

**Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)  
Literature Survey**

<b>Thematic Work Area No.1: Best practice methodologies / tools to monitor Ramsar Sites, including surveying, mapping, and inventorying recognizing traditional practices of indigenous peoples and local communities</b>					
<b>Title</b>	<b>Type of guidance</b>	<b>Target audience (practitioners, policymakers, scientists)</b>	<b>Ramsar Handbook</b>	<b>Language<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Ramsar guidance</b>					
<a href="#">Resolution XII.15: Evaluation of the management and conservation effectiveness of Ramsar Sites</a>	Technical	Practitioners	Not yet included in a Handbook	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution XI.12: Wetlands and health: taking an ecosystem approach</a>	Technical	Policymakers, practitioners	Not yet included in a Handbook	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution X.15: Describing the ecological character of wetlands, and data needs and formats for core inventory: harmonized scientific and technical guidance</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientist/practitioners	13, 15, 14, 18, 19	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution X.16: A Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character</a>	Technical	Practitioners, policymakers	13, 14, 16, 19,	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution X.21: Guidance on responding to the continued spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientist	4, 1	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution IX.1, Annex D:</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientist/Policymakers	11, 13	EFS	

<sup>1</sup> E = English; F = French; S = Spanish; R = Russian; A = Arabic; C = Chinese; K = Korean

<a href="#">Ecological “outcome-oriented” indicators for assessing the implementation effectiveness of the Ramsar Convention</a>					
<a href="#">Resolution IX.1, Annex E: An Integrated Framework for wetland inventory, assessment and monitoring (IF-WIAM)</a>	Scientific/technical	Scientists, Practitioners	13, 14, 15, 18	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution IX.1, Annex Ei: Guidelines for the rapid assessment of inland, coastal and marine wetland biodiversity</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientists/Practitioners	1, 13	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VIII.6: A Ramsar Framework for Wetland Inventory</a>	Technical	Practitioners, policymakers	14, 15, 13	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VII.10: Wetland Risk Assessment Framework</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientist/Practitioners	18, 13	EFS	
<a href="#">COP11 DOC. 24: Limits of Acceptable Change</a> (Resolution XI.4 the Status of Sites in the List of Wetlands of International Importance.)	Scientific/Technical	Scientist/Practitioners	Not included in a Handbook	E	<u>Summary:</u> “This paper gives a broad overview of existing approaches and other considerations concerning the definition and operation of concepts and approaches for ‘limits of acceptable change’ (LAC) which may be applicable to the Ramsar context of defining and detecting change in the ecological character of wetlands, as required by Article 3.2.”
<a href="#">DOC. SC35-4: Activities with International Organization Partners “Watching the Wetlands”</a>					<u>Summary:</u> “This working paper, referred to in DOC. SC35-3, provides information on the current and ongoing development by the Convention’s five International Organisation Partners (IOPs) of a joint initiative which would be designed to support the work of the Convention in various aspects of activity on wetland monitoring issues. It also provides an up-to-date review of wetland monitoring issues for the Convention.”
<a href="#">Ramsar Technical Report No. 1: Guidelines for the rapid ecological assessment of biodiversity in inland water, coastal and marine areas</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientists		EFS	<u>Summary:</u> “[These guidelines] are designed as a suite of optional tools to assist those with urgent need and/or limited capacity and resources to undertake, where necessary, rapid inventories, assessment and monitoring of the biological diversity of inland water, coastal and near-shore marine ecosystems. They focus largely at species level considerations (i.e., assessments of taxa) but also include some tools relevant for assessment at the habitat/ecosystem level. . . . An overall

					conceptual framework for rapid assessment is presented starting from the definition of purpose to the dissemination of results.”
<a href="#">Ramsar Technical Report No. 2: Low-cost GIS software and data for wetland inventory, assessment &amp; monitoring</a>	Scientific/technical	Scientists, practitioners		ES	<u>Summary:</u> “[T]his review and guidance has been prepared to provide a general introduction to GIS issues, its application not only for wetland inventory, but also for wetland assessment and monitoring purposes and other applications, in order to cover the full scope of the integrated framework for wetland inventory, assessment and monitoring that was prepared concurrently by the STRP (COP9 Resolution IX.1 . . . Annex E). The review outlines data management issues and provides guidance on a set of criteria which should be applied by those considering using GIS systems for wetland data handling and management. Information on available data viewer software and low-cost GIS products is provided . . . .”
<a href="#">Ramsar Technical Report No. 4: A Framework for a Wetland Inventory Metadatabase</a>	Scientific/technical	Scientists		E	<u>Summary:</u> “The standard wetland inventory metadatabase model provided in this Ramsar Technical Report will enable the consistent provision, collation and compilation of information about wetland inventory worldwide, and it can be utilised by anyone who has undertaken a wetland inventory, at whatever spatial (geographical) scale. . . . The resulting metadatabase framework has been developed from core metadata fields for wetland inventory identified through the GRoWI project, integrated with other internationally recognized metadata fields that are in use elsewhere in the world. The metadatabase framework has been designed to provide the basis for the development of an on-line web-based wetland inventory metadata system which can serve up accessible information about wetland inventories worldwide.”
<a href="#">Ramsar Technical Report No. 7: Ramsar Wetland Disease Manual: Guidelines for Assessment, Monitoring and Management of Animal Disease in Wetlands</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientist/ Practitioner, Policymakers		E	<u>Summary:</u> “This Manual is intended to provide the reader with an overview of the principles and practicalities of managing animal diseases at wetland sites. The Manual highlights the importance of including disease prevention and control in wetland management plans and provides guidelines on how to do so. It should be used in conjunction with Ramsar Handbook No. 18 on Managing Wetlands.”
<b>Other guidance</b>					
<a href="#">Monitoring Important Bird Areas:</a>				E	BirdLife International

