



10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

“Healthy wetlands, healthy people”

Changwon, Republic of Korea,
28 October-4 November 2008

Agenda item XV

Ramsar COP10 DR 13 Rev.1

Draft Resolution X.13, Rev. 1

**The status of sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of
International Importance**

(See also COP10 DOC. 7 “Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2“)

Explanatory note [not part of the draft Resolution itself]

1. Article 8.2 of the Ramsar Convention states that the continuing duties of the Secretariat include, *inter alia*:
 - b) to maintain the List of Wetlands of International Importance and to be informed by the Contracting Parties of any additions, extensions, deletions or restrictions concerning wetlands included in the List provided in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 2;
 - c) to be informed by the Contracting Parties of any changes in the ecological character of wetlands included in the List provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 3;
 - d) to forward notification of any alterations to the List, or changes in character of wetlands included therein, to all Contracting Parties and to arrange for these matters to be discussed at the next Conference;
 - e) to make known to the Contracting Party concerned, the recommendations of the Conferences in respect of such alterations to the List or of changes in the character of wetlands included therein.
2. Pursuant to these duties, information concerning alterations to the Ramsar List and reported changes or likely changes in the character of listed wetlands is provided to the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties in the “Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance“ (COP10 DOC. 7).
3. The present draft Resolution DR 13 provides the mechanism for Parties to discuss these matters at COP10 in line with Article 8.2 (d), based on the information provided in COP10 DOC. 7 (and as updated in this rev. 1 of COP10 DR 13 and in discussion at

For reasons of economy, this document is printed in a limited number, and will not be distributed at the meeting. Delegates are requested to bring their copies to the meeting and not to request additional copies.

COP10, and to make recommendations, if they so wish, on any such matters raised (Article 8.2 (e)).

4. The Secretary General's report pursuant to Article 8.2 (COP10 DOC. 7) has been distributed to the participants in the second mailing of COP10 documentation, following completion of the Secretariat's analyses of the Parties' COP10 National Reports in order to include up-to-date information from those Reports.
5. This draft Resolution also covers related issues concerning reporting and responding to change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar sites in relation to the terms of Article 3.2, as well as issues concerning progress in the establishment of a global network of Ramsar sites, including the provision of adequate and up-to-date information on the status of Ramsar sites through the preparation of Information Sheets on Ramsar Wetlands (RISs).
6. Bracketed sections [...] of the draft Resolution indicate where the latest information on the status of Ramsar sites, as reported to the Secretariat, has been incorporated from the Secretary General's report pursuant to Article 8.2 (COP10 DOC. 7) and from further information reported to the Secretariat subsequent to the issuing of that report, in time for discussion and amendment of the Resolution at the COP.

Submitted by the Standing Committee

1. RECALLING Article 2.1 of the Convention, which states that "each Contracting Party shall designate suitable wetlands within its territory for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance", and Resolution VIII.11 (2002), in which the Parties established that the Vision of the Ramsar List is to be achieved through the designation of coherent and comprehensive national and international networks of Ramsar sites;
2. ALSO RECALLING Article 8.2 of the Convention on the duties of the Secretariat concerning reporting on the status of Ramsar sites for the consideration and recommendations by the Parties at ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties on these matters, and Article 6.2(d) concerning the competence of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to make general or specific recommendations to the Contracting Parties regarding the conservation, management and wise use of wetlands;
3. CONGRATULATING the [60] Contracting Parties that since the 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties have designated a total of [247] Ramsar sites covering a total of [33,249,791] hectares [as at 1 October 2008]: [Albania, Argentina, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bosnia And Herzegovina, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Macedonia (the FYR of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, U.A.E., Uganda, UK, USA, Yemen, and Zambia]; and ALSO CONGRATULATING the following [35] Contracting Parties that have designated or are preparing to designate, a further [115] Ramsar sites [as at 1 October

2008) which are being finalised with the Secretariat for adding to the List; [Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, UK, and Uzbekistan;]

