系統等；
 - iii. natural succession of vegetation communities often proceeds rapidly in wetlands. To the greatest extent possible and where these exist, all phases of succession (for example, from open shallow water, to communities of emergent vegetation, to reedswamp, to marshland or peatland, to wet forest) should be included in designated sites. Where dynamic changes are occurring, it is important that the site is large enough so that pioneer stages can continue to develop within the Ramsar site; 濕地植被群落之自然演替經常迅速地進行。這些存在演替中，應盡最大可能於繼承之各個階段（例如，從開放淺水中到群落之挺水植物、蘆葦沼澤、沼澤地或泥煤地、濕林）應涵蓋於指定濕地內。動態變化正在發生時，重要的是該濕地面積足夠大，因此先驅階段可以在拉姆薩濕地內繼續演變；
 - iv. continuity of a wetland with a terrestrial habitat of high conservation value will enhance its own conservation value. 一個具有高保護價值陸生棲息地之濕地連貫性將強化該濕地之保護價值。
49. The smaller the site, the more vulnerable it is likely to be to outside influences. In determining boundaries of Ramsar sites, particular attention should be given to ensuring that wherever possible the limits of the sites serve to protect them from potentially damaging activities, especially those likely to cause hydrological disturbance. Ideally,

boundaries should include those areas of land necessary to provide and maintain the hydrological functions needed to conserve the international importance and integrity of the site. Alternatively, it is important that planning processes are operating to ensure that potential negative impacts arising from land-use practices on adjoining land or within the drainage basin are suitably regulated and monitored to provide confidence that the ecological character of the Ramsar site will not be compromised. 越小之濕地，更容易受到外界之影響。在確定拉姆薩濕地邊界時，應給予特別注意，以確保可能之濕地限制，盡可能保障其免於潛在破壞性活動之影響，特別是可能導致水文干擾之影響。在理想的情況下，邊界應包括這些需要提供和維持水文功能之地區土地，以保護國際重要濕地之完整性。另外，規劃過程運作亦為重要，以確保從毗連的土地上或流域內之土地利用實施所產生之潛在負面影響，適當之監管和監測可保證拉姆薩濕地的生態特性不會受到影響。

50. **Site clusters.** Clusters of small sites, or individual small “satellite” sites associated with larger areas, should be considered for listing where these are: **濕地聚落**。小面積濕地之群聚，或個別小面積與較大地區之「衛星」濕地，應考量這些名單上之濕地，若：
- i. component parts of a hydrologically linked system (e.g., a complex of valley mires, or system of groundwater-fed wetlands along a spring line, or karst and subterranean wetland systems); and/or 該濕地係水文聯繫系統（例如，一個複雜之河谷沼澤，或沿著湧泉、或岩溶和地下濕地系統之地下水補給濕地系統）之組成部分；和/或
 - ii. linked in their use by a common population of animal (e.g., a group of alternative roost or feeding areas used by one population of waterbirds); and/or 該濕地透過一般動物群落所使用相關（例如，一組另類棲息或餵養地區供一種水禽族群使用）；和/或
 - iii. formerly geographically continuous before being separated by human activity; and/or 由人類活動隔離之前之前地理連續性；和/或
 - iv. otherwise ecologically interdependent (e.g., sites forming part of a distinct wetland district/landscape with a common developmental history and/or supporting discrete species populations); and/or 除了生態相互依存之外（例如，形成一個獨特濕地地區/景觀之一部分，具共同發展歷史和/或支持個別物種種群之濕地），和/或
 - v. found in arid or semi-arid zones, where complexes of dispersed wetlands (sometimes of a non-permanent nature) can both individually and collectively be of very great importance both for biological diversity and human populations (e.g., essential links in incompletely known chains). 於乾旱或半乾旱地帶內發現，分散濕地（有時是一個非永久性質）之複合物，可以單獨和集體地對生物多樣性和人類群體（例如，在不完全已知鏈結中之關鍵環節）具重大意義。
51. Where a cluster of sites is designated, the Ramsar Information Sheet should state clearly the rationale for treating the component parts collectively as one listed site. 凡被指定為

濕地聚落，拉姆薩資訊表應清楚列明集體處理組成部分作為一個指定濕地之理由。

52. **Complementary international frameworks.** When considering Ramsar site designations Contracting Parties are urged, as specified in Objective 4.2 (see paragraph 20), to consider the opportunities this may also provide for contributing to other established and developing initiatives under related international and regional environment conventions and programmes. This applies in particular to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Migratory Species and its Agreements, such as the African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement. Regionally, this may apply to cooperative initiatives such as the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy 1996-2000, the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet), the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), the Association of the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the European Union's Natura 2000 network, the Emerald Network of the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy, the Wetlands Programme for the High Andes, the Treaty on Amazon Cooperation, the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD), etc. **互補性之國際綱要計畫。**當考慮指定拉姆薩濕地時，敦促締約方依指定目標4.2（見第20段），考量可能提供依據相關國際和區域環境公約和方案倡議建立和發展貢獻之機會。這特別適用於對生物多樣性公約及移棲物種公約與其協議，如非洲及歐亞侯鳥協定。從區域觀點來看，可適用於合作倡議，如北美侯鳥管理計畫、西半球涉禽保護網絡、1996-2000年亞太侯鳥保護策略、地中海濕地聯盟倡議、南太平洋區域環境方案、南部非洲發展共同體、東南亞國協、歐盟自然2000網絡計畫、歐洲野生生物與自然棲地保護伯恩公約翡翠網絡、泛歐洲生態與地景多樣性策略、安地斯高地濕地方案、亞馬孫合作條約、中美洲環境與發展委員會等。

IV.1 Guidelines for identifying and designating karst and other subterranean hydrological systems as Wetlands of International Importance **鑑定與劃設岩溶和其他地下水文系統為國際重要濕地指導方針**

53. The **Values** of karst wetlands are numerous. In accordance with Article 2.2 of the Ramsar Convention, “*wetlands should be selected for the List on account of their international significance in terms of biology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology*”. From this perspective the principal wetland conservation values of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems include: 岩溶濕地之**價值**是多方面的。依據拉姆薩公約第2.2條，「選擇列入《名單》的濕地，應根據它們在生態學、植物學、動物學、湖沼學或水文學方面的國際意義來考慮」。從這個角度來看，岩溶和其他地下水文系統之主要濕地保護價值包括：
- a) uniqueness of karst phenomena/functions and functioning; 岩溶現象/功能獨特性和運作;
 - b) inter-dependency and fragility of karst systems and their hydrological and hydrogeological characteristics; 岩溶系統間之相互依賴和脆弱性與其水文和水文地質之特徵;

- c) uniqueness of these ecosystems and endemism of their species; 這些生態系統和特有物種之獨特性;
- d) importance for conserving particular taxa of fauna and flora. 保護特別動植物類群之重要性。
54. In addition to their many natural values, karst systems also have important socio-economic values, which include (but are not limited to) the supply of drinking water, water for grazing animals or agriculture, tourism and recreation. Karst wetland systems may play an especially vital role in ensuring adequate water supplies for human communities in generally dry surface landscapes. 除了其許多自然價值外，岩溶系統亦具有重要社會經濟價值，其中包括（但不限於）供應足夠飲用水、供水用於放牧牲畜或農業、旅遊和娛樂用水。岩溶濕地系統所扮演特別重要之角色確保供應人類社區一般乾燥表面景觀之足夠用水。
55. **Threats** can be generated within or outside of the karst area. In general terms, many “living” karst areas are wetlands, whether surface or subterranean. The subterranean systems are, in many cases, still well-preserved, but due to increasing development pressures they are becoming endangered. The pressures are both direct (visitors to caves, researchers) and indirect, including pollution of all kinds (particularly water pollution; dumping of solid waste, sewage; development of infrastructure, etc.), water abstraction, retention in reservoirs and other uses. 岩溶地區境內或境外可以產生**威脅**。從總體上看，無論是於地表或地下，許多「活的」岩溶地區係濕地。在許多情況下地下系統仍保存完好，但由於日益發展之壓力，他們正在瀕危。壓力是直接（遊客參觀洞穴、研究人員）和間接的，包括各種污染（特別是水污染、固體廢物傾倒、污水基礎設施之發展等）、取水、水庫蓄水及其他用途。
56. To avoid confusion in **terminology**, the formulations “karst and other subterranean hydrological systems” and “subterranean wetlands” should be used throughout. Regardless of genesis, these terms should be used to include all subterranean cavities and voids with water (including ice caves). Such sites would be eligible for inclusion in the Ramsar List whenever the site selection criteria are fulfilled. These terms should also clearly cover coastal, inland and human-made subterranean sites, following the broad approach of the Ramsar definition of “wetland” and thereby offering a high degree of flexibility for each Contracting Party. 為了避免混淆術語，「地下岩溶和其他水文系統」和「地下濕地」之制定應整體運用。無論成因如何，這些用語應包括所有地下洞穴和有水之空洞（包括冰洞穴）。當這些濕地符合選址標準時，將有資格列入拉姆薩名單。這些術語亦應明確涵蓋沿海、內陸和人為之地下濕地，繼拉姆薩「濕地」之定義廣泛方法決定後，從而為各締約方提供高度靈活運用性。
57. The specialized technical terminology used to describe karst and other subterranean phenomena makes a glossary indispensable for non-experts. UNESCO’s *Glossary and Multilingual Equivalents of Karst Terms* (UNESCO, 1972) can be used as a detailed source of reference, but a simplified glossary is proposed for Ramsar purposes and is provided in the Glossary (Annex B) under “Karst”. 專業的技術術語用來描述地下岩溶和其他地下現象使非專業者使用之詞彙不可或缺。聯合國教科文組織世界遺產中心岩溶同等術

語詞彙和多種語言（聯合國教科文組織世界遺產中心，1972年），可以用來作為詳細參考來源，但為拉姆薩目的提擬簡化詞彙並於下文第14段提供。

58. Information provided for the purposes of Ramsar site designation and management of subterranean wetlands should be according to: 為拉姆薩濕地劃定和地下濕地管理目的所提供之資訊應該根據：
- a) what is available (in many cases this may be limited, and subject to future research efforts); and 什麼是可用的（在許多情況下可能是有限的，並得依據今後研究工作成果）；
 - b) what is appropriate for the scale being considered. For example, local and national management authorities should have access to the full range and detail of information available, whilst a summary will normally suffice for international purposes, notably completion of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands. 什麼是適當考量之規模。例如，地方和國家管理當局應該可取得全方位和詳細資料，雖然摘要通常足以作為國際目的使用，特別是完成拉姆薩濕地資訊表。
59. Ramsar designation should be considered as part of a mosaic of national and international instruments. In this way, the most representative part(s) of larger karst/subterranean systems might be designated under the Ramsar Convention, with land-use planning controls, etc., applied to achieve “wise use” of the whole system and its catchment area. 拉姆薩濕地指定應被視為國家和國際辦法拼湊之一部分。於此種方式中，更大岩溶/地下系統最具代表性一部分，可依據拉姆薩公約被指定為濕地，並運用土地利用規劃控制等實現整個系統及其集水區之「明智利用」。
60. Site survey and mapping may present special problems and should be done according to practical possibilities. For example, a two dimensional ground plan of subterranean features, projected against surface features, would suffice as a Ramsar site map. It is recognized that many Contracting Parties will not have the resources to generate three-dimensional representations of subterranean sites, and the lack of such resources should not be a barrier to designation. 現場勘察和測繪可能會出現特殊問題，應根據實際可能性來執行。例如，地下特徵之二度空間平面圖投射於表面特徵，就足以作為拉姆薩濕地地圖。許多締約方瞭解到沒有足夠資源來產生二度空間代表之地下濕地，而此種資源之缺乏不應是指定濕地之障礙。
61. Optimal boundaries for karst/subterranean Ramsar sites would cover whole catchments, but this is unlikely to be realistic in most cases. Site boundaries should, however, cover the areas which have the most significant direct or indirect impacts on the features of interest. 岩溶/地下拉姆薩濕地之最佳邊界應涵蓋整個集水區，但是在大多數情況下事實上是不可可能的。然而，濕地邊界應覆蓋相關特徵具最顯著直接或間接影響之地區。
62. In applying the Ramsar Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance, special attention should be given to unique and representative hydrological, hydrogeological, biological and landscape values. In this regard intermittent karst and thermal springs can be of special interest. 運用國際重要濕地鑑定準則時，應給予獨

特、具代表性之水文、水文地質、生物和景觀價值特別關注。鑑此，間歇性岩溶地貌和溫泉可以作為特殊利益。

63. The flexible approach of the Convention allows countries to choose the most appropriate boundaries for national or site-specific situations. In particular, designation of either or both single cave and complex systems (for example, with surface and subterranean wetlands) can be envisaged. 公約靈活運用方法允許各國選擇最適合國家或特定場址狀況之界限。特別是，可以預設指定其中一個或單獨洞穴和複雜系統（例如，地表和地下濕地）。
64. The Ramsar definition of wetlands (Article 1.1) should be read/understood to include surface and subterranean wetlands, although the Convention text does not explicitly refer to these systems. 拉姆薩濕地（公約1.1條）之定義應可讀/理解為包括地表和地下濕地，雖然公約文本沒有明確提到這些系統。
65. Special consideration should be given to the cultural and socio-economic values of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems and to the fact that their “wise use” must be implemented at both national and local levels. A clear distinction is required between designation, management and monitoring of these wetlands. 應特別考量岩溶和其他地下水文系統之文化和社會經濟價值，及其「明智利用」必須在國家和地方各級實施之事實。需要明確區分這些濕地之間之劃設、管理和監控。

V. **Criteria and long-term targets for the designation of Wetlands of International Importance, with guidance for their application** 指定為國際重要濕地之準則與長期目標與其運用準則

66. In this Section of the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List, the Criteria for designating sites are presented, along with the long-term target the Convention has for each. For each Criterion, guidelines are also provided to assist Contracting Parties in taking a systematic approach to identifying their priority sites for designation. These guidelines should be considered in conjunction with the more general guidelines given in Section IV. In addition, Appendix B provides a Glossary of the terms used in the Criteria, long-term targets and guidelines presented below. 在本節拉姆薩名單策略綱要計畫中呈現指定濕地之準則，而每個公約長遠目標皆其對應準則。每一項準則，指導方針亦提供系統化方法來協助締約方優先指定濕地地點。這些指導方針應考量與在第四節之更多一般準則結合。此外，附錄B提供準則、長期目標和指導方針使用之術語詞彙，如下。

Group A of the Criteria. Sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types

準則群A：包含具有代表性、稀有性或獨特性之濕地型態區位

Criterion 1: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it contains a representative, rare, or unique example of a natural or near-natural wetland type found within the appropriate biogeographic region. 準則1：在適當的生物地理區域中，若發現包含某一種代表性、稀有性或獨特之自然或近自然濕地型態。

Long-term target for the Ramsar List: 拉姆薩名單之長期目標：

67. To have included in the Ramsar List at least one suitable representative of each wetland type, according to the Ramsar classification system (Section IV), which is found within each biogeographic region. 依據拉姆薩分類系統（第四節），於每一個地理區域內將至少一個適合各濕地類型代表列入拉姆薩名單。

Guidelines 指導方針

68. In applying this Criterion systematically, Contracting Parties are encouraged to: 在應用此系統化之準則時，鼓勵締約方：
- i. determine biogeographic regions within their territory or at the supranational/regional level; 決定在其領土內或在跨國/區域成層級之生物地理區域;
 - ii. within each biogeographic region, determine the range of wetland types present (using the Ramsar classification system for wetland type, Appendix A), noting in particular any rare or unique wetland types; and 每個地理區域內，確定濕地類型之範圍（利用拉姆薩濕地類型分類系統，附錄A），特別注意任何罕見或獨特之濕地類型;
 - iii. for each wetland type within each biogeographic region, identify for designation under the Convention those sites which provide the best examples (see Glossary of terms, Appendix B). 每個地理區域內之濕地類型，根據公約鑑定提供最好案例之指定濕地（參見術語詞彙，附錄B）。
69. Objective 1 and, in particular 1.2 (paragraph 10 above), indicates that another consideration under this Criterion is to give priority to those wetlands which play a substantial hydrological, biological or ecological role in the natural functioning of a major river basin or coastal system. In terms of hydrological functioning, the following is provided to assist Contracting Parties consider this aspect of determining priority sites under this Criterion. For guidance relevant to biological and ecological roles refer to Criterion 2 following. 目標1及特別是1.2（上文第10段）指出，依據本準則另一考量係給予在主要河流流域或沿海系統發揮大量水文、生物或生態作用自然功能之濕地優先考量。在水文運作方面，下列依據本準則協助締約方考量此方面鑑定之優先地點。相關生物和生態作用準則則列於下列準則2。
70. **Hydrological importance.** As indicated by Article 2 of the Convention, wetlands can be selected for their hydrological importance which, *inter alia*, may include the following attributes. They may: **水文重要性**。依照公約第2條指出，濕地可依其水文重要性來選擇，除此之外，可能包括以下屬性。這些屬性包括：
- i. play a major role in the natural control, amelioration or prevention of flooding; 在自然控制、改善或預防洪水中發揮重要作用;
 - ii. be important for seasonal water retention for wetlands or other areas of conservation importance downstream; 對濕地季節保水或其他地區重要下游保

- 育具重要性;
- iii. be important for the recharge of aquifers; 對含水層之補給具重要性;
 - iv. form part of karst or underground hydrological or spring systems that supply major surface wetlands; 為岩溶或地下水文或湧泉系統提供主要地表濕地之組成部分;
 - v. be major natural floodplain systems; 係重大自然氾濫平原系統;
 - vi. have a major hydrological influence in the context of at least regional climate regulation or stability (e.g., certain areas of cloudforest or rainforest, wetlands or wetland complexes in semi-arid, arid or desert areas, tundra or peatland systems acting as sinks for carbon, etc.); 至少在區域氣候調節或穩定中，對主要水文之影響（例如，特定地區之雲霧林或熱帶雨林、在半乾旱、乾旱或沙漠地區之濕地或濕地複合體、苔原或泥煤地系統作為碳匯來源等）;
 - vii. have a major role in maintaining high water quality standards. 在保持高等水質標準中具有重要作用。

Group B of the Criteria. Sites of international importance for conserving biological diversity
準則群 B：具有保育生物多樣性之國際重要區位

Criteria based on species and ecological communities 基於生物物種及生態族群之準則

Criterion 2: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities. 準則 2：該濕地維繫著易受傷的、瀕臨絕種的或嚴重瀕臨絕種之生物物種，或受到威脅之生物族群。

Long-term target for the Ramsar List: 拉姆薩名單之長期目標：

- 71. To have included in the Ramsar List those wetlands which are believed to be of importance for the survival of vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities. 被視為是脆弱、瀕危或嚴重瀕危物種，或受到威脅生態群落生存之重要濕地應列入拉姆薩名單。

Guidelines 指導方針

- 72. Ramsar sites have an important role in the conservation of globally threatened species and ecological communities. Notwithstanding the small numbers of individuals that may be involved, or poor quality of quantitative data or information that may sometimes be available, particular consideration should be given to listing wetlands that support globally threatened species at any stage of their lifecycle using Criterion 2 or 3. 拉姆薩濕地於保

護全球瀕危物種和生態群落中扮演重要角色。儘管只有少數人參與，或可取得量化數據或資料貧乏，特別應考量利用準則2或3來協助在其生命週期任何階段之全球受威脅物種所需要之濕地。

73. General Objective 2.2 within this Strategic Framework urges Contracting Parties to seek to include in the Ramsar List wetlands that include threatened ecological communities or are critical to the survival of species identified as vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered under national endangered species legislation/programmes or within international frameworks such as the IUCN Red Lists or the Appendices of CITES and CMS. 此策略綱要計畫中之總目標2.2敦促締約方尋求納入拉姆薩名單之濕地，其中包括受威脅之生態群落，或根據國家瀕危物種立法/方案或國際範圍內，或在國際綱要計畫中，如國際自然保護聯盟紅色名單或瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約和遷移性野生動物保育公約附錄中，確定為對脆弱、瀕危或嚴重瀕危物種生存至關重要之濕地。
74. When Contracting Parties are reviewing candidate sites for listing under this Criterion, greatest conservation value will be achieved through the selection of a network of sites providing habitat for rare, vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species. Ideally, the sites in the network will have the following characteristics. They: 當締約方依據此準則審查指定候選地點時，最大的保護價值將透過濕地網絡提供這些稀有、脆弱、瀕危或嚴重瀕危物種棲息地選擇而達成。觀念上，在網絡中之濕地將有以下特點。他們：
- i. support a mobile population of a species at different stages of its life cycle; and/or 支撐其生命週期不同階段之物種流動族群之濕地；和/或
 - ii. support a population of a species along a migratory pathway or flyway – noting that different species have different migratory strategies with different maximum distances needed between staging areas; and/or 支撐物種族群遷徙途徑或遷徙路線之濕地-注意到不同的物種有不同的遷徙策略，及每個階段地區之間不同的最大距離；和/或
 - iii. are ecologically linked in other ways, such as through providing refuge areas to populations during adverse conditions; and/or 以其他方式之生態串連之濕地，如在惡劣之環境條件下，提供族群避難地區；和/或
 - iv. are adjacent to or in close proximity to other wetlands included in the Ramsar List, the conservation of which enhances the viability of threatened species' population by increasing the size of habitat that is protected; and/or 相鄰或接近其他濕地已列入拉姆薩名單之濕地，透過增加受保護棲息地之面積，增強保護受威脅物種族群之生存能力；和/或
 - v. hold a high proportion of the population of a dispersed sedentary species that occupies a restricted habitat type. 持有高比例族群之分散定著生物佔有受限之棲息地類型。
75. For identifying threatened ecological communities, greatest conservation value will be achieved through the selection of sites that have the following characteristics. They: 鑑定

受威脅生態群落，最大的保護價值將可透過選擇具有以下特點之濕地。他們：

- i. include significant areas having certain communities, particularly where these are of high quality or particularly typical of the biogeographic region; and/or 包括具有一定群落之重要地區，特別是這些具高品質或特別是典型之生物地理區域和/或
 - ii. are sites which have rare communities; and/or 具有罕見群落之濕地及/或
 - iii. include ecotones, seral stages, and communities which exemplify particular processes; and/or 包括過渡帶、演替階段、群落示範特定過程；和/或
 - iv. have communities that can no longer develop under contemporary conditions (because of climate change or anthropogenic interference for example); and/or 於現代環境條件下不再發展之群落（例如，因為氣候變化或人為干擾）和/或
 - v. have communities at the contemporary stage of a long developmental history and which support a well-preserved paleoenvironmental archive; and/or 於很長發展歷史中當代階段之群落，並支撐一個保存完好之古環境記錄；和/或
 - vi. are sites which have communities that are functionally critical to the survival of other (perhaps rarer) communities or particular species; and/or 對其他（也許是罕見的）群落或特定物種生存具關鍵功能之群落之濕地；和/或
 - vii. contain communities which have been the subject of significant decline in extent or occurrence. 包含已具顯著衰退程度或變化之群落。
76. Note also the issues concerning habitat diversity and succession in paragraphs 46 to 49 above, “Boundary definition of sites”. 請注意上述第 46 至 49 關於棲息地多樣性和演替之「濕地邊界定義」議題。

Criterion 3: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports populations of plant and/or animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of a particular biogeographic region. 準則 3：該濕地維繫著特殊生物地理區域內保持生物多樣性之重要植物 (或動物) 總數。

Long-term target for the Ramsar List: 拉姆薩名單之長期目標：

77. To have included in the Ramsar List those wetlands which are believed to be of importance for maintaining the biological diversity within each biogeographic region. 被視為維護每個地理區域內生物多樣性之重要濕地應納入拉姆薩名單。

Guidelines 指導方針

78. When Contracting Parties are reviewing candidate sites for listing under this Criterion, greatest conservation value will be achieved through the selection of a suite of sites that have the following characteristics. They: 當締約方依據此準則審查名單候選地點時，最大的保護價值將透過選擇一套具有以下特點之濕地以達成。他們：

- i. are “hotspots” of biological diversity and are evidently species-rich even though the number of species present may not be accurately known; and/or係生物多樣性之「熱門景點」，並顯示具高度豐富物種，即使目前物種數量尚未準確得之；和/或
- ii. are centres of endemism or otherwise contain significant numbers of endemic species; and/or特有物種或涵蓋顯著特有物種數之中心；和/或
- iii. contain the range of biological diversity (including habitat types) occurring in a region; and/or出現在一個區域內所涵蓋之生物多樣性（包括棲息地類型）範圍內；和/或
- iv. contain a significant proportion of species adapted to special environmental conditions (such as temporary wetlands in semi-arid or arid areas); and/or涵蓋適應特殊環境條件下（如在乾旱或半乾旱地區之臨時濕地）之顯著比例物種；和/或
- v. support particular elements of biological diversity that are rare or particularly characteristic of the biogeographic region. 支撐特別是生物多樣性之罕見的或具生物地理區域特性之要素。

Criterion 4: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports plant and/or animal species at a critical stage in their life cycles, or provides refuge during adverse conditions. 準則 4：該濕地提供作為植物 (或動物) 生命週期危急階段或危害情況之庇護場所。

Long-term target for the Ramsar List: 拉姆薩名單之長期目標：

79. To have included in the Ramsar List those wetlands which are the most important for providing habitat for plant or animal species during critical stages of their life cycle and/or when adverse conditions prevail. 在其生命週期和/或不利條件之關鍵階段提供植物或動物物種棲息地之極重要濕地應列入拉姆薩名單。

Guidelines 指導方針

80. Critical sites for mobile or migratory species are those which contain particularly high proportions of populations gathered in relatively small areas at particular stages of life cycles. This may be at particular times of the year or, in semi-arid or arid areas, during years with a particular rainfall pattern. For example, many waterbirds use relatively small areas as key staging points (to eat and rest) on their long-distance migrations between breeding and non-breeding areas. For Anatidae species, moulting sites are also critical. Sites in semi-arid or arid areas may hold very important concentrations of waterbirds and other mobile wetland species and be crucial to the survival of populations, yet may vary greatly in apparent importance from year-to-year as a consequence of considerable variability in rainfall patterns. 移動或遷徙物種之關鍵濕地，包含在群落聚集在相對較小的地區於其生命週期之特定階段佔特別高之比例。可能是在一年中某個特定時間、在乾旱或半乾旱地區、在具特別降雨模式幾年之間。例如，許多候鳥利用

相對較小的地區，在繁殖和非繁殖區之間作為其長途遷移關鍵階段點（覓食和休息）。對於雁鴨類物種，換羽地點亦至關重要。在乾旱或半乾旱地區之地點可能容納非常重要之水禽和其他遷徙濕地物種之聚集並對種群生存是至關重要的，但會因降雨結果可能會有所不同導致年復一年會有相當大的變化。

81. Non-migratory wetland species are unable to move away when climatic or other conditions become unfavourable and only some sites may feature the special ecological characteristics to sustain species' populations in the medium or long-term. Thus in dry periods, some crocodile and fish species retreat to deeper areas or pools within wetland complexes, as the extent of suitable aquatic habitat diminishes. These restricted areas are critical for the survival of animals at that site until rains come and increase the extent of wetland habitat once more. Sites (often with complex ecological, geomorphological and physical structures) which perform such functions for non-migratory species are especially important for the persistence of populations and should be considered as priority candidates for listing. 當氣候或其他條件變得不利時，非遷徙濕地物種是無法搬離，而且僅有某些濕地可能具有特殊生態特性可中期或長期維持物種之種群數量。因此，在乾旱時期，因為適合水生生物棲息地之範圍消失了，導致一些鱷魚和魚類撤退到濕地複合體內之更深入地區或池塘裡。這些受限區係動物生存的關鍵地點，直到雨來時才能在次增加濕地棲息地之範圍。執行非遷徙物種等功能之濕地（通常是複雜之生態、地貌和物理結構）對群落之持續尤為重要，並應考量作為優先候選濕地。

Specific criteria based on waterbirds 針對水禽之特定準則

Criterion 5: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds. 準則 5：該濕地經常保持著 20,000 隻或以上之水禽。

Long-term target for the Ramsar List: 拉姆薩名單之長期目標：

82. To have included in the Ramsar List all wetlands which regularly support 20,000 or more waterbirds. 正常狀況下維持20,000或更多水禽之所有濕地應列入拉姆薩名單。

Guidelines 指導方針

83. When Contracting Parties are reviewing candidate sites for listing under this Criterion, greatest conservation value will be achieved through the selection of a network of sites that provide habitat for waterbird assemblages containing globally threatened species or subspecies. These are currently poorly represented in the Ramsar List (Green 1996). Refer also to paragraph 44 above, "Species presence in perspective". 當締約方依據此準則審查名單候選地點時，最大的保護價值將透過選擇提供水禽群聚包含全球受威脅物種或亞種棲息地之濕地網絡而達成。目前在拉姆薩名單尚缺乏代表（Green 1996）。另請參閱上述第44段之「透視物種之存在」。
84. Non-native waterbirds should not be included within the totals for a particular site (refer also to paragraph 45 above, "Non-native species"). 非原生水禽不應該被包括在特定濕地之總數計算中（亦請參閱上述第45段之「非原生物種」）。

85. This Criterion will apply to wetlands of varying size in different Contracting Parties. While it is impossible to give precise guidance on the size of an area in which these numbers may occur, wetlands identified as being of international importance under Criterion 5 should form an ecological unit, and may thus be made up of one big area or a group of smaller wetlands. Refer also to paragraphs 50 and 51 above, “Site clusters”. Consideration may also be given to turnover of waterbirds at migration periods, so that a cumulative total is reached, if such data are available. 這一標準將適用於不同大小不同的締約方的濕地。雖然這是不可能給精確制導在這一領域，這些數字可能會發生的大小，確定是根據國際標準5重要性的濕地應該形成一個生態單元，從而可能作出的一個大面積或一組較小的濕地。另請參閱第50和51以上，“網站集群”。也可能被考慮給予水禽在遷移期間的營業額，從而使累計達到，如果這些數據是可用的。
86. Refer also to paragraph 52 above, “Complementary international frameworks”. 另請參閱上文第52段，「互補性之國際綱要計畫」。

Criterion 6: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird. 準則 6：該濕地經常有超出 1%的族群個體數的一種水禽或一亞種水禽出現。

Long-term target for the Ramsar List: 拉姆薩名單之長期目標：

87. To have included in the Ramsar List all wetlands which regularly support 1% or more of a biogeographical population of waterbird species or subspecies. 正常狀況下維持1%或更多水禽物種或亞種生物地理群落之濕地應列入拉姆薩名單。

Guidelines指導方針

88. When Contracting Parties are reviewing candidate sites for listing under this Criterion, greatest conservation value will be achieved through the selection of a suite of sites that hold populations of globally threatened species or subspecies. Refer also to paragraph 44 above, “Species presence in perspective”, and paragraph 52 above, “Complementary international frameworks”. Consideration may also be given to turnover of waterbirds at migration periods, so that a cumulative total is reached, if such data are available. 當締約方依據此準則審查名單候選地點時，最大的保護價值將透過選擇具全球受威脅之物種或亞種種群數量之濕地而達成。另請參閱上文第44段「透視物種之存在」，以及上文第52段「互補性之國際綱要計畫」。亦考量水禽在遷移期間之替換率，若這些數據可取得，因此可計算其累積總數。
89. To ensure international comparability, where possible, Contracting Parties should use the international population estimates and 1% thresholds published and updated every three years by Wetlands International as the basis for evaluating sites for the List using this Criterion. As urged by Resolution VI.4, for the better application of this Criterion, Contracting Parties should not only supply data for the future update and revision of international waterbird population estimates, but also support the national implementation and development of Wetlands International’s International Waterbird Census, which is the source of much of these data. 為了確保國際可比性，在可能的情況下締約方應利用國際族群估計和1%門檻閾值，由濕地國際組織於每三年出版和更新作為本準則

評估名單濕地之基礎。依決議6.4所表，為使此準則善佳利用，締約方不應在未來更新和修訂數據上僅提供國際水禽種數估計，亦須協助國家實施和發展濕地國際組織之國際水禽普查以作為這些數據之來源依據。

Specific criteria based on fish 針對魚類之特定準則

Criterion 7: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports a significant proportion of indigenous fish subspecies, species or families, life-history stages, species interactions and/or populations that are representative of wetland benefits and/or values and thereby contributes to global biological diversity. 準則7：具庇護原生魚，不論是亞種、種或科，各生活史階段，種間交互作用以及/或有族群代表著濕地的利益或價值，因此對全球生物多樣性有貢獻的濕地。

Long-term target for the Ramsar List: 拉姆薩名單之長期目標：

90. To have included in the Ramsar List those wetlands that support a significant proportion of indigenous fish subspecies, species or families and populations. 支撐原生魚類亞種、種或科及族群顯著比例之濕地，應列入拉姆薩名單。

Guidelines 指導方針

91. Fishes are the most abundant vertebrates associated with wetlands. Worldwide, over 18,000 species of fishes are resident for all or part of their life cycles in wetlands. 魚係與濕地相關最豐富之脊椎動物。全世界有超過18,000種魚類在其生命週期之全部或部分皆居住於濕地內。
92. Criterion 7 indicates that a wetland can be designated as internationally important if it has a high diversity of fishes and shellfishes. It emphasizes the different forms that diversity might take, including the number of taxa, different life-history stages, species interactions, and the complexity of interactions between the above taxa and the external environment. Species counts alone are thus not sufficient to assess the importance of a particular wetland. In addition, the different ecological roles that species may play at different stages in their life cycles needs to be considered. 準則7表示若一濕地擁有高度魚類和貝類多樣性，該濕地可被指定為國際重要濕地。多樣性強調不同形式，包括類群的數量，不同的生命歷史階段，物種相互作用，上述類群和外部環境之間的相互作用的複雜性，多樣性可能採取。因此，單靠種數不足以評估一個特定的濕地的重要性。此外，不同的物種可能在其生命週期在不同階段發揮的生態作用，需要考慮。
93. Implicit in this understanding of biological diversity is the importance of high levels of endemism and of biodiversity. Many wetlands are characterized by the highly endemic nature of their fish fauna. 了解生物多樣性之涵義在於高度特有種和生物非單一性之重要性。許多濕地具魚類相之高度特有性質特徵。
94. Some measure of the level of endemism should be used to distinguish sites of international importance. If at least 10% of fish are endemic to a wetland, or to wetlands in a natural

grouping, that site should be recognized as internationally important, but the absence of endemic fishes from a site should not disqualify it if it has other qualifying characteristics. In some wetlands, such as the African Great Lakes, Lake Baikal in the Russian Federation, Lake Titicaca in Bolivia/Peru, sinkholes and cave lakes in arid regions, and lakes on islands, endemism levels as high as 90-100% may be reached, but 10% is a practical figure for worldwide application. In areas with no endemic fish species, the endemism of genetically-distinct infraspecific categories, such as geographical races, should be used. 一些特有物種水平之測量應用來區分具國際重要性之濕地。假如該濕地或自然分類之濕地有至少10%特有魚種，該濕地應被鑑定為具國際重要性，但若無特有魚類之情況下，不應該因此而取消其評選資格，倘若該濕地有其他符合資格之特點。在一些濕地，如非洲大湖地區、俄羅斯聯邦的貝加爾湖、玻利維亞/秘魯的喀喀湖、乾旱地區湖泊的天坑和洞穴，及島嶼上的湖泊，特有種之水平可高達90-100%的高，但10%是一個全球運用之實際數字。在沒有特有魚種之地區，應當利用基因不同之特有物種屬類，如地域族群，來測量。

95. Over 734 species of fish are threatened with extinction worldwide, and at least 92 are known to have become extinct over the past 400 years (Baillie & Groombridge 1996). The occurrence of rare or threatened fish is catered for in Criterion 2. 全球超過734種魚類面臨絕跡之威脅，已知過去400年至少有92已經絕跡（Baillie & Groombridge 1996）。稀有或瀕危魚類之事件於準則2內提供。
96. An important component of biological diversity is biodisparity, i.e., the range of morphologies and reproductive styles in a community. The biodisparity of a wetland community will be determined by the diversity and predictability of its habitats in time and space, i.e., the more heterogeneous and unpredictable the habitats, the greater the biodisparity of the fish fauna. For example, Lake Malawi, a stable, ancient lake, has over 600 fish species of which 92% are maternal mouthbrooding cichlids, but only a few fish families. In contrast, the Okavango Swamp of Botswana, a palustrine floodplain that fluctuates between wet and dry phases, has only 60 fish species but a wider variety of morphologies and reproductive styles, and many fish families, and therefore has a greater biodisparity (Bruton & Merron 1990). Measures of both biological diversity and biodisparity should be used to assess the international importance of a wetland. 生物多樣性之重要組成部分即生物非單一性，如群落範圍內之生物形態和生殖形式。濕地群落之生物非單一性取決於該時空其棲息地之多樣性和可預見性，即越異質性和不可預知的棲息地，擁有更多魚類相之生物非單一性。例如，馬拉威湖係一個穩定之古老湖泊，擁有超過600種魚類，其中有92%為母系之慈鯛將受精卵含在口中，使其繼續孵化，但僅有少數魚科。相比之下，奧卡萬戈沼澤係一沼澤型洪水平原，經常波動於濕與乾的階段之間，而且僅有60種魚類，但其擁有更廣泛之形態和生殖形式及許多魚科，因此有更大的生物非單一性差距（Bruton & Merron, 1990）。因此濕地生物多樣性和生物非單一性兩者之測量應該被用來評估其國際重要性。

Criterion 8: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it is an important source of food for fishes, spawning ground, nursery and/or migration path on which fish stocks, either within the wetland or elsewhere, depend. 準則 8：具提供魚的食物來源，為濕地內的或別處的魚之系群所依賴為產卵、孵育以及/或洄游路徑的濕地。

Long-term target for the Ramsar List: 拉姆薩名單之長期目標：

97. To have included in the Ramsar List those wetlands which provide important food sources for fishes, or are spawning grounds, nursery areas and/or on their migration path. 為魚類提供重要食物來源、產卵場、孵育區和/或其遷移路徑之濕地應列入拉姆薩名單。

Guidelines 指導方針

98. Many fishes (including shellfishes) have complex life histories, with spawning, nursery and feeding grounds widely separated and long migrations necessary between them. It is important to conserve all those areas that are essential for the completion of a fish's life cycle if the fish species or stock is to be maintained. The productive, shallow habitats offered by coastal wetlands (including coastal lagoons, estuaries, salt marshes, inshore rocky reefs, and sandy slopes) are extensively used as feeding and spawning grounds and nurseries by fishes with openwater adult stages. These wetlands therefore support essential ecological processes for fish stocks, even if they do not necessarily harbour large adult fish populations themselves. 許多魚類（包括貝類）具有複雜生命史，其產卵、孵育和覓食地相距甚遠，因此在這些階段之間需要長期遷移。若要維護魚類或魚群之數量，保護所有這些地區其使魚的生命週期完整勢必不可少。沿海濕地（包括沿海潟湖、河口、鹽沼、近岸岩礁、沙灘斜坡）提供生產的淺水棲息地，廣泛用作為開放水域成魚階段之魚類餵養和產卵場及孵育地。因此，這些濕地支撐魚群基本生態過程，即使濕地不一定為大量成魚種群本身之庇護所。
99. Furthermore, many fishes in rivers, swamps or lakes spawn in one part of the ecosystem but spend their adult lives in other inland waters or in the sea. It is common for fishes in lakes to migrate up rivers to spawn, and for fishes in rivers to migrate downstream to a lake or estuary, or beyond the estuary to the sea, to spawn. Many swamp fishes migrate from deeper, more permanent waters to shallow, temporarily inundated areas for spawning. Wetlands, even apparently insignificant ones in one part of a river system, may therefore be vital for the proper functioning of extensive river reaches up- or downstream of the wetland. 此外，許多河流、沼澤或湖泊魚類產卵於生態系統之一部分，但在其他內陸水域或在海上度過其成年生活。湖泊魚類遷移至河流產卵，而河流中的魚類遷移到下游湖泊或河口，或超出河口入海產卵是常見的。許多沼澤魚類從更深、更永久之水域遷移至淺水、臨時淹沒區產卵。作為河流系統甚至顯然微不足道之一部分，濕地可能因此於廣泛上游或下游河流正常運作中扮演重要部分。
100. This is for guidance only and does not interfere with the rights of Contracting Parties to regulate fisheries within specific wetlands and/or elsewhere. 此文件僅提供準則，但不干預締約方之權利規範其特定濕地和/或其他地方內之漁業。

Appendix A. 附錄A

The Ramsar Convention definition of “wetland” and classification system for wetland type

拉姆薩公約「濕地」之定義及濕地類型分類系統

Definition 定義

Under the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) “wetlands” are defined by Articles 1.1 and 2.1 as shown below: 根據濕地公約（1971年伊朗，拉姆薩）「濕地」係指由如公約第1.1和2.1條所示：

Article 1.1: 第1.1條

“For the purpose of this Convention wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.” 本公約之目的，濕地是指，不論天然或人為、永久或暫時、靜止或流水、淡水或鹹水，由沼澤（marsh）、泥沼地（fen）、泥煤地（peatland）或水域所構成之地區，包括低潮時水深六公尺以內之海域。

Article 2.1: provides that wetlands: 第2.1條：濕地

“may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands”. 可包括與濕地毗鄰的河岸和海岸地區，以及位於濕地內的島嶼或低潮時水深超過6米的海洋水體。

Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Type 拉姆薩濕地分類系統

The codes are based upon the Ramsar **Classification System for Wetland Type** as approved by Recommendation 4.7 and amended by Resolution VI.5 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties. The categories listed herein are intended to provide only a very broad framework to aid rapid identification of the main wetland habitats represented at each site.

Marine/Coastal Wetlands 海洋/沿海濕地

- A -- **Permanent shallow marine waters** in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits. 永久性淺海水域在低潮時水深6公尺以內的永久海岸淺水域，包括海灣及海峽。
- B -- **Marine subtidal aquatic beds**; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows. 海岸亞潮帶海床區，包括昆布床、海草床、熱帶海洋草澤。
- C -- **Coral reefs**. 珊瑚礁
- D -- **Rocky marine shores**; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs. 岩礁海岸，包括近海礁岩島嶼、海岸懸崖。
- E -- **Sand, shingle or pebble shores**; includes sand bars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks. 沙丘、砂礫或卵石海岸，包括沙洲、岬、沙渚、沙丘及潮濕的沙丘凹地。

- F -- **Estuarine waters**; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas. **河口**，包括河口的永久水域及河口三角洲。
- G -- **Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats**. **潮間帶泥灘、沙灘或鹽灘**。
- H -- **Intertidal marshes**; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes. **潮間帶草澤**，包括鹽澤、鹽草澤、鹽漬地、抬升的鹽澤以及受潮汐影響的半淡鹹水及淡水草澤。
- I -- **Intertidal forested wetlands**; includes mangrove swamps, nipah swamps and tidal freshwater swamp forests. **潮間帶森林濕地**，包括紅樹林沼澤、尼帕棕櫚樹沼澤、潮汐淡水沼澤森林。
- J -- **Coastal brackish/saline lagoons**; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea. **沿海半淡鹹水/鹹水瀉湖**，至少有一個狹窄的通道與海連結。
- K -- **Coastal freshwater lagoons**; includes freshwater delta lagoons. **沿海淡水瀉湖**，包過淡水三角洲瀉湖。
- Zk(a) – **Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems**, marine/coastal **岩溶及其他地下水文系統**，海洋/沿海

Inland Wetlands 內陸濕地

- L -- **Permanent inland deltas**. 永久性內陸三角洲
- M -- **Permanent rivers/streams/creeks**; includes waterfalls. **永久河川/溪流/小溪**，包括瀑布。
- N -- **Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks**. **季節性/間歇性/不規則的河川/溪流/小溪**
- O -- **Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha)**; includes large oxbow lakes. **永久淡水湖泊**（超過8公頃），包括大型牛軋湖。
- P -- **Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha)**; includes floodplain lakes. **季節性/間歇性的淡水湖泊**（超過8公頃），包括洪氾湖。
- Q -- **Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes**. **永久性鹹水、半鹹水或鹼性湖泊**。
- R -- **Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats**. **季節性/間歇性鹹水/半鹹水/鹼性湖泊與平原**
- Sp -- **Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools**. **永久鹹水/半鹹水/鹼性沼澤/池塘**
- Ss -- **Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools**. **季節性/間歇性鹽水/半鹹水/鹼性沼澤/池塘**
- Tp -- **Permanent freshwater marshes/pools**; ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season. **永久的淡水沼澤/池塘**；在無機土壤上的池塘（小於8公頃）、草澤及沼澤，有挺水植物，生長季節的多數時間會積水。
- Ts -- **Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools** on inorganic soils; includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes. **季節性/間歇性的淡水草澤/池塘**，在無機土壤上，包括泥坑、壺穴、季節性洪氾草原與蘆葦草澤。
- U -- **Non-forested peatlands**; includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens. **非森林泥煤地**，包括灌木或開放性泥塘、草澤、沼澤。
- Va -- **Alpine wetlands**; includes alpine meadows, temporary waters from snowmelt. **高山濕地**，包括高山草原、由融雪所形成的暫時性水域。

- Vt -- **Tundra wetlands**; includes tundra pools, temporary waters from snowmelt. 苔原濕地，包括原的融雪池、由融雪所形成的暫時性水域。
- W -- **Shrub-dominated wetlands**; shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils. 灌木為主之濕地，灌木沼澤、灌木為主的淡水沼澤、灌木沼澤、赤楊灌木叢、在無機土壤上的灌木沼澤。
- Xf -- **Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands**; includes freshwater swamp forests, seasonally flooded forests, wooded swamps on inorganic soils. 淡水、樹木為主之濕地，包括淡水沼澤森林、季節性洪氾森林、於無機土壤上之木本植物沼澤。
- Xp -- **Forested peatlands**; peat swamp forests. 森林泥煤地，泥沼森林
- Y -- **Freshwater springs; oases**. 淡水湧泉，綠洲
- Zg -- **Geothermal wetlands** 地熱濕地
- Zk(b) – **Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems**, inland 岩溶及其他地下水文系統，內陸

Note: “**floodplain**” is a broad term used to refer to one or more wetland types, which may include examples from the R, Ss, Ts, W, Xf, Xp, or other wetland types. Some examples of floodplain wetlands are seasonally inundated grassland (including natural wet meadows), shrublands, woodlands and forests. Floodplain wetlands are not listed as a specific wetland type herein. 註：「洪氾平原」是一個廣義術語，用來指一個或多個濕地類型，其中可能包括R、SS、TS、W、XF、XP或其他濕地類型之例子。洪氾平原的一些例子，經季節性淹沒草地（包括天然濕草澤）、灌木林、林地和森林。此處洪氾平原濕地並未列為特定濕地類型。

Human-made wetlands 人工濕地

- 1 -- **Aquaculture** (e.g., fish/shrimp) ponds 水產養殖(如魚/蝦) 池塘
- 2 -- **Ponds**; includes farm ponds, stock ponds, small tanks; (generally below 8 ha). 池塘，包括農田水池、儲水池與小水池等（通常小於8公頃）。
- 3 -- **Irrigated land**; includes irrigation channels and rice fields. 灌溉土地，包括灌溉渠道與稻田。
- 4 -- **Seasonally flooded agricultural land** (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture). 季節性洪氾耕地(包括集約經營或放牧濕草原或牧場)。
- 5 -- **Salt exploitation sites**; salt pans, salines, etc. 鹽田開採區；鹽地與鹽田等。
- 6 -- **Water storage areas**; reservoirs/barrages/dams/impoundments (generally over 8 ha). 蓄水區；水庫/攔河壩/水壩/蓄水池（一般超過8公頃）。
- 7 -- **Excavations**; gravel/brick/clay pits; borrow pits, mining pools. 開鑿區；砂石/磚/粘土場、借土坑、採礦池。
- 8 -- **Wastewater treatment areas**; sewage farms, settling ponds, oxidation basins, etc. 廢水處理區；污水處理場、沉澱池、氧化池等。
- 9 -- **Canals and drainage channels, ditches**. 溝渠、排水渠道、灌溉渠道
- Zk(c) – **Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems**, human-made 岩溶及其他地下水文系統，人為。

Appendix B. 附錄B

Glossary of terms used in the Strategic Framework 在策略綱要計畫中使用之術語詞彙

adverse conditions (Criterion 4) - ecological conditions unusually hostile to the survival of plant or animal species, such as occur during severe weather like prolonged drought, flooding, cold, etc. **不利條件** (準則4) - 對於植物或動物物種生存異常不友善之生態條件，如發生在長期乾旱、洪水、寒冷等惡劣天氣。

appropriate (Criterion 1) - when applied to the term “biogeographic region” as here, this means the regionalisation which is determined by the Contracting Party to provide the most scientifically rigorous approach possible at the time. **適當** (準則1) - 當運於「生物地理區域」時，此意味著由締約方可能在當時以最科學嚴謹之態度所決定之區域化。

biodisparity (Guidelines for Criteria 7 & 8) - the range of morphologies and reproductive styles in a community. The biodisparity of a wetland community is determined by the diversity and predictability of its habitats in time and space. **生物非單一性** (指導方針之準則7及8) - 形態和生殖風格在社區範圍內。濕地社區biodisparity決定通過其在時間和空間的棲息地的多樣性和可預見性。

biogeographical population - several types of ‘populations’ are recognized: **生物地理族群** -

幾種公認之「族群」類型：

- i. the entire population of a monotypic species; 整個族群之單型種;
- ii. the entire population of a recognized subspecies; 公認亞種之全部族群;
- iii. a discrete migratory population of a species or subspecies, i.e., a population which rarely if ever mixes with other populations of the same species or subspecies; 一個物種或亞種之分散遷徙族群，即，若與其他同種或亞種之種群混合，該族群係極少;
- iv. that ‘population’ of birds from one hemisphere which spend the non-breeding season in a relatively discrete portion of another hemisphere or region. In many cases, these ‘populations’ may mix extensively with other populations on the breeding grounds, or mix with sedentary populations of the same species during the migration seasons and/or on the non-breeding grounds; 從一個半球的鳥類「族群」中相對分散之部分族群，於非繁殖季節在另一個半球或地區渡過。在許多情況下，這些「族群」於孵育地上可以廣泛地與其他族群混合，或與同類之定棲族群在遷徙季節和/或在非繁殖地混合一起;
- v. a regional group of sedentary, nomadic or dispersive birds with an apparently rather continuous distribution and no major gaps between breeding units sufficient to prohibit interchange of individuals during their normal nomadic wanderings and/or post-breeding dispersal. 定棲、游牧或分散鳥類之區域群具有明顯而連續之分佈，且孵育單位間無太大差距足以禁止在其正常游牧流浪和/或繁殖後擴散之個體互通。

Guidance on waterbird biogeographical populations (and, where data is available, suggested 1% thresholds for each population) is provided by Wetlands International, most recently in Rose & Scott (1997), with more detail for *Anatidae* populations in Africa and western Eurasia given in Scott & Rose (1996). 水禽生物地理種群之準則 (以及若數據可取得，建議每個族群1%門檻閾值) 是由國際濕地組織近期作者Rose & Scott (1997

年) 提供, 在非洲和歐亞大陸西部之雁鴨類種群詳細資訊由Scott & Rose (1996) 提供。

biogeographic region (Criteria 1 & 3) - a scientifically rigorous determination of regions as established using biological and physical parameters such as climate, soil type, vegetation cover, etc. Note that for non-island Contracting Parties, in many cases biogeographic regions will be transboundary in nature and will require collaboration between countries to establish representative, unique, etc., wetland types. In some cases, the term bioregion is used synonymously with biogeographic region. In some circumstances, the nature of biogeographic regionalization may differ between wetland types according to the nature of the parameters determining natural variation. **生物地理區域** (準則1&3) - 利用如氣候、土壤類型、植被等生物和物理參數科學嚴謹測定建立之區域。請注意, 在非島型國家之締約方, 於許多情況下, 生物地理區域於自然性質上係跨界, 且將需要國家間之合作, 以鑑定具代表性、獨特性等之濕地類型。在某些情況下, 根據參數確定自然變異之性質, 生物地理區劃性質可能有不同之濕地類型。

biological diversity (Criteria 3 & 7) - the variability among living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species (genetic diversity), between species (species diversity), of ecosystems (ecosystem diversity), and of ecological processes. (This definition is largely based on the one contained in Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.) **生物多樣性** (準則3和7) - 活生物體之變異包括, 來自陸地、海洋和其他水生生態系統和生態複合體其中一部分; 這包括物種內(基因多樣性)、物種間(物種多樣性)、生態系統中(生態系統多樣性)及生態過程。(此定義主要是根據「生物多樣性公約」第2條中所列。)

critically endangered (Criterion 2) - as used by the Species Survival Commission of IUCN. A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined for animals by any of the criteria (A-E) of Annex 3 of the 1996 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals (Baillie & Groombridge 1996), or for plants by any of the criteria (A-E) of Appendix 1 of the 1997 IUCN Red List of Threatened Plants (Walter & Gillett 1998). See also 'globally threatened species' below. **極度瀕危** (準則2) - 由國際自然保護聯盟物種存續委員會所用。當分類群極度瀕危時, 其正面臨著在不久將來在野外絕跡之風險極高, 如1996年國際自然保護聯盟瀕危動物紅色名單附件3任何準則(A至E)之動物定義(Baillie & Groombridge 1996), 或1997年國際自然保護聯盟瀕危植物紅色名單(Walter & Gillett 1998) 附錄1任何準則(A至E)之植物定義。另詳見下列「全球瀕危物種」。

critical stage (Criterion 4) - meaning stage of the life cycle of wetland-dependent species. Critical stages being those activities (breeding, migration stopovers *etc.*) which if interrupted or prevented from occurring may threaten long-term conservation of the species. For some species (Anatidae for example), areas where moulting occurs are vitally important. **關鍵階段** (準則4) - 意義依賴於濕地物種之生命週期階段。這些活動(繁殖、遷徙中途停留等)的關鍵階段, 若中斷或被阻止發生可能威脅物種之長期保護。對於某些物種(如雁鴨類), 換羽變化之地方是非常重要的。

ecological communities (Criterion 2) - any naturally occurring group of species inhabiting a common environment, interacting with each other especially through food relationships and

relatively independent of other groups. Ecological communities may be of varying sizes, and larger ones may contain smaller ones. **生態群落** (準則2) - 任何自然發生的物種居住在共同環境中相互影響，特別是透過食物關係和其他群體之相對自治。生態群落之大小不等，更大群落中可能包含較小之群落。

endangered (Criterion 2) - as used by the Species Survival Commission of IUCN. A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as defined for animals by any of the criteria (A-E) of Annex 3 of the 1996 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals (Baillie & Groombridge 1996), or for plants by any of the criteria (A-E) of Appendix 1 of the 1997 IUCN Red List of Threatened Plants (Walter & Gillett 1998). See also 'globally threatened species' below. **瀕危** (準則2) - 由國際自然保護聯盟物種存續委員會所用。當分類群極度瀕危時，其正面臨著在不久將來在野外絕跡之風險極高，如1996年國際自然保護聯盟瀕危動物紅色名單附件3任何準則 (A至E) 之動物定義 (Baillie & Groombridge 1996)，或1997年國際自然保護聯盟瀕危植物紅色名單 (Walter & Gillett 1998) 附錄1任何準則 (A至E) 之植物定義。另詳見下列「全球瀕危物種」。

endemic species (Guidelines for Criterion 7) - a species that is unique to one biogeographical region, i.e., it is found nowhere else in the world. A group of fishes may be indigenous to a subcontinent with some species endemic to a part of that subcontinent. **特有物種** (指導方針準則7) - 該生物地理區域獨特之物種，即該物種在世界其他地方無法獲尋。一群魚類可能是次大陸之原生物種但其中有一些特有物種為次大陸之一部分。

family (Criterion 7) - an assemblage of genera and species that have a common phylogenetic origin, e.g., pilchards, sardines and herrings in the family *Clupeidae* 科：屬和種之組合，並都有一個共同的進化起源，如**鯵科**中的西歐沙丁魚、沙丁魚和鯵魚。

fish (Criterion 7) - any finfish, including jawless fishes (hagfishes and lampreys), cartilaginous fishes (sharks, rays, skates and their allies, *Chondrichthyes*) and bony fishes (*Osteichthyes*) as well as certain shellfish or other aquatic invertebrates (see below). **魚類**: 任何魚類，包括無領魚 (盲鰻和七鰓鰻)、軟骨魚類 (鯊魚、鰻魚、灰鰻和其同科魚類、軟骨魚綱) 和硬骨魚類 (硬骨魚綱) 以及某些貝類或其他水生無脊椎動物 (如下所示)。

fishes (Criterion 8) - "fishes" is used as the plural of "fish" when more than one species is involved. **魚** (8) 準則 - 「魚」作為「魚」的複數時，涉及多個品種。

Fish orders that typically inhabit wetlands (as defined by the Ramsar Convention) and which are indicative of wetland benefits, values, productivity or biological diversity, include: 魚目，通常居住在濕地 (如拉姆薩公約定義) 和濕地效益的指標，價值觀，生產力和生物多樣性，包括：

- i) **Jawless fishes – *Agnatha*無領魚 - 無領總綱**
 - hagfishes (*Myxiniiformes*) 盲鰻(盲鰻目)
 - lampreys (*Petromyzontiformes*) 八目鰻(七鰓鰻目)
- ii) **Cartilaginous fishes - *Chondrichthyes*軟骨魚類-軟骨魚綱**
 - dogfishes, sharks and allies (*Squaliformes*) 角鯊魚、鯊魚及同科(扁鰈目)

- skates (*Rajiformes*) 灰鯧(鯧目)
 - stingrays and allies (*Myliobatiformes*) 魷魚及同科魚類(燕魷目)
- iii) **Bony fishes – *Osteichthyes*硬骨魚類-硬骨魚綱**
- Australian lungfish (*Ceratodontiformes*) 澳洲肺魚 (角齒魚目)
 - South American and African lungfishes (*Lepidosireniformes*) 南美洲與非洲肺魚 (雙鰓肺魚目)
 - bichirs (*Polypteriformes*) 多鰭魚(多鰭魚目)
 - sturgeons and allies (*Acipenseriformes*) 鱈魚及同科魚類(鱈形目)
 - gars (*Lepisosteiformes*) 雀鱧(雀鱧目)
 - bowfins (*Amiiformes*) 弓鰭魚(弓鰭魚目)
 - bonytongues, elephant fishes and allies (*Osteoglossiformes*) 骨舌魚、象魚及同科魚類(骨舌魚目)
 - tarpons, bonefishes and allies (*Elopiformes*) 海鯧、北梭魚及同科魚類(海鯧目)
 - eels (*Anguilliformes*) 鰻魚 (鰻鱺目)
 - pilchards, sardines and herrings (*Clupeiformes*) 西歐沙丁魚、沙丁魚和鯷魚 (鯷形目)
 - milkfishes (*Gonorrhynchiformes*) 虱目魚(鼠鱧目)
 - carps, minnows and allies (*Cypriniformes*) 鯉魚、鯉科小魚、(鯉形目)
 - characins and allies (*Characiformes*) 脂鯉及同科魚類(脂鯉目)
 - catfishes and knifefishes (*Siluriformes*) 鯰魚和電鰻(鯰形目)
 - pikes, smelts, salmons and allies (*Salmoniformes*) 梭子魚、胡瓜魚、鮭魚及同科魚類(鮭形目)
 - mullets (*Mugiliformes*) 梭魚(鰻形目)
 - silversides (*Atheriniformes*) 銀漢魚(銀漢魚目)
 - halfbeaks (*Belontiiformes*) 鰻科(鰻目)
 - killifishes and allies (*Cyprinodontiformes*) 鰻魚及同科魚類(鰻齒目)
 - sticklebacks and allies (*Gasterosteiformes*) 三棘魚及同科魚類(棘背魚目)
 - pipefishes and allies (*Syngnathiformes*) 海龍及同科魚類(海龍目)
 - cichlids, perches and allies (*Perciformes*) 鯛、鱸魚和鱸類(鱸形目)
 - flatfishes (*Pleuronectiformes*) 比目魚(鰈形目)
- iv) **Several groups of shellfishes: 貝類種類：**
- shrimps, lobsters, freshwater crayfishes, prawns and crabs (Crustacea) 蝦苗、龍蝦、淡水螯蝦、蝦及螃蟹(甲殼類)
 - mussels, oysters, pencil baits, razor shells, limpets, winkles, whelks, scallops, cockles, clams, 淡菜、牡蠣、竹蛭、真帽貝、玉黍螺、蛾螺、扇貝、鳥蛤、蛤
 - abalone, octopus, squid and cuttlefish (Mollusca) 鮑魚貝、章魚、小管、烏賊(軟體動物)
- v) **Certain other aquatic invertebrates: 其他特定水生無脊椎動物：**
- sponges (*Porifera*) 海綿(海綿動物門)

- hard corals (*Cnidaria*) 石珊瑚 (刺胞動物門)
- lugworms and ragworms (*Annelida*) 蠕蟲及沙蠶(環節動物門)
- sea urchins and sea cucumbers (*Echinodermata*) 海膽和海參 (棘皮動物門)
- sea squirts (*Ascidiacea*) 海鞘 (海鞘綱)

fish stock (Criterion 8) - the potentially exploitable component of a fish population. **魚群**(準則8)：魚群其潛在可利用之要素。

flyway (Guideline for Criterion 2) - the concept developed to describe areas of the world used by migratory waterbirds and defined as the migration routes(s) and areas used by waterbird populations in moving between their breeding and wintering grounds. Each individual species and population migrates in a different way and uses a different suite of breeding, migration staging and wintering sites. Hence a single flyway is composed of many overlapping migration systems of individual waterbird populations and species, each of which has different habitat preferences and migration strategies. From knowledge of these various migration systems it is possible to group the migration routes used by waterbirds into broad flyways, each of which is used by many species, often in a similar way, during their annual migrations. Recent research into the migrations of many wader or shorebird species, for example, indicates that the migrations of waders can broadly be grouped into eight flyways: the East Atlantic Flyway, the Mediterranean/Black Sea Flyway, the West Asia/Africa flyway, the Central Asia/Indian sub-continent Flyway, the East Asia/Australasia Flyway, and three flyways in the Americas and the Neotropics. **遷徙路線** (指導方針準則2) - 此概念制定來描述候鳥遷徙路線世界地區並定義為水禽種群在其繁殖和越冬地之間移動之領域。每單獨物種和族群以不同的方向遷移和以不同的方式繁殖、遷移和越冬。因此，單一遷徙路線是由許多單一水禽種群和物種重疊，每一種都有不同棲息地喜好和遷移策略。利用這些不同的遷移系統知識將候鳥使用遷徙路線歸類為廣泛的遷徙路線，其中許多物種利用其中一條路線，在每年的遷徙時，往往以類似路線前進。最近研究表示，許多涉水或鴉形目鳥類物種的遷移，例如涉禽的遷徙可大致可歸納成八條遷徙路線：東大西洋遷徙路線、地中海/黑海遷徙路線、西亞/非洲遷徙路線、中央亞洲/印度次大陸遷徙路線、東南亞/澳大拉西亞遷徙路線、和美洲和新熱帶區之三條遷徙路線。

There are no clear separations between flyways, and their use is not intended to imply major biological significance; rather it is a valuable concept for permitting the biology and conservation of waterbirds, as with other migratory species, to be considered in broad geographical units into which the migrations of species and populations can be more or less readily grouped. 遷徙路線之間沒有明確之區離，其使用的目的非意味其重大的生物學意義，相反，它是一個允許生物學和水禽與其他遷徙物種保護之價值概念，並考量於廣泛地域單位中將遷徙物種和種群或多或少地容易分組。

globally threatened species (Criteria 2, 5 & 6) - species or subspecies which are listed by IUCN Species Survival Commission's Specialist Groups or Red Data Books as either Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. Note that, especially for invertebrate taxa, IUCN's Red Data listings may be both incomplete and dynamic, reflecting poor knowledge of the global status of many taxa. Interpretation of the terms "vulnerable", "endangered" or "critically endangered" species should thus always be undertaken at a national level in the light of the best available scientific knowledge of the status of the relevant taxa. **全球受威脅物種** (準則2、5及6) - 物種或亞種列於國際自然保護聯盟物種存續委員會之專家小組或紅皮書中列為要極度瀕危、瀕危或易危。請注意，特別是對無脊椎動物類群，國際自然保護聯盟的紅

皮書列表可能尚未完整和動態，反映對全球許多類群狀況之知識貧匱乏。「易危」、「瀕危」或「極度瀕危」物種之解釋條款，因此需要隨時於國家層級著手以獲取有關類群狀況之最佳科學資訊。

importance (long-term target for Criterion 2) - sites, the protection of which will enhance the local and thus global long-term viability of species or ecological communities. **重要性** (長期目標為準則2) - 濕地之保護將提高地方及全球物種或生態群落之長期生存能力。

indigenous species (Criterion 7) - a species that originates and occurs naturally in a particular country. **原生物種**(準則7)：在一個特定的地方起源和自然發生之物種。

introduced (non-native) species - a species that does not originate or occur naturally in a particular country. **引進(非原生)物種**：並非在特定國家內源起或自然發生之物種。

karst (section IV.1) - a landscape created on soluble rock with efficient underground drainage. Karst is characterised by caves, dolines, a lack of surface drainage and is mainly, but not exclusively, formed on limestone. The name derives from Kras - the Classical Karst from Slovenia. In this original, temperate, karst the dominant landforms are dolines, but contrasting landscapes are the pinnacle, cone, and tower karsts of the tropics, and the fluviokarst and glaciokarst of colder climates. The term “kras” originally denoted bare, stony ground in the Slovene language. **岩溶** (第4.1節)：可溶性岩石與高效地下排水所創造之景觀。岩溶係由洞穴、石灰穴、缺乏地表排水之特性，主要是，但不完全由石灰石形成。此名成源自於「喀斯特」- 來自斯洛維尼亞之經典岩溶。於此原始、溫帶、岩溶為主之地貌是石灰穴，但對比景觀係石林、石灰錐、熱帶石灰塔及較冷氣候之河流岩溶和冰川岩溶。“KRAS”一詞原自於斯洛維尼亞語言之裸露、石質地面。

The following subsection of the Glossary is related to Karst. 下列詞彙款有關岩溶。

Allogenic drainage: karst drainage that is derived from surface run-off that originates on adjacent impermeable, rocks. Also known as allochthonous drainage. **外來引流**：岩溶流域係從相鄰不透水之岩石間之地表徑流起源。亦稱異地引流。

Aquiclude: relatively impermeable rock acting as the boundary to an aquifer. **低度含水層**：相對不透水的岩石作為含水層邊界。

Aquifer: a water-bearing horizon, sufficiently permeable to transmit groundwater and yield such water to wells and springs. **含水層**：含水之地表層，充分滲透以傳輸地下水和產生水井和泉水。

Aquitard: a bed of rock that retards, but does not totally inhibit, the movement of water into or out of an aquifer. **滯水層**：阻礙但不會完全抑制水或含水層流動之岩床。

Artesian flow: flow through a confined aquifer where the entire aquifer is saturated and the flow is under hydrostatic pressure. **自流流量**：通過承壓含水層流，整個含水層係飽且水流係於靜水壓力下作用。

Autogenic drainage: karst drainage that is derived entirely by absorption of meteoric water into the karst rock surface. Also known as autochthonous drainage. **自體引流**：岩溶流域係從完全吸收大氣水岩溶岩石表面而成。亦稱原地引流。

Backflooding: flooding due to backup of excess flow behind a constriction in a major conduit. **地下水逆流**：由於主要渠道收縮造成過剩流動水逆流。

- Bedding plane*: a depositional lamination in sedimentary rocks. 層平面：沉積岩之沉積分層。
- Bedding plane cave*: cave passages guided by bedding. 層面洞穴：由岩層引導之洞穴通道。
- Blind valley*: a valley that terminates where its stream sinks, or once sank, underground. 盲谷：終止其流水槽，或一次下沉之地下山谷。
- Breakdown*: Synonym for the collapse of caves, or, in American usage, for the debris produced by collapse. 崩解：崩裂洞穴之代名詞，或於美國用語即崩裂所產生之碎片。
- Calcium carbonate*: naturally occurring compound with the chemical formula CaCO_3 , the major component of carbonate rocks including limestone and marble. 碳酸鈣：自然發生之碳酸鈣化合物，碳酸鹽岩主要成分包括石灰石和大理石。
- Carbonate rock*: a rock consisting of one or more carbonate minerals. 碳酸鹽岩：一個或多個碳酸鹽礦物組成之岩石。
- Cave*: A natural hole in the ground, large enough for human entry. This does not include hydrologically very significant, conduits or fissures. A cave may be a single, short length of accessible passage, or an extensive and complex network of tunnels as long as the hundreds of kilometers in the Flint Mammoth Cave System. Most caves are formed by dissolution in limestone but sandstone caves, lava caves, glacier caves and tectonic caves also occur. In some countries a cave is regarded as being a horizontal opening, as opposed to a pothole, or jama, which is a vertical opening, or natural vertical shaft. 洞穴：在地面的自然洞，足以讓大人類進入之大小。這不包括水文非常顯著之水道或裂隙。一個山洞可能是單一的，可通行短距離之通道，或如弗林特馬默斯洞穴系統(Flint Mammoth Cave System)中數百公里長之隧道廣泛和複雜網絡。大多數洞穴形成音由石灰石溶解而成，但砂岩洞穴、熔岩洞穴、冰川洞穴和構造洞穴亦可能形成。在一些國家山洞裡被視為平面之開孔，而不是一個坑，或溶洞，這是一個垂直的洞，或自然垂直井。
- Cave lake*: any underground lake, it may be the entrance to a sump, in vadose caves formed by ponding behind banks of sediment or gour barriers. 洞湖：任何地下湖可能是一個水池入口處，在沙床或地面障礙積水形成之滲流洞穴。
- Chamber*: an enlargement in a cave passage or system. The largest chamber currently known, Sarawak Chamber in Sarawak, is over 700m long, up to 400m wide and 70m high. 地洞：係一個擴大之山洞通道或系統。目前已知最大地洞為位於沙撈越之沙撈越地洞，全長超過700米，寬達400米，高70米。
- Classical Karst*: the region called Kras in Slovenia, which gave its name to the karst landscape. 典型岩溶：此區稱為斯洛維尼亞喀斯特，賦予其岩溶地貌之名稱。
- Conduit*: dissolutional voids, including enlarged fissures and tubular tunnels; in some usage the term is restricted to voids that are water-filled. 水道：溶蝕孔洞，包括擴大裂隙和管狀水道；於某些用語該詞限定於充滿水之空洞。
- Conduit flow*: underground water flow within conduits. 水流：水道內之地下水流。
- Corrosion*: the erosion of rock by chemical activity that leads to dissolution. 腐蝕：岩石侵蝕導致溶解之化學活動。
- Doline*: a circular closed depression, saucers shaped, conical or in some cases cylindrical. Dolines may form by dissolution, collapse, or a combination of these. They are

ubiquitous features of limestone karst, but can form in or above any soluble rock; subsidence dolines are developed in insoluble sediment leached or collapsed into an underlying cavernous limestone. The largest dolines in Slovenia, Smrekova draga for instance, are more than 1 km long and over 100 m deep. 石灰穴：一個圓形封閉盆地、碟狀、圓錐形或在某些情況下為圓柱型。石灰穴可能因溶解、崩裂或以上組合形成。其普遍特點係石灰岩岩溶，但可以形成任何或以上可溶性岩石；下陷石灰穴從不溶性沉澱物浸出或倒塌至底層之海綿狀石灰岩而發展出。例如在斯洛維尼亞最大石灰穴，Smrekova Draga，全長超過1公里和深超過100米。

Dry valley: valley without a permanent surface stream. It became dry when underground drains formed or were re-opened. 旱谷：山谷無永久之表面逕流。當地下排水或重開時變得乾燥而形成。

Entrenchment: erosion by a freely flowing stream to form a canyon. 壕溝：自由流動之溪流侵蝕形成峽谷。

Estavelle: opening that acts as either a sinkhole or a spring, depending upon groundwater level. 岩洞：開放，無論是滲穴或泉水，取決於地下水水位之開放洞穴。

Floodwater zone: the zone through which the level of the water table fluctuates, also epiphreatic zone. 洪水區：該區域地下水位水平波動，亦橫膈區。

Freshwater lens: fresh groundwater found beneath permeable limestone islands or peninsular land masses. It is limited by a water table above and below by a mixing zone between fresh and saline groundwater along the halocline. 淡水透鏡體：下方透水石灰岩島嶼或半島土地的群眾發現淡水地下水。它是由地下水位之間沿鹽躍層的地下水淡水和鹽水混合區上方和下方的限制。

Gour: pool formed by calcite deposition. Gours can grow into large dams many metres high and wide. Travertine, gours form in the open air. 石灰華池：由方解石沉積形成之水池。石灰華池能形成多米高和寬之大型水壩。石灰華，即石灰華池在露天沉澱而成。

Groundwater: a subsurface water that lies below the water table in the saturated or phreatic zone. 地下水：在飽和或淺層地下水層地下水低於地下水位。

Gypsum: mineral or rock composed of the hydrated calcium sulphate, $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. 石膏：由含水硫酸鈣礦物($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)組成之礦物或岩石。

Gypsum cave: gypsum is very soluble and vadose and phreatic caves can form in it. Largest caves are in the Podolie region of the Ukraine, where the Optimisticeskaja only has around 180 km of passage. 石膏岩洞：石膏是非常可溶性和滲流和潛水洞穴可於其中形成。最大之洞穴在烏克蘭Podolie地區，其中Optimisticeskaja只有約180公里之通道。

Halocline: the interface between fresh groundwater and saline groundwater. 鹽躍層：淡水地下水及含鹽地下水之間之交界。

Hydraulic gradient: the slope of the water table in an aquifer. 水力坡度：在含水層地下水位之斜坡。

Ice cave: a cave in rock filled with permanent ice. 冰洞：充滿了永凍冰之岩石洞穴。

Input point: the start of underground drainage route or aquifer. 輸入點：地下排水路線或含水層之開始。

Limestone: sedimentary rock containing at least 50% calcium carbonate by weight. 石灰石：沉積岩，其重量計含至少50%之碳酸鈣。

- Meteoric water*: water that originates from any form of atmospheric precipitation. 大氣水：源自於從任何形式之大氣降水之水。
- Moonmilk*: fine-grained mineral deposit of calcite, aragonite, formed largely by bacterial deposition. 月奶石：細粒的方解石、文石礦床，主要是由細菌沉積形成。
- Output point*: a point where water exits from an underground drainage route or aquifer. 輸出點：從地下排水路線或含水層之水退出點
- Passage*: any negotiable part of a cave system, horizontal rather than vertical or sub-vertical sections. Cave passages vary in size and shape, the largest known is Deer Cave, which is up to 170m wide and 120m high, in the Mulu karst of Sarawak. 通道：任何洞穴系統之轉讓部分，水平而非垂直或接近垂直部分。洞穴通道大小和形狀不同，已知最大的係沙撈越姆魯岩溶之鹿洞，寬約170米長約120米。
- Percolation water*: water moving slowly through the fissure network of a limestone. Usually percolation water enters the limestone through a soil cover. Percolation water accounts for most of the storage in a limestone aquifer, responds slowly to flooding in comparison to sinkhole water. 滲透水：水通過一個石灰岩裂隙網絡慢慢移動。一般滲透水進入土壤覆蓋石灰石。佔大部分滲透水儲存在石灰岩含水層，比較滲穴水之水浸速度慢。
- Permeability*: the ability of a rock to transmit water. Permeability may be primary, due to the effects of interlinked porosity or open tectonic fractures, or secondary, due to the dissolutional enlargement of fissures developing conduit permeability. 滲透性：石頭傳輸水之能力。滲透性可能是主要由於相互關聯的孔隙度或開放構造裂縫之影響，或其二由於裂縫溶蝕擴大而發展渠道滲透。
- Phreas*: the zone of saturated rock below the water table, within which all conduits are water filled. 淺水區：飽和岩石區低於所有水道內皆含水之地下水位。
- Phreatic cave*: cave developed below the water table, where all voids are water filled within the phreas. Phreatic caves may include loops deep below the water table, karstic maturity encourages shallow phreatic development just below the water table. 潛水洞穴：洞穴發展低於地下水位，淺水區內所有空洞皆充滿水。潛水洞穴可能包括地下水位以下之循環，岩溶成熟鼓勵剛好低於地下水位之淺潛水發展。
- Piezometric surface*: the level to which a column of water ascends in an observation well (piezometric tube). 受壓水面：觀察井（測壓管）中水柱上升之水平。
- Pit*: shaft or pothole from the surface or inside a cave, vertical segment of a gallery. 坑：地表或山洞裡之豎坑或坑洞，坑道之垂直段。
- Pocket valley*: a valley that begins abruptly and has no headwaters, having formed from and below the site of a karst spring. 袋型谷：突然開始的一個山谷，沒有水源，而從下面岩溶泉始形成之山谷。
- Polje*: large flat-floored closed karst depression, with commonly alluviated floor. Streams or springs drain into poljes and outflow is underground through ponors. Commonly the ponors cannot transmit flood flows, so many poljes turn into wet-season lakes. The form of some poljes is related to the geological structure, but others are purely the products of lateral dissolution and planation. 灰岩盆地：大型平面地面封閉式岩溶窪地，通常為沖積地面。溪水或泉水排入灰岩盆地及流出係通過地下落水洞。通常落水洞不能傳輸洪水流量，所以許多灰岩盆地轉變成濕季節湖泊。一些灰岩盆地形式係與地質結構相關，但其他純粹是橫向解散和侵蝕之結果。
- Ponor*: also a sinkhole or swallowhole. 落水洞：同滲穴或落水洞。

