

Motions

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World Conservation Congress, Jeju, Republic of Korea
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*This document is also submitted for agenda items 1.8, 2.1.6, 3.1.6, 4.1.6 and 6.1.6.

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M001

Strengthening the motions process and enhancing implementation of IUCN Resolutions

CONSIDERING that the strength and commitment that underpin IUCN come from its Members, and that this strength and commitment are expressed every four years, when Members from around the world meet at the World Conservation Congress to debate motions focused on addressing environmental issues worldwide;

RECOGNIZING that the motions process and the Resolutions implementation process constitute IUCN's policy cycle and should therefore be coherent and mutually reinforcing, since the Resolutions adopted by the World Conservation Congress establish IUCN's essential policies, intersessional objectives and Programme;

RECALLING Resolutions 4.001 *Strengthening the links between IUCN members, Commissions and Secretariat*, 4.002 *Coordination of the IUCN Programme* 4.003 *Strengthening IUCN's National and Regional Committees*, which recognizes the importance of the committees for involving the Members in achieving IUCN's mission, 4.009 *Transparency of the IUCN Council*, 4.010 *Implementation of Congress Resolutions*, and 4.011 *Development of an automated system to record members' actions on Resolutions and Recommendations to improve reporting at, and between, World Conservation Congresses*, all of which were adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress and are aimed at improving the motions system and the reporting at, and between, each World Conservation Congress;

RECOGNIZING that the Members' Assembly constitutes "the highest organ of IUCN", and that the motions system is one of the most important tools for the Members when it comes to recommending policies and actions pertinent to the relevant institutions on any subject related to IUCN's objectives, and that therefore the Members have a tacit interest in the form in which the Resolutions approved by the Congress are presented and applied;

AWARE of IUCN Members' right to propose motions, while also mindful of the need to enhance the quality of products, ease the implementation process, and attain verifiable results;

CONCERNED that lengthy and repetitive non-operative sections of motions divert precious negotiating time away from operative paragraphs that direct the policy of IUCN;

NOTING the analysis undertaken by the Governance Committee of Council 2008–2012 with the view to identifying the issues related to the motions process, that need to be addressed, also with the purpose of improving Resolutions implementation;

BEARING IN MIND the report by the Spain National Committee of IUCN Members, "Diagnosis and Assessment of the Status of Implementation of the Resolutions and Recommendations of IUCN Approved in the 4th World Conservation Congress in Barcelona 2008" drawn up in December 2011 in collaboration with the Spanish and Latin American Members, the Secretariat and the IUCN Commissions;

EMPHASIZING that the report sheds light on some weaknesses in the way that the Union works, and that substantial reform is needed, especially with regard to the motions system;

NOTING that in Spain the success of the implementation of the Resolutions and Recommendations during the period between World Conservation Congresses (2008–2012) was limited for various reasons, including: the lack of an IUCN organization chart to facilitate

contact regarding specific issues and to improve the understanding of the internal organization; the lack of two-way cooperation between the Secretariat and the constituents; the lack of complementarity in the actions carried about by both parties in terms of the implementation of the Resolutions and Recommendations; the lack of communication due to the absence of the appropriate, agreed channels; the lack of an action plan to accompany each motion and facilitate its launching and monitoring, as well as the actions that each party engages to carry out; the lack of relevant information in the Members' Portal;

CONVINCED that all components of IUCN, Members, Commissions, National and Regional Committees and Secretariat as one Union, are vested in the implementation of IUCN Resolutions adopted by the World Conservation Congress, and RESOLVED that the success of Resolutions is dependent upon the participation of sponsors and/or supporters of motions in implementation, but;

UNDERSTANDING that, when allowed and required, the components are not always aware of or attentive to their responsibility to implement Resolutions;

RECOGNIZING that the World Conservation Congress cannot currently judge the financial implications of particular motions to the budget of IUCN, and that the efficient allocation of resources enhances IUCN's niche, relevance and effectiveness even in the light of financial constraints;

WHEREAS it is a common requirement of Parliament throughout the world for sponsors of prospective legislation to provide a plan of work and evaluate the financial effects of legislation;

BEING AWARE that the Rules of Procedure of the IUCN World Conservation Congress indicate that: "Discussion of the draft Programme or proposed mandate of a Commission shall take into consideration any motion or part of a motion affecting these documents, and all such motions shall be dealt with as proposed amendments to the Programme or mandate";

APPRECIATING the efforts made by the IUCN Secretariat to implement Resolution 4.011 *Development of an automated system to record members' actions on Resolutions and Recommendations to improve reporting at, and between, World Conservation Congresses* approved at the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which calls for the design and implementation of a monitoring system for motions, based on information sent by IUCN Members via an automated online system;

NOTING that these efforts by the IUCN Secretariat have added to IUCN's agenda the need to inform its Members properly about actions taken to implement the approved motions; and

AWARE of the fact that the automated interactive system for the monitoring of motions is still underutilized by Members and that thus, despite the implementation of Resolution 4.011, there is still limited systematized information on the implementation of the motions approved at the Congresses available at the interactive website;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to improve the two-way cooperation and communication, between the Secretariat and the constituencies, in the implementation of Resolutions through the appropriate, agreed channels, including the interactive automated system;

2. URGES the Director General to promote the role of the National and Regional Committees as linchpin structures between the Members and the Secretariat, since these Committees help map Members and, therefore, can avoid the overlapping of actions in the implementation of Resolutions; and to continue mapping Members in collaboration with the National and Regional Committees;
3. URGES the Director General to strengthen the automated interactive monitoring system for the motions approved at the World Conservation Congress, and to inform Members annually about the actions taken to implement these motions through, among others, the Members' Portal presenting the results obtained in the process of the implementation of Resolutions;
4. ENTREATS Members to further improve their reporting at, and between, World Conservation Congresses, by tracking implementation of Resolutions through the interactive automated motions system accessible online through the Members' Portal;
5. CALLS on the IUCN Council to establish a working group on the motions process and the implementation of Resolutions, composed of representatives from all constituencies of IUCN, that:
 - a. Builds on the work undertaken on improving the motions process, to monitor implementation of Resolutions adopted by the World Conservation Congress and to analyze the causes of non-compliance and lack of implementation;
 - b. Proposes to the next World Conservation Congress mechanisms to improve the implementation of Resolutions based on the One Programme approach and on the abovementioned analysis; and
 - c. Further analyzes the issues on motion process, assess the need to make amendments to the Statutes or Rules of Procedures, including, but not limited to the following items, and present results to Members for their consideration:
 - i. The need that proposed motions are accompanied by an action plan or outline for possible actions; an estimate of the combined cost of implementing the action plan; the proposed role that sponsors, co-sponsors and other components will play in the motions implementation;
 - ii. Increase the time period in which motions should be submitted to the Director General, currently being 120 days before the opening of the next session of the World Congress;
 - iii. Make clear that motions may not repeat the decisions of prior sessions of the World Conservation Congress unless additional action from those described in previous decision are required to address the underlying issue; and
 - iv. Assess if there is a need to have an intersessional system to adopt Resolutions between World Conservation Congresses to be operated by the Director General under the supervision of Council, and if so, propose the correspondent amendment;
6. RECOMMENDS to IUCN Members that in the development of motions they take the following aspects highlighted in the above mentioned Spain National Committee report into account:
 - a. The prioritization of the motions proposed in accordance with their capacities;

- b. The creation of motions in the local/national area, which are related to their work objectives and are being worked on by other Members and/or institutions; and
 - c. Collaboration in the development of activities in the Resolutions and Recommendations having a global scope, and in governance; and
7. CALLS on Members to include the discussions on motions in the Regional Conservation Fora with the view to coordinate the submission of motions at the regional level.

Sponsors:

Ecologistas en Acción, Spain
 ALTROPICO - Fundación para Alternativas Comunitarias de Conservación del Trópico, Ecuador
 The International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL)

Co-sponsors:

SEO/BirdLife
 WWF España
 Fundación Biodiversidad
 Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre
 Fundación para la Conservación del Quebrantahuesos
 Mediterrània – CIE
 Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild (SDWi)
 Pace Center for Environmental Legal Studies
 The Ecological Society of the Philippines
 Sierra Club
 Asia-Pacific Center for Environmental Law (APCEL)
 Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement (CIDCE)
 Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental (IDEA)
 Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Alpes (CIPRA)
 Environment-People-Law (EPL)
 Bangladesh Poush
 Australian Centre for Environmental Law (ACEL)
 COICA - Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica - Países Amazónicos
 LIDEMA - Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente – Bolivia
 APECO - Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza - Perú
 Instituto por um Planeta Verde - Brasil
 Fundación Biodiversidad - Argentina
 Dirección de Gestión Ambiental del Gobierno Provincial del Carchi - Ecuador
 FSC - Forest Stewardship Council A.C. - México
 ECOLEX - Corporación de Gestión y Derecho Ambiental - Ecuador
 ECOCIENCIA - Fundación Ecuatoriana de Estudios Ecológicos - Ecuador
 CEDEPESCA - Centro de Desarrollo y Pesca Sustentable - Argentina
 CGRR - Corporación Grupo Randi Randi - Ecuador
 Fundación Urundei - Argentina

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Governance Committee of Council, at its 73rd meeting **identified the following issues (based on the evaluation of the Barcelona Congress) as needing special attention to enhance the motions process**

a) Lack of documentation and institutional memory: respondents to the survey find that the Statutes is the only instrument that contains some elements of the motions process – there is no other document or body that compiles, in a comprehensive manner, all the steps of the motions process, including non-written practices.

b) Number of motions – limited time: several Members find the number of motions (increasing from Congress to Congress) to be too high and risk to compromise IUCN's efforts to achieve its core activities, while the time (established by the Rules of Procedure) and resources remain at the same level and effective follow-up difficult to ensure.

c) Scope of motions: some Members find that there are many motions that are of a geographically or thematically specific nature which makes it difficult for the whole membership to verify factual content and have competency to vote and, therefore, believe that motions should cover global and critical issues.

d) Perceived lack of transparency in the processing of motions: some Members pointed out that the process and criteria upon which motions are evaluated are not entirely clear.

e) Perceived little opportunity to debate on motions: Members find that there is not enough time to discuss motions, particularly during the Congress.

f) Relationship between the motions process and the Programme: the Statutes foresee in §51 that motions which relate to the Programme “shall be dealt with as amendment to the Programme” so motions may substantially modify a widely consulted Programme and its budget.

g) Relationship between the motions process and the Forum: the forum is a possible source of motions. The role of the Forum vis-à-vis the motions process is unclear. For instance, there is no guidance as to whether motions could be debated during the Forum. In addition, when the forum occurs right before the Assembly and when motions resulted from its discussion, a situation described in issue j) occurs.

h) Issue of legitimacy: the Rules of Procedure neither provide for the quorum to discuss motions nor a minimum threshold for motions to be considered as adopted.

i) Motions from Council: there is no procedure for Council to prepare and submit motions.

j) Motions submitted at the Congress: governments do not have enough time to consult with their capitals on motions submitted at the Congress.

k) Congress motions addressing World Heritage matters: there is a risk of compromising the objectivity of IUCN's future evaluation of proposed nominations when motions prescribe for a specific policy position related to this Convention (and others, where IUCN provides for technical expertise).

l) Duplication: some motions are believed to duplicate previous ones. Even though the Rules and Procedures provide for the criterion of non-duplication with Resolutions adopted at previous congresses, duplication continues to occur.

M002

Improved opportunity for Member participation in IUCN

RECALLING Resolutions 3.002 *Improving the transparency of the IUCN Council* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), Resolutions 4.009 *Transparency of the IUCN Council* and 4.011 *Development of an automated system to record members' actions on Resolutions and Recommendations to improve reporting at, and between, World Conservation Congresses*, adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

NOTING the improved access to Council agendas and timely posting of summaries of Council actions on a revised Members' Portal;

ALSO NOTING the additional information and opportunities provided to Members on the Members' Portal including sections on "Information from Council", "Information from the Secretariat", "Resolutions and Recommendations system - the Online system for Members: follow up to World Conservation Congress" and "Opportunities for Members";

CONCERNED that IUCN Members may not be aware of or taking advantage of this important information source;

ALSO CONCERNED that IUCN Commission members may not have access to the full set of information available on the Members' Portal;

ALSO RECALLING Resolutions 4.001 *Strengthening the links between IUCN members, Commissions and Secretariat* and 4.002 *Coordination of the IUCN Programme*, adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

ACKNOWLEDGING the IUCN Director General's efforts to coordinate the work of all components of IUCN to contribute to the implementation and greater effectiveness of IUCN's Programme; and

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING the IUCN "One Programme" Charter – Working together to maximize Programme results for IUCN's Members, Committees, Commissions, Council and Secretariat (endorsed by the IUCN Council during its 76th meeting, May 2011);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. EXPRESSES THANKS to the IUCN Council and Director General for increasing the transparency of the IUCN Council's deliberation and actions;
2. ALSO EXPRESSES THANKS to the Director General and Council for efforts to integrate more completely the work of the Commissions and Members, as relevant, into the work of IUCN;
3. ENCOURAGES IUCN Members to take advantage of these improved opportunities for participation in IUCN; and
4. SUGGESTS that, in the spirit of the One Programme approach, portals and information-sharing tools designed for Commission members and IUCN Members are integrated and mutually accessible, as appropriate;

Sponsor:

Sierra Club, USA

Co-sponsors:

The International Council of Environmental Law –toward sustainable development–
(ICEL), Germany

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild (SDWi), Germany

InterEnvironment Institute, USA

Ecological Society of the Philippines, Philippines

Center for Environmental Legal Studies, USA

M003

Prioritizing IUCN membership awareness and support

AWARE that IUCN is the oldest and largest environment and conservation network but general awareness of its presence, familiarity with its name or logo and understanding of its resources and accessibility are insufficiently known and recognized;

ALSO AWARE that knowledge and use of IUCN knowledge products, capabilities and networks can enhance and empower the work of so many, especially communities and others who work in conservation with insufficient resources and support;

BELIEVING that the information, advice, services, publications, resolutions, training materials, modules and opportunities, workshops, databases, expertise, information systems, global reach, convening power and other resources of IUCN are underutilized considering their value and accessibility particularly through Information Technology (IT);

RECALLING the ongoing work of the Union to raise awareness of its work and status in order to achieve its mission in negotiations, influencing and convening on many stages across the world;

AWARE that Members have to justify belonging to IUCN with their governments, staff or membership and argue the value of IUCN membership, and that Members in turn have many information products and activities that would be of interest to the Union broadly;

ACKNOWLEDGING that many units, staff of Members and members of Members, are unaware of their organizations' membership in the Union or of the resources available to them from IUCN or because of IUCN's work; and

BELIEVING that the materials for a focussed programme to raise awareness of IUCN, its mission and its work, to empower and build capabilities of staff and membership of Members and Commissions are already to be found in IUCN, but not always in a form or with training that would promote their use;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, in collaboration with Council, IUCN Commissions, Members, National and Regional Committees and other relevant partners in line with the One Programme, to disseminate its knowledge products within the framework of the IUCN Business Model, to improve the understanding and application of the IUCN's work;
2. ASKS the Director General, Council and IUCN membership as well as National and Regional Committees to report annually on the progress of this membership awareness raising work and support programme be monitored and reported on to the next Congress; and
3. URGES IUCN Members, Council, Commissions, National and Regional Committees to enhance the Union's visibility based on the One Programme approach.