4. NOTING, however, that despite the fact that this represents an [24%] increase in the number of sites being included in the List and an [>25%] increase in the total area designated since COP9, there remain significant gaps in the comprehensiveness and representativeness of the global network of Ramsar sites and that the total of [1,771] sites on the Ramsar List as of 1 October 2008 falls below the targets of 2,000 sites set for the year 2005 by Resolution VII.11 (1999) and of 2,500 sites by the year 2010 that the Parties established in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the development of the Ramsar List* (2005);
5. CONCERNED that for [1,063] Ramsar sites ([60%] of all Ramsar sites) in [136] countries (see Annex 1 to this Resolution), Ramsar Information Sheets (RISs) or adequate maps have not been provided or updated RISs and maps have not been supplied to the Secretariat for more than six years, so that information on the current status of these sites is not available;
6. NOTING that changes to Ramsar site boundaries and areas reported to the Secretariat in updated Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS) (Annex 2 to COP10 DOC. 7) concern only extensions or recalculations of areas including through more precise boundary delimitations, but AWARE of reports of proposals to significantly restrict the boundary of the Kolleru Lake Ramsar site (India) so as to permit development of agriculture and intensive aquaculture;
7. AWARE that Article 3.2 of the Convention provides that “each Contracting Party shall arrange to be informed at the earliest possible time if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory and included in the List has changed, is changing or is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. Information on such changes shall be passed without delay to the [Ramsar Secretariat]“;
8. RECALLING that in Resolution VIII.8 (2002) the Parties expressed concern that many Contracting Parties do not have in place the mechanisms to fulfil Article 3.2, and that they urged Contracting Parties to promptly “put in place mechanisms in order to be informed at the earliest possible time, including through reports by national authorities and local and indigenous communities and NGOs, if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory included in the Ramsar List has changed, is changing or is likely to change, and to report any such change without delay to the Ramsar [Secretariat] so as to fully implement Article 3.2 of the Convention“;
9. CONCERNED that of the [56] Ramsar sites included in the Montreux Record only [3] sites have been removed from the Record since COP9, but AWARE that requests from five Contracting Parties (Algeria, Germany, Italy, Mauritania and Senegal) for the removal of a further six sites from the Montreux Record are presently under review by the STRP; ALSO AWARE that the STRP has, in the light of recent consultation experience concerning the removal of sites from the Record, expressed the need to review and revise Montreux Record procedures so as to accelerate and streamline them; and NOTING that Contracting Parties have placed two further Ramsar sites on the Montreux Record since

COP9: Chile (Carlos Anwandter Sanctuary (Río Cruces) because of large-scale waterbird mortality, and Nicaragua (Sistema de Humedales de la Bahía de Bluefields) because of potential ecological changes as a consequence of the construction of a proposed all-weather road;

10. RECOGNIZING the submission of Article 3.2 reports by the governments of [16] Contracting Parties concerning [27] Ramsar sites:
- Argentina concerning the measures taken so far to improve the problem of overfishing at the Bahía de Samborombón Ramsar site, and concerning monitoring the possible impacts of a road construction near the Reserva Natural Otamendi Ramsar site;
 - Australia for its October 2008 updated notification concerning the status of the Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Ramsar site and the measures and studies being implemented to address the severe water shortage in that site; and for its information concerning possible Article 3.2 issues at eight other Ramsar sites: Bowling Green Bay, Peel-Yalgorup System, Becher Point wetlands, Macquarie Marshes, Western Port, Moreton Bay, Great Sandy Strait and Gwydir Wetlands and concerning the steps in place to address these, as appropriate;
 - Austria concerning the proposed Danube-Oder-Elbe navigation canal and planned transport infrastructures which may significantly change the ecological character of the Donau-March-Thaya-Auen and Untere Lobau Ramsar sites;
 - Belarus concerning deterioration of ecological conditions and the reduction of water levels threatening the Osveiski Ramsar site;
 - China concerning the potential threat of a proposed diversion of water, now suspended, from the Dalai Lake Ramsar site for mining purposes;
 - Colombia reporting on progress in addressing ecological status issues of the Sistema Delta Estuarino del Río Magdalena, Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta Ramsar site;
 - Denmark (Greenland) with preliminary information on the planned establishment of a runway, road and harbour possibly affecting Heden (Jameson Land) Ramsar site, Greenland's most important moulting area for barnacle geese;
 - Honduras concerning potential ecological change at the Parque Nacional Jeanette Kawas Ramsar site due to the construction of a golf resort, following a Secretariat visit to discuss solutions with the Administrative Authority;
 - Iraq reporting concern that the Hawizeh Marsh is in imminent danger of becoming hydrologically and ecologically stressed due to a reduction in flow entering the marsh as a result of the construction of dams in the rivers that flow from neighboring countries into the marsh;
 - Kenya concerning threats to Lake Naivasha Ramsar site, siltation in Lake Baringo Ramsar site, and conversion of the Tana delta and a proposed sugar project there;
 - Lebanon, reporting on the implementation of a project at the Palm Island Nature Reserve Ramsar site intended to clean up the effects of an oil spill from a power plant during a war in 2006, and to assess the level of ecological impact to the site;
 - Mexico concerning excessive water abstraction for agriculture and industrial activities, possibly affecting Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna Cuatrociénagas Ramsar site;