- Pothole*: a single shaft, or an entire cave system that is dominantly vertical. 坑洞：顯性垂直單豎坑，或整個洞穴系統。
- Pseudokarst*: a landscape containing karst-like features but not formed by bedrock dissolution. 假岩溶：地景包含類似岩溶之面貌，但無床岩溶解之形成。
- Relict cave*: inactive cave segment, left when the water is diverted elsewhere. 殘穴：閒置洞穴段，水被轉移別處後所留置。
- Salt karst*: karst landforms developed upon halite or halite-rich rock. 鹽岩溶：岩溶地貌開發後之岩鹽或豐富岩鹽之岩石。
- Shaft*: natural vertical, or steeply inclined, section of a cave passage, deepest known shaft is the entrance shaft on the Kanin plateau, Slovenia; it is 643 m deep, with no ledges. 豎坑：自然垂直，或急傾斜，洞穴通道部分，最深之豎坑係斯洛維尼亞入口豎坑，卡寧高原(Kanin plateau)；深643米，無岩棚。
- Sink*: a point where a stream or river disappears underground, through a choke, or may flow into an open horizontal cave or vertical shaft. The character of sink water, flowing directly and rapidly into an open cave, distinguishes it from percolation water. Sink water is also referred to as sub-surface runoff. 沉洞：溪流或河流消失於地下之一個點，通過一個滯塞點，或可能流入一個開放橫向洞穴或豎坑。沉洞水流之特性，直接和迅速地流入一個開放洞穴，不同於滲漏水。沉洞水流亦被稱為分地表徑流。
- Speleology*: Scientific study of caves, including aspects of sciences, such as geomorphology, geology, hydrology, chemistry and biology, and also the many techniques of cave exploration. 洞穴學：洞穴之科學研究，其中包括科學各個方面，如地貌、地質、水文、化學和生物學及許多洞穴探險技術。
- Speleothem*: general term for all cave mineral deposits, embracing all stalactites, flowstone, flowers etc. 石筍：所有洞穴礦藏之總稱，包括所有鐘乳石、流岩、花紋石等。
- Spring*: point where underground water emerges on to the surface, not exclusive to limestone, but generally larger in cavernous rocks. Among the world's largest is the Dumanli spring, Turkey, with a mean flow of over 50 cubic metres per second. 泉水：地下水湧出地表面，並非獨有之石灰石，但一般較大之海綿狀岩石。其中世界上最大的是土耳其之Dumanli湧泉，與平均流量超過每秒50立方米。
- Subcutaneous zone*: a zone of generally highly weathered rock that lies below the soil but above the main, relatively unweathered, rock mass of a karst aquifer. 淺岩帶：一般高度風化岩層區低於土壤區，但位於相對未風化主要岩溶含水層的岩體之上。
- Sump*: a section of flooded passage, also siphon. 水坑：部分淹沒之通道，亦為虹吸效應。
- Travertine*: calcareous mineral deposited by flowing water, where plants and algae cause the precipitation by extracting carbon dioxide from the water and give travertine its porous structure. Capillary forces, loss of head and aeration also influence travertine deposition. 石灰華：因流水引起之石灰性礦物沉積，植物和藻類從水中提取二氧化碳導致凝結，賦予石灰華其多孔結構。毛細張力，壓力損失和曝氣亦影響石灰華沉積。
- Troglobite*: a creature that lives permanently underground beyond the daylight zone of a cave. Many troglobitic species are adapted in some way to living in a totally dark

environment. 穴居動物：永久居住於地底山洞裡日光照射不到之生物。許多穴居動物物種以某種方式適應生活於完全黑暗環境中。

Troglophile: an animal that enters beyond the daylight zone of a cave intentionally and habitually and generally spends part of its life in the underground environment. 好穴居生物：動物故意並習慣地進入日光照射不到山洞裡，並一般其生命中一部分皆於地下環境中度過。

Trogloxene: a creature that will enter a cave on occasions but does not use the cave either for temporary or permanent habitation. 偶穴居生物：偶爾進入洞穴，但不利用洞穴作為臨時或永久居住之生物。

Vadose cave: a cave that underwent most of its development above the water table within the vadose zone, where drainage is free-flowing under gravity. The gravitational control of vadose flow means that all vadose cave passages drain downslope, they exist in the upper part of a karst aquifer, and they ultimately drain into the phreatic zone or out to the surface. 滲流洞穴：於滲流區域內在地下水位之上經歷其發展之洞穴，且在重力作用下自由流動排水。滲流之引力控制意味著所有滲流洞穴通道下坡匯流，並存在岩溶含水層上部，最終匯入潛水或湧出表面。

Vadose zone: the zone of rock above the water table, with free downward drainage, only partially water-filled. Also known as unsaturated zone, and comprises the soil, a subcutaneous or epikarstic zone, and a free-draining percolation zone. 滲流帶：地下水位以上之岩石區，自由向下排水，只有部分含水。亦被稱為非飽和區，包括土壤、淺岩或表層岩溶帶，自由排水的滲流帶。

Vauclusian rising: a type of rising or spring where direct drainage from the phreatic flows up a flooded cave passage under pressure to emerge in daylight. Such risings are named after the Fontaine de Vaucluse in southern France with a mean flow of 26 cubic metres per second. It is vertical and 243m deep. Discharge fluctuates seasonally. 地下河隆起：出現於白天因壓力從淺水區直接排水並淹沒洞穴通道之隆起或湧泉。這些隆起依法國南部沃克呂茲省之碧泉村而命名，其平均流量秒26立方米每。該隆起係垂直並有243米深。季節性排出波動。

Water table: the top surface of a body of groundwater that fills the pore spaces within a rock mass. Above it lies the freely draining vadose zone, and below it lies the permanently saturated phreatic. Individual cave conduits may be above or below the water table, and therefore either vadose or phreatic, and the water table cannot normally be related to them. The water table slope (hydraulic gradient) is low in limestone due to the high permeability, and the level is controlled by outlet springs or local geological features. High flows create steeper hydraulic gradients and hence rises in the water level away from the spring. In France's Grotte de la Luire, the water level in the cave (and therefore the local water table) fluctuates by 450m. 地下水位：佔據地殼岩石中孔隙之地下水體之頂面。為於其上方係自由排水之滲流區，下面為永久飽和淺水區。個別洞穴通道可能高於或低於地下水位，因此無論是滲流或潛水，地下水位通常不能與其相關。由於高滲透性地下水位坡度（水力坡度）石灰石成分是低的，而該水平由泉水出口或當地地質特徵控制。高流量造成更陡之水力坡度，因此在遠離湧泉之水位會上升。在法國Grotte de la Luire，地下水位係在洞穴裡（因此地方地下水位）波動落差450米。

Water tracing: underground drainage links through unexplored caves confirmed by labelling input water and identifying it at points downstream. The common labelling techniques involve the use of fluorescent dyes (uranine, fluorescein, rhodamine,

leucophor, pyranine etc.), lycopodium spores, or chemicals such as common salt. The longest successful water trace was in Turkey over a distance of 130 km. 水位追蹤：地下排水鏈接藉由未開發洞穴標示入水點並於下游點辨識之。一般標示技術涉及利用螢光染料（螢光素鈉、熒烷二醇、羅丹明、螢光增白劑、三磺酸芘等）、石松子或化學物品，如食鹽。最長的成功水位追蹤係於土耳其超過130公里之距離。

life-history stage (Criterion 7) - a stage in the development of a finfish or shellfish, e.g., egg, embryo, larva, leptocephalus, zoea, zooplankton stage, juvenile, adult, or post-adult. **生命歷史階段**(準則7)：鰭魚或貝類之發展階段，如卵、胚胎、幼蟲、柳葉鰻、蚤狀幼體、浮游動物階段、少年、成年、成年後。

migration path (Criterion 8) - the route along which fishes, such as salmon and eels, swim when moving to or from a spawning or feeding ground or nursery. Migration paths often cross international boundaries or boundaries between management zones within a country. **遷移路徑**(準則8)：魚類，如鮭魚和鰻魚，從一個產卵或覓食地或孵育地之游動路線。遷移路徑往往跨越國際邊界或國內管理區之間之邊界。

near natural (Criterion 1) - when used in Criterion 1 this means those wetlands which continue to function in what is considered an almost natural way. This clarification is provided in the Criteria to allow for the listing of sites which are not pristine, yet retain values making them internationally important. **近自然**（準則1）-當運用準則1時，此意味著這些濕地被視為以一種近乎自然的方式繼續運作。此說明該準則允許名單上之非原始濕地，但保留濕地價值使其具國際重要性。

nursery (Criterion 8) - that part of a wetland used by fishes for providing shelter, oxygen and food for the early developmental stages of their young. In some fishes, e.g., nest-guarding tilapias, the parent/s remain at the nursery to protect the young whereas in others the young are not protected by the parent/s except by virtue of the shelter provided by the habitat in which they are deposited, e.g., non-guarding catfishes. The ability of wetlands to act as nurseries depends on the extent to which their natural cycles of inundation, tidal exchange, water temperature fluctuation and/or nutrient pulses are retained. Welcomme (1979) showed that 92% of the variation in catch from a wetland-recruited fishery could be explained by the recent flood history of the wetland. **孵育地**(準則8)：部分濕地用於魚之早期發育階段提供棲地、氧氣和食物。某些魚類，如防禦巢位的吳郭魚，父母仍然在孵育地保護幼兒魚群，而另一些魚群父母則任憑放幼兒魚群於棲息地，如非防禦巢位的鯰魚。濕地作為孵育地之能力，取決於自然週期之氾濫、潮汐交換、水溫波動和/或營養脈衝所保留之程度；Welcomme（1979年）提及近年濕地洪水歷史可以解釋92%以濕地為主的漁獲變化。

plants (Criteria 3 & 4) – meaning vascular plants, bryophytes, algae and fungi (including lichens). **植物**（準則3&4）-指維管束植物、苔蘚植物、藻類和真菌（包括地衣類）。

population (Criterion 6) – in this case meaning the relevant biogeographic population. **族群**（準則6）-在此情況下係指有關生物地理之種數。

population (Criterion 7) - in this case meaning a group of fishes comprising members of the same species. **族群**(準則7) –同一物種魚類之魚群組成。

populations (Criterion 3) - in this case meaning the population of a species within the specified biogeographical region. **族群** (準則3) - 在此情況下係指生物地理區域內一個物種之族群數。

provides refuge (Criterion 4) - refer also to definition for “critical stage” which is related. Critical stages are defined as being those activities (breeding, non-breeding, migration stopovers, etc.) which if interrupted or prevented from occurring may threaten long-term conservation of the species. Refuges should be interpreted to mean those locations where such critical stages gain some degree of protection during adverse condition such as drought. **提供庇護地** (準則4) - 亦請參閱「關鍵階段」之相關定義。「關鍵階段」被定義為這些活動（繁殖、非繁殖、遷徙中途停留等），如果中斷或阻止發生可能威脅物種長期保護之關鍵階段。庇護所應解釋為關鍵階段期間，如乾旱等不利情況下所獲得一定程度保護之地點。

regularly (Criteria 5 & 6) - as in supports regularly - a wetland regularly supports a population of a given size if: **定期地** (準則5和6) - 如定期之協助 - 濕地定期協助一定大小之種群，若：

- i) the requisite number of birds is known to have occurred in two thirds of the seasons for which adequate data are available, the total number of seasons being not less than three; or 已知必要數量之鳥類發生在三分之二季節內，為提供足夠數據，總數不得少於三個季節；
- ii) the mean of the maxima of those seasons in which the site is internationally important, taken over at least five years, amounts to the required level (means based on three or four years may be quoted in provisional assessments only). 上述季節之最大平均法係指具國際重要性之濕地利用至少五年所要求之水平（指三或四年基礎上僅可用於臨時評估時）。

In establishing long-term ‘use’ of a site by birds, natural variability in population levels should be considered especially in relation to the ecological needs of the populations present. Thus in some situations (e.g., sites of importance as drought or cold weather refuges or temporary wetlands in semi-arid or arid areas – which may be quite variable in extent between years), the simple arithmetical average number of birds using a site over several years may not adequately reflect the true ecological importance of the site. In these instances, a site may be of crucial importance at certain times (‘ecological bottlenecks’), but hold lesser numbers at other times. In such situations, there is a need for interpretation of data from an appropriate time period in order to ensure that the importance of sites is accurately assessed. 在建立長期鳥類「使用」之濕地時，應考慮族群數量之自然變異，尤其是目前族群之生態需求。因此，在某些情況下（例如，乾旱或寒冷天氣之庇護地，或在乾旱或半乾旱地區的臨時濕地等重要濕地 - 這些可能於年與年之間具相當程度變化），簡單計算在幾年內濕地鳥類平均使用數量可能無法充分反映該濕地真實生態之重要性。在這些情況下，該濕地可能於某些時候（「生態瓶頸」）為至關重要，但在其他時間佔較小之數字。在這種情況下，有必要從一個適當之時間來讀解數據，以確保準確評濕地之重要性。

In some instances, however, for species occurring in very remote areas or which are particularly rare, or where there are particular constraints on national capacity to undertake surveys, areas may be considered suitable on the basis of fewer counts. For some countries or sites where there is very little information, single counts can help establish the relative

importance of the site for a species. 然而，在某些情況下，發生在非常偏遠地區之物種或尤其是罕見物種，或於國家能力上有特別限制已展開調查時，區域可能會被視為是符合低總數之基礎上。對於一些擁有極少資訊之國家或地點，單一計算數量可以協助建立對某物種相對重要之濕地。

The International Waterbird Census data collated by Wetlands International is the key reference source. 濕地國際組織整理之國際水鳥普查數據是關鍵之參考來源。

representative (Criterion 1) - a wetland that is a typical example of a particular wetland type found in a region. Wetland types are defined in Appendix A. **代表** (標準1) - 濕地係一區域內之特定濕地類型之典型代表。濕地類型之定義於附錄A中敘明。

significant proportion (Criterion 7) - for the fish Criteria - in polar biogeographical regions a “significant proportion” may be 3-8 subspecies, species, families, life-history stages or species interactions; in temperate zones 15-20 subspecies, species, families, etc.; and in tropical areas 40 or more subspecies, species, families, etc., but these figures will vary among regions. A “significant proportion” of species includes all species and is not limited to those of economic interest. Some wetlands with a “significant proportion” of species may be marginal habitats for fish and may only contain a few fish species, even in tropical areas, e.g. the backwaters of mangrove swamps, cave lakes, the highly saline marginal pools of the Dead Sea. The potential of a degraded wetland to support a “significant proportion” of species if it were to be restored also needs to be taken into account. In areas where fish diversity is naturally low, e.g., at high latitudes, in recently glaciated areas or in marginal fish habitats, genetically distinct infraspecific groups of fishes could also be counted. **顯著比例**(準則7)：在極地之生物地理區域中所謂之「顯著比例」可能是指3至8種亞種、種、科、生活史階段或物種之相互作用；在溫帶地區則指15至20種亞種、品種、科等；在熱帶地區指40種或以上之亞種、種、科等，但這些數字會因不同地區而有所變化。物種之「顯著比例」包括所有物種，並不僅限於符合經濟利益之物種。有些濕地擁有「顯著比例」之物種可能僅為魚類之邊緣棲息地，且可能只包含少數魚種，即使是在熱帶地區，如紅樹林沼澤之迴水區、洞穴湖泊，死海高鹽度之邊緣池。若要恢復退化之濕地，亦需要考量其支持「顯著比例」物種之潛力。魚類多樣性自然較低之地方，如在高緯度地區、近期冰河化之地區或邊緣魚類棲息地，這些地區之同物種魚類中基因獨特群體亦也可以計算。

spawning ground (Criterion 8) - that part of a wetland used by fishes for courting, mating, gamete release, gamete fertilization and/or the release of the fertilized eggs, e.g. herring, shad, flounder, cockles, and many fishes in freshwater wetlands. The spawning ground may be part of a river course, a stream bed, inshore or deep water zone of a lake, floodplain, mangrove, saltmarsh, reed bed, estuary or the shallow edge of the sea. The freshwater outflow from a river may provide suitable spawning conditions on the adjacent marine coast. **產卵地**(準則8)：部分濕地作為魚類用於求偶、交配、配子釋出、配子受精和/或受精卵釋放，如鯡魚、西鯡魚、鱈魚、蛤及多種淡水濕地魚類。產卵地可能是部分之河道、河床、近岸或湖泊、洪氾區、紅樹林、鹽沼、蘆葦床、河口或淺海地區。從河流流出之淡水可能提供鄰近之海岸合適之產卵條件。

species (Criteria 2 & 4) - naturally occurring populations that interbreed, or are capable of interbreeding, in the wild. Under these (and other) Criteria, subspecies are also included. **物種**(準則2和4)：自然發生的魚類交配、或在野外有能力雜交所產生之種群。

species interaction (Criterion 7) - exchanges of information or energy between species that are of particular interest or significance, e.g., symbiosis, commensalism, mutual resource defence, communal brooding, cuckoo behaviour, advanced parental care, social hunting, unusual predator-prey relationships, parasitism and hyperparasitism. Species interactions occur in all ecosystems but are particularly developed in species-rich climax communities, such as coral reefs and ancient lakes, where they are an important component of biological diversity. **物種相互作用** (準則7)：物種之間特別感興趣或有意義之資訊或能源交流，如共棲、共生、相互資源防禦、共同育雛、杜鵑鳥行為、先進親代照顧、社會的狩獵、不尋常的捕食獵物關係，寄生和重寄生現象。物種相互作用發生在所有的生態系統內，但特別容易在物種豐富之頂級群落中發生，如珊瑚礁和古老湖泊區，這些區域是生物多樣性之重要組成部分。

supports (Criteria 4, 5, 6 & 7) - provides habitat for; areas which can be shown to be important to a species or an assemblage of species for any period of time are said to support that species. Occupation of an area need not be continuous, but may be dependent on natural phenomena such as flooding or (local) drought conditions. **支撐** (準則4、5、6及7) - 提供棲息地予；可以證明於任何一段時間對一個物種或物種組合為非常重要，以支撐該物種之地區。居住地區不一定是連續的，但可能依賴其自然現象，如水浸或（本地）乾旱條件。

survival (long-term target for Criterion 2) - sites which contribute most to the survival of species or ecological communities locally and as a whole are those which enable its geographic range to be maintained on a long-term basis. The long-term persistence of species is most likely to occur where: **生存** (長期目標準則2) - 最有助於地方物種或生態群落之生存並於長期的基礎上使其地理範圍維持作為一個整體濕地。長期持久之物種最有可能發生在：

- i) population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is self-sustaining on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and 相關物種族群動態數據指出可長期自給自足作為其自然棲息地之生命要素，
- ii) the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and 該物種之自然分佈範圍既不減少，或於可預見之將來亦不可能會減少，
- iii) there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis. 具一個足夠大的棲息地，且可能持續作為長期維持其種群。

threatened ecological community - an ecological community which is likely to become extinct in nature if the circumstances and factors threatening its extent, survival or evolutionary development continue to operate. **受威脅之生態群落** - 生態群落可能在自然界成為絕跡，若環境和因素威脅其持續運作之範圍、生存或進化發展。

Guidelines for a threatened ecological community are that the community is subject to current and continuing threats likely to lead to extinction as demonstrated by one or more of the following phenomena: **受威脅之生態群落之指導方針**，係指群落是受當前和持續之威脅，由一個或多個以下現象顯示，可能導致滅絕：

- i) Marked decrease in geographic distribution. A marked decrease in distribution is considered to be a measurable change whereby the distribution of the ecological community has contracted to less than 10% of its former range, or the total area of

the ecological community is less than 10% of its former area, or where less than 10% of the area of the ecological community is in patches of a size sufficiently large for them to be likely to persist for more than 25 years. (The figure of 10% is indicative and for some communities, especially those which originally covered a relatively large area, it may be appropriate to use a different figure). 標明地理分佈之減少。分佈之顯著下降被視為是一個可測量之變化，當生態群落之分佈之減少比昔日面積低於10%時，或生態群落總面積比其原面積小於10%時，或生態群落面積不到10%之地區，其修補面積規模大到可能需要持續25年以上方能恢復。（10%數字具指標性且特別是那些原本覆蓋面積比較大之群落，可能需要適當地利用不同之數字來顯示）。

- ii) Marked alteration of community structure. Community structure includes the identity and number of component species that make up an ecological community, the relative and absolute abundance of those species and the number, type and strength of biotic and abiotic processes that operate within the community. A marked alteration of community structure is a measurable change whereby component species abundance, abiotic interactions, or biotic interactions are altered to the extent that rehabilitation of the ecological community is unlikely to occur within 25 years. 標示群落結構之改變。群落結構包括生態群落組成物種之特性及數量、這些物種相對和絕對豐度及數量、生物類型和強度及在群落內非生物性降解過程之運作。群落結構係可測量之變化，即組成物種豐度、非生物相互作用，或生物相互作用，依照生態群落復原之程度而改變不太可能在25年內發生。
- iii) Loss or decline of native species that are believed to play a major role in the community. This guideline refers to species that are important structural components of a community or that are important in the processes that sustain or play a major role in the community, e.g., seagrass, termite nests, kelp, dominant tree species. 原生物種之喪失與減少被視為群落中扮演重要角色。此指導方針指出，作為群落重要組成部分或過程之物種，在群落中維持或發揮重要作用，例如，海草、白蟻巢、海帶、優勢樹種。
- iv) Restricted geographic distribution (determined at national level) such that the community could be lost rapidly by the action of a threatening process. 限制之地理分佈（判斷為國家層級），因威脅過程之行動而導致群落迅速喪失。
- v) Community processes being altered to the extent that a marked alteration of community structure will occur. Community processes can be abiotic (e.g., fire, flooding, altered hydrology, salinity, nutrient change) or biotic (e.g., pollinators, seed dispersers, soil disturbance by vertebrates which affect plant germination). This guideline recognizes that ecological processes are important to maintain an ecological community, e.g., fire regimes, flooding, cyclone damage; and that disruption to those processes can lead to the decline of the ecological community. 群落過程改變之程度顯示群落結構即將發生變化。群落過程可以是非生物的（如火災、水災、水文改變、鹽度、養分變化）或生物的（如授粉、種子之傳播、土壤中影響植物發芽之脊椎動物干擾）。此指導方針瞭解到，生態過程之重要性是維持一個生態群落，例如，林火狀態、洪水、颶風破壞；及這些過程之破壞可以導致生態群落之衰退。

turnover (Criteria 5 & 6) – the throughput of waterbirds using a wetland during migration periods such that the cumulative total number using the site is greater than the peak count at any one time. **流動量** (準則 5 和 6) - 濕地水禽在遷移期間使用該濕地之累計總數大於在任何一個時間高峰計數之生產量。

unique (Criterion 1) - the only one of its type within a specified biogeographic region. Wetland types are defined in Appendix A. **獨特的** (準則1) - 在特定生物地理區域內僅有一個該類型。濕地類型之定義詳附錄A。

vulnerable (Criterion 2) - as used by the Species Survival Commission of IUCN. A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not either Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term future, as defined for animals by any of the criteria (A-D) of Annex 3 of the 1996 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals (Baillie & Groombridge 1996), or for plants by any of the criteria (A-E) of Appendix 1 of the 1997 IUCN Red List of Threatened Plants (Walter & Gillett 1998). See also 'globally threatened species' above. **易危** (準則2) - 由國際自然保護聯盟物種存續委員會所用。當分類群極度瀕危時，其正面臨著不久中期未來在野外絕跡之風險極高，如1996年國際自然保護聯盟瀕危動物紅色名單附件3任何準則 (A至D) 之動物定義 (Baillie & Groombridge 1996)，或1997年國際自然保護聯盟瀕危植物紅色名單 (Walter & Gillett 1998) 附錄1任何準則 (A至E) 之植物定義。另詳見下列「全球瀕危物種」。

waterbirds (Criteria 5 & 6) - The Convention functionally defines waterfowl (a term which, for the purposes of these Criteria and Guidelines, is considered to be synonymous with “waterbirds”) as “birds ecologically dependent on wetlands” (Article 1.2). This definition thus includes any wetland bird species. However, at the broad level of taxonomic order, it includes especially: **水禽** (準則5和6) - 公約對水禽 (準則和指導方針宗旨之術語，被視為與「水鳥」同等之代名詞) 之功能定義為「生態上依賴濕地之鳥類」(第1.2條)。因此，此定義包括任何濕地的鳥類。然而，在廣泛的層面上分類順序，特別包括：

- penguins: *Sphenisciformes*. 企鵝：企鵝目
- divers: *Gaviiformes*; 潛鳥：潛鳥目
- grebes: *Podicipediformes*; 鸕鶿：鸕鶿目
- wetland related pelicans, cormorants, darters and allies: *Pelecaniformes*; 與濕地相關的鵜鶘、鸕鶿、沖鵝及等類：鵜形目
- herons, bitterns, storks, ibises and spoonbills: *Ciconiiformes*; 蒼鷺、葦鶩、鸕、鸕、琵鷺：鸕形目
- flamingos: *Phoenicopteriformes*; 火烈鳥：紅鸕目
- screamers, swans, geese and ducks (wildfowl): *Anseriformes*; 褐雨燕、天鵝、鵝、鴨(野鴨)：雁形目
- wetland related raptors: *Accipitriformes* and *Falconiformes*; 與濕地相關的猛禽：鷹形目及隼形目
- wetland related cranes, rails and allies: *Gruiformes*; 與濕地相關的鶴、秧雞及等類：鸕形目
- Hoatzin: *Opisthocomiformes*; 麝雉：麝雉目

- wetland related jacanas, waders (or shorebirds), gulls, skimmers and terns: *Charadriiformes*; 與濕地相關的水雉、涉禽(或濱鳥)、海鷗、剪嘴鷗及燕鷗：鷗形目
- coucals: *Cuculiformes*; and 鴉鵂：鷗形目
- wetland related owls: *Strigiformes*; 與濕地相關的貓頭鷹：鷗形目

wetland benefits (Criterion 7) - the services that wetlands provide to people, e.g. flood control, surface water purification, supplies of potable water, fishes, plants, building materials and water for livestock, outdoor recreation and education. See also Resolution VI.1. **濕地利益**(準則7)：濕地提供人類之服務，例如水的淨化、提供飲用水、魚類、植物、建設材料和牲畜用水、戶外休閒和教育。詳見決議6.1。

wetland types (Criterion 1) - as defined by the Ramsar Convention classification system, see Appendix A. **濕地類型**(準則1) – 如拉姆薩公約分類系統所定義，詳見附錄A。

wetland values (Criterion 7) - the roles that wetlands play in natural ecosystem functioning, e.g. flood attenuation and control, maintenance of underground and surface water supplies, sediment trapping, erosion control, pollution abatement and provision of habitat. **濕地價值**(準則7) - 濕地於自然生態系統功能中扮演之角色，例如發揮洪水減弱效應和控制之作用、維護地下和地表水之供應、沉積物之捕集、控制水土流失、減少污染和提供棲息地。

Appendix C. 附錄C

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands 國際重要濕地資訊表

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 of the Conference of the Contracting Parties. 以下條目經締約方大會建議4.7通過

1. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

2. 填表時間/修改日期：

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DD MM YY

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Designation date

指定日期

Site Reference Number

濕地參考代號

2. Country: 國家：

3. Name of wetland: 濕地名稱

4. Geographical coordinates: 地理位置：

5. Elevation: (average and/or max. & min.) 海拔：(平均海拔和/或最高與最低海拔)

6. Area: (in hectares) 面積：(公頃)

7. Overview: (general summary, in two or three sentences, of the wetland's principal characteristics) 概述：(請以兩三段概述濕地基本特性)

8. Wetland Type (please circle the applicable codes for wetland types as listed in Appendix A of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the Ramsar List*.) 濕地類型：(請根據附錄A所列拉姆薩濕地名單之策略綱要計畫和指導方針之濕地類型，針對適合代碼圈選。)

marine-coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

海洋—海岸類型：

inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp

Ts • U • Va • Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

內陸類型

human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

人工類型

Please now rank these wetland types by listing them from the most to the least dominant:
請將所圈選之濕地類型按照其最高到低優勢進行排序：

9. Ramsar Criteria: (please circle the applicable criteria; see point 12, next page.) 拉姆薩準則：(請圈選適用之準則；見下述第12點。)

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8

Please specify the most significant criterion applicable to the site: _____

請指出最適用於該濕地之準則

10. Map of site included? Please tick *yes* or *no* 是否有附圖? 請打勾是 / 否

(Please refer to the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document for information regarding desirable map traits). (請參見要點和使用說明關於圖件資訊的說明。)

11. Name and address of the compiler of this form: 填表人姓名和地址:

Please provide additional information on each of the following categories by attaching extra pages (please limit extra pages to no more than 10): 請隨表提供下列各類型額外資訊 (請限定在10頁紙內)

12. Justification of the criteria selected under point 9, on previous page. (Please refer to Annex II in the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines* document).

對上頁第9點所選準則之論證。(請參考附件II要點和指導方針說明文件)

13. General location: (include the nearest large town and its administrative region)

大致位置:(包括所處的行政區域和最近的大城鎮)

14. Physical features: (e.g. geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; catchment area; downstream area; climate)

自然特徵:(如地質、地貌;起源—天然或人工;水文;土壤類型;水質;水深;水之永久性;水位變化;潮汐類型;流域面積;下流地區;氣候)

15. Hydrological values: (groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilisation etc) 水文價值:(補充地下水、控制洪水、阻截沉積物、穩固海岸等)

16. Ecological features: (main habitats and vegetation types)

生態特徵:(主要棲息地和植被類型)

17. Noteworthy flora: (indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc)

重要植物區系:(指出獨特、稀有、瀕危或具有生物地理重要性的物種/群落)

18. Noteworthy fauna: (indicating, e.g., which species are unique, rare, endangered, abundant or biogeographically important; include count data, etc.)

重要動物區系:(指出獨特、稀有、瀕危、豐富或具有生物地理重要性的物種/群落;包括統計數量等。)

19. Social and cultural values: (e.g. fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological site etc.)

社會和文化價值:(如漁業生產、林業、宗教重要性、考古等)

20. Land tenure/ownership of: (a) site (b) surrounding area
土地使用/所有權：(a) 濕地本身 (b) 周邊地區

21. Current land use: (a) site (b) surroundings/catchment
土地利用現狀：(a) 濕地本身 (b) 周邊地區／集水區

22. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land use and development projects: (a) at the site (b) around the site
影響濕地生態特性之不利因素（過去、現在和將來），包括土地利用之改變和開發專案：(a) 濕地本身 (b) 周邊地區

23. Conservation measures taken: (national category and legal status of protected areas - including any boundary changes which have been made: management practices; whether an officially approved management plan exists and whether it has been implemented)
採取的保護措施：（保護地區之國家層級和法律地位－包括任何對邊界所做之改變；管理實踐；是否有已被政府批准之管理計畫；管理計畫是否正在實施）

24. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented: (e.g. management plan in preparation; officially proposed as a protected area etc.)
計劃但尚未實施之保護措施：（如正在制定中之管理計畫；正式提議做為保護區等）

25. Current scientific research and facilities: (e.g. details of current projects; existence of field station etc.)
科學研究及設備現狀：（如現有專案詳細情況；野外工作站情況等）

26. Current conservation education: (e.g. visitors centre, hides, information booklet, facilities for school visits etc.)
保護教育現狀：（如遊客中心、觀鳥棚（屋）、簡介手冊、學生實習設施等）

27. Current recreation and tourism: (state if wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type and frequency/intensity)
娛樂與旅遊現狀：（說明濕地是否用於娛樂／旅遊；指出類型和使用頻率／強度）

28. Jurisdiction: (territorial e.g. state/region and functional e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment etc.)
管轄權：（地域上，如屬國家或地方以及功能上，如農業部門或環境部門等）

29. Management authority: (name and address of local body directly responsible for managing the wetland)
管理機構：（直接負責濕地管理之地方機構名稱和地址）

30. Bibliographical references: (scientific/technical only)
參考文獻：（僅限於科學和技術文獻）

Please return to: **Ramsar Convention Bureau, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 GLAND, Switzerland**

請回傳至：拉姆薩公約秘書處 Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 GLAND, Switzerland

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Explanatory Note and Guidelines
for the
Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands
國際重要濕地資訊表要點和指導方針說明

Recommendation 4.7 of the Conference of Contracting Parties established that the “data sheet developed for the description of Ramsar sites . . . be used by Contracting Parties and the Bureau in presenting information for the Ramsar database”. The recommendation listed the information categories covered by the “data sheet”. Furthermore, Resolution 5.3 reaffirmed that a **completed** “Ramsar datasheet” and site map should be provided upon designation of a wetland to the Ramsar List. This was subsequently reiterated in Resolutions VI.13 and VI.16. The data sheet, which is formally entitled the *Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*, provides a standardized format for recording Ramsar site data. Resolution 5.3 underscored that information concerning **conservation measures**, the **functions and values** (hydrological, biophysical, floral, faunal, social and cultural) of the site, and **criteria for inclusion** (i.e., Ramsar criteria) were particularly important categories. This resolution also restated the value of using the Ramsar classification for wetland type when completing the data sheet. 締約方大會建議4.7制定了「用於描述國際重要濕地的資訊表...以供締約國和公約秘書局向拉姆薩資料庫提供資料」。該建議列出了“資訊表”包括的資料類別。此外，決議5.3重申指定一處濕地列入國際重要濕地名錄時，必須提交一份完整的「拉姆薩資訊表」和圖件資料。這一要求在之後的決議6.13和決議6.16中再次強調。資料資訊表，正式名稱為國際重要濕地資訊表，提供了用於記錄國際重要濕地的準則格式。決議5.3強調，關於濕地保護措施、功能和價值(水文的、生物的、動植物區系的、社會和經濟的)及其列入名錄的準則(如拉姆薩準則)為特別重要的條目。該決議還重申填寫資料資訊表時使用拉姆薩濕地類型分類系統的價值。

In the case of a wetland which has been well-studied and well-documented, or which is the subject of special field investigations, far more information may be available than can be accommodated on the Information Sheet (including the maximum 10-page annex of additional attachment sheets). Whenever possible, copies of published papers or photocopied reports on the site should be appended to the Information Sheet. Slides or photographs of the wetland are also especially valuable. It is essential that the source providing any such additional information be noted. 對於那些已開展過深入研究和有詳細資料的濕地，或開展過專門領域調查的濕地，可能現有資料遠比資料資訊表(包括最多10頁的附加表)的需求多。如有可能，有關該濕地已有發表的文章或報告的影本應附在資料資訊表後。濕地的幻燈片或照片也特別重要。注意能提供這些額外資料的任何來源是必要的。

In the case of very large and complex wetland systems, two levels of approach may be advisable: a broad approach for the system as a whole, and a more detailed approach for key localities within the system. Thus for a particularly large wetland complex it may be appropriate to complete an Information Sheet for the site as a whole and a series of Information Sheets for key areas within the complex. 對於面積很大且複雜的濕地系統，建議分兩個層次處理：一個層次是對整個系統進行總的描述，另一個則對系統內重要的地點進行詳細的描述。因此，對一處特別大的濕地群，可能需要提供一份關於整個濕地的完整的資料資訊表以及濕地群內關於各個重要地點的一系列資訊表。

Resolution VI.1 highlights the importance of monitoring of wetlands to help maintain their ecological character. The annex to the resolution notes that there is a need to increase the value of the information collected for describing and assessing ecological character of listed sites, and that emphasis must be given to: 決議6.1強調濕地監測在維持其生態特性中的重要性。決議的附件指出，有必要提高為描述和評價國際重要濕地的生態特性所收集資料的價值，必須重點考慮：

- establishing a baseline by describing the functions, products and attributes of the site that give it benefits and values of international importance (necessary because the existing Ramsar criteria do not cover the full range of wetland benefits and values which should be considered when assessing the possible impact of changes at a site); sections 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 below apply. 透過對濕地功能、產品和屬性的描述，建立一個本底，顯示濕地具有國際重要意義的效益和價值。（這項工作有必要，因為現有國際重要濕地準則未包括濕地效益和價值的所有範圍，而在評估濕地變化可能產生的影響時，應予以考慮）；詳見下述第12、14、15、16、17和18節。
- providing information on human-induced factors that have affected or could significantly affect the benefits and values of international importance; section 22 below applies. 提供關於影響或可能顯著影響具有國際重要意義的濕地效益和價值的人為因素的情況；見下述第22節。
- providing information on monitoring and survey methods in place (or planned) at the site; sections 23 and 24 below apply. 提供現有（或計畫）的監測和調查方法的情況；見下述第23和24節。
- providing information on the natural variability and amplitude of seasonal and/or long-term “natural” changes (e.g., vegetation succession, episodic/catastrophic ecological events such as hurricanes) that have affected or could affect the ecological character of the site. Sections 16 and 22 below apply. 提供關於對濕地生態特性產生或可能產生影響的季節性和／或長期「自然」變化（例如植被演替、突發性／災難性生態事件如颶風）的自然變異性和豐富度方面的情況。見下述第16和22節。

The following notes relate to the individual sections of the Ramsar Information Sheet. 下列備註分別對應於國際重點濕地資料資訊表各條目

1. Date: The date on which the Information Sheet was completed (or updated).
日期：指數據資訊表完成填寫(或更新)的日期。
2. Country: The name of the country.
國家：指濕地所在國家的名稱。
3. Name of wetland: The name of the designated site in one of the 3 official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention (alternative names should be given in brackets).
濕地名稱：指用公約三種官方語言（英語、法語或西班牙語）之一寫就的指定濕地的名稱（別名應寫在括弧裡）。

4. Geographical coordinates: The geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the approximate centre of the wetland, expressed in degrees and minutes. If the site consists of two or more discrete units, the coordinates of the centres of each of these units should be given.
 地理位置：指濕地大致中心點的地理座標（經緯度），單位為度和分。若濕地由兩個以上分離的部分組成，則應給出每部分中心點的座標。
5. Elevation: The average and/or minimum and maximum elevation of the wetland in metres above mean sea level.
 海拔：指濕地在海平面以上的平均、最高和最低高度，單位為米。
6. Area: The area of the designated site, in hectares.
 面積：指被指定濕地的總面積，單位為公頃。
7. Overview: A brief summary of the wetland (limited to not more than three sentences), mentioning principal physical and ecological features, and most significant values and benefits provided.
 概述：指關於濕地的一個簡要總結（限制於兩到三句），應提及濕地主要的自然和生態特徵及其顯著的價值和效益。
8. Wetland Type: Please first specify the position of the Ramsar site as a **Marine or coastal wetland** and/or an **Inland wetland**. Also note if the site includes or is a **Human-made wetland**. Circle the codes representing all of the wetland habitat types which are present within the site. Refer to the Ramsar Classification of “Wetland Type” in Appendix A. Then list the selected wetland types from the most to the least dominant. It is recognised that this may be difficult for large sites with a variety of habitats, but a general indication of dominance is important for properly managing information on the site.
 濕地類型：請首先指出濕地是海洋與海岸濕地和/或內陸濕地，並注明是否包括或是人工濕地。對其內部的所有濕地生境類型代碼進行圈選。參見附錄A的拉姆薩濕地類型分類系統。然後按其優勢從大到選擇濕地類型。儘管認識到，對一處包括許多生境的大面積濕地這樣做可能困難的，但大致指出生境優勢對濕地適當的管理資訊是重要的。
9. Reasons for inclusion: Circle the Ramsar Criteria for identifying wetlands of international importance, as adopted by the Conference of the Parties, which are applicable to the site. Refer to the Ramsar Criteria and associated guidelines for their use. Note the criterion which most significantly characterizes the site’s international importance. (See also point 12 below).
 列入的理由：對經締約方大會通過的、確認具有國際重要意義濕地的、並適用於該濕地的拉姆薩準則進行圈選。請參見拉姆薩準則及其使用指導方針。應注意到最能表明濕地國際重要意義的準則。
10. Outline map of site: The most detailed and up-to-date map of the wetland available should be appended to the Information Sheet. Indicate whether or not a map accompanies the Information Sheet by ticking the appropriate *yes* or *no* box.
 濕地的示意圖：應把濕地最新和最詳細的地圖附於資料資訊表後。填表時應在“是或否”上打勾以注明是否附帶地圖。

The “ideal” Ramsar site map will clearly show the boundaries of the Ramsar site, scale, latitude, longitude and compass bearing, administrative boundaries (e.g., province, district, etc.), and display basic topographical information, the distribution of the main wetland habitat types and notable hydrological features. It will also show major landmarks (towns, roads, etc.). Indications of land use activities are especially useful. 「理想」的國際重要濕地圖件應清楚地標明濕地的邊界、比例尺、經緯度、羅盤方位、行政界線（如省、地區界等）以及基本地形資訊、主要濕地生境類型的分佈和重要的水文特徵。圖件還應標出主要地物（城鎮、道路等）。表明土地利用活動特別有用。

Experience has shown that even moderately-opaque hand-drawn site boundaries or cross-hatching (to indicate zonation) often obscure other map features. While coloured annotations may appear distinguishable from the underlying map features on the map on which they were applied, it is important to remember that most colours cannot be differentiated in black & white photocopies. These potential drawbacks to otherwise useful annotations should be avoided. 根據以往的經驗，即使對濕地邊界進行比較輕微的手工著色或以交叉線（顯示功能分區）常常會遮蓋圖件的其它特徵。雖然彩色注解可能清楚地與其下面圖上的特徵區分，重要的是應記住多數色彩在黑白複印後不能區分。應避免對其它方面有用注解的這些潛在缺點。

The optimum scale for a map depends on the actual area of the site depicted. Generally the map should have a 1:25,000 or 1:50,000 scale for areas up to 10,000 ha; 1:100,000 scale for larger areas up to 100,000 ha; 1:250,000 for areas exceeding 100,000 ha. In simplest terms, the site should be depicted in some detail. For moderate to larger sites, it is often difficult to show detail on an A4 or 8.5” x 11” sheet at the desired scale, so generally a sheet larger than this is more appropriate. While an original map is not absolutely necessary, a very clear image is highly desirable. A map exhibiting the above attributes will be easier to scan for computerization, should this aspiration prove feasible. 一幅地圖合適的比例尺取決於所描述區域的實際面積。一般說來，實際面積在10000公頃以下的濕地地圖的比例尺為1:25000或1:50000，100000公頃以下濕地地圖的比例尺為1:100000，大於100000公頃濕地地圖的比例尺為1:250000。簡而言之，圖件的描述應詳略得當。對中到大面積濕地，以理想的比例尺難以在A4或8.5” x 11”圖幅上對其進行詳細地描述，因此一般情況下，所以比該幅面大一些的更合適。雖然並不絕對需要原始圖件，但最好圖相要十分清晰。一幅具備上述特徵的地圖將易於掃描供電腦使用，這一點證明是可行的。

11. Name and address of compiler: The full name, address and institution/agency of the person who compiled the Information Sheet, together with any telephone, fax, telex and e-mail numbers.

填表人的姓名和地址：包括資訊資料表填寫人的全名、位址、單位／機構，以及電話、傳真、電傳和e-mail號碼。

Information on the categories listed on the following pages is to be supplied by attaching extra pages (please limit extra pages to no more than 10). 下面所列的資訊類別應提供額外紙張解釋（額外紙張請限於10頁）

12. Justification of criteria: Criteria codes (point 9 above) alone do not convey information on the precise way in which the criteria apply to a given site. It is therefore imperative that

detailed written text in support of the circled Ramsar criteria be supplied, in addition to the criteria codes.

診斷準則：準則代碼（上述第9欄）本身並不能準確地傳達其適用的一處已知濕地的資訊。因此，用詳細的文字描述支援圈選的拉姆薩準則是絕對必要的。

13. General Location: A description of the general location of the wetland. This should include the site's distance (in a straight line) and compass bearing from the nearest "provincial", "district" or other significant administrative centre, town or city. The population of the listed centre and its administrative region should also be stated.

大致位置：是對濕地大致位置的描述，包括濕地距最近的“省”、“地區”或其它重要行政中心、城鎮的（直線）距離和方位。應表明所列中心的人口及其行政區域。

14. Physical features: A short description of the principal physical characteristics of the site, covering the following points where relevant:

自然特徵：是對濕地主要自然特點的簡短描述，內容包括以下有關要點：

- geology and geomorphology 地質和地貌
- origins (natural or artificial) 起源（天然或人工）
- hydrology (including seasonal water balance, inflow and outflow) 水文（包括季節性水平衡、流入量和流出量）
- soil type and chemistry 土壤類型及化學性質
- water quality (physico-chemical characteristics) 水質（物理—化學特性）
- depth, fluctuations and permanence of water 水深、水深的波動和恒定
- tidal variations 潮汐變化
- catchment area 集水區
- downstream area (especially in the case of wetlands that are important in flood control) 下游地區（特別是當濕地對洪水控制具有重要意義時）
- climate (only the most significant climatic features, e.g., annual rainfall and average temperature range, distinct seasons, and any other major factors affecting the wetland). 氣候（僅限於最重要的氣候特徵，如年降雨量和平均氣溫範圍，獨特的季節，以及影響濕地的其它主要因素）

15. Hydrological values: A description of the principal hydrological values of the wetland, e.g., its role in the recharge and discharge of groundwater, flood control, sediment trapping, prevention of coastal erosion, and maintenance of water quality. 水文價值：對濕地主要水文價值的描述，如在地下水補充和排放、洪水控制、滯留沉積物、堤岸防護和水質保護等方面的作用。

16. Ecological features: A description of the main habitats and vegetation types, listing the dominant plant communities and species, and describing any zonation, seasonal variations and long-term changes. Mention plant species that have been introduced (accidentally or on purpose) and species which are invasive. Include a brief note on the native natural plant communities in adjacent areas, as well as the present plant communities (including cultivation) if different from the native vegetation. Information on food chains should be included in this section.

生態特徵：對主要生境和植被類型的描述，列出優勢植物群落和物種，描述任何分區、季節性和長期性變化。指出已引入（意外或特意）的植物物種和侵入種。

簡要指出周邊地區的鄉土天然植物群落以及，如不同於鄉土植被，目前的植物群落（包括種植的）。對食物鏈的描述也放在本節。

17. **Noteworthy flora:** Information on any plant species or communities for which the wetland is particularly important (e.g., endemic species, threatened species or particularly good examples of native plant communities). **Be sure to specify why each species listed is noteworthy.**

重要植物區系：指出使濕地具有特別重要意義的任何植物物種和群落的資訊（如特有種、受危種或鄉土植物群落的特別好的代表）。必須說明為什麼列出的每一物種是重要的。

18. **Noteworthy fauna:** A general account of the noteworthy fauna of the wetland, with details of population sizes whenever possible. Particular emphasis should be given to endemic and threatened species, economically important species and species occurring in internationally significant numbers. **Be sure to specify why each species listed is noteworthy.** Lists of species and/or census data should not be quoted in full as part of the Information Sheet, but should be appended to this form when available.

重要動物區系：對重要動物區系的一般性描述，並在可能的情況下給出種群規模的詳細資料，特別強調特有種、受危種、重要經濟物種和以國際顯著的數量出現的物種。必須說明為什麼列出的每一物種是重要的。物種名錄和／或普查資料，請不要全部放在正表中，應作為資料資訊表的附件。

19. **Social and cultural values:** An account (more detail can be given in sections 25-27 below) of the principal social values (e.g., tourism, outdoor recreation, education and scientific research, agricultural production, grazing, water supply, fisheries production) and cultural values (e.g., historical associations and religious significance). Whenever possible, indicate which of these values are consistent with the maintenance of natural wetland processes and ecological character, and which values are derived from non-sustainable exploitation or which result in detrimental ecological changes.

社會和文化價值：對主要社會價值（如旅遊、戶外休閒、教育和科學研究、農業生產、放牧、水供應、漁業生產）和文化價值（如歷史、關聯性和宗教意義）的描述（詳細的描述放在第25至27節）。如有可能，請指出哪些價值與維持天然濕地過程和生態特性緊密相關，哪些價值是來自不永續開發，哪些由不利的生態變化導致的。

20. **Land tenure/ownership:** Details of ownership of the wetland and ownership of surrounding areas (e.g., state, provincial, private, etc). Explain terms which have a special meaning in the country or region concerned.

土地使用/所有權：包括濕地本身和周邊地區所有權的詳細情況（如屬於國家、省或私有等）。對有關術語在全國和本地區的特殊含義予以解釋。

21. **Current land use:** Principal human activities in (a) the Ramsar site itself and (b) in the surroundings and catchment. Give information on the human population in the area, with a description of the principal human activities and main forms of land use at the wetland, e.g., water supply for domestic and industrial use, irrigation, agriculture, livestock grazing, forestry, fishing, aquaculture and hunting. Some indication of the relative importance of each form of land use should be given whenever possible. In section (b) summarize land use in the catchment which might have a direct bearing on the wetland, and land use in any downstream areas likely to be affected by the wetland.

土地利用現狀：包括在（a）濕地內和（b）周邊和集水區的主要人為活動。給出地區內人口數量的有關情況，包括主要人為活動及土地利用主要形式的資訊，如供應生活和工業用水、灌溉、農業、畜牧、林業、漁業、水產養殖和狩獵。如有可能，請給出每種土地利用方式相對重要性的指標。在（b）部分總結可能對濕地具有直接支持的集水區的土地利用，以及可能受濕地影響的任何下游地區的土地利用情況。

22. Adverse factors affecting the ecological character of the site: This could include changes in activities, land uses and major development projects at the site or in the catchment or elsewhere which have had, are having, or may have a detrimental effect on the natural ecological character of the wetland (e.g., diversion of water supplies, siltation, drainage, reclamation, pollution, over-grazing, excessive human disturbance, and excessive hunting and fishing). When reporting on pollution, special notice should be taken of toxic chemical pollutants and their sources. These should include industrial and agricultural-based chemical effluents and other emissions. Natural events including vegetative succession which have had, are having or are likely to have an impact on the ecological character of the site should be detailed, so as to facilitate monitoring. Please distinguish between potential and existing adverse factors and where possible, between adverse factors occurring in the site and those external to, but (possibly) affecting, the site. List introduced exotic species and give information on why and how they were introduced. In all cases, where such data exist, supply measurable/quantifiable information to enable more precise monitoring of ecological character.

影響濕地生態特性的不利因素：這一點包括已經、正在或可能對濕地自然生態特性具有危害影響的活動、土地利用的改變以及主要開發項目（如注水、淤塞、排水、開墾、污染、過度放牧、過度人為干擾、過度捕魚和狩獵）。若提及污染，要特別關注有毒化學污染物及其來源。這應包括工業和農業排放物和其它排放。對濕地生態特性已經、正在或將會具有影響的自然事件，包括演替，須進行詳細描述，以促進監測工作的開展。請區分潛在和現有的不利因素，如有可能，請區分發生在濕地內和那些發生在濕地外，但（可能）影響濕地的不利因素。列出引入的有害外來物種並指出關於它們是怎樣和為什麼引入的情況。在所有情況下，如數據存在，應提供可測量的／量化的資訊，以便能對生態特性進行更為準確的監測。

23. Conservation measures taken: Details of any protected areas established at or around the wetland, and any other conservation measures taken at the site, such as restrictions on development, management practices beneficial to wildlife, closures of hunting, etc. Include information on any monitoring and survey methods and regimens in place at the site. Describe any application of the Ramsar wise use guidelines (Recommendation 4.2) and additional guidance on wise use (Resolution 5.6) at the site. If a reserve has been established, please give the date of establishment and size of the protected area. State whether a management plan exists, if it is officially approved and whether it has been implemented. (The Conference of the Parties has called for the development of management plans for all Ramsar sites). Any application of “catchment” integrated site management principles, or in a coastal site, of integrated coastal zone management, should be noted. If only a part of the wetland is included within a protected area, the area of wetland habitat which is protected should be noted. An assessment of the enforcement of legislation and effectiveness of any protected areas should be given whenever possible. Involvement of local communities and indigenous people in the management of the site

should also be described. Details of inclusion on the Montreux Record and/or visits under the Ramsar Management Guidance Procedure should be described.

採取的保護措施：包括濕地及其周圍任何已建的保護地區和任何已採取的其它保護措施的詳細情況，如開發的限制、有益於野生動物的管理實踐、禁獵等。應包括對濕地以開展的任何監測、調查方法和方案的情況。描述任何對“拉姆薩合理利用導則”（建議4.2）及合理利用補充指南（決議5.6）的應用情況。若已建立保護區，請給出建立的時間和面積。指出是否已有一個管理規劃，是否得到批准，是否已被實施。（締約方大會已呼籲給所有國際重要濕地制定管理規劃）。任何對濕地“流域”綜合管理原則或，在海岸濕地，海岸帶綜合管理的應用，應予以表明。若濕地只有一部分位於保護區內，受到保護的濕地生境面積也應予以表明。如有可能，應給出執法和保護區有效性的評價。當地社區和本地居民參與濕地管理的資訊也應予以描述。對於收錄到蒙特勒記錄和／或執行拉姆薩管理指南程式考察的詳細情況應予以描述。

24. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented: Details of any conservation measures which have been proposed for the site, including any proposals for legislation, protection and management. Summarize the history of any long-standing proposals which have not yet been implemented, and make a clear distinction between those proposals which have already been officially submitted to the appropriate government authorities, and those proposals which have not as yet received official government endorsement, e.g., recommendations in published reports and resolutions from specialist meetings. Also mention any management plan which exists (or is in preparation) but has not yet been implemented.

計畫但尚未實施的保護措施：指對濕地已建議的任何保護措施的情況，包括立法、保護和管理建議。總結任何長期提出但未獲得批准的建議的歷史，並清楚地區分，那些已經被正式提交給適當的管理機構，哪些還沒有得到政府的正式確認，如尚在公開徵求意見和專家會議審定等。也應提及任何已有（或正在編制）但尚未實施的管理計畫。

25. Current scientific research and facilities: Details of any current scientific research and information on any special facilities for research.

科學研究和設備現狀：任何現有研究專案以及特殊科研設施的詳細情況。

26. Current conservation education: Details of any existing programmes and facilities for conservation education and training and comments on the educational potential of the wetland.

保護教育現狀：任何現有保護教育培訓專案和設施的詳細情況以及對濕地教育潛力的評價。

27. Current recreation and tourism: Details of the present use of the wetland for recreation and tourism, with details of existing or planned facilities. Please state the annual number of tourists. Indicate if tourism is seasonal, and of what type.

休閒和旅遊現狀：目前濕地用於休閒和旅遊的詳細情況，包括現有和計畫的設施。指出年遊客數量以及，如果是季節性的，旅遊類型。

28. Jurisdiction: The name of the government authority with a) territorial jurisdiction over the wetland, e.g., state, region or municipality, etc., **and** the name of the authority with b)

functional jurisdiction for conservation purposes, e.g., Department of Environment, Department of Fisheries, etc.

管轄權：指出對濕地擁有（a）區域管轄權的政府機構名稱，如國家的、省的、市的等，和為保護目的的（b）功能管轄權的管理部門的名稱，如環境部、漁業部等。

29. Management authority: The name and address of the body responsible for the direct local conservation and management of the wetland.

管理機構：負責濕地具體保護和管理的實體的名稱和位址。

30. References: A list of key references relevant to the wetland, including management plans, major scientific reports and bibliographies. When a large body of published material is available on the site, only the most important references need be cited, with priority being given to recent literature containing extensive bibliographies. Reprints or copies of the most important literature should be appended whenever possible.

參考文獻：關於濕地的主要參考文獻目錄，包括管理規劃，主要的科研報告和書籍。若濕地已有大量的出版資料，只需列出最重要的文獻，優先包括最近出版的、含有大量文獻目錄的出版物。如有需要，也可將最重要的文獻或其影本附於表後。

Appendix D. 附錄D

References 參考文獻

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“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
 to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
 San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
 「人與濕地：重要環節」 濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
 拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance: official descriptions, conservation status, and management plans, including the situation of particular sites in the territories of specific Contracting Parties 拉姆薩國際重要濕地名單上之濕地：官方描述、保護現狀和管理計畫，包括具體締約方領土特定地點之情況

1. RECALLING Article 2.1 which states that “each Contracting Party shall designate suitable wetlands within its territory for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance” and that “the boundaries of each wetland shall be precisely . . . delimited on a map”; 大會回顧公約第2.1條其中規定：「每一締約國應指定其領土內適當濕地列入《國際重要濕地名單》」且「塊濕地的邊界應在地圖上精確標明和劃定」；
2. AWARE of Article 3.1 which specifies that “Contracting Parties shall formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List”; 大會注意到公約第3.1條規定，「締約國應訂定並推行有關計畫，俾促進名單內所列濕地之保育」；
3. ALSO AWARE of Article 3.2 which provides that “each Contracting Party shall arrange to be informed at the earliest possible time if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory and included in the List has changed, is changing or is likely to change” and that “information on such changes shall be passed without delay” to the Ramsar Bureau; 大會亦意識到公約第3.2條之規定，即「每個締約國應作出安排，以便儘早獲悉，列入《名單》其領土內濕地之生態特性經發生變化，正在變化，或有可能發生變化」，而「有關這類變化的情況應立即通知」拉姆薩秘書處；
4. NOTING Recommendation 4.7 which adopted the ‘Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands’ (hereinafter referred to as ‘Ramsar Information Sheet’, RIS) as the means for presenting site descriptions for the Ramsar Database; 大會注意到建議4.7通過「拉姆薩濕地資訊表」（以下簡稱為「拉姆薩資訊表」，RIS）作為拉姆薩濕地數據庫濕地描述之手段呈現；
5. FURTHER NOTING Resolutions 5.3 and VI.13, as well as Operational Objective 5.3 of the Convention Strategic Plan 1997-2002, which requested Contracting Parties to ensure that RISs and maps have been submitted for all sites; 大會進一步注意到決議5.3和6.13，以及公約1997-2002年策略計畫執行目標5.3，其中要求締約方確保已提交所有濕地拉姆薩資訊表和地圖；

6. ALSO NOTING Action 5.2.3 of the Convention Strategic Plan 1997-2002 aims to “ensure that by the 8th COP (2002), management plans or other mechanisms are in preparation, or in place, for at least half of the Ramsar sites in each Contracting Party”, and WELCOMING the indications provided in National Reports for this Conference that this is the case for 416 sites, or 44 per cent of those included in the Ramsar List; 還注意到公約1997-2002年策略計畫行動方案5.2.3其目的係「確保於第八屆締約方會議（2002年）前，每個締約方至少一半的拉姆薩濕地管理計畫或其他機制目前正在籌備中，或已制定」，並歡迎於本次會議國家報告中提及已有416處濕地，或44%之濕地已列入拉姆薩名單中；
7. ALSO WELCOMING the advice provided in the National Reports for this Conference that for 358 Ramsar sites (37%) there exists some form of monitoring regime to help guide management actions and assist detection of changes in ecological character, pursuant to Article 3.2 of the Convention; 大會亦歡迎本次會議國家報告中提出之諮詢意見，目前有358處拉姆薩濕地（37%）具在一些監測制度之形式，以協助指導管理行動，並依據公約第3.2條協助偵測生態特性之變化；
8. RECOGNIZING that Recommendation 6.13 called upon the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to monitor the use of the Ramsar *Guidelines on management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands*, as adopted by Resolution 5.7, and to review the most recent advances in this area; 大會瞭解到建議6.13呼籲科學技術審查小組（STRP）監測決議5.7通過之「拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地管理規劃指導方針」之使用，並審查於這領域之最新進展；
9. RECALLING Recommendation 6.17 which referred to numerous actions urged for addressing issues of ecological change affecting specific sites in the territories of several Contracting Parties; 大會回顧建議6.17，其中提到許多行動敦促解決生態變化影響在幾個締約國領土內特定濕地之問題；
10. CONSIDERING Recommendation 4.8 and Resolution 5.4 which established the ‘Montreux Record’ of Ramsar sites where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur, and Resolution VI.1 which provided further guidance for the operation of the Montreux Record; and大會考量建議4.8和決議5.4所建立之拉姆薩濕地「蒙特魯檔案」記錄濕地生態特性發生變化、正在發生，或有可能發生，及決議6.1條進一步提供作為蒙特魯檔案操作之準則；
11. HAVING ALSO CONSIDERED the recommendations contained in the document for this Conference Ramsar COP7 DOC. 13.3 relating to the improved application of the Montreux Record and Management Guidance Procedures; 大會亦考量於本次會議拉姆薩公約締約方大會第七屆會議之DOC. 13.3文件所載之建議，有關蒙特魯檔案和管理指導程序的改進應用；

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12. WELCOMES the statements made in the National Reports or during this Conference concerning the impending, or planned, extensions to existing Ramsar sites, and designations of new Ramsar sites in the near future or during the next triennium, from the following 56 Contracting Parties: Albania (1 site), Algeria (4 sites), Argentina (1 site),

Australia (4 sites), Austria (1 site), Bangladesh (1 site), Belgium (1 site), Brazil (2 sites), Canada (3 sites and extension of 2 existing sites), Costa Rica (2 sites), Ecuador (5 new sites and 1 extension), Estonia (10 sites), Finland (50 sites), France (3 sites), Germany (1 site), Guatemala (3 sites and 1 extension), Guinea-Bissau (2 sites), Honduras (7 sites), Hungary (4 sites), India (25 sites), Indonesia (3 sites), Islamic Republic of Iran (2 sites), Israel (4 sites), Ireland (19 sites), Kenya (1 site), Latvia (1 site), Madagascar (1 site), Malawi (2 sites), Mongolia (6 sites), Namibia (2 sites), Nepal (3 sites), Netherlands (27 sites), New Zealand (3 sites), Nicaragua (3 sites), Niger (1 site), Norway (12 sites), Panama (2 sites), Papua New Guinea (2 sites), Philippines (3 sites), Poland (5 sites), Republic of Korea (1 site), Romania (8 sites), Russian Federation (90 sites), Slovak Republic (2 sites), Slovenia (4 sites), Sweden (21 new sites and 9 extensions), Suriname (2 sites), Switzerland (2 sites), The Gambia (2 sites), Trinidad and Tobago (1 site), Uganda (3 sites), Ukraine (10 sites), United Kingdom (7 sites in Bermuda, 1 site in the British Indian Ocean Territory, 1 site in the British Virgin Islands, and 1 site in Scotland), Vietnam (3 sites), and Zambia (7 sites); and encourages these Contracting Parties, if they have not already done so, to forward completed Ramsar Information Sheets and boundary maps for these 13 site extensions and 398 new sites to the Bureau as soon as possible; 大會歡迎於國家報中中之聲明或於本次會議中關於即將發生、或已計劃、擴展之現有拉姆薩濕地，並於不久將來或於未來三年期內，從以下 56 個締約方中指定新的拉姆薩新濕地：阿爾巴尼亞（1 處）、阿爾及利亞（4 處）、阿根廷（1 處）、澳大利亞（4 處）、奧地利（1 處）、孟加拉（1 處）、比利時（1 處）、巴西（2 處）、加拿大（3 個處 2 現有的網站和擴展）、哥斯大黎加（2 處）、厄瓜多爾（5 處新濕地和 1 處擴展）、愛沙尼亞（10 處）、芬蘭（50 處）、法國（3 處）、德國（1 處）、瓜地馬拉（3 個處和 1 個擴展）、幾內亞比紹（2 處）、洪都拉斯（7 處）、匈牙利（4 處）、印度（25 處）、印尼（3 處）、伊朗伊斯蘭共和國（2 處）、以色列（4 處）、愛爾蘭（19 個）、肯尼亞（1 處）、拉脫維亞（1 處）、馬達加斯加（1 處）、馬拉威（2 處）、蒙古（6 處）、納米比亞（2 處）、尼泊爾（3 處）、荷蘭（27 處）、紐西蘭（3 處）、尼加拉瓜（3 處）、尼日（1 處）、挪威（12 處）、巴拿馬（2 處）、巴布亞新幾內亞（2 處）、菲律賓（3 處）、波蘭（5 處）、南韓（1 處）、羅馬尼亞（8 處）、俄羅斯聯邦（90 處）、斯洛伐克共和國（2 處）、斯洛維尼亞（4 處）、瑞典（21 個新網站 9 擴展）、蘇利南（2 處）、瑞士（2 處）、甘比亞（2 處）、千里達及托貝哥（1 處）、烏干達（3 處）、烏克蘭（10 處）、英國（7 處於百慕達、1 處於英屬印度洋領地、1 個處於英屬維京群島和 1 處於蘇格蘭）、越南（3 處）、尚比亞（7 處），並鼓勵這些締約方，若其尚未執行，請盡快提出這 13 處擴展濕地和 398 處新濕地完整拉姆薩資訊表及邊界地圖予秘書處；

13. ALSO WELCOMES the advice received during this Conference of the accession of Lebanon (the 115th Contracting Party) with the designation of 3 Ramsar sites, and the impending accession of Cuba with the proposed designation of Cienaga de Zapata, the largest wetland in the Caribbean island countries; 大會亦歡迎在本大會期間收到之意見有關與指定 3 處拉姆薩濕地之黎巴嫩（第 115 個締約方）加入公約，及即將加入本公約之古巴已預計指定加勒比海島國中最大之濕地—扎巴特市（Cienaga de Zapata）；
14. EXPRESSES DEEP CONCERN that there remain a number of Ramsar sites for which an official description has not been provided or updated, or has not been provided in one of the three official working languages of the Convention, and/or for which a suitable

map has not been submitted;依然有幾處拉姆薩濕地之官方介紹尚未提供或更新，或尚未依公約之三個正式工作語言其一提供，和/或尚未提交合適之地圖，大會表示深為關切；

15. CALLS UPON the following Contracting Parties, as a matter of the highest priority, to submit site descriptions conforming with the Ramsar Information Sheet format, and in one of the Convention's three official languages, for a total of 54 Ramsar sites within their territories where no such descriptions have yet been provided (as indicated in Annex 1 of document Ramsar COP7 DOC. 13.3): Algeria (1 site), Belize (1 site), Gabon (3 sites), Germany (10 sites), Ireland (23 sites), Islamic Republic of Iran (1 site), Mauritania (1 site), Monaco (1 site), Netherlands (10 sites), Spain (1 site) and Yugoslavia (2 sites); 依照最高優先辦理原則，大會呼籲以下締約方提交符合拉姆薩資訊表格式之濕地描述，以公約3種官方語言之一，共有54處拉姆薩濕地於其領土內尚未提供此類之描述（如拉姆薩公約締約方大會第七屆會議DOC13.3文件之附件1所示）：阿爾及利亞（1處）、貝里斯（1處）、加彭（3處）、德國（10處）、愛爾蘭（23處）、伊朗（1處）、茅利塔尼亞（1處）、摩納哥（1處）、荷蘭（10處）、西班牙（1處）和南斯拉夫（2處）；
16. FURTHER CALLS UPON the following Contracting Parties, as matter of the highest priority, to provide suitable maps for a total of 8 Ramsar sites where no such maps have yet been submitted (as indicated in Annex 2 of document Ramsar COP7 DOC. 13.3): Bahrain (1 site), India (4 sites), Netherlands (2 sites), and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1 site); 依照最高優先辦理原則，大會進一步呼籲以下締約方提供8拉姆薩濕地之合適地圖，此類地圖尚未提交（如拉姆薩公約締約方大會第七屆會議DOC13.3文件之附件2所示）：巴林（1處）、印度（4處）、荷蘭（2處）、以及前南斯拉夫馬其頓共和國（1處）；
17. URGES the following Contracting Parties to provide to the Bureau as soon as possible Ramsar Information Sheets, in one of the Convention's official working languages, for a total of 21 sites where only other language versions have so far been submitted (as indicated in Annex 3 of document Ramsar COP7 DOC. 13.3): Germany (18 sites) and The Netherlands (3 sites); 大會敦促在以下締約方盡快以公約正式工作語言之一提供拉姆薩資訊表予秘書處，迄今共有21處提交其他語言版本（如拉姆薩公約締約方大會第七屆會議DOC13.3文件之附件3所示）：德國（18處）和荷蘭（3處）；
18. FURTHER URGES the following Contracting Parties that have yet to provide updated Ramsar site descriptions, using the current Ramsar Information Sheet, to do so as a matter of priority for a total of 29 sites (as indicated in Annex 4 of document Ramsar COP7 DOC. 13.3): Bulgaria (2 sites), Denmark (11 sites), Ghana (1 site), Guinea-Bissau (1 site), India (6 sites), Ireland (1 site), Kenya (1 site), Mali (3 sites), Spain (1 site), Uganda (1 site), and the United Kingdom (1 site); and NOTES the statement of Denmark that the Greenland Home Rule Administration, which has competence for implementation of the Convention in Greenland, will complete the process of updating Ramsar Information Sheets for the 11 Ramsar sites in Greenland by the year 2000; 大會進一步敦促下列尚未提供更新拉姆薩濕地描述之締約方，依其優先辦理原則，利用當前之拉姆薩資訊表為29處濕地提供相關資料（如拉姆薩公約締約方大會第七屆會議DOC13.3文件之附件4所示）：保加利亞（2處）、丹麥（11處）、迦納（1處）、幾內亞比紹（1處）、印度（6處）、愛爾蘭（1處）、肯亞（1處）、馬利（3處）、西班

牙（1處）、烏干達（1處）、英國（1處）；大會並指出丹麥聲明，格陵蘭自治行政區有能力實施格陵蘭公約，並於2000年前完成更新11處濕地之拉姆薩資訊表；

19. AGREES to raise the Convention's target for management planning at Ramsar sites, as set by Action 5.2.3 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002, and URGES Contracting Parties to ensure that, by COP8 (2002), management plans are in preparation, or in place, for at least three quarters of the Ramsar sites in each Contracting Party and to seek to have these plans being implemented in full; 依1997-2002年策略計畫行動5.2.3所訂，大會同意提高公約針對拉姆薩濕地管理規劃之目標，並敦促締約方確保締約方大會第八屆會議（2002年）舉行前，各締約方至少有四分之三之拉姆薩濕地已籌備或依順序提供管理計畫，並尋求全面實施這些計畫；
20. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to adopt and apply, as part of their management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands, a suitable monitoring regime, such as provided by Resolution VI.1, and to incorporate within these monitoring regimes the Convention's *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* (Resolution VII.10); 大會鼓勵締約方依其拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃之部分採取和運用如決議6.1提供適當之監管制度，並將這些監測制度納入公約濕地風險評估綱要計畫中（決議7.10）；
21. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to those Contracting Parties and others which provided their advice and experience during the STRP's review of the Ramsar *Guidelines on management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* (Resolution 5.7); REAFFIRMS the continuing value of these Guidelines, as reported by the STRP in document Ramsar COP7 DOC. 13.3, Annex 5; ACCEPTS the Panel's recommendations for areas where the Guidelines can be further elaborated; and INSTRUCTS the STRP, with support from the Ramsar Bureau, to prepare for consideration at COP8 further guidance with respect to management planning, which reviews the latest approaches to environmental, social and economic impact assessment and cost-benefit analysis, zonation, multiple use, design and maintenance of buffer zones, and the application of the precautionary principle; 大會對於於STRP審議之「拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地管理規劃指導方針」中提供其意見和經驗之締約方和其他表示讚賞（決議5.7）；大會重申如拉姆薩公約締約方大會第七屆會議DOC13.3文件之附件5由STRP報告所示有關這些指導方針繼續存在之價值；大會接受小組建議有關指導方針可以進一步提升部分地區；大會指示科學技術審查小組在拉姆薩秘書處之支持下，進一步籌備第八屆締約方大會中之指導準則與管理規劃，檢討最新環境、社會和經濟影響評估和成本效益分析之方法、區劃、多種用途、設計和維護緩衝區和預防原則之應用；
22. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to take into consideration the Ramsar *Guidelines on management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands* in developing their policy and legal instruments relating to wetlands (Resolutions VII.6 and VII.7 respectively) and in promoting the full participation of local stakeholders in the development and, where appropriate, the implementation of management plans for Ramsar-listed and other wetlands (Resolution VII.8); 大會進一步鼓勵締約方於制定其濕地相關之政策與法律文書時，應參考「拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地管理規劃指導方針」（決議7.6和7.7），並酌情促進地方利益相關者充分參與拉姆薩名單上之濕地與其他濕地之發展與管理規之執行（決議7.8）；

23. NOTES WITH APPROVAL that, since COP6, Management Guidance Procedures for Montreux Record sites have been conducted in Costa Rica, Denmark, Guatemala, the Islamic Republic of Iran (3 sites), and Italy (3 sites), and that for a number of other Montreux Record sites the Ramsar Bureau has made site visits and held discussions with government officials and others to assist Contracting Parties in addressing management issues in those sites; 大會注意到並贊成，自第六屆締約方會議以來，蒙特魯檔案濕地之管理準則程序已在哥斯大黎加、丹麥、瓜地馬拉、伊朗（3處）以及義大利（3處）進行，拉姆薩秘書處已進行其他蒙特魯檔案濕地實地考察，並與政府官員和其他人員進行討論並協助締約方這些濕地之管理問題;
24. WELCOMES the actions taken by Algeria, Bolivia, Germany, Italy, Mexico, South Africa and Venezuela, all of which have removed sites from the Montreux Record since COP6, and URGES those Contracting Parties with sites on the Montreux Record, and especially those for which a Management Guidance Procedure has been conducted, to increase their efforts to address the management problems of these sites with a view to their early removal from the Record; 大會歡迎阿爾及利亞、玻利維亞、德國、義大利、墨西哥、南非和委內瑞拉自第六屆締約方會議以來所有已採取行動將其濕地從蒙特魯檔案刪除，並敦促其濕地上於蒙特魯檔案中之締約方，特別是已採取管理準則程序之締約方積極努力以解決這些濕地之管理問題並及早清除該濕地之記錄;
25. ALSO WELCOMES the updates provided by Contracting Parties, through their National Reports to this Conference, on the status of their Montreux Record sites, and NOTES WITH PLEASURE that a number of these Contracting Parties have indicated their intention to seek the removal of sites from the Montreux Record in the near future; 大會亦歡迎各締約方透過其國家報告提供於蒙特魯檔案之濕地狀況更新，大會並高興地注意到多數締約方皆表示於不久將來試圖將其濕地從蒙特魯檔案中移除;
26. NOTES the statement of Belgium that the Ramsar site 'De Ijzerbroeken te Diksmuide en Lo-Reninge' should once more be included in the Montreux Record, owing to difficulties in maintaining adequate water quantity and quality; 大會注意到比利時聲明其拉姆薩濕地「De Ijzerbroeken te Diksmuide en Lo-Reninge」應再次被列入蒙特魯檔案，由於維持該濕地足夠水量和水質之困難;
27. WELCOMES the statement of Ukraine that two Ramsar sites ('Tendravska Bay' and 'Yagorlytska Bay') can now be removed from the Montreux Record, notes that supporting information has been communicated to the Bureau, and encourages the Ukraine authorities to continue their efforts for the conservation and wise use of these wetlands; 大會歡迎烏克蘭聲明有關兩處拉姆薩濕地（天德里斯卡灣和亞哥利斯卡灣），現在可以從蒙特魯檔案中刪除，大會指出補充資訊已經傳達予秘書處，並鼓勵烏克蘭當局繼續努力保護和明智利用這些濕地;
28. ALSO WELCOMES the indication by Denmark that Ringkøbing Fjord Ramsar site can be removed from the Montreux Record, following implementation of a range of conservation measures, and further to the recommendations of the 1996 Ramsar Management Guidance Procedure report; 大會亦歡迎由丹麥表示在實施了一系列保護措施，並進一步依1996年拉姆薩濕地管理準則程序報告之建議後，靈克賓峽灣（Ringkøbing Fjord）拉姆薩濕地可以從蒙特魯檔案刪除後;

29. NOTES WITH CONCERN that the Austrian Ramsar site ‘Donau-March-Auen’, referred to in Recommendation 6.17, cannot be removed from the Montreux Record owing to the plans for construction of a waterway linking the Danube, Oder and Elbe rivers, which could adversely affect the ecological character of this site, as well as additional Ramsar sites in Austria, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic; 有關建議 6.17 所指之奧地利拉姆薩濕地「Donau-March-Auen」尚不能從蒙特魯檔案中移除，由於一水道連接多瑙河、奧德河和易北河河流之航道建設計畫，造成不利此濕地之影響，以及其他在奧地利、捷克共和國和斯洛伐克共和國拉姆薩濕地之生態特性，大會深表關注；
30. ACKNOWLEDGES the significant efforts made by the Spanish authorities to address the impacts of the accidental release of toxic mining waste upstream of Montreux Record-listed Doñana Ramsar site, and urges the continuation of all possible measures to ensure that the ecological character of Doñana is maintained and enhanced, in particular through implementation of the ‘Doñana 2005’ initiative; 大會瞭解西班牙當局作出之重大努力解決意外釋放之有毒採礦廢棄物對於蒙特魯檔案中指定多拿那拉姆薩濕地上游之影響，並敦促所有可能之措施繼續確保維持多拿那生態特性之提升，特別是透過實施「2005年多拿那」倡議；
31. NOTES that Australia will bring forward boundary redefinitions for Coongie Lakes and Western Shoreline of Port Phillip Bay Ramsar sites and will use these as case study sites for the work on boundary definition identified in Resolution VII.23; 大會注意到，澳大利亞將提出重新界定庫吉湖區和菲利普港海灣西部海岸線拉姆薩濕地之邊界，並依決議7.23號之邊界定義，利用個案研究之濕地來鑑定邊界之判定；
32. ALSO NOTES that construction of a water way to link Germany, Poland, Belarus, and Ukraine may have significant impacts on wetlands and INVITES the States concerned to undertake a full review and assessment of these impacts, in accordance with international transboundary impact assessment procedures; 大會亦指出，建設銜接德國、波蘭、白俄羅斯、烏克蘭之航道，可能對濕地有重要影響，並邀請相關國家依照國際跨界影響評估程序進行全面審查並評估這些影響；
33. REQUESTS those Contracting Parties with sites included in the Montreux Record, and which have not provided updates on the conservation status of these sites as part of their National Reports to this Conference or other appropriate means, to do so as soon as possible, and to advise on the likely time frame for the removal of these sites from the Record; 大會請求其濕地記錄於蒙特魯檔案中之締約方，包括尚未針對這些濕地提供更新保護狀況或其他適當方法作為本次會議其國家報告一部分之國家，盡快提供這些濕地清除記錄之可能時間框架；
34. DIRECTS the Ramsar Bureau, with assistance from the STRP, to investigate and report to COP8 on the feasibility of the Convention establishing a record (the “San José Record”) of sites where management plans are being implemented which are models for demonstrating application of the Ramsar Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept; 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處偕同科學技術審查小組之協助下，調查並向締約方大會第八屆會議報告有關公約建立已執行管理計畫之濕地記錄（聖荷西記錄）其可行性，作為示範應用「明智利用概念實施指導方針」之模式；