Sponsor:

New Zealand Conservation Authority

Co-sponsors:

Department of Conservation, New Zealand
Antarctica New Zealand, New Zealand
WWF - New Zealand
Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand
Landcare Research New Zealand Ltd, New Zealand
International Federation of Landscape Architects, New Zealand

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion attempts to address the issue that frequently only a very few members and/or staff within any one IUCN Member organization will have awareness, understanding and appreciation of the extraordinary resources and capabilities IUCN has to offer.

A programme focused on reaching down the layers within IUCN membership to raise the profile and availability of IUCN information and resources would bring the value of IUCN to many individuals. With better knowledge, now or in their future careers, individuals will be better equipped to promote and raise awareness of IUCN.

For State Members of IUCN the liaison for IUCN is only one department. Other departments will have an interest in IUCN. Within that State Member department, only one officer might be assigned the role of IUCN liaison. Often that officer might be the only member, or one of a few in the organization with significant understanding of what IUCN has to offer through its knowledge products. Information on IUCN resources and activities may or may not be circulated on a regular basis. That information may or may not be used, depending on staff awareness or understanding of the role and value of IUCN knowledge, capability or work (c.f. *Classification A Review of the Impact of IUCN Resolutions on International Conservation Efforts*). Such information may not necessarily be circulated to government departments beyond the IUCN State Representative department even where understanding and information would be of value.

This pattern may be reflected in many NGOs. NGOs, being international and national organizations, would usually have staff but also many members, some of which might be organizations themselves. Frequently such NGO members struggle for funds, rely on volunteer time, and are absorbed with many issues, leaving little time to search or adapt information from IUCN. As with State Members often there may be a few within their organizations with sufficient knowledge and understanding of IUCN to be alert to the resources, information and networks available through IUCN membership.

A special potential for using IUCN knowledge products and information exists in teaching institutions such as universities.

National Committees and Regional Councilors wishing to be active in promoting IUCN could use introductory resources, and these could be usefully shared across the IUCN family. Introductory materials, focused appropriately for varied audiences, are particularly important in raising awareness. This may lead to the next step of learning, familiarization and use of what is available from IUCN. There are some excellent examples produced by IUCN (e.g. *Our Planet needs Solutions* and the *IUCN Knowledge Products* produced for IPBES) and the IUCN Commission on Education and Communication (e.g. *Love not Loss* <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BvldwOEzreM>). All Commissions have resources that are underutilized. For some within membership, technical introductions to IUCN management system classifications, conventions and programmes of work need to be made more readily available.

A pro-active structured programme is needed to bring resources and capabilities to membership across the Union.

M004

Establishment of the Ethics Mechanism

UNDERSTANDING that ethics is an integral part of IUCN and will make its messages, policies and actions more credible to the world at large and more meaningful for conservationists everywhere;

NOTING Resolution 3.022 *Endorsement of the Earth Charter* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) that endorsed the Earth Charter as “the ethical guide for IUCN policy”;

ALSO NOTING “the strong ethical purpose that inspired the formation of IUCN in 1948 and continues today in the IUCN vision of ‘A just world that values and conserves nature’”;

AND NOTING Resolution 3.020 *Drafting a Code of Ethics for Biodiversity Conservation* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) that reaffirmed IUCN’s “commitment to an ethical view of nature conservation, based on respect for the diversity of life, as well as the cultural diversity of peoples,” and led to the creation of the Biosphere Ethics Initiative (BEI): a soft law programme that highlights and shares continuously evolving local and global ethical principles of biodiversity conservation;

NOTING the importance of ethics to the IUCN membership as evidenced in other Resolutions, of note, Resolutions 4.098 *Intergenerational partnerships: fostering ethical leadership for a just, sustainable and peaceful world* and 4.099 *Recognition of the diversity of concepts and values of nature* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

ALSO NOTING the One Programme approach of IUCN, and that only when Commissions, Secretariat and membership work towards a common goal “can IUCN deliver on its Mission, uniting conservation action under one Union to create a strong and unified voice with which to transform society”;

AND NOTING IUCN Council Decisions C/74/18 and C/75 (IUCN Council, 2010) on the *Biosphere Ethics Initiative* that recognized the cross-Commission and cross-sectoral nature of ethics in IUCN, inviting all Commission Chairs, Councillors and the Secretariat’s Component Programmes “to work with the Biosphere Ethics Initiative to identify opportunities for integration and implementation of the BEI into their programme of work” as well as the need for ethical guidance when decision-making, recommending “that an on-request ‘Ethics Advisor’ be appointed to the IUCN Council”;

THEREBY UNDERSTANDING that the membership, Secretariat and Commissions of IUCN have shown a general need and desire to take ethics explicitly into consideration in decision making, and should be provided with a practical and coordinated methodology to do so;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the promise of the BEI’s work over the past eight years has been to provide such a practical and coordinated methodology, known as the Relato Methodology: where local, regional and international leaders, from governments and NGOs, and from across disciplines, come together to highlight and promote ethical principles of biodiversity conservation in order to advance the global Evolving Biosphere Ethic, and the particular Local Ethic of that region;

YET UNDERSTANDING that this is not the only methodology available, but one that has been made available to assist with ethical engagement and has shown success;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the recent publication of the IUCN Environmental Law Programme on ethics and the world conservation movement [Reasons for Hope: The Ethical Promise of the World Conservation Movement] offers the Relato Methodology as a local-global approach to practical ethical engagement, and strengthens and eases access, and further development and implementation, of the Relato Methodology;

AND ACKNOWLEDGING the leadership and investment of the Ethics Specialist Group of the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law, and Member States from around the world, in building the BEI;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the work of the Urban Specialist Group and the Specialist Group on Cultural and Spiritual Values of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) in incorporating ethics into their respective programmes;

CONCERNED that the world faces urgent ethical questions regarding how to fairly and effectively meet the challenges of such issues as biodiversity loss, climate change, sustainable food and water supplies, growth in consumption and population, common but differentiated responsibilities, and the governance of international markets and corporations, and that the conservation policies and activities of IUCN and its member organizations can and should play a role in meeting those challenges; and

CONCERNED that, to date, the application of IUCN's many ethics-based resolutions and mandates has been scattered across IUCN, and that IUCN needs to find a practical and coordinated methodology to make operational its endorsement of the Earth Charter as a guide to policy and programme, the World Charter for Nature, as well as IUCN's many further commitments that endorse ethics as central to its entire programme;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6 –15 September 2012:

REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Commissions to:

- a. Support the further development and implementation of the Biosphere Ethics Initiative and the Relato methodology as a method for ethical engagement and establish a mechanism to implement and integrate this initiative into the Secretariat's component programmes and the Commission programmes;
- b. Identify opportunities for integration and implementation of the Biosphere Ethics Initiative within the Secretariat's component programmes and the Commissions' programmes;
- c. Invite the Ethics Specialist Group of the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law to contribute to the creation and implementation of the Ethics mechanism;
- d. Recommend that implementation of the Ethics mechanism reflects a One Programme approach to ethical engagement;
- e. Encourage Members of IUCN to approach the abovementioned mechanism with ethical dilemmas that they face; and
- f. Report to the IUCN Council annually on the implementation of this Resolution, as well as before the World Conservation Congress in 2016, through an identified ethics focal point.

Sponsor:

Center for Humans and Nature

Co-sponsors:

Agence des aires marines protégées, France

Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement, France

Development Alternatives, India

Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Argentina

InterEnvironment Institute, USA

George Wright Society, USA

Pro-Natura International, France

Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental, Paraguay

Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional, Costa Rica

The WILD Foundation, USA

Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde, Brazil

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group. The implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M005

Strengthening of the IUCN National and Regional Committees and the optional use of the three official languages in documents for internal and external communication by IUCN and its Members

BEARING IN MIND Resolution 4.001 *Strengthening links between IUCN members, Commissions and Secretariat*, adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which reveals the results of the global survey of IUCN Members carried out in 2007, and which recognizes the value of National and Regional Committees;

RECALLING Resolution 4.003 *Strengthening IUCN's National and Regional Committees* also adopted at the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which recognizes that committees are important instruments for involving Members in carrying out IUCN's mission;

BEARING IN MIND the report drawn up by the Spain National Committee of IUCN Members, "Diagnosis and Assessment of the Status of Implementation of the Resolutions and Recommendations of IUCN Approved in the 4th World Conservation Congress in Barcelona 2008" carried out in December 2011 in collaboration with the Spanish and Latin American Members, the Secretariat and the IUCN Commissions;

STRESSING that the report underlines the important role National and Regional Committees play as a linchpin between the Secretariat and the constituents, as well as contributing to the efficient mapping of Members, thereby avoiding the overlapping of actions by Members and the Secretariat;

CONSIDERING that the National Committees receive no financial support from the IUCN Secretariat;

BEARING IN MIND the Members' great potential to make a significant impact on the area of conservation if cooperation with them is strengthened;

RECALLING Resolution 3.091 *Fulfilling the right to optional use of the official languages in the internal and external communication documents of IUCN and its members* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004);

RECALLING that in *Part XVI – Official Languages* of the IUCN Statutes, Article 100 establishes that "The official languages of IUCN shall be English, French and Spanish";

UNDERLINING that the abovementioned report conveys the feeling shared by the Members that, although attempts have been made to remedy this situation, there is still a lack of multilingual support by IUCN, and that French and Spanish continue to be considered of lesser importance; and

WARNING that communication between IUCN's various stakeholders is vital to ensure that the Union functions properly, and that this is currently reduced due to the existence of language barriers, a difficulty that can be overcome but which nevertheless slows down the process of the organization's organic operation;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

CALLS on the Director General to develop appropriate mechanisms to support a more integrated and lasting participation by National and Regional Committees in the execution of the Union's Programme, based on the One Programme.

Sponsor:

Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre

Co-sponsors:

Generalitat de Catalunya- Departament de Medi Ambient i Habitatge

Océanidas

Fundación Oxígeno

Departamento de Medio Ambiente, Planificación Territorial, Agricultura y Pesca-

Gobierno Vasco

Asociación Española de Entomología- AeE

Comment: the implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M006

Cooperation with regional government authorities in the implementation of the IUCN Programme 2013–2016

RECALLING the importance of local action in response to the global issues of biodiversity;

APPROVING the World Mayors' declarations reaffirming their concerns with regard to biodiversity loss and the urgent need to involve local authorities in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), at the three "Cities and Biodiversity" conferences, held in Curitiba in March 2007, in Bonn in May 2008 and in Nagoya in October 2010;

WELCOMING the adoption at the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD in Nagoya, Japan, between 18 and 29 October 2010, of Decision X/22, *Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity*;

COMMENDING the progress made by the Global Partnership on Cities and Biodiversity launched during the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which has resulted in fruitful collaboration between local and regional government authorities and the Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP – the "Urban Environment" Unit), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, and IUCN;

FURTHER COMMENDING the active collaborations undertaken between the IUCN network and local and regional government authorities throughout the world, the expertise of the Urban Specialist Group within the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), as well as the activity of their members to promote the urban aspects of nature conservation, the involvement of cities in the "Local Action for Biodiversity" project and actions carried out by the French National Committee of IUCN Members with local and regional government authorities, in particular with the four voluntary Regional Councils (Burgundy, Aquitaine, Centre, Ile-de-France);

RECALLING the achievements of the Countdown 2010 initiative;

NOTING the decisive role played by local and regional government authorities across the globe with regard to land planning and management, their contributions to limit the pressure on biodiversity and their commitments through protection, restoration and enhancement initiatives;

NOTING the growing involvement of infra-national governments, cities and other local authorities in favour of biodiversity, notably through the creation and implementation of territorial strategies for biodiversity and local action plans;

RECALLING Resolutions 3.003 *Engagement by IUCN with local and regional government authorities*, and 3.063 *Cities and Conservation*, adopted by the 3rd World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), and Resolution 4.008 *Including local and regional government authorities in the structure of the Union*, adopted by the 4th World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008); and

CONSIDERING that IUCN will not be able to carry out its mission successfully unless it involves local and regional government authorities more fully in its actions;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON IUCN Members and experts, in particular through the National Committees;
 - a. To collaborate actively with the local and regional government authorities and their networks to involve them in the implementation of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*;
 - b. To support or even accompany the local and regional government authorities in the creation and implementation of strategies for biodiversity and action plans to meet the goals of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*; and
 - c. To invite the local and regional government authorities committed to protecting biodiversity to join IUCN in accordance with the methods set out in its Statutes;
2. CALLS ON the Director General:
 - a. To strengthen the collaboration of the Secretariat with:
 - i. International networks of local and regional government authorities; and
 - ii. The Secretariat of the CBD for the application of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the action plan for infra-national governments, cities and the other local authorities for biodiversity, adopted at Nagoya;
 - b. To mobilize the Regional Offices to develop and strengthen their cooperation with local and regional government authorities; and
 - c. To organize a platform of exchanges between the IUCN constituents and the local and regional government authorities, building, among others, on the Countdown 2010 experience.

