

WCC-2016-Res-026-EN

世界保护大会第026决议

Conservation of intertidal habitats and migratory waterbirds of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, especially the Yellow Sea, in a global context

在全球范围内保护东亚-澳大利西亚迁飞路线上的潮间带栖息地和候鸟，尤其是黄海地区

RECALLING Resolution 5.028 *Conservation of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and its threatened waterbirds, with particular reference to the Yellow Sea* (Jeju,2012);

回顾第5.028号决议：保护东亚-澳大利西亚迁飞路线及特别是黄海区域的受威胁的水鸟（2012年济州岛）；

ALARMED by the Red Listing as Globally Threatened or Near Threatened of an additional six migratory waterbird species due to the rapid rate of conversion of intertidal wetlands in the EastAsian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF), particularly the Yellow Sea;

由于东亚-澳大利西亚迁飞路线（EAAF）上特别是黄海的潮间带湿地转化速度快，有另外六种全球受威胁的迁徙水鸟列入IUCN红色名录中；

NOTING the results of studies arising from Resolution 5.028 on the benefits of ecosystem services provided by intertidal wetlands, and the status of threatened birds and their habitats to prioritise sites requiring urgent conservation and restoration and identification of important migratory waterbird habitat and expert networks;

注意到第5.028号决议中关于潮间带湿地的生态系统服务功能及受威胁鸟类的现状和他们的栖息地的研究结果，以便优先考虑需要紧急保护和恢复的区域，识别重要的迁徙水鸟栖息地和专家网络；

RECOGNISING workshop outcomes on the conservation of intertidal areas, including nationally for China (September 2014) and the Republic of Korea (May 2016), and the Yellow Sea (August 2016), calling for increased recognition of the importance of intertidal ecosystems and their stronger protection;

认识到中国（2014年9月）、大韩民国（2016年5月）以及黄海（2016年8月）在内的潮间带保护研讨会成果，呼吁更多地认识到潮间带生态系统重要性和需要有更强保护的意

NOTING the September 2015 recommendations of the China Coastal Wetland Conservation Blueprint project to strengthen wetland legislation and improve the protection, management and restoration of coastal wetlands in the spirit of ecological civilisation (a state China wishes to achieve by harmonising the co-existence of the global ecosystem and human economic development);

注意到中国滨海湿地保护蓝图项目2015年9月的建议，在生态文明精神下，加强湿地立法，

完善滨海湿地的保护、管理和恢复（中国希望通过协调全球生态系统和人类经济发展的共存来实现生态文明）；

RECOGNISING the creation of the China Coastal Wetland Conservation Network in June 2015 to increase awareness and cooperative actions to protect coastal wetlands among government and society;

认识到2015年6月建立了中国滨海湿地保护网络，以期提高政府和社会保护滨海湿地的意识并有更多的合作行动；

NOTING the annual Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of China and WWF to support coastal wetland and flyway conservation in China, signed in October 2015; 注意到中国政府与世界自然基金会于2015年10月签署了年度谅解备忘录，支持中国滨海湿地和候鸟迁飞路线保护；

RECOGNISING that the EAAF work plan within the Arctic Council's Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative includes, but is not limited to, intertidal habitat protection in the Yellow Sea; and 认识到北极理事会北极候鸟倡议中的EAAF工作计划，此计划包括但不限于黄海的潮间带栖息地保护；

NOTING that despite the pre-eminent global importance of the Yellow Sea for migratory waterbirds of the EAAF, no World Heritage sites are yet inscribed there, though the importance of this status in improving protection and cooperation has been demonstrated along the comparable East Atlantic Flyway;

注意到尽管黄海对东亚-澳大利西亚迁飞路线上的迁徙水鸟具有全球重要地位，但此处并未有世界遗产地，尽管这种重要地位在促进保护与合作方面已经在可比较的东大西洋迁飞路线上得以示范；

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

世界保护大会与2016年9月1日至10日在美利坚合众国夏威夷举办：

1. REQUESTS the Director General, Commissions and Members to consider, in conjunction with the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, as appropriate, to develop national/regional management plans for migratory birds within 'working coastal wetlands' (i.e. those used for shellfisheries, aquaculture, fish ponds and saltpans) to benefit migratory bird populations and their habitats, which support numerous other species;

1. 结合“保护野生动物迁徙物种公约”和“拉姆萨尔湿地公约”，要求总干事，委员会和成员考虑制定“滨海湿地区”（可用于捕捞，水产养殖，鱼塘和盐田）内候鸟的国家/区域管理计划，有益于候鸟种群及其栖息地，这些栖息地也支撑着其他许多物种生存。

2. URGES Parties to the Ramsar Convention, at their 13th Conference (COP13, Dubai 2018), to consider – further to Resolutions VII/21 and X/22 on the conservation and wise-use of tidal flats –additional needs and priorities for remaining tidal flats at national, regional and global scales, and opportunities for urgently enhancing their protection;

敦促“拉姆萨尔公约”缔约方在第十三次会议（2018年迪拜的 COP13）中除了进一步讨论关于滩涂保护和明智的使用的 VII/21 和 X/22 决议，还要在国家、区域和全球层面上考虑剩余的滩涂额外需求和优先性，以及加强对他们保护的机会；

3. INVITES the Director General and Commissions (to the extent possible within available resources) to provide assistance to governments and IUCN Members along the EAAF, and particularly those around the Yellow Sea, to further implement Resolution 5.028 in particular through the measures listed below; and

邀请总干事和委员会（尽可能在现有资源范围内）向东亚-澳大利西亚迁飞路线沿线的政府和自然保护联盟成员提供帮助，特别是黄海周边的政府和自然保护联盟成员，来通过以下措施进一步实施第5.028号决议；和

4. ENCOURAGES governments along the EAAF to:

a. implement the following national and regional workshop declarations intended to define implementation of Resolution 5.028: Beijing 2015, Republic of Korea 2016, Yellow Sea 2016 and the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative Work Plan for the EAAF and the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) Collaborative Work Programme for Shorebird Conservation;

鼓励东亚澳大利西亚迁飞路线上的各国政府：

a, 执行以下国家和地区宣言，旨在执行第5.028号决议，包括2015年北京宣言，2016年的大韩民国宣言，2016年的黄海宣言，北极候鸟倡议工作计划和东亚-澳大利西亚区伙伴关系候鸟保护合作项目。

b. consider the possibility of a future trilateral World Heritage nomination for the intertidal zone of the Yellow Sea with support from surrounding countries;

b 在周边国家的支持下，考虑未来三边提名黄海潮间带为世界遗产的可能性；

c. support the development of a 'Caring for Coasts' Initiative, in the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention, as part of a global movement to restore coastal wetlands; and

C 支持在“生物多样性公约”和“拉姆萨尔公约”的框架内发展“关爱滨海”倡议，作为恢复滨海湿地的全球运动的一部分；和

d. use the EAAFP as a framework for strengthening the conservation of migratory waterbird species and their habitats.

d 利用“东亚-澳大利西亚迁飞区伙伴关系作为框架来加强迁徙水鸟及其栖息地的保护。

Note: The adoption of this decision by IUCN Members shall be without prejudice to IUCN's role to provide independent technical evaluation of nominated sites for World Heritage Listing.

State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

注：自然保护联盟成员采纳这一决定不妨碍自然保护联盟为世界遗产名录提名提供独立的技术评估。

美国的国家和机构成员在这项提案的表决中投了弃权票，原因在自然保护联盟提案流程的总体声明中列出。