- Nepal concerning severe flooding and a major change in river course through the breaching of an artificial embankments which has damaged the ecological character of Koshi Tappu Ramsar site;
- Peru concerning activities to avoid ecological changes at the Reserva Nacional de Paracas Ramsar site;
- Slovenia concerning environmental impact assessments to avoid changes in the ecological character of Skocjan Caves Ramsar site due to new installations for drinking water supply, and on possible hunting impacts from the Croatian neighbourhood of the Secovlje salt pans Ramsar site;
- the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia concerning eutrophication and the overexploitation of natural resources at the Prespa Lake Ramsar site; and
- the United Arab Emirates concerning proposals for canal construction and major restoration of degraded areas of the Ras Al Khor Ramsar site;

and NOTING the steps being taken to restore the ecological character of these Ramsar sites;

11. ALSO NOTING that [22] Contracting Parties provided information in their COP10 National Reports, rather than without delay in reporting to the Ramsar Secretariat in line with Article 3.2 of the Convention, concerning ecological character change issues to a further [47] Ramsar sites (as listed in Annex 2 to this Resolution);
12. AWARE, however, that in general few Parties have reported instances of change or likely change in the ecological character of their Ramsar sites in line with Article 3.2, and CONCERNED at the number of reports first received by the Secretariat of Ramsar sites facing human-induced change or likely change in their ecological character came from third parties, as reported to this meeting in the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (d) (Annex 3b to COP10 DOC. 7), concerning 74 sites in 26 countries;
13. NOTING that some of these sites are parts of transboundary wetlands and river systems, such that change in their ecological character may affect the status of those parts of the wetland, including any Ramsar sites, lying within the territory of neighbouring countries, and RECALLING that Article 5 of the Convention states that “the Contracting Parties shall consult with each other about implementing obligations arising from the Convention especially in the case of a wetland extending over the territories of more than one Contracting Party or where a water system is shared by Contracting Parties“, but;
14. CONCERNED that in the management of some transboundary wetlands that include Ramsar sites, such as those in the Danube Delta, in relation to developments causing or likely to cause change in ecological character, fruitful international cooperation has not been achieved;
15. ALSO EXPRESSING CONCERN that the lack of Article 3.2 reporting by the Parties has meant that the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) has been unable to prepare a report to COP10 on the status and trends in the ecological character of Ramsar sites, as requested by Resolution VIII.8, but NOTING that the STRP was able to prepare for COP10 an operational tool on “Detecting, reporting and responding to change in ecological character: scientific and technical guidance“ (draft Resolution X.16) to help Parties to address and report upon these issues in an organized way; and

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

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

17. REAFFIRMS the commitment made by the Parties in Resolution VIII.8 to implement fully the terms of Article 3.2 on reporting change and to maintain or restore the ecological character of their Ramsar sites, including employing all appropriate mechanisms to address and resolve as soon as possible the matters for which a site may have been the subject of an Article 3.2 report; and, once those matters have been resolved, to submit a further report, so that both positive influences at sites and changes in ecological character may be fully reflected in the reporting to meetings of the Conference of the Parties in order to establish a clear picture of the status and trends of the Ramsar site network;
18. CONTINUES TO ENCOURAGE Contracting Parties to adopt and apply, as part of their management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands, a suitable monitoring regime, such as that outlined in the annex to Resolution VI.1 (1996), and to incorporate within these monitoring regimes the Convention's *Wetland Risk Assessment Framework* (Resolution VII.10), so as to be able to report change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar sites in line with Article 3.2;
19. EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to those [16] Contracting Parties that have provided reports fully in line with Article 3.2 of the Convention to the Secretariat on [27] Ramsar sites where human-induced changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or may occur, as listed in paragraph 10 above;
20. ALSO EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION to those [21] Contracting Parties that in their National Reports to this meeting provided information on a further [39] Ramsar sites where human-induced changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or may occur, as listed in Annex 2 to this Resolution;
21. ALSO CONTINUES TO ENCOURAGE Contracting Parties, when submitting a report in fulfillment of Article 3.2, to consider whether the site would benefit from listing on the Montreux Record, and to request such listing as appropriate;
22. REQUESTS Contracting Parties with sites on the Montreux Record to regularly provide the Secretariat with an update on progress in addressing the issues for which these Ramsar sites were listed on the Record, including reporting fully on these matters in their National Reports to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
23. REQUESTS those Contracting Parties with Ramsar sites for which the Secretary General has received reports of change or likely change in their ecological character to advise the Secretary General at the earliest opportunity of steps taken to address these changes, or likely changes, in ecological character;
24. CONGRATULATES Contracting Parties for their reports and their statements made to the Secretariat or at this meeting concerning site-specific ecological character and boundary issues, notably:

- a) the government of Australia for information concerning planned measures to assess the water requirements of six icon Ramsar sites along the River Murray and the watering regimes required to meet the environmental objectives for these six sites: Riverland, Central Murray State Forests, Barmah Forest, Gunblower Forest, Hattah-Kulkyne Lakes, and The Coorong, Lake Alexandrine and Lake Albert;
 - b) the government of the Republic of Korea for providing information on the impacts of the major intertidal land-claim of Saemangeum, including on reported declines in the populations of migratory waterbirds;
 - c) the government of Italy for its successful application of the Montreux Record procedure and the subsequent removal of the Stagno di Molentargius Ramsar site from the Montreux Record, and for its stated intention and provision of information for removal of the Stagno di Cagliari Ramsar site as well;
 - d) the government of Poland for its successful application of the Montreux Record procedure and the subsequent removal of the Jezioro Siedmiu Wysp and Slonsk Reserve Ramsar sites from the Montreux Record;
 - e) the government of Senegal for its stated intention and provision of information for removal of the Parc National des Oiseaux du Djoudj Ramsar site from the Montreux Record;
 - f) the government of Algeria for its stated intention and provision of information for removal of the l'Oasis de Ouled Saïd and Lac Tonga Ramsar sites from the Montreux Record;
 - g) the government of Germany for its stated intention and provision of information for removal of the Wattenmeer, Ostfriesisches Wattenmeer & Dollart Ramsar site from the Montreux Record; and
 - h) the government of Mauritania for its stated intention and provision of information for removal of the Parc du Diawling Ramsar site from the Montreux Record;
25. EXPRESSES CONCERN at reports of proposals to the government of India to significantly restrict the existing boundary of the Kolleru Lake Ramsar site in order to permit development of agriculture and intensive aquaculture, in relation to the provisions and terms of Article 2.5 and Resolution IX.6;
26. RECOMMENDS, pursuant to Articles 6.2 (d) and 8.2 (e), the following with respect to alterations to the List or changes in the ecological character of specific Ramsar sites and other wetlands listed in the Report of the Secretary General to this Conference:
- {Secretariat Note. This draft list of recommendations provides suggestions for Contracting Parties to consider during COP10}*
- i) pursuant to the recommendation in Resolution IX.15, paragraph 27. ii), that the government of Germany submit a consolidated report on the compensation

measures taken under Article 4.2 and their effectiveness, concerning the Mühlenberger Loch Ramsar site, in line with Resolution VIII.20;

- ii) pursuant to the recommendation in Resolution IX.15, paragraph 27. iv), that the government of Ukraine provide full and updated information concerning the development of the deep water Bystroe navigation channel in the Danube Delta;
- iii) pursuant to the recommendation in Resolution IX.15, paragraph 27. iv) and the recommendations of previous meetings of the COP, that the government of Greece advise the Secretary General on the general steps being taken to restore the ecological character of the seven Greek Ramsar sites included in the Montreux Record with a view to removing these sites from the Record, and further advise the Secretary General of steps taken to maintain the ecological character of the three sites removed from the Montreux Record in 1999;
- iv) that the government of India provide further information concerning any proposals for the restriction of the boundaries of Kolleru Lake Ramsar site, that before any such restriction is considered the procedures set out in Resolution IX.6 are fully undertaken, and that the outcomes of this are reported to the Secretariat;
- v) that the government of Kenya further consider the use of the Montreux Record procedure in relation to current issues of ecological character in the Lake Naivasha and Lake Baringo Ramsar sites, and provide the Secretary General with further information concerning any changes to proposals for major conversion of the Tana delta for sugar production;
- vi) that the government of Tanzania provide the Secretary General with updated information in relation to the advice and recommendations of the Ramsar Advisory Mission to the Lake Natron Basin Ramsar site, in particular concerning the proposed development of soda ash facilities;
- vii) that the government of Spain advise the Secretary General concerning actions taken to maintain ecological character in follow-up to the Ramsar Advisory Mission to the Albufera de Valencia Ramsar site;
- viii) that the government of Nicaragua provide the Secretary General with any updated information concerning proposals for an all-weather road at the Bluefields Bay Wetland System Ramsar site, in relation to the recommendations of the Ramsar Advisory Mission to that site;
- ix) that the government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) inform the Secretary General of any further developments in the proposals for canal construction and the rehabilitation of ecological character in the Ras Al Kor Ramsar site;
- x) that the government of the Republic of Korea continue to provide the Secretary General with updated reports of monitoring concerning the ecological impact, especially in relation to population declines in internationally important migratory waterbird populations, of the Saemangeum land-claim, and advise the Secretariat of the assessed ecological impacts of any further actual or proposed coastal land-claims;