Sponsor:

Fédération des Parcs Naturels Régionaux de France

Co-sponsors:

InterEnvironment Institute
Humanité & Biodiversité
Fédération des Conservatoires d'Espaces Naturels
Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Alpes
Agence des Aires Marines Protégées
Office National des Forêts
Fondation pour la nature et l'homme
Réserves Naturelles de France
Noé Conservation
Centre international de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement
Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles
Société Réunionnaise pour l'Etude et la Protection de l'Environnement Ile de la Réunion
Fondation Nature & Découvertes
Association Française des Ingénieurs Ecologues
Pro-natura International
Association Kwata
Fondation Internationale pour la Sauvegarde de la Faune
Office pour les insectes et leur environnement
Syndicat National des Directeurs de Parcs Zoologiques

Note explicative

On entend par collectivité territoriale toute division administrative au-dessous du niveau de l'État à condition que cette division administrative soit dirigée par une assemblée délibérante élue distincte de l'État : communes, municipalités (communautés urbaines, districts, etc.), départements français, provinces belges, régions autonomes espagnoles etc. Le terme est traduit en anglais par « *local and regional governmental authorities (LRGA)* ».

M007

Establishing an Indigenous Peoples' Organization (IPO) membership and voting category in IUCN

NOTING the deep links of indigenous peoples with conservation of nature;

RECOGNIZING that conservation processes should integrate both natural and cultural heritage;

MINDFUL that pressures affecting the integrity of ecosystems frequently affect as well the survival of indigenous peoples and their cultures;

CONCERNED by the current trend towards the disappearance of a large number of ethnic groups of the world due to the loss of their habitats and livelihoods;

RECOGNIZING that under Articles 4 and 5 of the IUCN Statutes, the IUCN membership comprises membership categories and subcategories as follows: Category A – (a) States and Government Agencies, (b) political and/or economic integration organizations; Category B – (c) national non-governmental organizations (d) international non-governmental organizations; and, Category C – (e) affiliates;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that Article 12 of the IUCN Statutes confers certain rights and obligations to its Members who qualify under Categories A, B, or C, and in particular, provides exclusive rights for Category A and B Members to nominate candidates, submit motions, and vote at sessions of the IUCN World Congress;

OBSERVING, in particular, that there is a distinction between Category A and Category B with respect to government/political Members in the former, and non-government Members in the latter;

NOTING that the current IUCN Members that are indigenous organizations representing their respective indigenous constituent populations, regions and communities are listed entirely under membership Category B as either (c) a national non-governmental organization or (d) an international non-governmental organization;

ACKNOWLEDGING that there are a number of non-indigenous IUCN Member organizations under Category B who are either national or international non-governmental organizations that work with or in support of indigenous peoples and their rights and issues within IUCN;

RECALLING that as early as 1975, and up to the present, IUCN has adopted a number of policy decisions and positions supporting and recognizing indigenous peoples' rights, knowledge, stewardship and interests in relation to, but not limited to, environmental and wildlife conservation, sustainable and wise use of natural resources, protected areas, traditional practices, livelihoods, trade, and the spiritual and cultural connections that exist between indigenous peoples and the natural world;

RECALLING FURTHER that the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress held in Barcelona in 2008 adopted Resolution 4.052 *Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)*, by which the Union endorsed UNDRIP and more specifically requested, "that the Director General make indigenous peoples' role in conserving biological diversity a main concern of IUCN and future World Conservation Congresses...";

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the definition of indigenous peoples included in the United Nations *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP);

AWARE that there are many local community and indigenous peoples' organizations whose organizational structures do not correspond to the categories of non-governmental organizations and government agencies that are recognized by the Statutes of IUCN;

RECOGNIZING that IUCN needs to modernize its structures to meet the new challenges posed by the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage;

CONSIDERING and WELCOMING the IUCN Council's decision at its 76th meeting and its current efforts to strengthen IUCN's work on indigenous peoples' issues with respect to: encouraging more indigenous peoples' organizations to apply for membership; seeking further opportunities and possibilities for strengthening involvement of indigenous peoples' in IUCN; and reviewing current membership categories in order to build a stronger IUCN membership base; and

ACKNOWLEDGING and SUPPORTING the use of the term Indigenous Peoples' Organization (IPO), within the business, decisions and policies of IUCN, as one that appropriately describes those organizations that: (a) have been established by indigenous peoples and are mandated to represent them; (b) are distinct from other IUCN Member organizations due to the complex and unique nature of their rights, interests, and representation; (c) have representative constituencies which may be non-governmental or governmental in nature, or a mixture of both; (d) have representative constituencies which may be located in more than one country; and, (e) have representative constituencies which may be composed of an association or network of indigenous groups within a given geographical region;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, South Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. RECOGNIZES the important role that indigenous peoples around the world play in valuing and conserving nature and in the effective and equitable governance of nature's use;
2. REQUEST the IUCN Council to contribute positively toward the strengthening of indigenous peoples' roles and involvement within the Union, recognizing their own forms of organization, representation and governance; and providing a catalyst for appropriate streaming and leadership on indigenous related policies and positions within and for the Union; and
3. REQUESTS the IUCN Council to:
 - a. Establish an intersessional Council working group including indigenous peoples, IUCN Members, and technical staff appointed by the Director General, to consider options on how IPOs could be better represented within the structure of IUCN, including the option of the establishment of a fourth category of membership; and
 - b. Consult with the IUCN membership well in advance of the Congress on such one or more options with a view to preparing a recommendation for the next IUCN World Conservation Congress.

Sponsors:

Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente- LIDEMA, Bolivia

Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, Canada

Co-sponsors:

Protección del Medio Ambiente Tarija- PROMETA, Bolivia
Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas, Brazil
Fundación Urundei, Argentina
Fundación al Verde Vivo, Colombia
Planeta Verde, Brazil
Corporación de Gestión y Derecho Ambiental, ECOLEX, Ecuador
Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sostenible, Bolivia
Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental (CEDA), Ecuador
Fundación para el Desarrollo del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, Bolivia
Naturaleza, Tierra y Vida, Nativa, Bolivia
Inuit Circumpolar Council
Forest Peoples Programme
Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC)
The Christensen Fund
The Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA)

Comment: This motion is referred to a contact group. The implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M008

Increasing youth engagement and intergenerational partnership across and through the Union

RECALLING Resolution 4.098 *Intergenerational Partnerships: Fostering Ethical Leadership for a Just, Sustainable and Peaceful World* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which requests the Director General to engage in and foster intergenerational partnerships for sustainability and to engage in capacity-building activities for young people in the spirit of IUCN's *Future of Sustainability* report and Young Professionals Programme;

RECALLING that Resolution 3.029 *Capacity Building of Young Professionals* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) requested the Director General to “establish a Young Professionals Programme within IUCN”;

RECALLING that Outcome 6 of the *Durban Action Plan*, Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban 2003), called on the Council to establish an “inter-Commission task force on intergenerational integration within IUCN” to develop “a comprehensive programme of work to encourage institutions and organizations to engage younger generations (as well as older people) in decision-making” and “monitor the participation of younger people”;

RECALLING that Resolution 8 of the 9th World Wilderness Conference (Mexico, 2009) recognized “the importance of engaging Young Professionals in international conservation work”;

RECALLING Resolutions 3.026 *Establishment of World Conservation Learning Network* and 3.025 *Education and Communication in the IUCN Programme*, adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004);

RECALLING the closing statement at the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development, written and delivered by the Major Group for Children and Youth on behalf of all Major Groups, which embraced intergenerational cooperation, innovation, creativity, and sustainability values as essential for bringing about the future we want;

RECALLING Resolution 3.022 *Endorsement of the Earth Charter* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), which said that the *Earth Charter* should be used “... to help advance education and dialogue on global interdependence, shared values, and ethical principles for sustainable ways of living...”;

ACKNOWLEDGING that IUCN's vision and mission require the hands-on participation of all generations and that issues pertaining to sustainability need the direct involvement of young people with a deep personal stake in the future of our shared planet;

APPRECIATING that the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* calls for a just world that “must guarantee equitable rights of access to biodiversity and nature's benefits across generations, gender, and economic, social, and geopolitical lines”;

APPRECIATING that the Secretariat, IUCN Commissions and many Member organizations have engaged young professionals in conservation work through internships, employment, leadership committees and programmes;

AFFIRMING that many young persons have well-informed, insightful and innovative contributions to make to sustainability research and decision-making processes, strategic planning and policymaking, and effective action projects and programmes;

AFFIRMING that many senior professionals, and especially indigenous elders and retired conservation leaders, have a great deal to offer IUCN in terms of traditional knowledge, expertise and time; and

YET CONCERNED that the Union has not yet fully undertaken actions or made strong commitments in the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* for the constructive engagement of youth and establishment of intergenerational partnerships that help to share knowledge and experience, and inspire effective conservation action;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the IUCN Council to formalize the ad hoc Task Force on Intergenerational Partnership for Sustainability as an inclusive, Council-level mechanism with the mandate to increase youth engagement and intergenerational partnership across and through the Union in service of the IUCN vision;
2. CALLS ON the Director General, IUCN Council, Commissions and Member organizations to:
 - a. Design and implement a strategy to ensure that IUCN improves its outreach to young people and intergenerational partnerships become a day-to-day reality in the work of the Union, the IUCN Council, the Commissions, Secretariat and all existing and new Members;
 - b. Ensure the meaningful integration and participation of a diversity of generations – with a special emphasis on young professionals and elders – in governance structures and processes, staff positions, programmes, projects, papers and other collaborative efforts across the Union; and
 - c. Promote that, through either election or appointment, qualified people from a diversity of generations are on this and all future Councils, and on each and all future Commission Steering Committees; and
3. RECOMMENDS that IUCN Members, Commissions and Secretariat include the following projects in the implementation of the youth engagement and intergenerational partnership strategy:
 - a. Building on existing Commission young professionals networks, establishment of a global network of young people committed to conservation work from the field to the global level, contributing to the realization of the IUCN Programme and supported by a Secretariat staff network coordinator;
 - b. Building on the Intergenerational Wikispace, establishment of an online forum to facilitate communication, connection and cooperation among this global network in addition to allowing for debate between men and women of all ages, both professionals and non-professionals;
 - c. Establishment of a broad-based mechanism to identify opportunities for conservation and governance capacity building and action, particularly focused on establishing intergenerational partnerships of youth, educators, community leaders and conservation professionals to take meaningful part in such action;
 - d. Establishment of an Intergenerational Fund to support innovative on-the-ground projects that emphasize youth leadership and collaboration across generations to

achieve just and equitable conservation outcomes; and

- e. Establishment of an IUCN Young Champions Award leading up to the 2016 World Conservation Congress and for each Congress thereafter focused on recognizing emerging leaders taking innovative approaches toward achieving the IUCN vision.

Sponsors:

Department of Environment, Peace and Security, University for Peace, Costa Rica
Development Alternatives, India
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment

Co-sponsors:

Applied Environmental Research Foundation, India
Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, Bangladesh
Bombay Natural History Society, India
Canadian Wildlife Federation, Canada
Center for Humans and Nature, USA
Conservation International, USA
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Germany
Gotjawal Trust of Jeju
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal
Institute of Environmental Sciences (CML), Netherlands
Instituto de Medio Ambiente y Comunidades Humanas (IMACH) Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico
Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas (Institute for Ecological Research), Brazil
InterEnvironment Institute, USA
Jeju City Project 21
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Agenda 21
Local Agenda 21 - Seogwipo City, Korea
Namibia Nature Foundation, Namibia
Natural Resources Defense Council, USA
Nature Canada, Canada
Sierra Club, USA
Sustainable Environmental Education Center of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional, Costa Rica
Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh, Bangladesh
Winrock-India, India
World Wide Fund for Nature-India

M009

Encouraging cooperation with faith-based organizations and networks

RECALLING the joint IUCN, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) strategy from 1991 *Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living*;

RECOGNIZING that faith-based groups have become important and visible participants in environmental issues globally, and that through their engagement with grassroots communities they have become their valuable allies in conservation, equitable use of resources, and in responding to climate change, notably as custodians of sacred natural sites;

CONSIDERING the importance of social movements in influencing human behaviour and value systems;

FURTHER CONSIDERING the importance of valuing life and engaging in conservation founded in the ethical principles of sustainability and social justice;

ALSO CONSIDERING the importance of partnerships in conservation, land-use management and appropriate responses to the threats of climate change and biodiversity loss;

RECOGNIZING that religion is one of the broadest systems of human organization, founded in ethics, value systems and relations between people and with other life forms; and

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that religion responds to humankind's innate aspirations and needs for spiritual fulfilment, sense of purpose and relation with the cosmos;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

REQUESTS the Director General to encourage cooperation with faith-based organizations and networks that share IUCN's spirit and objectives in order to establish partnerships in conservation, sustainability, equitable sharing and use of resources and appropriate responses to climate change threats.

Sponsor:

Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee

Co-Sponsors:

Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy)

Sewalanka Foundation

Tibet Justice Center

Fundacio Caixa Catalunya- Area Territori i Paisatge

Acciónatura

Tonga Community Development Trust

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M010

Establishment of a strengthened institutional presence of IUCN in North-East Asia

ACKNOWLEDGING that in North-East Asia which includes the Republic of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China, Japan and Mongolia is home to almost one quarter of the world population with unique geographical, ecological and biological diversity characteristics;

NOTING that biological diversity of North-East Asia is threatened by socio-economic activities, causing coastal pollution, yellow sand storm, desertification, radioactive contamination, climate change, nutrient overloading, land use change, introduction of invasive species and overexploitation;

ALSO NOTING that conservation of biological diversity in North-East Asia presents unique challenges;

AWARE of the great strength of IUCN's governmental, non-governmental and Commission membership in North-East Asia and their active participation in regional members' meetings, National Committees and networks;

RECALLING that IUCN's unique opportunities include provision of site and/or regional specific and science-based knowledge and lessons which illustrate how food security and overall human welfare issues are supported by the conservation of biological diversity and ecosystem management; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that due to the geographic, ecological and biological diversity of the Asia region, a North-East Asia regional structure may strengthen the regional management functions and refinement of regional thematic expertise;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

REQUESTS the Director General to:

- a. Undertake a full assessment, in consultation with IUCN Members, on the need and mechanisms to strengthen IUCN's institutional presence in North-East Asia; and
- b. Strengthen regional programmes to improve IUCN's effectiveness in North-East Asia.