35. EXPRESSES THANKS to those Contracting Parties that provided in their National Reports advice on the actions taken in response to the issues identified with respect to particular sites by COP6 Recommendation 6.17 (including 6.17.1-5); CONGRATULATES those that have taken appropriate actions; and URGES those which have yet to provide such advice or take remedial actions do so as soon as possible; 締約方在其國家報告提供針對問題而採取行動之意見，以回應第六次締約方會議建議 6.17 (包括建議6.17.1-5) 之特定濕地問題，大會表示感謝；大會祝賀那些已採取適當行動之締約方；大會敦促尚未提供類似建議，或採取補救行動之締約方，應盡快行動；
36. NOTING Recommendation 6.17.5, warmly welcomes the statement made by Romania on behalf of the Lower Danube States of Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine concerning their initiative to establish a Lower Danube Green Corridor as a 'Gift to the Earth' in cooperation with WWF International; 大會注意到建議6.17.5，熱忱歡迎羅馬尼亞代表保加利亞、摩爾多瓦、羅馬尼亞和烏克蘭之多瑙河下游聲明，關於其倡議建立多瑙河下游綠色走廊作為「獻給地球之禮物」，並與世界自然基金會合作；
37. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to those Contracting Parties which in their National Reports to this Conference provided information, in accordance with Article 3.2 of the Convention, on changes in ecological character that have occurred, are occurring, or may occur at one or more of their Ramsar sites, namely: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Germany, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Peru, Sri Lanka, The Gambia, Togo, United Kingdom, Venezuela and Yugoslavia; COMMENDS in particular Australia, Germany, Ireland, Japan and the United Kingdom for the detailed advice provided on this matter; and URGES all of these Contracting Parties to consider, at the earliest opportunity, the possible inclusion of these sites onto the Montreux Record; 大會對本次會議提供國家報告之締約方表示讚賞。依照公約第 3.2條規定，締約方提供有關一處或多處拉姆薩濕地之生態特性已經發生、正在發生或可能發生變化之資訊，這些締約方分別是：阿爾巴尼亞、阿根廷、澳大利亞、孟加拉、比利時、玻利維亞、博茨瓦納、巴西、加拿大、智利、科摩羅、捷克共和國、剛果民主共和國、德國、幾內亞、洪都拉斯、匈牙利、愛爾蘭、日本、立陶宛、馬爾他、墨西哥、蒙古、紐西蘭、尼加拉瓜、巴基斯坦、波蘭、葡萄牙、秘魯、斯里蘭卡、甘比亞、多哥、英國、委內瑞拉、南斯拉夫；大會由其讚揚澳大利亞、德國、愛爾蘭、日本和英國於該議題上提供詳細意見，並敦促所有締約方盡快考量可能列入蒙特魯檔案之濕地；
38. EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to those Contracting Parties and organizations that have made voluntary contributions for financing the cost of Management Guidance Procedures, and URGES the donor community to continue supporting this activity under the Convention; 大會對締約方和組織為融資成本管理準則程序所提出自願捐款表示感謝，並敦促捐助界持續依據公約支持此項活動；
39. DECIDES to replace the term 'Management Guidance Procedure' with the term 'Ramsar Advisory Mission' in order to make the purpose of this tool of the Convention more immediately obvious; and 大會決定更換「管理準則程序」為「拉姆薩諮詢任務」，為促使此公約之辦法目的更淺顯易懂；

40. DIRECTS the Ramsar Bureau, as resources allow, to document, publish and promote the “success stories” of the Montreux Record mechanism and its associated Ramsar Advisory Missions. 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處，在資源允許情況下，記錄、發佈和推廣蒙特魯檔案機制「成功之故事」和其相關之拉姆薩諮詢任務。

Greek Ramsar sites希臘拉姆薩濕地

1. RECALLING Recommendations 4.9.5, 5.5.1 and 6.17.1 on Greek Ramsar sites which requested the Greek Government to submit delineation maps, to prepare management plans, to ensure wise use and to put in place Presidential Decrees for the protection of all Greek Ramsar sites; 大會回顧建議4.9.5、5.5.1和6.17.1有關希臘拉姆薩濕地，依總統令保護所有希臘拉姆薩濕地，要求希臘政府提交劃界地圖以籌備管理計畫並確保明智利用；
2. NOTING that the precise delineation of the 10 Greek Ramsar wetlands and the submission of the relevant maps to the Ramsar Bureau has been realised, legislative acts (Ministerial Decisions) for the protection of eight sites have been adopted (in addition to the existing Presidential Decree for Lake Prespa National Park), and preliminary Management Schemes have been set up for all sites; 大會注意到有10處希臘拉姆薩濕地已劃設精確地圖並提交予拉姆薩秘書處，拉姆薩秘書處已意識到八處濕地已通過立法（部長級決定）之保護已通過（除了現有普雷斯帕湖國家公園總統令之外），並已為所有濕地設立初步管理計畫；
3. FURTHER NOTING that the Greek Government has made progress in implementing conservation programmes in collaboration with regional and local authorities, including elaboration of management plans and Presidential Decrees, preparation for the establishment of permanent Management Bodies, and actions promoting wise use and public awareness of wetlands, and, furthermore, that a national strategy on wetland conservation is being elaborated; and大會進一步注意到，希臘政府與區域和地方當局合作實施保護計畫方面取得進展，包括制定管理計畫和總統令、設立常設管理機構之編制、明智利用與促進公眾濕地意識之行動方案，以及擬訂濕地保護國家策略；
4. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the report of the Group of Experts, set up in the framework of the Management Guidance Procedure, for the evaluation of actions taken for the conservation of the 10 Greek Ramsar sites with the aim of removing them from the Montreux Record; 大會考慮於管理準則程序之架構內成立之專家小組報告，評估保護10處希臘拉姆薩濕地所採取之行動，其目的是將其從蒙特魯檔案中移除；

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5. ACKNOWLEDGES the efforts made by the Greek Government since the last meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to improve the condition of the Greek Ramsar sites; 大會瞭解自上次締約方大會以來締希臘政府改善希臘拉姆薩濕地狀況所作之努力；

6. WELCOMES the removal of the sites Lake Mikri Prespa, Artificial Lake Kerkini, and Evros Delta from the Montreux Record, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations made by the Group of Experts jointly established by the Greek Government and the Ramsar Bureau, as well as the proposed expansion of the Prespa site to include the Greek part of the Lake Megali Prespa; and STRONGLY ENCOURAGES the continuation of the positive management measures undertaken, including water level management to secure the ecological character of all Ramsar sites; 大會歡迎依照由希臘政府和拉姆薩秘書處共同成立之專家小組所作出結論和建議，將米克利普雷斯帕湖(Lake Mikri Prespa)、喀奇尼人工湖(Artificial Lake Kerkini)和埃夫羅斯三角洲(Evros Delta)濕地從蒙特魯檔案中移除，以及擬議擴大普雷斯帕濕地，涵蓋希臘部分之梅加利普雷斯帕湖；大會強烈鼓勵持續積極管理所採取之措施，包括水位管理，以鞏固所有拉姆薩濕地生態特性；
7. FURTHER WELCOMES the positive efforts being made to maintain the ecological character of Lake Volvi, part of Lakes Volvi and Ramsar site; and EXPRESSES THE HOPE that development and implementation of additional measures for Lake Koronia will enable the removal of this site from the Montreux Record in due course; 大會進一步歡迎維護沃爾維湖(Lake Volvi)、沃爾維湖區和科羅尼亞(Koronia)拉姆薩濕地生態特性之積極努力，並表示希望科羅尼亞湖所執行額外措施之發展和實施將使該濕地於適當之時機從蒙特魯檔案移除；
8. APPLAUDS the efforts being made by the Greek authorities to ensure the removal of solid waste from the wider area of the Axios-Loudias-Aliakmon Delta Ramsar site; WELCOMES the intention of the Greek Government to designate the Alyki Kitrous lagoon as an additional Ramsar site adjacent to the Axios – Loudias – Aliakmon site; and STRONGLY ENCOURAGES intended measures to ensure adequate water flows in the Axios river and steps towards the removal of illegal constructions; 大會讚賞希臘當局所作出之努力，以確保從更大面積之愛希歐-露迪亞斯-阿利亞克蒙三角洲(Axios-Loudias-Aliakmon Delta)拉姆薩濕地固體廢物之清除；歡迎希臘政府打算另指定毗鄰愛希歐-露迪亞斯-阿利亞克蒙三角洲(Axios-Loudias-Aliakmon Delta)拉姆薩濕地之艾麗奇基托羅瀉湖作為新增之拉姆薩濕地，並極力鼓勵其計劃採取之措施，以確保愛希歐河充足之水流量和進一步進行違法建設之拆除；
9. NOTES the recommendation of the Group of Experts that the Axios-Loudias-Aliakmon Delta Ramsar site could be removed from the Montreux Record following successful implementation of these measures; and EXPRESSES THE HOPE that it will be possible to do so, soon after this Conference; and 大會注意到依專家小組建議，愛希歐-露迪亞斯-阿利亞克蒙三角洲(Axios-Loudias-Aliakmon Delta)拉姆薩濕地於成功地實施這些措施後，可以從蒙特魯檔案中移除，並表示希望於本次會議不久後，將盡可能地實施；
10. ENCOURAGES the Greek Government to continue its efforts by completing the management plans, establishing permanent Management Bodies, and adopting Presidential Decrees for all Greek Ramsar sites, and, in particular, to make all possible efforts to ensure and enhance the conservation values of the sites Lake Vistonis, Lake Ismaris and adjoining lagoons, Nestos Delta, Amvrakikos Gulf, Messolonghi Lagoon, Kotychi Lagoon and according to the conclusions included in the report of the Group of Experts. 大會鼓勵希臘政府繼續努力完成管理計畫、建立常設管理機構，並通過所有希臘拉姆薩濕地

之總統令為，特別是盡一切努力依據專家小組報告中之結論，確保和提高威士托尼斯湖(Lake Vistonis)、依斯馬里斯湖(Lake Ismaris)和毗鄰之瀉湖、奈斯托三角洲(Nestos Delta)、阿姆夫拉基科斯海灣(Amvrakikos Gulf)，米索隆瀉湖(Messolonghi Lagoon)、科提奇瀉湖(Kotychi Lagoon)、科羅尼亞湖(Lake Koronia)之保護價值。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊
朗拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Guidelines for identifying and designating karst and other subterranean hydrological systems as Wetlands of International Importance 鑑定與劃設岩溶和其他地下水文系統為國際重要濕地指導方針

1. RECALLING Resolution VI.5, which added “subterranean karst and cave hydrological systems” to the Ramsar classification system for wetland type and urged Contracting Parties “to assess the significance of karst and cave wetland systems within their territories and to consider their designation for the List [of Wetlands of International Importance]”; 大會回顧決議6.5，說明：「地下岩溶和洞穴水文系統」應列入拉姆薩濕地類型分類系統，並呼籲各締約方，「評估在其領土內之岩溶和洞穴濕地系統之重要性，並考慮將其納入指定《國際重要濕地》名單」；
2. AWARE of the important functions and values of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, including the provision of vital services to human communities as well as intrinsic value for the conservation of biological diversity; 大會意識到岩溶和其他地下水文系統之重要功能和價值，包括提供人類社會以及保護生物多樣性內在價值之重要服務；
3. RECOGNIZING that conservation and sustainable use of such systems requires unified consideration of both surface and subterranean wetland components; 大會瞭解到此類系統的保護和永續利用，需要統一考量地表和地下濕地之組成部分；
4. NOTING that IUCN-The World Conservation Union has published “Guidelines for Cave and Karst Protection”; 大會注意到，國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員已公佈「洞穴和地下岩溶保護指導方針」；
5. GRATEFUL to the Government of Slovenia for having hosted a Central European workshop on this issue in September 1998, which resulted in draft guidelines for applying the Ramsar Criteria to identify karst and other subterranean hydrological systems of international importance, and for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands for such sites; 感謝斯洛維尼亞政府於1998年9月主辦中歐工作坊討論此議題，並完成運用辨識地下岩溶和其他國際重要水文系統之拉姆薩準則提擬草案，並完成這些濕地之拉姆薩資訊表；

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6. ADOPTS for application by Contracting Parties and others the attached: 通過締約方之申請和其他附加申請：
 - a) Guidelines for identifying and designating karst and other subterranean hydrological systems as Wetlands of International Importance, in Annex I, and如附件一，鑑定與劃設岩溶和其他地下水文系統為國際重要濕地指導方針，及
 - b) the related additions to the Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands, in Annex II; 如附件二，完成拉姆薩濕地資訊表指導方針增設條例;
7. URGES Contracting Parties to include and consider karst and other subterranean hydrological systems in their wetland inventories, wetland policies, and wetland management planning, to ensure, as far as possible, the maintenance of the ecological character of these systems and hence of their functions and values. 大會敦促各締約方包括並考量其地下岩溶和其他水文系統於其濕地調查、濕地政策、濕地管理規劃，盡可能確保維護這些系統之生態特性及其其功能與價值。
8. CALLS ON Contracting Parties to renew their efforts to designate appropriate examples of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, taking into consideration the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11); 大會呼籲締約方繼續努力劃設適當例子之地下岩溶和其他水文系統指定為國際重要濕地名單，同時考量國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針（決議 7.11）；
9. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to report to the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties on progress made with initiatives for the conservation and wise use of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems; 大會要求締約方於締約方大會第八次會議報告岩溶和其他地下的水文系統之保護和明智利用倡議之進展情況;
10. INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Bureau to integrate, as appropriate, the Annexes to this Resolution into the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11). 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處適當整合此本附件決議納入國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針（決議 7.11）。

Annex I 附件一

Guidelines for identifying and designating karst and other subterranean hydrological systems as Wetlands of International Importance 鑑定與劃設岩溶和其他地下水文系統為國際重要濕地指導方針

1. The **Values** of karst wetlands are numerous. In accordance with Article 2.2 of the Ramsar Convention, “wetlands should be selected for the List on account of their international significance in terms of biology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology”. From this perspective the principal wetland conservation values of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems include: 岩溶濕地之價值是多方面的。根據拉姆薩公約第2.2條，「選擇列入《名單》的濕地，應根據它們在生態學、植物學、動物學、湖沼學或水文學方面的國際意義來考慮。」。從這個角度岩溶和其他地下水文系統之主要濕地其保護價值包括：
 - a) uniqueness of karst phenomena/functions and functioning; 岩溶現象/功能獨特性和運作;
 - b) inter-dependency and fragility of karst systems and their hydrological and hydrogeological characteristics; 岩溶系統間之相互依賴和脆弱性與其水文和水文地質之特徵;
 - c) uniqueness of these ecosystems and endemism of their species; 這些生態系統和特有物種之獨特性;
 - d) importance for conserving particular taxa of fauna and flora. 保護特別動植物類群之重要性。
2. In addition to their many natural values, karst systems also have important socio-economic values, which include (but are not limited to) the supply of drinking water, water for grazing animals or agriculture, tourism and recreation. Karst wetland systems may play an especially vital role in ensuring adequate water supplies for human communities in generally dry surface landscapes. 除了其許多自然價值外，岩溶系統亦具有重要社會經濟價值，其中包括（但不限於）供應足夠飲用水、供水用於放牧牲畜或農業、旅遊和娛樂用水。岩溶濕地系統所扮演特別重要之角色確保供應人類社區一般乾燥表面景觀之足夠用水。
3. **Threats** can be generated within or outside of the karst area. In general terms, many “living” karst areas are wetlands, whether surface or subterranean. The subterranean systems are, in many cases, still well-preserved, but due to increasing development pressures they are becoming endangered. The pressures are both direct (visitors to caves, researchers) and indirect, including pollution of all kinds (particularly water pollution; dumping of solid waste, sewage; development of infrastructure, etc.), water abstraction, retention in reservoirs and other uses. 岩溶地區境內或境外可以產生威脅。從總體上看，無論是於地表或地下，許多「活的」岩溶地區係濕地。在許多情況下地下系統仍保存完好，但由於日益發展之壓力，他們正在瀕危。壓力是直接（遊客參觀洞穴、研究人員）和間接的，包括各種污染（特別是水污染、固體廢物傾倒、污水基礎設施之發展等）、取水、水庫蓄水及其他用途。

4. To avoid confusion in **terminology**, the formulations “karst and other subterranean hydrological systems” and “subterranean wetlands” should be used throughout. Regardless of genesis, these terms should be used to include all subterranean cavities and voids with water (including ice caves). Such sites would be eligible for inclusion in the Ramsar List whenever the site selection criteria are fulfilled. These terms should also clearly cover coastal, inland and human-made subterranean sites, following the broad approach of the Ramsar definition of “wetland” and thereby offering a high degree of flexibility for each Contracting Party. 為了避免混淆術語，「地下岩溶和其他水文系統」和「地下濕地」之制定應整體運用。無論成因如何，這些用語應包括所有地下洞穴和有水之空洞（包括冰洞穴）。當這些濕地符合選址標準時，將有資格列入拉姆薩名單。這些術語亦應明確涵蓋沿海、內陸和人為之地下濕地，繼拉姆薩「濕地」之定義廣泛方法決定後，從而為各締約方提供高度靈活運用性。
5. The specialized technical terminology used to describe karst and other subterranean phenomena makes a glossary indispensable for non-experts. UNESCO’s *Glossary and Multilingual Equivalents of Karst Terms* (UNESCO, 1972) can be used as a detailed source of reference, but a simplified glossary is proposed for Ramsar purposes and is provided below at paragraph 14. 專業的技術術語用來描述地下岩溶和其他地下現象使非專業者使用之詞彙不可或缺。聯合國教科文組織世界遺產中心 岩溶同等術語詞彙和多種語言（聯合國教科文組織世界遺產中心，1972年），可以用來作為詳細參考來源，但為拉姆薩目的提擬簡化詞彙並於下文第14段提供。
6. Information provided for the purposes of Ramsar site designation and management of subterranean wetlands should be according to: 為拉姆薩濕地劃定和地下濕地管理目的所提供之資訊應該根據：
 - a) what is available (in many cases this may be limited, and subject to future research efforts); and 什麼是可用的（在許多情況下可能是有限的，並得依據今後研究工作成果）；
 - b) what is appropriate for the scale being considered. For example, local and national management authorities should have access to the full range and detail of information available, whilst a summary will normally suffice for international purposes, notably completion of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands. 什麼是適當考量之規模。例如，地方和國家管理當局應該可取得全方位和詳細資料，雖然摘要通常足以作為國際目的使用，特別是完成拉姆薩濕地資訊表。
7. Ramsar designation should be considered as part of a mosaic of national and international instruments. In this way, the most representative part(s) of larger karst/subterranean systems might be designated under the Ramsar Convention, with land-use planning controls, etc., applied to achieve “wise use” of the whole system and its catchment area. 拉姆薩濕地指定應被視為國家和國際辦法拼湊之一部分。於此種方式中，更大岩溶/地下系統最具代表性一部分，可依據拉姆薩公約被指定為濕地，並運用土地利用規劃控制等實現整個系統及其集水區之「明智利用」。

8. Site survey and mapping may present special problems and should be done according to practical possibilities. For example, a two dimensional ground plan of subterranean features, projected against surface features, would suffice as a Ramsar site map. It is recognized that many Contracting Parties will not have the resources to generate three-dimensional representations of subterranean sites, and the lack of such resources should not be a barrier to designation. 現場勘察和測繪可能會出現特殊問題，應根據實際可能性來執行。例如，地下特徵之二度空間平面圖投射於表面特徵，就足以作為拉姆薩濕地地圖。許多締約方瞭解到沒有足夠資源來產生二度空間代表之地下濕地，而此種資源之缺乏不應是指定濕地之障礙。
9. Optimal boundaries for karst/subterranean Ramsar sites would cover whole catchments, but this is unlikely to be realistic in most cases. Site boundaries should, however, cover the areas which have the most significant direct or indirect impacts on the features of interest. 岩溶/地下拉姆薩濕地之最佳邊界應涵蓋整個集水區，但是在大多數情況下事實上是不可行的。然而，濕地邊界應覆蓋相關特徵具最顯著直接或間接影響之地區。
10. In applying the Ramsar Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance, special attention should be given to unique and representative hydrological, hydrogeological, biological and landscape values. In this regard intermittent karst and thermal springs can be of special interest. 運用國際重要濕地鑑定準則時，應給予獨特、具代表性之水文、水文地質、生物和景觀價值特別關注。鑑此，間歇性岩溶地貌和溫泉可以作為特殊利益。
11. The flexible approach of the Convention allows countries to choose the most appropriate boundaries for national or site-specific situations. In particular, designation of either or both single cave and complex systems (for example, with surface and subterranean wetlands) can be envisaged. 公約靈活運用方法允許各國選擇最適合國家或特定場址狀況之界限。特別是，可以預設指定其中一個或單獨洞穴和複雜系統（例如，地表和地下濕地）。
12. The Ramsar definition of wetlands (Article 1.1) should be read/understood to include surface and subterranean wetlands, although the Convention text does not explicitly refer to these systems. Text to this effect should be inserted in section IV of the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11). 拉姆薩濕地（公約1.1條）之定義應可讀/理解為包括地表和地下濕地，雖然公約文本沒有明確提到這些系統。文本之效力應列入為國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針之第四節（決議7.11）。
13. Special consideration should be given to the cultural and socio-economic values of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems and to the fact that their “wise use” must be implemented at both national and local levels. A clear distinction is required between designation, management and monitoring of these wetlands. 應特別考量岩溶和其他地下水文系統之文化和社會經濟價值，及其「明智利用」必須在國家和地方各級實施之事實。需要明確區分這些濕地之間之劃設、管理和監控。

14. The following is a glossary of terms relating to karst and other subterranean hydrological systems to be applied when completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands: 下列係有關岩溶和其他地下水文系統相關詞彙，運用於填寫拉姆薩濕地資訊表時：

Allogenic drainage: karst drainage that is derived from surface run-off that originates on adjacent impermeable, rocks. Also known as allochthonous drainage. 外來引流：岩溶流域係從相鄰不透水之岩石間之地表徑流起源。亦稱異地引流。

Aquiclude: relatively impermeable rock acting as the boundary to an aquifer. 低度含水層：相對不透水的岩石作為含水層邊界。

Aquifer: a water-bearing horizon, sufficiently permeable to transmit groundwater and yield such water to wells and springs. 含水層：含水之地表層，充分滲透以傳輸地下水和產生水井和泉水。

Aquitard: a bed of rock that retards, but does not totally inhibit, the movement of water into or out of an aquifer. 滯水層：阻礙但不會完全抑制水或含水層流動之岩床。

Artesian flow: flow through a confined aquifer where the entire aquifer is saturated and the flow is under hydrostatic pressure. 自流流量：通過承壓含水層流，整個含水層係飽且水流係於靜水壓力下作用。

Autogenic drainage: karst drainage that is derived entirely by absorption of meteoric water into the karst rock surface. Also known as autochthonous drainage. 自體引流：岩溶流域係從完全吸收大氣水岩溶岩石表面而成。亦稱原地引流。

Backflooding: flooding due to backup of excess flow behind a constriction in a major conduit. 地下水逆流：由於主要渠道收縮造成過剩流動水逆流。

Bedding plane: a depositional lamination in sedimentary rocks. 層平面：沉積岩之沉積分層。

Bedding plane cave: cave passages guided by bedding. 層面洞穴：由岩層引導之洞穴通道。

Blind valley: a valley that terminates where its stream sinks, or once sank, underground. 盲谷：終止其流水槽，或一次下沉之地下山谷。

Breakdown: Synonym for the collapse of caves, or, in American usage, for the debris produced by collapse. 崩解：崩裂洞穴之代名詞，或於美國用語即崩裂所產生之碎片。

Calcium carbonate: naturally occurring compound with the chemical formula CaCO_3 , the major component of carbonate rocks including limestone and marble. 碳酸鈣：自然發生之碳酸鈣化合物，碳酸鹽岩主要成分包括石灰石和大理石。

Carbonate rock: a rock consisting of one or more carbonate minerals. 碳酸鹽岩：一個或多個碳酸鹽礦物組成之岩石。

Cave: A natural hole in the ground, large enough for human entry. This does not include hydrologically very significant, conduits or fissures. A cave may be a single, short length of accessible passage, or an extensive and complex network of tunnels as long as the hundreds of kilometers in the Flint Mammoth Cave System. Most caves are formed by dissolution in limestone but sandstone caves, lava caves, glacier caves and tectonic caves also occur. In some countries a cave is regarded as being a horizontal opening, as opposed to a pothole, or jama, which is a vertical opening, or natural vertical shaft. 洞穴：在地面的自然洞，足以讓大人類進入之大小。這不包括水文非常顯著之水道或裂隙。一個山洞可能是單一的，可通行短距離之通道，或如弗林特馬默斯洞穴系統(Flint Mammoth Cave System)中數百公里長之隧道廣泛和複雜網絡。大多數洞穴形成由石灰石溶解而成，但砂岩洞穴、熔岩洞穴、冰川洞穴和構造洞穴亦可能形成。在一些國家山洞裡被視為平面之開孔，而不是一個坑，或溶洞，這是一個垂直的洞，或自然垂直井。

Cave lake: any underground lake, it may be the entrance to a sump, in vadose caves formed by ponding behind banks of sediment or gour barriers. 洞湖：任何地下湖可能是一個水池入口處，在沙床或地面障礙積水形成之滲流洞穴。

Chamber: an enlargement in a cave passage or system. The largest chamber currently known, Sarawak Chamber in Sarawak, is over 700m long, up to 400m wide and 70m high. 地洞：係一個擴大之山洞通道或系統。目前已知最大地洞為位於沙撈越之沙撈越地洞，全長超過700米，寬達400米，高70米。

Classical Karst: the region called Kras in Slovenia, which gave its name to the karst landscape. 典型岩溶：此區稱為斯洛維尼亞喀斯特，賦予其岩溶地貌之名稱。

Conduit: dissolutional voids, including enlarged fissures and tubular tunnels; in some usage the term is restricted to voids that are water-filled. 水道：溶蝕孔洞，包括擴大裂縫和管狀水道；於某些用語該詞限定於充滿水之空洞。

Conduit flow: underground water flow within conduits. 水流：水道內之地下水流。

Corrosion: the erosion of rock by chemical activity that leads to dissolution. 腐蝕：岩石侵蝕導致溶解之化學活動。

Doline: a circular closed depression, saucershaped, conical or in some cases cylindrical. Dolines may form by dissolution, collapse, or a combination of these. They are ubiquitous features of limestone karst, but can form in or above any soluble rock; subsidence dolines are developed in insoluble sediment leached or collapsed into an underlying cavernous limestone. The largest dolines in Slovenia, Smrekova draga for instance, are more than 1 km long and over 100 m deep. 石灰穴：一個圓形封閉盆地、碟狀、圓錐形或在某些情況下為圓柱型。石灰穴可能因溶解、崩裂或以上組合形成。其普遍特點係石灰岩岩溶，但可以形成任何或以上可溶

性岩石；下陷石灰穴從不溶性沉澱物浸出或倒塌至底層之海綿狀石灰岩而發展出。例如在斯洛維尼亞最大石灰穴，Smrekova Draga，全長超過1公里和深超過100米。

Dry valley: valley without a permanent surface stream. It became dry when underground drains formed or were re-opened. 旱谷：山谷無永久之表面逕流。當地下排水或重開時變得乾燥而形成。

Entrenchment: erosion by a freely flowing stream to form a canyon. 壕溝：自由流動之溪流侵蝕形成峽谷。

Estavelle: opening that acts as either a sinkhole or a spring, depending upon groundwater level. 岩洞：開放，無論是滲穴或泉水，取決於地下水水位之開放洞穴。

Floodwater zone: the zone through which the level of the water table fluctuates, also epiphreatic zone. 洪水區：該區域地下水位水平波動，亦橫膈區。

Freshwater lens: fresh groundwater found beneath permeable limestone islands or peninsular land masses. It is limited by a water table above and below by a mixing zone between fresh and saline groundwater along the halocline. 淡水透鏡體：下方透石灰岩島嶼或半島土地的群眾發現淡水地下水。它是由地下水位之間沿鹽躍層的地下水淡水和鹽水混合區上方和下方的限制。

Gour: pool formed by calcite deposition. Gours can grow into large dams many metres high and wide. Travertine, gours form in the open air. 石灰華池：由方解石沉積形成之水池。石灰華池能形成多米高和寬之大型水壩。石灰華，即石灰華池在露天沉澱而成。

Groundwater: a subsurface water that lies below the water table in the saturated or phreatic zone. 地下水：在飽和或淺層地下水層地下水低於地下水位。

Gypsum: mineral or rock composed of the hydrated calcium sulphate, $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. 石膏：由含水硫酸鈣礦物($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)組成之礦物或岩石。

Gypsum cave: gypsum is very soluble and vadose and phreatic caves can form in it. Largest caves are in the Podolie region of the Ukraine, where the Optimisticeskaja only has around 180 km of passage. 石膏岩洞：石膏是非常可溶性和滲流和潛水洞穴可於其中形成。最大之洞穴在烏克蘭Podolie地區，其中Optimisticeskaja只有約180公里之通道。

Halocline: the interface between fresh groundwater and saline groundwater. 鹽躍層：淡水地下水及含鹽地下水之間之交界。

Hydraulic gradient: the slope of the water table in an aquifer. 水力坡度：在含水層地下水位之斜坡。

Ice cave: a cave in rock filled with permanent ice. 冰洞：充滿了永凍冰之岩石洞穴。

Input point: the start of underground drainage route or aquifer. 輸入點：地下排水路線或含水層之開始。

Karst: a landscape created on soluble rock with efficient underground drainage. Karst is characterised by caves, dolines, a lack of surface drainage and is mainly, but not exclusively, formed on limestone. The name derives from Kras - the Classical Karst from Slovenia. In this original, temperate, karst the dominant landforms are dolines, but contrasting landscapes are the pinnacle, cone, and tower karsts of the tropics, and the fluviokarst and glaciokarst of colder climates. The term “kras” originally denoted bare, stony ground in the Slovene language. 岩溶：可溶性岩石與高效地下排水所創造之景觀。岩溶係由洞穴、石灰穴、缺乏地表排水之特性，主要是，但不完全由石灰石形成。此名成源自於「喀斯特」- 來自斯洛維尼亞之經典岩溶。於此原始、溫帶、岩溶為主之地貌是石灰穴，但對比景觀係石林、石灰錐、熱帶石灰塔及較冷氣候之河流岩溶和冰川岩溶。“KRAS”一詞原自於斯洛維尼亞語言之裸露、石質地面。

Limestone: sedimentary rock containing at least 50% calcium carbonate by weight. 石灰石：沉積岩，其重量計含至少50%之碳酸鈣。

Meteoric water: water that originates from any form of atmospheric precipitation. 大氣水：源自於從任何形式之大氣降水之水。

Moonmilk: fine-grained mineral deposit of calcite, aragonite, formed largely by bacterial deposition. 月奶石：細粒的方解石、文石礦床，主要是由細菌沉積形成。

Output point: a point where water exits from an underground drainage route or aquifer. 輸出點：從地下排水路線或含水層之水退出點。

Passage: any negotiable part of a cave system, horizontal rather than vertical or sub-vertical sections. Cave passages vary in size and shape, the largest known is Deer Cave, which is up to 170m wide and 120m high, in the Mulu karst of Sarawak. 通道：任何洞穴系統之轉讓部分，水平而非垂直或接近垂直部分。洞穴通道大小和形狀不同，已知最大的係沙撈越姆魯岩溶之鹿洞，寬約170米長約120米。

Percolation water: water moving slowly through the fissure network of a limestone. Usually percolation water enters the limestone through a soil cover. Percolation water accounts for most of the storage in a limestone aquifer, responds slowly to flooding in comparison to sinkhole water. 滲透水：水通過一個石灰岩裂隙網絡慢慢移動。一般滲透水進入土壤覆蓋石灰石。佔大部分滲透水儲存在石灰岩含水層，比較滲穴水之水浸速度慢。

Permeability: the ability of a rock to transmit water. Permeability may be primary, due to the effects of interlinked porosity or open tectonic fractures, or secondary, due to the dissolutional enlargement of fissures developing conduit permeability. 滲透性：石頭傳輸水之能力。滲透性可能是主要由於相互關聯的孔隙度或開放構造裂縫之影響，或其二由於裂縫溶蝕擴大而發展渠道滲透。

Phreas: the zone of saturated rock below the water table, within which all conduits are water filled. 淺水區：飽和岩石區低於所有水道內皆含水之地下水位。

Phreatic cave: cave developed below the water table, where all voids are water filled within the phreas. Phreatic caves may include loops deep below the water table, karstic maturity encourages shallow phreatic development just below the water table. 潛水洞穴：洞穴發展低於地下水位，淺水區內所有空洞皆充滿水。潛水洞穴可能包括地下水位以下之循環，岩溶成熟鼓勵剛好低於地下水位之淺潛水發展。

Piezometric surface: the level to which a column of water ascends in an observation well (piezometric tube). 受壓水面：觀察井（測壓管）中水柱上升之水平。

Pit: shaft or pothole from the surface or inside a cave, vertical segment of a gallery. 坑：地表或山洞裡之豎坑或坑洞，坑道之垂直段。

Pocket valley: a valley that begins abruptly and has no headwaters, having formed from and below the site of a karst spring. 袋型谷：突然開始的一個山谷，沒有水源，而從下面岩溶泉始形成之山谷。

Polje: large flat-floored closed karst depression, with commonly alluviated floor. Streams or springs drain into poljes and outflow is underground through ponors. Commonly the ponors cannot transmit flood flows, so many poljes turn into wet-season lakes. The form of some poljes is related to the geological structure, but others are purely the products of lateral dissolution and planation. 灰岩盆地：大型平面地面封閉式岩溶窪地，通常為沖積地面。溪水或泉水排入灰岩盆地及流出係通過地下落水洞。通常落水洞不能傳輸洪水流量，所以許多灰岩盆地轉變成濕季節湖泊。一些灰岩盆地形式係與地質結構相關，但其他純粹是橫向解散和侵蝕之結果。

Ponor: also a sinkhole or swallowhole. 落水洞：同滲穴或落水洞。

Pothole: a single shaft, or an entire cave system that is dominantly vertical. 坑洞：顯性垂直知單豎坑，或整個洞穴系統。

Pseudokarst: a landscape containing karst-like features but not formed by bedrock dissolution. 假岩溶：地景包含類似岩溶之面貌，但無床岩溶解之形成。

Relict cave: inactive cave segment, left when the water is diverted elsewhere. 殘穴：閒置洞穴段，水被轉移別處後所留置。

Salt karst: karst landforms developed upon halite or halite-rich rock. 鹽岩溶：岩溶地貌開發後之岩鹽或豐富岩鹽之岩石。

Shaft: natural vertical, or steeply inclined, section of a cave passage, deepest known shaft is the entrance shaft on the Kanin plateau, Slovenia; it is 643 m deep, with no ledges. 豎坑：自然垂直，或急傾斜，洞穴通道部分，最深之豎坑係斯洛維尼亞入

口豎坑，卡寧高原(Kanin plateau)；深643米，無岩棚。

Sink: a point where a stream or river disappears underground, through a choke, or may flow into an open horizontal cave or vertical shaft. The character of sink water, flowing directly and rapidly into an open cave, distinguishes it from percolation water. Sink water is also referred to as sub-surface runoff. 沉洞：溪流或河流消失於地下之一個點，通過一個滯塞點，或可能流入一個開放橫向洞穴或豎坑。沉洞水流之特性，直接和迅速地流入一個開放洞穴，不同於滲漏水。沉洞水流亦被稱為分地表徑流。

Speleology: Scientific study of caves, including aspects of sciences, such as geomorphology, geology, hydrology, chemistry and biology, and also the many techniques of cave exploration. 洞穴學：洞穴之科學研究，其中包括科學各個方面，如地貌、地質、水文、化學和生物學及許多洞穴探險技術。

Speleothem: general term for all cave mineral deposits, embracing all stalactites, flowstone, flowers etc. 石筍：所有洞穴礦藏之總稱，包括所有鐘乳石、流岩、花紋石等。

Spring: point where underground water emerges on to the surface, not exclusive to limestone, but generally larger in cavernous rocks. Among the world's largest is the Dumanli spring, Turkey, with a mean flow of over 50 cubic metres per second. 泉水：地下水湧出地表面，並非獨有之石灰石，但一般較大之海綿狀岩石。其中世界上最大的是土耳其之Dumanli湧泉，與平均流量超過每秒50立方米。

Subcutaneous zone: a zone of generally highly weathered rock that lies below the soil but above the main, relatively unweathered, rock mass of a karst aquifer. 淺岩帶：一般高度風化岩層區低於土壤區，但位於相對未風化主要岩溶含水層的岩體之上。

Sump: a section of flooded passage, also siphon. 水坑：部分淹沒之通道，亦為虹吸效應。

Travertine: calcareous mineral deposited by flowing water, where plants and algae cause the precipitation by extracting carbon dioxide from the water and give travertine its porous structure. Capillary forces, loss of head and aeration also influence travertine deposition. 石灰華：因流水引起之石灰性礦物沉積，植物和藻類從水中提取二氧化碳導致凝結，賦予石灰華其多孔結構。毛細張力，壓力損失和曝氣亦影響石灰華沉積。

Troglobite: a creature that lives permanently underground beyond the daylight zone of a cave. Many troglobitic species are adapted in some way to living in a totally dark environment. 穴居動物：永久居住於地底山洞裡日光照射不到之生物。許多穴居動物物種以某種方式適應生活於完全黑暗環境中。

Troglophile: an animal that enters beyond the daylight zone of a cave intentionally and habitually and generally spends part of its life in the underground environment. 好穴

居生物：動物故意並習慣地進入日光照射不到山洞裡，並一般其生命中一部分皆於地下環境中度過。

Trogloxene: a creature that will enter a cave on occasions but does not use the cave either for temporary or permanent habitation. 偶穴居生物：偶爾進入洞穴，但不利用洞穴作為臨時或永久居住之生物。

Vadose cave: a cave that underwent most of its development above the water table within the vadose zone, where drainage is free-flowing under gravity. The gravitational control of vadose flow means that all vadose cave passages drain downslope, they exist in the upper part of a karst aquifer, and they ultimately drain into the phreatic zone or out to the surface. 滲流洞穴：於滲流區域內在地下水位之上經歷其發展之洞穴，且在重力作用下自由流動排水。滲流之引力控制意味著所有滲流洞穴通道下坡匯流，並存在岩溶含水層上部，最終匯入潛水或湧出表面。

Vadose zone: the zone of rock above the water table, with free downward drainage, only partially water-filled. Also known as unsaturated zone, and comprises the soil, a subcutaneous or epikarstic zone, and a free-draining percolation zone. 滲流帶：地下水位以上之岩石區，自由向下排水，只有部分含水。亦被稱為非飽和區，包括土壤、淺岩或表層岩溶帶，自由排水的滲流帶。

Vauclusian rising: a type of rising or spring where direct drainage from the phreas flows up a flooded cave passage under pressure to emerge in daylight. Such risings are named after the Fontaine de Vaucluse in southern France with a mean flow of 26 cubic metres per second. It is vertical and 243m deep. Discharge fluctuates seasonally. 地下河隆起：出現於白天因壓力從淺水區直接排水並淹沒洞穴通道之隆起或湧泉。這些隆起依法國南部沃克呂茲省之碧泉村而命名，其平均流量秒26立方米每。該隆起係垂直並有243米深。季節性排出波動。

Water table: the top surface of a body of groundwater that fills the pore spaces within a rock mass. Above it lies the freely draining vadose zone, and below it lies the permanently saturated phreas. Individual cave conduits may be above or below the water table, and therefore either vadose or phreatic, and the water table cannot normally be related to them. The water table slope (hydraulic gradient) is low in limestone due to the high permeability, and the level is controlled by outlet springs or local geological features. High flows create steeper hydraulic gradients and hence rises in the water level away from the spring. In France's Grotte de la Luire, the water level in the cave (and therefore the local water table) fluctuates by 450m. 地下水位：佔據地殼岩石中孔隙之地下水體之頂面。為於其上方係自由排水之滲流區，下面為永久飽和淺水區。個別洞穴通道可能高於或低於地下水位，因此無論是滲流或潛水，地下水位通常不能與其相關。由於高滲透性地下水位坡度（水力坡度）石灰石成分是低的，而該水平由泉水出口或當地地質特徵控制。高流量造成更陡之水力坡度，因此在遠離湧泉之水位會上升。在法國Grotte de la Luire，地下水位係在洞穴裡（因此地方地下水位）波動落差450米。

Water tracing: underground drainage links through unexplored caves confirmed by labelling input water and identifying it at points downstream. The common labelling techniques involve the use of fluorescent dyes (uranine, fluorescein, rhodamine, leucophor, pyranine etc.), lycopodium spores, or chemicals such as common salt. The longest successful water trace was in Turkey over a distance of 130 km. 水位追蹤：地下排水鏈接藉由未開發洞穴標示入水點並於下游點辨識之。一般標示技術涉及利用螢光染料（螢光素鈉、熒烷二醇、羅丹明、螢光增白劑、三磺酸芘等）、石松子或化學物品，如食鹽。最長的成功水位追蹤係於土耳其超過130公里之距離。

Annex II 附件二

Additions to the Guidelines for completing the *Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands* 成拉姆薩濕地資訊表指導方針增設條例

The proposed additions are shown in **bold**. Note that the paragraph numbers shown below correspond to those from the approved Guidelines for completing the *Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. 建議增設部分以**粗體**顯示。請注意該段所示的數字對應已批准之指導方針以完成拉姆薩濕地資訊表。

3. Name of wetland: The name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention (alternative names should be given in brackets). **Alternative or local names for the area should be indicated in brackets.** 濕地名稱：指定濕地明成依公約三種官方語言（英語、法語或西班牙語）（替代名稱應填寫於括號內）。**替代或地方知名稱應標明於括號中。**
6. Area: The area of the designated site, in hectares. **In the case of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, it is suggested that the area be calculated by projecting subterranean features against the surface.** 面積：指定濕地面積以公頃計算。在岩溶和其他地下水文系統之情況下，建議地下特徵面積應利用投影於地表來計算。
7. Wetland Type: [Note: karst & other subterranean hydrological systems should also appear in the categories *Marine & coastal* and *Man-made*.] 濕地類型：[注：岩溶及其他地下水文系統亦應涵蓋於海洋和海岸和人為類別]
10. Outline map of site: In the case of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, the map should indicate clearly the boundaries of both surface and subterranean features of interest. Subterranean features should be represented by a two-dimensional projection onto the surface. Three-dimensional representations of subterranean features are not a requirement, but are welcomed if available. 濕地輪廓圖：在岩溶和其他地下的水文系統之情況下，地圖應明確表明地表和地下相關功能之界限。地下特徵應利用二度空間投影於表面上來代表。地下特徵之三度空間代表並非必需，但若可行，歡迎提供。
14. Physical features: A short description of the principal physical characteristics of the site, covering the following points where relevant: 物理特性：濕地主要物理特性之簡短說明，包括有關以下幾點：
 - hydrogeomorphology (especially for karst and other subterranean hydrological systems) 水文地形學（尤其是岩溶和其他地下水文系統）

In the case of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, both surface and subterranean features should be described. Important elements to mention when describing subterranean sites include: temperature, humidity, light level, hydrogeological regime including water movements, and catchment area (if known). 在岩溶和其他地下的水文系統之情況下，地表和地下之特徵，應予以說

明。描述地下濕地時之重要元素包括：溫度、濕度、光照強度，包括水活動之水文地質組織及集水區（若已知）。

16. Ecological features: In the case of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems mention both surface and subterranean features of interest. 生態特性：在岩溶和其他地下水文系統之情況下，應提及地表和地下之相關功能。
19. Social and cultural values: An account (more detail can be given in sections 25-27 below) of the principal social values (e.g., tourism, outdoor recreation, education and scientific research, agricultural production, grazing, water supply - **give special attention to the role of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems in maintaining water supplies in otherwise dry landscapes** - fisheries production) and cultural values (e.g., historical associations, **traditional land-use practices**, religious significance, **landscape values, health values**). 社會和文化價值：主要社會價值之認定（更多細節於下列地25-27節說明）（如旅遊、外休閒、教育、科學研究、農業生產、放牧、供水—對於岩溶和其他地下水文系統維持乾燥地景供水作用應給予特別關注 - 漁業生產）和文化價值（例如，歷史協會、傳統土地利用做法、宗教意義、景觀價值、健康價值）。
20. Land tenure/ownership: In the case of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, refer to ownership of both surface and subterranean features. 土地使用權/所有權：在岩溶和其他地下水文系統之情況下，係指地表和地下特徵之所有權。
22. Adverse factors affecting the ecological character of the site: In the case of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, give special attention to factors outside the site which degrade water quality and quantity. 影響濕地的生態特性之不利因素：在岩溶和其他地下水文系統之情況下，降低濕地水質和數量以外之因素應給予特別關注。
27. Current recreation and tourism: Consider all types of tourism, distinguishing between tourism which is compatible with conservation objectives and tourism which is not sustainable 目前之娛樂和旅遊業：考慮所有旅遊類型、分辨旅遊業間哪些與自然保育目標兼容，哪些旅遊業係不永續的。



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「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Invasive species and wetlands 入侵物種和濕地

1. AWARE of the severe threat that alien species pose to the ecological character of wetlands, and to wetland species, terrestrial and marine, if they become invasive; 大會瞭解到若外來物種入侵，將會對濕地生態特性、濕地物種、陸地和海洋造成嚴重威脅；
2. ACKNOWLEDGING that adequate control of invasive species is often expensive and eradication is usually impracticable once these species are established, and that prevention and early intervention are the most cost-effective techniques that can be employed against invasive species; 大會認為適當地控制外來入侵物種往往是昂貴和根除這些物種通常是行不通的，一旦建立，是預防和早期干預是成本最有效的技術可以針對外來入侵物種；
3. ACKNOWLEDGING the role that the accidental or deliberate movement and transport of alien species plays in the global spread of new invasive species; 大會瞭解到意外或蓄意移動和運輸外來物種，使新的入侵物種已導致蔓延全球之作用；
4. RECALLING Resolution 5.6 on *Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept* and Resolution 5.7 on *Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands*, which include references to control of the introduction of invasive species, measures to avoid accidental introductions, eradication of introduced species and damages for unlawful introductions; 大會回顧決議 5.6 有關「明智利用概念實施增設準則」，及決議 5.7「拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地管理規劃指導方針」，其中包括控制入侵物種之引入、採取避免意外引進、消除引進物種和非法引進損害措施等參考；
5. NOTING Background Document No. 24 on *Invasive species and wetlands* presented at this Conference, which included definitions for alien and invasive species, the effects of invasive species on the ecological character and functions of wetlands, examples of organisms that can become invasive, methods of control, and solutions for combating invasive species; 大會注意到關於入侵物種和濕地背景檔案第 24 號於本次會議中提出，其中包括外來入侵物種之定義、入侵物種對濕地生態特徵和功能之影響、可能成為入侵生物體之例子、控制方法及打擊外來入侵物種之解決方案；
6. ACKNOWLEDGING the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Joint Ramsar-CBD Work Plan endorsed at the 4th CBD Conference of the Parties, and the obligation in the Convention on Biological Diversity to “prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species” (Article 8(h)); 大會瞭

解到拉姆薩公約和生物多樣性公約（CBD）之間的合作備忘錄，在生物多樣性公約第四次締約方大會通過之拉姆薩濕地生物多樣性公約聯合工作計畫，並在生物多樣性公約義務中敘明「防止引進、控制或消除那些威脅到生態系統、生境或原生物種之外來物種」（第8條(h)）；

7. NOTING that the 4th Conference of the Parties to CBD adopted a number of relevant decisions on invasive species, including Decision IV/4 which called for the compilation of case studies on the impact and management of invasive species for inland waters, and Decision IV/5 which set out to achieve a better understanding of alien species and their impact on marine and coastal ecosystems; 大會注意到生物多樣性公約締約方第四次會議通過幾項有關對入侵物種之決定，包括決議第 IV / 4 號，呼籲針對內陸水域影響和外來入侵物種管理進行案例研究彙編，及決議第 IV / 5 號敘明外來物種及其對海洋和沿海生態系統之影響，以達到更好之瞭解；
8. RECOGNIZING that the CBD's COP4 requested its Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) to develop guiding principles for the prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species and to report on those principles and any related work programme to the CBD's COP5; 大會意識到生物多樣性公約第四次締約方會議要求其科學、技術和工藝諮詢機構（SBSTTA）制定指導原則以預防、引進和減輕外來物種之影響，並向生物多樣性公約第五次締約方會議報告這些原則和任何有關工作方案；
9. NOTING the work of the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), coordinated by the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE), which is developing a global strategy and action plan and a set of practical tools to deal with invasive species, and the work of the IUCN-The World Conservation Union in preparing draft Guidelines for the Prevention of Biological Diversity Loss due to Biological Invasion; 大會注意到由環境問題科學委員會（SCOPE）協調全球入侵物種方案（GISP）之工作，該委員會正在制定一個全球性之策略和行動計畫及一套實用方法，以對付入侵物種之問題，以及國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員編制防止生物入侵造成生物多樣性喪失之指導方針之工作；
10. APPLAUDING significant initiatives on invasive species being undertaken in a wide range of regions by Contracting Parties and partner organizations, including for example the U.S. Presidential Executive Order on Invasive Species (3 February 1999), the current project in the five Nordic Countries on invasive and alien species under the Nordic Council of Ministers, and the IUCN/Ramsar Invasive Species Awareness Programme for Africa; and 締約方和夥伴組織正在廣泛的地區執行有關入侵物種之重要措施，例如包括外來入侵物種之美國總統行政命令（1999年2月3日），北歐部長理事會執行下五個北歐國家當前入侵及外來物種物種計畫，及 IUCN / 拉姆薩非洲入侵物種意識方案，大會表示讚賞；
11. ALSO NOTING the outcomes of the workshop on invasive species at the 13th Session of the Global Biodiversity Forum, which immediately preceded this Conference; 大會亦注意到，在第13屆全球生物多樣性論壇有關入侵物種工作坊之成果，立即於本次會議前進行；

THE CONFERENCE OF CONTRACTING PARTIES 締約方大會

12. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to wherever possible address the environmental, economic and social impact of invasive species on wetlands within their jurisdictions; 大會籲請締約方盡可能就其管轄範圍內發表濕地入侵物種之環境、經濟和社會影響;
13. ALSO CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to take account of the methods of control and solutions for combating invasive species outlined in the special intervention on *Wetlands and invasive species* presented at this Conference for the management of invasive species (background document Ramsar COP7 DOC. 24); 大會亦呼籲各締約方採取控制和解決方案以打擊入侵物種，於本次會議中濕地與入侵物種中概述特殊干預入侵物種之管理方法（拉姆薩公約締約方大會第七屆會議 DOC. 24 背景檔案）;
14. INVITES Contracting Parties to provide the Ramsar Bureau with information on databases which exist for invasive species, information on invasive species which pose a threat to wetlands and wetland species, and information on the control and eradication of invasive wetland species; 大會邀請各締約方提供拉姆薩資訊、控制和消滅入侵濕地物種之資訊;
15. DIRECTS the Ramsar Bureau to: 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處：
 - a) advocate the high priority given by the Ramsar Convention in addressing invasive species in wetland ecosystems to the CBD, SCOPE's GISP, global trade and transport organizations and other relevant organizations and initiatives, to ensure that the impact on wetlands from invasive species is prominently addressed; 倡導拉姆薩公約賦予高優先執行順序向生物多樣性公約、環境問題科學委員會之全球入侵物種方案、全球貿易和運輸組織和其他有關組織敘明濕地生態系統入侵物種倡議，以確保侵入物種對濕地的影響能有效地解決;
 - b) bring this Resolution to the attention of other Convention secretariats and international organizations, to ensure cooperation with existing programmes and to initiate new partnerships; 使本決議引起他公約秘書處和國際組織之關注，以確保與現有方案之合作並啟動新的合作夥伴關係;
 - c) work with existing programmes in establishing a practical data system that identifies invasive species which pose a threat to wetlands and wetland species, and includes methods for and advice on the control and eradication of invasive wetland species; and 與現有方案合作建立一個實用資訊系統，標識構成對濕地和濕地物種威脅之外來入侵物種，包括控制和消滅入侵濕地物種之方法和意見;
 - d) prepare case studies where invasive species have adversely affected the ecological character and the social and economic benefits of wetlands, in particular Ramsar sites; 籌畫入侵物種造成不利濕地，特別是拉姆薩濕地生態特性及社會和經濟效益之影響專案研究;

16. DIRECTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to: 大會指示科學技術審查小組 (STRP) :
- a) prepare wetland-specific guidelines for identifying, establishing priorities for action, and managing alien species which potentially pose a threat to wetlands and wetland species, in cooperation with the SBSTTA of CBD, SCOPE's GISP, and other programmes established under international conventions, and taking account of IUCN's draft Guidelines for the Prevention of Biological Diversity Loss due to Biological Invasion; and 編制濕地具體指導方針以辨識、建立行動方案優先事項，以及管理可能造成濕地和濕地物種威脅之外來物種，與生物多樣性公約之科學、技術和工藝諮詢機構、環境問題科學委員會之全球入侵物種方案以及其他國際公約下所建立之方案，並考量國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員編制防止生物入侵造成生物多樣性喪失之指導方針草案;
 - b) consult with relevant parties to prepare, for the benefit of the Contracting Parties, guidance on legislation or other best practice management approaches that incorporate 'risk assessment', in order to minimise the introduction of new and environmentally dangerous alien species into a jurisdiction, and the movement or trade of such species within a jurisdiction; 與相關各方協商為締約雙方之利益籌備準則立法或其他納入「風險評估」最佳實踐管理方法，以減少新的物種引進、對環境有害之外來物種進入管轄區，及這些物種於管轄區內之移動或交易;
17. INVITES Contracting Parties to make voluntary contributions to support the activities of the Ramsar Bureau and STRP outlined in this Resolution, noting that the implementation of this Resolution is subject to the availability of adequate financial and human resources; 大會邀請各締約方提出自願捐款，以支持概述於本決議中拉姆薩秘書處和科學技術審查小組之活動，注意到本決議係依照足夠財政和人力資源之可用性來執行;
18. URGES Contracting Parties to: 大會敦促各締約方 :
- a) prepare, within their jurisdictions, an inventory of alien species in wetlands and to assess them so as to identify and prioritise those which pose a threat to wetlands and wetland species ('risk assessment'), and those which may be adequately controlled or eradicated; 在其管轄範圍內籌備濕地外來物種調查與評估，以便確定並優先考量哪些對濕地和濕地物種構成威脅（風險評估），而這些物種可適當地控制或根除;
 - b) establish programmes to target priority invasive species with a view to control or eradication, as well as to implement other related international programmes; 建立方案以優先針對入侵物種進行控制或消滅，以及執行其他相關國際方案;
 - c) address, wherever possible in their actions, the environmental, economic and social impact of the movement and transport of alien species on the global spread of invasive wetland species; 盡可能於其行動方案中敘明，在全球蔓延的入侵濕地物種中，外來物種移動和運輸對環境、經濟和社會之影響;
 - d) review existing legal and institutional measures pursuant to Resolution VII.7 and, where necessary, to adopt legislation and programmes to prevent the introduction of new and environmentally dangerous alien species into their jurisdictions and the

movement or trade of such species within their jurisdictions; 依據決議7.7檢討現有法律和制度措施，並在必要時通過立法和方案，以防止在其管轄範圍內的引進新的和對環境有害之外來物種，以及在其管轄範圍內這些物種之移動或交易;

- e) develop capacity for the identification of new and environmentally dangerous alien species (including those being tested for agricultural and horticultural use) and the promotion and enforcement of legislation and best practice management; 發展辨識新的和對環境有害之外來物種（包括被測試作為農業和園藝使用之物種）能力，並促進和強制立法及最佳實踐管理;
- f) facilitate awareness of, and resource the identification and control of, new and environmentally dangerous alien species; and 促進新的和對環境有害之外來物種之認知，及辨識和控制新的和對環境有害外來物種之資源;
- g) collaborate with other Contracting Parties with a view to exchanging information and experience, increasing overall capacity to deal with wetland invasive species and promoting regional coordination of invasive species programmes. 與其他締約方合作交流資訊和經驗，提高整體能力以應付濕地入侵物種並促進外來入侵物種方案之區域合作。



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San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Incentive measures to encourage the application of the wise use principle
獎勵措施以鼓勵明智利用原則之應用

1. RECALLING Article 3.1 of the Convention which states that Contracting Parties “*shall formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List [of Wetlands of International Importance], and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory*”; 大會回顧公約第3.1條規定，敘明締約方「訂定並推行有關計畫，俾促進名單內所列濕地之保育，以及確保其境內濕地之最妥善利用」；
2. FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 5.6 on *Additional guidance for the implementation of the wise use concept*, and in particular the references therein to removing tax benefits and subsidies which encourage wetland destruction and conversely, the introduction of incentives “*to encourage activities which are compatible with the maintenance of wetlands, and which promote and contribute to their conservation*”; 大會進一步回顧決議5.6 明智利用概念實施增設準則，特別是其中之參考文獻有關移除促使濕地破壞之稅收優惠和補貼，反向操作地引進獎勵機制，「鼓勵活動與濕地維護兼容，並推動和促進其保護」；
3. NOTING that incentive measures form an element of the Joint Work Plan between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (Resolution VII.4) and that this was endorsed by Decision IV/15 of CBD’s 4th Conference of the Parties (COP); 大會注意到獎懲措施成為拉姆薩公約和生物多樣性公約間之聯合工作計劃組成元素（決議7.4），且生物多樣性公約締約方第四次會議決議第IV/15號贊同此措施；
4. ALSO NOTING Decisions III/18 and IV/10a of CBD COP4 on incentive measures, and especially the recognition in the latter decision that “*incentive measures should be designed using an ecosystem approach and with the targeted resource management audience in mind*”; 大會亦注意到有關獎勵措施之生物多樣性公約締約方第四次會議決議第III/18及第IV/10a號，尤其是對後者決議之認同「獎勵措施應利用生態系統方法，並記取目標資源管理來設計」；
5. AGREEING with CBD Decision IV/10a when it recognises that “*economic valuation of biodiversity and biological resources is an important tool for well-targeted and calibrated economic incentive measures*”; 大會同意與生物多樣性公約之決議第IV/10a號，當其瞭解到「生物多樣性和生物資源之經濟價值是良好針對性和校準之經濟獎勵措施重要方針」；
6. AFFIRMING the critical importance for the implementation of the Convention and its wise use principle of the design and implementation of measures that act as incentives for

the conservation and wise use of wetlands, and of the identification and removal of incentives which undermine the conservation and wise use of wetlands; 大會肯定為濕地保護和明智利用獎勵措施所設計和實施公約及其明智利用原則，及破壞濕地保護和明智利用獎勵措施辨識與移除之關鍵重要性；

7. NOTING WITH APPROVAL that CBD's Decision IV/10a on incentive measures encouraged collaboration among the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), IUCN-The World Conservation Union, the Secretariat of the CBD, and other relevant organizations, to develop a background paper with the aim of developing guidance on this issue for consideration at CBD's COP5; 大會贊同地注意到，生物多樣性公約決議IV/10a有關獎勵措施鼓勵經濟合作與發展組織（OECD）、世國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員、生物多樣性公約秘書處和其他相關組織間之合作，以制定背景文件針對此議發展準則供生物多樣性公約締約方第五次會議考量；
8. HAVING CONSIDERED the paper on incentive measures presented to Technical Session III of this Conference; 大會已考量提交本次會議技術第三場技術討論會之獎勵措施文件；
9. REALIZING the need for incentive measures to be considered as part of the policy and legislative instruments of Contracting Parties implementing the Convention and that this Conference has adopted guidance for Parties on both of these subjects (Resolutions VII.6 and VII.7); and大會瞭解到實施公約獎勵措施之需要作為締約方考量制定其政策和法律文書之一部分，且本次會議通過關於此兩項議題之準則以供締約方參酌（決議7.6和7.7）；
10. RECOGNIZING the importance of incentive measures for promoting the sustainable use of wetlands among various stakeholders, notably local communities and the private sector, as encouraged by the *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* (Resolution VII.8); 大會瞭解到依建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針（決議7.8）鼓勵促進各利益攸關方，特別是地方社區和私營部門間濕地永續利用之重要性；

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11. URGES Contracting Parties to review their existing, or evolving, policy, legal and institutional frameworks to identify and promote those measures which encourage conservation and wise use of wetlands and to identify and remove measures which discourage conservation and wise use; 敦促各締約方審查確定和促進這些措施，鼓勵保護和明智利用濕地，並查明和消除措施，勸阻保護和明智利用他們現有的，或演變，政策，法律和體制框架；
12. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties more specifically to ensure that incentive measures are taken into consideration when applying the *Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies* (Resolution VII.6) and the *Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands* (Resolution VII.7); 大會進一步敦促各締約方當運用制定和實施國家濕地政策指導方針（決議7.6）和法律和制

度審查以促進濕地之保護和明智利用指導方針（決議7.7）時，考量更具體地確保獎懲措施；

13. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties, non-governmental organizations, donor agencies and others, in their application of the *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* (Resolution VII.8), to give special consideration to the introduction of incentive measures designed to encourage the wise use of wetlands, and to identify and remove perverse incentives where they exist; 大會呼籲各締約方、非政府組織、捐助機構和其他單位，在其運用建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針（決議7.8）時，應特別考量引進旨在鼓勵濕地明智利用之獎勵措施，及辨識和消除可能存在之不正當獎勵措施；
14. FURTHER CALLS UPON Contracting Parties and others to share their experiences and lessons learned with respect to incentive measures and perverse incentives relating to wetlands, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable use of natural resources generally, by providing these to the Ramsar Bureau for appropriate distribution and to be made available through the Wise Use Resource Centre of the Convention's Web site; 大會進一步呼籲締約方和其他單位分享其獎勵措施和有關濕地之不正當獎勵措施、保護生物多樣性與一般自然資源永續利用方面之經驗和教訓，藉由適當分配提供拉姆薩秘書處這些資訊，並透過公約明智利用資源中心網站提供；
15. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) and the Ramsar Bureau, recognizing that financial resources will be necessary for these purposes, to work in cooperation with the relevant bodies of the CBD and the Convention on Migratory Species, OECD, the International Association for Impact Assessment, and IUCN, and with the Contracting Parties and other relevant organizations, to: a) review existing guidelines and available information on incentive measures in order to prepare an Internet-based resource kit, including a catalogue of incentives and case studies; and b) explore the use of impact assessments as tools for identifying opportunities for implementing incentive measures; 大會請求科學技術審查小組（STRP）和拉姆薩秘書處瞭解為此目的財政資源之必要性，並與生物多樣性公約相關機構、遷移性野生動物保育公約、經濟合作暨發展組織、國際影響評估協會、國際自然保育聯盟及締約方和其他相關組織合作，以：a) 檢討現行指導方針和獎勵措施相關資訊，以籌備網路資源工具箱，包括獎勵和案例研究目錄；b) 探討影響評估作為實施獎勵措施辨識機會之工具；
16. DIRECTS the STRP and the Ramsar Bureau to prepare a report for Ramsar COP8 on progress in the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of incentive measures and the identification and removal of perverse incentives, containing recommendations for specific actions to be taken by the Contracting Parties, governments, and other relevant organizations, as human and financial resources allow; and 大會指示科學技術審查小組和拉姆薩秘書處籌備報告提供予拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八次會議有關設計、實施、監測和評估獎懲措施之進展，並於人力和財力允許之情況下，辨識和消除不正當獎勵措施，其中包含由締約方、政府和其他相關組織將採取具體行動之建議；
17. DECIDES that information on incentive measures taken by the Contracting Parties should be included in National Reports for analysis and reporting by the Ramsar Bureau.

大會決定締約方所採取獎勵措施之資訊應列入國家報告，作為拉姆薩秘書處進行分析和報告之依據。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
 to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
 San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
 「人與濕地：重要環節」 濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
 拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

**The Ramsar Convention and impact assessment:
 strategic, environmental and social
 拉姆薩公約和影響評估：策略、環境與社會**

1. RECALLING Article 3.2 of the Convention which states 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 [of Wetlands of International Importance] has changed, is changing or is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference”, and also Article 3.1 which states that Contracting Parties “shall formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List, and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory”; 大會回顧公約第3.2條規定，敘明各締約方「作出安排，以便儘早獲悉，由於技術發展、污染或其他人為干擾，列入[國際重要濕地]《名單》的其領土內的濕地的生態特性經發生變化，正在變化，或有可能發生變化。」，及第3.1條規定，「訂定並推行有關計畫，俾促進名單內所列濕地之保育，以及確保其境內濕地之最妥善利用」；
2. FURTHER RECALLING Recommendation 6.2 which “calls on the Contracting Parties to integrate environmental considerations in relation to wetlands into planning decisions in a clear and publicly transparent way”; 大會進一步回顧件亦6.2，「呼籲各締約方在與濕地規劃決策過程中應相結合環境考量，並以一個明確和透明公開化之方式進行之」；
3. AWARE that Action 2.5.1 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 sets out to “expand the Additional Guidance on Wise Use by preparing, for a technical session at the 7th COP, the results of a review of environmental appraisal guidelines and examples of current best practice EIA”; 大會注意到，1997-2002年策略計畫行動方案2.5.1敘明「藉由籌備第7次締約方會議之技術會議，擴大明智利用增設準則，審查環境影響評估指導方針和目前最好實踐案例之結果」；
4. ALSO AWARE that Action 2.5.4 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 urges Contracting Parties to “take account of Integrated Environmental Management and Strategic Environmental Assessment (at local, provincial and catchment/ river basin or coastal zone levels) when assessing impacts of development proposals or changes in land/ water use”; 大會亦意識到1997-2002年策略計畫行動方案2.5.4敦促締約方「當評估發展提案之影響或更改土地/用水使用時，應(於地方、省和流域/河域或沿海區域層級)採取綜合環境管理和環境評估策略」；
5. RECOGNIZING Operational Objective 2.4 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 which urges Contracting Parties “to provide economic evaluations of the benefits and functions of wetlands for environmental planning processes” and Recommendation 6.10 which notes “that it is vital that all

wetland economic values be identified, measured and reported upon to increase national and international awareness of the need for and benefits of wetland conservation; 大會意識到1997-2002年策略計畫執行目標2.4.1，敦促締約方「提供濕地環境規劃過程利益和功能之經濟評估」，及建議6.10其中指出，「所有濕地經濟價值之判斷係至關重要，其措施與報告足以增加對國家和國際保護濕地必要性和利益之認知」；

6. REAFFIRMING the role of impact assessment and economic valuation as key tools for assisting the Contracting Parties in their efforts to achieve the objectives of the Convention, especially with respect to the management of sites included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar List) and in the implementation of the wise use principle; 大會重申影響評估和經濟評估作為協助締約方努力實現供約目標，特別是管理列入國際重要濕地名單（拉姆薩名單）及執行明智利用原則之重要工具；
7. NOTING WITH APPROVAL that the issues of impact assessment and economic valuation form elements of the Joint Work Plan between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (Resolution 7.4) and that this was endorsed by Decision IV/15 of CBD's 4th Conference of the Parties; 大會贊同地注意到影響評估議題和經濟評估形成拉姆薩公約和生物多樣性公約之間聯合工作計畫之元素（決議7.4），且係生物多樣性公約締約方第四次會議決議第IV/15號所贊同之；
8. ALSO NOTING WITH APPROVAL that CBD's Decision IV/10c on impact assessment and minimizing adverse effects specifically encouraged collaboration between the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA), and IUCN-The World Conservation Union on this matter; and大會亦贊同地注意到，生物多樣性公約決議第IV/10c號之影響評估及盡量減少不利影響，特別鼓勵生物多樣性公約、拉姆薩公約、遷移性野生動物保育公約、國際影響評估協會及國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員間於此議題上之合作；
9. HAVING CONSIDERED the paper on *The Ramsar Convention and impact assessment* presented to Technical Session IV of this Conference, and in particular its advice regarding integrated approaches to impact assessment at the policy, plan, programme and project levels; 大會已考量於本次會議第四次會議第五場技術討論會中提出拉姆薩公約和影響評估文件技，特別是關於在政策、計畫、方案和專案面所建議之綜合影響評估方法；

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10. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to reinforce and strengthen their efforts to ensure that any projects, plans, programmes and policies with the potential to alter the ecological character of wetlands in the Ramsar List, or impact negatively on other wetlands within their territories, are subjected to rigorous impact assessment procedures and to formalise such procedures under policy, legal, institutional and organizational arrangements; 大會呼籲締約方鞏固和加強其努力以確保任何有潛力改變拉姆薩名單中濕地生態特性或在其領土內其他濕地負面影響之專案、計畫、方案和政策，經過嚴格影響評估程序，於其政策、法律、體制和組織安排下使這些程序正式化；

11. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to ensure that impact assessment procedures seek to identify the true values of wetland ecosystems in terms of the many functions, values and benefits they provide, to allow these environmental, economic and broader social values to be included in decision-making and management processes; 大會鼓勵各締約方，確保影響評估程序尋求辨識濕地生態系統所提供許多功能，價值觀和利益之真正價值，使這些環境、經濟和更廣泛社會價值觀涵蓋於決策和管理過程中;
12. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to ensure that impact assessment processes relating to wetlands are undertaken in a transparent and participatory manner which includes local stakeholders, as encouraged through the *Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands* (Resolution 7.8); 大會進一步鼓勵締約方，確保濕地相關影響評估過程都在透明化且參與之方式下進行，包括地方利益相關者，透過建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針（決議7.8）鼓勵進行之;
13. ALSO ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties, as part of their ongoing monitoring and impact assessment practices for sites in the Ramsar List, to apply the *Framework for designing a wetland monitoring programme* (Resolution VI.1) and the *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* (Resolution 7.10); 大會亦鼓勵各締約方，作為其正在進行拉姆薩名單中之濕地監測和影響評估實踐之一部分，進而運用於設計濕地監測系統綱要計畫（決議6.1）和濕地風險評估綱要計畫（決議7.10）；
14. ALSO CALLS UPON Contracting Parties with shared wetlands and river basins to seek cooperative approaches to impact assessment with neighbouring countries as encouraged by the *Guidelines for the integration of wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* (Resolution 7.18) and the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* (Resolution 7.19); 大會亦呼籲具共享濕地和河流流域之締約方，向鄰國尋求影響評估合作方式，依據整合濕地保護與明智利用暨河流流域管理指導方針（決議7.18）和拉姆薩公約下之國際合作指導方針（決議7.19）；
15. REQUESTS the Bureau to continue to work with the Secretariats of the CBD and the CMS as well as with OECD, IAIA, IUCN, and other relevant partners in exploring the use of impact assessments as tools for developing and implementing incentive measures for conserving and wisely using wetland ecosystems; and 大會請求秘書處持續與生物多樣性公約、遷移性野生動物保育公約秘書處、經濟合作暨發展組織、國際影響評估協會、國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員和其他相關合作夥伴，探索影響評估之使用，作為制定和實施濕地生態系統保護和明智利用獎懲措施之方法;
16. FURTHER REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel and the Ramsar Bureau to work in cooperation with their counterparts from the CBD and other relevant conventions and expert organizations, to review existing guidelines and available information on environmental impact assessment and economic valuation of wetlands, in accordance with the high priority given during the last triennium (Recommendations 6.2 and 6.10). This could be reported as an Internet-based resource kit that examines the use of environmental impact assessment and economic valuation as tools for identifying opportunities to apply the wise use principle. 大會進一步請求科學技術審查小組和拉姆薩秘書處與生物多樣性公約和其他有關公約之相關單位及專家組織共同合作，檢討現行指導方針和環境影響評估和濕地經濟價值之資訊，依據過去三年期所設

定之最優先執行順序來進行（建議6.2和6.10）。此可作為網路資源工具箱運用明智利用原則之辨識機會，以檢查環境影響評估和經濟評估。



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「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊
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Restoration as an element of national planning for wetland conservation and wise use
復育係國家濕地保護和明智利用規劃中之要素

1. RECALLING Recommendation 4.1 which urged Contracting Parties and the Standing Committee to take a range of actions to promote the restoration of wetlands; 大會回顧建議4.1，敦促締約方和常設委員會採取了一系列行動以促進濕地復育；
2. RECALLING ALSO Recommendation 6.15 which called on Contracting Parties to “integrate wetland restoration into their national nature conservation, land and water management policies”; 大會亦回顧建議6.15，呼籲締約方「整合濕地復育並將其納入國土之自然保育、土地和水資源管理政策」；
3. NOTING Operational Objective 2.6 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 which, in particular, urges Contracting Parties to identify wetlands in need of restoration and rehabilitation, provide and implement methodologies for this purpose, and establish restoration/rehabilitation programmes, especially in association with major river systems or areas of high nature conservation value; 大會注意到1997-2002年策略計畫執行目標2.6，特別敦促締約方確定濕地復育和重建之需要，提供並執行此目的之方法，並建立復育/修復方案，尤其是與主要河流系統或自然保育價值高的地區之相關方案；
4. EXPRESSING GRATITUDE to the authors of the paper presented and considered by Technical Session II of this Conference entitled *Restoration as an element of national planning for wetland conservation and wise use*; 於本次會議第二場技術會議供參之文章作者，題為復育係國家濕地保護和明智利用規劃中之要素，大會表示感謝；
5. REITERATING the view expressed in Recommendation 4.1, and further emphasised by the above-mentioned paper, that although restoration or creation of wetlands cannot replace the loss or degradation of natural wetlands, a national programme of wetland restoration, pursued in parallel with wetland protection, can provide significant additional benefits for both people and wildlife, when the restoration is ecologically, economically and socially sustainable; 大會重申建議4.1的看法，並進一步強調了上述文件，雖然復育或創造濕地不能取代天然濕地之喪失或退化，國家濕地生態復育方案與濕地保護同時並行，當復育係生態、經濟和社會皆永續經營時，可以提供人類和野生動物雙方顯著額外利益。
6. NOTING WITH APPROVAL that in the National Reports submitted for this Conference, 76 Contracting Parties advised that wetland restoration activities are occurring

in their countries, but EXPRESSING CONCERN that the level of this activity in most Contracting Parties is not high and that few Parties indicated that the promotion of restoration is part of their National Wetland Policies and related policy instruments; 大會贊同地注意到，於本次會議提交之國家報告，76個締約方表示濕地復育活動發生正於其國家內進行，但大會關注大多數締約方之活動水平不高，而僅少數締約方表示，促進復育涵蓋於其國家濕地政策和相關政策工具之一部分；

7. RECOGNISING that capacity building and additional human and financial resources may be required in order to foster the development of restoration and rehabilitation initiatives, but also AWARE that in many countries it is local people/stakeholders who are taking the lead with such initiatives, in recognition of the vital functions, services and benefits wetlands provide; 大會瞭解到需要能力建設和額外人力和財力資源，以促進復育和重建計畫之發展，但也意識到在許多國家，係地方人民/利益相關者領導進行這些計畫，因其瞭解到濕地所提供之重要功能、服務和效益；
8. CONSCIOUS that in Technical Session I of this Conference on Ramsar and Water, restoration of wetlands was identified as a priority in the papers presenting guidelines for integrating wetlands conservation and wise use into river basin management, on wetlands as elements of water policy formulation, and on defining Ramsar's role in response to the global water crisis; and 大會意識到本次會議中有關之第一場技術會議，於濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理、濕地為制定水資源政策中之要素及於全球水資源危機中拉姆薩所界定之作用等指導方針文件中，拉姆薩、水與濕地復育被視為優先執行事項；
9. REALIZING that through a number of Resolutions, this Conference has adopted guidance for the Contracting Parties on wetland policy formulation (Resolution VII.6), reviewing laws and institutions (Resolution VII.7), involving local communities and indigenous people in wetland management (Resolution VII.8), promoting communication, education and awareness related to wetlands and waterways (Resolution VII.9), integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management (Resolution VII.18), and priorities for wetland inventory (Resolution VII.20), all of which assist with the promotion of wetland restoration in appropriate ways; 大會意識到，透過一些決議，本次會議已通過締約方制訂濕地政策之準則（決議7.6）、審查法律和機制（決議7.7）、地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理（決議7.8）、促進濕地與水道相關之宣導、教育和意識（決議7.9）、整合濕地保育與明智利用納入流域管理（決議7.18）及濕地調查優先事項（決議7.20），所有這些都有助於以適當之方式促進濕地復育；

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10. CALLS UPON all Contracting Parties to recognise that although restoration or creation of wetlands cannot replace the loss of natural wetlands, and that avoiding such loss must be a first priority, a national programme of wetland restoration, pursued in parallel with wetland protection, can provide significant additional benefits for both people and wildlife, when the restoration is ecologically, economically and socially sustainable; 大會籲請所有締約方瞭解，雖然復育或創造濕地無法替代天然濕地之喪失，而避免此喪失必須是優先執行事項，國家濕地生態復育方案與濕地保護同時並行，當復育係生態、經濟和社會皆永續經營時，可以提供人類和野生動物雙方顯著額外利益；

