

湿地常熟宣言

第十届国际湿地大会采纳的最终决议



2016年9月19~24号，中国常熟

今天，来自 72 个国家的 800 多名湿地领域的专家、学者和管理工作者齐聚于第十届国际湿地大会，共同见证这个历史性的时刻。在此，达成如下共识：

鉴于

2015 年，世界各国就可持续发展目标达成共识，包含以下三个涉及湿地领域的目标：

- (1) 保护和恢复湿地，包括河流、湖泊及地下水等水体生态系统（可持续发展目标 6.6）；
- (2) 可持续地管理和保护海洋、滨海生态系统，避免显著的不良影响……并采取有效的恢复措施（可持续发展目标 14.2）；
- (3) 履行国际义务，保护、恢复和可持续利用内陆淡水生态系统及其服务功能（可持续发展目标 15.1）；

鉴于

过去的四十年间，由于农业开垦、城市化、水资源过度开发和气候变化，导致世界上超过 40% 的湿地消失；

鉴于

湿地是隐域生态系统，中国历史上不同类型湿地的核心意义随地理区域有所差异，产生了多样的文化；

鉴于

健康湿地可以保障一个美丽、健康的地球，让城市更美好，维持人类幸福生活；中国“江南文化”或“水乡文化”起源于“湿地文化”，具有悠久的历史；

鉴于

中国有 5,360 万公顷湿地，中国政府将采取有效的管理措施保护这些湿地；

认识到

湿地包括湖泊、沼泽、河流、海岸带和人工湿地，具有调节、供给、提供生计和福祉等综合生态服务功能；

认识到

湿地在城市防洪、改善城市居民健康方面具有重要作用；国际湿地公约认证的湿地城市具有长远意义；

认识到

在法律框架内，需要分配足够的、符合水质要求的、满足时间需要的水量来维持湿地生态系统功能的持续发挥，正如湿地公约第 12 届缔约方会议第十二条决议所规定；

认识到

湿地监测、评估、全国湿地资源调查、地球观测推动全球湿地观察体系的发展；

因此 呼吁

全球范围内的金融机构，包括发展银行、投资银行、财政部门及私营企业，为湿地保护、合理利用和湿地恢复注入资金，以此来维护其独特的生物多样性、碳捕获及储存，减少气候变化和水风险；

呼吁

私营业者和商业部门考虑他们的供应链，确保湿地不被其商业行为损害或破坏，保证湿地的长期可持续性；

呼吁

农业社区和农业部门认识到在农业景观中湿地必须得到保护与恢复，以保护生物多样性，维持植物授粉功能，补给蓄水层，缓解洪涝灾害；

呼吁

土地利用规划者认识到湿地作为公共产品具有全球价值，确保湿地在城乡景观规划中得到保护；

呼吁

流域管理者和流域委员会考虑水分配问题，认识到上游湿地的水源供给价值和下游湿地作为出水基础设施的重要功能，从而增强流域洪水管理、蓄水层补给和提高流域生物多样性；

呼吁

海岸开发规划者和管理部门认识到海岸湿地尤其是潮间带区域的重要性，确保其得以保护和可持续管理，以保护全球重要迁徙水鸟，维护其它具有重要价值的生态系统服务；

呼吁

城市管理通过恢复湿地，实现湿地价值来进一步美化城市，促进城市防洪、生态旅游、儿童教育，为城市居民提供健康和幸福。我们鼓励他们参与湿地公约的湿地城市认证。

鸣谢

感谢中国政府、南京大学、中华人民共和国国际湿地公约履约办公室、常熟市人民政府以及南京大学常熟生态研究院，感谢为第十届国际湿地大会做出卓越贡献的各主办单位、协办单位、支持单位和其他单位。

我们在此宣布，第十届国际湿地大会取得圆满成功。

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2016年9月24日于常熟

The Changshu Declaration on Wetlands

Final Resolution adopted at the 10th INTECOL International Wetlands Conference

Changshu, People's Republic of China, 19-24 September 2016



More than 800 INTECOL wetlands conference participants from over 72 countries, representing a wide range of expertise in wetland science, technology, policy and management, acknowledge the auspicious historical moment in which we have gathered here and come to agreement on the following issues:

Whereas in 2015 all countries have agreed on the Sustainable Development Goals containing the following three important targets referring to wetlands:

- (1) to protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes (SDG Target 6.6);
- (2) to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts...and take action for their restoration (SDG Target 14.2);
- (3) to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in line with obligations under international agreements (SDG Target 15.1);

Whereas development activities have resulted in the loss of more than 40% of the world's wetlands in the past 40 years, and the threats to wetlands are growing through expanding agriculture, urbanization, pollutions, over-exploitation of water resources and climate system;

Whereas wetland are intrazonal ecosystems, the qualitative significance of which in Chinese history is indicated by their Chinese geographic identification, as different wetland types induced the different cultures over time;

Whereas healthy wetlands support a beautiful and healthy earth, sustain happy lives and improve all human communities, especially for those living in cities; what is called 'Jiangnan (south China) culture' or 'waterside culture' originates from the word 'wetland culture', which has a long history;

Whereas there are about 53.6 million hectares of wetlands in China, which will be effectively managed by the government;

Recognizing wetlands including lakes, marshes, rivers, coastal zones, and artificial wetlands, with multiple ecosystem services providing a diversity of regulatory, provisioning and supporting services, including those that sustain the livelihoods and well-being of local communities;

Recognizing the value of wetlands in urban flood control and improving the health of city dwellers, and noting the prestigious Wetland City label to be awarded under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands;

Recognizing the need to allocate an adequate quantity, and quality of water flowing with appropriate timing to enable the sustainable functioning of wetland ecosystems, within a legal framework, as set out in Resolution 12 of the 12th Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention;

Recognizing the need for increased wetland monitoring, assessment, national wetland inventories and earth observation, moving towards the establishment of a Global Wetlands Observation System;

Therefore call upon financial institutions worldwide – development banks, investment banks, ministries of finance, and private sectors – to invest in the conservation, wise use and restoration of wetlands for their unique biodiversity, carbon capture and storage, and to reduce climatic variability and water risks;

Therefore call upon the private actors and the business sector to consider their supply chains, and to ensure that wetlands are not harmed or destroyed by their business practices, for long-term sustainability;

Therefore call upon farming communities and the agriculture sector to acknowledge that wetlands must to be conserved and restored within agricultural landscapes, for sustaining biodiversity and pollination services, recharging aquifers and buffering the risks of droughts and floods;

Therefore call upon land use planners to recognize wetlands as a valuable global public good, and to ensure that wetlands are protected and embedded within both urban and rural landscapes;

Therefore call upon river basin managers and catchment committees concerned with issues of water allocation, to recognize upstream wetlands as valuable water providers, and downstream wetlands as essential water retention and detention infrastructure, for flood management, and for aquifer recharge and for biodiversity within the basin, catchment or watershed;

Therefore call upon coastal development planners and authorities to recognize the critical importance of coastal wetlands, particularly intertidal areas, for the conservation of globally important migratory waterbird species and other valuable ecosystem services and ensure their protection and sustainable management;

Therefore call upon urban managers to enhance the beauty of their cities by restoring and valuing their wetlands, for urban flood control, for eco-tourism, for children's education, and for providing health and happiness to local urban dwellers. We encourage them to strive for accreditation of their city as a Wetland City under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

We thank the Government of the People's Republic of China, Nanjing University, RAMSAR Administrative Authority of China, Changshu Government and Nanjing University Ecological Research Institute of Changshu, and the other organizations for hosting, sponsoring and contributing to the 10th INTECOL International Wetlands Conference.

We acknowledge the success of this conference BY ACCLAMATION.

Signed on behalf of the participants in Changshu, People's Republic of China on 24 September 2016 by R. Eugene Turner, Jos T. A. Verhoeven, Ania Grobicki, Jenny Davis, Shirong Liu and Shuqing An

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