<a href="#">a global framework</a>					<u>Summary:</u> “The IBA monitoring framework provides a standardised way to assign scores for the threats to IBAs (‘Pressure’), the condition of IBAs (‘State’) and conservation actions taken at IBAs (‘Response’). These guidelines explain how this scoring system works, and also outline principles for designing and implementing a sustainable monitoring process.”
<a href="#">Wetland Resources Action Planning (WRAP) Toolkit</a>				E	IUCN
<a href="#">An Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit: A guide to good practice + Case study: An integrated assessment of the biodiversity, livelihood and economic value of wetlands in Mtanza-Msona village, Tanzania</a>				E	IUCN <u>Summary:</u> This toolkit sets out a process for integrated assessment and provides a set of methods that can be used to investigate the links between biodiversity, economics and livelihoods in wetlands, and to identify and address potential conflicts of interest between conservation and development objectives. The integrated approach presented in the toolkit also enables practitioners to assess a wetland in terms of its combined biodiversity, economic and livelihood values. It has a particular focus on strengthening pro-poor approaches to wetland management.”
<a href="#">Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines for Community Based Wetland Resource Management</a>				E	IUCN <u>Summary:</u> “The M&E [Monitoring and Evaluation] system depicted herein has been in operation since the inception of the SEMP [Sustainable Environment Management Programme] interventions [in Bangladesh]. . . . This guide may be useful to the managers implementing other SEMP components and similar natural resource management and development projects for maximising resource use and achieving sustainability through conducting regular M&Es.”
<a href="#">Diagnóstico de medios de vida y capitales de la comunidad de Humedales de Medio Queso, Los Chiles, Costa Rica</a>				S	IUCN
<a href="#">Biodiversity and ecosystem management in the Iraqi marshlands: screening study on potential World Heritage</a>				EA	IUCN

<a href="#">nomination</a>					
<a href="#">Global Lakes and Wetlands Database</a>					WWF <u>Summary:</u> "Drawing upon a variety of existing maps, data and information, WWF and the Center for Environmental Systems Research, University of Kassel, Germany created the Global Lakes and Wetlands Database (GLWD). The combination of best available sources for lakes and wetlands on a global scale (1:1 to 1:3 million resolution), and the application of GIS functionality enabled the generation of a database which focuses in three coordinated levels on (1) large lakes and reservoirs, (2) smaller water bodies, and (3) wetlands."
<a href="#">Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Trends and Conditions Assessment Tool</a>				EFS	The Nature Conservancy <u>Summary:</u> "BestCat is a web-based mapping application which provides companies with the ability to compare and contrast global assets based on value and condition of ecosystems and associated biodiversity. This easy-to-use and efficient application provides businesses with a preset data package that highlights biodiversity and ecosystem service risk and quickly identifies critical locations that require risk management. BestCat analysis provides a basis for developing cost effective risk mitigation approaches by identifying areas that are associated with potential environmental liabilities."
<a href="#">Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool</a>					WWF & World Bank <u>Summary:</u> "The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT or Tracking Tool) has been developed to help track and monitor progress in the achievement of the World Bank/WWF Alliance worldwide protected area management effectiveness target. It is also hoped that the Tracking Tool will be used more generally where it can help monitor progress towards improving management effectiveness . . . In addition, use of the Tracking Tool can help managers track progress in implementing protected areas commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands."
<a href="#">Guidance for National Biodiversity Indicator Development and Use</a>				EFS (and others)	Biodiversity Indicators Partnership <u>Summary:</u> "This guidance is designed to help the development of biodiversity indicators at the national level for uses such as reporting, policy-making, environmental management, and

					education. It is intended principally for the people who produce biodiversity indicators, whether they are in government agencies, academia or NGOs.”
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**Thematic Work Area No. 2: Best practices for developing and implementing management plans, action plans and other tools for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands**

Title	Type of guidance	Target audience (practitioners, policymakers, scientists)	Ramsar Handbook	Language <sup>1</sup>	Notes
<b>Ramsar guidance</b>					
<a href="#">Resolution XI.7: Tourism, recreation and wetlands</a>	Technical	Practitioner, Policymakers	Not yet included in a Handbook	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution XI.9: An Integrated Framework and guidelines for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for wetland losses</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientist/Policymakers, practitioners	Not yet included in a Handbook	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution XI.11: Principles for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands</a>	Technical	Policymakers, practitioners	Not yet included in a Handbook	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution XI.12: Wetlands and health: taking an ecosystem approach</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientist/Policymakers, practitioners	Not yet included in a Handbook	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution XI.13: An Integrated Framework for linking wetland conservation and wise use with poverty eradication</a>	Technical	Policymakers/practitioners	Not yet included in a Handbook	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution X.15: Describing the ecological character of wetlands, and data needs and formats for core inventory: harmonized</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientists/Practitioners	13, 15, 14, 18, 19	EFS	

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<a href="#">scientific and technical guidance</a>					
<a href="#">Resolution X.16: A Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character</a>	Scientific/Technical	Practitioners, policymakers	13, 14, 16, 19,	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution X.17: Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment: updated scientific and technical guidance</a>	Scientific/Technical	Practitioner, policymakers	16	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution X.19: Wetlands and river basin management: consolidated scientific and technical guidance</a>	Scientific/Technical	Policymakers, practitioners	8, 9	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution X.21: Guidance on responding to the continued spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientists	4, 1	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution IX.1, Annex Cii: Guidelines for the management of groundwater to maintain wetland ecological character</a>	Scientific/Technical	Practitioners, policymakers	11	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VIII.1: Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands</a>	Technical/Scientific	Practitioners, policymakers	8, 9, 10	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VIII.4: Wetland issues in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)</a>	Technical	Policymakers, practitioners	12	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VIII.14: New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands</a>	Technical	Policymakers, Practitioners	18	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VIII.16: Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration</a>	Technical	Policymakers, Practitioners	19	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VIII.17: Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands</a>	Technical	Policymakers, practitioners	15, 18	EFS	

<a href="#">Resolution VIII.20: General guidance for interpreting “urgent national interests” under Article 2.5 of the Convention and considering compensation under Article 4.2</a>	Technical	Policy-makers	19	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VIII.33: Guidance for identifying, sustainably managing, and designating temporary pools as Wetlands of International Importance</a>	Technical	Practitioners	17	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VIII.36: Participatory Environmental Management (PEM) as a tool for management and wise use of wetlands</a>	Technical	Policy-makers, practitioners	7	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VII.8: Guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities’ and indigenous people’s participation in the management of wetlands</a>	Technical	Policy-makers, practitioners	7	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VII.10: Wetland Risk Assessment Framework</a>	Technical/Scientific	Scientific/Practitioners	18, 13	EFS	
<a href="#">.COP12 DOC.20: Information Paper: Management effectiveness assessments for Ramsar Sites (Resolution XII.15: Evaluation of the management and conservation effectiveness of Ramsar Sites)</a>	Technical	Practitioners	Not yet included in a Handbook	EFS	<u>Summary:</u> This paper provides information about “Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) assessment tools” and how PAME tools may be used at Ramsar Sites. The paper also discusses “[w]hich PAME methodology is suitable for Ramsar Sites.”
<a href="#">COP11 DOC. 24: Limits of Acceptable Change.</a> (Resolution XI.4, the Status of Sites in the List of Wetlands of International Importance).	Technical/Scientific	Practitioners	Not yet included in a Handbook	E	<u>Summary:</u> “This paper gives a broad overview of existing approaches and other considerations concerning the definition and operation of concepts and approaches for ‘limits of acceptable change’ (LAC) which may be applicable to the Ramsar context of defining and detecting change in the ecological character of wetlands, as required by Article 3.2.”
<a href="#">COP10 DOC. 33: Enhancing wetland wise use: a guide for capacity development</a>	Technical	Practitioners/Policy-makers	Not included in a Handbook	E	<u>Summary:</u> “This document presents a guide for establishing capacity development programmes at national and regional level to support wetland management. It provides the