11. URGES Contracting Parties to produce information about wetland losses, including an assessment of the lost processes, functions, composition and values of wetland areas. This information should include data about the restoration potential of these sites and the full benefits of restoration, including identification, at all appropriate levels and using standardised protocols for data gathering and handling as requested in Resolution VII.20, of sites that are a priority for restoring for the benefit of people and the natural environment; 大會敦促各締約方提供有關濕地之喪失資訊，包括濕地喪失過程、功能、組成和價值評估資訊。此資訊應包括對這些濕地之復育潛力及復育後之而整利益，包括依據決議7.20要求於所有適當層級並利用標準化協議來收集和處理數據，為了人與自然環境之效益該濕地復育應為優先執行事項;
12. ALSO CALLS UPON all Contracting Parties, in the context of approaches which seek to avoid loss of wetlands and of the Joint Work Plan between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity, to review, and as necessary amend, their approaches to promoting wetland restoration. In doing so, particular priority should be given to promoting sustainable restoration as part of policy frameworks which promote an ecosystem approach, communication, education and capacity building programmes and support for local stakeholder actions, taking account of traditional norms and the specific role of women; 大會亦呼籲所有締約方，在尋求避免濕地喪失之方法中，拉姆薩公約和生物多樣性公約間之聯合工作計畫應審查並在必要時修改其方法，以促進濕地生態復育。此舉特別應優先考量促進永續復育以作為其政策綱要計畫，促進生態系統辦法、宣導、教育和能力建設方案，並支持地方利益相關者行動，考量到傳統規範和婦女所扮演之特殊角色;
13. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties when reviewing their approaches to restoration to examine in detail and address the areas of legislation (Resolution VII.7), incentives for wetland conservation (Resolution VII.15), impact assessment (Resolution VII.16) and transboundary action at the catchment level (Resolution VII.19); 大會進一步敦促締約方於審查其復育方法時，應詳細研究和解決立法（決議7.7）、濕地保護獎勵措施（決議7.15）、影響評估（決議7.16）及集水區層級之跨境行動（決議7.19）;
14. URGES Contracting Parties to implement and evaluate projects and programmes as a means of promoting ecologically, economically and socially sustainable restoration of degraded sites, giving full consideration to the elements identified in Annex 1 to this Resolution; 大會敦促締約方實施和評估專案和方案，作為促進生態、經濟和社會永續復育退化濕地之手段，充分考量本決議附件1中所確認之要素;
15. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to identify constraints in and solutions for implementing ecologically, economically and socially sustainable wetland restoration, and based on this to develop demonstration projects and targeted technical exchange programmes, reporting on this in their National Reports to Ramsar COP8; and 大會要求締約方辨識濕地生態、經濟、社會永續復育執行之限制與解決方案，並依此基礎發展示範計畫和針對性之技術交流方案，並於拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八屆會議之國家報告中敘明;
16. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau, in consultation with the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, to identify sources of expertise on specific aspects of wetland restoration and rehabilitation (drawing on established networks such as IUCN's Commission on Ecosystem Management, DIVERSITAS, Wetlands International's Wetland Restoration Specialist Group and others), to further develop tools and guidelines, and make this

available to the Contracting Parties. 大會請求拉姆薩秘書處與科學技術審查小組協商，以確定濕地復育和修復各個具體方面之專業知識（向已成立之網絡，如國際自然保護聯盟暨生態系統管理委員會、研究生物多樣性的國際計畫、國際濕地組織之濕地復育專家小組及其他來源等借鑒），進一步發展辦法和指導方針，並提供予締約方。

Annex附件

Wetland restoration and rehabilitation 濕地復育和修復

Elements to consider in restoration and rehabilitation programmes and projects 復育和修復方案和計畫考量知元素

1. National planning and legislation on protection and sustainable use of nature, environment and water management should be developed to include obligations or, at least, options for wetland restoration. This may also promote the allocation of funds for restoration purposes. It should define restoration objectives and priorities at strategic level, with reference to lost wetland functions, processes and components. 自然、環境和水資源管理保護永續利用之國家規劃和立法之制定應包括義務或至少濕地復育之選項。此舉亦可促進恢復目的之資金分配。應在策略層級上設定復育目標和優先事項，並提及關於所喪失之濕地功能、過程和要素。
2. Programmes contributing to the fulfilling of international obligations relating to conservation and sustainable use of wetlands should have priority. 方案有助於履行有關保護和永續利用濕地之國際義務應優先執行。
3. Multiple purposes such as conservation of biodiversity, provision of reliable food resources, fresh water supply, purification, flood control and recreation may often increase the sustainability and total benefits of a restoration project. 保護生物多樣性、提供可靠糧食資源、淡水供應、淨化、防洪和娛樂等多種用途，往往會增加復育計畫之永續性和總體效益。
4. Identify and involve all stakeholders at an early stage. The realisation of a project is dependent on cooperation between landowners and/or land-users, public authorities and politicians at different levels, scientific advisory bodies and non-governmental organizations. 於先期階段識別和涉及所有利益相關者。計畫之實現係依賴地主和/或土地使用之間、政府機關和不同層級之政治家、科學諮詢機構和非政府組織之間的合作。
5. Monitoring and evaluation of the effects and dissemination of information on the results is needed. Feedback to programme or project operation should be assured, and adjustments made if necessary to achieve the defined targets. 影響監測與評估及成果之資訊傳播是必要的。應確認方案或計畫之運作反饋，若有必要時應調整以實現既定目標。
6. Strategic environmental impact assessment and cost benefit analysis are recommended before programme or project approval and implementation. 通過和實施方案或計畫之前，建議先進行策略環境影響評估和成本效益分析。
7. Successfully implemented pilot projects can provide much inspiration and stimuli for the development of forthcoming restoration projects and programmes. 成功實施試點計畫可為即將復育之計畫和方案發展提供許多鼓舞與刺激。
8. General and popular information about effects and consequences before, during and after the implementation of programmes and projects is important. 方案和計畫實施之前、期間和之後，相關影響和成果之一般和熱門資訊係非常重要。

9. Some important questions to evaluate in advance of projects, in relation to their usefulness and feasibility, include: 有關計畫前評估其有效性和可行性，部分重要問題包括：
- 9.1 Will there be environmental benefits, e.g. improved water supplies and water quality (reduced eutrophication, preservation of freshwater resources, biodiversity conservation, improved management of “wet resources”, flood control)? 是否將有環境效益，例如改善供水和水資源之質量（降低水體優養化、淡水資源保護、生物多樣性保護，改善「濕資源」之管理、防洪）？
- 9.2 What is the cost effectiveness of the project? The investments and changes should in the longer term be sustainable, not only yielding temporary results. Aim for low costs in the construction phase; and aim for low or nil running costs for future maintenance. When establishing the cost effectiveness of the restoration projects, take into account all possible added benefits from restoring the sites. 什麼是該計畫之成本效益？投資和改變應是長期永續的，而非獲得臨時之成果。在施工階段旨在降低成本，而未來維護目標應為低或零運行成本。建立復育計畫之成本效益時，考量所有可能從復育濕地中而增加之益處。
- 9.3 What options, advantages or disadvantages will the restored area provide for local people and for the region? These may include health conditions, essential food and water resources, increased possibilities for recreation and ecotourism, improved scenic values, educational opportunities, conservation of historical or religious sites, etc. 復育區將提供當地人民和該地區什麼樣之選擇、優點和缺點？這些可能包括衛生條件、基本食物和水資源、增加娛樂和生態旅遊之可能性、提高景風景區之價值、教育機會、歷史或宗教場所之保護等。
- 9.4 What is the ecological potential of the project? What is the present status of the area in terms of habitats and biological values? How is the area expected to develop with respect to hydrology, geomorphology, water quality, plant and animal communities, etc? 該計畫之生態潛力為何？該地區棲息地和生物價值之現狀為何？該地區應如何預設水文、地貌、水資源之質量、植物和動物群落等方面之發展？
- 9.5 What is the status of the area in terms of present land use? The situation will differ widely between developing countries, countries with economies in transition, and developed countries and with respect to the objectives of restoration and rehabilitation. In particular, marginal lands yielding few benefits in the present situation can often be improved. 該地區目前土地使用方面現況為何？發展中國家、經濟轉型期國家和已開發國家之間之狀況依其復育和修復目標而有所不同。尤其是貧瘠之土地於當前形勢或取之益處往往可以得到改善。
- 9.6 What are the main socio-economic constraints? Is there a positive regional and local interest in realising the project? 有哪些主要社會經濟限制？在實施計畫中，是否有區域和地方之正面利益？
- 9.7 What are the main technical constraints? 什麼是主要之技術限制？



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
 to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
 San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999

「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
 拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management 整合濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理之指導方針

1. RECALLING Operational Objective 2.2 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002, which urges Contracting Parties “to integrate conservation and wise use of wetlands . . . into national, provincial and local planning and decision making on land use, groundwater management, catchment/ river basin and coastal zone planning, and all other environmental management”; 大會回顧1997-2002年策略計畫執行目標2.2，其中敦促各締約方「整合保護和明智利用濕地的...納入國家層級、省層級和地方土地使用規劃和決策、地下水管理、集水區/流域和沿海區域規劃，以及所有其他環境管理」；
2. FURTHER RECALLING Resolution VI.23 on *Ramsar and Water* which calls on Contracting Parties, in promoting the integration of water resource management and wetland conservation, to undertake a range of actions including the establishment of hydrological monitoring networks on wetlands, studies of traditional water management systems and economic valuation methods, to involve National Ramsar Committees and local stakeholders in river basin management, to support multi-disciplinary training, and to work in partnership with water-related organizations; 大會進一步回顧決議7.23有關拉姆薩濕地和水，呼籲各締約方促進整合水資源管理和濕地保護，以進行了一系列之行動，包括建立水文監測網絡、傳統水資源管理系統與經濟評估方法之研究、邀請全的拉姆薩委員會和地方利益相關者參與流域管理、支持多學科之培訓，並與水資源相關組織以夥伴關係共同合作；
3. AWARE that wetlands, because of their ecological and hydrological functions, are an intrinsic part of the overall water resource system and should be managed as a component of such, as well as being rich centres of biological diversity and related productivity; and contribute as such to the economic, ecological and social security of local people and other major groups; 大會意識到，因其生態和水文功能，濕地作為整體水資源系統之內在組成部分，以及豐富生物多樣性和相關生產中心，應以其為組成要素來管理之；濕地提供地方人民和其他主要群體之經濟、生態和社會安全；
4. WELCOMING the Memorandum of Cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the associated Joint Work Plan through which the role of the Ramsar Convention as the lead partner on actions directed at the conservation and wise use of wetlands, and particularly inland water ecosystems, is to be pursued (Resolution VII.4); 大會歡迎與生物多樣性公約（CBD）和相關的聯合工作計劃簽署「合作備忘錄」，

透過拉姆薩公約在濕地保護和明智利用及特別是內陸水域生態系統中扮演領導合作夥伴執行行動之主要角色（決議 7.4）；

5. ALSO AWARE of the increasing demands being placed upon freshwater resources in many parts of the world, as presented to this Conference through the Technical Session I presentation entitled *Defining Ramsar's role in the response to the global water crisis*; 大會亦意識到在世界許多地區對於淡水資源日益增加之需求，如本次會議技術討論第一場會議中提交主題為「確定拉姆薩在應對全球水危機中之角色」所發表；
6. NOTING the importance placed on freshwater resources in the United Nations Special Session of the General Assembly to Review and Appraise the Implementation of Agenda 21 (June 1997), and the subsequent Commission on Sustainable Development meeting in May 1998, which as part of its report relating to Strategic Approaches to Freshwater Management recommended support for implementation of the Ramsar Convention; 大會注意到在聯合國特別會議大會審查和評估實施「21世紀議程」（1997年六月）中討論淡水資源之重要性，和隨後1998年5月永續發展委員會在會議上，其報告的一部分討論有關淡水管理策略辦法中建議協助拉姆薩公約之執行情況；
7. NOTING ALSO the current initiatives of the World Commission on Dams as well as those activities of the World Water Council, the Global Water Partnership, and other water sector-related organizations designed to promote integrated water resource management; 大會亦注意到世界水壩委員會目前倡議，以及世界水資源理事會、全球水資源合作組織，和其他水旨在促進水資源綜合管理相關部門組織之活動；
8. RECOGNIZING that through Technical Session I, this Conference has considered and discussed in detail the *Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management*; 大會瞭解到，透過本次會議技術會議第一場，審議並詳細討論整合濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理之指導方針；
9. REALIZING that this Conference, through a number of related decisions, has adopted guidance for the Contracting Parties on wetland policy formulation (Resolution VII.6), reviewing laws and institutions (Resolution VII.7), involving local communities and indigenous people in wetland management (Resolution VII.8), promoting communication, education and public awareness related to wetlands and waterways (Resolution VII.9), designation of karst and other subterranean hydrological systems (Resolution VII.13), incentives (Resolution VII.15), impact assessment (Resolution VII.16), wetland restoration as part of national planning (Resolution VII.17) and international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention (Resolution VII.19), of all which are closely related to and serve to inform the more generic subject of integrating wetlands into river basin management; and 大會瞭解到，透過了多數相關決定，本次會議通過了濕地制訂政策提供締約方之準則（決議7.6）、審查法律和機制（決議7.7）、邀請地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理（決議7.8）、促進有關濕地和水道之宣導、教育和公眾意識（決議7.9）、指定岩溶和其他地下水文系統（決議7.13）、獎勵（決議7.15）、影響評估（決議7.16）、濕地生態復育作為國家規劃之一部分（決議7.17）及依據拉姆薩公約之國際合作（決議7.19），以上所有一切密切相關並提供更通用之議題將濕地納入流域管理中；
10. GRATEFUL to those who contributed their information and other experiences to assist the authors, the Global Environment Network, with the preparation of the annexed

Guidelines and the associated case studies and lessons learned; 大會感謝提供其相關資訊和經驗之作者、全球環境網絡、協助編制所附之指導方針和相關案例研究和吸取經驗教訓;

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11. RECOMMENDS the *Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management* as annexed to this Resolution and URGES all Contracting Parties to give priority to their application, adapting them as necessary to suit national situations; 大會建議整合濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理之指導方針作為本決議附錄，並敦促所有締約方依其國情所需採納運用並給予優先考量;
12. CALLS UPON the Contracting Parties to reinforce and increase their efforts to implement Resolution VI.23 and Operational Objective 2.2 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 and to do so through implementing the annexed Guidelines; 大會籲請締約方加強和提高其努力以實施決議7.23及1997-2002年策略計畫執行目標2.2的和，並透過實施所附指導方針來進行;
13. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties, when implementing the annexed Guidelines, to take account of, and apply through integrated approaches, the guidance on related issues identified above and as adopted by this Conference; 大會進一步敦促締約方，在執行所附指導方針時，要考慮到透過綜合辦法，運用本次會議通過相關議題之準則;
14. DIRECTS the Ramsar Bureau, as funds and human resources allow, to make these and the associated guidelines adopted by this Conference available to the secretariats, expert and technical bodies, relevant regional institutions, river basin authorities and focal points of all other relevant environment conventions as well as interested parties and organizations, and, in particular, to those bodies identified above with a recognized direct interest in water management; 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處，在資金和人力資源允許情況下，使這些和本次會議通過之相關指導方針提供予秘書處、專家和技術機構、相關區域機構、流域管理機構和所有其他有關環境公約聯絡處以及相關方面和組織，特別是上述被視為在水資源管理中有直接利益關係之機構;
15. FURTHER DIRECTS the Ramsar Bureau and Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), subject to the availability of budgetary resources, to follow and participate actively in the programme of the World Commission on Dams (WCD), providing input on themes of relevance to Contracting Parties, and to report back to Ramsar COP8 concerning the findings of WCD and their implications for the future; 大會進一步指示拉姆薩秘書處和科學技術審查小組，依預算資源之可回報予拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八屆會議關於世界水壩委員會之調查結果和對未來之影響;
16. ENCOURAGES in particular those Contracting Parties which are also signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity to note and support the partnership approach being taken between the Conventions in the further development of tools in the areas of incentives (Resolution VII.15) and impact assessment (Resolution VII.16), which are key elements of the annexed Guidelines; 大會特別鼓勵那些亦是生物多樣性公約簽署國之締約方，注意並協助公約間夥伴方式獎勵方面之進一步發展辦法（決議7.15）和附錄指導方針關鍵要素之影響評估（決議7.16）;

17. INVITES those Contracting Parties which share river basins to pursue, as appropriate, the application of the annexed Guidelines in a cooperative way with their neighbouring States in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention and the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Convention* (Resolution VII.19); 大會邀請締約方適當地運用依附錄之指導方針，並根據公約第5條及拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針以合作方式與鄰國共享流域（決議7.19）；
18. COMMENDS these Guidelines for consideration by all multilateral and bilateral donors to assist and guide their planning, project assessments and decision-making in terms of integrated water resource management, taking into account the special circumstances and constraints of the concerned countries; 大會讚揚所有多邊和雙邊捐助者供考量之指導方針，以協助和指導在水資源綜合管理方面之規劃、計畫評估和決策，並將相關國家特殊情況和約束納入考量；
19. INSTRUCES the STRP, as funds and human resources allow, to review the current state of knowledge in the area of allocation and management of water to maintain wetland ecosystem functions, and to report to Ramsar COP8 on the findings, and if possible to provide guidance for the Contracting Parties on this subject; 大會指示科學技術審查小組，在資金和人力資源允許情況下，審查目前水資源分配和管理知識，以維持濕地生態系統功能，並於拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八屆會議報告其結果，並盡可能提供有關此議題之準則予締約方；
20. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and other interested parties to develop pilot activities or projects to promote and implement the guidelines in their countries, and to report to Ramsar COP8 and other relevant fora (such as CBD) on the successes achieved and lessons learned from these activities. 大會進一步鼓勵締約方和其他相關單位來制定試點活動或計畫，在其國家促進和實施指導方針，並向拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八屆會議和其他相關論壇（如生物多樣性公約）報告有關這些活動中所取得之成就和經驗教訓。

Annex附件

Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management 整合濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理之指導方針

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Introduction簡介

1. Wetlands perform a host of ecological and hydrological functions that benefit humankind. Arguably some of the most important functions of wetlands are their roles in water supply, water purification and flood control. Wetlands also perform many other important socio-economic functions, such as provision of habitat for fisheries and forestry resources, and are critical for the conservation of biological diversity. 濕地執行造福人類之主要生態和水文功能。濕地最重要的功能可以說是提供供水、水淨化和防洪作用。濕地亦執行其他許多重要社會經濟功能，如提供漁業和林業資源之棲息地，及生物多樣性保護關鍵。
2. River basins or river catchments (the land area between the source and the mouth of a river including all of the lands that drain into the river) and coastal and marine systems influenced by catchment discharges, are important geographical units for considering the management of wetlands and water resources. Rapid and unsustainable development of wetlands, and the river basins in which they sit, has led to the disruption of natural hydrological cycles. In many cases this has resulted in greater frequency and severity of flooding, drought and pollution. The degradation and loss of wetlands and their biodiversity imposes major economic and social losses and costs to the human populations of these river basins. Thus, appropriate protection and allocation of water to wetlands is essential to enable these ecosystems to survive and continue to provide important goods and services to local communities. 受集水區排水影響之流域或河流集水區（水源區和河口之間之土地，包括匯集入河之所有土地面積）及沿海和海洋生態系統，被視為執行濕地和水資源管理時之重要地理單元。快速和不永續的濕地發展及其所在之流域，導致破壞自然水文循環。在許多情況下，導致更高頻率之洪水、乾旱和污染嚴重程度。濕地及其生物多樣性之退化和喪失造成重大的經濟和社會損

失，並造成這些河流流域人口之損失。因此為使這些生態系統之生存並持續提供地方社區重要之物品和服務，適當的濕地保護和水資源分配是不可缺的。

3. In the coming millenium, demands on water resources will continue to increase, as will the levels of pollutants. In order to achieve the goal of sustainable utilisation of freshwater resources, new approaches to water and river basin management are urgently required. In the past the water resources and wetlands have tended to be the responsibility of separate sectoral agencies, frequently with very different objectives and modes of operation. As a result there has been, and continue to be, regular conflicts over water resource use and river basin management. Regrettably, in these considerations wetlands have not always been given the priority they deserve based on the important functions they perform in contributing to the maintenance of healthy and productive river systems. 即將來到之千禧年，對水資源的需求將繼續增加，污染物之層度亦同。為了實現永續利用淡水資源之目標，新的水資源和流域管理辦法將迫切需要。在過的水資源和濕地傾向於不同部門機構之責任，且經常具非常不同之目標和運作模式。依過去之結果並持續針對水資源利用和流域管理經常衝突。令人遺憾的是，依據濕地作為維護河流系統健康及丰饒之重要功能，在這些因素中濕地一直尚未賦予其應得之優先權。
4. Considering the important roles that wetlands can play in river management, the integration of wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management, as promoted by the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971), is essential in order to maximise and sustain the benefits they together provide to human populations. 考慮到濕地在河流管理中發揮之重要作用，由濕地公約（1971年，伊朗拉姆薩）促進整合濕地保護及明智利用納入流域管理是至關重要的，以提供人類最高限度與持續之利益。

Purpose of these guidelines指導方針之目的

5. These guidelines were conceived because, though the need to integrate wetlands into river basin management has been recognised by many governments and global institutions, no clear guidance on how to do so has been prescribed under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands to this point. Therefore, these guidelines are intended to assist the Contracting Parties with pursuing this goal. 這些準則的構思是因為，雖然將濕地納入流域管理已被許多國家政府和全球機構視為必須要點，但沒有明確之指導來協助執行根據拉姆薩公約針對濕地之管理。因此，這些準則旨在協助締約方實現此目標。

Guidance given by the Convention text and previous decisions of the Conference of the Contracting Parties締約方大會通過公約文本和以往決定所提供之準則

6. The critical linkage between wetlands, water and river basin management is emphasized in the text of the Convention on Wetlands and in the decisions of the Contracting Parties to the Convention at the triennial conferences. Notably the second paragraph of the Preamble of the Convention text states: “*Considering the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of water regimes*”, and the 6th Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP6) confirmed through Resolution VI.23 on Ramsar and Water that Contracting Parties “*RECOGNIZE the important hydrological functions of wetlands, including groundwater recharge, water quality improvement and flood alleviation, and the inextricable link between water resources*”

and wetlands, and REALIZE the need for planning at the river basin scale which involves integration of water resources management and wetland conservation.” 在濕地公約本文中及三年期公約締約方會議之決議中強調濕地、水資源和流域管理之間的重要聯繫。特別是公約本文序言第二段敘明：「考慮到濕地的基本生態功能是作為水文狀況之調節者」，及締約方第六次會議通過之決議6.23拉姆薩和水資源中敘明締約方「瞭解到濕地之重要水文功能，包括地下水補給、水質改善和減輕洪泛及水資源和濕地之間不可切割之聯繫。並瞭解到整體流域之規劃需要涉及水資源管理和濕地保護之整合。」。

7. Resolution VI.23 further calls upon Contracting Parties, in promoting the integration of water resource management and wetland conservation, to undertake a range of actions (including the establishment of hydrological monitoring networks on wetlands, studies of traditional water management systems and economic valuation methods), to involve National Ramsar Committees and local stakeholders in river basin management, to support multidisciplinary training, and to work in partnership with water-related organizations. 決議6.23進一步呼籲締約方在促進整合水資源管理和濕地保護時，應進行一系列之行動（包括建立濕地水文監測網絡、傳統水資源管理制度和經濟評估方法研究）、邀集國家拉姆薩委員會和地方利益相關者參與流域管理、支持多學科培訓，並努力與水資源相關組織建立夥伴關係。
8. Operational Objective 2.2 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 approved at COP6 urges Parties “to integrate conservation and wise use of wetlands . . . into national, provincial and local planning and decision making on land use, groundwater management, catchment/ river basin and coastal zone planning and all other environmental management”. 在第六次締約方會議通過之1997-2002年策略計畫執行目標2.2，敦促各締約方「整合濕地保護和明智利用...於國家、省和地方層級之規劃和土地利用決策、地下水管理、集水區/流域和沿海區域規劃和所有其他的環境管理」。

Institutional frameworks 體制架構

Integrated river basin management 綜合流域管理

9. Integrated water resources management is based on the concept of water being an integral part of an ecosystem, a natural resource and a social and economic good, whose quantity and quality determine the nature of its use (Agenda 21, United Nations, 1992). A water source that is reliable, in terms both of its quantity and its quality, is a prerequisite for the survival of human civilization and socio-economic development. Water scarcity, gradual deterioration, aggravated pollution and infrastructure development has increasingly created conflicts over the different uses of this resource. The river basin management approach is an example of an incentive-based participatory mechanism for solving conflicts and allocating water between competing users, including natural ecosystems. 整合水資源管理系依據對水作為生態系統、自然資源和社會和經濟物質之一部份之概念而成，其數量和質量依其使用性質而定（1992年，聯合國，21世紀議程）。依照其數量和質量兩方面，可靠水源係是人類文明生存和社會經濟發展之先決條件。缺水、逐漸惡化、加劇污染和基礎設施之發展因此資源之不同用途已持續增加衝突。流域管理之做法獎勵參與機制之例子，用以解決衝突並在爭奪使用者，包括自然生態系統之間分配水資源。

10. A critical requirement for integrated river basin management is the introduction of land use and water planning and management mechanisms which focus at the river basin scale. There is also a need to include consideration of the ecological requirements of marine and coastal systems that are influenced by catchment discharges. There are many steps involved in promoting the integrated approach of water resources management. One of the key issues identified is the division of management responsibilities for one river basin between different administrative authorities, resulting in fragmented approaches to water resources planning and management. It is important to realise that water resource planning and management is a multidisciplinary process and therefore has to be promoted as a collaborative framework among all the relevant agencies operating nationally and those involved within the river basin itself, as well as local communities. 綜合流域管理之關鍵要求是引進土地利用和水資源規劃和管理機制，並將重點放在流域尺度。另有必要考量涵蓋受排放影響的海洋和沿海流域系統之生態要求。有許多步驟涉及促進水資源管理之整合方法。其中確定關鍵議題之一，係一流域於不同行政機關之間之管理職責分工，造成水資源規劃和管理辦法之零散。鑑此要瞭解到，水資源規劃和管理是一個多學科之過程，因此在全國運作下之所有相關機構和涉及流域本身之地方社區間促進參與之合作架構。
11. Another key issue is the lack of awareness of the cross-sectoral nature of water problems and the need for a new development paradigm towards integrating the technical, economic, environmental, social and legal aspects of water management. The development of administrative units in water resource management has to coincide with river basins' boundaries instead of political boundaries. The lack, or inadequacy, of water legislation and policies is another stumbling block to integrated management of river basin and optimal use of water resources. 另一個關鍵問題是缺乏對水資源問題的跨部門性質之認知和新的朝著整合水資源管理之技術、經濟、環境、社會和法律方面之發展模式需求。在水資源管理行政單位之發展需配合流域邊界，而非政治邊界。水資源立法和政策之缺乏或不足，是整合流域管理和水資源最佳利用的另一個絆腳石。
12. The following guidelines should be noted: 應注意以下指導方針：

Section A

第A節

Guidelines for Contracting Parties relating to integrated river basin management 相關整合流域管理之締約方指導方針

- A1. Identify the key barriers to integrated river basin management and promotion of land and water use planning/management within a river basin and work to overcome them. 確定整合流域管理及促進流域內土地和水資源利用規劃/管理之主要障礙，並努力克服這些困難。
- A2. Develop consultative processes which involve the various sectors and institutions responsible for water management, environmental protection and agriculture (at least) and a basin-wide plan for the conservation, utilisation and

management of the water resources. 制定涉及負責水資源管理各個部門和機構、環境保護和農業（至少）和保護、利用和管理全流域水資源計畫之協商過程。

- A3. Integrate wetland conservation into river basin management to benefit management goals, such as water supply, flood management, pollution mitigation and the conservation of biological diversity. 整合濕地保護納入流域管理以利管理目標，如供水、防洪管理、治理污染和保護生物多樣性。
- A4. Promote the protection and restoration of wetland areas, and their biodiversity, within river basins. 促進濕地區域及流域內之生物多樣性之保護和修復。
- A5. Develop appropriate and socially acceptable cost-sharing mechanisms to cover costs involved in the management of river basins. 制定適當和社會可接受的成本分擔機制，包括在流域管理中涉及的費用。
- A6. Promote the establishment of appropriate mechanisms to bring together all major groups involved in river basin management such as government, municipalities, water regulatory bodies, academic institutions, industries, farmers, local communities, NGOs, etc., to contribute towards the management of the basin. 促進建立適當機制，匯集在流域管理中之主要團體，如政府、直轄市、水資源監管機構、學術機構、產業界、農民、地方社區、非政府組織等，為流域管理提出貢獻。
- A.7 Promote appropriate education and public awareness schemes as effective tools for integrated management of river basins. (See the *Convention's Outreach Programme*, Resolution VII.9.) 促進適當的教育和公眾意識計畫作為整合流域管理之有效工具。（見公約延伸計畫，決議7.9）。

Development and strengthening of policy and legislation for integrated water resources management 整合水資源管理之政策和立法之發展和強化

- 13. The shift towards integrated water resources management on a river basin scale requires the support of appropriate legislation and policy instruments, including economic instruments such as water pricing policies (e.g. “user pays” and “polluter pays”). Contracting Parties need to put in place appropriate national water policies and legislation to enable and facilitate the planning and integrated management of water resources. These policies need to be harmonised with related policies where they exist such as National Wetlands Policies, National Environment Plans, National Biodiversity Strategies, international agreements and legislative frameworks. 對整合水資源管理於流域尺度上之轉變，需要適當的立法和政策手段支持，包括經濟手段，如水價政策（如「使用者自付」和「污染者自付」）。締約方需要制定適當國家水資源政策和立法，促使並促進水資源整合規劃和管理。這些政策必須與現有相關政策並存，如國家濕地政策、國家環境計畫、國家生物多樣性策略，國際協定和立法綱要計畫。

14. In view of the fact that adequate policies at national and sub-national levels are essential to guide the proper development, conservation, administration and use of river basins, it is imperative that all Contracting Parties formulate effective overall policies on the following:
鑑於一個事實，即在國家和次國家一級的適當的政策是必要的引導適當的發展，保護，管理和利用江河流域，這是所有締約國必須制定有效的整體政策，對下列：
- 14.1 Allocation of water for the maintenance of all ecosystems including marine and coastal ecosystems; 維護所有的生態系統，包括海洋和沿海生態系統的用水分配;
 - 14.2 Issuance of permits for water abstraction and use; 取水和用水許可證之發放;
 - 14.3 Domestic and industrial water use, treatment of effluent and the safe discharge of effluent; 家庭和工業用水、污水處理和污水的安全排放;
 - 14.4 Agricultural water use, mitigation of effects of large water management structures, return of water, limitations of pesticide and other agro-chemical use; 農業用水，緩解大型水資源管理結構之影響、回歸水、農藥等農用化學品的使用限制;
 - 14.5 Determination of water quality standards for use for various purposes; 測定各種用途的水質標準;
 - 14.6 Rules and regulations regarding abstraction and use of groundwater; 抽取和利用地下水方面之規則和法規;
 - 14.7 Tariff policies for drinking water supply, agriculture, industrial and other water uses; 飲用水供應、農業、工業和其他用水之關稅政策;
 - 14.8 Land and water conservation; 土地和水資源保護;
 - 14.9 Integration of water and wetland conservation within the national socio-economic development agenda; 在國家社會經濟發展議程範圍內整合水和濕地保護;
 - 14.10 Invasive species which have an impact on water. 對水資源有影響之入侵物種。
15. The following guidelines should be noted: 應注意以下指導方針：

Section B
第B節

Guidelines for Contracting Parties on the development and strengthening of policy and legislation for integrated water resources management 整合水資源管理政策和立法發展和強化之締約方指導方針

- B1. Incorporate wetland management issues into existing water or river basin management policies and also incorporate water resource management issues into National Wetland Policies and similar instruments (see Resolution VII.6). 濕地管理

問題納入現有的水或流域管理政策，並納入國家濕地政策和類似工具（見決議7.6）水資源管理問題。

- B2. Review existing legislation and, as appropriate, develop new legislation to facilitate the implementation of key policy issues such as the establishment of River Boards and Commissions; introduction of economic incentives and disincentives, regulation of activities which may negatively affect water management (see Resolution VII.7). 檢討現行法令，並酌情制定新的法令，以便實施關鍵政策議題，如成立河流理事會和委員會；引進經濟獎勵和懲罰，約束可能會產生負面水資源管理影響的活動（見決議7.7）。
- B3. Develop a comprehensive National Water Policy (Resolution VII.6) or National River Basin Management Policy to regulate activities within river basins and integrate wetland management into the policy and local strategies/action plans. 制定綜合國家水資源政策（決議7.6）或國家流域管理政策，以約束河流流域內的活動，並納入濕地管理政策和地方策略/行動計劃。
- B4. Recognising that socio-economic development is often critically dependent on the protection of aquatic ecosystems, encourage different sectors (such as conservation, water, economic development) to collaborate in allocating or securing sufficient resources to implement policies and legislation for integrated water resources management. 鑑於社會經濟之發展往往是嚴重依賴水生生態系統之保護，鼓勵不同的部門（如保護、水資源、經濟發展）共同合作分配或確保足夠資源，以實施整合水資源管理政策和立法。
- B5. Develop appropriate incentive measures (Resolution VII.15), such as demand management and water pricing strategies to promote water conservation and more efficient and socially acceptable allocation of water resources. 制定適當獎勵措施（決議7.15），如需求管理和水定價策略，以更有效率和社會可接受之標準促進節約用水和水資源分配。

Establishment of river basin management authorities and strengthening of institutional capacity 建立流域管理機構的和強化機構能力

16. The institutional structures in place for land and water use should permit the integrated management of river basins as single units. Fundamental changes in the administrative structure of water resource management can be achieved through a step by step process. The first step is to establish a process of cooperation and collaboration between the agencies responsible for water resources management, environmental protection, agriculture, etc. Subsequently, representatives of these agencies assist in the establishment of a coordinating authority that assumes responsibility for managing water resources and the wetlands of the river basin. 在體制結構上視土地和水資源利用所需，應允許整合流域管理作為單一單位。在水資源管理行政結構之基本變化，可以透過一個循序漸進之過程實現。第一步是建立一個合作過程，並在負責水資源管理、環境保護、農業等機構之間共同合作。隨後這些機構的代表成立一個協調機構，肩負水資源與濕地流域管理之責任。

17. The following guidelines should be noted: 應注意以下指導方針：

Section C

第C節

Guidelines for Contracting Parties for the establishment of river basin management authorities and strengthening of institutional capacity 建立流域管理機構的和強化機構能力之締約方指導方針

- C1. Set standards and objectives to be achieved (such as water quality and quantity, physical efficiencies in water use and healthy wetland ecosystems within a river basin) and determine the options and costs of achieving these objectives. 制定標準和達成之目標（如水質和水量、水資源利用之物理效率和流域內之健康濕地生態系統），並確定達成這些目標之選擇和成本。
- C2. Make multi-stakeholder river basin management authorities responsible for preparing river basin management plans; 進行多方利益相關者流域管理機構負責編制流域管理計畫;
- C3. Where appropriate, the river basin management authorities should consider the development of cost sharing formulas (such as beneficiaries pay, river basin resident levies, government subsidies, environmental costs of degradation/ “impacter pays”, etc.) to raise the funds needed for integrated river basin management, or alternatively seek these resources from the development assistance community; 在適當之情況下，流域管理機構應考量開發費用分攤公式（如受益人付費、流域居住徵收費、政府補貼、環境退化成本/影響者付費等），以提高整體流域管理所需之資金，或者從發展援助社區中尋求資源;
- C4. Develop mechanisms to facilitate the transfer of resources from downstream beneficiaries to the protection and management of upper catchments and other critical areas; 制定機制以促進資源轉移從下游受益者到上游集水區及其他關鍵領域之保護和管理;
- C5. Provide training for water/wetland managers at all levels to understand and implement the concepts of integrated water resource and river basin management, including the importance of wetlands; 提供各級水資源/濕地管理人員之培訓，瞭解和實施整合水資源和流域管理之概念，包括濕地之重要性;
- C6. Provide adequate financial resources to ensure effective operation of organizations charged with planning and management of water resources, river basin management and wetland conservation and, as appropriate, seek resources from alternative sources, such as debt swap for nature arrangements and the establishment of national or local trust funds; 提供足夠之財政資源，以確保負責水資源、流域管理和濕地保護之規劃和管理組織有效運作，並酌情尋求替代能源，如債務互換自然安排，並建立國家或地方信託基金;
- C7. Strengthen and maintain the capabilities of local institutions (universities, research institutions and water management agencies) to undertake comprehensive water

demand assessments which include ecological water demands; 加強和維持地方機構（大學、研究機構和水資源管理機構）之能力以進行綜合水需求評估，其中包括生態用水需求;

- C8. Strengthen the protection of the upper catchment and other critical areas elsewhere in the river basin through their inclusion in protected area systems or development of special management strategies; 透過納入保護區系統或特殊管理策略之發展，加強上游集水區及其他流域中之關鍵地區之保護;
- C9. Promote the inclusion of staff within river basin management authorities which have expertise in the ecological functions of wetlands. 促進納入流域管理機構在濕地生態功能專業知識之人員。

Involvement of stakeholders, community participation and public awareness 利益相關者之參與、社區參與和公眾意識

- 18. An important element within the concept of integrated river basin management is that planning and management institutions work with and for the entire community of water users in the basin, including wetland wildlife and users, as well as relevant stakeholders outside the river basin. In order to identify the needs and concerns of all water users, public participation in the planning and management of water resources is an important goal. (Refer also to Resolution VII.8.) 整合流域管理概念中一個重要的因素是，規劃和管理機構和整個流域水資源之社區使用者共同合作，包括濕地野生動物和使用者，以及流域以外之利益相關者。為了確定所有水資源使用者之需求與關注，公眾參與水資源規劃和管理是一個重要目標。（亦請參閱決議7.8。）
- 19. Until relatively recently there was little consultation on river basin and water resource planning in many countries. A management shift has taken place with a greater role being provided for civil society, with recent experience showing that effective collaboration between agencies and local people increases the chance of success in achieving effective river basin plans. Early consultations with the public can also help identify previously unknown uses and values of resources in the basin and help determine the relative importance of different values. 一直到最近許多國家才對其流域和水資源規劃進行短暫協商。一個管理的轉變已為民間社會提供更大的作用，根據最近經驗顯示，機構和地方人民之間的有效合作可增加流域計畫成功機會之達成。早期公共協商亦可以協助識別以往未知之流域中資源的用途和價值，並協助確定不同價值之相對重要性。
- 20. The local community can play an important role in managing and monitoring wetlands and rivers. Several programmes to involve community groups in wetland and river basin management already exist. For example, the Global Rivers Environmental Education Network (GREEN) promotes an action-oriented approach to education based on a successful watershed (river basin) education model. It works closely with business, government, community and educational organizations across the United States and Canada and with GREEN country Coordinators in 135 countries around the globe. The network aims to promote and improve the levels of public knowledge through a global

education network that promotes sustainable management of river basins. It also supports community-based education through regional partnership activities. Refer to the Convention's Outreach Programme (Resolution VII.9) for further consideration of this approach. 地方社區可以發揮重要的作用，在管理和監測濕地和河流。幾個方案，涉及到社會團體，在濕地和河流流域管理已經存在。例如，全球河流環境教育網絡（綠色）促進教育面向行動的方法基於一個成功的流域（流域）的教育模式。它橫跨美國和加拿大在全球135個國家和地區的綠色國家協調員的企業，政府，社會和教育機構密切合作。該網絡旨在促進和提高公眾的知識水平，通過一個全球性的教育網絡，促進江河流域的永續管理。它也支持通過區域夥伴關係的活動以社區為基礎的教育。進一步考慮這種方法，是指“公約”的延伸計畫（決議VII.9）。

21. The following guidelines should be noted: 應注意以下指導方針：

Section D
第D節

Guidelines for Contracting Parties relating to the involvement of stakeholders, community participation and public awareness (Refer also to Resolutions VII.8 and VII.9)有關利益相關者參與、社區參與和公眾意識之締約方指導方針（亦請參閱決議7.8和7.9）

- D1. Establish mechanisms to identify and involve stakeholders in planning and management of river basins and their wetlands, including a review of the land tenure arrangements within the river basin. 建立機制以辨識和利益相關者涉及濕地規劃和管理流域，包括流域內土地使用權安排之審查。
- D2. Facilitate the active participation of stakeholders, responding to their particular needs, and sharing of authority and responsibility for resource management according to arrangements that are agreed by all parties. 促進利益相關者之積極參與，響應其特殊需求，按照各方商定之安排共享資源管理知權力和責任。
- D3. Provide fora for open discussion on river basin management between water management agencies and stakeholders, particularly local communities, to identify the issues, needs and problems of the community. 提供論壇以在水資源管理機構和利益相關者之間，特別是地方社區，公開討論流域管理，以找出社區議題、需要和問題。
- D4. Document and promote sustainable wetland and river basin management practices developed through traditional knowledge and skills. 透過傳統知識和技能之開發，記錄和促進永續濕地及流域管理實施。
- D5. Support capacity building of community-based organizations and NGOs to develop skills for monitoring or management of resources within river basins, such as through the Global Rivers Environmental Education Network (GREEN) model and programme. 支持以社區為基礎之組織和非政府組織之能力建設，以發展

流域內之監測技能或資源管理，如透過全球河流環境教育網絡（GREEN）模型和方案。

- D6. Develop and implement management plans which take into account the goals and aspirations of the local stakeholders, including the consideration of fair and equitable sharing of benefits, as the success of such plans depends on the effectiveness of public participation and support. 制定和實施管理計畫，考量地方利益相關者之目標和願望，包括公平和公正地分享利益之考量，因為這些計畫之成功取決於公眾的與和支持之有效性。
- D7. Identify, design and implement community-based demonstration projects and provide additional economic incentives to the local communities. 鑑定、設計和實施以社區為基礎之示範計畫，向地方社區提供更多之經濟獎勵。
- D8. Design and implement communication, awareness and education programmes on the importance of wetland conservation to support water resources management, consistent with the guidelines set out in the *Convention's Outreach Programme* (Resolution VII.9). 設計和實施對濕地保護重要性之溝通、宣傳和教育計畫，以協助水資源管理與公約延伸計畫（決議7.9）所載之指導方針一致。
- D9. Develop awareness campaigns to minimise those activities leading to the degradation of river systems, such as excessive and incorrect use of inappropriate pesticides and fertilisers, poor sanitation, drainage of wetlands, and clearance of forests in the catchment. 制定宣傳運動，以減少這些導致河流系統退化之活動，如不適當和不正確之農藥和化肥過度使用、衛生條件差、濕地排水及集水區之森林砍闢。

Assessment and enhancement of the role of wetlands in water management 評估和加強濕地於水資源管理中之作用

Hydrological functions 水文功能

22. As indicated previously, wetlands perform a host of ecological and hydrological functions. These include mitigating the impacts of floods, reducing erosion, recharging groundwater and maintaining/improving water quality. As such, wetlands can be managed to secure a range of objectives in water resources management, such as to maintain water supply and quality, to recharge groundwaters, to reduce erosion, and to protect the human population from floods. 如前所述，濕地執行主要生態和水文功能。這些包括減輕洪澇災害之影響、減少水土流失、補給地下水和維持/改善水質。因此，濕地可以設法爭取在水資源管理中之目標範圍，如保持水資源供應和質量、補充地下水、減少水土流失以及保護人口免受洪水影響。

Assessment of functions 功能評估

23. In order to maintain or enhance the role of wetlands in water resource management, it is necessary first to identify and assess the benefits which a particular wetland provides. Three steps are needed in this process: 為了維持或提高濕地在水資源管理中之作用，首先必須確定和評估特定濕地所提供之益處。此過程中需要三個步驟：

- 23.1 inventory and description of the wetlands (refer to Resolution VII.20); 濕地調查和描述 (見決議7.20) ;
- 23.2 identification of the particular attributes and functions that may play a role in water management; 鑑定可在水資源管理中發揮作用之特殊屬性和功能;
- 23.3 quantification of such functions. 量化功能。
24. While it may be desirable to have long-term and detailed studies, it is often more appropriate to use rapid assessment techniques to determine the relative importance and functions of wetlands within a river basin. Initial functional assessment is a process whereby the general physical and biological characteristics of wetlands are used to predict which functions are most likely to be present at a site. This assessment should be carried out together with an initial inventory of wetlands. The assessment is neither definitive nor quantitative. Initial assessments put wetlands on relative scales with respect to particular functions. Initial functional assessment is necessary to estimate the capacity and opportunity of wetlands to meet specific needs. These evaluation assessments can be conducted on wetlands to identify their potential roles in flood control, improving water quality, sediment retention and input into ground water supply. 雖然長遠和詳細之研究是可取的，但通常更適合利用快速評估技術以確定流域內濕地相對重要性和功能。最初功能評估是一般濕地物理和生物特性被用來預測哪些功能是最有可能出現於該濕地之過程。評估應與濕地初步調查一起執行。評估非決定性，亦不是定量的。初步評估將濕地依其特定功能放在相對尺度上。初步功能評估有必要估計濕地能力和機會以滿足特定需求。這些評估可以在濕地上進行，以鑑定其在防洪、改善水質、攔沙及地面供水輸入之潛在作用。
25. Examples of such functional assessment techniques include The Wetland Evaluation Technique (WET) and Functional Capacity Index, both used by the US Army Corps of Engineers, and the Functional Analysis of European Wetland Ecosystems (FAEWE) method developed in Europe. These techniques incorporate a number of elements including: 功能評估技術之例子包括濕地評估技術(WET)和功能涵容指數，兩者皆由美國陸軍工程兵部隊使用，和歐洲濕地生態系統之功能分析方法 (FAEWE) 開發於歐洲。這些技術包括一些要素：
- 25.1 establishment of a database from desk and field studies; 建立一個書面研究和實地考察資料庫;
- 25.2 functional assessment procedures including quantitative and qualitative assessment, assessment of susceptibility to impacts and economic evaluation of functions; and 功能評估程序，包括定量和定性評估、影響敏感性評估和功能經濟評估;
- 25.3 modeling and monitoring procedures. 塑造和監控程序。

Enhancement of functions 強化功能

26. Once the functions have been determined, it is possible to assess the role that the wetlands could play in the management of water resources within a river basin. Numerous studies throughout the world have shown that it is almost always more cost-effective to maintain

natural wetlands than to drain or convert the wetlands to other (often marginal) uses, and then to try to provide the same services through structural control measures such as dams, embankments, water treatment facilities, etc. In many cases it has also been found cost-effective to restore or even create wetlands to provide these functions rather than create expensive engineering structures. 一旦確定功能，即可能評估流域內濕地在水資源管理中發揮之作用。世界各地許多研究表明，維護自然濕地幾乎總是比消耗或轉換濕地為其他（往往是邊際）用途，然後試圖透過結構之控制措施，如提供相同服務之大壩、堤防、污水處理設施等更具成本效益，在許多情況下，發現恢復或甚至創造濕地以提供這些功能而不是創造昂貴工程結構亦具成本效益。

27. The following guidelines should be noted: 應注意以下指導方針：

Section E
第E節

Guidelines for Contracting Parties relating to assessment and enhancement of the role of wetlands for water management 有關評估並加強對濕地於水資源管理中之作用締約方指導方針

- E1. Information on functional and biodiversity assessment methodologies and the means for their integration for wetland management should be compiled by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) of the Convention and disseminated to Contracting Parties, for their adaptation to local situations. 整合濕地管理之功能和生物多樣性的評估方法和手段資訊應被由公約科學技術審查小組（STRP）編制，並傳播予各締約方使其依地方情況編寫之。
- E2. Undertake studies to identify the functions and benefits to water management which are provided by the wetlands within each river basin. Based on these findings, Contracting Parties need to urgently protect, through appropriate actions, the remaining wetland areas which contribute to water resource management. 執行由每個流域內濕地提供之水資源管理以確定其功能和利益研究。基於這些發現，締約各方迫切需要透過適當的行動保護剩餘之濕地區域，以協助水資源管理。
- E3. Consider the rehabilitation or restoration of degraded wetlands, or the creation of additional constructed wetlands within river basins, to provide services related to water management (refer to Resolution VII.17). 考慮恢復或復育退化之濕地，或在流域內創造額外建造濕地，以提供有關水資源管理之服務（參見決議 7.17）。
- E4. Ensure adequate consideration in river management programmes of non-structural flood control methods which take advantage of the natural functions of wetlands (for example, restoring floodplain wetlands or creating flood corridors) to supplement or replace existing flood control infrastructure. 確保河流管理方案中充分考量非結構性防洪方法，利用濕地天然功能之優勢（例如，泛濫平原濕地之復育或建立洪水走廊）來補充或取代現有防洪基礎設施。

Identification of current and future supply and demand for water 當前和未來水資源供應與需求之鑑定

28. An essential component of river basin management is knowledge of both current and future supply and demand upon water resources in a river basin, taking into consideration the possible impacts of climate change. Current and future assessments of the resource need to focus on the human uses of water (such as irrigation, hydro- electricity and domestic or industrial water supply) as well as the ecological needs for water within different parts of a river basin. In this respect, water demands should not only be defined in terms of water quantity but also water quality. Ecological water demands are less obvious and more difficult to quantify and consequently have often been ignored or underestimated in terms of water demand. Ignoring such requirements may lead to major environmental and social problems such as collapse of fisheries or downstream saline intrusion. It is also important to recognise that the greatest damage to the environment may occur during extreme events rather than the average situation. 流域管理之重要組成部分是當前和未來於流域水資源供應和需求之知識，考量到氣候變遷可能帶來之影響。當前和未來之資源評估需要把重點放在人類對水之用途（如灌溉、水電和國內或工業供水）以及流域內不同地區之水資源的生態需要。鑑此，對水的需求不應該只被定義在水量方面，但亦包括水質。生態用水需求不太明顯，更難以量化，因而往往被忽視或低估用水方面需求。忽略了這樣之需要可能會導致重大環境和社會問題，如漁業或下游鹽水入侵。同樣重要的是要瞭解到，對環境之最大損害，可能發生在極端事件期間，而非一般情況。
29. Socio-economic systems are constantly changing and therefore it is often necessary to develop a range of future demand scenarios and develop flexible sustainable use strategies which can be adapted to a range of circumstances. Linked to the assessment of water demands is the identification and resolution of the significant water-related problems arising from the demand patterns identified in the scenarios. These problems should not be restricted to issues related to human activities but should also include ecological problems such as adaptation to reduced water supply or quality within certain ecosystems. 社會經濟系統不斷變化，因此往往必要發展一系列未來需求情境，並發展可適應各種情況之靈活永續利用策略。與水資源需求評估相關得是鑑定和解決與水有關因情境模式所確定之需求模式中所浮現之問題。這些問題不應該只限於與人類活動相關問題，但亦應該包括生態環境問題，如適應減少供水或在某些生態系統質量。
30. Water demand is mainly determined by the economic incentives for water and wetland use. Provision of incentives for practising environmentally sustainable water use can minimise the impacts on wetland areas. It is critically important to impose water prices that reflect the true cost of supplying water which will encourage the optimisation of water use, ensuring that in so doing there is recognition of the economic value of other services from wetlands. Within a sectoral policy context, incentives for sustainable use of freshwater resources need to be provided. Equally, environmentally unsound or inequitable incentives which are encouraging practices that are unsustainable need to be identified and removed. (Refer to Resolution VII.15.) 水資源需求主要是由水資源和濕地利用經濟誘因來決定。提供實施環境水資源永續利用之獎勵機制，可以減少對濕地之影響。實施水價格反映真實成本是至關重要的，此將鼓勵用水最佳化，確保濕地其他服務之經濟價值認同。在部門政策背景下，需要提供對淡水資源永續利用之獎勵機制。同

樣地，不健全環境或不公平獎勵機制，必須查明和消除鼓勵不永續之做法。（詳見決議7.15）。

31. The following guidelines should be noted: 應注意以下指導方針

Section F
第F節

Guidelines for Contracting Parties relating to the identification of current and future supply and demand for water
有關確定當前和未來水資源供應和需求之締約方指導方針

- F1. Undertake assessments of current and potential future water supply and demand for water resources within the river basin to meet both ecological and human requirements and identify areas of potential shortage or conflict. 針對現有和潛在未來供水和流域內水資源之需求進行評估，以滿足生態和人類需求，並找出潛在短缺或衝突的地方。
- F2. Undertake assessments to establish the economic and social costs which are likely to result if the ecological water demands are not met. 進行建立可能導致結果不符合生態用水需求之經濟和社會成本之評估。
- F3. Based on the above assessments, develop mechanisms to solve problems and conflicts over water quantity and quality at both national and river basin levels within the country. 依據上述評估，建立機制以解決在國家內國家與流域層級水資源數量和質量矛盾之問題。
- F4. Develop appropriate demand management and water pricing strategies to assist in sustaining the ecological functions and values of water resources and wetlands. 制定適當需求管理和水定價策略，以協助維持水資源和濕地生態之功能和價值。
- F5. Review relevant incentive/perverse incentive measures and consider removing those measures which lead to destruction/degradation of wetlands; introduce or enhance measures which will encourage restoration and wise use of wetlands. (Refer to Resolutions VII.15 and VII.17.) 檢討相關獎勵/不正當獎勵措施，並考慮取消導致濕地的破壞/退化之措施；引進或加強鼓勵濕地復育和明智利用之措施。（參照決議7.15和7.17。）

Minimising the impacts of land use and water development projects on wetlands and their biodiversity
減少土地利用和水資源開發計畫對濕地及其生物多樣性之影響

Impacts of land use projects
土地利用計畫之影響

32. Almost all land uses projects through their use of water, or their production of pollutants, will have some impact on water quantity and quality in the river basin, and hence have an impact on riverine wetlands. Water development projects also have a significant impact

and these are dealt with in the following section. 幾乎所有之土地利用透過其用水項及其產生之污染物而影響流域之數量和質量，並因此進而影響河流濕地。水資源開發計畫亦有重大影響，下列部分敘明這些影響之處理。

33. The land uses which can impact most significantly on rivers and wetlands are forestry, agriculture, mining, industry and urbanisation. Inappropriate forestry practices, especially in the upper watershed, can lead to increased soil erosion and reduced water retention capacity. Agricultural activities can also cause significant levels of pollutants from agro-chemicals and agricultural wastes. Upland agriculture through land clearing and subsequent operation can have a major negative impact on water quality and also lead to significant changes in flood and dry season flows. Lowland agriculture can lead to the drainage or conversion of floodplain wetlands leading to loss of biodiversity and natural functions and benefits. In many developing countries, irrigation is the main justification for abstracting water from rivers. 可能會影響河流和濕地最顯著的土地利用是林業、農業、礦業、工業和都市化。不適當之林業實行，特別是在中上游流域，可能會導致增加土壤侵蝕和保水能力之降低。農業活動亦可造成顯著農用化學品和農業廢棄物污染物之層度。旱作農業透過土地清理和後續操作，對水質有重大負面影響，並導致洪水和枯水季節流量之顯著變化。低地農業可導致排水或濕地氾濫平原轉換而導致生物多樣性和自然功能和效益之損失。在許多發展中國家，灌溉抽取河水是其主要理由。
34. The impact of mining and industrial activities is mainly through the release of pollutants, some of which may be highly toxic (for example, mercury). In addition, industrial activities or mining can instantly jeopardise entire river basins and all the associated wetlands and biodiversity through accidental spills. Urban areas have impacts through encroachment on wetlands, either directly or through associated infrastructure such as roads, ports, water supply and flood control. In addition the human populations they support lead to increased demands on resources and direct pollution. 礦業和工業活動之影響主要是透過釋放污染物，其中有些可能是劇毒（例如，汞）。此外，工業活動或礦業可立即危及整個流域，並因意外之洩漏而危及所有相關濕地和生物多樣性。都會區透過侵占對濕地之影響，不是直接地影響就是透過相關基礎設施，如道路、港口、供水和防洪影響濕地。此外人口總數導致對資源需求增加並直接污染濕地。

Assessing and minimising impacts 評估和降低影響

35. The impact of existing land uses on river systems and associated wetlands needs to be monitored and controlled through the integration of regulations and guidelines on forestry, agricultural, mining or urban waste management. In many cases the implementation of such guidelines may lead to advantages for the land users themselves – for example, reforestation and good forest practices enhance the long-term timber yields; better agricultural practices reduce soil erosion and retain water for the dry season; better waste management improves quality of life and health for urban residents. However, there is normally a need to have a proper monitoring and enforcement mechanism to ensure effective use of the regulations. 需要進行現有土地利用對河流系統和相關濕地影響之監測和控制，透過整合林業、農業、礦業或都市廢物管理之法規和準則。這些指導方針之實施，在許多情況下可能會導致土地使用者本身之優勢 - 例如，重新造林和良好森林運作，加強長期之木材產量；更好之農業運作減少土壤侵蝕，並

為旱季保留水；更好之廢物管理改善城市居民之生活質量和健康。然而，通常需要有一個適當的監測和執法機制，以確保法規之有效利用。

36. In terms of control of new development activities, various mechanisms can be used to minimise environmental impacts. The first is environmental assessment and zoning whereby the land use and natural resources of the river basin are surveyed and the basin is zoned according to the different types of land use that may be permitted in each zone without having a significant impact on other zones or the river or wetland systems. There may also be restrictions on particular activities within a zone in order to ensure sustainability. 在新開發活動之控制方面，可利用各種機制以盡量減少對環境之影響。首先進行環境評估及區劃，先依流域土地利用和自然資源調查和根據再每個區域可允許之不同類型土地利用進行流域區劃，而不必對其他區域或河流或濕地系統產生重大影響。亦可能於區域內限制特定活動以確保永續性。
37. The second measure that is more applicable to proposed new development projects is Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). EIA provides a framework for assessing the implications of development options on the environment (including wetlands). (Refer to Resolution VII.16.) 第二項措施是更適用於擬議新開發計畫之環境影響評估（EIA）。環評提供了一個評估環境（包括濕地）發展方案影響之架構。（參見決議7.16）。
38. Thirdly, Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) is a tool to calculate the net impact of a project on the economic welfare of society by measuring all the costs and benefits of the project. Although most CBA results can be expressed in monetary terms, some costs such as those arising from the displacement of people and loss of wetland species may be difficult to express in that way. Appropriate decision-making requires an analysis of the economic, social and environmental costs and benefits of water management plans through EIA and CBA. 第三，成本效益分析（CBA）是一個可以計算社會經濟福利衡量所有計畫成本和效益淨影響之工具。雖然大部分成本效益分析結果可以以貨幣形式表示，如因人民流離失所和濕地物種之喪失而產生之成本可能很難以這種方式表達。適當之決策需要透過環境影響評估和本效益分析來分析水資源管理計畫之經濟、社會和環境成本與效益。
39. It is important that multidisciplinary teams conduct the processes mentioned above and seek to engage the stakeholders at an early stage. 多學科小組進行上述過程，並在早期階段尋求利益相關者之參與是重要的。
40. The following guidelines should be noted: 應注意以下指導方針：

Section G

第G節

Guidelines to assist Contracting Parties minimise the impacts of land use projects on wetlands and their biodiversity 協助締約方減少土地利用計畫對濕地及其生物多樣性之影響指導方針

- G1. Develop integrated land use plans for each river basin as a means to minimise the impact of different activities and land uses on the river and wetland systems as well

as local residents. 制定每個流域之整合土地利用計劃，作為一種降低不同活動和土地利用對河流和濕地系統以及地方居民影響之手段。

- G2. Develop and enforce appropriate regulations to control land uses, especially forestry, agriculture, mining or urban waste management, so as to minimise their impact on river and wetland ecosystems. 制定和執行適當之法規來控制土地利用，尤其是林業、農業、礦業、都市廢棄物管理，以盡量減少對河流和濕地生態系統之影響。
- G3. Carry out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) studies for development projects which may have significant impacts on rivers and wetlands using independent multidisciplinary teams, and in consultation with all stakeholders, and consider alternative proposals including the no-development option. 執行環境影響評估（EIA）和成本效益分析（CBA）針對可能產生對河流及濕地重大影響之發展計畫進行研究，利用獨立多學科小組並與所有利益相關者磋商，級考慮替代性方案，包括零發展方案。
- G4. Disseminate the findings of any EIA and CBA in a form which can be readily understood by all stakeholders. 利用所有利益相關者可以很容易理解之形式傳播任何環境影響評估和成本效益分析之結果。
- G5. Ensure that there are adequate control and mitigation measures to minimise, or compensate for impacts if development projects are allowed to proceed. 若開發計畫被允許繼續進行的話，確保有足夠之控制和緩解措施，以減少或彌補影響。

Minimizing the impacts of water development projects 減少水資源開發計畫之影響

- 41. Water resource development projects are generally aimed at modifying the natural water flows in a river basin for purposes such as storing water through drought periods, preventing floods, transferring water to irrigated agricultural areas, industrial and domestic water supply, improving navigation and generating electricity. Such projects have frequently been developed through the construction of engineered structures such as dams, diversion canals, channelisation of rivers, flood levees, etc. Many such projects, by modifying the natural conditions which have allowed wetlands to develop, have had a significant negative impact on wetlands and associated biodiversity. 水資源開發計畫一般旨在緩和流域自然水流為目的，如透過乾旱時期儲存用水、防洪、調水灌溉農業區、工業和生活用水供應、改善導航和發電。這些計畫經常透過建設工程結構，如水壩、引水渠道、河流槽化、防洪堤防等而開發。許多此類之計畫，透過改變這些濕地發展之自然條件而發展，皆對濕地和相關的生物多樣性產生了重大負面影響。
- 42. Some of the most significant impacts of such projects include: reduction in river flows, blocking of pathways for migratory fish and other aquatic species, increased water pollution levels, disruption of timing of natural floods which maintain wetlands; reduction of sediment and other nutrient input into floodplain wetlands, drainage or permanent inundation of riverine wetlands and salinisation of surface and groundwater. 這些計畫最顯著之影響包括：河流流量減少、阻斷洄游魚類和其他水生物種之途徑、增加水

污染程度、維護濕地自然洪水時間之中斷；減沙及其他養分輸入氾濫平原濕地、河流濕地之排水或永久淹沒和地表水和地下水鹽化。

Assessment and mitigation 評估和緩解

43. In a number of cases it has been found that the social and economic losses as a result of the degradation of the downstream wetlands have been significantly greater than the benefits gained from the water development project itself. Various methodologies have been developed to help identify potential social and environmental costs consequential of development activities. These include EIA, CBA, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). (Refer to Resolution VII.16.) 在許多情況下發現，因為下游濕地退化之結果導致社會和經濟損失，已經明顯大於水資源開發計畫本身所獲得之好處。各種方法已制定來協助鑑定因開發活動而導致之潛在社會和環境成本。這些措施包括：環境影響評估、成本效益分析、社會影響評估及參與式農村評估法。（參見決議7.16）。
44. However, several of these standard assessment procedures are not so easily applied to water development projects, or to predicting the impacts of complex river-wetland ecosystems. In recent years some specific procedures have been developed for wetland/water resource projects such as Howe et al, *ELA Scoping Manual for Tropical Wetlands* and the Inter-American Development Bank *Manual on Integrating Freshwater Ecosystem Function and Services with Water Development Projects* (in press). Since the wetlands and associated biodiversity to be impacted are often of significance to a broad range of local users, it is important that a mechanism for stakeholder consultation is established early in the project cycle. 然而，這些幾項標準評估程序運用於水資源開發計畫或預測河流濕地複合生態系統之影響並非易事。近年來濕地/水資源計畫已制定一些具體程序，如Howe等人著作之熱帶濕地環境影響評估範圍手冊，和美洲開發銀行之整合淡水生態系統的功能和服務與水資源開發計畫手冊（印製中）。由於濕地和相關生物多樣性受到影響，通常對廣大範圍之地方使用者具重大意義，鑑此，利益相關者協商機制應在計畫早期階段建立。
45. As discussed in the preceding section, natural wetlands often play an important role in river management and can often be rehabilitated or restored to provide an alternative to generally more costly, engineering solutions to flood control, groundwater recharge and water quality improvements. Alternatives to irrigation and industrial/domestic water supply schemes include water conservation, treatment or recycling and development of alternate crops or industries to suit natural water availability. 正如上一節中所討論，天然濕地常在河流管理中發揮重要作用，並可經常修復或恢復，提供替代一般比較昂貴，如防洪、地下水補給和水質改善之工程解決方案。灌溉和工業/國內供水計畫之替代方案包括節約用水、處理或回收利用及替代作物或產業之發展，以符合自然水資源供應。
46. The following guidelines should be noted: 應注意以下指導方針：

Section H 第H節

Guidelines for Contracting Parties relating to reducing the impact of water development projects on wetlands 相關減少水資源開發計畫對濕地影響之締約方指導方針

- H1. Ensure that proposals for water development projects are carefully reviewed at their initial stages to determine whether non-structural alternatives may be feasible, possible and desirable alternatives. 確保水資源開發計畫之擬議在其初始階段即仔細審查，以確定是否有可行、可能和令人滿意之之非結構性替代方案。
- H2. Take all necessary actions in order to minimise the impact of water development projects on biodiversity and socio-economic benefits during the construction phase and longer term operation. 採取一切必要行動，以減少在施工階段和長期操作水資源開發計畫對生物多樣性和社會經濟利益之影響。
- H3. Ensure that the project design/planning process includes a step by step process to integrate environmental issues, especially initial biodiversity/resource surveys, and post-project evaluation and monitoring. 確保該計畫之設計/規劃過程涵蓋逐步整合環境議題之過程，尤其是最初生物多樣性/資源調查和計畫實施後之評估和監測。
- H4. Incorporate long-term social benefit and cost considerations into the process from the very initial stages of project preparation. 從計畫準備初步階段開始，將長期社會效益和成本考量納入過程中。

Maintenance of natural water regimes to maintain wetlands 維護天然水域以維持濕地

- 47. Wetland ecosystems depend on the maintenance of the natural water regimes such as flows, quantity and quality, temperature and timing to maintain their biodiversity, functions and values. The natural flow regime can be considered THE most important variable that regulates the ecological integrity of riverine wetland ecosystems. The construction of structures that prevent the flow of water, and of channels that carry water out of the floodplain faster than would occur naturally, result in the degradation of natural wetlands and eventual loss of the services they provide. In response to these concerns, a number of countries have introduced legislation and guidelines to ensure adequate allocation of water to maintain natural wetland ecosystems. 濕地生態系統依賴於天然水域之維護，如流量、數量和質量、溫度和時機，以為持其生物多樣性，功能和價值。自然流動水域可被視為最重要調節河流濕地生態系統生態完整性之變量。防止水流之結構建設及渠道可使水從氾濫平原比自然發生之速度迅速排出，導致天然濕地退化並導致最終其提供服務之損失。針對這些問題，一些國家紛紛推出法例和指導方針，以確保分配足夠用水，維持天然濕地生態系統。
- 48. In cases where structural changes are necessary, water development projects involving the alteration of natural flow regimes should adhere to the following guidelines in order to protect or restore wetland ecosystems. 在某些情況下，結構性變化是必要的，涉及自然流動制度之改變之水資源開發計畫，應堅持以下指導方針，以保護或恢復濕地生態系統。

49. The following guidelines should be noted: 應注意以下指導方針：

Section I

第I節

Guidelines for Contracting Parties relating to the maintenance of natural water regimes to maintain wetlands 有關維護天然水域以維持濕地之締約方指導方針

- I1. Undertake studies to determine the minimum and ideal flows and flow regimes (including seasonal modulation) required to maintain natural riverine wetland ecosystems. 進行研究，以確定最低和理想水域流動（包括季節性調整）需要，維持天然河流濕地生態系統。
- I2. With this information (I1. above), establish the optimum flow allocations and regimes to maintain key wetlands and other key ecological functions of river basins. 有關此資訊（上述I1.），建立最佳流量分配和制度，以維持重要濕地和其他主要流域之生態功能。
- I3. In situations where available information on biological parameters and physical habitat is inadequate for a definitive decision on the required optimum flow, use the precautionary principle to maintain the natural situation as closely as possible. 在生物參數和物理棲息地提供資訊不足的情況下，為最終決定所需之最佳流量，應利用預防原則，盡可能維持其自然情況。
- I4. Develop sustainable water allocation plans for the various resource users within the river basin, including allocating water to maintain wetlands. 為流域內各種資源使用者，包括水資源分配以維持濕地，發展永續水資源分配計畫。
- I5. Regulate and monitor the impacts of major infrastructure developments (levees, embankments, roadways, weirs, small dams and cuttings) undertaken within river and flood corridors. 規範和監督河流和洪水走廊內進行之大型基礎建設發展（堤防、堤壩、道路、堰、小水壩和岩屑）造成之影響。

Protection and restoration of wetlands, and their biodiversity, in the context of river basin management 在流域管理方面保護和恢復濕地及其生物多樣性

50. The protection and restoration of wetlands is an important strategy within each river basin, not only because the wetlands provide services which can assist with water management, but also because wetlands are critical ecosystems that deserve protection and restoration in their own right. (Refer also to Resolution VII.17.) 保護和恢復濕地是每個流域內之重要策略，不僅因為濕地提供服務，可以協助水資源管理，而且還因為濕地是重要之生態系統，值得依其權利來保護和恢復。（亦請參閱決議7.17。）
51. Many wetland-dependent species, especially fish and amphibians, require management in the river basin context to ensure their survival. In most countries, the protection of habitats and wildlife is conducted according to administrative boundaries and not river basin boundaries. This can lead to protection measures for one site or species being

nullified by activities elsewhere in the river basin which, for example, block migration of the fish species or water flow to the wetland site. The restoration of degraded wetlands is one of the most important possibilities for reversing the trend of declining biological diversity within river basins. 許多依賴濕地之物種，尤其是魚類和兩棲類動物，需要在流域範圍內進行管理以確保其生存。在大多數國家，棲息地和野生動物之保護係按照行政區域界線來進行，而非流域邊界。透過流域中其他地方之活動，例如，阻止魚類遷徙或水流至濕地地點，可能導致濕地或物種之保護措施失靈。恢復退化之濕地是流域內生物多樣性扭轉下降趨勢之最重要可能性之一。

52. The following guidelines should be noted: 應注意以下指導方針：

Section J
第J節

Guidelines for Contracting Parties for the protection and restoration of wetlands and their biodiversity 保護和恢復濕地及其生物多樣性之締約方指導方針

- J1. Assess the status of wetlands and their biodiversity in each river basin and, where indicated, undertake the actions needed to provide better protection measures. 評估每個流域濕地狀態及其生物多樣性，並進行必要行動，以提供更好之保護措施。
- J2. In assessing the status of wetlands in each river basin, consider the inclusion of key sites in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar List). 在評估每個流域濕地之情況時，考慮將關鍵濕地列入國際重要濕地（拉姆薩名單）名單中。
- J3. Ensure that management plans for Ramsar sites are prepared taking into consideration potential off-site impacts from within the river basin, as well as the site-specific issues. (Refer to Resolution 5.7: *Guidelines on management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands*.) 確保拉姆薩濕地管理計畫編制考慮到流域內濕地以外之潛在影響，以及濕地具體問題。（參見決議5.7：拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地管理規劃指導方針。）
- J4. Review and, where necessary, adjust regulations and procedures for conservation of wetland-related biodiversity, especially for fish and other aquatic species, to protect rare species and prevent over-exploitation of more common species. 在必要之情況下審查並調整有關濕地生物多樣性之保護法規和程序，尤其是魚類和其他水生物種，以保護珍稀物種和防止過度開採較為常見之物種。

International cooperation 國際合作

Special issues related to shared river basin and wetland systems 有關共用流域和濕地系統的特殊問題

53. In cases where a river basin is shared between two or more Contracting Parties, the Ramsar Convention's Article 5 makes it clear that these Parties are expected to cooperate

in the management of such resources. (Refer to Resolution VII.19.) 在兩個或兩個以上締約國之間共享流域之的情況下，拉姆薩公約第5條清楚地敘明，這些締約方應共同合作管理這些資源。（參見決議7.19）。

54. The declaration of the Second World Water Forum in Paris, in March 1998, emphasized that riverine countries need to have a common vision for the efficient management and effective protection of shared water resources. One option to consider in achieving such outcomes is the establishment of international river commissions, created by several riverine countries to facilitate consultation and broad coordination. 1998年3月在巴黎舉行之第二屆世界水資源論壇，宣言強調，沿河國家需要有一個共同願景以有效管理和保護共享水資源。為達成此成果，一個值得考量之選擇是由數個沿河國家共同成立國際河流委員會，以促進協商和廣泛合作。
55. Countries sharing a drainage basin are encouraged to establish frequent specific contacts in order to exchange information on the water resource and its management. Options for this include: 鼓勵共享流域之國家建立頻繁之特定聯繫，以進行水資源及其管理之資訊交流。此選項包括：
- 55.1 establishing networks for monitoring and exchanging data on the water quality and quantity in the basin, 在流域內建立監測和交換水資源質量和數量資訊網絡，
- 55.2 a joint analysis of information on the quantity and type of water used for various purposes in each country; 在每個國家中用於各種用途之水資源數量和類型之聯合資訊分析;
- 55.3 exchange of information on protection measures for groundwater, upper catchments and wetlands; 地下水、上游集水區和濕地保護措施資訊交流;
- 55.4 sharing of information on structural and non-structural mechanisms for regulating flow for navigation and flood prevention. 水上運輸和防洪調節流量之結構性和非結構性機制資訊共享。
56. The aim should be the preparation of technical reports on the river basin, including information on the needs of the local inhabitants in each part of the basin, as well as existing or potential problems in parts of the river basin that require separate or collaborative efforts to deal with them. 其目標應針對流域編制技術報告，包括流域每個部分之地方居民需求訊息，以及需要單獨或協同努力處理之流域部分現有或潛在問題。
57. The following guidelines should be noted: 應注意以下指導方針：

Section K
第K節

Guidelines for Contracting Parties for the management of shared river basins and wetland systems 共享流域和濕地系統管理之締約方指導方針

- K1. Identify and describe shared river basins, document the key issues of common concern in the basin (diagnostic study), and develop formal joint management arrangements or collaboration for development and implementation of action plans to deal with such issues. 鑑定和描述共享流域、記錄流域共同關心之關鍵議題（診斷研究），並制定正式聯合管理安排或合作，為發展和實施行動計畫來處理這些議題。
- K2. Where appropriate, establish or strengthen bi- or multi-state river basin management commissions to promote international cooperation for shared water resources and wetland management. 酌情成立或加強雙向或者多國家知流域管理委員會，以促進共享水資源和濕地管理之國際合作。
- K3. With regard to shared river basins, Contracting Parties should inform the Ramsar Bureau of the establishment of any joint management arrangements and also of actions by other party or non-party states which may lead to changes in the ecological character of sites included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar List) in their own portion of the basin. 有關共享流域方面，締約方應通知拉姆薩秘書處有關建立任何聯合管理安排，並針對其他締約方或其他非締約國可能會導致在其自身部分之流域內列入國際重要濕地名單（拉姆薩名單）之濕地生態特徵改變採取行動。

Partnership with relevant conventions, organizations and initiatives 與相關公約、組織和倡議之夥伴關係

58. In order to undertake an effective approach to promoting the integration of wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management, it is important that the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention are aware of, and take into consideration, the related activities of other international conventions, organizations and initiatives. 為了促進整合保護和明智利用納入流域管理濕地之有效途徑，拉姆薩公約締約方應意識到考量其他國際公約、組織和倡議之相關活動。
59. The sustainable use of freshwater has been identified as a critical component of Agenda 21 and as such has been the focus of a series of meetings under the auspices of the United Nation's Commission on Sustainable Development and other UN agencies. Three other international initiatives should be mentioned: 淡水之永續利用已被視為「21世紀議程」之重要組成部分，並為聯合國永續發展委員會和聯合國其他機構所主持一系列會議中之討論焦點。其他三個國際倡議應被提及：
- 59.1 creation of the Global Water Partnership to act as a framework to coordinate efforts to promote integrated water resource management, especially in developing countries; 全球水資源合作組織之建立作為一個協調成果，以促進水整合特別是在發展中國家水資源管理之架構；
- 59.2 the development of the Vision for Water, Life and the Environment through the Global Water Commission under the auspices of the World Water Council; and 透過世界水資源理事會主持之全球水資源委員會發展水、生命和環境願景；

- 59.3 the establishment by the World Bank and IUCN-The World Conservation Union of the World Commission on Dams. 由世界銀行及國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員會成立之世界水壩委員會。
60. It is important that these and other appropriate guidelines and activities under the framework of the Ramsar Convention serve as a linkage and input to these other initiatives at the international level. 這些和其他適當之指導方針和拉姆薩公約架構下之活動應作為這些國際層級倡議之銜接和輸入。
61. In terms of other conventions and agreements, the most relevant in terms of these Guidelines at the global level are as follows: 於全球層面上這些指導方針最相關之其他公約和協定條款如下：
- 61.3 the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which has identified the conservation of the biodiversity of inland waters as a particular priority. COP4 of the CBD adopted a Joint Work Programme with the Ramsar Convention to address this matter; 生物多樣性公約公約 (CBD) 已確定特別優先將內陸水域生物多樣性進行保護。生物多樣性公約第四屆締約方大會通過了與拉姆薩公約之聯合工作方案以解決此方面之議題;
- 61.2 the Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (New York, 21 May 1997: not yet in force) which requires states to avoid, eliminate or mitigate significant harm to other watercourse states and establishes detailed rules with regard to the changes in use of any international watercourse. Issues covered include EIA, consultation, joint protection of watercourse ecosystems, pollution control, introduction of alien species, prevention of erosion, siltation, and salt-water intrusion; and 非航行用國際水道法公約 (紐約, 1997年5月21日: 尚未生效), 要求各國避免、消除或減輕其他水道國之重大損害, 並建立詳細規定, 關於任何在使用國際水道之變化。議題所涵蓋部分包括: 環境影響評估、諮詢、聯合水道生態系統之保護、污染控制、外來物種之引進、防止水土流失、泥沙淤積、鹹水入侵;
- 61.3 the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA). 保護海洋環境免受陸地活動影響全球行動方案。
62. At the regional and river basin level there are over 200 agreements which provide a basis for cooperation in the management of shared water resources. 在區域和流域層級, 有超過200項協議提供共享水資源管理合作之基礎。
63. The following guidelines should be noted: 應注意以下指導方針:

Section L
第L節

Guidance for Contracting Parties on partnership with relevant conventions, organizations and initiatives 締約方與有關公約、組織和倡議之合作準則

- L1. Ensure that these guidelines, and other related guidelines under the Ramsar Convention, are brought to the attention of the relevant international conventions, organizations and programmes, with a view to ensuring that the aspirations of the Ramsar Convention are reflected in the activities of these other initiatives. 確保這些指導方針以其根據拉姆薩公約建立之其他相關準則，引起相關國際公約、組織和方案之重視，以確保拉姆薩公約之期望可反映在這些倡議之活動中。
- L2. Ensure close coordination at the national level between the Ramsar Administrative Authorities and the focal points for other international conventions and agreements related to these subjects. 確保國家層級與拉姆薩行政主管機關之間密切協調，並與這些相關話題作為其他國際公約和協議之重點。
- L3. Ensure, as appropriate, adequate consideration of wetland related issues in the operation of any regional agreements related to shared river basins and water resources. 在運作任何與共享流域和水資源有相關之區域協定時，於適當情況下確保充分考量濕地相關議題。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”

7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999

「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

**Guidelines for international cooperation
under the Ramsar Convention¹²拉姆薩公約下之國際合作指導方針**

1. RECALLING Article 5 of the Convention which obliges Contracting Parties to “consult each other about implementing obligations arising from the Convention especially in the case of wetlands extending over the territories of more than one Contracting Party or where the water system is shared by Contracting Parties. They shall at the same time endeavour to coordinate and support present and future policies and regulations concerning the conservation of wetlands and their flora and fauna”; 大會回顧供約第5條，促使締約國公約「彼此間應就本公約義務之履行相互磋商，尤其是當某一濕地跨越一個以上之締約國，或某一水域為一個以上締約國所共有時。各締約國應同時盡力協調合作，並支持有關濕地及某動植物群落保育之現行及未來之政策與規章。」；
2. AWARE of the previous Resolutions and Recommendations relating to international cooperation adopted by previous Conferences of the Contracting Parties, and most notably, Resolutions 4.4, VI.9 and VI.10 and Recommendations 1.2, 3.4, 3.5, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 5.4, 5.5, 6.4 and 6.16; 大會意識到以往決議和建議與前締約方會議通過之國際合作，最值得注意的是，決議4.4、6.9和6.10及建議1.2、3.4、3.5、4.11、4.12、4.13、5.4、5.5、6.4和6.16;
3. RECOGNISING that the Strategic Plan of the Convention 1997-2002, through General Objective 7, prescribes a range of priority actions relating to international cooperation; 鑑於1997-2002年公約策略計畫透過總目標7，規定了一系列有關國際合作之優先行動；
4. RECOGNISING IN PARTICULAR Action 7.3.4 of the Strategic Plan of the Convention which directs that the Standing Committee and the Ramsar Bureau should “develop, for consideration at a Technical Session of the 7th COP (1999), guidelines for Contracting Parties on how to carry out their obligations in the field of international cooperation, particularly as regards obligations

¹² Turkey registered a reservation concerning the content of the last part of paragraph 8 of the preamble of the Resolution and of sections 1.1(b), 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and items A2 and A3, together with the title, of the box containing Section A, of the Guidelines. Turkey declared that, consequently, it will not consider that Resolution VII.19 is a legally binding document, as far as the above-mentioned points are concerned. The full text of the declaration by the Turkish Delegation appears in paragraph 135 of the Conference Report. 土耳其註冊保留有關決議序言部分第8段最後一部分之內容和第1.1 (b)，2.1.1、2.1.2和項目A2和A3，連同指導方針之標題，包含第A節框內之內容。鑑此，土耳其宣布，它不會將決議7.19視為一個具有法律約束力之文件，無論上述論點如何表明。土耳其代表團之聲明全文出現在會議報告第135段中。

concerning national funding agencies which provide assistance that may affect wetlands in developing countries”;鑑於公約策略計畫行動方案7.3.4指示，常委會和拉姆薩秘書處應「發展指導方針，供第七次締約方會議的技術會議（1999年）考量，並提供予締約方在國際合作領域方面之義務，如何進行審議準則，特別是有關國家供資機構提供援助，可能會影響在發展中國家之濕地；

5. EXPRESSING thanks to those Contracting Parties and others that contributed to the development of the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* and, in particular, the Global Environment Network for the preparation of the resource paper on development assistance presented to Technical Session V of this Conference; 締約方和其他拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針之發展提出貢獻，大會表示感謝，特別是全球環境網絡提交予本次會議技術討論第五場會議所籌備之資源文件以援助發展；
6. NOTING WITH APPROVAL the success of the internship programme within the Ramsar Bureau as an illustration of international cooperation and training initiatives; 大會認同地注意到，在拉姆薩秘書處為國際合作和培訓計劃之說明而促使實習方案成功；
7. ACKNOWLEDGING the achievements of the Small Grants Fund (Resolution VII.5), yet EXPRESSING CONCERN that this significant mechanism for international cooperation under the Convention is unable to support all of the suitable projects submitted by eligible Contracting Parties each year; and大會對小額贈款基金（決議7.5）之成就表示感謝，但針對公約下之國際合作重要機制無法每年支持所有符合資格之締約方所提交合適之計畫表示關注；
8. NOTING that the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* are closely linked to a number of the other decisions of this Conference and in particular to the following: partnerships with international organizations (Resolution VII.3); partnerships and cooperation with other conventions, including harmonised information management infrastructures (Resolution VII.4); the Ramsar Convention’s Outreach Programme (Resolution VII.9); integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management (Resolution VII.18); and multilateral cooperation on the conservation of migratory waterbirds in the Asia-Pacific region (Recommendation 7.3); 大會注意到拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針與本次會議之其他決定有著密切之聯繫，特別是以下決議：與國際組織之夥伴關係（決議7.3）；與其他公約之夥伴和合作關係，包括統一資訊管理基礎設施（決議7.4）；拉姆薩公約延伸計畫（決議7.9）；整合濕地保護和明智地利用納入流域管理（決議7.18）；及在保護亞太地區候鳥之多邊合作（建議7.3）；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES締約方大會

9. RECOMMENDS the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* (as annexed) and URGES all Contracting Parties to consider their implementation, adapting them as necessary to suit national situations; 大會建議拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針（見附件），並敦促所有締約方依其國情所需考量實施、接受該指導方針；
10. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties in their implementation of these Guidelines to give special attention to: 大會籲請締約方在其實施這些指導方針時給予特別關注：

- i. identifying shared wetlands, river basins and wetland-dependent species and supporting initiatives directed at the management of these in cooperation with other Contracting Parties and organizations, as appropriate (Guidelines, Section A, 1-3, and Section B, 1-4); 適時地鑑定共享濕地、流域和濕地物種和配套措施，與其他締約方和組織合作執導管理（指導方針，第A節1-3，第B節，1-4）
 - ii. harmonising the implementation of the Ramsar Convention with that of other appropriate regional and international environmental conventions and working cooperatively with international programmes and organizations in pursuing the actions recommended in these Guidelines (Guidelines, Section C, 1-2); 協調拉姆薩公約之執行情況與其他適當區域和國際環境公約並與國際方案組織共同合作追求這些指導方針中建議之行動（指導方針，第C節，1-2）；
 - iii. intensifying efforts, especially the application of site twinning arrangements, which are designed to share expertise and information and provide training for those people directly involved with wetland conservation and wise use activities (Guidelines, Section D, 1-4); 加緊努力，特別是濕地雙聯安排之應用，其目的是為了分享專業知識和資訊，並提供直接參與濕地保護和明智利用活動之人才培訓（指導方針，第D節，1-4）；
 - iv. undertaking the range of actions recommended in the Guidelines to raise the level and effectiveness of international development assistance programmes directed at the long term conservation and sustainable use of wetlands (Guidelines, Section E, 1-15), in accordance with national plans and priorities; 執行指導方針建議系列行動，依據國家計劃和優先事項，針對濕地長期保護和永續利用以提高國際發展援助方案之水平和效率（指導方針，第E節，1-15）；
 - v. reviewing all aspects of international trade in wetland-derived products and taking any actions needed to ensure that such harvesting is sustainable (Guidelines, Section F, 1-7), taking into account discussions in more relevant fora; 審查濕地衍生產品所有方面之國際貿易，並採取必要行動，以確保此收穫是永續的（指導方針，第F節，1-7），並考量在更多相關論壇內討論；
 - vi. ensuring that all foreign investment activities relating to wetlands within the country are subject to impact assessments, promoting Codes of Conduct for the business sector in this regard and considering the introduction of measures which will permit resources derived from wetland-related development activities to contribute to the long-term management of the resource (Guidelines, Section G, 1-3). 確保在其國家內所有與濕地相關之外國投資活動皆經由影響評估，促進此方面業務部門之行為準則，並考量採取措施來允許與濕地相關之發展活動資源提出資源長期管理之貢獻（指導方針，第G節，1-3）。
11. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to consider as part of their established, or evolving, policy and legal frameworks relating to wetlands these Guidelines and the issues they address, in full (Resolutions VII.6 and VII.7); 大會鼓勵締約方考量其完整地提出與濕地相關指導方針及議題作為其所建立或演變之政策與法律架構之一部份（決議7.6

和7.7) ;

12. INVITES Contracting Parties to provide the resources needed to expand the internship programme of the Ramsar Bureau as a high-priority training tool for the citizens of developing countries and those with economies in transition; 大會邀請締約方提供必要的資源以擴大拉姆薩秘書處之實習方案，作為發展中國家和經濟轉型國家之公民之最優先之培訓工具；
13. URGES Contracting Parties, international organizations, and the business sector to escalate their efforts to provide the resources needed in terms of the amounts pledged and commitment over a longer period, for instance a triennium, to allow the Ramsar Small Grants Fund to support all of the many worthy projects which are submitted each year; and大會敦促各締約方、國際組織和工商業界提升其努力，提供在數額方面所需要之資源承諾及較長時期之承諾，比如三年期，以允許拉姆薩小額贈款基金得以支持所有每年提交之多數具推動價值之計畫；
14. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau, with assistance from Contracting Parties and the Convention's International Organization Partners, to gather and disseminate model Codes of Conduct for the business sector undertaking activities in association with wetlands. 大會請求拉姆薩秘書處在締約方和公約國際組織合作夥伴之協助下，收集和傳播供商業界於執行與濕地相關活動時之行為準則模式。

Annex附件

Guidelines for International Cooperation under the Ramsar Convention拉姆薩公約下之國際合作指導方針

Implementing Article 5 of the Convention實施公約第5條

§1. Introduction簡介

§1.1 Interpreting Article 5 of the Convention公約第5條之釋義

§1.2 Guidance given by past Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties由過去締約方大會提供之決議和建議提供之準則

§1.3 Strategic Plan of the Convention - General Objective 7公約策略計畫 - 總目標7

§2. Guidelines for International Cooperation國際合作指導方針

§2.1 Managing shared wetlands and river basins管理共享濕地和流域

2.1.1 Transboundary (international) wetlands越境（國際）濕地

2.1.2 Transboundary (international) river basins越境（國際）流域

§2.2 Managing shared wetland-dependent species管理共享依賴濕地之物種

2.2.1 Migratory waterbirds候鳥

2.2.2 Other migratory species其他遷徙物種

§2.3 Ramsar working in partnership with international/regional environment
Conventions and agencies拉姆薩與國際/區域環境公約和機構之夥伴關係合作

2.3.1 Other global environment-related Conventions其他全球環境相關公約

2.3.2 Regional environment-related Conventions, agreements, organizations區域環
境相關之公約、協定、組織

2.3.3 International programmes and organizations國際方案和組織

§2.4 Sharing of expertise and information專業知識和資訊共享

2.4.1 Knowledge sharing知識共享

2.4.2 Training培訓

- 2.4.3 Site twinning or networks 濕地雙聯或網絡
- §2.5 International assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands 協助濕地保護和明智利用之國際援助
 - 2.5.1 Enhancing environmental funding for wetlands 加強濕地環保資金
 - 2.5.2 Ensuring adequate consideration of wetlands in sectoral strategies and development programmes 於部門策略和發展方案中確保濕地之充分考量
 - 2.5.3 Supporting integration of wetland issues in national planning frameworks 在國家規劃架構下協助整合濕地議題
 - 2.5.4 Improving capacity of development assistance agencies 改善發展援助機構之能力
 - 2.5.5 Enhancing capacity of recipient governments 加強受援國政府之能力
 - 2.5.6 Enhancing cooperation among development assistance agencies and with Ramsar Administrative Authorities 加強發展援助機構與拉姆薩行政機關間之合作
- §2.6 Sustainable harvesting and international trade in wetland-derived plant and animal products 永續採伐和濕地衍生植物和動物產物之國際貿易
 - 2.6.1 Harvesting controls and monitoring 收穫控制和監測
 - 2.6.2 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) 瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約
- §2.7 Regulation of foreign investment to ensure wetland conservation and wise use 確保濕地保護和明智利用之外商投資條例
 - 2.7.1 Impact assessment 影響評估
 - 2.7.2 Codes of Conduct for foreign interests 國外利益行為準則

§1. Introduction 介紹

1. Article 5 of the Convention states that “*the Contracting Parties shall consult each other about implementing obligations arising from the Convention especially in the case of wetlands extending over the territories of more than one Contracting Party or where the water system is shared by Contracting Parties. They shall at the same time endeavour to coordinate and support present and future policies and regulations concerning the conservation of wetlands and their flora and fauna.*” 公約第5條規定，「締約國彼此間應就本公約義務之履行相互磋商，尤其是當某一濕地跨越一個以上之締約

國，或某一水域為一個以上締約國所共有時。各締約國應同時盡力協調合作，並支持有關濕地及某動植物群落保育之現行及未來之政策與規章。」

2. At the 6th Conference of the Contracting Parties, the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) was approved. Action 7.3.4 of the Plan directs that the Standing Committee and the Ramsar Bureau should “develop, for consideration at a Technical Session of the 7th COP (1999), guidelines for Contracting Parties, particularly as regards obligations concerning national funding agencies which provide assistance that may affect wetlands in developing countries.” 在締約方第六次會議，通過濕地公約策略計畫（1971年，伊朗拉姆薩）。該計畫之行動方案7.3.4指示常設委員會和拉姆薩秘書處應「為締約各方制定指導方針，以供在第七次締約方會議（1999年）之技術會議中考量，尤其是關於國家援助機構提供之援助可能會影響到發展中國家之濕地」。

§1.1 Interpreting Article 5 of the Convention 公約第5條之釋義

3. In these guidelines the following assumptions have been made with respect to interpreting the text of Article 5. 在這些指導方針內已依以下假設來為公約本文第5條做出釋義。
 - a) **“The Contracting Parties shall consult each other about implementing obligations arising from the Convention . . .”** It has been assumed that this text refers to all obligations arising from the Convention text, including, but not restricted to, Article 2.6 (conservation, management and wise use of migratory waterfowl), Article 3.1 (planning and implementation of wise use), Article 4.3 (encouraging research and the exchange of data and publications), and Article 4.5 (promoting training, management and wardening).) 「締約國彼此間應就本公約義務之履行相互磋商...」。此文本已被視為是指公約文本所衍生之所有義務，包括但不限於第2.6條（候鳥之保護、管理和明智利用）、第3.1條（明智利用之規劃與實施）、第4.3條（鼓勵研究和交換資料及出版物）、第4.5條（促進培訓、管理和看管）。
 - b) **“... especially in the case of wetlands extending over the territories of more than one Contracting Party or where the water system is shared by Contracting Parties.”** It has been assumed that this text refers to wetlands which cross international borders, whether Wetlands of International Importance or not - this is consistent with Article 3.1 - and river basins which cross international borders, irrespective of whether or not they contain Wetlands of International Importance.) 「...尤其是當某一濕地跨越一個以上之締約國，或某一水域為一個以上締約國所共有時」。此文本已被視為是指跨越國界之濕地，無論是國際重要濕地與否，應與第3.1條一致一旦跨越國際邊界之流域，無論是否涵蓋國際重要濕地。
 - c) **“They shall at the same time endeavour to coordinate and support present and future policies and regulations concerning the conservation of wetlands and their flora and fauna.”** It has been assumed that this text refers to cooperation between Contracting Parties in areas such as shared wetland-dependent species, bilateral and multilateral assistance, trade in wetland-derived plant and animal products, and foreign investment practices. 「各締約國應同時盡力協調

合作，並支持有關濕地及某動植物群落保育之現行及未來之政策與規章。」此文本已被視為是指締約方間之合作，如共享依賴濕地物種、雙邊和多邊援助、濕地衍生之植物和動物產品貿易和外國投資實施。

§1.2 Guidance given by past Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties 由過去締約方大會提供之決議和建議提供之準則

4. In the six previous meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, there have been a number of Resolutions and Recommendations adopted which provide advice on aspects of international cooperation under the Convention. These are: 六個締約方大會的歷次會議中，已經出現了，這在國際合作方面的意見，根據“公約”提供的通過的決議和建議的數量。它們是：

Resolutions 決議

- Implementation of Article 5 of the Convention (Resolution 4.4); 實施公約第 5 條第 (決議 4.4) ;
- Cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (Resolution VI.9); 與生物多樣性公約 (CBD) 之合作 (決議 6.9) ;
- Cooperation with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and its implementing agencies: the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP (Resolution VI.10) 與全球環境基金 (GEF) 及其執行機構之合作：世界銀行、聯合國開發計劃署和聯合國環境規劃署 (決議 VI.10)

Recommendations 建議

- Assistance for developing countries (Recommendation 1.2); 發展中國家之援助 (建議 1.2) ;
- Responsibility of development agencies towards wetlands (Recommendation 3.4); 開發機構對濕地的責任 (建議 3.4) ;
- Tasks of the Ramsar Bureau in respect of development agencies (Recommendation 3.5); 拉姆薩秘書處在發展機構中之任務 (建議 3.5) ;
- Cooperation with international organizations (Recommendation 4.11) 與國際組織之合作 (建議 4.11)
- Cooperation between Contracting Parties for the management of migratory species (Recommendation 4.12); 遷徙物種管理締約方之間的合作 (建議 4.12) ;
- Responsibility of multilateral development banks towards wetlands (Recommendation 4.13); 多邊開發銀行對濕地之責任 (建議 4.13) ;
- Relationship between the Ramsar Convention, the GEF and the CBD (Recommendation 5.4); 拉姆薩公約、全球環境基金和生物多樣性公約之間的

關係（建議 5.4）；

- Inclusion of conservation and wise use of wetlands in multilateral and bilateral development cooperation programmes (Recommendation 5.5) 列入保護和明智利用濕地在多邊和雙邊發展合作方案（建議 5.5）
- Conservation and wise use of wetlands in bilateral and multilateral development cooperation programmes (Recommendation 6.16). 在雙邊和多邊發展合作方案之濕地保護和明智利用（建議 6.16）。

§1.3 Strategic Plan of the Convention - General Objective 7 公約策略計畫 - 總目標 7

5. The Strategic Plan adopted at the 6th Conference of the Contracting Parties includes General Objective 7 related to international cooperation. This General Objective has four Operational Objectives, which have been used to help identify the themes to be addressed in the Guidelines given in Section 2. 締約方第六次會議通過之策略計畫，包括與國際合作有關之總目標 7。此總體目標共有四個執行目標，並已用於協助辨識於指導方針第 2 節中提出之主題。

- Operational Objective 7.1: Managing shared wetlands and catchments (called river basins here). 執行目標 7.1：管理共享濕地和集水區（於此稱為流域）。
- Operational Objective 7.2: Cooperation with international and/or regional environmental conventions and agencies. 執行目標 7.2：與國際和/或區域環境公約和機構之合作。
- Operational Objective 7.3: Encouraging the development assistance community and multinational companies to apply the Wise Use Guidelines 執行目標 7.3：鼓勵發展援助機構和跨國公司應用明智利用準則
- Operational Objective 7.4: Funding the implementation of the Convention, notably in developing countries and those in economic transition. 執行目標 7.4：資助公約之實施，特別是在發展中和經濟轉型國家。

§2. Guidelines for International Cooperation 國際合作指導方針

6. Contracting Parties are urged to consider and adopt as appropriate the following Guidelines as the basis for their implementation of Article 5 of the Convention. 敦促締約方適當地考慮並採納以下指導方針作為其執行公約第 5 條之基礎。

§2.1 Managing shared wetlands and river basins 管理共享濕地和流域

7. The Ramsar Convention has always recognized that a fundamental obligation of Contracting Parties pursuant to Article 5 was cooperation in the management of so-called shared wetlands. The concept of shared wetlands, now regularly referred to as international wetlands, is a relatively simple one, meaning those wetlands which cross international boundaries. In the past, priority has been given to encouraging the Contracting Parties

with shared wetlands included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance to cooperate in their management. Article 3.1 of the Convention indicates very clearly that that cooperation should extend to all shared wetlands, whether Ramsar-listed or not. 拉姆薩公約將根據第5條締約方之基本義務一直視為所謂之共享濕地管理之合作。共享濕地之概念，現在經常提到之國際濕地，是一個相對簡單的概念，係指那些跨越國際邊界之濕地。在過去，鼓勵具列入國際重要濕地名單中之締約方優先共同合作管理共享濕地。公約第3.1條清楚地指示，此類合作應該擴大到所有共享濕地，無論列入拉姆薩名單上與否。

8. As the Convention has recognized and responded to the need to manage wetlands as part of river basins, so has the interpretation of international cooperation been expanded to include those situations where a wetland in one Contracting Party is within the water catchment of another Contracting Party and where the actions of the Contracting Parties within the catchment area may result in changes to the ecological character of the wetland. If the wetland in such a scenario is Ramsar-listed, the Contracting Parties might not be able to live up to their obligations under the Convention, through circumstances beyond their control. The inability of an upstream Party to deal with a problem impacting downstream should also be considered. A similar situation can arise with coastal wetlands, where the actions or inactions of one Contracting Party may adversely impact on the wetlands of another. Land-based marine pollution is a case in point. 公約已瞭解到並回應流域濕地管理之需求，因此針對國際合作之釋義已擴大到包括在締約方濕地已超出另一締約方集水區內之情況下，而集水區域內締約方之行動可能導致濕地生態特性變化。若於此情況下之拉姆薩名單濕地，締約雙方未必能夠於超出其控制之情況下而履行其公約之義務。位於上游之締約方若無法處理問題時，影響下游之締約方也應考量。類似的情況可能會發生在沿海濕地，其中締約一方之所作為或無為皆可能產生不利濕地之影響。陸生海洋污染即是一個很好的例子。
9. In this area of shared river basins Contracting Parties should, where appropriate, seek to harmonize their implementation of Article 5 of the Ramsar Convention with obligations arising from any watercourse agreements to which they may also be signatories. At the international and regional scale there are over 200 such agreements which already provide a legal basis for cooperation. At regional level, the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki, 17 March 1992) sets out important principles and rules which provide a comprehensive basis for the development of new agreements. 在區域共享之流域內，締約方應在適當之情況下尋求協調履行拉姆薩公約第5條之同時亦可能已簽署之水道協議所衍生之義務。在國際和地區範圍內已有超過200個此類協定，提供合作之法律基礎。在區域層級，保護與使用跨國水道與國際湖泊公約（1992年3月17日，赫爾辛基）列出重要原則與規則，提供開發新協議之綜合基礎。
10. As indicated above, another aspect of managing shared wetlands and river basins is that of alien or invasive species. For wetlands which cross international boundaries there is a clear responsibility on the part of all jurisdictions involved to do everything possible to restrict the spread of such invasive species, where they would have negative impacts. The same applies for shared river basins where preventing the water-borne introduction of an invasive species from one Contracting Party into an adjoining state should also be considered a responsibility under the Convention's guidelines for international cooperation. 如上所述，共享濕地和流域管理之另一個方面是外來或入侵物種。對於跨越國際邊界之濕地，所有管轄區皆有其明確責任應設法限制導致負面影響之

外來物種蔓延。同樣的適用於共享流域，締約方亦應考量根據公約國際合作準則之責任，防止因水引外來入侵物種進入毗鄰國家境內。

§2.1.1 *Transboundary (international) wetlands* 越境（國際）濕地

11. Under these Guidelines for International Cooperation, Contracting Parties are urged to identify all their shared wetland systems (including those in the coastal zone) and cooperate in the management of these with the adjoining jurisdiction(s). This cooperation may extend to formal joint management arrangements or collaboration in the development and implementation of a management plan for the site. While not a comprehensive global assessment, the report prepared by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) “Shared wetlands and river basins of the world” provides a preliminary basis for the identification of shared wetlands. This report indicates that of 955 Ramsar sites considered in the analysis, 92 (9.6%) sites may be subject to impacts from adjoining jurisdictions and could therefore benefit from cooperative management approaches between countries. 根據這些國際合作指導方針，敦促締約方鑑定所有其共享濕地系統（包括那些在沿海地帶），並與鄰近管轄區共同合作管理。這種合作可延伸至正式的聯合管理安排，或在濕地管理計畫之發展和實施合作。由世界保育監測中心（WCMC）籌劃之報告，非全面之全球評估，「世界共享濕地和流域」提供了共享濕地之鑑定初步基礎。該報告指出，955處拉姆薩濕地之分析顯示，92（9.6%）處濕地可能會受到來自毗鄰管轄區之影響，因此國家之間的合作管理辦法可使共享濕地受益。

§2.1.2 *Transboundary (international) river basins* 越境（國際）流域

12. In the same way that Contracting Parties are urged to identify and then cooperate in the management of shared, or international, wetlands, so there is an expectation that similar cooperation will be pursued for shared or international river basins and coastal systems. The establishment of multi-state management commissions is an important concept for those countries which share river basins to consider and pursue energetically. Experience has shown these to be an effective mechanism to promote international cooperation over water resource management, which includes the wetlands forming part of these river basins. As indicated in §2.1.1 above, the WCMC report “Shared wetlands and river basins of the world” provides a preliminary basis for the identification of international river basins to assist Contracting Parties with undertaking this element of the Guidelines. This report indicates that of the 955 Ramsar sites considered, 267 (28%) are located within international river basins. 以同樣的方式，敦促締約方鑑定所有其共享或國際濕地並共同管理，因此類似之合作可將進行共享或國際流域和沿海生態系統之期望。多國管理委員會之成立是一個重要概念，促使這些國家積極考量和追求共享流域。經驗指出，此為有效促進水資源管理機制之國際合作，並使濕地納入流域之一部分。如上述§2.1.1表示，世界保育監測中心世界共享濕地和流域報告提供國際流域辨識之初步基礎，以協助締約方執行本指導方針之要素。該報告指出，955處拉姆薩濕地裡，有267處（28%）濕地位於國際流域中。
13. For shared coastal wetlands Contracting Parties are urged to develop frameworks of cooperation within existing Regional Seas Programs and embodying Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) concepts. Regional Seas Programs provide a legal framework for cooperation, including a convention and appropriate protocols. Contracting Parties are also encouraged to manage major coastal wetlands systems (such as barrier reefs and expanses of mangrove/reef/seagrass systems) within the context of LMEs. A model for

this management approach is Australia's Great Barrier Reef. While not a transboundary site (nor Ramsar-listed), it is an excellent illustration of wise use in action which should be considered by those Contracting Parties responsible for managing multi-state shared coastal wetlands. Appropriately, this model takes into consideration the management of the river systems discharging into the zone of influence for the reef system and seeks to ensure that potential negative impacts from these sources are controlled. For shared coastal wetland systems this an important consideration. 對於共享沿海濕地，敦促締約方在其現有區域海洋方案和大型海洋生態系統（LME）概念內發展合作綱要計畫。區域海洋方案提供了一個合作之法律架構，包括公約和適當之協議。亦鼓勵締約方大型海洋生態系統範疇下管理主要沿海濕地系統（如堡礁和紅樹林/礁石/海草系統延伸）。此管理辦法之模範即是澳大利亞的大堡礁。雖然大堡礁不是一個跨界濕地（亦非拉姆薩名單濕地），但是其明智利用之行動是一極好範例，可供負責管理多國共享濱海濕地之締約方考量。此模式應適當地考慮到河流系統之排水影響到珊瑚礁系統區域之管理，並確保這些來源之潛在負面影響。對於共享濱海濕地系統此為一個重要之考慮因素。

14. The establishment of river basin management commissions or equivalent cooperative mechanisms for coastal wetland systems may sometimes require expert and impartial assistance as well as significant resources. The expertise can come from some established bodies, and the Ramsar Convention should promote the involvement of these in situations where it seems necessary or warranted. Contracting Parties may make use of existing organizations, created for other purposes or associated with other international or regional conventions, instead of creating new autonomous arrangements. The donor community also needs to recognize the establishment and operations of river basin management and coastal management commissions as a priority under their programmes for sustainable development. 流域管理委員會或同等沿海濕地系統合作機制之建立，有時可能需要專家和公正援助，以及大量資源。專業知識可以來自於一些已設立之機構，而拉姆薩公約應在可能有必要或擔保之情況下促進這些參與。締約方可以利用現有組織，用於其他目的或與其他相關國際或區域公約，而不是創造新的自主安排。捐助各方也需要瞭解到流域管理和沿海管理委員會之成立和運作，根據其方案以作為永續發展之優先順序。

Section A 第A節

Guidelines related to managing shared wetlands and river basins 與管理共享濕地和流域相關之指導方針

- A1. Contracting Parties are encouraged to identify all of their shared wetland systems and cooperate in their management with the adjoining jurisdiction(s), through actions such as formal joint management arrangements or collaboration in the development and implementation of bi- or multilateral management plans for such sites. 鼓勵締約方鑑定其所有共享濕地系統，並與鄰近司法管轄區合作，透過正式聯合管理安排或合作等行動，為這些濕地發展和實施雙邊或多邊管理計畫。
- A2. Likewise, there is an expectation that similar cooperation will be pursued for shared or international river basins and coastal systems through the establishment of bi- or

multilateral management commissions. 同樣地，以類似合作將共享或國際流域和沿海生態系統，透過建立雙邊或多邊管理委員會來推行。

- A3. Contracting Parties are urged to work closely with Regional Seas Programmes and other appropriate international and regional conventions, to promote the wise use management principles of the Ramsar Convention, and to support the establishment of equitable and sustainable management regimes for shared river basins and coastal systems. 敦促締約方應與區域海洋方案和其他有關國際和區域公約密切合作，以促進拉姆薩公約明智利用管理原則，並為共享流域和沿海生態系統協助建立公平和永續之管理制度。

§2.2 Managing shared wetland-dependent species 管理共享依賴濕地之物種

15. International cooperation in the management of so-called shared species has been a priority under the Ramsar Convention since its inception. In fact, the motivation for countries to develop and put into place a convention like Ramsar was largely provided by a desire to promote international cooperation for migratory waterbird conservation. Today, the Convention continues to promote this aspect of its charter very strongly, and as the level of knowledge regarding migratory species grows, so too does the imperative for the Convention to take a more strategic approach to the management of shared species. It is important to recognize that it is not always the very large wetland sites that are critical for the conservation of migratory species; many small wetlands are also vital elements of migration routes and they are important, collectively, for biodiversity conservation. It also should be understood that not all shared species are migratory. There are non-migratory species which have a limited range and are found in transboundary wetlands or within adjoining countries. For these, cooperation in the management of their wetland sites, as encouraged through section §2.1 above, is critical. 自成立以來，在所謂的共享物種管理之國際合作已根據拉姆薩公約優先實施。事實上，國家制定和實施如拉姆薩公約之動機主要是促進國際合作以保護候鳥之願望。今天，公約強烈地繼續推動此方面之章程，並隨著遷徙物種方面知識水平增長，因此公約必須採取更具策略性之方式來管理共享物種。重要的是要瞭解到，並非總是非常大面積之濕地為遷徙物種保護之關鍵；許多小面積之濕地是遷徙路線之重要組成部分，他們整體之重要生物多樣性保護。亦須了解到，並非所有共享物種為遷徙物種。在有限的範圍內有非遷徙物種，並處於跨界濕地或毗鄰國家內。對於這些，透過上述§2.1鼓勵在濕地管理上合作是至關重要的。
16. In recognition of the close relationship between them, there is a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). Under this, the challenge for the Ramsar Convention is to work to see protected and managed appropriately the critical habitats for the endangered migratory species which CMS endeavours to conserve through multilateral agreements among the range states. The revised Ramsar Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance (Resolution VII.11) with their newly formulated Objectives are now clearly focused on this as one fundamental element of the vision for the List of Wetlands of International Importance. 瞭解到拉姆薩公約和遷徙物種公約間之瞭解備忘錄之密切關係。在此，拉姆薩公約之挑戰是如何適當地保護和管理瀕危遷徙物種的重要棲息地，而遷徙物種公約則是努力透過多邊協議來保護各國範圍內之瀕危遷徙物種。修訂後的拉姆薩鑑定

國際重要濕地準則（決議7.11）及其新制定之目標，現在顯然集中在此國際重要濕地名單願景之基本要素中。

17. With this increase in the understanding of species distribution and biology has come a recognition that the shared species are more than just the waterbirds with their very noticeable migrations. In coastal wetland environments there are many species which migrate, such as marine turtles and certain fish stocks. The Convention, in partnership with CMS, must now turn its attention to these as well as its traditional clients, the waterbirds. 瞭解到物種之分佈和生物學之增加，共享物種不僅僅是水禽之非常明顯遷移動作。在濱海濕地環境中，有許多物種，如海龜和某些魚群，亦有遷移動作。公約與遷徙物種公約合作，現在必須把注意力轉移到這些物種以及其傳統水禽。
18. The very forces that motivated the establishment of the Ramsar Convention and CMS also played a role in the development of the 1986 North American Waterfowl Management Plan. This Plan represents a signed agreement between the governments of Canada, the United States, and Mexico (as of 1994). Through the Plan, together they seek to recover and safeguard waterfowl populations by protecting and restoring the wetland habitats upon which they depend throughout North America. As with Ramsar, international cooperation has been a priority of the Plan since its inception, and the conservation partnerships it has established to achieve it, called joint ventures, are a unique hallmark of the Plan. By encouraging these three countries to take both a landscape-level and partnership approach to conservation, the Plan not only offers long-term benefits to a wide range of wetland-dependent species but also serves as a model for international cooperation to be applied in other parts of the world. The conservation of migratory waterbirds in the Asia-Pacific is being promoted under the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy 1996-2000, through the establishment of networks of migratory shorebirds, cranes and Anatidae (see Recommendation 6.4). Also the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN) has been successful in promoting conservation of shorebirds in the Americas through local partnerships developed at sites. 推動建立拉姆薩公約和遷徙物種公約之強大力量在1986年北美水禽管理計畫之發展亦發生作用。該計畫代表了加拿大、美國、墨西哥（1994年）政府之間簽訂之協議。透過該計畫，共同尋求恢復和保護水禽族群，透過保護和恢復遍布北美水禽種群賴以維生之濕地棲息。自成立以來，計畫之優先事項即是與拉姆薩建立國際合作夥伴關係來實現保育，被稱為合資企業，係該計畫之獨特代表。透過鼓勵這三個國家採取地景水平和夥伴關係的方式來保護，該計畫不僅提供了廣泛依賴濕地物種之長遠利益，亦作為適用於其他世界各地之國際合作模式。亞太地區侯鳥保護正在1996-2000年亞太侯鳥保護策略下推廣，透過侯鳥、鶴和雁鴨類網絡之建立（參見建議6.4）。西半球濱鳥保護網路（WHSRN）亦透過在濕地發展之地方合作夥伴關係，已成功地在美洲推廣水禽保護。

§2.2.1 *Migratory waterbirds* 候鳥

19. For migratory waterbirds the Ramsar Convention has a responsibility as a part of international cooperation to see the important wetland habitats which form flyways recognized and managed appropriately in perpetuity. The Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance is the tool which the Convention has available to work toward this goal. Contracting Parties should have as a priority the identification and designation of all sites which satisfy the waterbird criteria for identifying wetlands for inclusion in the

Ramsar List. With the development and implementation of management plans for these sites the Convention will make a significant contribution to the global efforts to conserve these species. The concept of site networks (see section §2.4.3) is one that the Convention should promote more strongly, in order to link the managers of these sites to allow for information sharing and to promote the setting of strategic conservation objectives rather than simply addressing these on a site-by-site basis. 對於候鳥，拉姆薩公約在國際合作上具重要之責任來看待重要棲息濕地，這些棲息應永久地辨識並適當地管理其形成之遷徙路線。拉姆薩國際重要濕地名單是該公約朝著此目標運作之工具。締約方應優先鑑定及劃設所有濕地，以符合列入拉姆薩名單之確定濕地水禽準則。隨著這些濕地實施與管理計畫之發展，公約將為全球努力提出重大貢獻，以保護這些物種。濕地網絡之概念（參見§2.4.3）是公約應更強烈推廣之一項，為了連接這些濕地管理者，促使資訊共享並促進保護策略目標之設置，而非簡單地解決這些一處接一處濕地為基礎。

§2.2.2 *Other migratory species* 其他遷徙物種

20. As stated in the introduction to this section on shared wetland-dependent species, it is now recognized that the Ramsar Convention should be taking a more active role in the protection and management of wetland habitats for a wider range of species than simply the waterbirds. Under CMS, actions are under way to develop multilateral agreements for the conservation of species such as marine turtles. The contribution of the Ramsar Convention to this can again be through the designation of critical habitats as Wetlands of International Importance and the encouragement of site networks. As with migratory waterbirds (see §2.2.1) above, the fish criteria for identifying Wetlands of International Importance provide one avenue for concerted action by the Contracting Parties to ensure that these critical areas on the migration routes are designated and managed appropriately. 本節之簡介敘明共享依賴濕地物種，目前被視為拉姆薩公約應採取更加積極之作用來保護和管理更廣泛的濕地棲息地，而非單純水禽之保護。在遷徙物種公約下，許多行動已採取開發多邊協定之方式來保護海龜等物種。拉姆薩公約對此之貢獻再次可透過指定關鍵棲息地作為國際重要濕地並鼓勵濕地網絡之成立。關於上述候鳥（見§2.2.1），鑑定國際重要濕地之魚類準則提供締約方採取協調一致行動之途徑，以確保這些關鍵領域之遷徙路線已適當地指定並妥善管理。

Section B

第B節

Guidelines related to shared wetland-dependent species

有關共享依賴濕地之物種之指導方針

- B1. Contracting Parties should give priority to the identification and designation of all sites which satisfy the waterbird criteria for identifying Wetlands of International Importance, followed by the development and implementation of management plans for these sites. In the context of these guidelines this should apply especially for flyway and shared sites. Equally, for other wetland-dependent species shared between Contracting Parties (such as fish), the designation and management of their important wetland habitats is a responsibility in terms of international cooperation. 締約雙方應優先鑑定和指定所有濕地，滿足鑑定國際重要濕地之水禽準

則，其次實施和發展這些濕地之管理計畫。在這些指導方針之範疇內，尤其是應運用於遷徙路線和共享濕地。同樣地，締約方之間之其他依賴濕地物種（如魚類），其重要濕地棲息地之指定和管理係國際合作方面之責任。

- B2. The concept of site networks for shared species is one that the Convention should promote more strongly, aiming to link the managers of these sites to allow for information sharing and technical and financial assistance when so required. The setting of strategic conservation objectives for networks as a whole, and for the species' populations they support, is crucial. Contracting Parties should consider nomination of sites to relevant international networks (East Asia-Australasian Shorebird Reserve Network, North East Asian Crane Site Network, East Asian Anatidae Site Network, and Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network). 共享物種濕地網絡之概念是公約應更強烈推廣之一，旨在銜接這些濕地管理者使資訊共享，並在需要時提供技術和財政援助。作為一個整體之策略保護目標網絡以及其支撐之物種種群是至關重要的。締約方應考慮提名濕地納入相關國際網絡中（東亞-澳大利亞涉禽自然保護區網絡、東北亞鶴類濕地網絡、東亞雁鴨類濕地網絡和西半球涉禽保護網絡）。
- B3. The Convention will also seek advice from the Convention on Migratory Species about wetland-dependent species and support its efforts to encourage the development of multilateral agreements for the conservation of these species. 公約亦將尋求從遷徙物種公約之建議，針對依賴濕地物種遷徙物種並協助鼓勵多邊協定發展以保護這些物種之成效。
- B4. Contracting Parties are urged to examine and adopt as appropriate regional models, such as the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy 1996-2000, in establishing multilateral agreements for the conservation of wetland-dependent species. Ideally, these agreements should include the partnership approaches promoted by the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy 1996-2000 which bring together all levels of government administration, non-government organizations and the business sector. 敦促締約方檢查並採取適當之區域模式，如北美水禽管理計畫和1996至2000年亞太候鳥保護策略，建立依賴濕地物種保護之多邊協定。在理想之情況下，這些協議應包括由北美水禽管理計畫和1996至2000年亞太候鳥保護策略，匯集所有政府之管理層級、非政府組織和商業界所促進之夥伴關係辦法。

§2.3 Ramsar working in partnership with international/regional environment Conventions and agencies 拉姆薩與國際/區域環境公約和機構之夥伴關係合作

21. The Ramsar Strategic Plan 1997-2002 adopted in 1996 provides direction under Operational Objective 7.2 on international cooperation related to international/ regional environment conventions and agencies. Essentially this sets priorities for the Convention in the development of cooperation and synergy with these conventions and agencies in order to promote shared objectives and goals. The Ramsar Convention also has a unique partnership with a number of international non-government organizations (BirdLife International, IUCN-The World Conservation Union, The World Wide Fund for Nature -

WWF, and Wetlands International) and is seeking to allow for expansion in this area through Resolution VII.3. Cooperation with these International Partners of the Convention will continue to accelerate implementation of the Convention at all levels from international to local. 1997-2002年拉姆薩策略計畫在1996年通過，並於執行目標7.2下提供有關國際/區域環境公約和機構之國際合作方向。本質上，此計畫設定拉姆薩公約與這些公約及機構發展合作與協同之優先次序，以促進共同目標和宗旨。拉姆薩公約亦與一些國際非政府組織（國際鳥類聯盟、國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員會、國際濕地組織）發展獨特之夥伴關係，並透過決議7.3尋求擴大此方面之延伸。公約與這些國際夥伴之合作將繼續加速實施公約從國際到地方各級。

§2.3.1 *Other global environment-related Conventions* 其他全球環境相關之公約

22. Operational Objective 7.2 of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 1997-2002 and Resolution VII.4 refer to the development of cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the World Heritage Convention, the Man and Biosphere Programme, CMS (see §2.2 above), CITES (see §2.6.2 below), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Convention to Combat Desertification. The Convention on Wetlands has a Memorandum of Cooperation with CBD and a Joint Work Plan in which the Ramsar Convention has the role of lead partner in CBD wetland conservation issues. As indicated above, an MoU is also in place with CMS and under these Guidelines (see §2.2 above) this arrangement will be strengthened through joint actions also. Memoranda of Cooperation with the Convention to Combat Desertification and of Understanding with the World Heritage Convention were signed in December 1998 and May 1999 respectively. The Ramsar Convention will continue to develop similar arrangements with the other international conventions and, through these, to elaborate joint work plans. Section §2.6.2 of these Guidelines provides the basis for immediate cooperation with CITES. 1997-2002年拉姆薩策略計畫之執行目標7.2和決議7.4指出與生物多樣性公約、世界遺產公約、人與生物圈計畫公約、遷徙物種公約（見以上§2.2）、瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約（見下列§2.6.2）、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約和防治荒漠化公約之合作發展。濕地公約與生物多樣性公約簽署合作備忘錄及聯合工作計畫，其中拉姆薩公約在生物多樣性公約扮演領導夥伴之角色處理濕地保護議題。如上所述，濕地公約與遷徙物種公約簽署瞭解備忘錄，並依據這些準則（見上述§2.2），此安排亦將透過聯合行動加強。在1998年12月和1999年5月分別與防治荒漠化公約和世界遺產公約簽署合作及瞭解備忘錄。拉姆薩公約將繼續與其他國際公約發展類似安排，並透過這些安排來制定聯合工作計畫。這些指導方針第§2.6.2段提供立即與瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約合作之基礎。
23. At the national level Contracting Parties need to ensure that the implementation of these conventions is harmonized and integrated wherever possible. Apart from domestic actions, each imposes obligations in terms of international cooperation and, in meeting these expectations, Contracting Parties should aim to coordinate their responses. This applies, to a greater or lesser degree, to all of the actions proposed herein and so taking an integrated approach should be more cost-effective. 締約方在國家一級的需要，以確保這些公約的執行情況是盡可能協調統一。除了國內行動的規定，每個在國際合作方面的義務和滿足這些期望，締約方應力求以協調他們的反應。這適用於一個或大或小的程度，所有本等建議採取綜合措施應該更符合成本效益的行動。

§2.3.2 *Regional environment-related Conventions, agreements, organizations* 區域環境相關之公約、協定、組織

24. As with the international environment conventions, the Ramsar Convention needs to develop partnerships with the relevant regional conventions, agreements and organizations. Action 7.2.8 of the Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan identifies several such regional conventions, agreements and organizations with which partnership actions should be a priority. Among these are the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats and the Amazonian Cooperation Treaty. Partnership with such regional initiatives will foster more cohesive responses to environmental challenges including wetland conservation and wise use. One example of a regionally-based arrangement that contributes greatly to fostering cooperation for wetland conservation and wise use is the Mediterranean Wetland Initiative (MedWet) involving the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea (Resolution VII.22). This is a model which should be promoted by the Convention. 拉姆薩公約與國際環境公約，需要與相關區域公約、協定和組織建立夥伴關係。拉姆薩公約策略計畫之行動7.2.8確定幾項此類之區域公約、協定和組織與夥伴關係行動應為優先事項。其中這些包括南太平洋區域環境方案、伯恩歐洲野生動物與自然棲息地公約和亞馬遜合作條約。與這些區域倡議之夥伴關係將促進更具凝聚力之回應，以應對環境之挑戰，包括濕地之保護和明智利用。其中區域性安排大大促進濕地保護和明智利用之合作之例子是地中海濕地倡議（MedWet）涉及地中海周邊國家（決議7.22）。這是一個應當由公約推廣之模式。

§2.3.3 *International programmes and organizations* 國際方案和組織

25. There are a large number of international programmes and organizations with which the Ramsar Convention should be working more closely. Some are operating under the aegis of the United Nations and its bodies and agencies (Commission on Sustainable Development, UNDP, UNEP, World Health Organization, etc.) and the development of a formal Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ramsar Convention and the relevant programmes of the United Nations will be pursued. Section §2.5 looks in detail at the relationship Ramsar should have with the donor community. Apart from these there are organizations and programmes such as the International Network of Basin Organizations and the Global Rivers Environmental Education Network which can offer their expertise to the Contracting Parties of the Ramsar Convention and with which a closer working partnership would clearly be advantageous. As indicated above, the continuation of cooperative actions with the Convention's International Organization Partners (Resolution VII.3) is also of critical importance, and efforts should be escalated at all levels to develop partnership approaches with these organizations. The Ramsar Convention will continue to develop partnerships with other appropriate international and regional conventions, agreements and programmes (as it has done with CBD, CMS, CCD and WHC) and through these to develop and implement joint programmes of work. 有多數拉姆薩公約應更密切合作之國際方案和組織。有些是在聯合國主持下及其組織和機構（永續發展委員會、開發計劃署、環境署及世界衛生組織等）和與拉姆薩公約間發展之正式合作備忘錄，及聯合國將採取之相關方案。第§2.5節詳細檢視拉姆薩與捐助界應有之關係。除了這些，還有如國際流域組織網絡和全球河流環境教育網絡之組織與方案，可以提供拉姆薩公約締約方所需之專業知識，並建立顯然有利於締約方之更密切工作夥伴關係。如上所述，與公約國際組織合作夥伴（決議7.3）之合作行動延續，亦是至關重要的，應在各層級努力提升與這些組織發展夥伴關係

之辦法。拉姆薩公約將持續與其他相關國際和區域公約發展協定和方案之合作夥伴關係（如與生物多樣性公約、遷徙物種公約、抗沙漠化公約和世界遺產公約），並透過這些來制定和實施聯合工作方案。

Section C 第C節

Guidelines related to partnership with international/regional environment Conventions and agencies 有關國際/區域環境公約和機構合作夥伴關係之指導方針

- C1. At the national level, Contracting Parties should ensure that the implementation of environment conventions is harmonized wherever possible. This will allow each to take a more integrated approach to meeting its international and regional cooperation obligations. 於國家層級，各締約方應確保環境公約之執行情況盡可能協調。這將使每個締約方採取更加整合之方法，以滿足其國際和區域合作之義務。
- C2. The development of a formal Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ramsar Convention and the United Nations will be pursued, and the Convention Bureau and Ramsar national Administrative Authorities are urged to pursue partnerships with the Convention's International Organization Partners and other relevant bodies such as the International Network of Basin Organizations and the Global Rivers Environmental Education Network. 拉姆薩公約和聯合國之間發展之正式合作備忘錄將採取，並敦促公約秘書處和拉姆薩國家行政機關與公約國際組織合作夥伴和其他有關機構，如在國際流域組織網絡和全球河流環境教育網絡，尋求合作夥伴關係。

§2.4 Sharing of expertise and information 專業知識和資訊共享

§2.4.1 Knowledge sharing 知識共享

26. In all countries there exists knowledge and expertise in wetlands management. Sometimes this resides with the indigenous people who may have relied upon the wetland ecosystems for generations, and who have applied wise use practices to sustain them for centuries. There is also that unwritten understanding which people living in association with a wetland have acquired from being a part of the same ecosystem over time, an understanding which has built an empathy and a respect for the values of the wetland. Then there is the cutting edge of new understanding born of research and the development of new technologies. This can be practical, hands-on research, more sophisticated equipment or low-cost technologies, or it can be about promoting better management practices through the application of new science in the many fields which wetland managers must now embrace. 在所有國家中皆存有濕地管理之知識和專業。有時，這隨著已依賴濕地生態系統好幾代之原住民共存，並已運用其明智利用之做法以維持百年。另外還有一點不成文之認知，隨著時間推移生活與濕地相關的人皆從同一生態系統中獲得已建立對濕地價值之同理心與尊重理解。然後在新的認知尖端下產生研究和開發新技術。這可以是實際的、躬親研究、更複雜之設備

或低成本技術，它可以促進更好之管理方法，透過許多領域新科學之應用，係濕地管理人員現在必須樹立之。

27. A key to the Ramsar Convention achieving its global mission is to find ways to increase the sharing of this knowledge resource. Through the *Convention's Outreach Programme* (Resolution VII.9), Focal Points for Wetland Communication, Education and Public Awareness should be appointed, and similarly, a National Focal Point in each Contracting Party for the business of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel should be designated (Resolution VII.2). These Focal Points are expected to form global networks of expertise and review their national resources in these two fields (traditional and local knowledge and current/cooperative research findings) with a view to promoting knowledge sharing. It is also important that these focal points, Ramsar Administrative Authorities, and the Ramsar Bureau take every opportunity to collaborate with those involved in implementing other conventions to foster the accelerated sharing of knowledge. The concept of national or regional data collection centres is one which is gaining increasing support in some parts of the world. 拉姆薩公約實現其全球任務之關鍵是尋求辦法來增加此方面之知識資源共享。透過公約延伸計畫（決議7.9），委派濕地宣傳、教育和公眾意識連絡處，同樣地，在各締約方之國家聯絡處做為科學技術審查小組之業務應被指定（決議7.2）。這些聯絡處有望形成全球專業知識網絡和審查其國家在此兩個領域之資源（傳統和當地知識和當前/合作研究成果），以促進知識共享。同樣重要的是，這些聯絡處、拉姆薩濕地行政機關與拉姆薩秘書處應把握每一個機會，與那些涉及實施其他公約之機關共同合作，以促進加速知識共享。國家或地區數據收集中心之概念是在世界一些地區獲取越來越多之協助。

§2.4.2 *Training* 培訓

28. Training people to implement all aspects of the Convention, and to manage wetland sites, remains a high priority. Globally, there are a range of institutions providing training in these various fields. The challenge for the Convention is to deliver the right sort of training to the people that need and desire it. The Ramsar Bureau has begun to assemble information on this through its Directory of Wetland Management Training Opportunities now available through its World Wide Web site. However, this does not provide the resources needed to get wetland practitioners into training programmes, or to see training programmes delivered on-site in those Contracting Parties where it is urgently needed. Another gap is that very few countries have conducted analyses to determine their priority training needs at the national, sub-national and local levels. Without such reviews of training needs, there is a risk that the training provided or offered will lack relevance. 培訓人才實施公約及管理濕地所有方面之領域，仍然是一個高度優先事項。在全球範圍內，有一系列在各個領域提供培訓之機構。公約所面臨之挑戰是提供人才需要和期望之正確培訓。拉姆薩秘書處已經開始籌組此方面之資料，現已透過其網站提供其濕地管理培訓機會。然而，這並不提供濕地從業人員培訓計畫所需之資源，或者看到締約方提供亟需之現場培訓課程。另一個差距是，極少數國家在國家、州和地方各級進行分析，以確定其優先培訓需求。若無培訓需求之審查，培訓將會提高風險或缺乏相關性。
29. Recognizing the need for sharing and delivering training to people to implement all aspects of the Convention in the Asia-Pacific region and the lack of existing international mechanisms, a model of the training initiative based on the Wetlands for the Future Initiative in the Neotropics should be developed in the Asia-Pacific. Such an initiative

would benefit from the establishment of a regional wetland training coordination centre in the Asia-Pacific. 瞭解到共享和提供培訓人才之需要，以落實在亞太地區公約所有及現有國際機制所缺乏之面向，以新熱帶區的未來濕地計畫為基礎之培訓倡議模式應在亞太地區發展。這樣的倡議將有利於建立一個在亞太地區之濕地培訓協調中心。

30. A priority under the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* is to mobilise resources for training. Site twinnings and networks (see §2.4.3 below) may provide one avenue for mobilising training resources. Another is through direct approaches to the bilateral and multilateral donor community (see §Section 2.5). The Ramsar Small Grants Fund has training as a priority, and with the generous support of the Government of the USA the Ramsar Bureau manages the Wetlands for the Future Initiative, which focuses on training and capacity-building programmes in the Neotropical region. 依據拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針其首要任務是動員培訓資源。濕地雙聯及網絡（見下文§2.4.3）可提供動員培訓資源網絡之一種途徑。另一種是透過直接雙邊和多邊捐助各方（見§2.5節）之方法。拉姆薩小額贈款基金作為培訓之優先捐贈對象，在拉姆薩秘書處與美國政府的慷慨支持下管理未來濕地計畫，並將重點放在在新熱帶地區之培訓和能力建設方案。

§2.4.3 Site twinning or networks 濕地雙聯或網絡

31. Under the Ramsar Convention the concept of twinning between Ramsar sites in different Contracting Parties is encouraged as a way to promote dialogue and information sharing. The National Reports submitted for Ramsar COP7 indicate that at that time there were fewer than 25 site twinnings in place involving Contracting Parties. Equally, the concept of site networks linking the wetlands used by migratory species has been encouraged under the Convention. 依據拉姆薩公約拉姆薩濕地在不同的締約方之間，鼓勵雙聯概念作為一種促進對話和資訊共享之方式。國家報告提交予拉姆薩公約締約方大會第七屆會議中指出，當時僅有少於25處濕地雙聯涉及之締約方。同樣地，濕地網絡之概念已依據公約鼓勵利用遷徙物種串連濕地。
32. As suggested by the number of twinning arrangements in place at present, the full potential of this concept as a tool to promote international cooperation under the Convention has not been fully explored as yet, and it is a priority to do so through these Guidelines. Such arrangements should be pursued by Contracting Parties as a priority with the act of twinning or networking intended to carry with it the intent for sharing information, expertise and resources between the sites involved. These mechanisms can provide the framework for personnel exchanges for the purposes of training as much as opportunities for knowledge sharing about species and site management. 依目前雙聯安排數所表，此概念作為根據公約促進國際合作之充分發揮之工具尚未被充分發掘，因此透過這些指導方針視其為執行優先事項。此種安排應繼續由締約方採納作為優先事項，並依雙聯或網絡之行動設法執行濕地之間共享資訊、專門知識和資源之目的。這些機制可以提供許多有關物種和場地管理知識共享機會作為人員交流培訓目的之架構。
33. Twinnings and site networks can also provide a way for development assistance to be provided in a directed way, especially in north-south arrangements between sites.

雙聯和濕地網絡亦可提供發展援助之方式，尤其是以定向之方式在濕地間以南北向之安排。

Section D

第D節

Guidelines related to the sharing of expertise and information

有關供想專業知識和資訊之指導方針

- D1. Through the Focal Points for Wetland Communication, Education and Public Awareness and for the work of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), the Convention will increase its efforts to share knowledge (traditional, indigenous, and more recently derived technologies and methods) among Contracting Parties. A priority for these Focal Points should be to establish expert networks at the national level to allow for the rapid gathering and dissemination of this information. 透過濕地宣導、教育和公眾意識之聯絡處和科學技術審查小組之工作，公約將加強努力以分享締約方間之知識（傳統、原住民、最新衍生之技術和方法）。這些聯絡處之優先事項應是建立國家級之專家網絡，以便迅速收集和傳播此類資訊。
- D2. Training of the personnel responsible for implementing the Convention and all aspects of wetland management remains a very high priority for the Convention and should be promoted through information sharing (see above), mobilising resources from the development assistance community, programmes such as the Ramsar Small Grants Fund and Wetlands for the Future in the Neotropics, and through site twinning and networking. Other Contracting Parties are urged to follow the examples of existing and successful training programme efforts for wetland practitioners. 訓練人員負責執行公約和濕地管理各個方面，仍然是公約之極高優先事項，並應當透過資訊共享（見上文），從發展援助社區調動資源，並透過濕地雙聯和網絡促進方案，如拉姆薩小額贈款基金及新熱帶地區未來濕地計畫。敦促其他締約方遵循現有和成功濕地從業人員之培訓方案努力之案例。
- D3. A necessary precursor to undertaking training activities is to assess the training needs at the national, sub-national and local levels to ensure relevance. 開展培訓活動之必要前提是評估國家、省和地方各級之培訓需求以確保相關需求。
- D4. Contracting Parties are urged to give priority to site twinning and networking as a way to promote information sharing among site managers, to provide training opportunities, and where appropriate to direct development assistance. 敦促締約方應給予濕地雙聯和網絡優先權，以促進濕地管理者間之資訊共享，提供培訓機會，並在適當情況下直接發展援助。

2.5 International assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands 協助濕地保護和明智利用之國際援助

34. The Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention have long recognized the importance of mobilizing international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, and that this forms a central element of international cooperation under Article 5. The first Conference of the Contracting Parties, in Recommendation 1.2, called on developing countries to “pay more attention to conservation measures in any request for and programming of assistance, and upon developed countries and international organizations to pay due attention to these requests in their development aid policies”. The subsequent Conferences of the Contracting Parties have approved a total of nine additional Resolutions and Recommendations (see §Section 1.2) calling for enhanced funding for wetland conservation and improved management and control of development assistance funding. 拉姆薩公約締約方早已瞭解到動員國際援助，以協助濕地保護和明智利用之重要性，並形成公約第5條國際合作之核心要素。締約方第一次會議，於建議1.2中，呼籲發展中國家「在請求援助方案時應更加重視保護措施，並呼籲已開發國家和國際組織應重視發展中國家所尋求之援助政策」。隨後的締約方會議已通過共九個額外決議和建議（見§1.2節），呼籲提高濕地保護資金並改善發展援助資金之管理和控制。
35. The Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 1997-2002, under Operational Objectives 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4, provides further directions for intensifying international cooperation activities and mobilizing financial assistance for wetland conservation and wise use in collaboration with other conventions and agencies, both governmental and non-governmental. 拉姆薩公約1997-2002年策略計畫，執行目標7.2、7.3和7.4中敘明，提供進一步指示來加強國際合作活動，並動員濕地保護和明智利用與其他公約和機構之合作，包括政府和非政府之財政援助。

§2.5.1 *Enhancing environmental funding for wetlands* 加強濕地環保資金

36. The support for wetland conservation and wise use from several of the bilateral and multilateral development assistance agencies has been steadily increasing over the past five years. This comes as a result of a growing recognition of the functions, values and benefits provided by wetland ecosystems and their importance for food and water security, poverty alleviation, and the conservation of biological diversity. However, it is of concern that the budgets and geographic and thematic coverage of some development assistance agencies have been significantly reduced during this same period. 從幾個雙邊和多邊發展援助機構支持濕地保護和明智利用在過去的五年一直在穩定增加中。此成果是鑑於對濕地生態系統所提供之功能、價值和利益，及其對食物和飲水安全、減貧、保護生物多樣性之重要性所日益增加之認知結果。然而，一些發展援助機構之預算和地理及專題報導在此同一時期已顯著減少而倍受關注。
37. Given the recognized importance of wetlands from environmental, economic and social perspectives, a priority under the Guidelines for International Cooperation is for Contracting Parties, and their bilateral development assistance agencies, to increase allocations for wetland conservation and wise use through existing environmental and other funds. At the same time, these agencies are encouraged to investigate and consider supporting the establishment in developing countries of innovative mechanisms for long-term fund generation for wetland conservation activities such as trust funds, user-pays contribution schemes, and the like. 由於瞭解到濕地之重要性，從環境、經濟和社會角度來看，在國際合作之指導方針下締約方之優先事項，及其雙邊發展援助機構，係透過現有環境和其他資金分配來增加濕地保護和明智利用。同時，鼓勵這

些機構展開調查，並考慮協助發展中國家建立創新機制做為長期濕地保育活動之運作，如信託基金、使用者付費供款計畫等。

38. In terms of multilateral assistance, Ramsar Resolution VI.10 noted the relevance of the GEF focal areas to wetlands and called for extension and deepening of cooperation with the GEF. Subsequently, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), through Decision IV/4 of its Fourth Conference of the Contracting Parties in 1998, urged Contracting Parties to seek the support of the GEF for the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems. Eligible Contracting Parties should examine this CBD Decision in detail and prepare suitable proposals for consideration by the GEF. 在多邊援助方面拉姆薩濕地決議7.10指出，注意到全球環境基金之相關重點領域，並呼籲擴大和深化與全球環境基金之合作。隨後，生物多樣性公約（CBD）透過其在1998年第四次締約方會議第IV / 4號決議，公約呼籲各締約方尋求全球環境基金之協助來保護和永續利用內陸水域生態系統之生物多樣性。符合資格之締約方應詳細研究此生物多樣性公約之決議，並籌備適當之計畫供全球環境基金考量。
39. Contracting Parties, and development assistance agencies, are also encouraged to make long-term financial commitments to support the operations of the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (SGF). The evaluation of the SGF (Resolution VII.5) has shown its value and effectiveness but revealed that many suitable projects each year cannot be supported due to a lack of financial resources for disbursement. 亦鼓勵締約方和發展援助機構提出長期財政承諾，以協助拉姆薩小額贈款基金濕地保護和明智利用（簡稱SGF）之運作。拉姆薩小額贈款基金之評估（決議7.5）已顯示出其價值和效益，但發現由於缺乏財政資源用以支付許多每年無法協助之合適計畫。
40. In line with Action 7.3.3 of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 1997-2002, Contracting Parties should also ensure that for their bilateral donor agencies there is appropriate monitoring of expenditures occurring in order to allow them to indicate to Conferences of the Contracting Parties what level and type of assistance has been provided to developing countries and countries in transition in meeting their Ramsar obligations, and its effectiveness. Ideally, this would be provided through the introduction, where it does not exist at present, of a reporting category for wetland conservation issues into the project monitoring databases of the development assistance agencies. 1997-2002年拉姆薩策略計畫與行動方案7.3.3，締約方也應確保其雙邊捐助機構有適當監測支出之變化，使其可向締約方報告什麼級別之協助已經提供予發展中國家和經濟轉型國家以滿足拉姆薩公約義務及其成效。理想的情況下，透過引進、目前尚不存在之監測資料庫，以報告濕地問題之類別供發展援助機構監測之。

§2.5.2 *Ensuring adequate consideration of wetlands in sectoral strategies and development programmes* 於部門策略和發展方案中確保濕地之充分考量

41. Apart from the issue of mobilizing finances, previous Ramsar Conferences of the Contracting Parties have also considered the responsibilities of the development assistance agencies in terms of considering wetland-related projects in their sectoral as well as broader strategies and policies. Recommendation 3.4 urged the development assistance agencies “to formulate and adopt coherent policies directed at sustainable utilization, wise management and conservation of wetlands; and to create special programmes to ensure the integration of these policies

into all of their activities”。除了調動財政之議題外，以往拉姆薩締約方會議仍考量濕地相關計畫於發展援助機構部門以及更廣泛策略和政策方面之職責。建議3.4敦促發展援助機構，「制訂和採取連貫的永續利用、明智的管理和保護濕地的濕地發展政策；並建立特別區域濕地計畫，整合政策以確保其相關活動」。

42. Although it is apparent that significant progress has been made in implementing certain elements of Recommendation 3.4, such as the use of Environmental Impact Assessments, other aspects remain to be implemented fully. A continuing priority is to ensure that wetland issues are appropriately considered within sectoral strategies and the general programmes of the development assistance agencies. Activities in the agriculture, fisheries, water resources, forestry, transportation and power generation sectors can potentially impact on wetlands, and it is vital that the strategies and policies directing the allocation of these financial resources are consistent with the Ramsar principle of wise use and these Guidelines for International Cooperation. 雖然很明顯地在實施建議3.4要點方面已取得重大進展，如利用環境影響評估，但其他方面仍有待全面落實。持續之首要任務是確保部門策略和發展援助機構一般方案於適當之範圍內考量濕地議題。在農業、漁業、水資源、林業、交通運輸和發電部門之活動，可潛在影響濕地，因此策略和政策指導這些財政資源分配與拉姆薩明智利用之原則及這些國際合作指導方針一致是至關重要的。
43. In particular, Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies should ensure that the actions called for under Recommendations 3.4 and 5.5 are undertaken, namely, “*to take appropriate steps for an assessment of their policies at regular intervals*” (Recommendation 3.4) and “*to review their development cooperation policies, in the light of the obligations and opportunities presented by Ramsar, [and] to support country-driven projects with a view to assisting developing countries to fulfill their Ramsar obligations*” (Recommendation 5.5). In this regard, reviews should be undertaken by these Contracting Parties to determine the extent to which the wetland conservation and wise use principles promoted by the Ramsar Convention are adequately considered in the policies related to the agriculture, fisheries, water resources, forestry, transport and power generation sectors, and to seek the necessary introductions or amendments to these policies. 尤其是締約方與發展援助機構應確保採取建議3.4和5.5下敦促之行動，即「採取定期評估其政策採取適當的步驟」（建議3.4）和「審查其發展合作政策，並基於拉姆薩公約所表之義務與機會，支持國家推動計畫，以幫助發展中國家履行其拉姆薩公約之義務」（建議5.5）。在這方面，締約方應進行審查以確定由拉姆薩公約促進濕地保護和明智利用原則之程度，充分考量有關農業、漁業、水資源、林業、交通及發電領域之政策，並尋求必要政策採用或修訂。
44. In such reviews of the sectoral strategies and policies of their development assistance agencies, Contracting Parties should also seek to encourage the priority consideration of projects which apply the wise use principles of the Convention through environmentally sound development activities in wetlands, such as sustainable forestry or fishery, wetland restoration, ecotourism, non-structural flood control, etc. 在其發展援助機構之部門策略和政策評估作業時，締約方亦應設法鼓勵優先考量之計畫，透過在濕地良性環境發展活動，運用公約明智利用之原則，如永續林業或漁業、濕地生態復育、生態旅遊、非結構性防洪等。

§2.5.3 *Supporting integration of wetland issues into national planning frameworks* 支持整合濕地議題納入國家規劃綱要計畫

45. Article 3 of the Convention calls on all Contracting Parties to formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of wetlands. Through the *Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept* and related decisions of Conferences of the Contracting Parties, the development of a national wetland policy or strategy has been recognized as perhaps the best way of integrating wetlands into the national conservation and development agenda (Resolution VII.6 on *Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies*). 公約第3條敦促所有締約方制定和實施規劃，以促進濕地之保護。透過明智利用概念實施指導方針和締約方會議相關決策，國家濕地政策或策略之發展已被視為可能是最佳整合濕地納入國家保護和發展議程之方式（決議7.6關於制定和實施國家濕地政策指導方針）。
46. In the same way, Recommendation 3.4 urged development assistance agencies “to use their influence with borrowing or recipient governments to promote the formulation and adoption of national policies for wise use and conservation of wetlands” and this should remain a priority. The formulation of wetland policies should also be an integral part of broader national planning related to social issues and economic development, and Contracting Parties are encouraged to promote such approaches. This may require assistance by means of capacity building or with direct assistance for incorporating wetland conservation and wise use considerations into sectoral development policies and the overall economic development plans for each country. 以同樣的方式，建議3.4敦促發展援助機構「利用借款或受援國政府之影響力，促進明智地利用和保護濕地的國家政策，制定並通過法令」，並仍應優先考量。濕地政策之制定亦應是更廣泛國家規劃相關社會議題和經濟發展之組成部分，並鼓勵締約方促進此辦法。這可能需要透過能力建設之手段，或合併濕地保護和明智利用之考量納入部門發展政策和每個國家整體經濟發展計畫之直接援助。

§2.5.4 *Improving capacity of development assistance agencies* 改善發展援助機構之能力

47. One mechanism for increasing the number of wetland-related projects supported by development assistance agencies is to raise the level of awareness amongst planners and policy-makers within these organizations, of the many functions and benefits provided by wetlands. The Outreach Programme of the Ramsar Convention (Resolution VII.9) identifies these officials as a priority target group, and Contracting Parties are urged to ensure that efforts are made to provide appropriate training and resource materials for the key decision-makers within their development assistance agencies. 增加發展援助機構所協助與濕地相關計畫數量之機制之一，係提高在這些組織中規劃者和決策者之間意識水平，瞭解到濕地所提供在許多方面之功能和福利。拉姆薩公約延伸計畫（決議7.9）鑑定這些公務員為一個優先目標團體，並敦促締約方確保努力提供適當之培訓和資源材料予其發展援助機構之主要決策者。
48. Some assistance has been forthcoming in this area with publications such as the OECD Guidelines on Aid and Environment No.9: *Guidelines for Aid Agencies for Improved Conservation and Sustainable Use of Tropical and Sub-tropical Wetlands*. However, there remains a need to raise the general awareness and understanding of these agencies through a range of actions, many of which have been considered by previous decisions of Conferences of the

Contracting Parties. Actions encouraged include internal and external training programmes “to strengthen the ecological expertise in all departments involved in development and implementation of projects affecting wetlands” (Recommendation 3.4), enhancing linkages with the Ramsar Administrative Authority within the country (Strategic Plan Action 7.4.2) and “including representatives of ministries responsible for the granting or receipt of development assistance in the delegations to meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties” (Recommendation 5.5). 在此方面之一些援助已隨著即將出版之出版物進行，如經濟合作暨發展組織環境支援指導方針第9號：改善熱帶和亞熱帶濕地保護和永續利用之援助機構指導方針。然而，仍然有需要透過一系列行動改善這些機構之普遍認識和瞭解，其中許多已於先前締約方會議先前之決定所考量。鼓勵之行動包括內部和外部培訓計畫，以「加強在各部門參與開發和實施方案所涉及濕地的生態專業知識」（建議3.4），加強在該國內與拉姆薩行政管理局之聯繫（策略計畫行動方案7.4.2）並「將締約國負責發展援助授予或接收部會代表擔任其代表團來參與締約方大會」（建議5.5）。

§2.5.5 *Enhancing capacity of recipient governments* 加強受援國政府之能力

49. Success in mobilizing the flow of development assistance for wetland-related projects is in part determined by the capacities, in terms of project development and implementation, of the recipient country and its willingness to give priority to wetland projects when seeking development assistance. The issue of capacity is a complex one that has to be considered on a case by case basis. The constraints may be determined by factors such as lack of human resources or the lack of experience with project development and dealings with donor agencies. The failure to have wetland-related projects given priority within national governments is also a complex question and may relate to factors such as a lack of awareness of the true values of wetlands among key decision-makers or a failure to have wetlands considered within the mainstream of government business through instruments such as a integrated planning processes, a National Wetland Policy, or a National Ramsar Committee. 在計畫開發和實施方面，成功動員濕地相關計畫發展援助之流動，部分係依受援國能力來決定，及當尋求發展援助時其提供優先執行濕地計畫之意願。能力是一個複雜之問題，必須按個別情況考慮。可確定之限制因素，如人力資源之缺乏或計畫開發和與捐助機構往來之經驗缺乏。在各國政府給予優先執行濕地相關計畫之失敗亦是一個複雜之問題，而可能涉及之因素，如主要決策者之間對濕地真正價值的認識不足，或透過整合規劃過程、國家濕地政策，或國家拉姆薩委員會之手段，在政府業務主流內將濕地納入考量之失敗等因素。
50. Previous Ramsar Conferences of the Contracting Parties have agreed that development assistance agencies should seek to “strengthen the institutional arrangements and the ecological expertise both at the national level and among regional development authorities in the project regions, in order to implement . . . policies and to train and educate personnel at project implementation level” (Recommendation 3.4). Potential recipient countries should seek training opportunities for their personnel to provide them with the necessary technical and project development skills. §Section 2.4 of these Guidelines is relevant here. Recipient countries are also further urged to seek resources from donors for the development of National Wetland Policies (or similar) and for implementing national communication, education and public awareness programmes for wetlands consistent with the Convention’s Outreach Programme (Resolution VII.9). Both measures should serve to give wetland-related projects higher priority for funding assistance. 前次拉姆薩締約方會議一致認為，發展援助機構應尋求「加強在國家級和在區域發展當局之間的制度安排和生態專業知識，以便落實

政策...於實施方案階段時培訓和教育專業人員」(建議3.4)。潛在受援國應尋求其工作人員之培訓機會，提供其所需之技術和計畫開發技能。這些指導方針之第§2.4節即與此有關。亦進一步呼籲受援國從捐助者中尋求為國家濕地政策(或類似政策)發展及實施與公約延伸計畫(決議7.9)一致之國家濕地宣導、教育和公眾意識方案之資源。此兩項措施應提供濕地相關計畫較高優先權之資金援助。

§2.5.6 *Enhancing cooperation among development assistance agencies and with Ramsar Administrative Authorities* 加強發展援助機構與拉姆薩行政機關間之合作

51. As wetland conservation and its wise use continues to be an increasingly important issue in many developing countries, development agencies should “coordinate their programmes at the international level to ensure that their independent activities do not in combination adversely affect wetlands?” (Recommendation 3.4) and enhance cooperation with other development assistance agencies in sharing experiences and avoiding possible duplication of their activities in countries receiving assistance. 在許多發展中國家中濕地保護和明智地使用繼續成為日益重要之議題，發展機構應「協調在國際級的方案，以確保他們的獨立活動不會結合產生不利濕地之影響」(建議3.4)，並加強與其他發展援助機構的合作之經驗交流和避免在接受援助國家可能重複之活動。
52. The matter of enhancing cooperation between the development assistance agency and the Ramsar Administrative Authority of the country was recognized under §Section 2.5.4 above as an important aspect of raising the capacity of the former, and is encouraged through Action 7.4.2 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002. Contracting Parties are encouraged to develop a formal mechanism for consultations between their development assistance agency and the Ramsar Administrative Authority, and to ensure that National Ramsar Committees, where they exist, include a representative of the development assistance agency. The participation of a representative of the development assistance agency on the delegation to Ramsar Conference of the Contracting Parties is also urged (Recommendation 5.5). 根據上述§第2.5.4節，發展援助機構與拉姆薩國家行政管理局之間加強合作之議題被視為提高前者能力之重要面向，並透過1997-2002年策略計畫行動方案7.4.2鼓勵執行之。鼓勵締約方制定一個正式之機制，作為發展援助機構和拉姆薩行政管理局之間之磋商機制，以確保國家拉姆薩委員會之存在，包括發展援助機構之代表。亦敦促發展援助機構代表團之代表參與拉姆薩締約方大會(建議5.5)。

Section E 第E節

Guidelines related to international assistance to support wetland conservation and wise use 相關國際援助以支持濕地保護和明智利用之指導方針

- E1. A continuing high priority for the Ramsar Convention is for Contracting Parties, and especially their bilateral development assistance agencies, to increase allocations for wetland conservation and wise use. 締約方之持續優先重點為拉姆薩公約，及特別是雙邊發展援助機構，以提高濕地保護和明智利用之分配。