Sponsor:

Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment, Korea

Co-Sponsors:

Korean Society of Environment and Ecology
Korean Environmental Law Association
Korea National Park Service
Korean Wetlands Society
Korean Association for Conservation of Nature
The Ecological Society of Korea

M011

Consolidating IUCN's institutional presence in South America

MINDFUL of Resolution 19.1 *The Strategy of IUCN – The World Conservation Union* approved by the 19th General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994); Resolution 2.52 *Consolidation of IUCN's Component Programme for South America* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000), which emphasizes the importance of strengthening the IUCN's regionalization process; and Resolution 4.004 adopted the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) on *Strengthening IUCN's institutional presence in South America*, which was efficiently implemented;

RECOGNIZING that the vast geographical area of the South American sub-continent, along with its extraordinary biological, cultural and institutional diversity, makes it essential that IUCN's offices cover this region as fully as possible;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that for the most efficient and effective implementation of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*, locations matching the objectives set for the region and for the One Programme need to be clearly defined;

UNDERSTANDING that the work of cooperation, advice, engagement and follow-up of regional, sub-regional and national policy initiatives, essential for the implementation of IUCN's One Programme, requires an interdependence of work between the different constituent parts, in line with their roles and functions;

NOTING the need to strategically and adequately strengthen and consolidate the encouraging progress made by IUCN through its Regional Office for South America (IUCN-SUR) in order to give effect to and facilitate a permanent institutional presence in the Region; and

FURTHER NOTING that the South America region is facing an economic development process that will require technical assistance in terms of its vision of issues such as the green economy and sustainable development processes, and given the urgency of conserving one of the greatest areas of biodiversity on the planet, including its cultural legacy;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

REQUESTS the Director General to continue strengthening IUCN's regionalization process in South America by means of the following actions:

- a. Support and promote an institutional presence that is appropriate to the strategic nature of the South America region;
- b. Promote the implementation of an institutional presence in the Southern Cone of South America; and
- c. Promote harmonization among its constituent parts around common issues that are affecting the region, through the One Programme.

Sponsor:

Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza

Co-sponsors:

Fundación Patagonia Natural
Fondo Nacional para Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado
Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental
Centro Desarrollo y Pesca Sustentable
Fundación para el Desarrollo de Alternativas Comunitarias de Conservación del Trópico
Fundación Malpelo
Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas
Cultura Ambiental
Asociación Guyra Paraguay
Fundación Hábitat y Desarrollo

M012

Strengthening IUCN in the insular Caribbean

NOTING the Caribbean's rich biological diversity which is essential for human well-being and has intrinsic value;

RECOGNIZING the accumulated vulnerability of the insular Caribbean ecosystems to threats of both extreme events and gradual changes caused by climate change;

ALSO RECOGNIZING the impacts on the insular Caribbean ecosystems due to human activities including overexploitation, pollution, introduction of invasive species and habitat degradation and destruction;

CONCERNED about these impacts on ecosystem services, livelihoods and economies through loss of natural capital;

NOTING the progress made in implementing Resolution 3.033 *Implementation of an IUCN programme for the Insular Caribbean* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) on the IUCN Programme for the Insular Caribbean by national, regional and international stakeholders, as well as with implementation of Resolution 4.067 *Advancing island conservation and sustainable livelihoods*, adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) on the IUCN Island Initiative and Resolution 4.079 *The European Union and its overseas entities faced with climate change and biodiversity loss* calling for the development of an IUCN Programme on EU Outermost Regions and Overseas Countries and Territories;

ALSO NOTING the launch of the Caribbean Initiative at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Barcelona in 2008 and the advancement of the work on the 2009–12 IUCN Work Programme in the Insular Caribbean;

RECOGNIZING the work of the IUCN Secretariat, Commissions and membership and the establishment of the IUCN Caribbean Regional Committee, the Dominican Republic National Committee and a 100% increase in membership to promote the objectives of IUCN in the region; and

ALSO RECOGNIZING the need to continue strengthening the IUCN presence in the region through a Caribbean Programme of Work;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

REQUESTS the IUCN Director General to:

- a. Consolidate IUCN's presence in the insular Caribbean, through regional implementation of relevant components of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*;
- b. Promote the objectives of IUCN, the 2013–2016 Caribbean Programme of Work and foster the involvement of relevant Secretariat programmes and Commissions in the region; and
- c. Facilitate participation of the insular Caribbean into existing and new IUCN activities such as the Global Islands Partnership (GLISPA), the IUCN Island Initiative (Resolution 4.067) and other global initiatives (e.g. the IUCN programme on EU Outermost Regions & Overseas Countries & Territories – Resolution 4.079).

Sponsor:

Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre, Cuba

Co-Sponsors:

National Environment and Planning Agency, Jamaica

Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies, Barbados

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute, Trinidad

Centro para la Conservación y Ecodesarrollo de la Bahía de Samaná y su Entorno,
Dominican Republic

Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine, Haiti

Bahamas National Trust, Bahamas

St. Lucia National Trust, St. Lucia

Environmental Foundation of Jamaica, Jamaica

Grupo Jaragua, Dominican Republic

Fundación Sur Futuro, Inc., Dominican Republic

Jamaica Environment Trust, Jamaica

M013

IUCN's name

RECALLING Resolution 4.006 *IUCN's name* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

RECALLING IUCN Council decision C/73/18 requesting “the Director General to implement the procedure (set forth in Annex 8 of doc. C.73/Nov 2009/10.1/1) in respect of the translation of IUCN's name in any language other than IUCN's three official languages”;

APPRECIATIVE to the Council and Director General for starting a procedure to enable translation of the short version of IUCN's legal name in cases where a given language does not provide for a formulation to correctly reflect the objectives of the IUCN Statutes and to ensure conformity when translated into other languages;

MINDFUL of section 4.3 of the “Logo Rules for IUCN Members” and section 5.3 of the “Logo and Visual Identity Rules for IUCN Commissions”;

NOTING that a list is held by the IUCN Global Communications Unit providing details on eight approved translations, three awaiting approval and four requiring additional research;

CONCERNED that the abovementioned procedures have not eliminated misleading translations of IUCN's name in the public domain especially in regards to the word “conservation” into some languages, such as German; and

RESOLVED that translations correctly reflecting the objectives of the IUCN Statutes into the languages of the world will greatly enrich IUCN's identification, impact and future;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. COMMENDS the Director General on the extent of implementation of the previous Resolution bearing this title; and
2. REQUESTS the Director General to promote the languages of the world and the objectives of the IUCN Statutes by:
 - a. Announcing the officially approved translations of IUCN's name;
 - b. Allowing free public use of the approved translations;
 - c. Providing an easily accessible list of the translations on the IUCN homepage;
 - d. Utilizing this opportunity to appeal for further translations; and
 - e. Emphasizing and building upon IUCN's unique attributes dealing with environmentally sustainable development and use of natural resources.

Sponsor:

The International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL)

Co-sponsors:

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild (SDWi)

Pace Center for Environmental Legal Studies

The Ecological Society of the Philippines
Asia-Pacific Center for Environmental Law (APCEL)
Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement (CIDCE)
Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental (IDEA)
Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Alpes (CIPRA)
Bangladesh Poush
Australian Centre for Environmental Law (ACEL)

Explanatory Memorandum

73rd Council (November 2009)
Decision C/73/18 (Annex 8)

“Translation of IUCN’s Name in Languages other than the Three Official Languages

The Director General is hereby requested to amend the sections of the *Visual Identity Manual* and related guidance documentation pertaining to the form and use of the name of IUCN so as to prescribe the following minimum requirements in respect of the translation of the name of IUCN into any language (hereafter referred to as the “Relevant Language”) other than the three IUCN official languages:

- (i) Before adopting for public use any translation form of IUCN's name in the Relevant Language, an IUCN Member or relevant National or Regional Committee shall submit to the Director General a request for approval of the proposed translation, providing (A) a clear explanation for the choice of any words in the proposed translation that are not the literal equivalent of the words in IUCN's name in its official languages, and (B) evidence that the proposed translation was submitted for review and was considered to be generally satisfactory by relevant Members, National and Regional Committees.
- (ii) Upon receipt of the request, the Director General may (A) approve the request as made, (B) deny the request and provide an explanation for the denial, or (C) request the proponent to provide any additional information or documentation on the basis of which the Director General, in his/her reasonable discretion, may be enabled to take a decision of approval or denial. The proposed translation of IUCN's name into the Relevant Language: (i) may be used publicly only upon the Director General's written approval thereof, and (ii) upon such written approval, shall be stored in an appropriate Secretariat database for all relevant future reference and use.”

See:

<https://community.iucn.org/members/Lists/Council%20documentation/Attachments/8/Decision%20sheet%2073rd%20Council%20and%20annexes.pdf>

Logo Rules for IUCN Members

Version 1 – May 2011

“4.3 Translation of IUCN’s name into non-official IUCN languages

IUCN’s name exists in our three official languages – English, French and Spanish. In cases where our name is required in a language other than one of the three official IUCN languages, please contact Global Communications (logo@iucn.org) for information about other official translations available.

If there is no officially approved translation in the required language, we would welcome your suggestions accompanied by a clear explanation for the choice of words. Upon written approval from Global Communications, the proposed translation of IUCN's name may be used by the Member."

See:

http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_logo_rules_for_commissions_may2011_final_1.pdf

Logo and Visual Identity Rules for IUCN Commissions

Version 1 – May 2011

"5.3 Translation of IUCN's name into non-official IUCN languages

IUCN's name exists in our three official languages – English, French and Spanish. In cases where our name is required in a language other than one of the three official IUCN languages, please contact Global Communications (logo@iucn.org) for information about other official translations available.

If there is no officially approved translation in the required language, we would welcome your suggestions accompanied by a clear explanation for the choice of words. Upon written approval from Global Communications, the proposed translation of IUCN's name may be used by the Commission. All currently approved translations can be found on the Knowledge Network."

See:

http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_logo_rules_for_commissions_may2011_final_1.pdf

M014

Implementing Aichi Target 12 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*

RECALLING that Aichi Target 12 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* states: “By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained”;

GREATLY ENCOURAGED that this is by far the strongest commitment ever made by the world’s governments to combat the escalating extinction crisis;

ALARMED that the evidence from the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* indicates that, due to human impacts, the current rate of extinction is at least 1,000 times higher than the natural rate;

NOTING that the most common causes of extinction are habitat loss and fragmentation, over-harvesting, invasive alien species, disease, and increasingly the effects of climate change;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that an increasing number of threats, such as ocean acidification, ocean warming, and emerging infectious diseases (including the fungal disease chytridiomycosis that is affecting many amphibians) cannot yet be controlled in the wild on a time-scale necessary to prevent extinctions;

AWARE that the drivers of extinction come from economic sectors such as energy, trade and finance as well as from natural resource sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries;

EMPHASIZING that the extinction crisis will only be addressed through a strong cross-sectoral commitment in each country, ensuring that all relevant major decisions, for example on infrastructure development, are taken in a manner that takes threatened species into account, and ensures that measures are taken so that such species are not driven towards extinction;

FURTHER EMPHASIZING that species provide huge benefits to people economically, socially, aesthetically, culturally and spiritually, and that their loss results in an impoverishment for all humankind;

ASSERTING that despite these huge benefits, species must not be required to demonstrate their value to people in order to have a right to exist;

ENCOURAGED that, although evidence clearly indicates that the global 2010 Biodiversity Target was not attained, the observed rate of deterioration in vertebrate species would have been around 20% higher in the absence of successful conservation interventions;

CONCERNED that unlike most other negative environmental trends, extinction is inherently irreversible, and the loss of every species forecloses future options;

AWARE that in many instances extinctions can be prevented through broader conservation measures such as the safeguarding of sites of importance for biodiversity, and integrated programmes that simultaneously address poverty and biodiversity, and so single-species conservation is not necessarily the best way to save species;

ASSERTING, nevertheless, that in some cases single-species conservation is the only way to prevent extinctions;

NOTING that in many instances, the funding needed to prevent the extinction of particular species is not large, but needs to be long term;

CONCERNED that many donors do not fund species-related conservation, and those that do often only support project cycles of a few years, making it hard to achieve long-lasting conservation success;

GRATEFUL for the recent establishment of two new species-related funding mechanisms – the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund by His Highness Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, and the Save Our Species Fund by the World Bank, Global Environment Facility and IUCN – both of which complement some important existing species-related funding mechanisms;

NOTING that species are the component of biodiversity that most readily captures the public imagination in virtually all cultures; and

AWARE of IUCN's particular strengths and expertise in species conservation through the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC), the Secretariat and many of the Members:

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on all countries to:

- a. Identify globally and nationally threatened species during the development of their respective National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and include strong provisions for their conservation and recovery addressing their threats and drivers;
- b. Support their NBSAPs through well-developed processes for preparing national *Red Lists* and for identification, appropriate protection and management of sites of global importance for biodiversity bearing in mind the new standard that IUCN is developing for identifying such sites, and building on existing networks of such sites already identified worldwide;
- c. Develop multi-stakeholder plans for the recovery of threatened species, drawing as needed from the guidelines *Strategic Planning for Species Conservation* developed by the IUCN's SSC;
- d. Develop innovative approaches to preventing extinctions that provide benefits to local human communities and build support for conservation, including through sustainable use where relevant and appropriate;
- e. Ensure that all major development projects, such as the building of dams and the conversion of natural habitats, take the needs of threatened species fully into account, and are only implemented if they include measures to conserve threatened species, prevent extinctions and bring about species' recovery;
- f. Ensure that all programmes involving the harvesting of wild species, including in the fisheries and forestry sector, are managed so that the harvest levels are sustainable, including for non-target species, and where possible generate incentives for conservation; and
- g. Build the capacity of national nature conservation agencies to implement species recovery programmes;

2. REQUESTS the SSC and the Director General to:
 - a. Enhance the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* so that it reaches its potential, as outlined in the draft IUCN Red List Strategic Plan 2012–2020, thus providing the essential background for monitoring the achievement of Aichi Target 12 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*; and
 - b. Provide technical support to countries and other stakeholders as needed to achieve Aichi Target 12, including on:
 - i. Training in *Red List* assessments;
 - ii. Identifying of sites of global importance for biodiversity;
 - iii. Implementing species conservation planning;
 - iv. Managing invasive alien species and preventing their introduction;
 - v. Implementing reintroduction programmes;
 - vi. Managing *ex situ* conservation programmes;
 - vii. Carrying out assessment of disease risk, including the determination of key biodiversity and ecological processes critical to preventing and reducing the rate of emergence of new infectious pathogens; and
 - viii. Implementing sustainable use projects to ensure that they are truly sustainable and contribute to the conservation of the harvested species and others potentially affected;
3. CALLS on the scientific community to conduct research on threats that cannot currently be controlled in the wild, such as amphibian chytridiomycosis and ocean acidification, to develop practical management options to mitigate their impact on threatened species, to enable them to survive in viable populations while the long-term drivers of loss (such as rising CO₂ levels) are brought under control; and
4. CALLS on all funding agencies, including the public and private sectors and civil society, to give increased support to prevent extinctions and to continue recognizing the importance of long-term funding and investment for species conservation.