					Contracting Parties of the Ramsar Convention and in particular the Ramsar Administrative Authorities with a stepwise approach for developing and implementing capacity development activities in support of the Convention.”
<a href="#">COP10 DOC. 27: Background and rationale to the Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character</a> (Resolution X.16. A Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character)	Technical	Practitioners	19	EFS	<u>Summary:</u> “Draft Resolution DR16 presents a ‘Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character’, as drawn up by the Ramsar Convention’s Scientific & Technical Review Panel in response to a request from the Parties at the 8th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP8, 2002). The present Information Document provides a more detailed supporting rationale for the Framework. It reviews what guidance is already available . . . and identifies gaps in various places in the processes where further guidance may be needed.”
<a href="#">STRP Briefing Note No. 6: Towards the wise use of urban and peri-urban wetlands</a>	Technical	Policymakers, practitioners		E	<u>Summary:</u> “This Briefing Note expands on the principles for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands agreed by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention, and aims to help managers and planners of towns and cities ensure the wise use of wetlands.”
Ongoing draft from last triennium STRP Briefing Note No. ____: A guide to available guidance on IAS (forthcoming; title to be finalized)	Technical	Practitioners		E	
<a href="#">Ramsar Technical Report No. 7: Ramsar Wetland Disease Manual: Guidelines for Assessment, Monitoring and Management of Animal Disease in Wetlands</a>	Technical	Practitioners, policymakers		E	<u>Summary:</u> “This Manual is intended to provide the reader with an overview of the principles and practicalities of managing animal diseases at wetland sites. The Manual highlights the importance of including disease prevention and control in wetland management plans and provides guidelines on how to do so. It should be used in conjunction with Ramsar Handbook No. 18 on Managing Wetlands.”
<a href="#">Ramsar Technical Report No. 9: Determination and implementation of environmental water requirements for estuaries</a>	Technical/Scientific	Scientists/Practitioners		E	<u>Summary:</u> “This report provides a review of available methods for determining the environmental water requirements of estuaries, as well as a discussion of trends in method development and requirements for the successful implementation of environmental water requirements.”
Internal Report: Change in ecological character of wetland	Technical	Practitioners		E	As noted in COP12 DOC.6, this report was prepared to deliver on tasks 20, 25, and 41 in 2013–2015 triennium.

sites – Ramsar guidance and mechanisms (2014)					
Resolution IX. 4 The Ramsar Convention and conservation, production and sustainable use of fisheries resources.	Technical	Policymakers/practitioners	18	EFS	
<b>Other guidance</b>					
<a href="#">Wetland Resources Action Planning (WRAP) Toolkit</a>					
<a href="#">An Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit: A guide to good practice</a>				E	IUCN <u>Summary:</u> “This toolkit sets out a process for integrated assessment and provides a set of methods that can be used to investigate the links between biodiversity, economics and livelihoods in wetlands, and to identify and address potential conflicts of interest between conservation and development objectives. The integrated approach presented in the toolkit also enables practitioners to assess a wetland in terms of its combined biodiversity, economic and livelihood values. It has a particular focus on strengthening pro-poor approaches to wetland management.”
<a href="#">Approaches to Sustainable Wetland Resource Management</a>				E	IUCN <u>Summary:</u> “Community Based Haor and Floodplain Resource Management . . . are being implemented by IUCN Bangladesh . . . since October 1998 in two haors and three floodplain areas of Bangladesh. . . . The approach used several Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools and techniques. . . . This approach to project piloting also considered sustainability issues for each and every individual activity while ensuring the participation of the Community Based Organizations formed under the project. This book briefly describes the approaches and methodology for planning, implementation and demonstration of various activities in five different wetland areas in the country.”
<a href="#">Flow: The essentials of environmental flows</a>				EFSC	IUCN <u>Summary:</u> “This guide, the second in the series of the Water & Nature Initiative, draws extensively on the experiences in these countries [South Africa, Australia, and the United States]

					to offer hands-on advice for this emerging issue on the water resource agenda. It goes well beyond existing literature to offer practical guidance on technical issues, such as assessment methods and infrastructural adaptation, and the economic, legal and political dimensions of establishing environmental flows.”
<a href="#">Gestion des zones humides en milieux arides : leçons d'expérience</a>				F	IUCN
<a href="#">Wetland Management Planning: Methodology Manual for Indian Planners</a>				E	Wetlands International <u>Summary:</u> “This guidance has been prepared for the wetland managers to assist in developing integrated management plans. It focuses on application of an integrated methodology to assist systematic identification of management objectives and an action plan using results based mechanisms to setting goal, outcomes and outputs. The existing guidelines of Ramsar Convention on wetland management planning as well as wise use handbooks have been used to develop the various sections.”
<a href="#">Wetland Management Planning: A Guide for Site Managers</a>				E	WWF, Wetlands International, IUCN (and Ramsar) <u>Summary:</u> “This guide is intended to provide a summary of the steps to develop wetland management planning processes. . . . This summary guide has been prepared to help managers of sites listed under the Ramsar Convention on wetlands as well as all other types of wetlands. It provides a summary of Ramsar’s Handbook 16 . . . while highlighting other relevant sources of useful information on wetland management planning.”
<a href="#">The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for Water and Wetlands</a>				E (summary available in EFSRAC)	IEEP & Ramsar <u>Summary:</u> “TEEB Water and Wetlands aims to show how recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. . . . It is about the ‘values’ of the ecosystem services provided by water and wetlands, which can be expressed in a number of ways and methods. . . . Chapter 4 deals with the integrated management of land, water and wetlands. It outlines the different policy instruments that can be used to foster