- E2. The bilateral development assistance agencies are urged to investigate and consider supporting the establishment in developing countries of innovative mechanisms for long-term fund generation for wetland conservation activities, such as trust funds and user-pays contribution schemes, together with other incentive measures for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. 敦促雙邊發展援助機構進行調查，並考量協助發展中國家建立創新機制供基金長期之運作，如信託基金和使用者的付費之供款計畫，連同其他獎勵措施以保護濕地之保育和明智利用。
- E3. Contracting Parties of both the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are urged to examine CBD's Decision IV/4 and where appropriate to respond to its indications in terms of seeking financial support from the Global Environment Facility for suitable proposals related to the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems. 同時，敦促拉姆薩公約和生物多樣性公約締約方審查生物多樣性公約決議IV / 4，並適時地回應涉及從全球環境基金尋求財政支持以提供適當之計畫來執行內陸水域生態系統之生物多樣性保護與永續利用。
- E4. Contracting Parties and development assistance agencies are requested to make long-term financial commitments to support the operations of the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (SGF) (Resolution VII.5). 要求締約方和發展援助機構提出長遠財政承諾，以支持拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金之運作（決議7.5）。
- E5. Contracting Parties should also ensure that for their bilateral donor agencies there is appropriate monitoring of expenditures which will allow them to indicate to the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties the level, type, and effectiveness of assistance provided to developing countries in meeting their Ramsar obligations. 締約國亦應確保雙邊捐助機構之支出受適當之監測，使其於第8次會議的締約方表明依據拉姆薩公約義務提供予發展中國家援助之層級、類型及成效。
- E6. In order to ensure that wetland issues are appropriately considered within sectoral strategies and the general programmes of the development assistance agencies, Contracting Parties are encouraged to undertake reviews to determine the extent to which the Ramsar wise use principles are adequately considered in the policies related to the agriculture, fisheries, water resources, forestry, transport and power generation sectors, and to seek the necessary additions or amendments to these policies. 為了確保濕地議題在部門策略和發展援助機構的一般方案中適當地被考慮，鼓勵締約方進行審查，以確保拉姆薩明智利用之原則於如農業、漁業、水利、林業、運輸和發電領域之相關政策中充分地考量，並尋求這些政策中必要之補充或修訂。
- E7. Through their bilateral assistance programmes, and involvements with multilateral programmes, Contracting Parties should also support projects which apply the wise use principles of the Convention through environmentally sound development activities in wetlands. 締約方亦應透過其雙邊援助方案，並與多邊方案之參與，透過濕地良性環境發展活動，協助運用公約明智利用原則之計畫。

- E8. As recognized by the *Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept*, it is important that Contracting Parties prepare a suitable national policy framework for implementing the Convention, and this should remain a priority for those countries seeking donor assistance. The formulation of wetland policies should also be an integral part of broader national planning related to social issues and economic development (Resolution VII.6). 如 *明智利用概念實施指導方針* 所表，締約方籌備適合之國家政策綱要計畫以實施公約是重要的，並應持續優先考量那些尋求捐助者援助之國家。濕地政策之制定亦應是更廣泛與社會問題和經濟發展相關國家規劃之組成部分（決議7.6）。
- E9. The Outreach Programme of the Ramsar Convention (Resolution VII.9) identifies the key decision-makers within the development assistance agencies as a priority target group, and Contracting Parties are urged to ensure that efforts are made to provide appropriate training and resource materials for these officials. 拉姆薩公約延伸計畫確定發展援助機構內之關鍵決策者作為優先目標團體（決議7.9），並敦促締約方確保努力提供這些公務員適當之培訓和資源材料。
- E10. There remains a need to raise the general awareness and understanding of wetland functions and values among the staff of the development assistance agencies. Actions encouraged include internal and external training programmes, enhanced linkages with the Ramsar Administrative Authority within the country, and the inclusion of representatives of development assistance agencies in the delegations to meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties. 目前仍然需要於發展援助機構工作人員之間提高普遍認識並了解濕地功能和價值。鼓勵採取行動，包括內部和外部之培訓計畫，加強與拉姆薩在國家行政管理局之聯繫，並納入發展援助機構代表團之代表參與拉姆薩締約方大會。
- E11. Contracting Parties should continue to implement Recommendation 3.4 which agreed that development assistance agencies should seek to “*strengthen the institutional arrangements and the ecological expertise both at the national level and among regional development authorities in the project regions, in order to implement . . . policies and to train and educate personnel at project implementation level*”. 締約方應持續實施建議3.4並一致認為發展援助機構應尋求以「加強在國家級和在區域發展當局之間的制度安排和生態專業知識，以便落實政策...於實施方案階段時培訓和教育專業人員」。
- E12. In order to increase the level of funds flowing to wetland-related projects, potential recipient countries are encouraged, as appropriate, to seek training opportunities for their personnel in order to provide them with the necessary technical and project development skills. 為增加濕地相關計畫之資金流入水平，適當鼓勵潛在受援國以尋求其工作人員之培訓機會，以便向其提供必要技術和計畫開發技能。
- E13. Recipient countries are urged to seek resources from donors for the development of National Wetland Policies (or similar) and for implementing national communication, education and public awareness programmes for wetlands consistent with the Convention’s Outreach Programme (Resolution VII.9). Both measures should serve to give wetland-related projects higher national priority for gaining funding assistance. 敦促受援國從捐助者中尋求為國家濕地政策（或類

似政策)發展及實施與公約延伸計畫(決議7.9)一致之國家濕地宣導、教育和公眾意識方案之資源。此兩項措施應提供濕地相關計畫較高優先權之資金援助。

- E14. Development assistance agencies should “*coordinate their programmes at the international level to ensure that their independent activities do not in combination adversely affect wetlands*” (Recommendation 3.4) and enhance cooperation with other development assistance agencies in sharing experiences and avoiding possible duplication of their activities in countries receiving assistance. 發展援助機構應「*協調在國際級的方案，以確保他們的獨立活動不會結合產生不利濕地之影響*」(建議3.4)，並加強與其他發展援助機構的合作之經驗交流和避免在接受援助國家可能重複之活動。
- E15. Contracting Parties are encouraged to develop a formal mechanism for consultations between their development assistance agency and the Ramsar Administrative Authority, and to ensure that National Ramsar Committees, where they exist, include a representative of the development assistance agency. 鼓勵締約方制定一個正式之機制，作為發展援助機構和拉姆薩行政管理局之間之磋商機制，以確保國家拉姆薩委員會之存在，包括發展援助機構之代表。

§2.6 Sustainable harvesting and international trade in wetland-derived plant and animal products 永續採伐和濕地衍生植物和動物產物之國際貿易

53. The Ramsar Convention promotes the conservation and wise (sustainable) use of wetlands, and this includes the harvesting of plant and animal products from these wetlands. At the local scale, such harvesting at Ramsar-listed sites should be regulated by a management plan developed in close consultation with the stakeholders (Recommendation 6.13). Article 3.1 of the Convention also urges that Contracting Parties promote “*as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory*”. 拉姆薩公約促進濕地保護和明智(永續)利用，此包括從這些從濕地植物和動物產品之收穫。在地方之尺度，在拉姆薩名單濕地等收穫應受開發管理計畫管制，並與相關各方密切磋商(建議6.13)。公約第3.1條亦敦促締約方促進「*名單內所列濕地之保育，以及確保其境內濕地之最妥善利用*」。
54. In terms of international cooperation under the Convention, trade in plant and animal products derived from wetlands which extend beyond national boundaries should therefore also be regulated to ensure that harvesting is being done in a sustainable way. If such harvesting is taking place at a Ramsar-listed site, then the Contracting Party has a clear obligation to ensure that the impact of the harvesting will not threaten or alter the ecological character of the site. This applies especially for transboundary wetland sites, shared by two or more Contracting Parties. 公約下之國際合作方面，來自濕地跨國之植物和動物產品貿易，亦因此須受監管，以確保以永續之方式完成採收。若此收穫係來自於拉姆薩名單之濕地，締約方則須有明確義務，以確保收穫之影響不會威脅或改變濕地生態特性。此尤其適用於跨界由兩個或兩個以上締約國共享之濕地。

§2.6.1 *Harvesting controls and monitoring* 收穫控制和監測

55. Wetlands, as highly productive ecosystems, have always been exploited for their natural products. Through its Wise Use concept the Ramsar Convention recognizes that such harvesting will continue and seeks to ensure that it is done in such a way that the resource can be available to sustain future generations. There are several ways that Contracting Parties can seek to ensure that the harvesting of wetland-derived plant and animal products is sustainable. The special case of trade in protected or endangered species is considered below, but for other species Contracting Parties are encouraged to monitor international trade and, where it involves wetland-derived species, to implement the necessary legal, institutional and administrative measures to require that harvesting is biologically sustainable. In some instances, it may even be desirable to have mechanisms in place which direct resources from the trade in these products back to wetland conservation and wise use. Management plans for the sites where these products originate, as well as scientifically-based Species Management Plans, are also strongly encouraged. 濕地作為高生產力之生態系統，一直以來被利用開採其天然產物。透過拉姆薩公約明智利用概念瞭解道，此種收穫將繼續確保此舉之方式，可以維持子孫後代之資源。有幾種方法締約方可以尋求確保濕地衍生植物和動物產品之收穫是永續的。下列保護或瀕危物種貿易之特殊情況應被考量，但鼓勵締約方監測其他涉及衍生濕地物種之國際貿易，實施必要之法律、體制和行政措施，確保收成是生物永續的。在某些情況下，甚至可能是可取之機制，直接從這些產品之貿易資源回饋於恢復濕地之保護和明智利用。亦大力推行這些產品起源地點之管理計畫，以及以科學為基礎之物種管理計畫。
56. Ramsar Contracting Parties also have a responsibility to ensure that wetland-derived plant and animal products being imported into their territory from another Contracting Party are being harvested sustainably, especially where these involve species listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) - see below. The act of poaching by the nationals of one Contracting Party within the territory of another Contracting Party is counter to the spirit of Article 5 of the Ramsar Convention. 拉姆薩公約締約方亦有責任確保永續地採收這些從另一締約方進口到其境內濕地衍生之植物和動物，尤其是涉及列於瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約下之物種，見下文。締約方之國民在另一締約方境內偷獵行為係與拉姆薩公約第5條之精神背道而馳。
57. There are many complex issues associated with this area which are not dealt with in detail here, such as access to and ownership of genetic resources, and bioprospecting. Contracting Parties are urged to consult with the relevant focal points within their countries on these matters in developing an appropriate national response to the issues of international trade in wetland-derived products. 在此方面有許多複雜問題未詳細地處理，如基因資源所有權之取得，和生物勘探區域。敦促各締約方在制定適當國家濕地衍生產物之國際貿易問題時，應在其國家內與相關聯絡處針對這些事項進行協商。

§2.6.2 *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)* 瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約

58. Where Contracting Parties of the Ramsar Convention are also Contracting Parties of CITES, they have responsibilities under that Convention to ensure that international trade

in endangered or potentially endangered plant and animal species, and certain derivatives from them, are regulated and monitored. Where this applies to species derived from wetlands, Contracting Parties to both Conventions have a dual obligation to take the necessary action to guarantee that the harvesting is sustainable and in accordance with CITES rules. Under the Ramsar definition of a wetland, this would apply to animal species such as crocodiles, freshwater and marine turtles (although none can be traded commercially), fish, corals, a large number of wetland-derived plants with medicinal values, and some peat forest timbers. 拉姆薩公約締約方亦是瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約之締約方時，締約方應根據該公約之責任，確保瀕危或潛在瀕危植物和動物物種，及從其衍生之特定產物，受到管理和監測。凡適用於濕地之物種，兩項公約締約方具有雙重責任採取必要行動，以保證收穫是永續的，並遵循瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約之規則。根據拉姆薩濕地之定義，其可運用於動物物種，如鱷魚、淡水和海洋海龜（雖然禁止商業買賣）、魚、珊瑚，大量衍生具有藥用價值之濕地植物，以及一些泥煤森林木材。

59. For species listed on the CITES Appendix I, no international trade is permitted, and for those in Appendix II Contracting Parties are required to prepare scientifically-based Species Management Plans and to regulate and monitor trade in these products through legislative and administrative means. 對於瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約附錄I所列物種，並無國際貿易之許可，而附錄二要求締約方籌備以科學為基礎之物種管理計畫，並透過立法和行政手段針對這些產品之貿易進行規範和監督。

Section F 第F節

Guidelines related to trade in wetland derived products 有關濕地衍生產品交易之指導方針

- F1. Contracting Parties are urged to review all international trade in wetland-derived plant and animal products, both exports and imports, and as appropriate to implement the necessary legal, institutional and administrative measures to require that harvesting is sustainable and in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) and other relevant local regulations and international agreements. 敦促締約方審查所有濕地衍生植物和動物產品之國際貿易、出口和進口，並酌情實施必要法律、體制和行政措施，確保收成是永續的，並遵循瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約和其他相關地方性法規和國際協定。
- F2. Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention which are also Contracting Parties to CITES are urged to review their international trade in wetland-derived products, and as necessary to seek the listing of these species under the appropriate Appendix of CITES. 敦促拉姆薩公約締約方亦是瀕危物種公約締約方，審查其濕地衍生產品之國際貿易，並在必要時尋求列於瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約附錄名單之物種。
- F3. For wetland-derived species that are already listed under CITES, Contracting Parties should be vigilant in meeting their obligations under CITES for these species and report violations of these obligations to the Ramsar Bureau. 對於已列入瀕臨絕種

野生動植物國際貿易公約中之濕地衍生物種，締約方應提高警覺履行瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約之義務，並向拉姆薩秘書處報告違反這些義務之行動。

- F4. Where such species are being harvested at Ramsar and other wetland sites, Contracting Parties are encouraged to consider these activities within the development of management plans for these, possibly integrating them with the Species Management Plans encouraged by CITES. 如在拉姆薩濕地和其他濕地正在採收之物種，鼓勵締約方在這些管理計畫發展內考量這些活動，盡可能整合其納入瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約所鼓勵發展之物種管理計畫。
- F5. Administrative Authorities of the Ramsar Convention should establish a cooperative working arrangement with their CITES equivalent (both scientific and management authorities) and seek to work together in pursuing the above actions. 拉姆薩公約行政機關應當建立與其瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約同等（科學和管理機關）之共同合作安排，並尋求共同合作以執行上述行動。
- F6. In developing an appropriate national response to the issues of international trade in wetland-derived products, in addition to consultation with the CITES authorities, Ramsar Administrative Authorities are also urged to consult with the relevant focal points for the Convention on Biological Diversity, and in particular those officials involved with issues such as biotrade, sustainable use of genetic resources and bioprospecting. 在制定適當國家應對濕地衍生產品之國際貿易問題時，除了與瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約當局協商外，亦敦促拉姆薩行政機關與相關生物多樣性公約聯絡處進行協商，特別是這些涉及議題之公務員，如生物貿易、基因資源之永續利用和生物勘探。
- F7. Noting the adoption of *Guidelines for the development and implementation of National Wetland Policies* (Resolution VII.6) and *Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands* (Resolution VII.7), Contracting Parties are urged to ensure that issues of international trade in wetland-derived products are considered through these processes. 注意到通過之制定和實施國家濕地政策指導方針（決議7.6）和法律和制度審查以促進濕地之保護和明智利用指導方針（決議7.7），敦促締約方確保透過這些過程考量濕地衍生產品之國際貿易議題。

§2.7 Regulation of foreign investment to ensure wetland conservation and wise use 確保濕地保護和明智利用之外商投資條例

60. The regulation of foreign investment is clearly a sovereign right and an issue of self-determination which must be respected by the Ramsar Convention. Through these Guidelines on International Cooperation, the Convention does not seek to restrain such investments or inhibit economic development, simply to provide advice to Contracting Parties which will assist them to avoid activities supported by foreign investments which are counter to their obligations under the Convention. It is also important to note the potential which exists for Contracting Parties to regulate foreign investment in ways that ensure that it contributes in a positive way to the long-term sustainability of the wetland

resource being utilised (see §2.7.2 below). 外商投資條例顯然是一個主權權利和拉姆薩公約必須尊重之自行決定議題。透過這些國際合作指導方針，公約不尋求抑制投資或抑制經濟發展，僅提供締約方意協助其避免由外商投資協助違反公約規定義務之活動。同樣重要的是要注意締約方規範外商投資之方式，以確保其以積極之方式來利用濕地資源以達到長期永續性存在之潛力（見下文§2.7.2）。

§2.7.1 *Impact assessment* 影響評估

61. Foreign investments in many countries are closely regulated by law, while in others this is not the case. Where foreign investments support actions that can impact on wetlands, Contracting Parties have a clear obligation to require rigorous assessment (environmental, economic and social) of the potential impacts of these, just as they would for domestically funded activities. 在許多國家之外商投資由法律密切規範，然而在其他國家情況並非如此。當外國投資所支持之行動可能影響濕地時，締約方有一明確義務，如同為其國內資助活動一般，需要嚴格評估（環境、經濟和社會）潛在之影響。
62. Under the Ramsar Convention, Contracting Parties are encouraged to have in place suitable impact assessment practices which can work to avoid wetland destruction or degradation from development proposals. Where such practices are not in place, their introduction should be a high priority. Administratively, it is also essential that development proposals, whether totally domestically funded, partly domestically funded, or totally foreign investment, are subjected to impact assessment. 依據拉姆薩公約，鼓勵締約方執行適當影響評估之實施，以避免濕地之破壞，或因發展計畫而影響退化。若做法不妥當，其優先事項應是引進評估辦法。發展計畫無論是否完全由國內資助、部分國內資助或全部由外國投資，行政上皆需要影響評估。

§2.7.2 *Codes of Conduct for foreign interests and financial measures* 國外利益和金融措施行為準則

63. In some countries, members of the business sector have adopted voluntary Codes of Conduct which also apply to their foreign investment activities. These are promoted by organizations such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, and the Ramsar Convention should strongly endorse and promote this responsible attitude by some sectors which have in the past gained a reputation for wetland destruction. Contracting Parties need to give much greater emphasis to this aspect of foreign investment, and even to expect that investors will have such Codes of Conduct and be able to demonstrate their credentials as proponents of ecologically sustainable development activities. The Ramsar Bureau is requested to gather and disseminate models of such Codes of Conduct to all Contracting Parties for their consideration. 在一些國家，商業界人士已採用亦適用於外國投資活動之自願行為準則。這些皆由組織如世界企業永續發展協會來促使通過，而拉姆薩公約應大力支持並肩負此負責任之態度，以杜絕過去一些具濕地破壞聲譽之部門。締約方需要更重視國外投資之面向，甚至預期投資者具備這樣行為準則並能夠證明其為生態永續發展活動之擁護者。要求拉姆薩秘書處收集和傳播此類之行為準則模式供所有締約方參酌。
64. As indicated above, some countries now require of their foreign investors (and in some cases the domestic ones as well) the payment of environmental bonds or other similar endowments which support activities directed at the long-term sustainability of the

resource being utilised. For example, a foreign investor may be expected as part of the conditions of approval for a wetland-related development to establish and help maintain a community education facility which can serve as a centre for training wetland managers, raising awareness about wetland values, and also generate local economic benefits for the community through tourism, etc. Under such schemes, however, there need to be safeguards in place to ensure that locally-based agents of foreign investors are not bypassing such requirements. 如上所述，一些國家現在需要國外投資者（以及在某些情況下，及國內投資者）支付環境之債券或其他類似之捐贈，以協助在資源利用下之長期永續性活動。例如，外國投資者可有條件下參與濕地相關之發展，以建立和幫助維持社區教育設施，作為濕地管理員培訓中心、提高對濕地價值之認知，及透過旅遊業等產生供社區之地方經濟利益。然而，此計畫下需要有適當地保障，以確保國外投資者之地方代理無法棄這些要求而不顧。

Section G 第G節

Guidelines related to foreign investment 有關外商投資之指導方針

- G1. Contracting Parties are urged to have in place suitable impact assessment practices which can work to avoid wetland destruction or degradation from development proposals. Administratively, it is also essential that development proposals be subjected to rigorous impact assessment which considers the full range, environmental, economic and social, of possible impacts (Resolution VII.16). 敦促締約方應執行適當影響評估之實施，以避免濕地之破壞，或因發展計畫而影響退化。若做法不妥當，其優先事項應是引進評估辦法。發展計畫無論是否完全由國內資助、部分國內資助或全部由外國投資，行政上皆需要影響評估。（決議7.16）
- G2. For foreign investors, Contracting Parties should seek to promote and encourage the concept of Codes of Conduct which are designed to ensure the development activities of these companies are ecologically sustainable. To support this, the Ramsar Bureau is requested to gather and disseminate suitable model Codes of Conduct. 對於國外投資者，締約方應尋求促進和鼓勵行為準則概念，其目的是為了確保這些公司之發展活動係生態永續的。為鼓勵此準則之利用，要求拉姆薩秘書處收集和傳播此類之行為準則模式供所有締約方參酌。
- G3. Contracting Parties should also examine their development approval processes and consider the introduction of mechanisms which will result in resources derived from development activities being directed back to hands-on wetlands management or other activities which will ensure the long term sustainability of the site. 締約方亦應檢視其發展許可程序，並考慮引進機制，促使從發展活動所得之資源可直接回饋到實際濕地管理或其他活動，確保濕地之長期永續性。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Priorities for wetland inventory 濕地調查之優先事項

1. RECALLING Recommendation 1.5 which called upon Contracting Parties to prepare inventories of their wetlands “*as an aid to the formulation and implementation of national wetland policies*” to assist in promoting the wise use of wetlands in their territory; 大會回顧建議1.5，呼籲締約方籌備其濕地調查「作為一個國家濕地政策的制定和實施的援助」，以協助推動在其領土內濕地明智利用之調查;
2. RECALLING ALSO Recommendation 4.6, Resolutions 5.3 and VI.12, and Action 6.1.2 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 which recognised the value of national scientific inventories for identifying sites suitable for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar List) under the Convention; 大會亦回顧建議4.6、決議5.3、6.12及1997-2002年策略計畫行動方案6.1.2，瞭解到依據公約辨識適合濕地列入國際重要濕地名單（拉姆薩名單）之國家科學調查價值;
3. AWARE of Action 6.1.3 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 which calls upon the Ramsar Bureau and the International Organization Partners to “*utilize information from regional wetland directories, national scientific inventories of wetlands and other sources, to begin development of a quantification of global wetland resources, as baseline information for considering trends in wetland conservation or loss*”; 大會意識到1997-2002年策略計畫行動方案6.1.3呼籲拉姆薩秘書處和國際組織合作夥伴，「利用從區域濕地名錄、國家科學濕地調查和其他來源之資訊，開始進行全球濕地資源量化，以其為基準作為濕地保育或喪失趨勢之考量」;
4. NOTING the report entitled *Global review of wetland resources and priorities for wetland inventory* and its recommendations as prepared and presented by Wetlands International to Technical Session IV of this Conference, in response to Action 6.1.3 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002; 大會注意到題為全球濕地資源審查和濕地調查優先事項報告，與國際濕地組織於本次會議第四場技術會議中所籌備並發表對於1997-2002年策略計畫行動方案6.1.3之建議;
5. APPRECIATIVE of the financial support provided for the preparation of the above report by the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom; 荷蘭、挪威和英國政府所提供之財政協助以編制上述報告，大會表示感謝;

6. NOTING WITH CONCERN the findings of the Wetlands International report that, based on the information gathered within the constraints of this project, few countries, if any, have comprehensive national inventories of their wetland resources, and that it is therefore not possible to provide a baseline of the world's wetland resources with any confidence; 大會關切地注意到國際濕地報告結果，根據於計畫中收集到有限之資訊，少數國家(若有的話)濕地資源具其綜合國家調查，且因此無法有信心提供世界濕地資源之基線;
7. RECOGNIZING the priorities for future wetland inventory, both in terms of types and regions, as identified in the report and endorsed by the Second International Conference on Wetlands and Development (Dakar, Senegal, November 1998); 大會瞭解到未來濕地調查重點，無論是於類型和地區皆於報告中判定，並由第二屆國際濕地與發展會議（1998年11月於塞內加爾達卡舉行）內通過;
8. CONSIDERING that this Conference has also adopted *Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetlands Policies* (Resolution VII.6), the *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* (Resolution VII.10), the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11), and Resolution VII.17 on *Restoration as an element of national planning for wetland conservation and wise use*, all of which, as noted by the previous Resolutions and Recommendations referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, would be greatly assisted by the availability of national scientific inventories; 大會考量到本次會議亦通過制定和實施國家濕地政策指導方針（決議7.6）、濕地風險評估綱要計畫（決議7.10）、國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針（決議7.11），以及決議7.17之復育係國家濕地保護和明智利用規劃中之要素，國家科學調查將有助於所有這些於上述第1和第2段文中指出由以往決議和建議中所提及之資訊取得;
9. TAKING ACCOUNT of the findings given in the report prepared by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre and presented to COP7 Technical Session IV entitled *Shared wetlands and river basins of the world*; and大會考量由世界自然保護監測中心編寫報告中提出之結果，並提供締約方大會第七屆會議第四場技術會議題為共享世界濕地和河流流域參考;
10. NOTING the scope of the proposed Millenium Assessment of the World's Ecosystems, currently under development, to deliver valuable related information of relevance to the application of the Convention; 大會注意到世界生態系統之千禧年評估計畫範疇目前尚在發展中，提供攸關公約運用具價值之相關資訊;

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11. URGES all Contracting Parties yet to complete comprehensive national inventories of their wetland resources, including, where possible, wetland losses and wetlands with potential for restoration (Resolution VII.17), to give highest priority in the next triennium to the compilation of comprehensive national inventories, in order for related actions such as policy development and Ramsar site designations to be carried out with the best information possible; 大會敦促所有尚未完成期濕地資源綜合國家調查之締約方，並盡可能包括濕地喪失和濕地潛在復育之資源調查（決議7.17），在未來三年期

應優先進行綜合國家調查編制，促使相關行動，如制定政策和進行指定拉姆薩濕地能取得最佳資訊；

12. FURTHER URGES that in undertaking inventory activities Contracting Parties give consideration to affording highest priority to those wetland types identified as at greatest risk or with poorest information in the *Global review of wetland resources and priorities for wetland inventory* report; 大會進一步敦促締約方開始進行調查活動，考量給予全球濕地資源審查和濕地調查優先事項報告中這些處於最大風險或者僅有最少資訊之濕地類型優先執行；
13. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to give consideration in their inventory activities to adopting a suitable standardised protocol for data gathering and handling, such as that provided by the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet), and the use of standardised low-cost and user-friendly Geographic Information System methods; 大會要求締約方考量其調查活動採用合適之數據收集和處理方式，如地中海濕地聯盟（MedWet）所規定之標準化協議，並利用標準低成本和方便操作之地理資訊系統方法；
14. ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties with shared wetlands or river basins to work cooperatively in the gathering of inventory and related management information, as urged through the *Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention* (Resolution VII.19); 大會透過拉姆薩公約下之國際合作指導方針（決議7.19）呼籲，鼓勵具有共享濕地或河流流域之締約方共同合作收集調查及相關管理資訊；
15. REQUESTS the Scientific and Technical Review Panel, in collaboration with Wetlands International, the Ramsar Bureau, and other interested organizations, to review and further develop existing models for wetland inventory and data management, including the use of remote sensing and low-cost and user-friendly geographic information systems, and to report their findings to the 8th Meeting of the Contracting Parties with a view to promoting international common standards; 大會請求科學技術審查小組與國際濕地組織、拉姆薩秘書處和其他相關組織合作，審查和進一步發展現有濕地調查和數據管理模式，包括遙測和利用成本低和方便操作之地理資訊系統，於締約方第八次會議中報告其研究成果，以促進國際通用標準；
16. CALLS UPON Contracting Parties to review the arrangements they have in place for housing and maintaining their wetland inventory data where it exists, and, as necessary, to seek to establish a central repository or to ensure that access to this information resource is possible for all decision-makers, stakeholders and other interested parties, where possible through the World Wide Web and CD-ROM formats; 大會呼籲締約方審查其現有濕地調查數據蒐集及維護之安排，並在必要時建立中央資料庫，以確保這些資訊資源盡可能透過網路或CD-ROM之格式提供予決策者、利益相關者和其他相關方容易取得資訊；
17. ALSO ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties and other interested organizations and funding bodies to provide the resources to allow Wetlands International to complete and document suitable standardised protocols for data gathering and handling as well as a comprehensive assessment of wetland inventory information, and to develop procedures for regularly updating this information and making it readily available through the World Wide Web and CD-ROM formats; 大會亦鼓勵締約方和其他相關組織和資助機構提供資源讓國際濕地組織完成並記錄適合作為數據收集和處理之標準化協議，以及

濕地調查資訊之全面評估，並制定定期更新資訊之程序，以便可以容易透過網路和CD-ROM格式取得資訊；

18. FURTHER CALLS UPON the bilateral and multilateral donors to give priority to supporting the wetland inventory projects submitted by developing countries and those in economic transition, noting, as urged above, the desirability of such projects being undertaken; and大會進一步呼籲雙邊和多邊捐助者給予優先準則以協助由發展中和經濟轉型國家提交之濕地調查計畫，如上述呼籲，大會並指出希望這些計畫正在實施中；
19. DIRECTS the Standing Committee to give special attention to appropriate wetland inventory projects in its consideration of projects submitted to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund. 大會指示常設委員會在審議提交拉姆薩小額贈款基金計畫時，給予適當之濕地計畫特別關注。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
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San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
 「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
 拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Enhancing the conservation and wise use of intertidal wetlands
加強對潮間帶濕地之保護和明智利用

1. RECOGNISING the critical economic, social and environmental values of intertidal wetlands, including tidal flats, salt marsh, mangrove and seagrass beds, especially for fisheries, biodiversity, coastal protection, recreation, education, and in relation to water quality; 大會瞭解到潮間帶濕地具重要經濟、社會和環境價值，包括潮汐灘地、鹽澤、紅樹林和海草床，特別是漁業、生物多樣性、海岸保育、娛樂、教育、水質；
2. AWARE that the livelihood of substantial numbers of people around the world depend on the productivity and values of intertidal wetlands; 大會意識到世界各地相當多的人們生計依賴於潮間帶濕地之生產力和價值；
3. CONCERNED that a large proportion of intertidal wetlands and their values have already been lost or degraded, notably due to reclamation, unsustainable aquaculture, and pollution, and that, in some regions, the scale of reclamation continues to increase; 大會關注潮間帶濕地和其價值之超大比例之喪失或退化，特別是由於填海、不永續水產養殖、污染，及在一些地區填海工程規模不斷增加之因素；
4. NOTING that there is growing scientific evidence of, and awareness by, local communities of the productivity and values of intertidal wetlands, in particular of tidal flats, and that the experiences and expertise in dealing with the conservation and wise use of intertidal wetlands at local and national levels is rapidly increasing; 大會注意到地方社區意識到有越多之科學證據證明潮間帶濕地之生產力和價值，特別是潮汐灘地，在處理地方與國家層級潮間帶濕地之保護和明智利用，地方經驗和專業知識於正在迅速增加；
5. FURTHER NOTING that there are not adequate mechanisms at the global level to share and benefit from these experiences and this expertise; 大會進一步注意到在全球層面上，尚未有適當機制促使這些經驗和專業知識之分享和利益；
6. RECALLING Recommendation 5.1, which “calls on Contracting Parties along the East Asia flyway to designate additional wetlands for the Ramsar List, and in particular to designate additional intertidal wetlands”; and NOTING that yet these wetlands are still under-represented in the List of Wetlands of International Importance; 大會回顧建議5.1，其中「呼籲沿東亞遷徙路線之締約方，增列濕地納入拉姆薩名單中，特別是劃設額外之潮間帶濕地」，並指出，然而這些濕地於國際重要濕地名單中比例仍失衡；

7. FURTHER RECALLING Recommendation 6.4, which urges countries to work together in the area of information exchange in order to contribute to the long-term conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats; and noting that many such migratory waterbird populations dependent upon intertidal wetlands are globally threatened yet remain poorly represented on existing Ramsar sites; 大會亦回顧建議6.4，敦促各國於資訊交流方面共同合作，以長期對遷徙水鳥及其棲息地之保護作出貢獻；並指出有許多此類依賴於潮間帶濕地之遷徙水鳥種群目前於全球遭受威脅，並於現有拉姆薩濕地中尚有很大之失衡；
8. DRAWING ATTENTION TO Recommendation 7.3 of this Conference which calls upon Contracting Parties to support the development of a multilateral agreement to provide a long-term conservation framework for migratory waterbirds and their habitats which is inclusive of all Asia-Pacific countries; 大會關注本次會議建議7.3呼籲締約方協助多邊協議之發展，以提供遷徙水鳥及其棲息地長期涵蓋所有亞太國家在內之保護綱要計畫；
9. NOTING that Recommendation 6.7 urges Contracting Parties to designate suitable areas of their coral reefs and associated ecosystems, including mangrove forests and seagrass beds, for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance; and大會指出，建議6.7敦促締約方指定其珊瑚礁和相關生態系統適宜地區，包括紅樹林和海草床，列入國際重要濕地名單；
10. FURTHER NOTING that Recommendation 6.8 on Strategic Planning in Coastal Zones calls for sound decision-making on the conservation and wise use of coastal wetlands and other key environmental components; 大會進一步指出，有關沿海地區策略規劃建議6.8呼籲提出針對沿海濕地和其他關鍵環境要素之保護和明智利用的健全決策；

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11. CALLS upon Contracting Parties to document the extent of loss of intertidal wetlands that has occurred in the past and to inventory those intertidal wetlands which remain, and their conservation status; 大會籲請締約方記錄在過去發生之潮間帶濕地損失程度，並調查仍然存在之潮間帶濕地及其保護狀況；
12. REQUESTS Contracting Parties, in collaboration with the Ramsar Bureau, International Organization Partners, and relevant groups, to develop initiatives which enable dissemination of information on the extent of loss of intertidal wetland area and its impacts, and on alternative development strategies for remaining intertidal areas that assist in maintaining their ecological character; 大會請求締約方與拉姆薩秘書處、國際組織合作夥伴、相關團體合作制定措施，以利潮間帶濕地面積損失及其影響程度之情報傳播，與在其餘潮間帶地區協助維持其生態特性之替代發展策略；
13. URGES Contracting Parties to review and modify existing policies that adversely affect intertidal wetlands, to seek to introduce measures for the long-term conservation of these areas, and to provide advice on the success, or otherwise, of these actions in their National Reports to Ramsar COP8; 大會敦促各締約方審查和修改現有產生對潮間帶濕地不

利影響之政策，以尋求引進這些長期保護措施，並在拉姆薩締約方大會第八屆會議其國家報告中提供成功實施之建議或行動；

14. FURTHER URGES Contracting Parties to identify and designate as Wetlands of International Importance a greater number and area of intertidal wetlands, especially tidal flats, giving priority to those sites which are important to indigenous people and local communities, and those holding globally threatened wetland species, as encouraged by Resolution VII.11; and大會進一步敦促締約方確辨識和指定更多潮間帶濕地地區，特別是潮汐灘地為國際重要濕地，這些對原住民和地方社區非常重要知濕地，和那些目前擁有全球瀕危濕地物種知濕地應優先被考量，如決議7.11所鼓勵進行之；
15. ALSO URGES all Contracting Parties to suspend the promotion, creation of new facilities, and expansion of unsustainable aquaculture activities harmful to coastal wetlands until such time as assessments of the environmental and social impact of such activities, together with appropriate studies, identify measures aimed at establishing a sustainable system of aquaculture that is in harmony both with the environment and with local communities. 大會亦敦促所有締約方暫停開發、創造新的設施，及擴大不利沿海濕地之非永續水產養殖活動，直到這些活動之環境和社會影響評估後，並配合適當之研究，於建立水產養殖永續系統時，確保環境與地方社區和諧發展之措施。



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「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Collaborative structure for Mediterranean wetlands 地中海濕地之合作結構

1. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT eight years of collaborative efforts in favour of Mediterranean wetlands, within the framework of the Convention on Wetlands, and more specifically: 大會考量於濕地公約之架構下8年來地中海濕地合作成果，更具體說明：
 - a) the launching in 1991 of a concerted effort for the conservation and wise use of Mediterranean wetlands under the name ‘Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative’ (MedWet) as a joint effort of the Ramsar Bureau, the European Commission (EC), the Italian Government, the International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau (now Wetlands International), the Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat (France), and the World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF); 為保護和地中海濕地之明智利用於1991年發起名稱為「地中海濕地聯盟」（MedWet）作為拉姆薩秘書處、歐盟執行委員會、義大利政府、國際水禽和濕地研究局（現為國際濕地組織），法國Tour du Valat生物研究所、世界自然基金會共同努力下之成果;
 - b) the implementation of the MedWet1 project (1993-1996), funded to a large extent by the EC and encompassing France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain, during which methods and tools for wetland inventory and monitoring, management, application of research results, and public awareness were developed and tested; 在實施MedWet1計畫（1993-1996年）過程中，由歐盟執行委員會與包含法國希臘、義大利、葡萄牙和西班牙提供大規模之資助，在濕地調查和監測、管理中、研究結果之運用及公眾意識之方法和工具皆由該聯盟開發和測試;
 - c) the implementation of the MedWet2 project (1996-1998), carried out in Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Morocco and Tunisia, funded also to a large extent by the EC and managed by the Ramsar Bureau, during which the MedWet approach was adapted to countries of the East and South of the region, and a new socio-economic approach to wetlands conservation and sustainable use was developed; MedWet2計畫（1996-1998年）於阿爾巴尼亞、阿爾及利亞、克羅埃西亞、摩洛哥和突尼西亞展開實施，歐盟執行委員會亦提供大力資助並由拉姆薩秘書處管理，在MedWet方法被東部和南部地區國家所接受期間，濕地保護和永續利用新的社會經濟方法已於此成立;

- d) the adoption of Recommendations 5.14 at Ramsar COP5 (Kushiro, 1993) and 6.11 at Ramsar COP6 (Brisbane, 1996) on the MedWet Initiative; 拉姆薩公約第五次會議之建議5.14（釧路，1993年）和拉姆薩公約第六次締約方會議（布里斯班，1996年）建議6.11中通過MedWet倡議;
- e) the adoption of the Declaration of Venice and the endorsement of the Mediterranean Wetland Strategy by the Conference on Mediterranean Wetlands, organized by the Italian Government and the Ramsar Bureau in June 1996, within the framework of the MedWet1 project; 於1996年6月由義大利政府和拉姆薩秘書處籌辦之地中海濕地大會贊同通過之「威尼斯宣言」和「地中海濕地策略」，係於MedWet1計畫之架構下形成;
- f) Decision 19.19 of the Standing Committee of the Convention in October 1996 to establish the Mediterranean Wetlands Committee (MedWet/Com) within the framework of the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative, consisting at present of 25 governments of the Mediterranean basin, the Palestinian Authority, the European Commission, the Barcelona and Bern Conventions, and six wetland centres and international NGOs; 於1996年10月公約常設委員會決議19.19說明於地中海濕地倡議之架構下成立地中海濕地委員會（MedWet / COM），其中包括目前25地中海盆地之政府、巴勒斯坦政府機構、歐盟執行委員會、巴塞隆納和伯恩公約及6個濕地中心和國際非政府組織;
- g) the results of the first two meetings of the MedWet/Com held in Thessaloniki, Greece (March 1998) and Valencia, Spain (January 1999), hosted and financed by the Governments of these two countries; 前兩次MedWet / COM會議之成果於希臘薩羅尼加（1998年三月）及西班牙瓦倫西亞（1999年一月）舉行，皆由此兩個國家政府資助;
- h) the appointment in 1996 by the Secretary General of the Convention of a MedWet Coordinator and the establishment of a secretariat structure, with the financial support of the Governments of France and Greece (and since 1999, of the Government of Spain), as well as of the Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat (France) and WWF International; 由公約秘書長於1996年任命之MedWet協調員和秘書處之成立，由法國和希臘政府（及自1999年以來，西班牙政府），以及Tour du Valat生物研究所（法國）和國際世界自然基金會所提供之財政協助;
- i) the launching of two further MedWet projects concerning ten Mediterranean countries, of which one is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF); 兩項更深入之MedWet計畫執行涉及10個地中海國家，其中一個是由全球環境基金（GEF）資助;

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2. EXPRESSES ITS SATISFACTION at the work carried out so far under the Mediterranean Wetland Initiative and ITS APPRECIATION to the governments and

institutions, in particular the European Commission, that have provided financial support to the Initiative; and RECOGNISES it as a model of regional collaboration, based on endogenous efforts and a wide participation of all sectors; 到目前為止大會對在地中海濕地倡議進行之工作表示滿意，政府和機構，特別是歐盟執行委員會提供該倡議之財政協助，大會表示讚賞；大會瞭解到作為區域合作之典範，係依據自發性之努力和各界廣泛參與；

3. APPROVES the establishment of the Mediterranean Wetlands Committee (MedWet/Com) within the framework of the Convention, as a forum for collaboration on wetland issues in the Mediterranean and as an advisor to the Convention in this region; 大會同意於公約架構下成立地中海濕地委員會 (MedWet / COM)，作為在地中海地區合作論壇討論濕地議題，並作為此地區公約顧問；
4. ENDORSES the Mediterranean Wetland Strategy and the Venice Declaration, which implement the Ramsar Strategic Plan in the region, as the guiding documents for efforts in the Mediterranean; 大會認可地中海濕地公園策略和威尼斯宣言為地中海努力成果之指導性文件，此兩項文件實現在該地區之拉姆薩策略計畫；
5. ENTRUSTS the Mediterranean Wetlands Committee with the task of monitoring the implementation of this Strategy and Declaration, and of adapting them to changing conditions; 大會委託地中海濕地委員會監督實施此策略和宣言之任務，並使其適應不斷變化之條件；
6. ENCOURAGES the Contracting Parties around the Mediterranean to use and further develop the methodological tools elaborated under the MedWet1 and MedWet2 projects, with a view to encouraging integrated and sustainable management of wetlands in the region; 大會鼓勵締約方在地中海周圍，在MedWet1和MedWet2計畫闡述下，利用和進一步發展鼓勵該地區濕地綜合和永續管理之辦法；
7. INVITES Contracting Parties in other regions, with the assistance of the Ramsar Bureau, to consider using relevant MedWet tools, in particular, as requested in Resolution VII.20, the methodology and database for collecting, managing and storing inventory data on wetlands; and URGES countries and organizations involved in the MedWet Initiative to provide technical and financial assistance to other countries for this purpose; 大會邀請在其他地區之締約方，於拉姆薩秘書處協助下，特別是依照決議7.20之要求，考量利用相關MedWet工具、方法和數據庫來收集、管理和儲存濕地調查之數據；並敦促參與MedWet倡議之國家和組織提供其他國家此目的之技術和財政援助；
8. ENDORSES the actions taken by the Secretary General of the Convention to establish and supervise a MedWet Team, consisting of a Coordinator and secretarial units, supported financially by voluntary contributions of governments and organizations in the region and elsewhere; 大會贊同由公約秘書長採取行動建立和監督MedWet小組，由一名協調員和秘書單位成立，並靠地區和其他地區政府和組織之自願捐款來取得財政援助；
9. URGES Contracting Parties and institutions, in particular the European Commission, to continue providing financial support to the MedWet Initiative, in particular for its work in the developing countries and entities of the Mediterranean region; and 大會敦促各締約

方和機構，特別是歐盟執行委員會，持續提供 MedWet 倡議之財政援助，尤其是在發展中國家和地中海地區國家之作業；

10. ENDORSES the initiative for the establishment of a North African Wetland Centre, and URGES Contracting Parties and institutions to contribute financial support for it. 大會贊同成立北非洲濕地中心，並敦促締約方和機構提供金融援助。



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「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Issues concerning the boundary definitions of Ramsar sites and compensation of wetland habitats

拉姆薩濕地邊界定義和濕地棲息地補償議題

1. AWARE that Article 2.1 of the Convention obliges Contracting Parties to describe precisely and delimit on a map the boundaries of the wetlands designated for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance, and RECALLING Resolution 5.3 which recognized that some wetlands were designated for the List before any criteria or information recording system had been developed under the Convention; 大會意識到公約第2.1條規定，締約方有義務於列入國際重要濕地名單中指定濕地上描述和劃定邊界地圖，大會並回顧決議5.3，瞭解到在公約制定任何準則或資訊記錄系統之前，已被指定列入名單之濕地;
2. ALSO RECALLING Article 2.5 which states that “any Contracting Party shall have the right . . . because of its urgent national interests, to delete or restrict the boundaries of wetlands already included by it in the List”, and Article 4.2 which states that “where a Contracting Party in its urgent national interest, deletes or restricts the boundaries of a wetland included in the List, it should as far as possible compensate for any loss of wetland resources, and in particular it should create additional nature reserves for waterfowl and for the protection, either in the same area or elsewhere, of an adequate portion of the original habitat”; 大會亦回顧公約第2.5條，其中指出：「任何締約國均有權...，或者出於緊急的國家利益的考慮，取消列入《名單》的濕地或縮小其邊界」，和第4.2條規定，「當某一締約國出於緊急的國家利益的考慮而取消列入《名單》的濕地或縮小其邊界時，應盡可能彌補濕地資源的任何損失，特別應建立新的自然保護區，以供水禽生存，並在同一地區或其他地區保護原來生境的適當部分。」;
3. CONSCIOUS that the Conference of the Contracting Parties does not wish to encourage the deletion or restriction of the boundaries of Listed sites, preferring to see all feasible alternatives examined through rigorous and transparent assessments, in consultation with all stakeholders, before Contracting Parties exercise their right to take such action; 大會意識到締約方大會不希望鼓勵刪除或限制名單上濕地之界限，但期望看到所有可行替代方案研究，在締約行使權利採取行動之前，透過嚴格和透明化之評估，與所有利益相關者磋商;
4. NOTING that at present there is no guidance provided by the Convention to assist Contracting Parties considering the deletion or restriction of the boundaries of a Ramsar site to establish a true and internationally acceptable case of urgent national interest, and thereafter how to meet their obligations under Article 4.2 in terms of listing suitable

compensatory habitat; 大會注意到，目前公約尚未提供準則以協助締約方考慮刪除或限制拉姆薩濕地之邊界，自從公約第4.2條規定如何符合義務中列出適當補償性棲息地之後，在緊急國家利益情況下允許建立真正和國際可以接受之案例；

5. RECOGNIZING that some Contracting Parties have extensive case law relating to aspects of the determination of urgent national interest, habitat compensation and mitigation; 大會瞭解到一些締約方有廣泛與國家緊急利益、棲息地補償和減輕影響決策方面相關之案例法;
6. NOTING ALSO the advances in technology which have allowed for a higher resolution of site boundaries than previously available, and the continuing increase in both quantity and quality of data available for Ramsar sites which increases our understanding of their ecological character; and 大會注意到技術之進步允許比以前濕地邊界更可行之決策，而拉姆薩濕數據取得之數量和質量持續增加，使我們更能了解其生態特性;
7. NOTING Resolution VII.24 which addresses the need for compensation for lost wetland habitats and other functions; 大會注意到決議7.24敘明喪失濕地生境和其他功能之補償需要;

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8. RECOGNIZES that there are situations, other than the urgent national interest provision of Article 2.5 of the Convention text, where Ramsar site boundaries may warrant further definition, for example, where boundaries were erroneously or inaccurately defined at the time of listing; 大會瞭解除了公約文本第2.5條所敘明之緊急國家利益條款之外，有些情況拉姆薩濕地邊界能有必要進一步界定，例如，邊界在納入濕地名單時有錯誤或不準確之判斷;
9. REQUESTS the Standing Committee to develop and propose to the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP8) a procedure for the review of Ramsar site boundaries for reasons other than urgent national interest, without prejudice to other international obligations; 其他除了緊急國家利益以外，在不損害其他國際義務之理由下，大會請求常設委員會向締約方大會第八次會議制定並建議拉姆薩濕地邊界之審查程序;
10. RECOGNIZES that Australia will prepare two case studies (as referred to in Resolution VII.12) for the development of a more generalized approach to the revision of Ramsar site boundaries in cases other than the urgent national interest, and will provide the outcomes of these case studies in time for consideration at COP8; 大會瞭解到澳大利亞將籌備兩項個案研究（詳見決議7.12），作為除了緊急國家利益以外之情況下發展更廣義方法來修訂拉姆薩濕地邊界，並提供這些案例成果於締約方大會第八屆會議參考;
11. REQUESTS the Standing Committee, with support from the Bureau, and in consultation with the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), experts familiar with the Habitats Directive of the European Union, appropriate legal and other experts, and interested Contracting Parties, to develop for consideration and possible adoption at COP8 guidance for the Contracting Parties in interpreting Articles 2.5 and 4.2, if resources allow; 大會請求常設委員會，在秘書處之協助下，與科學技術審查小組、熟悉歐盟棲地指示令

專家們，適當法律和其他專家、相關締約方之協商下，若資源許可，提供締約方制訂準則供第八屆締約方會議考量並可能通過，以解釋公約第2.5和4.2條之規定；

12. CALLS UPON any Contracting Parties that consider the deletion or restriction of the boundaries of a Ramsar site in the urgent national interest prior to COP8, to exercise the highest levels of environmental, economic and social impact assessment which take into consideration the full range of functions, services and benefits offered by the wetland; and 大會呼籲於締約方大會第八屆會議舉行之前，在其緊急國家利益下考量刪除或限制拉姆薩濕地邊界之締約方，進行最高水平之環境、經濟和社會影響評估並考量濕地提供之所有功能、服務和福利；
13. URGES those Contracting Parties or organizations with experience in issues of urgent national interest or similar determinations and habitat compensation and mitigation issues to provide any relevant information and materials to the Ramsar Bureau for consideration by the Standing Committee by no later than 30 September 1999. 大會敦促那些在其緊急國家利益或具類似決策與棲息地補償和緩解問題之情況下之締約方或組織，於1999年9月30日前提供任何相關資訊和材料予拉姆薩秘書處作為常設委員會參考。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
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 「人與濕地：重要環節」 濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
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Compensation for lost wetland habitats and other functions
喪失濕地棲息地與其他功能之補償

1. NOTING that the total area of natural wetlands in many countries is still declining; 大會注意到，在許多國家之天然濕地總面積仍在下降中;
2. CONCERNED that a further loss of wetland habitats could adversely affect biodiversity and other functions such as water quality, flood control and other benefits on the national or international scale; 大會關注濕地生境的進一步喪失可能產生不利生物多樣性和其他功能之影響，如水質、防洪及其他國家或國際規模之利益;
3. RECALLING Article 3.1 of the Convention, which urges Contracting Parties to “*formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory*”; 大會回顧公約第3.1條，敦促締約方「應訂定並推行有關計畫，俾促進名單內所列濕地之保育，以及確保其境內濕地之最妥善利用」;
4. ALSO RECALLING the Kushiro Statement (Resolution 5.1) on the *Framework for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention* which includes the commitment of the Contracting Parties to restore degraded wetlands and to compensate for wetland losses; 大會亦回顧釧路宣言（決議5.1）關於實施拉姆薩公約實施綱要計畫，其中包括締約方恢復退化濕地和濕地損失補償之承諾;
5. NOTING that 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; 大會指出，有效濕地保護以濕地保育作為首選之三個補償程序原則內，其中包括避免、減少和補償，後者僅能作為最後之手段;
6. RECALLING Recommendation 6.2 which calls upon Contracting Parties to integrate an environmental impact assessment into planning decisions in order to determine if a proposed plan or project is compatible with the wise use concept as defined in Recommendation 3.3 and in the *Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept* (Recommendation 4.10 and Resolution 5.6); 大會回顧建議6.2，呼籲締約方將環境影響評估納入規劃決策中，以確保擬議之計畫或專案與建議3.3與明智利用概念實施指導方針（建議4.10和決議5.6）之明智利用概念兼容;

7. **NOTING** that Member States of the European Union, according to the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC of May 1992), shall take all compensatory measures to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected when for imperative reasons of overriding public interest and in the absence of alternatives, a plan or project must be carried out in spite of a negative assessment; 大會注意到歐盟成員國，依據歐盟棲地指令（1992年5月92/43/EEC），儘管在負面評價之情況下，當計畫或專案必須進行凌駕公眾利益並在缺乏替代方案之原因時，應採取一切補償措施，以確保整體一致之自然2000計畫受保護；
8. **NOTING** that the United States of America, according to the provisions of its Clean Water Act and a stated policy of no overall net loss of wetland functions and values, shall take all practicable measures to compensate for unavoidable wetland loss; and 大會注意到，美國根據其「淨水法」及濕地功能與價值濕地零淨損失明確政策之規定，應採取一切可行措施以彌補不可避免之濕地流失；
9. **RECALLING** Recommendation 6.15 on restoration of wetlands, which could play a prominent role to compensate for loss of natural wetlands; 大會回顧建議6.15有關濕地復育可發揮顯著彌補天然濕地損失之作用；

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10. **URGES** the Contracting Parties 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; 大會敦促締約方採取一切可行措施，無論是濕地之品質和地表面積，補償由人類活動引起任何損失之濕地功能、屬性和價值；
11. **CALLS UPON** Contracting Parties to integrate rules for compensation of wetland loss into their national policies on land and water planning; 呼籲各締約方納入其國家政策對土地和水資源規劃的濕地損失的賠償規則；
12. **ALSO CALLS UPON** Contracting Parties to incorporate a preference for compensating for wetland loss with wetlands of a similar type and in the same local water catchment; and 大會亦呼籲締約方納入類似類型濕地及在相同地方地集水內之濕地損失補償優先權；
13. **INVITES** the Standing Committee to define, in cooperation with the Scientific and Technical Review Panel and the Ramsar Bureau, and in consultation with the International Organization Partners, criteria and guidelines for the compensation of wetland habitats in the case of unavoidable losses and to submit these for the approval of COP8. 大會邀請常設委員會與科學技術審查小組和拉姆薩秘書處共同合作，並與國際組織合作夥伴協商，在無可避免損失之情況下，來界定濕地棲息地補償準則和指導方針，並提交予締約方大會第八屆會議同意通過。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
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「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
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Measuring environmental quality in wetlands 測量濕地環境品質

1. RECOGNIZING that the capacity of the aquatic environment to support wetland ecosystems and associated ecological processes can be seriously decreased by the discharge of waste from human activities in urban, industrial and rural environments, both directly at a specific point and in cases of seepage or indirect contamination; 大會瞭解到水環境支持濕地生態系統和相關生態過程之能力，可以因人類在城市、工業和農村環境之廢水排放之活動而嚴重下降，直接於特定地點滲入或間接污染濕地;
2. OBSERVING that a) there are important gaps in knowledge about the effect of the anthropogenic alteration of water quality on the ecological processes associated with the aquatic biotopes in wetlands; b) that these gaps in knowledge originate from a lack of unifying criteria for establishing reliable protocols and methods; and c) that this situation is also common in the study and description of indicative and significant biological, physical and chemical parameters, primarily from the point of view of their technical validity and the legal and administrative effectiveness of the procedure used for sampling water, sediments and indicator organisms; 大會觀察到 a) 有關人為改變水質與濕地水域棲地生態過程相關之影響有嚴重知識差距; b) 這些知識差距源於缺乏統一之準則以建立可靠之協議和方法; 和 c) 這種情況在研究中及指標性與顯著生物、物理與化學特徵說明時亦常見，主要鑑於其技術之有效性和法律和行政效能程序，以用於採樣水、沉積物和指標生物;
3. NOTING that methods of sampling and analysis are often insufficiently harmonized in order to take into account the legal aspects and administrative procedures that can provide legal effectiveness in harmony with existing regulations; 大會注意到採樣和分析方法往往缺乏協調，鑑此考慮採取法律方面和行政程序，以提供與現行法規相互協調之法律效力;
4. ALSO NOTING that Recommendation 6.14 of Ramsar COP6: a) acknowledges the harmful effects that dangerous or biologically accumulative chemical substances have on wetland ecosystems when added to the water; and b) encourages the Parties to increase and harmonize study programmes in this field, making it possible to develop methods for monitoring and regulating the ecological quality of water from the point of view of biological, physical and chemical parameters; and 大會亦注意到，拉姆薩公約第六次締約方會議建議 6.14：a) 瞭解到危險或化學物質之生物累積加入水中會造成濕地生態系統不利之影響; 和 b) 鼓勵各締約方提高和協調於此領域之研究方案，盡可能從生物、物理和化學特徵之角度來發展水生態品質之監測和調節方法;

5. CONSCIOUS that Recommendation 6.14 requests the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) to take up the question of the effect of toxic products in wetlands; 大會意識到建議 6.14 要求科學技術審查小組 (STRP) 針對濕地中有毒產品之影響提出問題;

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6. REQUESTS the Contracting Parties to intensify studies on the presence and significance of toxic substances in the water, sediments and biota of wetlands; 大會要求締約方加強對目前及顯著有毒物質存在於濕地水、沉積物和生物群之研究;
7. AUTHORIZES the STRP, in collaboration with appropriate international bodies, to compile and disseminate reliable criteria and methods for the evaluation of the ecological quality of wetlands through the establishment of indicative biological, physical and chemical parameters; 大會授權科學技術審查小組與相關國際機構合作，透過設立指標性生物、物理和化學特徵，彙編和傳播可靠之準則和方法來評估濕地生態環境品質;
8. REITERATES that the proper measurement and interpretation of indicative parameters of the quality of the aquatic environment in wetlands require the development and testing of universal protocols for the biological, physical and chemical sampling and analysis of water, sediments and organisms associated with these environments; 大會重申，在濕地水環境品質指標參數之正確測量和說明時，需要發展和測試通用協議，以進行這些與環境相關水、沉積物和生物體之生物、物理和化學取樣與分析;
9. INVITES the Contracting Parties to promote the use of methods of sampling and analysis which have been shown, by rigorous testing, to be capable of providing results with the accuracy and precision appropriate to the quality of the intended evaluation, through the preparation, publication and distribution of recommendations in the form of clear and concise technical norms, so that qualified scientists and technicians can apply them correctly. At the same time, these norms should play an educational role in the training of specialized personnel in the study, administration and management of wetlands; and 大會邀請各締約方促進利用這些已通過嚴格測試之採樣和分析方法，能夠提供旨在評估質量準確度和精密度合適之結果，透過籌劃、出版和發行以清晰簡明技術規範之形式提出建議，促使合格科學家和技術人員可正確地運用。同時，這些規範應在專業技術人員於濕地研究、執行和管理培訓時發揮教育之作用;
10. URGES the Contracting Parties to keep these methods under review and encourage necessary improvements by representative organizations and institutions active in the scientific, technical, academic, administrative and legal aspects of wetland conservation. It is desirable that these reviews and improvements should involve several countries, in order to maximise the benefit and dissemination of the work. 大會敦促各締約方持續審查這些方法，並鼓勵積極參與濕地保護之科學、技術、學術、行政和法律方面之代表組織與機構之必要改善。為了大幅提高工作效益和傳播，這些審查和改善應涉及幾個國家來參與。



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**Creation of a Regional Ramsar Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands in the
Western Hemisphere於西半球創建區域拉姆薩濕地培訓和研究中心**

1. RECOGNIZING that Article 4.5 of the Convention provides that “*the Contracting Parties should promote the training of scientists for the study, management and conservation of wetlands*”; 大會瞭解到公約第4.5條規定，「締約國應積極訓練濕地研究、經營管理及監管之人才」；
2. REFERRING to Recommendation 6.5 and 6.6 on both the establishment of training programmes and the strengthening of the management of the Convention, through liaison points in the Regions; 大會指出建議6.5和6.6，透過在區域聯絡處建立培訓方案並加強公約之管理；
3. ALSO RECOGNIZING that research, training and the creation of mechanisms for cooperation and coordination are a priority in the Western Hemisphere in order to fulfil the objectives of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 of the Convention; 大會亦瞭解到，於西半球建立研究、培訓和合作與協調機制係一優先事項，旨在履行公約1997-2002年策略計畫之目標；
4. AWARE of the existence of other training programmes for managers and specialists in the field of wetlands in the Western Hemisphere; 大會意識到其他於西半球濕地領域之管理人員和專家培訓方案之存在；
5. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the offer of the Government of the Republic of Panama to create a Regional Ramsar Centre at the site of the City of Knowledge (“Ciudad del Saber”) and WITH REFERENCE to the support expressed for this initiative by the Standing Committee of the Convention at its 21st meeting; 大會考量到巴拿馬共和國政府於智慧城（Ciudad del Saber）地區成立「區域拉姆薩中心」，並由公約常設委員會於第21次會議中表達對此倡議之支持；
6. ALSO TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the support for this initiative expressed by the Contracting Parties in the Western Hemisphere, during the Ramsar Pan-American Meeting, held in San José, Costa Rica, in June 1998; 於1998年6月在哥斯大黎加聖荷西市舉行之拉姆薩泛美會議，大會亦考慮到西半球之締約方表對此倡議之支持；

7. GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the technical support offered by the Regional Office for Mesoamerica of IUCN-The World Conservation Union (IUCN-ORMA) and other organizations participating in this initiative; 由參與次倡議之國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員中美洲區域辦事處提供之技術援助，大會深表感激;

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8. EXPRESSES ITS APPROVAL of the initiative of the Government of Panama offering to establish a Regional Ramsar Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands in the Western Hemisphere within the activities at the site of the “Ciudad del Saber”; 巴拿馬政府在智慧城（Ciudad del Saber）區域內之活動，提供西半球成立作為拉姆薩區域濕地培訓與研究中心之倡議，大會表示同意；
9. ENCOURAGES the Government of Panama to continue the process of planning for and creating the Centre, with the participation of the Ramsar Contracting Parties in the Western Hemisphere and interested organizations through permanent mechanisms of consultation; 透過常設協商機制，大會鼓勵西半球之拉姆薩締約方和相關組織參與巴拿馬政府持續規劃和成立中心之過程；
10. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to give its support to the Government of Panama in the study of the technical and operational aspects for the development of the Centre and its management; and 大會要求拉姆薩秘書處提供協助巴拿馬政府技術和執行方面之研究以利中心之發展與管理；
11. ENCOURAGES the Contracting Parties to provide support to the Centre and to participate in its development, taking into account the potential that it represents for creating exchange programmes, cooperation and other complementary activities related to wetlands. 大會鼓勵各締約方提供協助予中心，並考量代表創造交流方案、合作和其他有關濕地互補活動之潛力，參與其發展。



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The Convention Work Plan 2000-2002
公約2000-2002年工作計畫

1. RECALLING Resolution VI.14 which adopted the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 of the Convention and NOTING that Contracting Parties were requested to submit National Reports for this Conference using the same format; 大會回顧決議6.14通過公約1997-2002年策略計畫，並注意到締約方被要求以相同之格式提交本次會議之國家報告;
2. EXPRESSING APPRECIATION to the 107 Contracting Parties that submitted their National Reports for this Conference, and URGING the remaining Parties to do so as a matter of priority; 大會向107個締約方提交本次會議之國家報告表示感謝，並敦促其餘締約方同樣以此為優先事項;
3. EXPRESSING SATISFACTION that the format of the National Reports adopted for this Conference permitted a more structured and in-depth analysis of the implementation of the Convention; and TAKING NOTE of the recommendations made by the Secretary General in his report to this Conference to further improve the format of the National Reports; 通過國家報告格式，允許更有條理和深入分析了之公約執行情況，本次大會表示滿意；注意秘書長在其報告中向本次會議提出之建議，進一步提升國家報告之格式;
4. NOTING the content of the Regional Overviews of the implementation of the Convention, and the Reports of the Chairpersons of the Standing Committee and of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), and the Report of the Secretary General; 大會注意到公約實施之區域概覽內容，和常設委員會主席和科學技術審查小組之報告、秘書長報告之內容;
5. NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the progress made in the implementation of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002, in particular in the areas of new members, legislative reviews, policy formulation, environmental impact assessment, restoration, involvement of local people, management planning at Ramsar sites, and synergy with other conventions at the global level; 大會滿意地注意到在實施1997-2002年策略計畫所取得之進展，特別是新成員地區、立法審查、政策制定、環境影響評估、復育、地方人民參與、拉姆薩濕地管理規劃，及全球範圍內其他公約之協調;
6. CONCERNED that the application of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 has been uneven in the Contracting Parties and that only slow progress has been made, globally, in relation to

some of its General Objectives, in particular in relation to the application of economic valuation methods, private sector involvement, introduction of wetlands into formal education programmes, establishment of National Ramsar/ Wetland Committees, training, Ramsar site designations, national inventories, Ramsar site twinnings and designation of transboundary Ramsar sites, harmonised implementation of environment conventions at the national level, the ongoing level of support for the Small Grants Fund, and liaison between Ramsar focal points and their bilateral development assistance agencies; 大會關注締約方運用1997-2002年策略計畫之素質參差不齊，並導致全球進展緩慢，鑑於部分其總體目標、特別是有關經濟評估方法之應用、私營部門之參與、濕地納入正規教育方案、建立國家拉姆薩/濕地委員會、培訓、拉姆薩濕地之指定、國家調查、拉姆薩雙聯濕地和指定跨界之拉姆薩濕地、國家層級之環境公約協調執行、持續之小額贈款基金援助水平、拉姆薩聯絡處和雙邊發展援助機構之間之聯繫;

7. CONVINCED that for an effective implementation of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 in the next triennium it will be useful to establish more precise targets for a range of appropriate actions in order to encourage more significant results in some areas; 大會相信，建立適當一系列行動更精確之目標，以鼓勵一些地區更顯著之成果，將會有益於在未來三年期1997-2002年策略計畫之有效實施;
8. WELCOMING the proposal to approve a Work Plan for the next triennium based in the Strategic Plan 1997-2002 that involves the Convention as a whole, including the Contracting Parties, the COP subsidiary bodies, the Ramsar Bureau and the International Organization Partners; 大會歡迎依據1997-2002年策略計畫提案通過涉及公約整體，包括締約方、公約締約方會議附屬機構、拉姆薩秘書處和國際組織合作夥伴整體之未來三年工作計畫;

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9. APPROVES the Convention's Work Plan for the 2000-2002 triennium as attached in Annex I, noting that the Standing Committee in its annual approval of the Ramsar Bureau's Work Plan may have to establish an order of priority for the many actions expected of the secretariat; 大會通過公約2000-2002年三年期之工作計畫，如附件I，並指出於年度通過之拉姆薩秘書處工作計畫中，常設委員會可設立秘書處預計許多行動方案之優先順序;
10. INVITES the International Organization Partners of the Convention and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions to continue to provide policy, technical and financial assistance to the Convention in order to ensure the effective implementation of the Work Plan 2000-2002; 大會邀請公約國際組織合作夥伴和其他相關政府間組織和非政府機構繼續提供政策、技術和財政援助予公約，以確保2000-2002年工作計畫之有效實施;
11. ENDORSES the global targets for the Convention set under a range of themes in the Work Plan 2000-2002 and requests the Ramsar Bureau to prepare, based on the information contained in the COP7 National Reports and the Regional Overviews, regional targets for each for these same themes, for consideration and approval by the 24th

meeting of the Standing Committee, and to disseminate these to all Contracting Parties for their information and consideration in guiding national and regional priority setting;

大會贊同 2000-2002年工作計畫一系列主題下設定公約全球目標，並要求拉姆薩秘書處依締約方大會第七次會議國家報告和區域概覽、這些相同主題之區域目標所包含之資訊為基礎，籌備供常設委員會第24次會議參考及通過，並傳播這些予所有締約方作為其引導國家和地區優先制定事項之資訊及參考；

12. INVITES Contracting Parties to consider preparing and adopting by the end of 1999 “National targets for the Ramsar Strategic Plan for the period 2000-2002” on the basis of consultative processes involving National Wetland/Ramsar Committees, or similar bodies, and taking into consideration those targets set in the Convention Work Plan 2000-2002 and the subsequently determined regional targets; 大會提請各締約方於1999年底前基於涉及國家濕地/拉姆薩委員會或類似機構之協商過程，考量編制和通過2000-2002年拉姆薩策略計畫，並考量於公約2000-2002年工作計畫中設定之目標及隨後確定之區域目標；
13. REQUESTS the Standing Committee, at its 24th meeting, to review the National Report format used for COP7 and to introduce appropriate changes with a view to making the Ramsar COP8 format available in early 2000, so that Contracting Parties wishing to apply this framework can establish and maintain at the earliest opportunity an ongoing record of implementation for national planning and reporting purpose; 大會請求常設委員會在其第24次會議中，審查用於締約方大會第七次會議之國家報告格式，並在2000年年初引進適當之修改作為拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八次會議之格式，以便締約方有意運用此架構可以儘早建立並維持實施國家規劃和報告目之持續紀錄；
14. URGES all Contracting Parties to undertake the preparation of their National Reports for Ramsar COP8 in consultation with their National Ramsar/Wetland Committees, where they exist, and also with all other relevant Government Ministries; 大會敦促所有締約方與其存在之拉姆薩/國家濕地委員會及所有其他相關政府部門進行協商，來籌備編制拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八次會議之國家報告；
15. REITERATES its encouragement, as expressed through Actions 8.1.9 and 8.1.10, for Contracting Parties to establish National Ramsar/Wetland Committees and to constitute these with appropriate representation from government and non-governmental stakeholders; 大會重申締並鼓勵締約方透過行動方案 8.1.9 和 8.1.10，成立國家拉姆薩/濕地委員會和構成這些來自政府和非政府利益相關者適當名額之代表；
16. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to prepare for consideration at Ramsar COP8 a detailed review of the membership, terms of reference and operations of National Ramsar/Wetland Committees, so that Contracting Parties may benefit from each others’ experiences in this area; 大會請求拉姆薩秘書處在拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八次會議詳細審查成員資格、國家拉姆薩/濕地委員會之職權範圍和業務範圍，從而使締約方可藉由彼此之經驗而受益；
17. URGES Contracting Parties, pursuant to Action 8.1.10 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002, to review their designated national Administrative Authority for the Convention to ensure these have the necessary resources to support the increasing demands being placed upon them by the growing expectations of the Convention; 大會敦促締約方，依據 1997-

2002年策略計畫行動方案8.1.10，審查指定作為公約之行政局，以確保這些締約方有所需之資源，以協助公約持續冀望對締約方日益增加之需求；

18. ALSO ENCOURAGES Contracting Parties to review their internal processes and mechanisms for harmonising the implementation of international and regional conventions and agreements to which they are signatories, and to report on actions taken in this regard in their National Reports prepared for Ramsar COP8; 大會亦鼓勵締約方審查其內部流程和機制以協調國際和區域公約和協定之簽署實施，並於拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八次會議編寫之國家報告中報告於此方面所採取之行動；
19. URGES the Ramsar Bureau, as resources allow, to continue its efforts to assist and work with the bilateral and multilateral donors in mobilizing funds for development assistance projects relating to the conservation and wise use of wetlands and integrated river basin and coastal zone management; and CALLS UPON all Contracting Parties with bilateral development assistance agencies to ensure close collaboration with their Ramsar Administrative Authority to ensure that their obligations pursuant to Article 5 (Resolution VII.19) are met; 大會敦促拉姆薩秘書處，在資源允許之情況下，持續努力協助並與雙邊和多邊捐助共同合作，調動有關濕地保護和明智利用及整合流域和沿海地區管理計畫之發展援助資金；並呼籲所有締約方與雙邊發展援助機構，確保與其拉姆薩行政管理局密切合作，以確保其依據第5條來執行義務（決議7.19）；
20. FURTHER URGES all Contracting Parties, and especially the member countries of the Standing Committee in each region, those with neighboring countries that are not yet Parties to the Ramsar Convention, and those that share the range area of wetland-dependent migratory species with non-Contracting Parties, to increase their efforts for achieving the goal of universal membership contained in General Objective 1 of the Strategic Plan by encouraging those countries to accede to the Convention, so that the target of 150 member States can be reached before Ramsar COP8 and the Convention can pursue its global mission more effectively; 大會進一步敦促所有締約方，特別是常設委員會在每個區域之會員國、那些締約方周邊國家尚未成為拉姆薩公約之締約方，及那些與非締約國共享依賴濕地遷徙物種範圍面積之締約方，透過鼓勵這些國家加入該公約，加強努力達成策略計畫總體目標1中所列之全體成員目標，使在拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八次會議和之前，可以達到150個成員國之目標，更有效地追求其全球使命；
21. GREATLY APPRECIATES the advice received during this Conference of the accession of Lebanon (the 115th Contracting Party) and the impending accession of Cuba; 在此大會期間收到之意見，大會深表感謝黎巴嫩（第115個締約方）之加入和即將加入之古巴；
22. INSTRUCTS the Standing Committee to prepare for consideration and adoption at Ramsar COP8 a revised Strategic Plan for the Convention to cover the period 2003-2008, in consultation with the Contracting Parties, International Organization Partners, other convention secretariats and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions. 大會指示常設委員會籌劃修訂之涵蓋2003-2008年期間之公約策略計畫供拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八次會議審議和通過，並與締約方、國際組織的合作夥伴、其他公約秘書處及相關政府間組織和非政府機構協商。

Annex附錄

Ramsar Convention Work Plan 2000-2002拉姆薩公約2000-2002年工作計畫

Abbreviations 簡稱

<p>Bureau Ramsar Convention secretariat 秘書處 拉姆薩秘書處</p> <p>COP Conference of the Contracting Parties 締約方大會</p> <p>COP 締約方大會</p> <p>CPs Contracting Parties 締約方</p> <p>CPs 締約方</p> <p>NRs National Reports 國家報告</p> <p>NRs 國家報告</p> <p>NRC National Ramsar Committee 國家拉姆薩委員會</p> <p>NRC 國家拉姆薩委員會</p>	<p>Partners International Organization Partners (presently BirdLife International, IUCN, Wetlands International, and WWF) 合作夥伴 國際組織合作夥伴 (目前為國際鳥類聯盟、國際自然保護聯盟、國際濕地組織和世界自然基金會)</p> <p>SC Standing Committee SC 常設委員會</p> <p>STRP Scientific and Technical Review Panel STRP 科學技術審查小組</p>
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GENERAL OBJECTIVE 1總目標1

TO PROGRESS TOWARDS UNIVERSAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONVENTION. 邁向公約全體成員

Operational Objective 1.1: To endeavour to secure at least 120 Contracting Parties to the Convention by 2002.