- x i) that the government of China advise the Secretary General of any change to the current suspension of proposed water abstraction from the Dalai Lake Ramsar site for mining purposes;
 - x ii) that the government of Iraq consider applying the Montreux Record procedures concerning the anticipated ecological character changes of reduced water flows in the Hawizeh Marsh Ramsar site;
 - x iii) that the government of Nepal consider applying the Montreux Record procedures concerning the recent ecological character changes due to flooding at the Koshi Tappu Ramsar site, and consider requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission to advise on appropriate actions for the future management of this site;
 - x iv) that the government of Malaysia provide a report to the Secretary General on the ecological character impacts to Pulau Kukup, Sungai Pulai, and Tanjung Pulai Ramsar sites from recent and planned coastal industrial developments; and
 - x v) that the governments of the Contracting Parties listed in Annex 3b of COP10 DOC.7 provide information to the Ramsar Secretariat without delay under Article 3.2, if they have not already done so, concerning reports of change or likely change to the ecological character of the Ramsar sites listed in this Annex;
27. REQUESTS Contracting Parties to use the most up-to-date format of the Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) in their designations of new sites, extensions to existing sites, and updates on existing sites;
28. EXPRESSES APPRECIATION to those Contracting Parties that have brought their Information Sheets for Ramsar Wetlands (RISs) up to date for all the Ramsar sites within their territory;
29. STRONGLY URGES those Parties within whose territories lie designated Ramsar sites for which official descriptions have still not been provided, and/or for which suitable maps have still not yet been submitted, to provide as a matter of the greatest urgency the Ramsar Information Sheets and/or maps in one of the Convention's official working languages, and INSTRUCTS the Ramsar Secretariat to contact the Contracting Parties listed in Annex 1 to this Resolution and request them to do so;
30. WELCOMES the statements made in the National Reports to COP10 or during this meeting concerning planned extensions to existing Ramsar sites, and future designations of new or extended Ramsar sites, from the following [65] Contracting Parties: [Algeria (25 sites), Azerbaijan (4 sites), Belarus (2 sites), Belgium, Bolivia (3 sites), Botswana (2 sites), Bulgaria, Cambodia (30 sites), Chile (5 sites), China (44 sites by 2030), Colombia (1 site), Comoros (1 site), Congo (2 sites), Costa Rica (1 site), Côte d'Ivoire (6 sites), Croatia (1 site), Cyprus, Dominican Republic (2 sites), Ecuador (3 sites), El Salvador (15 sites), Estonia (12 sites), France, Germany, Guatemala (6 sites), Iceland (at least 2 sites), India (6 sites), Indonesia (3 sites), Islamic Republic of Iran ((5 sites), Israel (2 sites), Japan (10 sites), Jordan (1 site), Kazakhstan (19 sites), Kenya (3 sites), Lebanon (4 sites), Mali (2 sites), Mauritania (4 sites), Mauritius (1 site), Marshall Islands (2 sites), Moldova (1 site), Mongolia (26 sites), Montenegro, Nepal (5 sites), New Zealand (12 sites), Niger (5 sites), Pakistan (8 sites), Republic of Korea (5 sites), Romania, Slovenia, South Africa (2 sites), Spain (at least

5 sites), Sri Lanka (2 sites), Sudan (2 sites), Suriname (2 sites), Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan (3 sites), Tanzania (1 site), Turkey (8 sites), Uganda (2 sites), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates (3 sites) United Kingdom, Uzbekistan (1 site), Venezuela (12 sites), Vietnam (3 sites)] {– *additional information to be added from statements made during the COP*}; and

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

Annex 1

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

(as at 1 October 2008)