					conservation and restoration, including site management, regulation and land use planning, property rights and market-based instruments.”
<a href="#">Destination Wetlands: Supporting sustainable tourism</a>				EFSA	Ramsar & World Tourism Organization <u>Summary:</u> “Fourteen wetland case studies form the core of this publication and were selected to exemplify both the diversity of wetland types around the world and the diversity in the scale of wetland tourism in Wetlands of International Importance . . . , and to illustrate effective approaches in managing tourism for the wetland sector. This information is particularly addressed to wetland management authorities but should also be relevant to many others.”
<a href="#">Handbook on Best Practices for the Planning, Design and Operation of Wetland Education Centres</a>				EFK	Ramsar & Environmental Ecosystem Research Foundation <u>Summary:</u> “The objective of this Handbook is to present a range of key lessons learnt from a variety of wetland education centres around the world. It is hoped that these lessons will inform people involved in the planning and development of new centres or will assist others in the redevelopment or management of existing centres. . . . The Handbook is divided into chapters each of which deals with a component of the planning, design and operation of a wetland education centre.”
<a href="#">Our Country Our Way: Guidelines for Australian Indigenous Protected Area Management Plans</a>				E	Australian Government <u>Summary:</u> “The purpose of Our Country Our Way is to assist IPA [Indigenous Protected Area] owners, custodians and managers, including those involved in co-management projects, to produce Management Plans that ensure outcomes of value to both Indigenous peoples and the Australian nation. IPA Management Plans bring together management based on connections between Indigenous people, country, traditional law, custom and culture with the Australian and international systems for protected area management.”
<a href="#">Towards a Community of Practice of Wetland Project Managers: Lessons Learned from Central and West Asia and the Mediterranean</a>				E and Farsi	DOE-Iran, UNDP, GEF, et al <u>Summary:</u> “To exchange best practices and lessons-learned regarding conservation and management of wetlands between the project managers, the Conservation of Iranian Wetlands project and the Ramsar Regional Center for training and

					research in West and Central Asia jointly organized the workshop Towards a Community of Practice for Wetlands Project Managers in October 2010. This resource book which is written based on the mentioned workshop, presents and records the experiences of 11 demonstration projects of wetlands management.”
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**Thematic Work Area No.3: Methodologies for the economic and non-economic valuation of the values of the goods and services of wetlands**

Title	Type of guidance	Target audience (practitioners, policymakers, scientists)	Ramsar Handbook	Language <sup>1</sup>	Notes
<b>Ramsar guidance</b>					
<a href="#">Resolution XI.13: An Integrated Framework for linking wetland conservation and wise use with poverty eradication</a>	Technical	Policymakers	Not yet included in a Handbook	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VIII.19: Guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands for the effective management of sites</a>	Technical	Practitioners	18	EFS	
<a href="#">Ramsar Technical Report No. 3: Valuing wetlands: Guidance for valuing the benefits derived from wetland ecosystem services</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientists/Practitioners		EFS	<u>Summary:</u> “This report outlines a framework which should assist readers to conduct an integrated assessment of wetland ecosystem services, and it sets out five key steps in undertaking a wetland valuation assessment. . . . This guidance is supplemented by case studies from around the world of where different aspects of wetland valuation have supported decision-making, and by sources of further information on wetland valuation.”
<a href="#">Ramsar Technical Report No. 6: Healthy wetlands, healthy people:</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientists/Practitioners		E	<u>Summary:</u> “The purpose of this review report is to provide an accessible source of information to help improve

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<a href="#">A review of wetlands and human health interactions</a>					understanding of the often complex inter-relationships between wetland ecosystems and human health and wellbeing. The primary audience for this report is intended to be wetland conservation and wise use practitioners, from wetland managers at the site level to decision makers at national and international levels. The information in the report should help in facilitating dialogue between wetlands and human health professionals in their respective efforts to maintain and improve wetland ecological character and people's health."
<a href="#">Culture and wetlands: a Ramsar guidance document. Related to Resolutions VIII.19. Guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands for the effective management of sites and IX.21 Taking into account the cultural values of wetlands</a>	Technical	Practitioners		EFS	<u>Summary:</u> "[T]he document provides the reader with an overview of the concept of incorporating cultural aspects in the work of the Ramsar Convention, and in particular in the management of wetlands, through the approval of Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21 and the work of the Culture Working Group towards the development of guidance."
Economic Valuation of Wetlands: a Guide for Policy Makers and Planners (Publication, Ramsar 1997)	Technical	Policymakers/Practitioners		EFS	
Current triennium draft STRP Briefing Note No. ____: Wetland Ecosystem Services (forthcoming; title to be finalized)	Technical	Practitioners		E	
<b>Other guidance</b>					
<a href="#">Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessments (TESSA)</a>					BirdLife International <u>Summary:</u> "The toolkit provides accessible guidance on low-cost methods for how to evaluate the benefits people receive from nature at particular sites in order to generate information that can be used to influence decision making. TESSA is primarily aimed at conservation practitioners, although the methods may be applicable to a wide range of users, including natural resource managers (e.g. forestry, fisheries, water managers), land-use planners, development organisations (e.g. for poverty alleviation), and the private

					sector. . . The toolkit includes [d]etails . . . for over 50 methods for assessing particular aspects of . . . ecosystem services . . . .”
<a href="#">Economic Values of Protected Areas: Guidelines for Protected Area Managers</a>				ER	IUCN <u>Summary:</u> “The aims of these Guidelines are: to introduce protected area managers to the concept and tools of economic valuation, and to demonstrate the potential uses of economic valuation for protected area financing and management.”
<a href="#">Wetland Resources Action Planning (WRAP) Toolkit</a>				E	IUCN
<a href="#">An Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit: A guide to good practice + Case study: An integrated assessment of the biodiversity, livelihood and economic value of wetlands in Mtanza-Msona village, Tanzania</a>				E	IUCN <u>Summary:</u> “This toolkit sets out a process for integrated assessment and provides a set of methods that can be used to investigate the links between biodiversity, economics and livelihoods in wetlands, and to identify and address potential conflicts of interest between conservation and development objectives. The integrated approach presented in the toolkit also enables practitioners to assess a wetland in terms of its combined biodiversity, economic and livelihood values. It has a particular focus on strengthening pro-poor approaches to wetland management.”
<a href="#">Valeur économique de la vallée du Sourou : une évaluation préliminaire</a>				F	IUCN
<a href="#">Diagnóstico de medios de vida y capitales de la comunidad de Humedales de Medio Queso, Los Chiles, Costa Rica</a>				S	IUCN
<a href="#">Economic Valuation of Wetlands: A Guide For Policy Makers And Planners</a>				E	Ramsar, IUCN, et al from 1997 <u>Summary:</u> “The aim of this book is to provide guidance to policy makers and planners on the potential for economic valuation of wetlands and how such valuation studies should be conducted. . . . [T]his book provides details of the various techniques and examples of wetland valuation studies together with guidance on planning and managing a study and