Sponsor:

Conservation International

Co-Sponsors:

BirdLife International, United Kingdom
Bombay Natural History Society, India
Bristol, Clifton and West of England Zoological Society, United Kingdom
Durrell Wildlife Conservation, United Kingdom
EcoHealth Alliance, United Kingdom
European Association of Zoos and Aquaria, Netherlands
Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas, Brazil
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale, Italy
NatureServe, USA

North of England Zoological Society (Chester Zoo), United Kingdom
Provita, Venezuela
Wetlands International, Netherlands
Wildlife Conservation Society, USA
World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Switzerland
Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom

M015

Saving the world's most threatened species

NOTING that humans are currently causing the greatest mass extinction of species since the extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago, and that if present trends continue one-half of all living species on Earth will be extinct within 100 years, as a result of habitat destruction, pollution, invasive species and climate change;

FURTHER NOTING that the *Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE)* engages 75 non-governmental biodiversity conservation organizations working to prevent species extinctions by identifying and safeguarding the places where species evaluated to be Endangered or Critically Endangered under *IUCN Red List* criteria are restricted to single remaining sites;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that AZE has so far identified 920 globally highly threatened species confined to some 587 single sites, and that loss of any of these sites, to habitat degradation or other threats, would precipitate final extinction events, at least in the wild;

CONCERNED that just one-third of the sites are known to have legal protection, and most are surrounded by human population densities that are approximately three times the global average;

AWARE that status of AZE sites was recognized by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as a sub-indicator for Aichi Targets 11 and 12 in the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, and that nations should account for their progress in protecting AZE sites and species in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans; and

CONSCIOUS that in 2010 the Global Environment Facility proposed an initiative to help developing country Parties to the CBD scale up their investments in protection of AZE sites, adding a new line of defence for highly threatened biodiversity worldwide;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. RECOGNIZES the important contribution to biodiversity conservation that would be made by protecting the sites identified by the Alliance for Zero Extinction;
2. INVITES the world's governments to give priority to protecting sites for single-site restricted Endangered and Critically Endangered species, as a contribution to meeting their commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly Aichi Targets 11 and 12 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*;
3. REQUESTS the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC), the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), and the Director General to:
 - a. encourage countries party to CBD and all IUCN Members to support, as appropriate, national, regional and global initiatives directed towards the better protection of AZE sites; and
 - b. Further encourage developing countries party to CBD to include activities focused on improved AZE site protection in their project portfolios for potential GEF funding;
4. REQUESTS the Director General to mobilize the IUCN Regional Offices to recognize and give support to national strategies and activities aimed at protecting AZE sites.

Sponsor:

Fundação Biodiversitas/Brazil, National

Co-sponsors:

Asociación Guyra Paraguay

BirdLife International

Conservation International

ECOA, Brazil

Fundação Grupo O Boticário de Proteção à Natureza, Brazil

IPÊ – Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas, Brazil

NatureServe

ProAves, Colombia

M016

Framework for setting priorities for the conservation of threatened species

ACKNOWLEDGING major recent growth in the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, which currently reports on the global conservation status of ~62,000 species of animals and plants, 32% of which are considered threatened;

NOTING that more than a 100 countries have developed national *Red Lists* for at least one taxonomic group, providing objective assessments of the status of species that live within their national boundaries;

RECOGNIZING the policy impact of the data summarized in the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* and national *Red Lists* in global conservation efforts, such as the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as in national efforts, such as the development of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs);

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the valuable efforts of existing grant making mechanisms for species conservation, as well as the diversity of approaches that they have developed for setting funding priorities;

ANTICIPATING the continuing rapid rate of growth of species assessments, especially in response to the need to calculate the indicators used to assess progress towards the achievement of the commitments set forth by conservation policies such as those mentioned above, and that the growing number of documented threatened species may not be matched by an equivalent increase in financial or human resources;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the wealth of information generated by species assessments will need to be synthesized to inform decision making and provide streamlined knowledge products to conservation policy makers, practitioners and other key stakeholders;

CONCERNED that no unified, widely accepted framework currently exists for identifying and implementing conservation priorities for species, and that the urgency of the extinction crisis may result in the adoption of *ad hoc* resource allocation procedures that are neither scientific, systematic, nor efficient;

FURTHER CONCERNED that there is limited time, as well as human and financial resources, to address the conservation needs of all threatened species, either *in situ* or *ex situ*;

EMPHASIZING that the systematic identification of conservation priorities allows for an improved allocation of financial and human resources and thus greater conservation impacts;

FURTHER EMPHASIZING that the information provided by *Red Lists* on extinction risk is one component necessary for setting species conservation priorities and by itself is insufficient; and

UNDERSCORING that such efforts do not aim to prioritize among species per se (implying that some species may be intrinsically more important than others), but rather prioritize among species (or groups of species) for planning efforts, and then prioritize among conservation actions to most effectively conserve these;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

CALLS on the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) to undertake the development of a conceptual framework for setting priorities for the conservation of threatened species, which is flexible, adaptable and useful to a broad range of stakeholders (e.g. local communities, donor agencies, governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and zoos and aquaria), and yet leads to choices that are systematic, transparent and repeatable, and can be monitored and evaluated providing a defensible framework to justify resource allocation among large groups of nationally and globally threatened species.

Sponsor:

Provita, Venezuela

Co-sponsors:

ArtDatabanken (Swedish Species Information Centre), Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden

EcoHealth Alliance, USA

IPÊ Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas, Brazil

World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Switzerland

Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom

Explanatory Memorandum

A major challenge in conservation is the allocation of limited resources to priority biodiversity assets. Much of the scientific literature has focused on identifying priority areas for optimal representation of ecosystems and assemblages, but there is clear interest in targeting individual species as well, especially those threatened with extinction.

Over the last quadrennium, an *ad hoc* working group promoted by the Steering Committee of the Species Survival Commission has begun to examine priority setting for species conservation and has found that many existing approaches lack fundamental elements, such as defining the scope and objectives of the prioritization process. Discussion with SSC members present at the 2nd SSC Chairs' Meeting (23–27 February 2012, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates) highlighted their great interest in developing a conceptual framework within which to combine existing and novel approaches to help practitioners of species conservation to identify those that should receive priority attention.

A preliminary conceptual framework has been drafted, in which priority setting may appear at one or two stages within the general species conservation cycle. The first stage is defining the universe of consideration, since stakeholders may have *a priori* constraints and interests. The next is specifying goals: what conservation outcome is desired? Assessment follows, compiling available information to determine species status and threats (e.g. *Red List* assessments), as well as gathering information on more subjective factors, such as societal values. Next, transparent methods are needed to combine this information and identify priority species for receiving a portfolio of potential conservation actions. This portfolio may be developed and information on its characteristics (such as costs, benefits and likelihood of success) may be gathered as a part of assessment, and may be incorporated into priorities at this stage if the universe of consideration is small. Otherwise, it may be developed after identifying priority species, with actions optimized in a second priority-setting stage. Finally, actions are implemented and success is monitored and evaluated. As projects evolve and the status of species change, the cycle may repeat.

Between 2000 and 2011 the number of species assessed for the *IUCN Red List* grew fourfold, to ~62,000. Expansion to at least 160,000 has been recommended to adequately

represent the diversity of life on earth. The number of national *Red Lists* is also likely to grow, since the *Red List* Index has been adopted for monitoring country performance under the Convention on Biological Diversity. This creates a problem for managers of the species conservation cycle, as growth in national and global assessment has not been matched by similar growth in priority setting or planning. The challenge will be greatest for large taxonomic groups and in regions with many species or fewer financial and human resources. This challenge is faced in different ways by different stakeholder groups, and no single set of priorities will be useful to all. The objective of this motion is thus to create a conceptual framework that is general enough to provide guidance to all stakeholders, yet flexible enough to generate priorities tailored to their specific needs.

M017

Enhancing the usefulness of the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*

WELCOMING the growing influence of the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* (hereinafter “*IUCN Red List*”) through its open-access provision of high-quality data on the status of species;

RECOGNIZING that species are the component of biodiversity with globally accepted standards for systematic extinction risk assessment, making the *IUCN Red List* useful to governments, international agencies, scholars, conservation organizations, civil society, the business sector, and multilateral conventions (such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar), the World Heritage Convention, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC));

APPRECIATING that the *IUCN Red List* has greatly expanded its coverage to over 60,000 species, including full coverage of mammals, birds, amphibians, sharks, conifers and cycads, and a growing number of reptiles, fish, plants, invertebrates, and fungi;

ALARMED that accelerating climate change, increasing consumption of natural resources, continuing uncontrolled spread of invasive alien species through expanding global trade, loss of natural habitats and continuing degradation of ecosystem services (as reported by the latest edition of the CBD’s *Global Biodiversity Outlook*) will further undermine the status of species in all parts of the world, an alarm that underlines the importance of providing the highest quality of information on the status of species;

THANKING the *IUCN Red List* Partner organizations for their continuing support of the Red List and the Red List Committee of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC);

NOTING the significant efforts being made by many governments to prepare national or regional Red Lists and to support conservation of species;

CONCERNED that despite this effort, the *IUCN Red List* still covers only a small, non-representative, percentage of the world’s species, and that the *IUCN Red List* Index indicates that the status of species is continuing to decline;

WELCOMING the development of the “Guidelines on the Implementation of the IUCN Policy Statement on Research Involving Species at Risk of Extinction, with special reference to Scientific Collecting of Threatened Species,” as called for in Resolutions 3.013 *The uses of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) and 4.015 *Guidelines regarding research and scientific collecting of threatened species* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), to encourage governments and research institutions to facilitate research on globally threatened species by competent scientists to enhance understanding of the natural history and conservation needs of these species; and

SUPPORTING the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* and its recognition of the importance of species to the vision and goals of IUCN;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session, in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the IUCN Species Survival Commission and the Director General to complete the preparation of the Red List Strategic Plan that would clarify agreed strategic priorities for the *IUCN Red List* to the year 2020, to make its timing consistent with the Aichi Targets of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* adopted by governments at the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Nagoya, Japan, in 2010;
2. RECOMMENDS that the Red List Strategic Plan include, among others, clear strategic results by 2020 for:
 - a. Expanding the taxonomic coverage of the *IUCN Red List*, thus enabling it to become a representative Barometer of Life;
 - b. Encouraging repeat assessments of taxonomic groups completely assessed, to further develop the *IUCN Red List* Index (including sampled approaches for large groups);
 - c. Developing appropriate mechanisms to maintain and enhance the rigour of the *IUCN Red List*, and to ensure that future *IUCN Red List* species accounts are of the highest scientific standards and are recognized as formal publications;
 - d. Continuing support for the preparation of national and regional Red Lists (especially those that follow the *Guidelines for the Application of Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels, Version 3.1*), and the incorporation of information thus generated into the global *IUCN Red List*;
 - e. Building capacity for preparing *IUCN Red Lists* worldwide and building a team of certified *IUCN Red List* trainers;
 - f. Further enhancing the *IUCN Red List* database software (the Species Information Service) and the *IUCN Red List* website, so that these tools are easily and freely accessible;
 - g. Further developing and promoting the use of the *IUCN Red List* Index as a critically important indicator for monitoring the trends in the status of biodiversity;
 - h. Increasing the use of the *IUCN Red List* to support policy development and conservation action;
 - i. Supporting efforts to mobilize broad public support for species conservation by demonstrating the multiple values of species to all cultures;
 - j. Enhancing the brand of the *IUCN Red List*; and
 - k. Developing new mechanisms to build financial sustainability for the *IUCN Red List*;
3. ENCOURAGES governments, within the context of the *IUCN Red List*, to support the collection and free sharing of scientific information about species found within their borders, as called for under articles 7 and 17 of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
4. REQUESTS the IUCN Species Survival Commission, the Director General and IUCN Members working in this field to continue to improve the *IUCN Red List* to address topics such as:

- a. The response of species to changing climate (as called for in Resolution 4.016 *Development of climate change guidelines for IUCN Red List assessments* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), with an SSC Task Force now working on the topic);
 - b. The consistent listing of species as Extinct and Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct);
 - c. The definition of “wild” populations (including reintroduced populations), and the implications for the consistent listing of species, for example, of species living within fenced areas within their natural ranges, of natural populations dependent on management interventions, and of populations resulting from “benign introductions” (as defined in the IUCN Reintroduction Guidelines) of threatened species outside their original ranges; and
 - d. Means to reconcile the expected taxonomic coverage of the *IUCN Red List* with the need to maintain the highest scientific standards; and
5. CALLS on the Director General, IUCN Species Survival Commission and IUCN Members to encourage funding agencies, international organizations, multilateral conventions, and others to support the further development of the *IUCN Red List* in order to maintain it as the global standard for assessing species, and thereby inform policy and action at all levels throughout the world.