ALBANIA	CROATIA	JORDAN
ALGERIA	CUBA	KAZAKHSTAN
ARGENTINA	CZECH REPUBLIC	KENYA
ARMENIA	DENMARK	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
AUSTRALIA	DJIBOUTI	KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
AZERBAIJAN	DOMINICAN	LEBANON
BAHAMAS	REPUBLIC	LIBYAN ARAB
BAHRAIN	ECUADOR	JAMAHIRIYA
BANGLADESH	EGYPT	LIECHTENSTEIN
BELARUS	EL SALVADOR	LITHUANIA
BELGIUM	ESTONIA	LUXEMBOURG
BELIZE	FIJI	MACEDONIA, THE
BENIN	FRANCE	F.Y.R. OF
BOLIVIA	GABON	MADAGASCAR
BOSNIA &	GAMBIA	MALAWI
HERZEGOVINA	GERMANY	MALAYSIA
BRAZIL	GHANA	MALTA
BULGARIA	GREECE	MAURITANIA
BURKINA FASO	GUATEMALA	MAURITIUS
CAMBODIA	GUINEA.	MEXICO
CANADA	GUINEA-BISSAU	MOLDOVA
CAPE VERDE	HONDURAS	MONGOLIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN	ICELAND	MONTENEGRO
REPUBLIC	INDIA	MYANMAR
CHAD	INDONESIA	NAMIBIA
CHILE	IRAN, I. R. OF	NEPAL
CHINA	IRAQ	NETHERLANDS
COLOMBIA	IRELAND	NEW ZEALAND
COMOROS	ISRAEL	NICARAGUA
CONGO	ITALY	NIGER
CONGO, D.R. OF	JAMAICA	NIGERIA
COSTA RICA	JAPAN	NORWAY

PAKISTAN	SENEGAL	TANZANIA, UNITED
PALAU	SERBIA	REPUBLIC OF
PANAMA	SIERRA LEONE	THAILAND
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	TOGO
PARAGUAY	SLOVENIA	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
PERU	SOUTH AFRICA	TUNISIA
PHILIPPINES	SPAIN	UGANDA
PORTUGAL	SRI LANKA	UKRAINE
ROMANIA	SURINAME	UNITED KINGDOM
RUSSIAN FED.	SWEDEN	UNITED STATES OF
RWANDA	SWITZERLAND	AMERICA
SAMOA	SYRIAN ARAB REP	URUGUAY
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	TAJIKISTAN	VENEZUELA
		VIETNAM

Annex 2

List of Ramsar sites in which human-induced negative changes have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur (Article 3.2), as indicated in COP10 National Reports

Note. This annex includes only those cases reported in National Reports received by the time of this analysis (1 October 2008).

Country	Sites
Algeria	Lac Tongo, Oasis d'Oule Said
Armenia	Lake Sevan
Australia	Narran Lake Nature Reserve (positive change) Coorong and Lakes Alexandria and Albert 'Riverland', South Australia Central Murray State Forests, NSW Barmah Forest, Victoria Gunblower Forest, Victoria Hattah-Kulkyne Lakes, Victoria Macquarie Marshes Gwydir Wetlands
Austria	Donau-March-Thaya-Auen, Stauseen am Unteren Inn
Belarus	Yel'nia, Osveyski, Sporovsky, Zvanets
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Hutovo Blato
Bulgaria	Belene Islands Complex, Srebarna Lake, Durankulak Lake
Comoros	Khartala, Mt Ntrigui
Croatia	Nature Park Kopacki Rit
Denmark (Greenland)	Heden (Jameson Land)
Iceland	Grunnafjörður, Myvatn-Laxá region (part), Thjörðsárver
India	Kolleru Lake (positive change)
Iraq	Hawizeh Marshes
Kenya	Lake Baringo, Lake Naivasha
Liberia	Mesurado River, Lake Piso

Country	Sites
Mauritania	Parc National du Banc d'Arguin, Parc National du Diawling
Lebanon	Palm Islands Nature Reserve
Montenegro	Skadar Lake
Nigeria	Nguru lake
Norway	Froan, Åkersvika, Ilene/Presterødskilen, Kurefjorden, Øra
Romania	Danube Delta
Spain	Albufera de Valencia, Doñana, Las Tablas de Daimiel, Queja del Marjal de Pego-Oliva, s'Albufera de Mallorca, Txingudi
Sweden	Umeälv delta
Tanzania	Lake Natron
Ukraine	Kyliiske Mouth
Zambia	Kafue Flats