					putting the result into a wider decision-making framework.”
<a href="#">Working Wetlands: Classifying Wetland Potential for Agriculture</a>				E	IWMI <u>Summary:</u> “A systematic and semi-quantitative method of evaluation is presented, which enables the classification of the ‘potential’ of using a working wetland for specified agricultural activities. The approach, which is underpinned by the concept of ‘wise use,’ is based on a form of multi-criteria analysis that integrates biophysical and socioeconomic aspects of wetland utilization.”
<a href="#">The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for Water and Wetlands</a>				E (summary available in EFSRAC)	IEEP & Ramsar <u>Summary:</u> “TEEB Water and Wetlands aims to show how recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. . . . It is about the ‘values’ of the ecosystem services provided by water and wetlands, which can be expressed in a number of ways and methods. . . . This report aims to support evidence-based decision making by presenting an array of ecosystem service values in varying contexts.”
<a href="#">Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Wetlands and Water Synthesis</a>				ES (and others)	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment <u>Summary:</u> “This report, synthesizing the findings of the MA on inland, coastal, and near-shore marine wetlands, is the key product of the MA for the Ramsar Convention. . . . The synthesis stresses the link between wetlands and water and will help us set the future agenda for Ramsar. . . . The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment was a four-year international process (2001–05) designed to meet the needs of decision makers for information on the links between ecosystem change and human well-being. It focused on how changes in ecosystems and ecosystem services have affected human well-being, how ecosystem changes may affect people in future decades, and what types of responses can be adopted at local, national, regional, or global scales to improve ecosystem management and thereby contribute to human well-being.”
<a href="#">Earth Economics Ecosystem Valuation Toolkit</a>					Some resources are not available yet <u>Summary:</u> “The EVT seeks to accelerate the adoption of



					ecosystem service valuation by providing a comprehensive, searchable online database of values for nature and tools for calculating the value of natural assets. These outputs can then be utilized by planners, watershed managers, forest owners, natural resource agencies, scholars and businesses to communicate the previously unrecognized value of these assets for conservation, restoration, or other land use decisions.”
<a href="#">Guidance Manual for the Valuation of Regulating Services</a>				E	UNEP <u>Summary:</u> “This manual is directed towards practitioners in environmental economics. Its primary use is expected to be as a supporting tool for estimating the economic value of regulating services provided by a particular ecosystem in a particular area and for a specified time period.”
<a href="#">Manual on Value Transfer Methods for Ecosystem Services</a>				E	UNEP <u>Summary:</u> “The purpose of this guidance manual is to show how the value of ecosystem services can be estimated and incorporated into decision making. Specifically, it is designed to help a broad audience of conservation managers, government officials, private sector managers, NGOs, and statisticians to understand the available information on the values of ecosystem services and how this information can be transferred to inform the decisions that they make.”
<a href="#">Literature Review of the Economic Value of Ecosystem Services that Wetlands Provide: Final Report prepared for the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities</a>				E	Marsden Jacob Associates <u>Summary:</u> “In addition to providing a critical review of the literature for both ecosystem service estimation and economic valuation of ecosystem services, this study will provide advice to policy-makers in this area relating to the use of ecosystem services contents and valuation in policy, planning and investment decisions.”
<a href="#">Economic valuation of water resources in agriculture: From the sectoral to a functional perspective of natural resource management</a>				E	FA <u>Summary:</u> “The purpose of this report is to produce a review on water resource valuation issues and techniques specifically for the appraisal and negotiation of raw (as opposed to bulk or retail) water resource allocation for agricultural development

					projects. The review considers raw water in naturally occurring watercourses, lakes, wetlands, soil and aquifers, taking an ecosystem function perspective at a catchment scale, and takes account of the demands from irrigated and rainfed agriculture.”
<a href="#">Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Trends and Conditions Assessment Tool</a>					The Nature Conservancy <u>Summary:</u> “BestCat is a web-based mapping application which provides companies with the ability to compare and contrast global assets based on value and condition of ecosystems and associated biodiversity. This easy-to-use and efficient application provides businesses with a preset data package that highlights biodiversity and ecosystem service risk and quickly identifies critical locations that require risk management. BestCat analysis provides a basis for developing cost effective risk mitigation approaches by identifying areas that are associated with potential environmental liabilities.”
<a href="#">The IPBES Conceptual Framework – connecting nature and people</a>				E	IPBES <u>Summary:</u> “The first public product of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is its Conceptual Framework. This conceptual and analytical tool, presented here in detail, will underpin all IPBES functions and provide structure and comparability to the syntheses that IPBES will produce at different spatial scales, on different themes, and in different regions. . . . The IPBES Conceptual Framework (hereafter CF) is a highly simplified model of the complex interactions between the natural world and human societies that are most relevant to IPBES’s goal.”
<a href="#">The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity – Ecological and Economic Foundations</a>				E	TEEB <u>Summary:</u> “The goal of TEEB Ecological and Economic Foundations is to provide the conceptual foundation to link economics and ecology, to highlight the relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem services and to show their importance for human well-being. . . . [T]his aspect of the TEEB study tackles the challenges of valuing ecosystem services, as well as issues related to economic discounting. It aims to quantify the costs of inaction and examine the macroeconomic dimension of ecosystem services loss. . . . TEEB Ecological and

					Economic Foundations is the most comprehensive overview of existing thinking in this area to date, and the process is bringing scientists and economists together to provide the analysis and tools required in order for us to be able to create a robust methodological framework enabling the decision-makers at different levels to undertake economic analysis of ecosystem services and biodiversity.”
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**Thematic Work Area No.4: Balancing wetland conservation and development e.g. infrastructure, urbanization, forestry, extractive industries, and agriculture**

Title	Type of guidance	Target audience (practitioners, policymakers, scientists)	Ramsar Handbook	Language <sup>1</sup>	Notes
<b>Ramsar guidance</b>					
<a href="#">Resolution XI.7: Tourism, recreation and wetlands</a>	Technical	Practitioners, Policymakers	Not yet included in a Handbook	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution XI.9: An Integrated Framework and guidelines for avoiding, mitigating and compensating for wetland losses</a>	Technical	Policymakers, practitioners	Not yet included in a Handbook	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution XI.10: Wetlands and energy issues</a>	Technical	Policymakers, practitioners	Not yet included in a Handbook	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution XI.11: Principles for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands</a>	Technical	Policymakers, practitioners	Not yet included in a Handbook	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution X.3: The Changwon Declaration on human well-being and wetlands</a>	Technical	Policymakers, practitioners	1	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution X.17: Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic</a>	Technical	Practitioners, policymakers	16	EFS	