Sponsor:

Conservation International, USA

Co-Sponsors:

Provita, Venezuela
Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom
BirdLife International, United Kingdom
NatureServe, USA
Wildscreen, United Kingdom

M018

Support for the development and implementation of national and regional red lists

RECOGNIZING the usefulness of IUCN's Red List Categories and Criteria for assessing the extinction risk of species and risk of collapse of ecosystems at global and national levels;

HIGHLIGHTING that national red lists provide readily available baseline biodiversity information to governments, civil society, the private sector and others responsible for planning, priority setting and conservation action;

CONSIDERING that national red lists provide essential data in support of national-level reporting required by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (Decision II/17), and that such data will also be crucial for assessing the status of the natural capital of nations;

FURTHER CONSIDERING that national red lists, conducted at regular intervals, can be used to assess progress towards the achievement of environment and development targets such as the Aichi Targets of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, the *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011–2020* of the CBD, and the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs);

NOTING that national red lists have been produced by less than half of the world's nations, and specifically recognizing those countries which have undertaken comprehensive assessment of national extinction risk for taxonomic groups (such as fishes, plants, fungi and some invertebrate groups) not yet comprehensively assessed by the global *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*;

CONCERNED, however, that a large variety of different red list criteria and categories are applied for national red lists, which prevents harmonization and international comparison of red lists;

FURTHER CONCERNED that many countries that have yet not produced a national red list are located in biodiversity-rich regions, yet lack sufficient financial and human resources to adequately protect and sustainably manage their natural wealth;

WELCOMING the efforts of IUCN and partners to support the preparation of national red lists, especially for taxonomic groups (such as fishes, plants, fungi and some invertebrate groups) not yet comprehensively assessed by the global *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, and to provide technical and financial support where needed; and

AWARE that providing assistance to the many countries seeking support for assessing and monitoring the status of their natural capital will require substantial effort;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. APPLAUDS the efforts of countries that have produced national red lists, and have carried out or are planning assessments;
2. CALLS UPON IUCN to continue supporting these initiatives through the production of tools, software and training materials, as well as training local experts to lead national red list assessments, data management and analysis;

3. URGES Members to utilize the *Guidelines for the Application of Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels, Version 3.1* to promote more harmonization of red list criteria and categories used for national red lists for the sake of achieving comparable standards and results of national red list assessments;
4. CALLS UPON countries to establish national mechanisms for regularly updating national red lists and connecting them with national biodiversity conservation-related legislation, strategy, planning and actions.
5. ENCOURAGES countries to calculate national red list indices based on repeated national red list assessments, following the *Guidelines for the Application of Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels, Version 3.1*, and to use such indices to track biodiversity trends, alongside complementary indicators;
6. CALLS UPON IUCN and countries developing or updating national red lists to work more closely together to ensure that data are exchanged and assessments of endemic species are harmonized as far as possible at the global and national scales;
7. REQUESTS the Director General to provide policy support to these national red-listing initiatives, in consultation with the IUCN Species Survival Commission and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management, in conjunction with their Secretariat focal points and the IUCN membership;
8. CALLS UPON the Global Environment Facility and other national and international funding mechanisms to provide specific funds that developing countries can access to support the production of national red lists, especially for taxonomic groups (such as fishes, plants, fungi and some invertebrate groups) not yet comprehensively assessed by the global *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, as part of broader funding support for national-scale biodiversity monitoring; and
9. REQUESTS the Director General to bring the importance of performing periodic national red list assessments to the attention of the CBD and other relevant conventions, as well as to potential sources of financial support for these assessments.

Sponsor:

Zoological Society of London

Co-sponsors:

BirdLife International

Endangered Wildlife Trust

Institute of Environmental Science Leiden

NatureServe

Provita

M019

Halting the loss of evolutionarily distinct lineages

ALARMED that current extinction rates are 100 to 1,000 times higher than that shown by the fossil record and that 20% of vertebrates, 22% of plants, and most likely a comparable percentage of invertebrates, are threatened with extinction;

RECALLING that among mammals alone, at least 14 genera and four entire families have gone extinct since AD 1500;

RECOGNIZING that extinction does not occur randomly, but is clustered in families that contain only a small number of species, resulting in a much greater loss of evolutionary history than random extinction scenarios;

RECOGNIZING that distinct branches of the Tree of Life have often evolved traits and genes that are found in no other organisms and are therefore irreplaceable;

CONCERNED that the loss of these branches will result in an extremely reduced subset of genetic, evolutionary and ecological diversity;

ACKNOWLEDGING that resources currently available for conservation are insufficient to prevent the loss of large amounts of biodiversity and that conservation planners are forced to prioritize which species should receive the most conservation attention;

CONCERNED that many monotypic genera, families and even orders are overlooked by existing conservation prioritization schemes, putting at risk entire branches of the Tree of Life;

HIGHLIGHTING the recent probable extinction of the Yangtze River dolphin (*Lipotes vexillifer*), which represented over twenty million years of unique evolutionary history and was the sole representative of an entire mammal family (the Lipotidae);

ALARMED that every single member of a further 15 mammal families, two amphibian families and six bird families are threatened with extinction, along with both representatives of the Order Coelacanthiformes (Coelacanths); and that all seven species of sawfish are classified as Critically Endangered; and

CONCERNED that over 20 vertebrate families are represented by a single surviving species which is itself threatened with extinction;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. APPLAUDS the efforts of initiatives such as IUCN's Save Our Species Fund, the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, the Zoological Society of London's Evolutionary Distinct and Globally Endangered (EDGE) of Existence programme, the Amphibian Survival Alliance, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Global 200, US Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Grants and others to ensure that evolutionarily important lineages are targeted by in-country conservation efforts;
2. APPLAUDS the establishment of conservation strategies for evolutionarily important species such as the publication of *Conservation Strategy for the Pygmy Hippopotamus* and *Dugong: Status Report and Action Plans for Countries and Territories* and the re-launching of the Pangolin Specialist Group within the IUCN Species Survival Commission;

3. WELCOMES landscape-based and ecosystem-based approaches to the conservation of nature and natural resources but maintains that there is a need for complementary conservation initiatives that target species, especially those of high evolutionary significance;
4. REQUESTS that the Director General, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and all IUCN Members prioritize the conservation of threatened genera and families, putting special emphasis on supporting capacity-building efforts and developing science-based tools and techniques to reverse the decline of these important groups, while establishing clear priorities in light of climate change;
5. ENCOURAGES the IUCN Species Survival Commission and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM), supported as needed by the Director General, to ensure that action plans are in place and being implemented for all targeted species and regions;
6. REQUESTS that the Director General brings the importance of conserving evolutionarily important lineages to the attention of major conventions (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Ramsar Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)) and governments to target evolutionarily distinct species and regions that contain high concentrations of these lineages;
7. REQUESTS that the international conservation community increases resource allocation to at-risk lineages and develops programmes of work around families and genera at risk of extinction in the near future; and
8. CALLS UPON all IUCN Species Survival Commission Specialist Groups to assist in the formation of an objective indicator system to measure conservation success for these species by providing data for annual assessments of conservation need, action and effectiveness.

Sponsor:

Zoological Society of London

Co-Sponsors:

Aaranyak

British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust

NatureServe

Nature Protection Trust of Seychelles

Wildlife Conservation Society

M020

Further steps to combat the amphibian crisis

RECALLING Resolution 4.017 *Stopping the Amphibian Crisis* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

AWARE that the concerns that gave rise to Resolution 4.017, and which are explained in its preamble, remain just as valid, if not more valid, today, and that the global status of amphibians is continuing to deteriorate rapidly;

APPRECIATING the steps taken by the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and key IUCN Members and partners to address the amphibian crisis, most notably through the formation of the inter-institutional Amphibian Survival Alliance (ASA) in 2011, which is providing strategic direction and coordination to the amphibian conservation work being carried out by the SSC Amphibian Specialist Group (ASG), by Amphibian Ark (an *ex situ* programme under the umbrella of SSC and the World Association of Zoos and Aquaria), and by a number of other institutions;

CONCERNED that despite this progress, the funding for amphibian conservation in general, and the ASA in particular, remains woefully inadequate and outside the priorities of many donors and institutions that otherwise support biodiversity conservation;

CONVINCED that unless greater priority is given to amphibian conservation, many species will become extinct in the coming decades;

ENCOURAGED, nevertheless, that despite the meagre resources available, concerted efforts by the amphibian conservation community over the last five years have resulted in over 22,000 hectares of vital habitat being secured to provide for the survival of 55 Critically Endangered amphibian species, as well as nearly 100 globally threatened species now being maintained in captive breeding programmes;

AWARE that despite these welcome gains, progress is very small in relation to the huge dimensions of the crisis;

ALSO AWARE that the ASA has recently identified the sites which, if securely protected, would safeguard the largest number of threatened amphibian species, noting that conserving the top 25 sites would benefit over 500 globally threatened species, 150 of which are listed as Critically Endangered on the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*; and

CONCERNED that the majority of amphibian species on the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* were last assessed in 2004, making their reassessment a matter of urgency in order to understand the change in status of amphibians, and the success of conservation efforts;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON governments, non-governmental conservation organizations, and donors to:
 - a. Increase the priority given to preventing amphibian extinctions and bringing about their recovery, in particular through the conservation of the top priority sites that have been identified by the ASA;
 - b. Develop, support and maintain adequate captive breeding programmes in biosecure facilities for those species that are declining rapidly and which may go extinct before

the threats in the wild (in particular the fungal pandemic chytridiomycosis) can be combated successfully; and

- c. Provide sustainable support to the operations of the ASA to enable it to provide its essential role of coordination and leadership to amphibian conservation efforts worldwide;
2. URGES the scientific community, as a matter of urgency, to carry out the research necessary in order to make it possible to develop practical and realistic measures to combat the deadly effects of the chytrid fungus *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* in the wild; and
3. REQUESTS the Director General and the IUCN Species Survival Commission to take the necessary steps to ensure that all amphibians last assessed for the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* in 2004 during the Global Amphibian Assessment be updated by 2014, and calls on donors to provide the necessary funding to make this possible.

Sponsor:

Stiftelsen Nordens Ark

Co-sponsors:

Chicago Zoological Society, USA

Conservation International, USA

European Association of Zoo and Aquaria, Netherlands

North of England Zoological Society (Chester Zoo), United Kingdom

Reptile Amfibieën Vissen Onderzoek Nederland, Netherlands

Wildlife Conservation Society, USA

World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Switzerland

Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom

Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt von 1858 - Hilfe für die bedrohte Tierwelt

Zoologisk Have København, Denmark

Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Sweden

Sociedad Audubon de Panamá

NatureServe

ANCON – Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza de Panama

M021

Implementing the provisions on invasive alien species of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*

RECALLING that Aichi Target 9 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* states: “By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment”;

FURTHER RECALLING that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) *Programme of Work on Islands* highlights the vulnerability of islands’ biodiversity to invasive alien species, coupled with the weak capacity to respond to this threat;

NOTING that, in regard to the role of biological invasions as a key driver of biodiversity loss, invasive alien species management in protected areas is highlighted as an issue that needs greater attention by Decision X/31 of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD;

ALARMED that biological invasions are constantly increasing among all taxonomic groups, and in all environments, from marine to freshwater and terrestrial, causing growing impacts on world biodiversity, affecting a high proportion of threatened species;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that many invasive alien species are pathogens, pests or weeds, costing the global economy many hundreds of billions of dollars each year;

EMPHASIZING that vast segments of the world’s population, especially in developing nations, suffer from vector-borne diseases, such as malaria, dengue, West Nile virus and others, many of which are spread by invasive vectors such as mosquitoes;

FURTHER EMPHASIZING that invasive alien species also affect world food security, as they can severely impact activities such as fisheries, and inflict huge pre- and post-harvest yield losses;

RECALLING that much of the growth in the number of invasive alien species is caused by human activities such as trade, tourism and travel, and that it is therefore crucial to involve all the relevant societal sectors in the prevention and control of invasive alien species;

NOTING that climate change is likely to further increase the magnitude of the problem and reduce the management options available to combat invasive alien species;

FURTHER NOTING that the Joint Work Programme to strengthen information services on invasive alien species, presented at the 15th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the CBD and welcomed by the participants to the meeting, will indeed provide crucial information to improve the efficacy of prevention measures of invasions and the efforts aimed at mitigating the impacts caused by invasive alien species;

AWARE that through the IUCN Commissions, the Secretariat and many of its Members, IUCN has particular strengths and expertise in species conservation, in the involvement of societal sectors in conservation issues, and engagement with decision makers; and

ALSO RECALLING that Recommendation 2.67 *Invasive alien species* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000) requested the Director General to take an active role to ensure that international trade and financial agreements, codes of practice, treaties and conventions took into account the threats posed by invasive alien species;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON all countries to:

- a. Identify invasive alien species present in their territories for priority control intervention, and to identify potential and actual pathways of invasive alien species introduction for priority prevention measures;
- b. Enforce stringent regulatory measures to prevent the import and intentional or accidental release of invasive or potentially invasive alien species, ensuring full consistency with the provisions of the World Trade Organization (WTO) *Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures*, and without hampering important conservation activities, such as *ex situ* breeding programmes conducted by zoos, botanic gardens and other institutions;
- c. Encourage voluntary measures to prevent the spread of invasive or potentially invasive alien species, such as the voluntary code of conduct for zoos under development by the Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG), the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA), and the Bern Convention;
- d. Ensure that policies and measures in other fields – such as ecosystem restoration and climate change – take account of the risk of causing further invasions (e.g. biofuel species promotion, assisted colonization, use of potentially invasive alien species in habitat restoration programs, etc.), balancing the short-term benefits with the long-term costs of invasions;
- e. Work at removing legal, financial and human resources constraints to rapid responses to address new incursions of invasive alien species, especially in developing countries;
- f. Promote eradication campaigns of priority invasive alien species, taking into account their potential or actual impact on biodiversity as well as on food security and human well-being, and giving priority to key areas such as islands, protected areas, and key points of entry, such as ports and airports; and
- g. Incorporate invasive alien species and biosecurity policy imperatives in water and land-use planning at all scales from local to global, including islands protected areas, river and lake basins, production landscapes and seascapes;

2. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Commissions to:

- a. Strengthen cooperation with the Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species established by the CBD with the aim of improving international, national and regional trade regulatory processes for minimizing the spread of invasive alien species, and composed of IUCN and international standard setting organizations such as WTO, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- b. Identify potential gaps in IUCN's policy and programmatic coverage of invasive alien species, and propose specific actions to fill the gaps in consultation with Council;
- c. Improve interoperability between IUCN knowledge products with particular reference to the Global Invasive Species Database, the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*,

the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and the World Database on Protected Areas for supporting the identification of priority invasive alien species, and enhancing early warning systems and rapid responses to new invasions;

- d. Support collaboration between the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) to promote the compilation and dissemination of best practice guidelines on invasive alien species management in protected areas, promote appropriate training to address this threat and enhance more effective management in protected areas; and
 - e. Strengthen support through the IUCN Secretariat and regional programmes to promote action and capacity building to address invasive alien species issues, especially through the protected areas, water, forests and drylands programmes;
3. CALLS ON the global scientific community worldwide to initiate and promote research on effective and novel methods to control invasive alien species, such as rapid taxonomic identification, improved border surveillance biological control, chemical control, mechanical methods, as well as on restoration indicators, risk assessment and bio-economics, and social and cultural engagement; and
4. CALLS ON funding agencies, including in the public and private sectors and civil society to:
- a. Provide greatly increased support to capacity building and public awareness of key issues, involvement of local communities, and the establishment of appropriate frameworks to enable early detection and management of new incursions, especially on islands and in developing countries;
 - b. Support the Joint Work Programme to strengthen information services on invasive alien species, presented at SBSTTA 15 and aimed at contributing to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 9; and
 - c. Support prevention, eradication and control campaigns, especially on islands and in key biodiversity areas, protected areas and ecosystems threatened by invasive alien species.