執行目標1.1: 於2002年前努力確保至少有120個公約締約方

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>1.1.1 Recruit new Contracting Parties, especially in the less well represented regions and among states with significant and/or transboundary wetland resources (including shared species), [CPs, SC regional representatives, Bureau, Partners] 1.1.1 招聘新的締約方，特別是在較差之代表地區，及各國之間顯著和/或跨界濕地資源（包括共享物種），[締約方、常設委員會區域代表、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 115 Contracting Parties (CPs) as of COP7, representing 23 new CPs since COP6. In order of accession these are as follows: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Israel, Malawi, Botswana, Bahamas, Georgia, Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, Monaco, Jamaica, Bahrain, Mongolia, Syria, Luxembourg, Belize, Thailand, Congo, Colombia, Madagascar, El Salvador, and Lebanon. 締約方大會第七次會議有 115 個締約方，自第六次締約方會議以來共有 23 個新的締約方加入。這些加入順序如下：剛果民主共和國、象牙海岸、甘比亞、以色列、馬拉威、波札那、巴哈馬群島、喬治亞、大韓民國、尼加拉瓜、摩納哥、牙買加、巴林、蒙古、敘利亞、盧森堡、貝里斯、泰國、剛果、哥倫比亞、馬達加斯

	<p>加、薩爾瓦多和黎巴嫩。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gaps remain in Africa, central Asia, the Middle East and the Small Island Developing States. Refer to Recommendation 7.2 relating to Small Island Developing States. 在非洲、中亞、中東和小島嶼發展中國家之差距仍在。關於小島嶼發展中國家參考建議 7.2。 • Target - 150 CPs by COP8 目標 - 第八次會議締約方大會前達到 150 個締約方
<p>1.1.2 Promote membership of Ramsar through regional meetings and activities, and through partners' regional offices. [SC regional representatives, Bureau, Partners] 推廣拉姆薩會員，透過區域會議和活動，並透過合作夥伴之區域辦事處。 [常設委員會區域代表、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The very significant number of new CPs since COP6 in part reflects the efforts of many countries, the Bureau and the International Organization Partners to promote membership. 自第六次締約方大會以來非常顯著的新締約方數量，部分反映了許多國家、秘書處和國際組織的合作夥伴推廣會員之努力。 • These efforts are to continue and to focus on the above priority regions and the Small Island Developing States. 這些努力繼續把重點放在上述重點地區和小島嶼發展中國家。

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 2總目標2

TO ACHIEVE THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS BY IMPLEMENTING AND FURTHER DEVELOPING THE RAMSAR WISE USE GUIDELINES. 透過實施和進一步發展拉姆薩明智利用準則，實現濕地明智利用。

Operational Objective 2.1: To review and, if necessary, amend national or supra-national (e.g., European Community) legislation, institutions and practices in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the Wise Use Guidelines are applied. 執行目標2.1：若有必要時，審查、修改在所有締約方之國家或超國家之立法（例如，歐洲共同體）、制度及做法，以確保明智利用準則之運用。

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
2.1.1 Carry out a review of legislation and practices, and indicate in National Reports to the COP how the Wise Use Guidelines are applied. [CPs] 執行立法和作業之審查，並指是如何運用明智利用準則於締約方會議之國家報告內。 [締約方]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Globally, 45 CPs advised in their COP7 National Reports (NRs) that reviews of legislation had been undertaken and of these, 36 indicated that appropriate revisions and amendments had been made. The degree to which these reviews effectively apply to wetlands and promoting the objectives of the Convention has yet to established. 在全球範圍內，45個締約方在其締約方大會第七次會議之國家報告（NRS），已經進行立法之審查和，36個締約方表示已提出適當的修訂和修正。然而有效地運用這些審查於濕地和推廣公約目標之程度尚未建立。• This remains a high priority for the next triennium. The <i>Guidelines for laws and institutions</i> (Resolution VII.7) will assist these efforts. 這仍然是未來三年之優先執行事項。<u>法律和制度指導方針</u>（決議7.7）將協助這些成果。• Target - At least 100 CPs to have comprehensively reviewed their laws and institutions related to wetlands by COP8. 目標 - 於締約方大會第八次會議前，至少有100個締約方已全面檢討其與濕地相關之法律和制度。
2.1.2 Promote much greater efforts to develop national wetland policies, either separately or as a clearly identifiable component of other national conservation planning initiatives, such as National Environment Action Plans, National Biodiversity Strategies, or National Conservation Strategies. [CPs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 22 CPs indicated that they had a National Wetland Policy/Strategy or Action Plan in place, a further 31 said these were being developed and 24 more advised that such instruments were planned for the near future. A more detailed analysis of this information is provided in Resolution VII.6 Annex. 91 CPs indicated that wetlands were considered in other national environment plans, but only 27 advised that

Bureau, Partners]盡更大之努力，制定國家濕地政策，作為其他國家保護規劃措施，如國家環境行動計畫、國家生物多樣性策略或國家保護策略之個別或清楚辨識之要素。
[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]

this included water management plans or policies. 22 個締約方表示，他們以適當的制訂其國家濕地政策/策略或行動計畫，另有 31 個締約方表示正在籌備中，而建議高達 24 個締約方在不久的將來計劃這些文件。決議 7.6 附件中提供一個更詳細之資訊分析。91 個締約方表明，在其他國家環境計畫將濕地納入考量，但僅有 27 個締約方表示，這包括水資源管理計畫或政策。

- The development and implementation of National Wetland Policies continues to be one of the highest priorities of the Convention, as does the integration of wetland conservation and wise use into broader national environment and water policies. The *Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies* (Resolution VII.6) will assist these efforts. 國家濕地政策之發展和實施持續為公約之最高優先事項之一，整合濕地保護和明智利用納入更廣泛之國家環境和水資源政策內亦同。制定和實施國家濕地政策指導方針（決議 7.6）將協助這些成果。
- **Target** - By COP8 at least 100 CPs with National Wetland Policies or, where appropriate, a recognised document that harmonises all wetland-related policies/strategies and plans, and all CPs to have wetlands considered in national environmental and water policies and plans. The Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management (Resolution VII.18) will assist these efforts. **目標** - 在締約方大會第八次會議舉行之前至少 100 個締約方之國家濕地政策，或在適當情況下，協調所有濕地相關政策/策略和計畫之公認文件，且所有締約方皆已將濕地納入其國家環境和水資源政策和計畫之參考。整合濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理之指導方針（決議 7.18）將協助這些成果。

Operational Objective 2.2: To integrate conservation and wise use of wetlands in all Contracting Parties into national, provincial and local planning and decision-making on land use, groundwater management, catchment/river basin and coastal zone planning, and all other environmental planning and management. 執行目標2.2：整合所有締約方之濕地保護和明智利用納入國家、省和地方土地利用、地下水管理、集水區/流域和沿海區域規劃，以及所有其他環境規劃和管理之規劃及決策

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>2.2.1 Gather and make available to Contracting Parties information on land use planning related to wetlands, and catchment/river basin and coastal zone planning in particular. [Bureau] 收集並提供給締約方濕地相關之土地利用和集水區/流域，特別是沿海區域規劃之資訊。 [秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A partial response to this are the <i>Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management</i> (Resolution VII.18). 此一部分之回應係<u>整合濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理之指導方針</u>（決議 7.18）。 • Target - In the next triennium guidelines for integrating wetlands into coastal zone planning and management will be developed for consideration at COP8. 目標 - 在未來三年期內將發展<u>整合濕地納入沿海區域之規劃和管理指導方針</u>內，供締約方大會第八次會議審議。

2.2.2 Promote the inclusion of wetlands in national, provincial and local land use planning documents and activities, and in all relevant sectoral and budgetary provisions. [CPs] 促進濕地列入國家、省和地方土地利用總體規劃之文件和活動，以及所有相關部門和預算規定。 [締約方]

- 74 CPs reported that efforts had been made to have wetlands considered in integrated land/water and coastal zone planning and management processes. The degree to which such integrated approaches are proving effective has yet to be established. It is encouraging that a number of CPs (14) with federal systems of government indicate that wetland policies/strategies are being developed by their provincial administrations. 74 個締約方報告已針對整合土地/水和沿海區域規劃和管理過程中考量濕地作出努力。此整合方法被證明有效之程度還有待建立。鑑此鼓勵多數締約方（14 個）與聯邦系統政府表明，由其省級主管部門制定之濕地政策/策略。
- Achieving integrated and cross-sectoral approaches to managing wetlands within the broader landscape and within river basin/coastal zone plans is another of the Convention's highest priorities in the next triennium. 實現整合和跨部門之辦法以在更廣泛之地景和流域/沿海地區計畫內管理濕地，是公約在下個三年期之最高優先事項之一。
- **Target** - By COP8 all CPs to be promoting, and actively implementing, the management of wetlands as integrated elements of river basins and coastal zones, and to provide detailed information on the outcomes of these actions in the National Reports for COP8. **目標** - 於締約方大會第八次會議前所有的締約方應推廣並積極落實，濕地管理納入流域和沿海地區之整合要素內，並於締約方大會第八次會議之國家報告內提供這些行動結果之詳細資訊。

Operational Objective 2.3: To expand the Guidelines and Additional Guidance to provide advice to Contracting Parties on specific issues not hitherto covered, and examples of best current practice. **執行目標 2.3:** 為擴大指導方針和增設準則，提供締約方迄今尚未包括與當前最佳實踐案例具體議題之諮詢。

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>2.3.1 Expand the Additional Guidance on Wise Use to address specific issues such as oil spill prevention and clean-up, agricultural runoff, and urban/industrial discharges in cooperation with other bodies. [CPs, STRP, Bureau, Partners] 擴大明智利用增設準則以解決特定議題，如漏油事件之預防和清理、農田徑流、都市/工業污水排放，並與其他機構合作。締約方、科學技術審查小組、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The programme for COP7 was designed to provide such guidance on a range of priority issues. It included a review of the impact of invasive species on wetlands and recommends a range of actions for the Convention to pursue (Resolution VII.14). 締約方大會第七次會議之方案設計為提供一系列優先議題之相對準則。包括入侵物種對濕地影響之審查，並建議採取一系列公約採取之行動（決議 7.14）。 • Target - Following COP7, the Bureau, with other appropriate collaborators, will produce a series of Wise Use handbooks, based on the outcomes of Technical Sessions at COP7. 目標 – 隨著締約方大會第七次會議，秘書處與其他合適合作者，將依據締約方大會第七次會議技術會議之成果製作一系列明智利用手冊。

2.3.2. Publicize examples of effective application of existing Guidelines and Additional Guidance. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 有效應用現有指導方針和額增設準則來宣傳案例。[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]

- 40 CPs advised that they had produced publications demonstrating some aspect of implementing Wise Use. It is disappointing that more of these publications were not provided to the Bureau for inclusion in the Wise Use Resource Centre of the Convention's Web site as launched on World Wetlands Day in 1998. 40 個締約方表示，他們已製作出版物展示實施一些明智利用之面向。令人失望的是，這些出版物沒有提供予秘書處列入公約網站於 1998 年世界濕地日推出之明智利用資源中心。
- Promoting and improving the availability of such resource materials is a priority under the *Convention's Outreach Programme* (Resolution VII.9) 根據公約延伸計畫，促進和改善這些資源材料之可用性為優先事項（決議 7.9）。
- **Target** - By COP8 to have included in the Wise Use Centre 500 appropriate references and publications as provided to the Bureau by CPs and other organizations. **目標** – 於締約方大會第八次會議舉行前，由締約方和其他組織提供予秘書處之 500 適當參考文件和出版物納入明智利用資源中心。

Operational Objective 2.4: To provide economic evaluations of the benefits and functions of wetlands for environmental planning purposes. 執行目標 2.4：提供濕地利益和功能經濟評估作為環境規劃目的

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>2.4.1 Promote the development, wide dissemination and application of documents and methodologies which give economic evaluations of the benefits and functions of wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 促進發展提供濕地利益和功能之經濟評估文件和方法，並廣為傳播和應用。[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 34 CPs indicated in their COP7 NRs that some actions had been taken to incorporate economic valuation techniques into natural resource planning and assessments relating to wetlands. 只有 34 個締約方在其締約方大會第七次會議國家報告內表示已經採取一些行動，將經濟評估技術納入有關濕地之自然資源規劃和評估中。 • Given the guidelines available for this activity (see below), this will be an area of higher priority in the next triennium. 鑑於這項活動之指導方針（見下文），這將是未來三年內更高之優先辦理事項。 • Target - By COP8 all CPs to be incorporating economic valuation of wetland services, functions and benefits into impact assessment and decision-making processes related to wetlands. 目標 – 於締約方大會第八次會議前，所有締約方應將濕地服務功能和效益經濟價值評估納入有關濕地之影響評估和決策過程中。
<p>2.4.2 Publish, with the assistance of IUCN and other collaborators, information on economic evaluations of wetlands presented at the 6th COP. [Bureau, Partners]在國際自然保育聯盟和其他合作者之協助下，出版在第6次締約方會議提出之濕地經濟評估資訊。[秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was completed with the publication of the <i>Economic Valuation of Wetlands</i> book in 1997. 這是與於 1997 年出版之<u>濕地經濟價值評估</u>一起完成。
<p>2.4.3 Initiate specific activities which implement the findings on economic evaluations published under 2.4.2 [CPs] 啟動具體活動實施根據2.4.2頒布之經濟評估結果。[締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 2.4.1 above. Also, the Bureau has initiated a project, in collaboration with IUCN and supported by funds from the Swiss Government, in the countries of the Southern Africa Development Community on economic valuation of wetlands. 見上述 2.4.1。此外，秘書處與國際自然保育聯盟合作已啟動了一項在南部非洲發展共同體國家暨濕地經濟價值評估計畫，由瑞士政府提供之資金協助。

2.4.4 Review content and implementation of recommended best practice in economic evaluations of wetlands at a technical session of the 7th COP (1999). [STRP, Bureau, Partners] 於締約方大會第七次會議之技術會議（1999年）中審查內容和濕地經濟評估建議最佳做法之實施。[科學技術審查小組、秘書處、合作夥伴]

- This did not gain sufficient support from CPs when surveyed for their priorities for the Technical Session themes for COP7. It has therefore been deferred until COP8. At COP7 economic valuation issues were considered as part of the discussions of incentives (Resolution VII.15) and impact assessment (Resolutions VII.16). 當為締約方大會第七次會議技術會議調查優先事項時，此項尚未得締約方足夠之支持。因此被延遲至締約方大會第八次會議中討論。在締約方大會第七次會議中，經濟價值評估議題被視為激勵機制（決議 7.15）和影響評估（決議 7.16）討論之一部分。

Operational Objective 2.5: To carry out environmental impact assessments (EIAs) at wetlands, particularly of proposed developments or changes in land/water use which have potential to affect them, notably at Ramsar sites, whose ecological character “is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference” (Article 3.2 of the Convention). 執行目標 2.5：執行濕地環境影響評估，特別是有可能影響到他們之擬議發展或土地/用水變化，特別是在拉姆薩濕地，其生態特性，「由於技術發展、污染或其他人為干擾而導致可能之變化」（公約第3.2條）

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>2.5.1 Expand the Additional Guidance on Wise Use by preparing, for a technical session at the 7th COP (1999), the results of a review of environmental appraisal guidelines and examples of current best practice in EIA. [SC, STRP, Bureau, Partners] 籌備擴大明智利用增設準則供第七次締約方會議（1999年）技術會議參考，審查環境影響評估指導方針和目前的環境影響評價中最佳實踐案例之結果。[常設委員會、科學技術審查小組、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These issues were considered at COP7 in Technical Session IV in the paper entitled “The Ramsar Convention and impact assessment - strategic, environmental and social”. Refer to Resolution VII.16. 這些議題於締約方大會第七次會議技術會議第四場中參考，題為「拉姆薩公約和影響評估 - 策略、環境和社會」之文件。參考決議 7.16。 • Target - In the next triennium, the development of further guidance in this area will be done in collaboration with CBD, CMS, IUCN and the International Association for Impact Assessment. 目標 – 於下個三年期內，此方面之進一步準則發展將在與生物多樣性公約、遷徙物種公約、國際自然保育聯盟和國際影響評估協會之合作下完成。

<p>2.5.2 Ensure that, at Ramsar sites where change in ecological character is likely as a result of proposed developments or changes in land/water use which have potential to affect them, EIAs are carried out (with due consideration of economic evaluations of wetland benefits and functions), and that the resulting conclusions are communicated to the Ramsar Bureau and fully taken into account by the authorities concerned.</p> <p>[CPs] 確保因為擬議發展或土地/用水變化有可能導致在拉姆薩濕地生態特性可能發生變化，執行環境影響評估（適當考量濕地效益與功能之經濟評估），並由此產生之結論傳達給拉姆薩秘書處，並使相有關當局充分考量。 [締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For COP7, 35 CPs reported 115 Ramsar sites where some change in ecological character had occurred or was likely to occur in the near future. Two CPs advised that changes had occurred to all or some of their sites. (Refer to Resolution VII.12.) While some CPs provided details, it is not possible to know if EIAs have been applied in all cases.於締約方大會第七次會議，35個締約方報告指出有115處拉姆薩濕地生態特性已發生變化或可能在不久的將來發生變化。兩個締約方表示，其全部或部分濕地已發生變化。（參見決議7.12）。雖然有些締約方提供細節，但無法得知是否環境影響評估已應用於所有情況。 • Target - In the next triennium, CPs will ensure that EIAs are applied to any such situation and keep the Bureau advised of the issues and the outcomes of these EIAs. 目標 - 在下一個三年期內，締約方將確保環境影響評估應用於任何此種情況，並使秘書處充分瞭解這些環境影響評估之問題和結果。
<p>2.5.3 Carry out EIAs at other important sites, particularly where adverse impact on wetland resources is likely, due to a development proposal or change in land/water use. [CPs] 於其他重要地點進行環境影響評估，特別是由於發展提案或改變土地/用水而對濕地資源造成可能不利之影響。 [締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92 CPs indicated that EIAs for actions potentially impacting on wetlands are required under legislation. Assuming that this implies that the highest standards of EIA are being applied, and the full range of wetland functions and benefits are being appropriately taken into consideration, then this is a very encouraging advancement for the Convention. 92個締約方表示，需要依據法律規定來進行對濕地可能造成影響之行動環境影響評估。假設，這意味著被應用於環境影響評估之最高標準，適當地考量濕地全方位之功能和效益，這對公約是一個非常令人鼓舞之進步。 • Target - By COP8 all CPs to require EIAs under legislation for any actions which can potentially impact on wetlands and to provide detailed reports on advances in this area in their National Reports for COP8. 目標 - 於締約方大會第八次會議前，所有締約方根據法例要求須要對任何可能對濕地造成影響之行動進行環境影響評估，並提供締約方大會第八次會議在其國家報告中詳細報告此方面之進展。

<p>2.5.4 Take account of Integrated Environmental Management and Strategic Environmental Assessment (at local, provincial and catchment/river basin or coastal zone levels) when assessing impacts of development proposals or changes in land/water use.</p> <p>[CPs] 當評估發展建議或改變土地/用水影響時，考量整合環境管理與策略環境評估（於地方、省和集水區/流域或沿海區域層級）。[締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 2.5.1 and 2.5.3 above. 參照上述 2.5.1 和 2.5.3 。
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Operational Objective 2.6: To identify wetlands in need of restoration and rehabilitation, and to implement the necessary measures. **執行目標2.6：**確定需要復育和重建之濕地，並實施必要措施

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>2.6.1 Use regional or national scientific inventories of wetlands (Recommendation 4.6), or monitoring processes, to identify wetlands in need of restoration or rehabilitation. [CPs, Partners] 利用區域或國家濕地科學調查（建議4.6），或監控程序，以確定需要復育或重建濕地。[締約方、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At COP7, restoration and rehabilitation was reviewed in Technical Session II (Resolution VII.17). This review indicated that only a handful of CPs have undertaken inventories of their wetlands requiring restoration or rehabilitation. 於締約方大會第七次會議，第二場技術會議審查復育和重建（決議 7.17）。審查表明，只有少數締約方已執行其須要復育或修復濕地之調查。 • The completion of such inventories is a continuing area of priority for the Convention. 此調查之完成，是公約繼續之優先領域。 • Target - Restoration/rehabilitation inventories to be completed by at least 50 CPs by COP8. 目標 – 於締約方大會第八次會議前，復育 / 修復調查至少由 50 締約方完成。
<p>2.6.2 Provide and implement methodologies for restoration and rehabilitation of lost or degraded wetlands. [CPs, STRP, Bureau, Partners] 提供和實施失去或退化濕地之復育和修復方法。[締約方、科學技術審查小組、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a considerable information resource on this subject although it is not as readily accessed as desirable. 在這議題上有相當多之資訊資源，儘管它不是那樣容易取得。 • Target - The addition of appropriate case studies and information on methodologies, etc., to the Convention's Wise Use Resource Centre (refer to 2.3.2 above also) will be a priority in the next triennium. 目標 – 增加適當案例研究和資訊方法等，公約明智利用資源中心（亦參見上述 2.3.2）在未來 3 年期內成為優先事項。

<p>2.6.3 Establish wetland restoration / rehabilitation programmes at destroyed or degraded wetlands, especially in association with major river systems or areas of high nature conservation value (Recommendation 4.1). [CPs] 在已遭受破壞或退化之濕地上，建立濕地復育/修復方案，尤其是與主要河流系統或的具自然保育高價值相關之地區（建議4.1）。[締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 76 CPs reported in their NRs that wetland restoration or rehabilitation is being undertaken in their countries. It would seem that in many countries this is at the small, or even pilot project scale at present, although there are some major projects happening as well. 76 個締約方於其國家報告內指出，濕地復育或修復已正在其國家內進行。這似乎在許多國家，目前是計畫規模小，或者甚至試點計畫，雖然亦有一些重大計畫進行中。 • The Convention will continue to promote the restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands, particularly in situations where such actions will help promote or retain the 'health' and productivity of waterways and coastal environments. 公約將持續推動濕地復育和修復，特別是在此類行動之情況下，將有助於促進或保持水道和沿海環境之「健康」和生產力。 • Target - By COP8 all CPs to have identified their priority sites for restoration or rehabilitation and for projects to be under way in at least 100 CPs. 目標 – 於締約方大會第八次會議前，所有締約方已確定其優先修復或重建之濕地，及至少有 100 個締約方之計畫正在進行中。
<p>2.6.4 Organize at the 7th COP (1999) a technical session on restoration and rehabilitation, and identify ten best practice case studies at local, provincial and catchment levels. [STRP, Bureau, Partners]在第七次締約方會議（1999年）籌組一場復育和修復技術會議，並確定在地方、省和流域各層級之十大最佳實踐案例研究。[科學技術審查小組、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 above. 參照上述 2.6.1 和 2.6.2 以。 • In addition, a number of the case studies assembled under other projects completed for COP7, such as <i>Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands</i> (Resolution VII.8) include elements of restoration or rehabilitation and these will be published after the conference. 此外，締約方大會第七次會議已完成集結在其他計畫下之案例研究，如<u>建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針</u>（決議 7.8），包括復育或修復之元素，且這些將在會議結束後發表。

Operational Objective 2.7: To encourage active and informed participation of local communities, including indigenous people, and in particular women, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands. 執行目標2.7：鼓勵地方社區，包括原著民，及特別是婦女積極和知情地參與濕地保護和明智利用。

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>2.7.1 Implement Recommendation 6.3 on involving local and indigenous people in the management of wetlands. [CPs, Bureau] 實施建議6.3涉及濕地管理中之地方居民和原著民。[締約方、秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72 CPs advised in their NRs that actions had been taken to encourage active and informed participation of local communities, including indigenous people and especially women, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands. The NRs provide clear evidence in many countries of local stakeholders mobilising to take responsibility for the sustainable use of their wetland resources. 72 個締約方於其國家報告中敘明已採取行動，以鼓勵地方社區，包括原著民，特別是婦女，在濕地保護和明智利用中積極和知情地參與。國家報告提供明確證據，證明許多國家之地方利益相關者動員起來以負責濕地資源之永續利用。 • At COP7, in Technical Session II, <i>Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands</i> (Resolution VII.8) were considered. This project, undertaken by a number of NGOs and led by IUCN, was in response to Recommendation 6.3. 在締約方大會第七次會議，技術會議第二場會議中審查<u>建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針</u>（決議7.8）。這個計畫由非政府組織並由國際自然保育聯盟之領導執行，以回應建議6.3。 • Target - In the next triennium, the implementation of the above Guidelines is to be one of the Convention's highest priorities. By COP8 all CPs to be promoting local stakeholder management of wetlands. 目標 - 在下一個三年期中，上述指導方針之實施是公約最高優先執行事項之一。於締約方大會第八次會議前，所有締約方將促進地方濕地利益相關者管理。

<p>2.7.2 Encourage site managers and local communities to work in partnership at all levels to monitor the ecological character of wetlands, thus providing a better understanding of management needs and human impacts. [CPs] 鼓勵濕地管理者和地方社區於所有層級共同合作監測濕地之生態特性，從而提供對管理需求及人類活動影響更好的認知。 [締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was not a specific question posed in the NRs and so it is not possible to give a clear indication of the degree to which this is taking place. 此並非國家報告中提出之具體問題，因此無法提供一個明確之指示關於發生於何處。 • The <i>Convention's Outreach Programme</i> (Resolution VII.9) seeks to give such community participation higher priority as an education and empowerment tool of the Convention. <u>公約延伸計畫</u> (決議 7.9) 旨在提供社區參與更高之優先權，以作為公約之教育和活化工具。
<p>2.7.3 Involve local communities in the management of wetlands by establishing wetland management committees, especially at Ramsar sites, on which local stakeholders, landowners, managers, developers and community interest groups, in particular women's groups, are represented. [CPs, Partners] 建立濕地管理委員會於涉及濕地管理之地方社區，尤其是在拉姆薩濕地中代表地方利益相關者、土地擁有者、管理者、開發者和社會利益團體，特別是婦女團體。 [締約方、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The optional section of the COP7 NR format sought advice on the involvement of NGOs in various aspects of the Convention's work. 63 CPs answered the question about whether or not NGOs were part of Ramsar site management committees and 37 of these indicated that this was the case. It was not possible from the NRs to gain a clear view of the more general involvement of local communities in such committees. 尋求非政府組織參與公約工作各個方面之意見，以供締約方大會第七次會議國家報告格式之選項。 63 個締約方回答問題有關非政府組織是否為拉姆薩濕地管理委員會之一部分， 37 個締約方表示這是事實。從國家報告中不可能獲得地方社區在這些委員會更普遍參與之明確說法。 • Target - Ramsar site management committees operating in at least 100 CPs, and including non-government stakeholder representation. 目標 - 拉姆薩濕地管理委員會至少於 100 個締約方內執行，包括非政府利益相關者代表。

<p>2.7.4 Recognize and apply traditional knowledge and management practice of indigenous people and local communities in the conservation and wise use of wetlands. [CPs] 瞭解和運用原著民和地方社區在濕地保護和明智利用之傳統知識和管理實踐。 [締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 2.7.1 above. 請參閱上述 2.7.1。 • Also, the issues relating to traditional knowledge and management practices have not been fully considered by the Convention to date. This was noted by the Pan-African regional meeting in 1998 as a priority for consideration by the Ramsar Convention. 此外，有關傳統知識和管理實踐之議題迄今尚未被公約充分考量。在 1998 年泛非洲區域會議上指出此為拉姆薩公約之優先考量之一點。 • Target - This will be addressed in the next triennium, possibly in partnership with the Convention on Biological Diversity and Convention to Combat Desertification, which have already initiated work in this area. 目標 - 這將在下一個三年期內解決，可能與生物多樣性公約和防治荒漠化公約合作，並已經開始了此方面之工作。
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Operational Objective 2.8: To encourage involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands. **執行目標2.8：**為鼓勵在濕地保護和明智利用中私營部門之參與

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>2.8.1. Encourage the private sector to give increased recognition to wetland attributes, functions and values when carrying out projects affecting wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 鼓勵私營部門當執行計畫涉及濕地時，應更加瞭解到濕地之屬性、功能和價值，。 [締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47 CPs reported that actions had been taken to encourage the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands. The NRs contain descriptions of a wide range of situations and cases of partnerships with the private sector which is clearly a growth area of the Convention that needs to be further fostered. 47 個締約方指出，已採取行動鼓勵私營部門參與濕地之保護和明智利用。國家報告中包含了廣泛情形之描述以及與私營部門建立夥伴關係案例，此部分顯然是公約有待進一步促進之領域。 • In this triennium the Bureau has also entered into the innovative “Evian Project” in partnership with the multinational Danone Group and several French government agencies through which projects on training and communications are being sponsored. 在本三年期內秘書處亦開始進行創新的「艾維安計畫」，與跨國公司的法國達能集團和數個法國政府機構，透過培訓和交流計畫贊助合作。

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target - In the next triennium the efforts to work in partnership with the private sector will be further escalated and the Bureau will seek to document and make available case studies on some of the more effective and innovative approaches. By COP8 the target is to have private sector support for wetlands conservation in more than 100 CPs. 目標 - 在下一個三年期內努力與私營部門之合作將進一步提升，而秘書處將尋求記錄更有效和創新的辦法並提供案例研究。於締約方大會第八次會議舉行前，其目標達到 100 多個締約方之私營部門協助執行濕地保護。
<p>2.8.2 Encourage the private sector to apply the Wise Use Guidelines when executing development projects affecting wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 鼓勵私營部門運用明智利用指導方針，當執行發展計畫涉及濕地時。[締約方、秘書處，合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One aspect of this action is the use of incentive measures. Only 13 CPs advised in their National Reports that they had undertaken reviews of incentives measures and sought to introduce positive incentives and, conversely, remove perverse incentives. 此行動觀點之一是獎勵措施之利用。只有 13 個締約方在其國家報告中指出已進行獎勵措施之審查，並尋求引進積極之獎勵，反之，並消除不正當之獎勵措施。 • At COP7 incentive measures for wetlands were considered in Technical Session III (Resolution VII.15). 在締約方大會第七次會議舉辦時於技術會議之第三場會議中考量濕地獎勵措施（決議 7.15）。 • Target - In the next triennium the application of this tool for promoting Wise Use will be a priority under the Convention. By COP8 the target is to have more than 50 CPs which have completed reviews of their incentive measures. 目標 - 在下一個三年期內促進明智利用此工具之應用將是公約優先執行事項。在締約方大會第八次會議舉行前達到超過 50 個締約方已完成審查其獎勵措施之目標。
<p>2.8.3 Encourage the private sector to work in partnership with site managers to monitor the ecological character of wetlands. [CPs] 鼓勵私營部門與濕地管理者共同合作，以監測濕地生態特性。[締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Reports do not indicate any situation where this is occurring except through sponsorship arrangements. 國家報告並不表示任何發生之情況除了透過贊助安排。 • This action will be promoted further in the next triennium. 此行動將在下一個三年期內進一步

	提升。
2.8.4 Involve the private sector in the management of wetlands through participation in wetland management committees. [CPs] 涉及濕地管理之私營部門透過濕地管理委員會之參與。 [締約方]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has not been possible to ascertain the occurrence of such involvement through the COP7 National Reports. 透過締約方大會第七次會議之國家報告無法確定此種參與之發生。 • Target - As indicated under 2.7.2 and 2.7.3 above the establishment of cross-sectoral and stakeholder management committees for wetlands, and especially Ramsar sites will be a priority in the next triennium. 目標 – 依據上述 2.7.2 和 2.7.3，建立濕地，特別是拉姆薩濕地之跨部門和利益相關者管理委員會將在下一個三年期內之優先事項

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 3 總目標3

TO RAISE AWARENESS OF WETLAND VALUES AND FUNCTIONS

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND AT ALL LEVELS. 在世界各地所有層級提高對濕地價值和功能認知。

Operational Objective 3.1: To support and assist in implementing, in cooperation with partners and other institutions, an international programme of Education and Public Awareness (EPA) on wetlands, their functions and values, designed to promote national EPA programmes. 執行目標3.1：與合作夥伴和其他機構支持並協助推動濕地、其功能和價值之教育和公眾意識 (EPA) 國際計畫，旨在促進國家教育和公眾意識方案。

Actions 行動	Progress, priorities and targets 進展、重點和目標
3.1.1 Assist in identifying and establishing coordinating mechanisms and structures for the development and implementation of a concerted global programme of EPA on wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 協助鑑定和建立協調機制和結構，作為全球濕地教育和公眾意識方案之開發和實施。 [締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Convention's Outreach Programme</i> is the response to this action (Resolution VII.9). <u>公約延伸計畫</u>是此行動之回應 (決議 7.9)。 • Target - By COP8 to see the global network of proposed CP focal points for Wetland Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) in place and functioning effectively in the promotion and execution of the global Outreach Programme. To secure the resources to increase the Bureau's capacity for implementing the Outreach Programme. 目標 – 在締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前妥當安排締約方建議重點之濕地宣導、教育和公眾意識 (CEPA) 全球網絡，並確保全球延伸計畫之推廣和執行有效地運

	<p>作。為了保護資源，提高秘書處之能力以執行延伸計畫。</p>
<p>3.1.2 Participate in the identification of regional EPA needs and in the establishment of priorities for resource development. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 參與區域教育和公眾意識需求之辨識和建立資源開發之重點。[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 3.1.1 above. 請參閱上述 3.1.1。
<p>3.1.3 Assist in the development of international resource materials in support of national EPA programmes [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 協助發展國際資源材料以支持國家教育和公眾意識方案[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 3.1.1 above. 請參閱上述 3.1.1。
<p>3.1.4 Support international programmes that encourage transfer of information, knowledge and skills between wetland education centres and educators (e.g., Wetland International's EPA Working Group, Global Rivers Environment Education Network (GREEN), Wetland Link International). [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 支持鼓勵濕地教育中心和教育工作者間資訊、知識及技能交流之國際方案（例如，國際濕地組織之教育和公眾意識工作小組、全球河流環境教育網絡、國際濕地聯盟）。[締約方，秘書處，合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 3.1.1 above. 請參閱上述 3.1.1。 • These Programmes, and several others, participated in the workshop held in September 1998 which helped develop the Outreach Programme. 這些和其他幾個方案參與 1998 年 9 月舉辦之工作坊，有助於延伸計畫之發展。
<p>3.1.6 Facilitate a review of international EPA initiatives for wetlands, in conjunction with the 7th COP. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 促進審查國際濕地教育和公眾意識倡議，並與第七次締約方會議結合。[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 3.1.1 above. 請參閱上述 3.1.1。

Operational Objective 3.2: To develop and encourage national programmes of EPA on wetlands, Targeted at a wide range of people, including key decision-makers, people living in and around wetlands, other wetland users and the public at large. 執行目標3.2：制定和鼓勵國家濕地教育和公眾意識方案，針對廣大範圍之人群，包括主要決策者、生活在濕地和周圍之人們、其他濕地使用者和廣大公眾。

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>3.2.1 Encourage partnerships between governments, non-governmental organizations and other organizations capable of developing national EPA programmes on wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 鼓勵各國政府、非政府組織和其他組織之間夥伴關係，以制定國家濕地教育和公眾意識方案。 [締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Convention's Outreach Programme is intended to further encourage such partnerships (Resolution VII.9). 公約之延伸計畫目的是進一步鼓勵這種夥伴關係（決議 7.9）。 • Target - By COP8 to see the global network of proposed CP and non-government focal points for Wetland Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) in place and functioning effectively in the promotion and execution of the national Outreach Programmes in all CPs. To secure the resources to increase the Bureau's capacity for implementing the Outreach Programme. 目標 - 在締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前妥當安排締約方建議重點之濕地宣導、教育和公眾意識（CEPA）全球網絡，並確保全球延伸計畫之推廣和執行有效地運作。為了保護資源，提高秘書處之能力以執行延伸計畫。
<p>3.2.2 On the basis of identified needs and Target groups, support national programmes and campaigns to generate a positive vision of wetlands and create awareness at all levels of their values and functions. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 基於辨識目標團體之需求，支持濕地產生積極的眼光和創造意識在他們的價值觀和職能各級國家計劃和活動。 [締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 3.2.1 above. 請參閱上述 3.2.1。 • 62 CPs reported that they have government-run programmes for education and public awareness. 66 CPs advise that there are NGOs undertaking such activities in their country. 62 個締約方報告說明已由政府舉辦教育和公眾意識方案。66 個締約方指出亦有非政府組織在其國家內進行這樣的活動。 • Target - see 3.2.1 above. 目標 - 請詳見上述 3.2.1。
<p>3.2.3 Encourage the development of educational centres at wetland sites. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 鼓勵在濕地成立教育中心。 [締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland Education Centres and the Wetlands Link International initiative are a central component of the Outreach Programme. 濕地教育中心和國際濕地聯盟倡議是延伸計畫之核心組成部分。 • Target - The Convention will aim to have more

	<p>than 150 active education centres (and similar venues - see 3.2.4 below) promoting the principles of the Convention by COP8 and to ensure that all CPs have at least one such centre. 目標 - 公約之目標是在締約方大會第八次會議舉行前達到 150 多個活躍之教育中心（以及類似之場地 - 見下列 3.2.4）以促進公約原則，並確保所有的締約方至少有一個這樣的中心。</p>
<p>3.2.4 Work with museums, zoos, botanic gardens, aquaria and educational environment education centres to encourage the development of exhibits and programmes that support non-formal EPA on wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]與博物館、動物園、植物園、水族館和教育環境教育中心共同合作，以鼓勵，支持非正規濕地教育和公眾意識展示和方案之發展。 [締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museums, zoos, etc., are also a key part of the Outreach Programme, and efforts will be made to encourage these facilities to promote the Convention's work. 博物館、動物園等，亦是延伸計畫之重要組成部分，將努力鼓勵這些設施促進公約之工作。 • Target - see 3.2.3 above. 目標 - 請見上述 3.2.1 。
<p>3.2.5 Encourage the inclusion of modules related to wetlands in the curricula at all levels of education, including tertiary courses and specialized training courses. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]鼓勵將濕地相關模式列入各級教育內，包括高等教育課程和專門培訓課程內。 [締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43 CPs advised that steps have been taken to incorporate wetland considerations in the curricula of educational institutions. 43 個締約方敘明已採取措施將濕地考量納入教育機構之課程。 • Target - By COP8 to see wetland issue incorporated into curricula in over 100 CPs. 目標 - 在締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前，看到至少超過 100 個締約方將濕地議題納入課程。

Operational Objective 3.3: To improve the Ramsar Bureau’s communications activities and to develop a Convention Communications Strategy, capable of further promoting the Convention and its wider application, and of raising awareness of wetland values and functions. 執行目標3.3：為了提高拉姆薩秘書處之通訊活動，並制定公約通訊策略使能夠進一步促進公約和其廣泛應用，並提高對濕地價值和功能之認知。

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>3.3.1 Review the Bureau’s communications activities, especially those related to the creation and functioning of regional and national communication networks; develop new material and use of technology, and improve existing material. [Bureau] 審查秘書處之通訊活動，特別是那些涉及到區域和國家通訊網絡之建立和運作；開發新工具和利用技術，提升現有工具。 [秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Outreach Programme fulfils this expectation (Resolution VII.9). 延伸計畫滿足這種期望（決議 7.9）。
<p>3.3.3 Prepare material, complementary to the existing Ramsar information package, to highlight specific regional issues and the benefits of membership for non-Contracting Parties. [SC regional representatives, Bureau, Partners] 準備供具以補充現有之拉姆薩資訊組，凸顯特定區域議題和非締約方加入會員之利益。 [常設委員會區域代表、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was done for Small Island Developing States in this triennium and similar material is under preparation by the Bureau for the countries of west Asia. 小島嶼發展中國家已在這三年期內完成，而類似工具由西亞國家秘書處籌備中。 • Target - By COP8 to have produced such material for west Asia and Africa. 目標 – 於締約方大會第八次會議舉行前提供此工具與西亞和非洲。

<p>3.3.4 Seek the support of an electronic communications carrier to provide and maintain an electronic mail network and electronic bulletin board/ mailing lists linking the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee members, the STRP, the Bureau, and partner organizations. [All] 尋求電子通信運營商協助提供和維護電子郵箱網絡和電子公告板/郵件列表以聯繫締約方、常設委員會成員、科學技術審查小組、秘書處和夥伴組織。 [全部]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Convention's site on the World Wide Web is increasingly the Bureau's primary communication tool. During the month of August 1998 the site received nearly 6,500 visitors from 87 countries who examined nearly 23,000 documents. In addition, there are e-mail groups operating effectively (Ramsar Forum, Ramsar Exchange, STRP and Standing Committee). No private sector support has been sought as yet. The Outreach Programme proposes a continuing escalation in the use and application of the Internet as a communication tool of the Convention. With funds from the "Evian Project" (refer to 2.8.1 above), a number of developing country Administrative Authorities have been assisted to gain access to the Internet during this triennium. 公約濕地網站是秘書處日與劇增之主要通訊工具。1998年8月期間，該網站瀏覽人次近6500人，來自87個國家並檢視了近23,000份文件。此外，亦有有效運作之電子郵件群組（拉姆薩論壇、拉姆薩交流、科學技術審查小組和常設委員會）。尚未尋求私營部門之協助。延伸計畫提出網路之利用與應用之不斷升級作為公約之通訊工具。從「艾維安計畫」（參閱上述2.8.1）獲取之資金，在這三年期內已協助一些發展中國家之行政機關取得網路連接。 • Target - By COP8 to gain a sponsor(s) for the Convention's Web site, to ensure that all CPs have Internet access, to increase the use of French and Spanish in the Ramsar Web site, and to see over 300 Ramsar site managers also communicating with the Bureau, and each other, via the Internet. 目標 – 於締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前，取得公約網站贊助商，確保所有締約方有網路連接，以增加拉姆薩網站法語和西班牙語之使用，並看到超過300拉姆薩場地管理人員透過網路與秘書處等彼此溝通。
<p>3.3.5 Prepare for the 7th COP a Convention Communications Strategy, on the basis of the experience gained during the triennium 1997-1999. [SC, Bureau, Partners] 依1997-1999年三年期內所得之經驗為基礎，籌備第7次締約方會議公約通訊策略。 [常設委員會、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 3.3.1 above. 請參閱上述3.3.1。

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 4 總目標4

TO REINFORCE THE CAPACITY OF INSTITUTIONS IN EACH CONTRACTING PARTY TO ACHIEVE CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF WETLANDS. 加強在各締約方機構之能力，以實現濕地保護和明智利用。

Operational Objective 4.1: To develop the capacity of institutions in Contracting Parties, particularly in developing countries, to achieve conservation and wise use of wetlands. **執行目標4.1:** 要發展機構能力的締約方，特別是在發展中國家，以實現保護和明智利用濕地

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>4.1.1 Review existing national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. [CPs] 審查現有國家機構負責濕地之保護和明智利用。 [締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This was not a specific question in the NR format for COP7. Refer to 4.1.2 below for further information. 此非締約方大會第七次會議國家報告格式中之具體問題。進一步資訊，請參閱下列 4.1.2。
<p>4.1.2 On the basis of such a review, identify and implement measures to: 在此審查之基礎上，辨識和實施措施：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• increase cooperation and synergy between institutions; 以增加機構間之合作和協同作用;• promote the continued operation of these institutions; 以促進這些機構之持續運作;• provide appropriately trained staff, in adequate numbers, for these institutions. [CPs] 提供這些機構適當充足數量之工作人員培訓。 [締約方]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refer to 8.1.9 also. 87 CPs advised that some form of mechanism is in place, or being introduced, to increase cooperation between the institutions responsible for wetland-related actions. Of these, eight indicated that they have a government-only National Ramsar Committee (NRC) and 44 reported that they have NRCs which include both government and non-government representatives. At the meeting of the Standing Committee in 1995 it was indicated that there were 21 NRCs in place, so this has been a growth area of the Convention. 亦請參考 8.1.9。有 87 個締約方指出已進行，或正在引進某種形式之機制，以增加機構之間負責濕地相關行動之合作。其中，8 個表示，他們有一官方之國家拉姆薩委員會（NRC），而 44 個締約方表示，其國家拉姆薩委員會中包括政府和非政府組織代表。於 1995 年常設委員會會議內指出，已有 21 國家拉姆薩委員會到位，這一直是公約所加強之領域。• Target - By COP8 to see coordinating mechanisms in place in all CPs, and more particularly to see NRC including government and non-government stakeholder representatives in place in more 100 CPs. In addition, by COP8 all CPs that have reported the existence of NRCs at COP7 to have

	<p>evaluated their effectiveness (Resolution VII.27). 目標 –在締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前，看到所有締約方之協調機制皆到位，尤其是看到超過 100 個締約方之國家拉姆薩委員會包括政府和非政府利益相關者代表。此外，在締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前，所有締約方皆報告其於締約方大會第七次會議中國家拉姆薩委員會之存在，並評估其有效性（決議 7.27）</p>
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Operational Objective 4.2: To identify the training needs of institutions and individuals concerned with the conservation and wise use of wetlands, particularly in developing countries, and to implement follow-up actions. **執行目標4.2：**為了辨識濕地保護和明智利用，特別是在發展中國家中有關機構和個人培訓需求，並實施後續行動。

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>4.2.1 Identify at national, provincial and local level the needs and Target audiences for training in implementation of the Wise Use Guidelines. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 辨識在國家、省和地方層級之需求與在執行明智利用指導方針培訓之目標群組。[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 22 CPs advised that a training needs analysis had been completed or was under way, representing a poor response to this action. 只有 22 個締約方指出培訓需求分析已經完成或正在進行，代表此行動反應不佳。 • Target - By COP8 to have training needs analyses completed in more than 75 CPs. 目標 – 在締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前達到 75 個以上締約方完成培訓需求分析。
<p>4.2.2 Identify current training opportunities in disciplines essential for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 鑑定目前濕地保護和明智利用重要學科之培訓機會。[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As for 4.2.1 above, relatively few CPs (only 23) would seem to have systematically reviewed the training opportunities which exist for the nationals in their countries. 如上述 4.2.1 所表，相對較少的締約方（僅 23 個），似乎有系統地回顧在各自國家中存在之國民培訓機會。 • Target - By COP8 to have reviews of training opportunities completed in more than 75 CPs. 目標 - 締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前達到 75 個以上締約方完成審查培訓機會。

4.2.3 Develop new training activities and general training modules, for application in all regions, concerning implementation of the Wise Use Guidelines, with specialized modules covering . [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 制定新的培訓活動和一般培訓模式，有關在所有地區運用明智利用指導方針之實施，以專門模式說明之。 [締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]

- By comparison with 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 above the NRs indicate a slightly higher level of activity with 40 CPs reporting the development of new training tools in this triennium. 透過比較上述 4.2.1 和 4.2.2，國家報告中指出活動水平略高，在此三年期內 40 個締約方報告已制定新的培訓辦法。
- **Target** - To launch a major wetland manager training initiative under the Convention, possibly in partnership with one or more of the Convention's International Organization Partners, which can promote and take advantage of these new training tools. Refer also to 4.2.4 below regarding the Wetlands for the Future Initiative. **目標** - 根據公約推出主要濕地管理培訓倡議，可能與一個或多個公約國際組織合作夥伴合作，以促進和充分利用這些新培訓辦法。亦請參閱下列 4.2.4 有關未來濕地計畫。

<p>4.2.4 Provide opportunities for manager training by: personnel exchanges for on-the-job training; holding pilot training courses at specific Ramsar sites; siting wetland manager training facilities at Ramsar sites; obtaining and disseminating information about training courses for wetland managers around the world. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 提供管理人員培訓機會：在職培訓人才交流；在特定拉姆薩濕地舉辦試點培訓課程；在拉姆薩濕地設置濕地管理人員培訓設施；獲取和傳播至世界各地有關濕地管理人員培訓課程之訊息。[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 74 CPs report that nationals from their country have gained wetland-related training either within or outside the country. This would seem to be an encouraging statistic; however, the information provided regarding training needs (4.2.1) and opportunities (4.2.2) suggests strongly that such training is probably ad hoc and opportunistic rather than directed at addressing priority management problems. 74 個締約方指出其國家之國民皆從國家內部或外部獲得濕地相關培訓。這似乎是一個令人鼓舞之統計數據；然而，有關培訓需求（4.2.1）所提供之資訊和機會（4.2.2）強烈建議這種培訓可能是特定或投機取巧而不是直接重點管理問題。 • A special mention should be made here of the Wetlands for the Future Initiative, funded by the USA, and managed by the Bureau which provides US\$250,000 per year for wetland-related training activities in the Neotropics. 有關未來濕地計畫特別在此提及，由美國資助，並由秘書處管理提供每年 25 萬美元在新熱帶區濕地相關之培訓活動管理。 • Target - Refer to 4.2.3 above. Also to seek the resources from donors or interested CPs to establish Wetlands for the Future Initiatives for the Asia-Pacific, Eastern European and African regions. 目標 - 參照上述 4.2.3。亦從捐助者或有興趣的締約方尋求資源，以建立亞太地區、東歐和非洲地區之未來濕地計畫。
<p>4.2.5 Give higher priority in the 'Operational Guidelines' of the Small Grants Fund to support for training activities. [CPs, SC] 給予小額贈款基金操作指導方針以協助培訓活動更高層級之優先執行事項。[締約方、常設委員會]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This has been done in this triennium and will continue to be a priority in the next. 在本三年期內已完成，並在未來三年期內持續為重點。

<p>4.2.6 Exchange information, technical assistance and advice, and expertise about the conservation and wise use of wetlands, also with regard to South-South cooperation. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 亦依照南南合作，進行資訊交流、技術援助和諮詢意見，以及有關濕地保護和明智利用之專業知識。 [締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 above. 參照上述 4.2.3 和 4.2.4。
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GENERAL OBJECTIVE 5 總目標5

TO ENSURE THE CONSERVATION OF ALL SITES INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE (RAMSAR LIST).

確保保護包括在國際重要濕地名單（拉姆薩名單）內之所有濕地。

Operational Objective 5.1: To maintain the ecological character of Ramsar sites. 執行目標5.1：維持拉姆薩濕地之生態特性

Actions 行動	Progress, priorities and targets 進展、重點和目標
<p>5.1.1 Define and apply the precise measures required to maintain the ecological character of each listed site, in the light of the working definitions of ecological character adopted at the 6th COP (1996). [CPs] 確定和應用精確措施以維持要每個名單上濕地之生態特性，透過在在第六次締約方會議（1996）通過之生態特性工作定義。 [締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This work has been completed by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) and was reported to COP7 (Resolution VII.10). 此項工作已由科學技術審查小組完成，並向締約方大會第七次會議報告（決議 7.10）。 • Target - By COP8 each CP will seek to ensure that the measures required to maintain the ecological character of at least half of the Ramsar sites has been documented. 目標 – 於締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前每個締約方將確保，以確保需要維持至少一半拉姆薩濕地生態特性之措施已被記錄。

<p>5.1.2 Conduct regular internal reviews to identify potential changes in ecological character, with input from local communities and other stakeholders; take remedial action and/or nominate the site for the Montreux Record. [CPs] 定期進行內部審查，以辨識潛在生態特性變化，並由地方社區和其他利益相關者投入，採取補救措施和/或提名列入蒙特魯檔案內。 [締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 2.5.2 - In the COP7 NRs, 35 CPs reported Ramsar sites where some change in ecological character had occurred or was likely to occur in the near future. This was for 115 sites in 33 CPs and two others advised that changes had occurred to all or some of their sites. Through Resolution VII.12 these CPs were urged to consider nominating these sites to the Montreux Record. 請參閱 2.5.2 - 在締約方大會第七次會議國家報告中，有 35 個締約方指出其拉姆薩濕地生態特性已發生變化或在不久的將來可能發生變化。這發生於 33 個締約方的 115 處濕地中，並其中兩個締約方指出其濕地生態特性已全部或部分發生變化。透過決議 7.12 敦促這些締約方考慮提名這些濕地納入蒙特魯檔案內。 • Target – In the period up to COP8, promote the application and benefits of the Montreux Record as a tool of the Convention through disseminating reports and publications on the positive outcomes achieved by a number of countries which have now removed sites from the Record. 目標 - 在締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前之期間，促進並運用蒙特魯檔案作為公約之工具，透過宣傳報導和出版有關許多國家現在已經將濕地從蒙特魯檔案中刪除所取得之積極成果。
<p>5.1.3 Review and regularly update the Montreux Record (Resolutions 5.4, 5.5, and VI.1). [CPs, STRP, Bureau] 審查和定期更新蒙特魯檔案（決議5.4、5.5、和6.1）。 [締約方、科學技術審查小組、秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Montreux Record is kept up to date by the Bureau. 由秘書處進行蒙特魯檔案之更新。 • Target - CPs with Ramsar sites in the Montreux Record, and for which Ramsar Advisory Missions have been completed prior to COP7, are expected to have taken the actions necessary to warrant their removal from the Record before COP8. 目標 - 拉姆薩諮詢任務已在締約方大會第七次會議之前完成，締約方納入蒙特魯檔案之拉姆薩濕地需採取必要行動，以保證締約方大會第八次會議之前可移除記錄。

<p>5.1.4 Increase application of the Management Guidance Procedure (Recommendation 4.7) to provide advice on future management of Ramsar sites. [CPs, SC, Bureau] 提高管理準則程序之應用（建議4.7），提供對未來拉姆薩濕地管理建議。[締約方、常設委員會、秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since COP6 Ramsar Advisory Missions [formerly called Management Guidance Procedures] have been conducted for 9 Ramsar sites in 5 CPs. In addition, 6 sites have been removed from the Montreux Record since COP6. The Bureau has also visited and provided advice on the management of 19 sites on the Montreux Record since COP6. 自第六次締約方會議拉姆薩諮詢任務[原名為管理準則程序]已在5個締約方9處拉姆薩濕地中進行。此外，自第六次締約國會議以來6處濕地已從蒙特魯檔案移除。自第六次締約國會議以來秘書處亦參觀了19處在蒙特魯檔案中濕地，並提供意見。 • Target - Refer to 5.1.2 and 5.1.3. 目標 - 參照 5.1.2 和 5.1.3。
<p>5.1.5 Improve implementation of the recommendations made in reports of Management Guidance Procedure missions. [CPs] 改善管理準則程序任務報告中提出之各項建議執行情況。[締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 5.1.3 above. 請參閱上述 5.1.3。
<p>5.1.6 Identify the potential impact on the ecological character of Ramsar sites of global threats, including toxic chemicals (Recommendation 6.14), climate change and sea level change. [STRP, Bureau, Partners] 辨識全球性威脅拉姆薩濕地的生態特性之潛在影響，包括有毒化學品（建議6.14）、氣候變遷和海平面變化。[科學技術審查小組、秘書處，合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The STRP has responded in part to this action through the development of a Wetland Risk Assessment Framework (Resolution VII.10). 科學技術審查小組透過制定濕地風險評估綱要計畫對此行動作出部分回應（決議 7.10）。 • Targets - By COP8, to see the <i>Wetland Risk Assessment Framework</i> being regularly applied in all CPs. The STRP will prepare for consideration at COP8 a comprehensive review of the potential impacts of climate change on wetlands and the roles that wetlands can potentially play in mitigating the effects of climate change and sea level rise. 目標 - 於締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前，看到<u>濕地風險評估綱要計畫</u>經常被應用在所有締約方。科學技術審查小組將籌備全面審查氣候變遷對濕地和濕地可能發揮減輕氣候變化和海平面上升作用之潛在影響，供締約方大會第八次會議參考。

Operational Objective 5.2: To develop and implement management plans for all Ramsar sites, consistent with the Convention's Guidelines on Management Planning and emphasizing involvement of local

communities and other stakeholders. 執行目標5.2：為所有拉姆薩濕地制定和實施管理計畫，與公約管理規劃指導方針一致，並強調地方社區和其他利益相關者之參與。

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>5.2.1 Review the Guidelines on Management Planning in the light of practical experience and Recommendation 6.13. [COP] 依照實踐經驗和建議6.13審查管理規劃指導方針。 [締約方會議]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The STRP, with support from the Bureau, has completed this review since COP6 (Resolution VII.12). The STRP recommend the development of additional guidance to assist CPs with preparing the best possible management plans. 在秘書處之支持下科學技術審查小組自締約方大會第六次會議（決議 7.12）以來已完成本次審查。科學技術審查小組建議制定增設準則以協助締約方籌備最佳管理計畫。 • Target - The STRP to prepare for consideration at COP8 the additional guidance on management planning recommended by the review undertaken in this triennium. 目標 - 科學技術審查小組籌備在本三年期中進行審查所建議之管理規劃增設準則供締約方大會第八次會議參考。
<p>5.2.2 Publish for the guidance of Contracting Parties, before the 7th COP (1999), ten best practice case studies of management planning for Ramsar sites, at local, regional and catchment or coastal zone levels. [STRP, Bureau, Partners] 於第7次締約方會議（1999）前發布締約方準則、於地方、區域和流域或沿海地帶之拉姆薩濕地十大最佳管理規劃實踐案例研究。 [科學技術審查小組、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As indicated in 2.6.4, a number of the case studies assembled under other projects completed for COP7, such as <i>Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands</i> (Resolution VII.8) and the <i>Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management</i> (Resolution VII.19) include management planning activities. These will be published after COP7. 如 2.6.4 所表，一些供締約方大會第七次會議參考之案例研究在其他計畫之執行下完成，如 <u>建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針</u>（決議 7.8）和 <u>整合濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理之指導方針</u>（決議 7.19），包括管理規劃活動。這些將在締約方大會第七次會議後公佈。

<p>5.2.3 Ensure that, by the 8th COP (2002), management plans or other mechanisms are in preparation, or in place, for at least half of the Ramsar sites in each Contracting Party, beginning with pilot programmes at selected sites with input from local communities and other stakeholders. [CPs, Partners] 確保於第8次締約方會議（2002年）舉辦前，各締約方至少有一半的拉姆薩濕地已籌備管理計畫或其他機制，或已完成，由地方社區和其他利益相關者共同投入，並在所選地點開始試驗性方案。[締約方、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Reports for COP7 indicate that management plans are in place or being prepared for 416 or 44% of Ramsar sites at present (Resolution VII.12). 締約方大會第七次會議之國家報告表明內指出，目前有 416 處或 44% 拉姆薩濕地管理計畫已完成或正在準備中（決議 7.12）。 • Target - By COP8 management plans will be in preparation, or in place, for at least three-quarters of the Ramsar sites in each CP and all CPs will seek to ensure that these are being implemented in full. 目標 - 於締約方大會第八次會議舉行之前，每個締約方至少有四分之三的拉姆薩濕地管理計畫籌備中或已完成，而所有締約方將設法確保這些正在全面實施。
<p>5.2.4 Promote the establishment and implementation of zoning measures related to larger Ramsar sites, wetland reserves and other wetlands (Kushiro Recommendation 5.3). [CPs, Partners] 針對較大的拉姆薩濕地、濕地保護區和其他濕地促進建立和實施區劃措施（釧路建議5.3）。[締約方、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zonation was identified in the review of the Ramsar management planning guidelines as one area where further guidance is needed by CPs. 區劃被視為在審查拉姆薩濕地管理規劃指導方針中，締約方需要進一步指導之地區。 • Target - Refer to 5.2.1 above. 目標 - 參照上述 5.2.1。
<p>5.2.5 Promote the establishment and implementation of strict protection measures for certain Ramsar sites and other wetlands of small size and/or particular sensitivity (Recommendation 5.3). [CPs, Partners] 為某些拉姆薩濕地和其他小尺寸和/或特別敏感之濕地促進建立和實施嚴格保護措施（建議5.3）。[締約方、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This aspect of Ramsar site management was not considered in the COP7 National Reports and will have to be reviewed in time for COP8. 拉姆薩濕地管理之觀點未在締約方大會第七次會議國家報告內考量，並將在締約方大會第八次會議內及時審查。 • Target - Provide for consideration at COP8 detailed information on the implementation of strict protection measures at small and/or sensitive sites. 目標 - 提供在面積小和/或敏感濕地實施嚴格保護措施詳細資訊供締約方大會第八次會議中參考。
<p>5.2.6 Give high priority in the Operational Guidelines for the Small Grants Fund to support for management planning at Ramsar sites. [CPs, SC] 小額贈款基金內給予協助拉姆薩濕地管理規劃之操作指導方針優先權。[締約方、常設委員會]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This has been the practice since COP6 and will continue to be the case. 自締約方大會第六次會議以來已執行此做法並會繼續執行。

Operational Objective 5.3: To obtain regularly updated information on wetlands of international importance, in accordance with the approved standard format. 執行目標 5.3：依照通過之標準格式獲取定期更新之國際重要濕地資訊

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>5.3.1 Ensure that the maps and descriptions of Ramsar sites submitted to the Ramsar Database by the Contracting Parties at the time of designation are complete, in the approved standard format of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands, and provide sufficient detail to be used for management planning and monitoring of ecological character. [CPs, Bureau, Wetlands International] 確保由締約方提交予拉姆薩資訊庫之拉姆薩濕地地圖和描述於濕地指定時是完整的，依照拉姆薩濕地資訊表所通過之標準格式，並提供足夠細節作為生態特性之管理規劃和監測。[締約方、秘書處、國際濕地組織]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since COP6 the Bureau has reviewed each new site description submitted with a designation and, where necessary, delayed inclusion of the site in the List until more detailed information, conforming with the approved Ramsar Information Sheet and/or a detailed map, has been provided. 自第六次締約方會議以來秘書處審查每處指定之新的濕地介紹，並在必要時延遲納入名單直到更詳細的資訊符合核准之拉姆薩資訊表和/或已提供詳細地圖提。 • This will continue to be the practice in future. 這將在今後繼續執行。
<p>5.3.2 Ensure that missing or incomplete data sheets and/or maps of listed sites are submitted as a matter of priority and in the shortest possible time, as a means to enhance the relevance and use of the Ramsar Database. [CPs] 確保遺失或不完整之拉姆薩名單濕地之資訊表和/或地圖作為一個優先事項，並在最短的時間內提交，以其為增強拉姆薩資訊庫相關性和利用之手段。[締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since COP6 considerable progress has been made in this regard; however, there remain 54 sites in 11 CPs where appropriate site descriptions have not been provided, 8 sites in four CPs where a suitable map has not been submitted, and 21 sites in two CPs where site descriptions have yet to be provided in one of the three official working languages of the Convention (Resolution VII.12). 自第六次締約方會議以來在這方面已取得相當大的進展，但是，仍然有 11 個締約方中有 54 處濕地尚未提供相應地點描述，4 個締約方中有 8 處濕地尚未提交合適之地圖，和兩個締約方中有 21 處濕地尚未以公約三種正式工作語言之其中一種語言提供濕地描述（決議 7.12）。 • Target - By the end of 1999, for there to be no Ramsar sites for which appropriate sites descriptions and maps are required. 目標 - 於 1999 年底前，沒有拉姆薩濕地需要提供適當地點描述和地圖。

<p>5.3.3 Ensure that data sheets on Ramsar Sites are regularly updated, at least for every second meeting of the COP, so that they can be used for reviewing the achievements of the Convention, for future strategic planning, for promotional purposes, and for site, regional and thematic analysis (Resolution VI.13). [CPs, STRP, Bureau, Wetlands International] 確保拉姆薩濕地之資訊表定期更新，至少公約締約方會議每二次會議時更新一次，鑑此作為公約審查未來的策略規劃、推廣及濕地、區域和專題分析目標之達成（決議6.13）。[締約方、科學技術審查小組、秘書處、國際濕地組織]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following COP6, all CPs which had designated sites prior to 31 December 1990, and not revised the information subsequently, were asked to provide updated descriptions using the revised Ramsar Information Sheet. This applied to 172 of the 512 sites designated before this date in 31 CPs. By 10 March 1999, such updates had not been received from 11 CPs for 27 sites. 隨著第六次締約方大會，所有締約方已於1990年12月31日之前指定濕地地點且尚未隨後修改資訊者，被要求利用修訂後之「拉姆薩資訊表」提供更新說明。這適用於31方締約方在此日期前512處指定濕地中之172處。在1999年3月10日前尚未從11個締約方收到27處濕地之更新資訊。 • Target - By the end of 1999, for there to be no Ramsar sites designated before 31 December 1990 for which updated sites descriptions are required. 目標 – 於1999年底以前，不需要有於1990年12月31日之前指定之拉姆薩濕地更新描述需求。
<p>5.3.4 Review, update and reprint the <i>Directory of Ramsar Sites</i> for the 7th COP (1999), and produce, for the 8th COP (2002), a summary of sites listed between the 7th and 8th COPs. [Bureau, Wetlands International] 審查、更新和重印拉姆薩濕地目錄供第七次締約方會議（1999年）並製作第7和第8次締約方大會間名單濕地一覽表供第八次締約方會議（2002年）參考。[秘書處、國際濕地組織]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A Directory of the Wetlands of International Importance</i> has been prepared for distribution at COP7. It is available on CD-ROM. 已於締約方大會第七次會議分佈已編制之國際重要濕地目錄。亦可取得CD-ROM版本。

Operational Objective 5.4: To keep under review the content and structure, as well as the hardware and software, of the Ramsar Database, in order to ensure that it retains its relevance in light of evolving information and communication technology. 執行目標5.4：持續審查拉姆薩資料庫之內容和架構，以及硬件和軟件，在不斷發展資訊和通信技術下以確保其維持相關性。

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
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<p>5.4.1 Assess data currently available in the database and identify any gaps in the data provided by Contracting Parties. [CPs, STRP, Bureau, Wetlands International] 5.4.1評估目前資訊庫中之數據，並辨識由任何締約方提供之數據差距。[締約方、科學技術審查小組、秘書處、國際濕地組織]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 5.2.2, 5.2.3 and 5.2.4 above. 參照上述 5.2.2、5.2.3 和 5.2.4。
<p>5.4.2 Upgrade and update the database to meet assessed needs and revise its structure accordingly, including the feasibility of developing a Geographical Information System (GIS). [Bureau, Wetlands International] 升級和更新資訊庫以滿足評估之需要，並據此修改其結構，其中包括開發地理資訊系統（GIS）之可行性。[秘書處、國際濕地組織]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This has been foreshadowed in the <i>Convention's Outreach Programme</i> (Resolution VII.9). 這已在<u>公約延伸計畫</u>（決議 7.9）中埋下了伏筆。 • Target - By COP8, or sooner, to have the Ramsar sites Database on-line on the World Wide Web, complete with mapping GIS and facility for interactive interrogation of the database. 目標 – 於締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前或更早，將拉姆薩濕地資訊庫上傳至網站上，及並使地理資訊系統和資訊庫交叉詢問設施齊全。
<p>5.4.3. Make the database widely accessible (read only versions) through electronic networks (the Internet), run-time versions on diskettes and CD-ROMs, and by the publication of special reports and other outputs. [Bureau, Wetlands International] 5.4.3。使資訊庫普及（唯讀版本）透過電子網絡（Internet）、軟盤和CD-ROM執行版本，並出版專題報告和其他輸出品。[秘書處，濕地國際]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 5.3.4 and 5.4.2. In addition, Wetlands International prepared and distributed at COP7 a revised edition of the <i>Overview of the World's Ramsar Sites</i> publication. 參照 5.3.4 和 5.4.2。此外，國際濕地組織於締約方大會第七次會議編寫和發佈修訂版之<u>世界拉姆薩濕地概述</u>出版品。

5.4.4 Support the establishment of national wetland databases compatible with the Ramsar Database and develop a common protocol to facilitate exchange and interaction. [CPs, Partners]協助建立與拉姆薩資訊庫兼容之國家濕地資訊庫並發展一個共同協議，以促進交流與互動。 [締約方、合作夥伴]

- This is foreshadowed in the *Convention's Outreach Programme* (Resolution VII.9). The report prepared by Wetlands International for COP7 Technical Session IV entitled "Global review of wetland resources and priorities for inventory" and the related resolution (Resolution VII.20) propose that the Convention promote standard protocols for inventory and data housing to facilitate exchange and interaction. 這在公約延伸計畫 (決議 7.9) 裡埋下了伏筆。由國際濕地組織為締約方大會第七次會議技術會議所籌備之報告，題為「全球濕地資源審查和調查優先事項」並提出相關決議 (決議 7.20)，促進公約調查和資訊倉儲之標準協議，以促進交流與互動。
- **Target** - By COP8 to have national wetland databases in over 50 CPs which are accessible globally. **目標** - 於締約方大會第八次會議舉行前，可獲得全球超過 50 個締約方之國家濕地資訊庫。

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 6總目標6

TO DESIGNATE FOR THE RAMSAR LIST THOSE WETLANDS WHICH MEET THE CONVENTION'S CRITERIA, ESPECIALLY WETLAND TYPES STILL UNDER-REPRESENTED IN THE LIST AND TRANSFRONTIER WETLANDS.

指定符合公約準則之濕地列入拉姆薩名單，特別是在名單上跨界濕地中比例失衡之濕地類型代表。

Operational Objective 6.1: To identify those wetlands that meet the Ramsar criteria, and to give due consideration to their designation for the List. 執行目標6.1：確定這些濕地符合拉姆薩準則，充分考慮到其指定之名單。

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>6.1.1 Develop, regularly update -- especially in the case of Africa -- and disseminate regional wetland directories, which identify potential Ramsar sites. [CPs, Partners] 制定、定期更新 - 特別是在非洲之情況 - 並傳播區域濕地目錄，找出潛在拉姆薩濕地。 [締約方、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 67 CPs reported that there exists a directory of sites for their country or region which identifies potential Ramsar sites. Refer to 6.2.1 below relating to the <i>Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance</i> (Resolution VII.11). 67 個締約方指出存有濕地目錄為其國家或地區鑑定潛在拉姆薩濕地。參閱下列 6.2.1 有關 <u>國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針</u> (決議 7.11) 。• Target - Refer to 6.2.1. 目標 - 參照 6.2.1 。
<p>6.1.2 Establish, update and disseminate national scientific inventories of wetlands which identify potential Ramsar sites and wetlands of provincial or local importance in the territory of each Contracting Party. [CPs, Partners] 建立、更新和傳播國家濕地科學調查，鑑定潛在拉姆薩濕地和各締約方領土內省或地方之重要濕地。 [締約方、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 46 CPs reported that a national wetland inventory had been completed for their country and a further 41 CPs that the preparation of an inventory was planned for the near future. It is suspected that some CPs may have misunderstood the term national inventory and responded 'yes' to this question when they only have a directory of important sites, or an inventory completed for part of their country. This conclusion is reinforced by the findings of the report prepared by Wetlands International for COP7 entitled "Global review of wetland resources and priorities for inventory" (Resolution VII.20). 46 個締約方指出，其國家之國家濕地調查已完成和另外 41 個締約方計劃在不久的將來編制調查。大會懷疑有些締約方可能誤解了國家調查一詞，並回答這個問題「是」時，當他們只有一個重要濕地目錄，或為其國家其他部分完成調查。此結論透過國際濕地組織為締約方大會第七次會議準備之報告成果，題為「全球濕地資源審查

	<p>和調查優先事項」補充（決議 7.20）。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target - By COP8 to have national wetland inventories completed by over 50 CPs and the information housed in databases (Refer 5.4.4) which are accessible globally. 目標 –於締約方大會第八次會議舉行前，有超過 50 個締約方已完成國家濕地調查，並使其儲存於資訊庫（參見 5.4.4）裡之資訊於全球通行。
<p>6.1.3 Utilize information from regional wetland directories, national scientific inventories of wetlands and other sources, to begin development of a quantification of global wetland resources, as baseline information for considering trends in wetland conservation or loss. [Bureau, Partners] 利用從區域濕地目錄，國家濕地科學調查和其他來源取得之資訊，開始發展全球濕地資源之量化，以其作為基準資料考量濕地保育或虧損之趨勢。 [秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Report prepared by Wetlands International (Refer to 5.4.4 and 6.1.2 above) on the extent of the global wetland resource provides an estimate of area, but not with great confidence given the poor state of wetland inventory globally. In their NRs, 63 CPs advised that they have an estimate of wetland area in the country and 17 CPs reported the existence of some information on rates of loss or conversion of wetlands. 由國際濕地組織（參見上述 5.4.4 和 6.1.2）編寫之這份報告，有關全球濕地資源範圍提供了估計之面積，但對於全球濕地調查狀態不佳無極大之信心。63 個締約方在其國家報告中表示，他們已估計其全國濕地面積，而 17 個締約方表示該國具有一些對濕地喪失或轉換之資訊。 • Target - By COP8 to have undertaken a more detailed follow-up study to the Wetlands International Report to ensure that the Convention has available the best possible information relating the extent of the world's wetland resources. As national wetland inventories are completed (refer to 6.1.2), include the findings into the global dataset. 目標 –於締約方大會第八次會議舉行前已進行更詳細之後續研究納入國際濕地報告，以確保公約提供最好之資訊，有關世界濕地資源之範圍。當國家濕地調查完成時（參見 6.1.2），將其結果納入全球資訊集內。
<p>6.1.4 Support the work of Wetlands International and IUCN in updating information on population sizes of waterfowl and other taxa, and utilize these data in identification of potential Ramsar sites. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 支持國際濕地組織和國際自然保護聯盟之作業，更新水禽和其他類群種</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an ongoing process which will now serve to inform the implementation by CPs of the <i>Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance</i> (Resolution VII.11, refer 6.2.1). 這是一個持續之過程，現在起將由締約方<u>國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針</u>告知實施（決議 7.11，請參閱 6.2.1）。

數規模之資訊，並利用這些數據鑑定潛在拉姆薩濕地。[締約方秘書處、合作夥伴]

- **Target** – Draft of the 4th edition of the publication *International Waterfowl Population Estimates* to be prepared for presentation at COP8. **目標 - 國際水禽種數估計第四版草案** 出版品準備在締約方大會第八次會議裡呈現。

Operational Objective 6.2: To increase the area of wetland designated for the List of Wetlands of International Importance, particularly for wetland types that are under-represented either at global or national level. **執行目標6.2：**增加指定為國際重要濕地名單之面積，特別是全球或國家層級比例失衡之濕地類型。

Actions行動

Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標

6.2.1 Promote the designation for the Ramsar List of an increased area of wetland, through listing by new Contracting Parties, and through further designations by current Contracting Parties, in particular developing countries, in order to ensure the listing of a representative range of wetland types in the territory of each Contracting Party and in each Ramsar region. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]促進指定為拉姆薩名單濕地之面積增加，透過新締約方列出，並透過進一步由目前締約方指定之，特別是發展中國家，確保在各締約方之領土及每個拉姆薩區域內列出一系列濕地代表類型。[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]

- Since COP6 there have been a further 151 sites designated under the Convention in 43 CPs, bringing the total to 970 in the 114 CPs as of 10 March 1999. Between COP5 and COP6, 202 sites were designated in 43 CPs. As was noted at the time of COP6, it is a concern that 548 of all sites are located in just 13 CPs. At the same time there remain 69 CPs which have fewer than 5 Ramsar sites and 35 CPs which have only one site - that which was designated at the time of accession. 自第六次締約國會議以來，已經有 43 締約方依據公約指定超過 151 處濕地，於 1999 年 3 月 10 日前，全部 114 個締約方中共指定 970 處濕地。第五次締約和第六次締約國會議之間，43 個締約方中已指定 202 處濕地。正如在第六次締約國會議時指出，這是個問題，因為僅有 13 個締約方佔了全部 548 處濕地。同時仍然有 69 個締約方擁有少於 5 處拉姆薩濕地，而 35 個締約方只擁有一處 - 這是在加入公約時指定。
- At COP7 the CPs had for consideration a document entitled *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11) which, as the title suggests, aims to provide a vision and framework for taking a more systematic approach to future site designations. 在締約方大會第七次會議締約方提供了一份題國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針供參考（決議 7.11），顧名思義，旨在提供一個願景和綱要計畫供締約方以更系統化之方法來指定未來之濕地。
- **Target** - As proposed in the Strategic Framework, the short-term target of the Ramsar List should be to achieve the designation of 2000 sites, in accordance with the systematic approach advocated therein, by the time of COP9 in the year 2005. In addition, by COP8 the target is to have at least 20 CPs that are applying a systematic approach to site selection nationally. **目標** - 如策略綱要計畫中提出，拉姆薩名單之短期目標應該是達到指定 2000 處濕地，並在 2005 年締約方大會第九次會議前規定於此主張之系統化方法。此外，於締約方大會第八次會議前，其目標是至少有 20 個締約方應用系統方法來進行全國選址。

6.2.2 Provide assistance and advice to Contracting Parties in the process of ensuring that wetlands being considered for Ramsar designation meet the criteria (Resolution 5.3). [Bureau]提供締約方在確保濕地依照準則（決議5.3）納入拉姆薩指定名單過程中之援助和諮詢。 [秘書處]

- This is an ongoing part of the Bureau's responsibilities and will continue to be so. 這是秘書處持續進行職責之一部分，且將繼續執行。

6.2.3 Give priority attention to the designation of new sites from wetland types currently under-represented on the Ramsar List, and in particular, when appropriate, coral reefs, mangroves, sea-grass beds and peatlands. [CPs] 在適當情況下，給予從拉姆薩名單上目前濕地類型代表失衡之新指定濕地優先重視，特別是珊瑚礁、紅樹林、海草床和泥煤地。 [締約方]

- Refer to 6.2.1 above. As was noted under 6.2.1 above, since COP6 there have been 151 sites designated. Of these 55 sites include wetland types which were identified at the time of COP6 as being under-represented types. The breakdown of new site designations by type is as follows: 12 sites with seagrass beds, 8 with mangroves, two with coral reefs, 36 with non-forested peatlands and 14 with forested peatlands. This has to be recognised as an extremely disappointing response. 請參閱上述 6.2.1。正如上述 6.2.1 所提到，自第六次締約方會議以來，已經指定 151 處濕地。其中 55 處，包括濕地類型，在第六次締約方會議時已確定為代表失衡之類型。根據類型新指定濕地分類如下：12 處海草床、8 處紅樹林、2 處珊瑚礁、36 處非森林泥煤地和 14 處森林泥煤地。此被視為一個非常令人失望之回應。
- However, in their NRs, 25 CPs say they are considering the designation of peatland sites, 10 CPs are considering coral reef sites, and 17 CPs mangrove and sea grass wetland sites. Further, 11 CPs are moving to designate karsts system wetlands. 46 CPs indicate they have taken actions to prepare site designations based on the fish criteria, and 29 for the waterbird criteria. 然而，25 個締約方在其國家報告內指出，他們正在考慮指定泥煤地濕地、10 個締約方正在考慮指定珊瑚礁濕地、17 個締約方正在考慮指定紅樹林和海草濕地。此外，11 個締約方正進一步指定岩溶濕地系統。46 個締約方表明，他們依照魚類準則已經採取行動指定濕地，和 29 個締約方則依水禽準則指定。
- **Targets** - The long-term targets are set by the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Resolution VII.11). Based on this, short-term targets for each wetland type will be derived. **目標** - 長遠目標由國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針 (決議 7.11) 設定。以此基準，每個濕地類型之短期目標將產生。

<p>6.2.4 Pay particular attention to the designation of new sites currently enjoying no special conservation status at national level, as a first step towards developing measures for their conservation and wise use. [CPs]特別注意目前沒有特殊國家級保護狀況之新指定濕地，作為其制定保護和明智利用措施之第一步。 [締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This question was not one considered in the National Reports for COP7. It will be included for consideration in the NRs for COP8. 這個問題未在締約方大會第七次會議之國家報告中考量。這將於締約方大會第八次會議之國家報告中考量。 • Target - All CPs to consider this approach to ensure the long-term conservation and wise use of wetlands that are subject to intense human use. 目標 - 所有的締約方考量此種做法，在受到人類強烈使用下，確保濕地長期保護和明智利用。
<p>6.2.5 Consider as a matter of priority the designation of transfrontier wetland sites. [CPs]考慮為優先指定跨境濕地。 [締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the NRs 42 CPs advised that they have transfrontier sites which have been included in the Ramsar List. A further 40 CPs indicated they have plans for such designations. 在 42 個締約方之國家報告中指出，他們擁有跨境濕地已被列入拉姆薩名單。另外 40 締約方表示，他們計劃指定此類濕地。 • The issue of transfrontier or shared wetlands is addressed in the <i>Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention</i> (Resolution VII.19) and the <i>Guidelines for integrating wetlands into river basin management</i> (Resolution VII.18). 跨境或共享濕地之議題於<u>拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針</u>（決議 7.19）及<u>整合濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理之指導方針</u>（決議 7.18）內說明。 • Target - By COP8 for there to be over 50 transfrontier wetland sites designated under the Convention. 目標 - 於締約方大會第八次會議舉行前有超過 50 處依照公約指定之跨境濕地。

Operational Objective 6.3: To keep under review the Ramsar Criteria for identifying wetlands of international importance (Resolution VI.3). **執行目標6.3：**持續審查鑑定為國際重要濕地之拉姆薩準則（決議6.3）

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
6.3.1 Keep general criteria under review to ensure they reflect global wetland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International</i>

<p>conservation priorities and values. [COP, STRP, Bureau]持續審查一般準則，以確保其反映全球濕地保護之優先事項和價值。[締約方會議、科學技術審查小組、秘書處]</p>	<p><i>Importance</i> (Resolution VII.11) - Refer to 6.2.1 - has incorporated into it the products of the STRP's review of the Criteria. <u>國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針</u> (決議 7.11) - 參閱 6.2.1 - 已納入科學技術審查小組審查準則之成果內。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target – STRP to prepare for consideration at COP8 draft additional guidance for the identification and designation of peatland, wet grassland, mangrove, and coral reef wetland types as Ramsar sites. 目標 - 科學技術審查小組籌備辨識泥煤地、濕草地、紅樹林、珊瑚礁濕地類型作為拉姆薩濕地增設準則草案以供在締約方大會第八次會議參考。
<p>6.3.3 Provide further guidance on the application of existing criteria in different regions. [COP, STRP, Bureau]提供進一步準則供不同區域現有準則應用。[締約方會議、科學技術審查小組、秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is provided by the Strategic Framework for the List document referred to above. 這是由策略綱要計畫提供作為上述名單文件。

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 7 總目標7

TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND MOBILIZE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR WETLAND CONSERVATION AND WISE USE IN COLLABORATION WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS AND AGENCIES, BOTH GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL.