<sup>1</sup> E = English; F = French; S = Spanish; R = Russian; A = Arabic; C = Chinese; K = Korean

<a href="#">Environmental Assessment: updated scientific and technical guidance</a>					
<a href="#">Resolution X.19: Wetlands and river basin management: consolidated scientific and technical guidance</a>	Technical	Policy-makers, practitioners	8, 9	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution IX.1, Annex Cii: Guidelines for the management of groundwater to maintain wetland ecological character</a>	Technical/ Scientific	Practitioners, scientists	11	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution IX.4: The Ramsar Convention and conservation, production and sustainable use of fisheries resources</a>	Technical	Policy-makers, Practitioners	18	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VIII.1: Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands</a>	Technical/Scientific	Practitioners, policy-makers	10	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VIII.4: Wetland issues in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)</a>	Technical	Policy-makers, practitioners	11	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VIII.17: Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands</a>	Technical	Policy-makers, practitioners	15, 18	EFS	
<a href="#">Resolution VII.7: Guidelines for reviewing laws and institutions to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands</a>	Technical	Policy-makers	3	EFS	
<a href="#">COP11 DOC. 28: Supporting information on wetlands and energy issues ( Resolution XI.10)</a>	Technical	Policy-makers, practitioners		E	<u>Summary:</u> "In the 2009-2012 work plan of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) (Resolution X.10), the STRP was requested to 'conduct a scoping review of the implications for wetlands of energy generation and distribution activities, covering both the conventional and renewable energy sectors, having regard to issues concerning climate change and wetlands, linking as appropriate to work done in relation to

					the task on extractive industries . . . and taking account of up-to-date evolving policy perspectives in these sectors and on issues of energy security in general.' . . . That scoping review [was] prepared by the STRP during 2010-2011 . . . and is published . . . as a Ramsar Technical Report . . . . This Information Paper includes the executive summary of this Ramsar Technical Report . . . ."
<a href="#">Ramsar Advisory Mission reports</a>	Technical/scientific	Practitioners		Varies (E, F, and/or S)	<u>Summary:</u> "Where a Ramsar Site's ecological character is threatened, the Contracting Party can request a Ramsar Advisory Mission (RAM). . . . Typically a Mission consists of a visit by a team of two or more experts. . . . The team's draft report is submitted for review by the Contracting Party, and the revised final report is then published. The findings and recommendations in the report can provide the basis for action at the Site, and possibly for subsequent financial assistance."
<a href="#">STRP Briefing Note No. 6: Towards the wise use of urban and peri-urban wetlands</a>	Technical	Policymakers, practitioners		E	<u>Summary:</u> "This Briefing Note expands on the principles for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands agreed by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention, and aims to help managers and planners of towns and cities ensure the wise use of wetlands."
<a href="#">Ramsar Technical Report No. 9: Determination and implementation of environmental water requirements for estuaries</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientists/practitioners		E	<u>Summary:</u> "This report provides a review of available methods for determining the environmental water requirements of estuaries, as well as a discussion of trends in method development and requirements for the successful implementation of environmental water requirements."
Internal Report: Change in ecological character of wetland sites – Ramsar guidance and mechanisms (2014)	Technical	Policymakers		E	<u>Summary:</u> As noted in COP12 DOC.6, this report was prepared to deliver on tasks 20, 25, and 41 in 2013–2015 triennium.
<b>Other guidance</b>					
<a href="#">Natural infrastructure in the nexus</a>				E	IUCN, IWA, WRI
<a href="#">Green infrastructure guide for water management</a>				E	IUCN, UNEP- DHI, TNC
<a href="#">Dialogue régional sur les grandes infrastructures hydrauliques en Afrique de l'Ouest : la concertation</a>				EF	IUCN, ECOWAS, UEMOA, GWP, WWF, Sida, INBO

<a href="#">en actes de 2009 à 2011</a>					
<a href="#">Counting coastal ecosystems as an economic part of development infrastructure</a>				E	IUCN
<a href="#">Biodiversity management system : proposal for the integrated management of biodiversity at Holcim sites</a>				E	IUCN, Holcim
<a href="#">Good practice guidance for mining and biodiversity</a>				E	IUCN, ICMM
<a href="#">Flow: The essentials of environmental flows</a>				EFSC (and others)	IUCN <u>Summary:</u> “This guide, the second in the series of the Water & Nature Initiative, draws extensively on the experiences in these countries [South Africa, Australia, and the United States] to offer hands-on advice for this emerging issue on the water resource agenda. It goes well beyond existing literature to offer practical guidance on technical issues, such as assessment methods and infrastructural adaptation, and the economic, legal and political dimensions of establishing
<a href="#">Wetlands and people</a>				E	IWMI <u>Summary:</u> Among other things, the report discusses threats to wetlands, wetland agriculture, and balancing wetland conservation and development. “The case studies in this report highlight the many ways in which wetlands support and improve the lives of poor people in Africa, Asia and Latin America.”
<a href="#">Wetlands, Agriculture and Poverty Reduction</a>				E	IWMI, agriculture <u>Summary:</u> “This report synthesizes findings from multidisciplinary studies conducted into sustainable wetland agriculture by IWMI and partners in Africa and Asia. It highlights the value of wetland agriculture for poverty reduction as well as the need for more systematic planning that takes into account trade-offs in the multiple services that wetlands provide.”
<a href="#">Water implications of biofuel crops: understanding trade-offs and identifying options</a>				E	IWMI <u>Summary:</u> The document explains how “[w]ater, food, energy, environment and rural livelihoods are all linked” and