Sponsor:

Landcare Research New Zealand

Co-sponsors:

European Association of Zoos and Aquaria

ISPRA

EcoHealth Alliance

Legambiente

Provita

NatureServe

Forest and Bird

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

M022

Supporting regional initiatives to conserve mammal diversity in West and Central Africa

RECOGNIZING the mission of IUCN in promoting the conservation of biological diversity since its inception;

ALARMED at the increasing loss of forest and savannah habitats in West and Central Africa;

AWARE that large mammal populations in protected areas in West and Central Africa have declined by 85% between the period 1970 and 2005, a decline which appears overall greater than in Eastern and Southern Africa;

DISMAYED that the Western Black Rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis longipes*) has recently been categorized as Extinct on the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* and that Miss Waldron's Red Colobus (*Colobus Procolobus badius waldroni*) has not been observed for over 25 years despite surveys;

ALARMED that large carnivores like the African Wild Dog (*Lycaon pictus*), the Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) and the Lion (*Panthera leo*) are now extirpated from many former range states in West and Central Africa, with evidence for only a few reproducing populations in the region;

AWARE ALSO that many other species, including Jentink's Duiker (*Cephalophus jentinki*) and Niger River Red Colobus (*Procolobus pennantii epieni*), are now severely threatened due to illegal killing and continuing loss of habitat;

CONCERNED that the illegal killing of African Elephants (*Loxodonta Africana*) in West and Central Africa continues, as evidenced by a population crash in northern Central African Republic and the recent killing of about 300 elephants in the Bouba Ndjida National Park in Cameroon;

FURTHER AWARE that the decline of the mammalian prey base is having a detrimental impact on other species and being implicated as one of the drivers of the severe declines observed in large vultures in West and Central Africa, with some species having declined by 98% in the region;

NOTING studies that have revealed that populations of a number of large mammal species occurring in the region, including Lion, Roan Antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*), and Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*), are genetically distinct from those occurring elsewhere in Africa, making this region very important for conserving the maximum diversity present within a species;

RECALLING that most countries in the region have adopted the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets, including Target 12, which requires that "By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained"; and

WELCOMING the existing initiatives for a *Central African Elephant Conservation Strategy* and the programme for the Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE), the *Conservation Plan for the Pygmy Hippopotamus*, the *Regional Great Ape Action Plan*, the *Regional Conservation Strategy for Chimpanzees in West Africa*, the *Regional Action Plan for Antelopes in West and Central Africa*, and recent initiatives for the development of Regional

Conservation Strategies for large carnivores and their prey, including the *Regional Conservation Strategy for Lions in West and Central Africa*, the *Regional Conservation Strategy for Cheetah and Wild Dog for North, West and Central Africa*, and the launching of the *Large Carnivore Initiative in West and Central Africa* in 2011 with the involvement of several IUCN Members and IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Specialist Groups;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. APPLAUDS the establishment of regional conservation initiatives in West and Central Africa, as mentioned above;
2. CALLS UPON all IUCN Members worldwide to support these initiatives;
3. CALLS UPON range states in the region to develop national action plans for Lion, Cheetah and African Wild Dog and their prey as part of a strategy for long-term conservation and to invest in implementation of these national action plans;
4. CALLS UPON all stakeholders to encourage and launch new initiatives in West and Central Africa for halting and reversing the declining trends of mammals, and biodiversity in general, in the region; and
5. REQUESTS the Director General, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM), to provide policy support to these new initiatives and to bring them to the attention of range states and international donors, like the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the African Development Bank, the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Sponsor:

Ecole pour la formation de spécialiste de la faune de Garoua (Cameroon)

Co-sponsors:

Institute of Environmental Sciences Leiden (CML), Netherlands
Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom
Wereld Natuur Fonds – Nederland, Netherlands
Both Ends - Environment and Development Service for NGOs, Netherlands
Association Marocaine pour l'Ecotourisme et la Protection de la Nature, Morocco
Reptielen, Amfibieën en Vissen Onderzoek Nederland (RAVON), Netherlands
Fondation Internationale Pour La Gestion de la Faune, France
Van Tienhoven Foundation, Netherlands
Zoogdierverseniging, Netherlands

M023

Support for national and regional initiatives for the conservation of large mammals in the Sahara

RECOGNIZING IUCN's mission since its creation to promote of the conservation of biodiversity;

AWARE that desert ecosystems and their biodiversity are particularly vulnerable to natural and anthropogenic climate change;

RECOGNIZING that the Sahara is very rich in biodiversity, which is often underestimated and is potentially important in the provision of ecosystem services and genetic resources;

RECOGNIZING that the populations of large mammals have declined dramatically in the desert ecosystems, and in the Sahara in particular;

ALARMED that all eight species of Saharan ungulates as well as their subspecies are either threatened with extinction or already extinct, the Bubal Hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus* spp. *buselaphus*) is classified as Extinct, the Scimitar-horned Oryx (*Oryx dammah*) is Extinct in the Wild and six others are classified as Endangered or Critically Endangered;

RECOGNIZING that the African Lion (*Panthera leo leo*) and the African Wild Dog (*Lycaon pictus*) have been exterminated from the Sahara and that the Northwest African cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus hecki*) is classified as Critically Endangered;

AWARE that three of the large mammal species living in the desert require vast ranges in order to survive;

NOTING that desert ecosystems have attracted very little interest or support from the global conservation community, despite covering over 17% of the world's biomass and containing a high level of biodiversity, including 25% of the world's terrestrial vertebrates;

ALARMED at the lack of attention paid by the world, including donors, to large desert mammals, despite their current status, the continuous degradation of their habitat (complicated by climate change), and the growing prevalence of extractive industries and armed conflict; and

WELCOMING the initiatives carried out by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) / French Global Environment Facility (FGEF) "Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes" Project, by the Sahara Conservation Fund and by the Sahelo-Saharan Interest Group (SSIG) as well as the recent regional conservation strategy initiative for the Cheetah and the African Wild Dog in Northern, Western and Central Africa carried out in 2012 by the Zoological Society of London (SZL), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Cat and Canid Specialist Groups;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. WELCOMES the implementation of regional conservation strategies such as the Regional Conservation Strategy for the Cheetah and African Wild Dog in Northern, Western and Central Africa;
2. ALSO WELCOMES the new initiatives in Chad aimed at reintroducing the Scimitar-horned Oryx, the efforts made by Morocco and Tunisia to reintroduce the Scimitar-horned Oryx, the Addax and the Dama Gazelle and the work carried out by Niger that

has led to the establishment of the Termit Tin Toumma National Nature Reserve covering 100,000 km² and aimed at protecting important Saharan species of flora and fauna, including the addax, the dama gazelle and the cheetah;

3. INVITES all IUCN Members around the world to support these initiatives and their local and regional implementation;
4. INVITES the States in the region to support the development of red lists and the implementation of national action plans to conserve all the endangered mammals in the great Sahara Desert, within the framework of a long-term conservation strategy and to invest in the implementation of these national action plans;
5. CALLS ON the States in the region to examine the possibilities of collaborating in the protection and restoration of populations of large mammals that inhabit the desert and roam over cross-border zones;
6. CALLS ON the States within the geographic range, if necessary, in liaison with the private sector, to ensure that the development of the extractive industry is planned carefully in order to avoid any negative impact on threatened large animal species or their habitats;
7. URGES the Director General to provide political and technical support for these initiatives, in consultation with the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM);
8. CALLS ON IUCN, in collaboration with its Members, to work with the States within the region to strengthen the current network of protected areas in the desert by focusing on the reinforcement of skills and on the identification and implementation of conservation tools and appropriate techniques; and
9. RECOMMENDS that the Director General brings the urgent need to conserve the large mammals of the Sahara Desert to the attention of the States in the region as well as of international donors such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the African Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank (WB), the World Environment Fund (WEF) and the European Commission.

Sponsor:

Zoological Society of London

Co-sponsors:

Association Marocaine pour l'Ecotourisme et la Protection de la Nature (AMEPN)
Société protectrice des animaux et de la nature (SPANNA)
Association Ribat Al Fath (RAFDD)
Association de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources (AGIR)
Somarelang Tikologo (ST) (Morocco)
Mouvement écologique algérien (MEA)
Association Ecologique de Boumerdès (AEB)
Association Nationale du développement durable et de la Conservation de la Vie Sauvage (ANDDCVS)
Fédération Nationale des Associations de Chasseurs et des Association de Chasse Spécialisée (FNACACS) FTACAS
Association pour la Protection de l'Environnement et Action Humanitaire (APEAH)
Parc National du Banc d'Arguin

M024

Enhancing anti-poaching and wildlife resource protection efforts, using rhino and elephant as indicators

NOTING with concern the dramatic and unsustainable escalation of rhinoceros poaching in southern Africa and the continued elephant poaching in East Africa;

CONSIDERING these species as indicators of an escalation of illegal poaching of all species;

NOTING that Parties are obliged to ensure that wildlife resources are protected by sound legal and management strategies;

RECALLING Resolution 2.37 *Support for Environmental Defenders* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000) that called upon the Director General to “speak out publicly and forcefully” when environmental advocates are threatened and “to discourage harassment or persecution of environmental advocates using all appropriate means”, and Recommendation 4.119 *Protection of Rangers Within and in Areas Adjacent to Protected Areas* “noting that Article 8 of the Convention on Biological Diversity regards Protected Areas as important ‘in situ’ conservation areas that conserve biological diversity and that Contracting Parties are required to ensure that these areas are protected by sound legal and management strategies”;

ACCEPTING the value of wildlife within protected areas, which are of extreme importance for biodiversity conservation, tourism and the gross domestic product of tourist destinations;

UNDERSTANDING the term anti-poaching to refer to paramilitary defence and protection by rangers of protected areas and private land where environmental conservation is practiced;

CONCERNED that all wildlife resources face an escalating threat, as illustrated by the escalation of rhino and elephant poaching;

UNDERSTANDING that the threat to rhinoceros, elephants and other wildlife resources emanates from many quarters, stemming from criminally motivated armed poaching and commercial exploitation by international organized criminal syndicates;

RECOGNIZING the essential and significant contribution of rangers to protection, maintenance and defence of the integrity of protected areas and the wildlife resources therein, without which protection of the integrity and survival of such protected areas may become precarious and unpredictable;

ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that without adequate protection the continued status of wildlife resources would be seriously compromised;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that the support of rangers and wildlife protection agencies can be improved, and many of the threats facing wildlife resources prevented, reduced or eliminated by improved staffing and training, increased resources and support, and increased awareness; and

SERIOUSLY CONCERNED by these continuing threats, and the continued inadequate support of the function of protection of the integrity of wildlife resources, protected areas and biodiversity;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the Director General and the IUCN Commissions to encourage Member States, governments, civil society, and local and international NGOs and foundations to provide support for the initiative of improved wildlife resource protection by:
 - a. Reviewing previous commitments to this issue and ensuring that they have been met;
 - b. Ensuring that protected area managers, rangers and custodians of wildlife resources are afforded adequate funding, leadership, support, training and equipment, and appropriate remuneration to enable the professional execution of their protective functions;
 - c. Adopting and promoting enforcement or enactment of legislation specifically providing for protection of all wildlife resources and enabling vigorous pursuit and prosecution of those contravening such legislation; and
 - d. Adopting and promoting threat assessments to enable swift development and implementation of appropriate types and levels of protection; and
2. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Commissions:
 - a. To encourage the adoption and enforcement of adequate legislation and operational capability to enable greater and more effective wildlife resource protection, and protection of rangers who are defending the integrity of the protected environments within which these resources occur;
 - b. To encourage and provide support for Member States, governments and civil society, and local and international NGOs and foundations, to enhance anti-poaching and wildlife resource protection efforts;
 - c. To promote adequate funding, leadership, training and equipment for custodians of wildlife resources, and appropriate remuneration to enable the professional execution of their protective functions; and
 - d. To report to the IUCN Council annually and to the next World Conservation Congress of the advancement made in this initiative.

Sponsor:

Game Rangers Association of Africa

Co sponsors:

National Association of Conservancies and Stewardship of SA
Wildlife & Environment Society of South Africa
Wilderness Foundation SA
Southern African Wildlife College
Wildlands Conservation Trust
Botanical Society of South Africa
Delta Environmental Centre

M025

Conservation of African elephants

ACKNOWLEDGING that the African elephant is a keystone species, providing a charismatic focal point for conservation action in Africa;

APPRECIATING that conservation efforts have resulted in population increases in some range States over the last two decades, while populations have decreased in other range States;

RECOGNIZING that African elephants can provide significant benefits to national economies, as well as to local communities;

NOTING that the measures taken by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) to bring the illegal trade in elephant products under control still require significant commitments from elephant range States, transit countries, and from all ivory-consuming States;

ALSO NOTING that a high level meeting convened by the IUCN Secretariat and the Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG) of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) working with the Secretariats of CITES and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Interpol, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Bank, the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF), Association of Southeast Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN- WEN), the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will take place before the 16th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to CITES;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the African elephant range States adopted the *African Elephant Action Plan* that addresses actions to be taken to effectively conserve and manage elephants across their range in Africa;

APPRECIATING the establishment of the African Elephant Fund to support the implementation of the *African Elephant Action Plan*; and the contributions made by donors;

RECOGNIZING the serious and increasing levels of threat currently facing elephants, including illegal international and domestic trade in ivory, human elephant conflict, habitat loss and fragmentation, illegal killing for ivory and meat, lack of institutional and enforcement capacity and local overabundance;

CONCERNED that poaching pressure is now increasing across all sub-regions in Africa, as shown by the 2011 analysis of data from the MIKE (Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants) programme and that large scale poaching by organized criminals transnationally is rising steadily and is having serious impact on elephant populations;

CONCERNED that illegal ivory trade is increasing, in particular, large-scale shipments of illegal ivory, as shown by the 2011 analysis of data from the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS);

APPRECIATING the awareness-raising activities on the illegal ivory trade undertaken by range States, consuming countries, international organizations, partnerships and non-governmental organizations;

CONCERNED that current levels of poaching may not be sustainable and could result in unacceptable losses of biodiversity, leading to elephant population declines and corresponding declines in economic opportunities for range States to benefit from their heritage;

CONCERNED that the loss of elephants from ecosystems has a negative impact on many other species; and

RECOGNIZING IUCN's role over many years in providing sound technical and scientific analyses as well as convening and supporting policy processes to facilitate dialogue on African elephant conservation;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON all African elephant range States to prioritize the protection and conservation of elephant populations and to ensure that appropriate incentives for conservation, adequate legislation and deterrent penalties are in place and implemented to achieve this goal; and calls on African elephant range States to ensure that local communities reap benefits as well as bearing the costs of living with elephants;
2. CALLS ON all ivory-consuming States to ensure that adequate policy, legislation, law enforcement and deterrent penalties are in place and implemented to control domestic ivory markets;
3. REQUESTS the Director General and the AfESG and other organizations attending the high level meeting before the 16th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to CITES, to convey the recommendations and urgent measures needed by African elephant range States and consumer States to address the concerns relating to the conservation of the African elephant, to CITES COP16;
4. FURTHER REQUESTS TRAFFIC and the AfESG to work with the CITES Secretariat and the African Elephant Fund Steering Committee to present to the high-level meeting the latest results of research on the status of the African elephant and the ivory trade, in particular from the African and Asian Elephant Database, the two CITES elephant monitoring systems, MIKE and ETIS, and the status of implementation of *the African Elephant Action Plan*;
5. CALLS ON African Elephant range States, especially those with declining populations of elephants to prioritize the allocation of funds to address elephant conservation and management, with a specific focus on increasing levels of law enforcement;
6. FURTHER CALLS on the global community to contribute to the African Elephant Fund to support the implementation of the *African Elephant Action Plan*; and
7. REQUESTS the Director General to report back on progress to the next IUCN World Conservation Congress.