促進國際合作並動員濕地保護和明智利用與其他公約和機構、政府和非政府合作之財政援助。

Operational Objective 7.1: To identify international and/or regional needs for managing shared wetlands and shared catchments, and develop and implement common approaches. **執行目標7.1:** 要確定共享濕地管理和共享的集水區的國際和/或區域的需求，並制定和實施共同的做法

Actions 行動	Progress, priorities and targets 進展、重點和目標
<p>7.1.1 Identify transfrontier wetlands of international importance (including those within shared catchment/river basins), and encourage preparation and implementation of joint plans for such sites, using a “catchment approach” (Recommendation 5.3). [CPs, Partners]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 6.2.5 above. 請參閱上述 6.2.5。

<p>7.1.1 確定跨界濕地之國際重要性（包括共享集水區/流域內），並鼓勵利用「集水區辦法」來編制和實施濕地之聯合計畫（建議5.3）。 [締約方、合作夥伴]</p>	
<p>7.1.2 Encourage twinning of transfrontier wetlands, and of other wetlands with similar characteristics, and use successful cases for illustrating the benefits of international cooperation. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 7.1.2 鼓勵雙聯跨界濕地及其他具有類似特性之濕地，並利用成功案例來敘明國際合作之好處。 [締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 CPs advise that they have site twinning arrangements in place. This seems very few given that the concept has been promoted by the Convention for several years. 25 個締約方敘明已針對濕地雙聯進行適當安排。這幾年來已由公約推廣此概念似乎很少。 • Both the <i>Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention</i> (Resolution VII.19) and the <i>Convention's Outreach Programme</i> (Resolution VII.9) promote site twinning as a mechanism for accelerating the flow of knowledge and assistance and promoting training opportunities. <u>拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針</u>（決議 7.19）和 <u>公約延伸計畫</u>（決議 7.9）促進雙聯濕地機制，以加速知識和援助之流動並促進培訓機會對。 • Target - By COP8 to have in place over 100 Ramsar site twinning arrangements. The Bureau will keep a record of which sites are twinned and make this available through the Convention's Web site. 目標 - 於締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前，有超過 100 處拉姆薩濕地雙聯安排。秘書處將維持該濕地雙聯之記錄，並透過公約的網站提供。

Operational Objective 7.2: To strengthen and formalize linkages between Ramsar and other international and/or regional environmental conventions and agencies, so as to advance the achievement of shared goals and objectives relating to wetland species or issues. 執行目標7.2：加強和正式拉姆薩公約和其他國際和/或區域環境公約和機構間之聯繫，以推動實現共同目標和有關濕地物種或議題之目標

Actions 行動	Progress, priorities and targets 進展、重點和目標
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<p>7.2.1 Participate in, or initiate, consultations with related conventions to foster information exchange and cooperation, and develop an agenda for potential joint actions. [SC, Bureau] 參與或發起與公約相關之磋商，以促進資訊交流與合作，並開發潛在之聯合行動議程。[常設委員會、秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the advice provided below for a number of related conventions. In addition, in December 1998 a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed with the Convention to Combat Desertification through which a range of joint actions will be pursued in the next triennium. At COP7, an Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ramsar Bureau and the World Heritage Centre (see 7.2.4). Refer to Resolution VII.4 (Annex II). 請參閱下列提供一些有關公約之建議。此外，在 1998 年 12 月與防治荒漠化公約簽署了一項合作備忘錄，透過一系列聯合行動，將在未來三年期內完成。在締約方大會第七次會議，拉姆薩秘書處和世界遺產中心簽署了瞭解備忘錄（見 7.2.4）。參閱決議 7.4（附件二）。 • Target - A Joint Work Plan between the Ramsar Convention on the Convention to Combat Desertification which sees cooperative implementation of both at the international, national and local levels. 目標 - 看到拉姆薩公約與防治荒漠化公約間之聯合工作計畫雙方之合作於國際、國家和地方各級實施。
<p>7.2.2 Prepare project proposals together with other conventions and partner organizations, and submit them jointly to potential funding agencies. [CPs, SC, Bureau, Partners] 連同與其他公約和夥伴組織準備計畫提案書，並共同提交提案予潛在供資機構。[締約方、常設委員會、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This has occurred on a number of occasions since COP6 and will continue to be pursued by the Bureau. It has to be somewhat opportunistic in nature, and related to the Bureau's approved programme of work. 自第六次締約國會議以來這已發生在許多情況下，將由秘書處繼續執行。此計畫需有點投機性質，並與秘書處通過之工作方案相關。

<p>7.2.3 Strengthen cooperation and synergy with the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular as regards inclusion of wetland concerns in national biodiversity strategies, and planning and execution of projects affecting wetlands. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 加強與生物多樣性公約之合作和協調，特別是關於列入國家生物多樣性策略之濕地，及影響濕地之計畫規劃和執行。 [締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ramsar Convention has a Memorandum of Cooperation with CBD, and prepared a Joint Work Plan between the Conventions which was endorsed by CBD's COP4 in 1998. Refer to Resolution VII.4 (Annex I). 拉姆薩公約與生物多樣性公約簽署之合作備忘錄，並籌備由生物多樣性公約於在 1998 年第四次締約方大會通過之公約聯合工作計畫。請參閱決議第 7.4 (附件一)。 • Target - To see the Joint Work Plan implemented in full and resulting in cooperative implementation of both Conventions at the international, national and local levels. 目標 - 看到聯合工作計畫完整地實施，及合作執行這兩項公約在國際、國家和地方各級之成果。
<p>7.2.4 Develop cooperation with the World Heritage Convention and UNESCO's Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB), especially as regards wetlands designated as World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and/or Ramsar sites. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 開發與世界遺產公約和教科文組織人與生物圈 (MAB) 計畫之合作，尤其是關於濕地指定為世界遺產、生物圈保護區和/或拉姆薩濕地。 [締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Memorandum of Understanding between the Ramsar Bureau and the World Heritage Centre was signed at COP7. Links with the Man and the Biosphere programme have yet to be established and this will be a priority over the next triennium. 在締約方大會第七次會議拉姆薩秘書處和世界遺產中心間簽署之瞭解備忘錄。與人與生物圈計畫之聯繫尚未建立，這將是在未來 3 年期之優先執行事項。 • Target - A Memorandum of Cooperation with the Man and the Biosphere Programme, leading to Joint Work Plans with the MAB Programme and with the World Heritage Convention which sees cooperative implementation of both at the international, national and local levels. 目標 - 與人與生物圈計畫之合作備忘錄，引領制定人與生物圈計畫和世界遺產公約之聯合工作計畫，看到雙方在國際、國家和地方各級實施之合作。

<p>7.2.5 Enhance Ramsar's contribution to international cooperation on shared wetland species, notably through cooperative arrangements with the Convention on Migratory Species, flyway agreements, networks and other mechanisms dealing with migratory species (Recommendation 6.4). [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 加強拉姆薩對共享濕地物種之國際合作提出貢獻，特別是透過遷徙物種公約、遷徙路線的協議、網絡和其他處理遷徙物種機制之合作安排（建議6.4）。[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ramsar Convention has a Memorandum of Understanding in place with the Convention on Migratory Species (Resolution VII.4). 拉姆薩公約與遷徙物種公約簽署瞭解備忘錄。（決議 7.4） • The <i>Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention</i> propose an escalation of the joint efforts between Ramsar and CMS (Resolution VII.19) <u>拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針</u>提出拉姆薩和遷徙物種公約之間共同努力之提升。（決議 7.19） • Target - A Joint Work Plan between the Conventions which sees cooperative implementation of both at the international, regional and national and local levels. 目標 - 看到雙方在國際、區域和國家和地方各級之合作，共同實施公約間之聯合工作計畫。
<p>7.2.6 Develop Ramsar's contribution to wildlife trade issues affecting wetlands, through increased interaction with CITES. [Bureau] 透過與瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約之增加互動，發展拉姆薩影響濕地野生動植物貿易問題之貢獻。[秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention</i> propose an escalation of the joint efforts between Ramsar and CITES (Resolution VII.19) <u>拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針</u>提出拉姆薩和瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約間之共同努力提升（決議 7.19）。 • Target - A Memorandum of Cooperation with CITES, leading to a Joint Work Plan between the Conventions and which sees cooperative implementation of both at the international, national and local levels. 目標 - 與瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約簽署之合作備忘錄，引領執行公約間之聯合工作計畫，並看到雙方在國際、國家和地方各級實施之合作。

7.2.7 Initiate links with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in view of the potential impacts on wetlands of climate change. [CP, Bureau] 鑑於氣候變化對濕地之潛在影響，執行與聯合國氣候變化綱要公約之銜接。 [締約方、秘書處]

- These links have yet to be established and this will be a priority over the next triennium. 這些銜接尚未建立，這將是未來三年期之優先執行事項。
- **Target** - A Memorandum of Cooperation with UNFCCC, leading to a Joint Work Plan between the Conventions and which sees cooperative implementation of both at the international, national and local levels. **目標** - 與聯合國氣候變化綱要公約簽署合作備忘錄，引領執行公約間之聯合工作計畫，並看到雙方在國際、國家和地方各級實施之合作

7.2.8 Extend cooperation with conventions and agencies concerned with conservation and wise use of wetlands at regional level, and in particular: with the European Community, as regards application of its Habitats Directive to wetlands, and adoption and application of measures like the Habitats Directive for wetlands outside the states of the European Union; with the Council of Europe (Bern) Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats as regards the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy; with the Barcelona Convention and Mediterranean Action Plan in relation to the MedWet initiative; with the Western Hemisphere Convention; with UNEP programmes, in particular the Regional Seas Conventions; and with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). [CPs, Bureau] 擴展與公約和相關機構合作關於區域層級之濕地保護和明智利用，特別是：與歐盟委員會方面運用於在歐盟成員國以外之濕地棲息地指令；與歐洲理事會（伯恩）公約依照泛歐洲生態與地景多樣性策略對歐洲野生動物和自然棲息地之保護；與地中海濕地聯盟倡議相關之巴塞隆納公約和地中海行動計畫；與西半球的公約；與聯合國環境計畫特別是區域海洋公約和南太平洋區域環境規劃組織之合作。 [締約方、秘書處]

- These links are at differing stages in their evolution and each will be advanced as resources allow over the next triennium. 這些銜接在不同階段不斷演化和在下個三年期間資源允許之下每項將會提前執行。
- **Target** - With the European Commission and SPREP - develop and sign a Memorandum of Cooperation, prepare and implement a Joint Work Plan. For Medwet, secure the long-term funding base for this important initiative and continue to develop new programmes of regional action. For the others referred to, and others which are appropriate, develop an appropriate working relationship. **目標** - 與歐盟委員會和南太平洋區域環境規劃組織- 制定並簽署合作備忘錄，準備和實施聯合工作計畫。地中海濕地聯盟則確保此重要倡議之長期資金基礎，並繼續開發新的區域行動方案。其他提及和其他適當之計畫，則發展適當之合作關係。

<p>7.2.9 Develop relationships with other specialized agencies that deal with wetland-related issues, such as the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) and the World Water Council (Resolution VI.23). [Bureau]與其他專門機構發展關係，共同處理與濕地有關之議題，如國際珊瑚礁倡議和世界水資源理事會（決議6.23）。[秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts were made to establish closer working relations with ICRI. The Bureau has been an active participant in the meetings of the World Water Council and Global Water Partnership. The participation in these in the next triennium will be determined by the human resources available within the Bureau and the future evolution of these initiatives. 與國際珊瑚礁倡議努力建立更密切之合作關係。秘書處一直積極參與世界水資源理事會和全球水資源夥伴之會議。在未來三年期內參與這些會議將決定由秘書處內現有的人力資源和這些倡議未來之發展而決定。 • Target - To progress to closer working relations with these and other relevant initiatives, as appropriate. 目標 - 與這些和其他相關倡議適當地發展更密切之合作關係。
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Operational Objective 7.3: To ensure that the development assistance community, and multinational corporations, follow improved wetland practices such as the Wise Use Guidelines in developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition. **執行目標7.3：**確保發展援助共同體以及跨國公司遵循改善濕地之實踐，如在發展中和經濟轉型國家內明智利用指導方針之利用。

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>7.3.1 Identify representative examples of best practice in wetland projects supported by development agencies and/or initiated by multinational corporations. [Bureau, Partners]鑑定最佳實踐之代表性案例，支持由發展機構和/或跨國公司發起之濕地計畫。[秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first part of this action has been considered in part by COP7 DOC. 20.4 entitled “Mobilising financial support from bilateral and multilateral donors for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention”, and the conclusion of this review of donor agency support for the work of the Convention is provided as part of the <i>Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention</i> (Resolution VII.19). 此行動之第一部分被視為締約方大會第七次會議文件 DOC. 20.4，題為「動員拉姆薩公約實施雙邊和多邊捐助者之財政協助」之一部分，而此審查捐助者支持公約工作之結論於部分<u>拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針</u>中提供（決議 7.19）。 • Target - To complete this action before COP8. 目標 - 締約方大會第八次會議之前完成此行動。
<p>7.3.2 Work with multilateral and bilateral development agencies and multinational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bureau’s work in this area has not progressed as expected due to the lack of resources to employ a

<p>corporations towards a full recognition of wetland values and functions (Recommendation 4.13), and assist them to improve their practices in favour of wetland conservation and wise use taking account of the <i>Guidelines for Aid Agencies for Improved Conservation and Sustainable Use of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Wetlands</i>, published by OECD's Development Assistance Committee (Recommendation 6.16). [Bureau, Partners] 與多邊和雙邊發展機構和跨國公司共同合作以充分肯定濕地之價值和功能（建議4.13），並協助其改善有利於濕地保護和明智利用之做法，將由經濟合作暨發展組織暨發展援助委員會出版之<u>改善熱帶和亞熱帶濕地保護和永續利用之援助機構指導方針</u>（建議6.16）納入考量。 [秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<p>Development Assistance Officer fully devoted to this important area of work. 秘書處在這方面的工作無法取得進展，由於缺乏資源以聘請完全投入到此工作之重要領域之發展援助主任。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OECD's Guidelines have been considered as part of the review of donor agency support for the work of the Convention in the document COP7 DOC 20.4. The conclusions of this review, including recommendations for how to mobilise more funds from the donor agencies, are presented in the <i>Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention</i> (Resolution VII.19). 經濟合作之指導方針被視為審查捐助機構援助締約方大會第七次會議文件 DOC. 20.4 公約工作之一部分。本次審查結論，包括如何從捐助機構調動更多資金之建議，皆於<u>拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針</u>中呈現（決議 7.19）。 • The issue of multinational corporations is also addressed in these Guidelines, with a recommendation that the Convention promote the concept of voluntary codes of conduct. 跨國公司之議題亦於這些指導方針及公約促進自願行為準則之概念建議中敘明。 • Target - At the Bureau level, to consider ways and means to increase its ability to work more systematically in this area, so as to increase the level of donor agency support for wetland conservation and wise use activities, and to see an increasing number of multinational corporations adopting voluntary codes of conduct for protecting wetlands. 目標 - 在秘書處層級，考量方法和手段以增加其能力於此方面能更系統化地運作，從而增加捐助機構為濕地保護和明智利用活動之援助水平，並看到越來越多跨國公司採取自願行為準則以保護濕地。
<p>7.3.3 Interact with multilateral development agencies and through bilateral development programmes, to assist developing countries in meeting their Ramsar obligations, and report on actions taken and results achieved (Recommendation 5.5). [CPs]與多邊開發機構互動，並透過雙邊發展方</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to 7.4.2 to 7.4.6 below. 請參閱下列 7.4.2 至 7.4.6。

<p>案，以協助發展中國家履行拉姆薩公約義務，並報告採取行動取獲得之成果（建議5.5）。[締約方]</p>	
<p>7.3.4 Develop, for consideration at a technical session of the 7th COP (1999), guidelines for Contracting Parties on how to carry out their obligations in the field of international cooperation, particularly as regards obligations concerning national funding agencies which provide assistance that may affect wetlands in developing countries. [SC, Bureau]，考慮供第七次締約方會議技術會議（1999年）參考，發展指導方針供締約方就如何執行其國際合作領域之義務，特別是有關國家供資機構提供援助可能影響發展中國家濕地之義務。[常設委員會、秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention</i> (Resolution VII.19) were prepared and adopted at COP7. <u>拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針</u>（決議 7.19）於締約方大會第七次會議內籌備並通過。 • Refer to 7.3.1, 7.3.2 and 7.3.3 regarding national agencies. 關於國家機構請參閱 7.3.1、7.3.2 和 7.3.3。

Operational Objective 7.4: To obtain funds to fulfil obligations contracted under the Convention, notably for developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition. **執行目標7.4：**獲取資金以履行依據公約締結之義務，特別是發展中國家和經濟轉型之國家。

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>7.4.1 Allocate funds for conservation and wise use of wetlands in the budget of each Contracting Party. [CPs] 各締約方的預算分配用於濕地保護和明智利用。[締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 84 CPs advised that their government makes an annual allocation to support actions related to wetland conservation and wise use. Of these, 65 report that this is as part of larger environmental appropriations, while 19 say that funds are provided to a specific wetlands programme. Twelve CPs indicate that allocations are made to both larger programmes and a specific wetlands programme. 84 個締約方表示，其政府每年撥款援助有關濕地保護和明智利用之行動。其中，65 個締約方指出，此為更大環保經費之一部分，而 19 個締約方敘明，資金提供予特定濕地方案。12 個締約方指出，分配資金予較大之方案和特定濕地方案。 • Target - By COP8 to see allocations for wetlands made in all CPs and also to specific wetland programmes in more than 40 CPs. 目標 – 於締約方大會第八次會議舉行前，看到在所有地約

	<p>方已提出資金分配和多於 40 個締約方亦分配資金予特定濕地方案。</p>
<p>7.4.2 Include projects for conservation and wise use of wetlands in development plans funded by development assistance agencies, and ensure the latter consult the Ramsar administrative authority in each Contracting Party. [CPs]將濕地保護和明智利用計畫納入由發展援助機構的資助之發展計畫中，並確保後者徵詢在各締約方之拉姆薩行政機關。 [締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73 CPs reported to have received, or to be receiving at present, donor support for wetland-related projects. 73 個締約方報告已收到，或目前將收到捐助者援助之濕地相關計畫。 • A range of measures to further increase the level of donor support for wetland-related projects are proposed in the <i>Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention</i> (Resolution VII.19). 進一步提高捐助者援助濕地相關計畫之一系列措施於<u>拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針</u>（決議 7.19）提出。 • Target - To see this trend escalate such that all eligible CPs are receiving donor support for a range of major wetland-related projects by the time of COP8. In particular to see this support being provided, as appropriate, for the priority areas of policy development, legal and institutional reviews, inventory and assessments, the designation and management of Ramsar sites, training and communications. 目標 - 於締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前，看到此趨勢之加劇等，如所有符合資格締約方接受捐助者之援助一系列主要濕地相關計畫。特別是看到此援助適當地提供作為政策發展、法律和機構審查、調查和評估、指定和管理拉姆薩濕地、培訓和交流之優先領域，。
<p>7.4.3 Maintain close working relations with multilateral agencies that provide development assistance in relation to project screening, development and evaluation, notably:[Bureau] 與提供相關計畫篩選，開發和評估多邊發展援助機構保持密切合作關係，特別是：.....[秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 7.2.3 above. In this triennium, and in spite of its human resource constraints, the Bureau has developed some form of working relationship with all of these multilateral agencies. Increasingly this allows the Bureau to provide either direct or indirect advice to them. 見上述 7.2.3。在此三年期中，儘管其人力資源有限，秘書處已制定某種形式與所有這些多邊機構之合作關係。促使秘書處提供其直接或間接之建議。 • Target - By COP8 to have increased the Bureau's capacity in this area and to see these relationships mature to full and frequent dialogue and advice. 目標 - 於締約方大會第八次會議舉行前，已增加秘書處在此方面之能力，並看到這些關係

<p>7.4.4 Mobilize direct funding support from multilateral and bilateral development assistance agencies, to assist developing countries and countries whose economy is in transition, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands and in implementation of the present Strategic Plan. [CPs, Bureau] 從多邊和雙邊發展援助機構調動直接資金援助，以協助發展中國家和經濟轉型國家在目前策略計畫實施之濕地保護和明智利用。 [締約方、秘書處]</p>	<p>臻至成熟並進行頻繁對話和意見交流。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 CPs indicated that they have a bilateral development assistance agency which has funds earmarked for wetland conservation and wise use projects. Of these, only 7 advised that a mechanism was in place between the donor agency and the Ramsar Administrative Authority for regular consultations. 14 個締約方表示，其擁有一個雙邊發展援助機構，其中有濕地的保護和明智利用項目專項資金。其中，僅 7 表示一個機制，在地方之間的捐助機構和定期磋商拉姆薩行政管理局。 • Resolution VII.19 and document COP7 DOC. 20.4 examine these issues in more detail. Refer also to Resolution VII.4 in relation to accessing the GEF for wetland-related projects. 決議 7.19 和締約方大會第七次會議文件 DOC. 20.4 詳細檢視這些議題。亦請參閱決議 7.4 中有關取得全球環境基金供濕地相關之計畫執行。 • Target - By COP8 to have all the bilateral donors from appropriate CPs with funds earmarked for wetlands projects, and for all of these CPs to have in place mechanisms for consultation between the development assistance agency and their Ramsar Administrative Authority. 目標 - 於締約方大會第八次會議舉辦前，將從適當締約方之所有雙邊捐助者為濕地計畫提供專項資金，並為所有締約方間之發展援助機構和期拉姆薩行政管理局建立協商機制。
<p>7.4.5 Assist developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition to prepare wetland projects for funding by other agencies. [Bureau, Partners] 協助發展中國家和經濟轉型國家由其他機構提供資金籌劃濕地計畫。 [秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is becoming increasingly common, with both the Bureau and the Convention's International Organization Partners taken on such advisory and assistance roles. 秘書處和公約國際組織合作夥伴採取此類諮詢和援助角色已變得越來越普遍。 • Target - Refer to 7.4.4. 目標 - 參照 7.4.4。
<p>7.4.6 Assist bilateral development assistance agencies in the screening, development and evaluation of wetland projects. [STRP, Bureau] 協助雙邊發展援助機構篩選、發展和評估濕地計畫。 [科學技術審查小組、秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is becoming increasingly common, with both the Bureau and the Convention's International Organization Partners taking on such advisory and assistance roles for the development agencies. 秘書處和公約國際組織合作夥伴採取對發展機構之諮詢和援助角色已變得越來越普遍。

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GENERAL OBJECTIVE 8總目標8

TO PROVIDE THE CONVENTION WITH THE REQUIRED INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS AND RESOURCES. 提供公約所需之制度性機制和資源。

Operational Objective 8.1: To maximize achievement of Ramsar's mission and objectives by evaluating and, if necessary, modifying the Convention's institutions and management structures. 執行目標8.1：為了最大限度地拉姆薩通過評估的任務和目標的實現，如果有必要，修改公約的機構和管理結構。

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>8.1.1 Reorganize, as of the 7th COP (1999), the meeting into a business session, focusing upon administrative matters, and a technical session, focusing upon wetland conservation and wise use priorities, with smaller working groups as required. [SC, Bureau]如第七次締約方會議（1999年）所表，重組會議為以行政事項為重點之業務會議，而在技術會議，重點將放在濕地保護和明智利用之優先事項，並視其需要籌組較小之工作小組。[秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Standing Committee decided in this triennium to reorganize the arrangements for the Technical Sessions at COP7. 常設委員會決定此三年期中重組在締約方大會第七次會議技術會議之安排。 • Target – The Standing Committee to review the structure and organization of the Conference of Contracting Parties and adopt changes to facilitate its implementation and effectiveness. 目標 - 常設委員會審查締約方大會之結構和組織並採取改變以促進其實施情況和成效。
<p>8.1.2 Keep under review the regional representation in the Standing Committee as the number of Contracting Parties increases. [COP, SC] 視締約方會員數之增加持續審查常設委員會中之區域代表。[締約方會議、常設委員會]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Resolution VII.1 entitled <i>Regional categorisation of countries under the Convention and composition, roles and responsibilities of the Standing Committee, including duties of Standing Committee members</i> 請參閱決議 7.1 題為<u>根據公約規定之國家區域分類及常設委員會成員之組成、作用和職責，包括常設委員會之任務</u>。
<p>8.1.3 Review and, if necessary, redefine the roles, responsibilities and possible financial needs of the Standing Committee, prior to the 7th COP (1999). [COP, SC] 若有必要，於第七次締約方會議（1999年）之前審查並重新定義常設委員會之角色、職責和可能之資金需求。[締約方會議、常設委員會]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Resolution VII.1 - see above. 請參閱決議 7.1 –詳上述。

<p>8.1.4 Review the working priorities of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) at each meeting of the COP. [COP, SC]在每次公約締約方會議中審查科學技術審查小組的工作重點。 [締約方會議、常設委員會]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These priorities are determined by the Convention's Work Plan and the Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by COP7. 這些優先事項由公約之工作計畫和締約方大會第七次會議通過之決議和建議決定。
<p>8.1.5 Review requirements for the Bureau's staff structure and size in line with decisions on programme, and review linkages between the Bureau, other convention secretariats and partner organizations. [COP, SC] 審查秘書處人員結構和大小、方案決定之需求，並審查秘書處、其他公約秘書處和夥伴組織間之聯繫。 [締約方會議、常設委員會]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be considered through reflection upon this document and the triennial budget adopted by COP7 (Resolution VII.28). 透過本文件檔案和締約方大會第七次會議通過之三年期預算之回應參考。(決議 7.28) • Resolution VII.4 reviews linkages between the Bureau and other Convention secretariats, and Resolution VII.3 between the Bureau and International Organization Partners. 決議 7.4 審查秘書處和其他公約秘書處間之聯繫，以及決議 7.3 中秘書處和國際組織合作夥伴間之聯繫。
<p>8.1.6 Evaluate and report on the implementation of the Strategic Plan at each meeting of the COP and prepare for every other meeting a draft Strategic Plan for the forthcoming two triennia. [COP, SC, Bureau] 在每次締約方會議評估並報告策略計畫之實施，並準備即將舉行下兩個三年期之策略計畫草案供其他會議參考。 [締約方會議、常設委員會、秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This document provides the evaluation for the first triennium of the Strategic Plan. 本文件檔案提供第一個三年期策略計畫之評估。 • At COP7 the Standing Committee was charged with preparing the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 (Resolution VII.27). 在締約方大會第七次會議常設委員會負責制定 2003-2008 年策略計畫 (決議 7.27)。
<p>8.1.7 Prepare annual Bureau Business Plans, based on the Strategic Plan and Triennial Programmes approved by the COP, for the consideration and approval of the Standing Committee. [SC, Bureau] 以由締約方會議通過之策略計畫和三年期方案為基準，編制年度秘書處業務計畫供常設委員會審議和批准。 [常設委員會、秘書處]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This has been the practice in this triennium and will continue for the next. This document provides a Triennial Programme for the Convention, from which the Bureau's annual Plan will be developed for approval by the Standing Committee. 這一直是在此三年期之實踐，並將持續作為未來之實踐。本文件檔案提供公約之三年期方案，制定秘書處之年度計畫供常設委員會批准通過。

8.1.8 Develop liaison mechanisms based with Contracting Parties or partner organizations to enhance implementation of the Convention in the regions, in coordination with the Bureau. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 與秘書處協調，發展與締約方或合作夥伴組織之聯絡機制，以加強在該地區公約之實施。 [締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]

- There are many examples of such mechanisms, one of the more notable being the partnership between Environment Australia and Wetlands International - Oceania. Under this arrangement the Oceania office of Wetlands International is co-located with Environment Australia (the national environment agency) and resources are provided for promoting wetland conservation and wise use in the Pacific Islands, and for furthering the development of the East Asian-Australasian migratory bird flyway. 有許多此類機制之案例，其中較為顯著的是澳大利亞環境組織與國際濕地組織-大洋洲之間的合作夥伴關係。於此安排下，國際濕地組織大洋洲與澳大利亞環境組織（國家環境機構）辦公室為同一個地點，且提供資源促進在太平洋群島之濕地保護和明智利用，並進一步發展東亞 - 澳大利亞遷徙鳥類之遷徙路線。
- **Target** - To see more of these types of arrangements being supported by CPs. 目標 - 看到更多由締約方支持之此類型安排。

8.1.9 Promote the establishment of National Ramsar Committees to provide the opportunity for input from, and representation of, governmental and non-governmental organizations, key stakeholders, indigenous people, the private sector and interest groups, and land use planning and management authorities (Recommendation 5.13).

[CPs, Bureau, Partners]促進國家拉姆薩委員會之建立以提供政府和非政府組織、主要利益相關者、原著民、私營部門和利益群體，以及土地利用規劃和管理當局投入及代表之機會（建議5.13）。[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]

- Refer to 4.1.2 above. 87 CPs advised that some form of mechanism is in place, or being introduced, to increase cooperation between the institutions responsible for wetland-related actions. Of these, eight indicated that there have a government-only National Ramsar Committee (NRC) and 44 reported that they have NRCs which include both government and non-government representatives. At the meeting of the Standing Committee in 1995 it was indicated that there were 21 NRCs in place so this has been a growth area of the Convention. 請參閱上述 4.1.2。87 個締約方敘明已採取某種形式之機制，或正在引進機制，增加機構負責濕地相關行動間之合作。其中，8 個締約方表示其國內擁有官方國家拉姆薩委員會和 44 個締約方敘明，其國家拉姆薩委員會中包括政府和非政府組織代表。在 1995 年常設委員會會議中指出，已有 21 處國家拉姆薩委員會，鑑此此領域為公約所加強之地方。
- **Target** - By COP8 to see coordinating mechanisms in place in all CPs, and more particularly to see NRCs including government and non-government stakeholder representatives in place in more 100 CPs. In addition, by COP8 all CPs that have reported the existence of NRCs at COP7 to have evaluated their effectiveness. **目標** – 於締約方大會第八次會議舉行前，看到所有締約方制定協調機制，特別是看到國家拉姆薩委員會包括在 100 多個締約方之地方的政府和非政府利益攸關方代表。此外，於締約方大會第八次會議舉行之前，所有締約方在締約方大會第七次會議已報告國家拉姆薩委員會之存並評估其有效性。

<p>8.1.10 Review the designated national focal point in each Contracting Party, with a view to increasing involvement in the work of the Convention from all agencies concerned with the conservation and wise use of wetlands. [CPs] 審查各締約方指定之國家聯絡處，以增加所有與濕地保護和明智利用相關機構參與公約之工作。 [締約方]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increase in the number of National Ramsar Committees (Refer to 4.1.1 and 4.1.2.) suggests that wetlands and the Ramsar Convention are becoming mainstream business in many CPs. The indications that wetlands are increasingly being considered as integrated elements of land/water management are another sign of this (Refer 2.2.1 and 2.2.2). 國家拉姆薩委員會之增加數目（參見 4.1.1 和 4.1.2）表示，濕地和拉姆薩公約正在成為許多締約方之主流業務。另一個跡象表示，越來越多土地/水資源管理將濕地視為其整合要素之一（參見 2.2.1 和 2.2.2）。 • Target - refer to those set for the related actions as specified herein. 目標 - 參照那些於此指出之相關行動。
<p>8.1.11 Establish and ensure regular implementation of processes for evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of all Ramsar Convention institutions, mechanisms, and programmes, including National Reports to the COP (Resolution VI.21); implement recommendations arising, and report to the COP and Standing Committee on the results obtained. [COP, SC, Bureau] 建立並確保定期實施評估所有拉姆薩公約機構、機制和方案之有效性之過程，包括提供予締約方會議之國家報告（決議 6.21）；實施締約方會議和常設委員會衍生及向其報告取得成果之建議。 [締約方會議、常設委員會、秘書處]</p>	<p>During this triennium the Standing Committee, supported by the Bureau has reviewed: 於此三年期中常設委員會，於秘書處之支持下已審查：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the regional structure and operations and of the Standing Committee (Resolution VII.1), 常設委員會之區域結構和運作（決議 7.1） • the composition and <i>modus operandi</i> of the STRP (Resolution VII.2), 科學技術審查小組之組成和手法（決議 7.2）, • the Convention's partnerships with international organizations (Resolution VII.3); and 公約與國際組織之夥伴關係（決議 7.3 號）； • operations of the Small Grants Fund (Resolution VII.5). 小額贈款基金之運作（決議 7.5）

Operational Objective 8.2: To provide the financial resources required to carry out Ramsar activities. **執行目標8.2：**提供所需之財政資源以執行拉姆薩活動

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>8.2.1 Pay invoiced contributions to the Convention's core budget in full, and promptly at the beginning of each calendar year. [CPs] 開足額繳納予公約核心預算之發票，並及時在每年年</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most CPs have regularly paid their dues, yet in this triennium some problems have continued in this area. Document COP7 DOC. 14 examined the issues and proposed remedial measures. (Refer to Resolution VII.28 on budgetary matters.) 大部分的

<p>初執行。 [締約方]</p>	<p>締約方已定期交納會費，但於此三年期內有一些問題已持續發生。締約方大會第七次會議文件檔案 DOC. 14 檢視此議題並建議補救措施。（請參閱決議 7.28 預算事項。）</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target - During this triennium to achieve full and timely payment of all dues by all CPs. The SC to prepare a proposal on sanctions for non-payment for consideration at COP8 (Resolution VII.28). 目標 – 於此三年期內實現所有締約方全面和及時支付費用。常設委員會準備提案關於制裁尚未支付之締約方於締約方大會第八次會議中參考（決議 7.28）。
<p>8.2.2 Provide sufficient support in both financial and staffing terms to enable the SC representatives from developing countries and countries whose economies are in transition to function effectively in coordinating Convention activities and information flow throughout their regions. [COP, SC] 提供足夠財政和人事方面之支援，於協調公約活動及遍及其區域之資訊流動中，使來自發展中國家和經濟轉型國家之代表可有效地運作。 [締約方會議、常設委員會]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Resolution VII.1 for a review of the roles and responsibilities of the members of Standing Committee. 請參閱決議 7.1 有關審查常設委員會成員之角色和責任。
<p>8.2.3 Ensure the Bureau has adequate staff to play a catalytic role in presenting projects to potential donors for funding. [COP] 確保秘書處有足夠之工作人員以扮演促進者之角色，向潛在捐助者提出計畫以取得資金。 [締約方會議]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At present the Bureau does not have a member of staff dedicated solely to this function. It is a role shared between the senior staff of the Bureau. 目前秘書處尚未有任何工作人員專職於此功能。此為秘書處高級職員之間所共享之角色。 • Target – The Bureau to consider establishing a post of Development Assistance Officer by 1 January 2000 (Resolution VII.28). 目標 - 秘書處於 2000 年 1 月 1 日前（決議 7.28）考量建立發展援助主任一職。
<p>8.2.4 Give priority to funding for training programmes, education and public awareness work, development of the Ramsar Database, and the Convention's Communications Strategy. [CPs, Bureau, Partners] 優先資助培訓計畫、教育和公眾意識工作、拉姆薩資訊庫之開</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of voluntary contributions from CPs and the private sector are helping to support these types of activities. These have been referred to above, such as the Wetlands for the Future training initiative in the Neotropics supported by the USA, funds provided by the Swiss Government for projects in Africa, support for the MedWet initiative

<p>發，與公約傳播策略。[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<p>from the European Commission and MedWet members, the support for the activities of Wetlands International - Oceania by Australia, and the Evian Project sponsored by the multinational Danone Group, the French GEF, and a range of other French government agencies. Bureau staff assist in the annual International Course in Wetland Management offered by the Institute for Inland Water Management and Waste Water Treatment (RIZA) in the Netherlands. Resources are also being sought to add to the Bureau's capacity for implementing the <i>Convention's Outreach Programme</i> (Resolutions VII.9 and VII.28) 從締約方和私營部門之自願捐款，協助支持此類型之活動。這些上述所指，如由美國援助新熱帶區之未來濕地培訓計畫、由瑞士政府提供資金贊助在非洲之計畫、由歐盟委員會和地中海濕地聯盟成員援助之地中海濕地聯盟倡議、由澳大利亞贊助之國際濕地組織－大洋洲活動、和跨國公司法國達能集團、法國全球環境機構，以及其他一系列法國政府機構贊助之「亞維安計畫」。秘書處工作人員協助荷蘭內陸水管理與廢水處理研究所提供之濕地管理中之國際水道計畫。亦正在尋求資源以增加秘書處實施<u>公約延伸計畫</u>之能力。（決議 7.9 和 7.28）</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target - To secure the resources needed to establish regional training initiatives (like Wetlands of the Future) in other regions, to allow the Bureau to progress the implementation of the Outreach Programme and to support the proposed developments for the Ramsar Sites Database into a fully online and Web-based promotional and planning tool of the Convention. 目標 - 爭取在其他地區建立區域培訓倡議之資源（如未來濕地計畫），允許秘書處進行實施延伸計畫並協助拉姆薩網站資訊庫完整上線之擬議發展和以網路為基礎之公約推廣與規劃工具。
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Operational Objective 8.3: To maximize the benefits of working with partner organizations. **執行目標8.3：**提升與夥伴組織合作益處之對大值

<p>Actions行動</p>	<p>Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標</p>
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<p>8.3.1 Strengthen cooperative planning mechanisms with the partners and improve communications and information exchange, including exchange of staff. [CPs, Bureau, Partners]加強與合作夥伴之合作規劃機制，改善通訊和資訊交流，包括人員交流。[締約方、秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the 21st meeting of the Standing Committee the Bureau and the International Organization Partners considered this issue and agreed that the best results would be obtained from undertaking such planning on a bilateral basis in future. 在常設委員會第21次會議中，秘書處和國際組織合作夥伴認考量此議題，並同意將在未來雙邊基礎上進行規劃以取得最好之結果。
<p>8.3.2 Review and renew formal agreements with partners to ensure there is no duplication of effort and to maximize effective use of resources, and establish new partnerships, especially in relation to the Wise Use Guidelines. [Bureau, Partners]審查和更新與合作夥伴之正式協議，以確保沒有重複之作業，以最大限度地提高資源之有效利用，並建立特別是與明智利用指導方針相關之新的夥伴關係。[秘書處、合作夥伴]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreements are in place between the Bureau and IUCN, Wetlands International, and BirdLife International. 建立秘書處和國際自然保護聯盟、國際濕地組織、國際鳥盟間之協議。 Resolution VII.3 considers the issues of the Convention accepting further international partners. 決議 7.3 考量公約接受進一步之國際合作夥伴之議題。 Target - to review the existing cooperative arrangements with all International Organization Partners by 31 December 1999 and in the light of COP7 decisions. 目標 -於 1999 年 12 月 31 日前並依照第七次締約方會議決議，審查與所有國際組織合作夥伴之現有合作安排。

Operational Objective 8.4: To secure at least one million US dollars per annum for the Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetlands Conservation and Wise Use (Resolutions 5.8 and VI.6) and to allocate these funds effectively. 執行目標8.4：為確保每年至少100萬美元作為拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金（決議5.8和6.6）並有效地分配這些資金。

Actions行動	Progress, priorities and targets進展、重點和目標
<p>8.4.1 Develop a strategy for securing at least one million US dollars annually for the Ramsar Small Grants Fund, to be approved by the first full meeting of the Standing Committee after the 6th COP (1996) and proceed immediately to its implementation. [Bureau, SC, CPs, Partners] 於第6次締約方會議（1996年）結束後之常設委員會第一次會議制定並通過策略以確保每年至少100萬美元作為拉姆薩小額贈款基金，並立即著手實施。[秘書處、常</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Resolution VII.5. 請參閱決議七.5。 The contributions to the SGF remain unpredictable on a year by year basis. 於年復一年之基礎，提供予小額贈款基金之捐獻仍然為不可預知。 Target - To establish a mechanism to ensure one million US dollars annually for the Ramsar Small Grants Fund (Resolution VII.28). 目標 - 建立機制，以確保拉姆薩小額贈款基金達到每年一百萬美元之目標。（決議 7.28）

設委員會、締約方、合作夥伴]	
8.4.2 Evaluate critically, at the 7 th COP (1999), the performance of the Small Grants Fund. [COP, SC, Bureau] 審慎評估在第七次締約方會議（1999年）小額贈款基金之運作。[締約方會議、常設委員會、秘書處]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Resolution VII.5 entitled <i>Critical evaluation of the Convention's Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (SGF) and its future operations</i>. 參考決議 7.5 題為<u>拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金（簡稱SGF）關鍵評估及其未來運作</u>。
8.4.3 Encourage and assist the preparation of high quality applications to the Small Grants Fund. [SC, Bureau, Partners] 鼓勵和協助籌備小額贈款基金高品質之應用。[常設委員會、秘書處、合作夥伴]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an ongoing task of the Bureau. 此為秘書處持續進行之任務。 • Refer to the review of the SGF – Resolution VII.5 - for suggested improvements to be made in this area in the next triennium. 參考審查小額贈款基金 - 決議 7.5- 建議在未來三年期中在此領域應獲得之改善。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999
「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Financial and budgetary matters財務和預算事項

1. RECALLING the budgetary provisions established by Article 6, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Convention; 大會回顧公約第六條第5和第6款規定之預算規定；
2. ACKNOWLEDGING WITH APPRECIATION the prompt payment by the majority of Contracting Parties of their contributions to the core budget of the Convention; 大會對多數締約方及時支付公約核心預算之捐款表示讚賞；
3. NOTING WITH GRATITUDE the additional financial contributions made by many Contracting Parties through their Ramsar Administrative Authority and other agencies, including some development assistance agencies, and also the contributions made by non-governmental organizations and the private sector for activities undertaken by the Ramsar Bureau, as shown in the information document Ramsar COP7 DOC. 26; 大會感激地注意到如拉姆薩公約締約方大會第七屆會議資料文件DOC.26所顯示，許多締約方透過其拉姆薩行政管理局和其他機構，包括發展援助機構所提供之額外捐款，以及非政府組織、私人單位提供拉姆薩秘書處辦理之活動捐款；
4. ACNOWLEDGING ONCE MORE WITH APPRECIATION the effective financial and administrative services provided by IUCN – The World Conservation Union to the Ramsar Bureau; 大會再次表示讚賞由國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員會提供予拉姆薩秘書處之有效財政和行政服務；
5. NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that, following COP6 Resolution VI.17, the Standing Committee has established a Subgroup on Finance and that, according to the Report of the Chairperson of the Standing Committee, the Subgroup has functioned efficiently and has provided valuable guidance and advice to the Standing Committee and the Ramsar Bureau; and大會滿意地注意到，繼第六次締約方會議決議6.17之後，常設委員會已成立財務小組，並依據常設委員會主席之報告，小組有效地運作並提供常設委員會和拉姆薩秘書處寶貴之指導和建議；
6. RECALLING Action 8.2.4 of the Strategic Plan 1997-2002, which reads “Give priority to funding for training programmes, education and public awareness work, development of the Ramsar Database, and the Convention’s Communications Strategy [now renamed the Convention’s Outreach Programme]”; 大會回顧1997-2002年策略計畫行動方案8.2.4，文中敘明

「優先提供資金予培訓計畫、教育和公眾意識工作、拉姆薩數據庫之發展，與公約宣導策略[現更名為公約延伸計畫]」；

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES締約方大會

7. NOTES WITH PLEASURE that for triennium 1995-1997 the Ramsar Bureau has managed the Convention's funds prudently and has ended each year with a small budget surplus; 大會高興地注意到姆薩秘書處已審慎為1995-1997年三年期管理公約資金，並於每年年終提供預算盈餘;
8. ALSO NOTES WITH PLEASURE that due to careful financial management and exchange rate gains it has been possible during this triennium for the Ramsar Bureau to create a reserve equal to one-twelfth the annual budget, as prescribed by Resolution VI.17; 大會亦愉快地注意到，由於審慎財務管理和匯率收益，使拉姆薩秘書處於此三年期內已可依決議6.17規定締造等於十二分之一年度預算之儲備資金;
9. EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to the Contracting Parties that have served in the Subgroup on Finance during the last triennium, and in particular to the United States of America, which acted as Chair of the Subgroup; 對於過去的三年期擔任財務小組之締約方，特別是美利堅合眾國，擔任小組主席，大會表示感謝;
10. DECIDES that the Terms of Reference for the Financial Administration of the Convention contained in Annex 3 to Resolution 5.2 shall be applied *in toto* to the 2000-2002 triennium; 大會決定附件三中決議5.2中之公約財務管理職權條款應完全適用於2000-2002年之三年期內;
11. FURTHER DECIDES that the Subgroup on Finance, as established by Resolution VI.1, shall continue to operate under the aegis of the Standing Committee and with the roles and responsibilities specified therein; 大會進一步決定，依決議6.1通過成立之財務小組，應當在常設委員會之主持下持續運作，並明確地分配任務與職責;
12. APPROVES the budget for the 2000-2002 triennium as attached as Annex I to enable the implementation of the Work Plan 2000-2002 of the Convention, as adopted by Resolution VII.27, to the maximum extent possible; 大會核准附件一2000-2002年三年期預算，如決議7.27通過之條例，促使公約2000-2002年工作計畫可盡量充分地執行;
13. DECIDES that the contribution of each Contracting Party to this budget shall be in accordance with the scale of assessments for the contribution of Member States to the United Nations budget as approved by the UN General Assembly for 2000 (Annex II) and yet to be approved for the years 2001 and 2002, except in the case of Contracting Parties which, in applying the UN scale, would make annual contributions to the Convention Budget of less than SFR 1,000, in which case the annual contribution shall be this amount. The difference between the assessed contribution for these Contracting Parties according to the UN scale and the minimum threshold of SFR 1,000 shall be allocated toward funding the position of a Development Assistance Officer in the Ramsar Bureau. All other Contracting Parties will continue to be assessed in accordance with the UN scale of contributions as indicated in Annex II; 大會決定各締約方提供此預算之會費評估標準，應當按照由聯合國大會批准2000年會員國提供予聯合國預算之會費比例

(附件二)，而 2001 及 2002 年之會費比例尚未被通過，除了依照聯合國比例之締約方以外，締約方可依其每年繳交之年費提供公約低於 1,000 法郎年費。這些締約方會費之間差額係依據聯合國比例和最低門檻 1000 法郎分攤，而資金應分配予拉姆薩秘書處內成立發展援助高級職員之職務。所有其他締約方，將繼續按照如附件二所示之聯合國會費比額表分攤之；

14. URGES the Ramsar Bureau, as human and financial resources allow, to endeavour to secure the additional resources needed in order to establish the post of Development Assistance Officer within the secretariat, with the aim of mobilising resources to facilitate implementation of the Convention by developing countries and those with economies in transition; 大會敦促拉姆薩秘書處，視其人力和財力允許，努力以確保在秘書處內設立發展援助高級職員之職位額外資源需求，而調動資源之宗旨係促進發展中國家與經濟轉型國家內之公約實施；
15. CALLS UPON all Contracting Parties to pay their dues promptly on 1 January of each year, and URGES Contracting Parties in arrears to make a renewed effort to settle them; 大會籲請所有締約方於每年的1月1日前及時繳納會費，並敦促拖欠會費之締約方努力解決此問題；
16. REQUESTS the Standing Committee to prepare a proposal for Ramsar COP8 on measures that could be taken in the case of Contracting Parties that are in arrears of two or more years at the time of the ordinary meeting of the COP, taking into account the practice in the United Nations and other intergovernmental bodies, including other conventions; 大會要求常設委員向拉姆薩公約締約方大會第八屆會議提案，針對在公約締約方會議常會時具兩年或兩年以上拖欠會費情況下之締約方採取措施，同時考量到聯合國和其他政府間機構，包括其他公約之實踐；
17. RECALLS Resolution VII.5 adopted at this Conference, relating to the future operations of the Ramsar Small Grants Fund, and URGES all Contracting Parties, donor agencies, International Organization Partners and others to consider making contributions to assist the Convention to reach the target of US\$1million per year in disbursements through the Fund; 大會回顧於本次會議通過與拉姆薩小額贈款基金未來運作相關之決議7.5，並敦促所有締約方、捐助機構、國際組織合作夥伴和其他單位考慮捐款，以透過該基金協助公約達到每年支付100萬美元之目標；
18. DECIDES to establish a Voluntary Fund for the Convention's Outreach Programme (Resolution VII.9); REQUESTS the Standing Committee to prepare and adopt the Terms of Reference for the Fund at its annual meeting in 1999; and INVITES Contracting Parties, NGOs, foundations, the private sector and other institutions to contribute to the Fund; 大會決定設立公約延伸計畫自願基金（決議VII.9）；要求常設委員會於1999年年度會議中籌備和通過基金權職範圍條款；並邀請各締約方、非政府組織、基金會私營部門和其他機構向基金捐款；
19. WELCOMES the partnership between the Convention, the private sector and other agencies under the project entitled "Caring for Water Resources and Water Quality"; and ENCOURAGES the Ramsar Bureau to continue exploring the possibilities for partnership and sponsorship arrangements with the private sector in support of the Mission of the Convention; 大會歡迎依據題為關懷水資源和水質計畫下，公約、私營部門和其他

機構之間夥伴關係之成立；並鼓勵拉姆薩秘書處在私營部門協助公約任務之情況下持續探索合作夥伴和贊助安排之可能性；

20. ENDORSES the programme of internships instituted by the Ramsar Bureau during the last triennium as an effective training scheme and a cost-benefit staff support arrangement for the Regional Coordinators at the Ramsar Bureau; and URGES Contracting Parties to consider adding their contributions to support its continuation and expansion; 大會贊同拉姆薩秘書處於上個三年期間制定實習方案，作為在拉姆薩秘書處之區域協調員有效培訓計畫和工作人員成本效益援助安排；並敦促締約方考慮增加其捐款以支持此方案之持續與擴張；
21. DIRECTS the Standing Committee to list and prioritize the actions required of the Ramsar Bureau, the Standing Committee, and the Scientific and Technical Review Panel arising from the Convention's Work Plan, Recommendations, and Resolutions adopted at each COP, this to be tabled at the Standing Committee meeting following each COP, indicating which elements are to be funded from the adopted budget; 大會指示常設委員會列出並優先執行拉姆薩公約秘書處、常設委員會和的科學技術審查小組從公約工作計畫行動方案、在每屆締約方會議通過之建議和決議而需要採取之行動方案，於每次締約方大會後之常委會委員會會議中提交並說明哪些要點係要通過預算資助；
22. DIRECTS the Ramsar Bureau to report to each COP those actions (as listed in paragraph 21) which were funded and completed in the preceding triennium and those planned actions which could not be implemented, and the reasons for which these could not be completed; 大會指示拉姆薩秘書處於每次締約方會議報告這些接受資助及在三年期前完成之行動方案（如第21段所列）與那些無法實施之規劃行動方案，並敘明這些無法完成之原因；
23. REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to continue to provide to each COP, in addition to data on core funding, a summary of all additional fund contributions received since the preceding COP; and大會要求拉姆薩秘書處，除了核心資金數據外，持續提供每次締約方會議所有自前次締約方會議收到之額外資金捐款總結；
24. FURTHER REQUESTS the Ramsar Bureau to identify and cost its priority activities not funded from the core budget that would better implement elements of the Work Plan, and in cooperation with the Standing Committee, seek to raise sponsorship and grants and to provide this updated assessment to each Standing Committee meeting and COP. 大會進一步要求拉姆薩秘書處，確定和估計非從核心預算資助優先活動之成本，在與常設委員會合作之下這些活動可於工作計畫中更好地貫徹落實，並努力提高贊助和贈款以提供每次常設委員會會議和締約方會議最新評估資訊。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971),
San José, Costa Rica, 10-18 May 1999

「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
拉姆薩，1971年），1999年5月10-18日，哥斯大黎加聖荷西

Thanks to the host country 感謝主辦國

1. HAVING MET for the first time in a developing country and in the Neotropical region; 首次在一個發展中國家及新熱帶地區舉行;
2. FULLY AWARE of the significant effort required for the organization of a meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, with, on this occasion, more than 1000 participants from 111 Contracting Parties and 14 observer States; 大會充分瞭解到對於籌備締約方大會會議需要重大努力，在此之際，有超過1000多名來自111締約方和14個觀察員之參與者參加本會議;
3. NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that special arrangements and dispensations were made by the Costa Rican authorities to grant visas upon arrival to a large number of participants in order to facilitate their attendance; and 大會滿意地注意到，哥斯大黎加當局所作之特別安排和特許，提供多數參與者抵達後之簽證，以便他們出席;
4. HAVING received detailed information on the efforts of Costa Rica to implement the Convention in the most effective manner within its well-developed policy and practices in the area of conservation and sustainable natural resources management; 大會收到哥斯大黎加所做努力之詳細資訊，於其健全之政策下以最有效的方式來實施公約，特別是保護區域內之實踐與永續自然資源管理;

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5. CONGRATULATES Costa Rica for its pioneering efforts in nature conservation and sustainable natural resources management; 大會祝賀哥斯大黎加在其自然保護和永續自然資源管理之開拓性努力;
6. EXPRESSES its most sincere gratitude to the Government of Costa Rica, and in particular to the Ministry of Environment and Energy, for the arrangements made to provide excellent facilities for the work of the Conference of the Contracting Parties; 大會對哥斯大黎加政府表示最誠摯的謝意，特別視環境和能源部門所作安排，為締約方大會之作業提供一流之設施;

7. FURTHER EXPRESSES its sincere thanks to the non-governmental organizations and the private sector of Costa Rica that have supported the organization of the meeting, to the more than 100 members of local staff who in various capacities contributed to the success of the Ramsar COP7, and to the people of Costa Rica in general for the warm hospitality afforded to all participants; and大會進一步地衷心感謝哥斯大黎加非政府組織和私營部門，支持本次會議籌備，並感謝當地超過100名工作人員，在其各種能力下為拉姆薩公約締約方大會第七屆會議成功地貢獻，感謝哥斯大黎加一般民眾給予所有參與者之熱情招待;
8. ALSO EXPRESSES its appreciation to the other Contracting Parties, NGOs and private sector companies from outside Costa Rica that provided assistance to the host country and to the Ramsar Bureau for the organization of Ramsar COP7. 對於哥斯大黎加以外之其他締約方、非政府組織和私營部門公司提供主辦國和拉姆薩秘書處籌備拉姆薩公約締約方大會第七屆會議之援助，大會亦表示讚賞。



“People and Wetlands: The Vital Link”
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「人與濕地：重要環節」濕地公約締約方大會第七次會議（伊朗
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Status of Yugoslavia in the Ramsar Convention
拉姆薩公約中南斯拉夫之情況

1. REFERRING to document Ramsar COP7 DOC. 23 on the status of Yugoslavia in the Convention; 大會提及記錄拉姆薩公約締約方大會第七屆會議之DOC. 23文件敘明南斯拉夫於公約之情況;
2. NOTING that the Contracting Party ‘The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia’ has ceased to exist and has been replaced by five successor states; 大會注意到締約方之「南斯拉夫社會主義聯邦共和國」已不復存在，並已由五個繼承國取代;
3. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that successor states in general continue to be bound by the treaty obligations of the predecessor state; and大會同時考慮到一般繼承國持續受前身國家枝條約義務所約束;
4. ACKNOWLEDGING that three of the successor states to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are Contracting Parties to Ramsar; 大會瞭解道南斯拉夫社會主義聯邦共和國之三個繼承國係拉姆薩公約締約方;

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5. CALLS UPON Bosnia & Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to submit to the Depositary a notification of succession to the Ramsar Convention as the other successor states have done. 大會籲請波士尼與赫塞哥維納和南斯拉夫聯邦共和國通知行政管理機關有關接替拉姆薩公約，如同其他繼承國所以執行之。

Annex 1 附件一

Minimum Core Budget 2000-2002
2000-2002年最低核心預算

(costs in Swiss francs [000]) 依瑞士法郎 [1,000] 計算

	2000	2001	2002
1 Staff Costs 員工成本	1984	2024	2064
(salaries and social charges) 工資和社會稅費			
2 Scientific and Technical Services 科學與技術服務			
a) Ramsar Database 拉姆薩資料庫	135 ⁽¹⁾	138 ⁽²⁾	140 ⁽³⁾
b) Ramsar Advisory Missions 拉姆薩諮詢任務	0	0	0
3 Travel on Official Business 公務旅費	100	102	104
4 Purchase/Maintenance of Equipment/ Office Supplies (including depreciation) 採購/維修設備/辦公設備(包括折舊)	20	20	21
5 Administrative Services & Operating costs 行政服務及營運成本			
a) IUCN services: computer/finance/ occupancy/personnel administration 國際自然保育聯盟之服務：電腦/金融/租金/人事管理	427	436	444
b) Operating Costs: fax/telephone/photocopy/ clerical help/hospitality/bank charges, etc. 執行費用：傳真/電話/複印/文書助理/接待/銀行收費等。	124	126	129
6 Communications and Reporting 通訊和報告			
a) Publications/translation/mailing 出版物/翻譯/郵寄	145	148	151
b) Newsletter 通訊錄	20	20	21
7 Subsidiary Bodies 附屬機構			
a) Standing Committee delegate support 常設委員會代表支援	40	41	42
b) STRP members' support 科學技術審查小組成員支援	40	41	42
c) Regional representatives' support 區域代表支援	10	10	10
d) Standing Committee chair fund 常設委員會主席基金	0	0	0
8 Conference of the Parties 締約方大會			
a) Cost of the conference 會議成本	0	0	0

b) Conference delegate support 會議代表支援	0	0	0
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Total Core Budget 核心預算總額	3045	3106	3168
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Wetlands International provides co-financing 國際濕地組織提供聯合融資

(1) for the year 2000 of: SFR 23,700 2000年之融資: 23,700法郎

(2) for the year 2001 of: SFR 21,500 2001年之融資: 21,500法郎

(3) for the year 2002 of: SFR 51,300 2002年之融資: 51,300法郎

Annex 2: 附件二
 Membership Contributions For The Year 2000
 2000年會費
 *(Based On The Actual Number Of Parties On 30.06.1999)
 (依據1999年6月30日實際會員計算)

Member State 會員國	2000 UN % 聯合國	2000 Ramsar %* 拉姆薩	2000 SFR 法郎
Albania阿爾巴尼亞	0.003	0.003	1,000
Algeria阿爾及利亞	0.086	0.087	2,637
Argentina阿根廷	1.103	1.111	33,822
Armenia亞美尼亞	0.006	0.006	1,000
Australia澳大利亞	1.483	1.493	45,474
Austria奧地利	0.942	0.949	28,885
Bahamas巴哈馬	0.015	0.015	1,000
Bahrain巴林	0.017	0.017	1,000
Bangladesh孟加拉	0.010	0.010	1,000
Belgium比利時	1.104	1.112	33,852
Belize貝里斯	0.001	0.001	1,000
Bolivia玻利維亞	0.007	0.007	1,000
Botswana波札那	0.010	0.010	1,000
Brazil巴西	1.471	1.481	45,106
Bulgaria保加利亞	0.011	0.011	1,000
Burkina Faso布吉納法索	0.002	0.002	1,000
Canada加拿大	2.732	2.751	83,772
Chad查德	0.001	0.001	1,000
Chile智利	0.136	0.137	4,170
China中國	0.995	1.002	30,510
Colombia哥倫比亞	0.109	0.110	3,342
Comoros科摩羅	0.001	0.001	1,000
Congo 剛果	0.003	0.003	1,000
Congo, Democratic Rep.剛果共和國	0.007	0.007	1,000
Costa Rica歌斯大黎加	0.016	0.016	1,000
Côte d'Ivoire象牙海岸	0.009	0.009	1,000
Croatia克羅埃西亞	0.030	0.030	1,000
Czech Republic捷克共和國	0.107	0.108	3,281
Denmark丹麥	0.692	0.697	21,219
Ecuador厄瓜多	0.020	0.020	1,000
Egypt埃及	0.065	0.065	1,993
El Salvador薩爾瓦多	0.012	0.012	1,000
Estonia愛沙尼亞	0.012	0.012	1,000

Finland芬蘭	0.543	0.547	16,650
France法國	6.545	6.591	200,692
Gabon加彭	0.015	0.015	1,000
Gambia甘比亞	0.001	0.001	1,000
Georgia喬治亞	0.007	0.007	1,000
Germany德國	9.857	9.926	302,249
Ghana迦納	0.007	0.007	1,000
Greece希臘	0.351	0.353	10,763
Guatemala瓜地馬拉	0.018	0.018	1,000
Guinea幾內亞	0.003	0.003	1,000
Guinea-Bissau幾內亞比紹	0.001	0.001	1,000
Honduras洪都拉斯	0.003	0.003	1,000
Hungary匈牙利	0.120	0.121	3,680
Iceland冰島	0.032	0.032	1,000
India印度	0.299	0.301	9,168
Indonesia印尼	0.188	0.189	5,765
Iran, Islamic Rep. 伊朗伊斯 蘭共和國	0.161	0.162	4,937
Ireland愛爾蘭	0.224	0.226	6,869
Israel以色列	0.350	0.352	10,732
Italy義大利	5.437	5.475	166,717
Jamaica牙買加	0.006	0.006	1,000
Japan日本	20.573	20.717	630,838
Jordan約旦	0.006	0.006	1,000
Kenya肯亞	0.007	0.007	1,000
Latvia拉脫維亞	0.017	0.017	1,000
Lebanon黎巴嫩	0.016	0.016	1,000
Liechtenstein列支敦斯登	0.006	0.006	1,000
Lithuania立陶宛	0.015	0.015	1,000
Luxembourg盧森堡	0.068	0.068	2,085
Madagascar馬達加斯加	0.003	0.003	1,000
Malawi馬拉威	0.002	0.002	1,000
Malaysia馬來西亞	0.183	0.184	5,611
Mali 馬利	0.002	0.002	1,000
Malta馬爾他	0.014	0.014	1,000
Mauritania茅利塔尼亞	0.001	0.001	1,000
Mexico墨西哥	0.995	1.002	30,510
Monaco摩納哥	0.004	0.004	1,000
Mongolia蒙古	0.002	0.002	1,000
Morocco摩洛哥	0.041	0.041	1,257
Namibia納米比亞	0.007	0.007	1,000
Nepal尼泊爾	0.004	0.004	1,000
Netherlands荷蘭	1.632	1.643	50,043
New Zealand紐西蘭	0.221	0.223	6,777

Nicaragua 尼加拉瓜	0.001	0.001	1,000
Niger 尼日	0.002	0.002	1,000
Norway 挪威	0.610	0.614	18,705
Pakistan 巴基斯坦	0.059	0.059	1,809
Panama 巴拿馬	0.013	0.013	1,000
Papua New Guinea 巴布亞新 幾內亞	0.007	0.007	1,000
Paraguay 巴拉圭	0.014	0.014	1,000
Peru 秘魯	0.099	0.100	3,036
Philippines 菲律賓	0.081	0.082	2,484
Poland 波蘭	0.196	0.197	6,010
Portugal 葡萄牙	0.431	0.434	13,216
Republic of Korea 南韓	1.006	1.013	30,847
Romania 羅馬尼亞	0.056	0.056	1,717
Russian Federation 俄羅斯聯 邦	1.077	1.085	33,025
Senegal 塞內加爾	0.006	0.006	1,000
Slovak Republic 斯洛伐克共 和國	0.035	0.035	1,073
Slovenia 斯洛維尼亞	0.061	0.061	1,870
South Africa 南非	0.366	0.369	11,223
Spain 西班牙	2.591	2.609	79,449
Sri Lanka 斯里蘭卡	0.012	0.012	1,000
Suriname 蘇里南	0.004	0.004	1,000
Sweden 瑞典	1.079	1.087	33,086
Switzerland 瑞士	1.215	1.224	37,256
Syrian Arab Republic 敘利亞 阿拉伯共和國	0.064	0.064	1,962
Thailand 泰國	0.170	0.171	5,213
The FYR Of Macedonia 前馬 其頓共和國	0.004	0.004	1,000
Togo 多哥	0.001	0.001	1,000
Trinidad & Tobago 特立尼達 和多巴哥	0.016	0.016	1,000
Tunisia 突尼西亞	0.028	0.028	1,000
Turkey 土耳其	0.440	0.443	13,492
Uganda 烏干達	0.004	0.004	1,000
Ukraine 烏克蘭	0.190	0.191	5,826
United Kingdom 英國	5.092	5.128	156,138
Uruguay 烏拉圭	0.048	0.048	1,472
USA (1) 美國		0.000	-
Venezuela 委內瑞拉	0.160	0.161	4,906
Viet Nam 越南	0.007	0.007	1,000
Yugoslavia 南斯拉夫	0.026	0.026	1,000

Zambia尚比亞	0.002	0.002	1,000
Totals總額	74.478	75.000	2,328,222

Other Contributions (1) 其他捐款	25.000	25.000	761,250
Total總額	99.478	100.000	3,089,472 *

(1) Other Contributions includes the voluntary contribution of the United States of America. 其他捐款包括美國之自願捐款。

* According to Paragraph 13 of Resolution 28. 依據決議28之第13段。

中英文對照翻譯

- A Global Action Plan on Mire and Peatland Conservation: 沼澤和泥煤地保護之全球行動計畫
- Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Wise Use Concept: 明智利用概念實施增設準則
- Additions to the Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands: 完成拉姆薩濕地資訊表指導方針增設條例
- Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds: 非歐亞遷移性水鳥協定
- algal fractionation bioassays (AFB): 藻類分離生物檢定法
- Alluviated : 沖積物覆蓋的
- Apia Convention on the Conservation of Nature: 阿皮亞自然保育公約
- Azraq: 阿茲拉克
- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats: 伯恩歐洲野生動物與自然棲地保育公約
- Berne Convention: 伯恩公約
- biodiversity: 生物非單一性
- biogeographical regions: 生物地理區域
- Bird Life International: 國際鳥盟
- bogs, fens, carrs, mires, bofedales, peatswamp forest,: 酸澤地、汾澤地、泥炭沼澤、泥澤地、高山沼澤，泥煤沼澤林
- Caddo Lake Institute: 卡多湖研究中心
- Carbon Sink : 碳匯
- Cartagena Convention on the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean: 加勒比海洋環境保護和發展卡塔赫納公約
- CEM: Commission on Ecosystem Management: 生態系統管理委員會
- Clearing- House Mechanism : 資訊交換所機制
- clearing-house for information : 資訊交換中心
- Clearing-house of information: 資訊交換中心
- Commission of the European Communities : 歐盟執委會
- Commission on Communication and Education of IUCN - The World Conservation Union: 國際自然保護聯盟 - 世界自然保護聯盟之教育和宣導委員會
- Contract Party 締約方/締約國
- Convention Bureau: 公約秘書處

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)：華盛頓公約，全名為「瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約」
- Convention on Migratory Species(CMS): 遷徙物種公約
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals: 遷移性野生動物保育公約
- Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses: 非航行用國際水道法公約
- Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes: 跨國水道與國際湖泊公約
- Convention to Combat Desertification：抗沙漠化公約
- Convention's Outreach Programme: 公約延伸計畫
- Conventions on Biodiversity: 生物多樣性公約
- Conventions on Climate Change: 氣候變化綱要公約
- Conventions on Desertification: 防治荒漠化公約
- Criteria for identifying wetlands of international importance: 國際重要濕地鑑定準則
- Criteria: 準則
- Cuare, Venezuela：科羅，委內瑞拉
- Cuare: 科羅
- Danube-Elbe-Oder canal: 多瑙-易北-奧德運河
- Depositary: 行政管理機關
- Desirable activities: 需要活動
- Director General of IUCN: 國際自然資源保育聯盟秘書長
- Doline: 石灰穴
- Draft Global Action Plan for the Wise Use and Management of Peatlands: 泥煤地明智利用與管理之全球行動計畫草案
- Ducks Unlimited: 野鴨無限組織
- East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Reserve Network: 東亞及澳洲海岸鳥類保護網路
- ecological character：生態特性
- epiphreatic zone: 橫膈區
- Essential activities: 必要活動
- Estavelle: 岩洞
- European Commission: 歐盟執行委員會
- European Economic Community：歐經濟共同體
- Everglades: 艾佛格雷濕地
- Executive Director of IWRB: 國際水鳥暨濕地調查局執行長

- Final Act: 最終協議書
- Fire regimes: 林火狀態
- Fish Families: 魚科
- Fish fauna: 魚類相
- Fish Orders: 魚目
- Flood plain: 沖積平原
- Fluviokarst: 河流岩溶
- Fondation de la Tour du Valat: ?基金會 (**Recommendation 5.14**)
- Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC): 聯合國氣候變化綱要公約
- Framework for designing a wetland monitoring programme: 設計濕地監測系統綱要計畫
- Framework for the Implementation of the Ramsar Convention: 拉姆薩公約實施綱要計畫
- Ghana Wildlife Society: 迦納野生動物保護協會
- Glaciokarst: 冰川岩溶
- Global Biodiversity Forum (GBF) : 全球生物多樣性論壇
- Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP): 全球入侵物種方案
- Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA): 保護海洋環境免受陸地活動影響全球行動方案
- Global review of wetland resources and priorities for wetland inventory: 全球濕地資源審查和濕地調查優先事項
- Global Rivers Environmental Education Network (GREEN): 全球河川環境教育網路 (簡稱 GREEN)
- Global Water Commission: 全球水資源委員會
- Global Water Partnership: 全球水資源合作組織
- Global Environment Facility (GEF) : 全球環境機構
- Gour? (Resolution 7.13)
- Guidelines for a systematic approach to identifying priority wetlands for designation under the Ramsar Convention: 採用系統化之方法來鑑定依據拉姆薩公約優先指定濕地指導方針
- Guidelines for Aid Agencies for Improved Conservation and Sustainable Use of Tropical and Sub-tropical Wetlands: 改善熱帶和亞熱帶濕地保護和永續利用之援助機構指導方針
- Guidelines for Describing and Maintaining the Ecological Character of Listed Sites: 濕地名單生之態特性描述和維護指導方針
- Guidelines for developing and implementing National Wetland Policies: 制

定和實施國家濕地政策指導方針

- Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands: 建立和強化地方社區和原住民參與濕地管理指導方針
- Guidelines for identifying and designating karst and other subterranean hydrological systems as Wetlands of International Importance: 鑑定與劃設岩溶和其他地下水文系統為國際重要濕地指導方針
- Guidelines for integrating wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management: 整合濕地保護和明智利用納入流域管理之指導方針
- Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention: 拉姆薩公約之國際合作指導方針
- Guidelines for international cooperation under the Ramsar Convention: 拉姆薩公約下之國際合作指導方針
- Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands: 拉姆薩濕地及其他濕地管理規劃指導方針
- Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands: 法律和制度審查以促進濕地之保護和明智利用指導方針
- Guidelines for the implementation of the wise use concept : 明智利用概念實施指導方針
- Guidelines for the integration of wetland conservation and wise use into river basin management: 整合濕地保護與明智利用暨河流流域管理指導方針
- Guidelines for the Prevention of Biological Diversity Loss due to Biological Invasion: 防止生物入侵造成生物多樣性喪失之指導方針
- Habitats Directive of the European Union: 歐盟棲地指示令
- HEILIGENHAFEN :海利根港
- hydrogeomorphology :水文地形學
- ICBP: 國際保護鳥類聯盟
- Ichthyofauna: 魚類區系
- Indian Ocean Commission: 印度洋委員會
- Intraspecific categories: 同物種屬類
- INTECOL: 國際生態學聯合會
- Integrated coastal zone management: 整合性海岸管理
- International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA): 國際影響評估協會
- International Association of Limnology: 湖沼國際交流協會
- International Coral Reef Initiative: 國際珊瑚礁學會

- International Labour Organization's Convention 169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries: 《國際勞工組織公約》第 169 號原住暨部落民族條約
- International Mire Conservation Group(IMCG): 國際泥炭地保護組織
- International NGO Partner: 國際非政府組織合作夥伴
- International Organization Partners: 國際組織合作夥伴
- International Peat Society(IPS): 國際泥炭學會
- IUCN - World Conservation Union: 國際自然保育聯盟-世界保護區委員會 (於 1990 年改名，但中文簡稱保持不變)
- IUCN Species Survival Commission: 國際自然保護聯盟物種存續委員會
- IUCN Wetlands Program: 國際自然保育聯盟濕地計畫
- IUCN: 國際自然保育聯盟
- IWRB: 國際水鳥暨濕地調查局
- Joint Work Plan: 聯合工作計畫
- Laguna Colorada: 彩色湖
- Laguna del Tigre: 古納國家公園
- List: 濕地名單
- Mamirauá: 馬米洛哇
- Management Guidance Procedure: 管理準則程序
- maternal mouthbrooding cichlids: 母系之慈鯛將受精卵含在口中，使其繼續孵化
- Medwet: 地中海濕地聯盟
- Memoranda of Understanding: 瞭解備忘錄
- Millennium Wetland Event: 千禧年濕地活動研討會
- Monitoring Procedure: 監控程序
- Montreux Record: 蒙特魯檔案
- mouthbrooding: 將受精卵含在口中，使其繼續孵化
- multilateral approach: 協調一致之多邊途徑
- Nariva: 納里瓦沼澤
- National Focal Point: 國家對口單位
- Natura 2000: 自然 2000 計畫
- Noumea Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific: 保護南太平洋地區自然資源及環境保護之努美亞公約
- Operational Guidelines for the Small Grants Fund for Wetlands Conservation and Wise Use: 濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金施行指導方針
- Ordinary meetings of the Conference: 例會/常會

- Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): 經濟合作暨發展組織
- Ostfriesisches Wattenmeer mit Dollart: 東弗里斯蘭瓦登海與多拉德海灣
- Palo Verde: 帕洛弗迪
- palustrine floodplain: 沼澤型洪水平原
- Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy: 泛歐洲生態與地景多樣性策略
- Peatlands International : 國際泥煤雜誌
- pencil baits: ? key res 6.02
- Phreas: 淺水區
- Planation: 侵蝕
- Polje: 灰岩盆地
- pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs): 污染物釋出及轉移申報制度(簡稱 PRTR)
- Ponor: 落水洞
- Pseudokarst: 假岩溶
- Ramsar Administrative Authority of Australia: 澳洲拉姆薩公約行政管理局
- Ramsar Advisory Mission: 拉姆薩諮詢任務
- Ramsar Guidelines on Management Planning: 拉姆薩管理規劃準則
- Ramsar Small Grants Fund for Wetland Conservation and Wise Use (Ramsar SGF): 拉姆薩濕地保育和明智利用小額贈款基金 (簡稱 Ramsar SGF)
- Ramsar Wetland Conservation Award: 拉姆薩濕地保育獎
- regional economic integration organizations: 區域經濟整合組織
- Restoration as an element of national planning for wetland conservation and wise use: 復育係國家濕地保護和明智利用規劃中之要素
- Review of the Ramsar Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance and the accompanying Guidelines: 回顧拉姆薩公約國際重要濕地鑑定準則和相關指導方針
- Ría Lagartos: 猶加敦
- Scandinavian: 北歐
- Scientific and Technical Review Panel(STRP): 科學技術審查小組
- Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE): 環境問題科學委員會
- scientific inventories : 量表編制
- Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS) : 國際濕地科學家學會
- South Pacific Regional Environment Programme: 南太平洋區域環境規劃

組織

- Specific Criteria Based on Fish for Identification of Wetlands of International Importance, and Guidelines for their Application: 以魚類為基準之國際重要濕地具體鑑定準則及其應用指導方針
- Standing Committee: 常設委員會(簡稱常委會)
- Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance: 國際重要濕地名單未來發展之策略綱要計畫和指導方針
- Subcutaneous zone: 淺岩區；土壤下面的風化岩石層，但位於永久飽和的（潛水）區之上。
- Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA): 科學、技術和工藝諮詢機構
- Sundarbans：孫德爾本斯
- Taxon: 分類群
- Transfrontier: 跨境
- Trinidad and Tobago: 千里達及托巴哥
- Troglobite: 穴居動物
- Troglophile: 好穴居生物
- Troglone: 偶穴居生物
- twinning arrangements: 雙聯安排
- under-represented wetland types: 比例失衡之濕地類型
- UNESCO's World Heritage Centre: 聯合國教科文組織世界遺產中心
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe(UNECE)：聯合國歐洲經濟委員會
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) :聯合國環境計畫
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): 聯合國氣候變化綱要公約
- Void: 空洞
- Wardening: 看管、監管
- Water Planet: 水之星球
- Water Watch Asia: 亞洲水關懷組織
- Watercourse and Project WET: 運河組織及水資源環境教育計畫
- Waterwatch Australia: 澳洲水關懷組織
- Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network: 西半球濱鳥保護網路
- Wetland Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)：濕地宣導、教育及公眾意識
- Wetland Conservation Fund (WCF): 濕地保育基金
- Wetland Evaluation Technique, WET：濕地評估技術

- Wetland Inventory: 濕地調查
- Wetland Link International : 國際濕地聯盟
- Wetland Risk Assessment Framework: 濕地風險評估綱要計畫
- Wetlands for the Future programme: 未來濕地計畫
- Wetlands International Specialist Group on Education and Public Awareness: 國際濕地組織教育和公眾意識專家小組
- Wetlands International: 國際濕地組織
- Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust , WWT: 英國野鳥與濕地信託基金會
- World Business Council For Sustainable Development: 世界企業永續發展協會
- World Commission on Dams: 世界水壩委員會
- World Conservation Monitoring Center : 世界保育監測中心
- World Heritage Convention: 世界遺產公約
- World Water Council: 世界水資源理事會
- World Wild Fund (WWF): 世界自然基金會
- Zero net loss policy: 零淨損失政策