					summarizes some of the “options policymakers have for making tradeoffs between biofuels and other uses of water.”
<a href="#">Working Wetlands: Classifying Wetland Potential for Agriculture</a>				E	IWMI, agriculture <u>Summary:</u> “Multi-stakeholder Policy Formulation and Action Planning (MPAP) is a specific approach aimed at influencing or changing policies. . . . This report attempts to compare and contrast the MPAP approach and associated work with MSPs [multi-stakeholder processes] in three African and two Asian cities, which aimed at policy recognition in support of urban agriculture (UA).”
<a href="#">Practical guidance for implementing RSPO Principles and Criteria in relation to peatlands</a>				E	Wetlands International; (draft) <u>Summary:</u> “In April 2013, the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) . . . adopted a new set of Principles and Criteria (P&C), including various criteria, indicators and guidance for the production of palm oil on peat and the special sustainability issues connected to this. . . . For some items an ‘Implementation Period’ for learning has been built in, to enable growers to adjust their planning and practices. This manual has been drafted by Wetlands International to help and stimulate this learning process.”
<a href="#">Destination Wetlands: Supporting sustainable tourism</a>				EFSA	Ramsar & World Tourism Organization <u>Summary:</u> “Fourteen wetland case studies form the core of this publication and were selected to exemplify both the diversity of wetland types around the world and the diversity in the scale of wetland tourism in Wetlands of International Importance . . . , and to illustrate effective approaches in managing tourism for the wetland sector. This information is particularly addressed to wetland management authorities but should also be relevant to many others.”
<a href="#">Tourism Supporting Biodiversity: A Manual on applying the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development</a>				E	UNEP & CBD <u>Summary:</u> “This Manual provides information for planners, developers, managers and decision makers involved with tourism development and resource management in areas of sensitive biodiversity. The purpose is to help them to mainstream biodiversity concerns and ecosystem services within sustainable tourism development. Its primary target is public authorities and other agencies in a position to influence tourism impacts, while also being relevant to potential

					developers of tourism projects.”
<a href="#">Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Wetlands and Water Synthesis</a>				ES (and others)	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment <u>Summary:</u> “This report, synthesizing the findings of the MA [Millennium Ecosystem Assessment] on inland, coastal, and near-shore marine wetlands, is the key product of the MA for the Ramsar Convention. . . . The synthesis stresses the link between wetlands and water and will help us set the future agenda for Ramsar. . . . The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment was a four-year international process (2001–05) designed to meet the needs of decisionmakers for information on the links between ecosystem change and human well-being. It focused on how changes in ecosystems and ecosystem services have affected human well-being, how ecosystem changes may affect people in future decades, and what types of responses can be adopted at local, national, regional, or global scales to improve ecosystem management and thereby contribute to human well-being.”
<a href="#">A Guide to Developing Biodiversity Action Plans for the Oil and Gas Sector</a>					IPIECA & OGP <u>Summary:</u> “This IPIECA guide is designed to help HSE professionals and other relevant staff, e.g. those involved with project planning, in the oil and gas industry to develop Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) for their sites and projects. BAPs are a systematic approach to biodiversity conservation that can build on, and be integrated with, existing company activities and processes throughout the oil and gas project life cycle. . . . [T]he guidance focuses on the general process recommended to be used in preparing and implementing a BAP . . . .”
<a href="#">Biodiversity Offset Design Handbook</a>				E	Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme <u>Summary:</u> “The Handbook offers suggestions on how to go about designing a biodiversity offset and information on a range of approaches and methodologies that were developed for, or can be adapted to, the design of biodiversity offsets. It also highlights the main considerations and issues with which offset planners and other stakeholders may need to grapple as they consider whether a biodiversity offset is an appropriate approach for a particular development project and, if so, what is the best design of offset for the individual circumstances



					concerned.”
<a href="#">Achieving Conservation And Development: 10 Principles for Applying the Mitigation Hierarchy</a>				ES	The Nature Conservancy <u>Summary:</u> “Improving mitigation policy and practice – how we avoid, minimize, and offset environmental impacts to lands and waters – is one of the best opportunities for achieving sustainable development and conservation goals. . . . This paper summarizes 10 key principles for applying the mitigation hierarchy – avoid, minimize, and offset . . . – and is intended to guide the Conservancy’s approach to and engagements on mitigation.”
<a href="#">Biodiversity Offsets: Effective Design and Implementation</a>				E	OECD <u>Summary:</u> “A forthcoming OECD (2014) publication <i>Biodiversity Offsets: Effective Design and Implementation</i> examines the role of biodiversity offsets in the policy mix for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. This brochure highlights some of the key findings from this publication . . . . The publication addresses the following questions: What are biodiversity offsets and how do they fit within the broader framework of no net loss and the mitigation hierarchy? What are the key design and implementation features that need to be considered to ensure that offsets are environmentally effective, economically efficient, and distributionally equitable? What lessons have been learned from existing biodiversity offset programmes and what are the good practice insights for their improvement?”
<a href="#">Scoping agriculture-wetlands interactions: Towards a sustainable multi-response strategy</a>					Ramsar & FAO <u>Summary:</u> “This report explores the nature of AWIs [agriculture-wetland interactions] through the application of the drivers, pressures, state changes, impacts and responses (DPSIR) framework to 90 cases drawn from around the world. The analysis is set within the context of a literature review and a conceptualization of AWIs.”
<a href="#">Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Trends and Conditions Assessment Tool</a>					The Nature Conservancy <u>Summary:</u> “BestCat is a web-based mapping application which provides companies with the ability to compare and contrast global assets based on value and condition of ecosystems and associated biodiversity. This easy-to-use and efficient application provides businesses with a preset data package

					that highlights biodiversity and ecosystem service risk and quickly identifies critical locations that require risk management. BestCat analysis provides a basis for developing cost effective risk mitigation approaches by identifying areas that are associated with potential environmental liabilities.”
<a href="#">Facilitating Outcomes: Multi-stakeholder Processes for Influencing Policy Change on Urban Agriculture in Selected West African and South Asian Cities</a>				E	IWMI, agriculture

**Thematic Work Area No.5: Climate change and wetlands: innovative methodologies for wetlands restoration**

Title	Type of guidance	Target audience (practitioners, policymakers, scientists)	Ramsar Handbook	Language <sup>1</sup>	Notes
<b>Ramsar Guidance</b>					
<a href="#">Resolution VIII.16: Principles and guidelines for wetland restoration</a>	Technical	Policyholders, Practitioners	15, 18	EFS	
<a href="#">COP10 DOC. 25: Additional information on climate change and wetlands issues (Resolution X.24 Climate change and wetlands)</a>	Technical	Policyholders, practitioners		E	<u>Summary:</u> “This information paper, prepared by the Scientific & Technical Review Panel (STRP) to provide supporting information for the consideration of COP10 DR 24 on ‘Climate change and wetlands’ provides a digest and summary of recent work undertaken by the STRP concerning a range of issues relevant to addressing wetlands and climate interactions.”
<a href="#">STRP Briefing Note No. 4: The benefits of wetland restoration</a>	Technical	Practitioners		EFS	<u>Summary:</u> “The primary objective of this Briefing Note is to raise awareness, across all sectors, of the potential benefits of wetland restoration. Its intention is to catalyse efforts that stem the loss and degradation of wetlands, enhance

<sup>1</sup> E = English; F = French; S = Spanish; R = Russian; A = Arabic; C = Chinese; K = Korean

					ecosystem functioning, and thus increase wetland benefits. By highlighting the linkages with existing Ramsar documentation, this Briefing Note expands upon the existing guidance on wetland restoration while referencing other examples of publicly available documents . . . .”
<a href="#">STRP Briefing Note No. 5: Evaluating the risk to Ramsar Sites from climate change induced sea level rise</a>	Scientific/Technical	Scientists/Practitioners		E	<u>Summary:</u> “This Briefing Note and the accompanying web map service and data sets, developed by the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) of Columbia University, provide a preliminary assessment of the risk to coastal wetlands designated as Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites) under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands from rising sea levels due to climate change. . . . [T]his report represents a first-order risk assessment.”
<a href="#">Ramsar Technical Report No. 5: A Framework for assessing the vulnerability of wetlands to climate change</a>	Technical	Practitioners		E	<u>Summary:</u> “This report presents a framework for determining the biophysical vulnerability of wetlands to climate change . . . . [It] include[s], but do[es] not specifically elaborate on, the associated concept of social vulnerability, which is often used to describe the set of socio-economic factors that determine people’s ability to cope with stress or change. . . . The concepts and specific information required for determining the vulnerability of a wetland to climate change (and other pressures) are presented in a framework that can be used for quantitative and qualitative assessments for which the user needs to determine the extent of specific information required for different biophysical and social situations.”
<b>Other guidance</b>					
<a href="#">Keep it fresh or salty: An introductory guide to financing wetland carbon programs and projects</a>				E	IUCN, Wetlands International (and Conservation International) <u>Summary:</u> “This report provides guidance for program and project developers from, or working in, developing countries on the numerous funds and finance mechanisms that can provide carbon finance for wetland carbon conservation and restoration. It also highlights ways to access and link carbon activities with non-carbon based sources of financing.”
<a href="#">UK peatland restoration : demonstrating success + Commission of Inquiry on</a>				E	IUCN

<a href="#">Peatlands</a>					
<a href="#">Climate change vulnerability assessment for Beung Kiat Ngong Ramsar Site, Lao PDR</a>				E	IUCN
<a href="#">Safe havens : protected areas for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation</a>				E	IUCN, KNCF, Blue Solutions
<a href="#">Mitigating climate change through restoration and management of coastal wetlands and near-shore marine ecosystems : challenges and opportunities</a>				E	IUCN, World Bank, ESA
<a href="#">El cambio climático y los humedales en Centroamérica : implicaciones de la variación climática para los ecosistemas acuáticos y su manejo en la región</a>				S	IUCN
<a href="#">Peatlands - guidance for climate change mitigation through conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use</a>				E	Wetlands International et al. <u>Summary:</u> "This report provides information on management and finance options to achieve emissions reductions and enhance other vital ecosystem services from peatlands. A decision support tree guides users through options for the management of both cultivated and uncultivated peatlands. The report also summarizes the methodologies and data available for quantifying greenhouse gas emissions from peatlands and organic soils. Practical approaches are presented concerning measuring, reporting and verification, and accounting of greenhouse gas emissions. Country-specific case studies illustrate the problems, solutions and opportunities associated with peatland management. This report is a handbook for policy-makers, technical audiences and others interested in peatlands."
<a href="#">Assessment on peatlands, biodiversity and climate change</a>				E	Wetlands International et al. <u>Summary:</u> "The global Assessment on Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change . . . includes analyses of information from numerous studies throughout the world on different aspects of peatland functions, values and management and their

					importance to both biodiversity conservation and global climate regulation. . . . The Assessment was prepared through a review of scientific information on the nature and value of peatlands in relation to biodiversity and climate change, the impact of human activities and potential sustainable management options.”
<a href="#">The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for Water and Wetlands</a>				E (summary available in EFSRAC)	IEEP & Ramsar <u>Summary:</u> “TEEB Water and Wetlands aims to show how recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. . . . It is about the ‘values’ of the ecosystem services provided by water and wetlands, which can be expressed in a number of ways and methods. . . . This report aims to support evidence-based decision making by presenting an array of ecosystem service values in varying contexts.” The report includes examples of wetland restoration projects and discusses the role of wetlands in climate regulation.
<a href="#">Guiding principles for delivering coastal wetland carbon projects</a>				E	UNEP, CIFOR, et al. <u>Summary:</u> “This document provides knowledge-based guidance for a range of interventions, including policy actions, adjusted management actions or project-based investments that lead to improved coastal wetlands conditions for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Drawing on lessons learned and case studies from coastal wetland management and restoration as well as terrestrial carbon projects, guiding principles are identified.”
<a href="#">Peatlands, climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation</a>				E	Norden <u>Summary:</u> “An issue brief on the importance of peatlands for carbon and biodiversity conservation and the role of drained peatlands as greenhouse gas emission hotspots.” One of the document’s recommendations is the “[p]romotion of the role of peatland rewetting and restoration in reaching national and international policy targets, especially for climate regulation, water quality and biodiversity conservation.”
<a href="#">Peatlands and Climate Change in a Ramsar Context—a Nordic Baltic</a>				E	Norden <u>Summary:</u> “The Nordic Baltic Wetlands Initiative (NorBalWet)

<a href="#">Perspective</a>					is a Ramsar regional initiative with as participants Denmark, Greenland, Faroe Islands, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden and Oblasts from Northwestern Russia. . . . [T]he NorBalWet Initiative initiated a project to assess the importance of Nordic Baltic peatlands for climate regulation. Next to a country by country assessment, this report discusses the challenges and opportunities to improve the management of peatlands in the NorBalWet countries for climate change mitigation.”
<a href="#">Restoring the Great Lakes’ Coastal Future: Technical Guidance for the Design and Implementation of Climate-Smart Restoration Projects</a>				E	NWF & NOAA <u>Summary:</u> “This guide describes a practiced suite of tools and methods to assist in the planning and implementation of climatesmart coastal restoration by NOAA, its partners, and others. The guide is informed by workshops, trainings, on-the-ground projects, and other stakeholder input. . . . Although developed specifically for climatesmart restoration in the Great Lakes, the general procedures should have broader applicability in other regions.”