Sponsor:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany

Co-Sponsors

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, United Kingdom
Nature Kenya

Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt von 1858 - Hilfe für die bedrohte Tierwelt
Namibia Nature Foundation
Wildlife Conservation Society
Deutscher Naturschutzring

M026

Conservation of rhinoceros species in Africa and Asia

ACKNOWLEDGING that the world's five species of rhinoceros are charismatic emblems of conservation;

APPRECIATING that effective conservation measures and significant political will and conservation expenditure in some range States in recent years have led to population increases in three species – the Black, southern White and Greater One-horned Rhinos;

RECOGNIZING the important role that well-regulated trophy hunting has played in generating incentives for conservation and stimulating population increases of rhinos on state, private and communal land in Africa;

ALARMED that the populations of the two rarest species, the Javan and Sumatran Rhinos, continue to decline, and are now at perilously low levels;

DISTRESSED that two rhino subspecies, the Western Black Rhino *Diceros bicornis longipes* in Cameroon and the Indochinese Javan Rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus annamiticus*) in Viet Nam have gone extinct in the last decade;

AWARE that the Northern White Rhino (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*) and the mainland populations of the Sumatran Rhino are now extremely close to extinction;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that pressure from illegal hunting on all species of rhinos has grown seriously in recent years, linked to a significant increase in non-traditional use of rhino horn and a significant rise in the price of rhino horn in Asian markets, especially in Viet Nam and China, as well as a reduction in the capacity and efficiency of some range State conservation authorities to protect their rhinos;

ALARMED that a continued increase in illegal hunting of rhinos and in rhino horn demand could rapidly jeopardize the improvements that have been achieved in the status of Black, White and Greater One-horned Rhinos over the last two decades, and together with inadequate biological management could easily cause the extinction of the Javan and Sumatran Rhinos in the foreseeable future;

NOTING that the measures taken by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) to bring the illegal trade in rhino products under control still require commitment from key rhino range States and rhino horn consuming countries;

AWARE that for many rhino range States the cost of securing their rhino populations requires significant assistance from both internal and external sources, and that this has increased opportunity costs to general conservation; and

CONCERNED that the increased risks and costs associated with securing their rhinos will possibly provide a disincentive for private owners of rhino in eastern and southern Africa from investing in rhinos and conservation;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. COMMENDS those rhino range States in Africa and Asia that have taken strong measures to conserve their remaining rhinos and actions against the incentives to kill them illegally for their horns, thus consequently have increasing populations;

2. CALLS ON all range States to give priority to securing their rhino populations, bringing illegal hunting and trade under control, and ensuring that effective deterrents are in place and enforced in order to minimize the levels of illegal hunting and trade, whilst at the same time seeking to create an enabling environment to encourage the continued expansion of the rhino range and rapid growth in rhino numbers;
3. ENCOURAGES all rhino range States to manage their rhino populations to achieve rapid growth and long-term genetic and demographic viability;
4. FURTHER ENCOURAGES range States to evaluate the pros and cons of alternative strategies to determine how best to reduce the illegal trade, black market prices and illegal demand for rhino horn and hence ultimately reduce poaching;
5. APPLAUDS the initiative of the President of Indonesia for proposing the International Year of the Rhino starting June 2012 and supports his government's emergency actions to save the Javan and Sumatran Rhinos from extinction, that include: establishing a high-level task force of national and international experts on rhino population and habitat management; identifying the most suitable areas for establishing free-ranging rhinoceros populations; allocating sufficient resources to enforce their protection, to maximize the breeding potential of the remaining animals, and to have regular, frequent and intensive monitoring of all rhino populations;
6. COMMENDS the governments of India and Nepal for the measures they have taken to secure the status of the Greater One-horned Rhinoceros in their wild habitats, but urges them to establish new, viable, strictly-protected populations of the species in previously occupied habitats, as well as enhancing the protection of existing populations, noting that in the case of India this will require concerted action from the Union Government as well as from the State governments of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;
7. URGES all Asian rhino range countries to adopt robust scientific techniques to estimate their rhino populations, and to repeat these censuses at least once every two years, ensuring independent peer review of the methods and results;
8. CALLS ON African range States to:
 - a. Increase collaborative law enforcement actions between range States, transit and consuming countries;
 - b. Improve detection of rhino horn at ports of entry/exit with, *inter alia* the aid of sniffer dogs, specialized equipment and resourced staff;
 - c. Increase the allocation of national resources towards improving rhino security and conservation authorities' skills base;
 - d. Increase the focus on intelligence gathering and analysis to stop poachers before killing rhinos;
 - e. Increase the rate of successful prosecutions with deterrent sentences for illegal rhino-related activities;
 - f. Encourage private rhino owners to willingly cooperate with the authorities in the provision of rhino information;
 - g. Encourage all range States, transit and consuming countries to improve and regularly supply rhino-related information to the African Rhino Specialist Group

(AfRSG) of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and to TRAFFIC to facilitate data management, information sharing and their mandated reporting to CITES' Conference of the Parties;

- h. Further expand the use of DNA profiling of rhino horns (using the RhoDIS database in Africa) as an innovative means of combating the illegal killing of rhinos and the trafficking of horn;
 - i. Encourage the involvement of civil society in facilitating awareness and generating resources in line with priority needs, as well as assisting with population monitoring, and with implementing rhino conservation;
 - j. Support the provision of incentives for rhino conservation through well-managed sustainable use programmes; and
 - k. Improve rhino population monitoring to inform management entities for population growth;
9. RECOGNIZES that the successful conservation of rhinos across the entire range will be best achieved via a diversity of management and economic mechanisms;
10. REQUESTS the Director General and SSC (especially its African and Asian Rhino Specialist Groups) to provide ongoing support and guidance to all rhino range States, and in particular to assist in raising the profile of rhinoceros conservation during the International Year of the Rhino;
11. CALLS ON donors to make the necessary financial resources available to enable the range States to secure their remaining rhinoceros populations; and
12. CALLS UPON those States implicated in the increase in demand for rhino horn and the surge in the black market prices for horn to fully cooperate at all levels with the rhino range States in positively addressing the rhino crisis and seeking lasting solutions.

Sponsor:

The Endangered Wildlife Trust

Co-sponsors:

Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry,
Indonesia

Namibia Nature Foundation

Nature Kenya - The East Africa Natural History Society

St Louis Zoological Park, USA

The WILD Foundation, USA

Wildlife Conservation Society, USA

World Wide Fund for Nature, Germany

World Wide Fund for Nature, India

World Wide Fund for Nature, United Kingdom

World Wide Fund for Nature, USA

M027

Phase-out farming of bears for their bile

NOTING that the Asiatic Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*) is listed as Vulnerable on the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, primarily as a result of over-exploitation for the commercial sale of their parts, especially the bile from their gall bladders;

ALSO NOTING that the Sun Bear (*Helarctos malayanus*) is listed as Vulnerable to extinction in mainland Southeast Asia for this same reason;

RECOGNIZING that, since the 1980s, large numbers of both of these species, especially Asiatic Black Bears, have been kept in captivity for the extraction and commercial sale of their bile (henceforth called farming, even though it may not include captive breeding), which has served to greatly increase the availability of bile for practitioners of traditional medicine;

OBSERVING that ample evidence exists that increased supply of farmed bear bile has not alleviated the exploitation of wild bear populations;

AWARE that bile farming has increased the number of users of bile products, and because these users usually prefer bile from wild bears (which is considered more potent), increased numbers of users ultimately increases the demand for wild bear bile;

CONCERNED that farmed bears are often kept in conditions that compromise their physical and psychological health and are surgically manipulated to extract their bile, and that this impact on their health hampers captive breeding and causes increased mortality, prompting farms to restock bears obtained from the wild;

AWARE that stocking of farms with bears taken from the wild is not uncommon, and can be directly linked to illegal hunting and cross-border trade of wild bears;

NOTING that the farming of bears and the wide-scale sale of relatively cheap bile gives the false impression that wild populations are robust, and confuses users and enforcement authorities as to the origin and legality of bear products;

ALSO NOTING that most users of bile are probably unaware of the adverse effects of their use on wild bear populations;

ALSO NOTING that the over-supply of bile from farms has resulted in surplus bear bile being added to everyday commodities, including shampoos, toothpastes, soft drinks, wine and cough drops, which influences the market demand for bear products;

FURTHER NOTING that many respected traditional medicine groups advocate the use of inexpensive herbal and synthetic alternatives to bear bile, of which more than 50 are available; additionally, the active ingredients of bear bile have been synthetically produced and are widely-available in medicines;

RECALLING that the practice of bear farming for bile extraction is legally conducted in some countries in Asia, and remains illegally practised in others;

MINDFUL that both Asiatic Black Bears and Sun Bears are listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), yet bile products from farms are illegally moved across national borders, in violation of this Convention; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that some countries are moving toward the elimination of bear bile farming: the Republic of Korea banned live bile extraction and is currently considering how it may end bear farming, and the government of Viet Nam banned bile extraction and bear bile sales and is currently working toward ending the practice of keeping bears in captivity for commercial exploitation because of animal welfare and conservation concerns;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. WELCOMES progress by the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam toward ending bear farming;
2. URGES other States that have bear farms to work toward their reduction and eventual elimination, including active monitoring and prosecution of illegal activities associated with this practise, and promotion of alternatives to bear bile for medical professionals, bear bile purchasers and users; and
3. RECOMMENDS that Parties to CITES adopt more stringent controls in order to prevent the continuing international trade in farmed bear bile.

Sponsor:

Alertis- fund for bear and nature conservation, Netherlands

Co-sponsors:

Wildlife Trust of India, India
Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh, Bangladesh
Wildlife Conservation Society, USA
Conservation International, USA
British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums, United Kingdom
Centre for Marinelife Conservation and Community Development, Viet Nam
Japan Wildlife Conservation Society, Japan
Malaysian Nature Society, Malaysia

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group

Explanatory Memorandum

Bear bile has been an important component of traditional medicine in Eastern Asia for millennia. Increased demand, stemming from burgeoning populations of people, coupled with more effective hunting of wild bears and increased ability to sell and transport products has led to the over-exploitation and decline of many Asian bear populations (especially Asiatic Black Bears and Sun Bears).

In the late 1970s, a technique was developed to extract bile from captive bears without killing them. This practise, called bear bile farming (or bear farming), increased rapidly in China and Korea, and later spread to several Southeast Asian countries. Initially it was believed that an increased supply of farmed bile would flood the market and thereby reduce demand for wild bear bile; in that way, farming could benefit the conservation of wild bears. However, for a number of reasons, this turned out to be untrue.

It was thought that farms could eventually be perpetuated through captive breeding, but despite more than 30 years of farming, it is clear that many farms are still stocked with bears

from the wild. In part, this stocking from the wild is necessitated by high mortality rates of farmed bears, diminished rates of bile production with the aging of captive bears, and low rates of captive breeding, all a result of the conditions in which the bears are kept and their poor health, owing to the bile extraction process.

The ready availability of farmed bile reduced market prices, leading to increased numbers of users; surveys have shown that these users generally prefer wild bile, and are inclined to purchase wild bile when they can afford it.

The wide availability of farmed bile detracts from conservation attention to wild bears because it creates the illusion of a robust bear population. Availability of farmed bile creates confusion about origins of bile for users and enforcement authorities.

Commercial markets for bear bile have devastated wild populations of Asian bears. Reduction in the take of wild bears to restock bear farms would aid bear conservation, but this alone would not address the crux of the issue, which is the high demand for bear products. Demand is strongly influenced by market prices, availability, legality and effectiveness. Readily available and relatively cheap bear bile from farms has caused the undesired consequence of increasing demand for wild bile, which is perceived as being more effective. It is now clear that bile farming has not reduced commercial exploitation of wild bear populations; moreover, farming seems to have had the unanticipated effect of fuelling increased removal of wild bears. It is now recognized that the illegal wildlife trade defies traditional economic theory, which predicted that demand would have been satisfied by increased availability of cheaper, legal products.

Farming radically affected the commercial market for bear bile, which has fostered the uncontrolled and unsustainable mortality of wild bears. There is no conservation benefit, but significant risks in continued bear farming. Moreover, effective herbal and synthetic alternatives to bear bile are available, making farming unnecessary.

M028

Reversing the turtle survival crisis

REALIZING that turtles have existed for over 200 million years, since the age of dinosaurs;

NOTING that Turtles (comprising Tortoises, Freshwater Turtles and Marine Turtles) are long-term indicators of the quality of the environments they inhabit and that in many parts of the world they have considerable ecosystem functionality as well as major economic and cultural importance for many people;

FURTHER NOTING that the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) has been concerned with the rapid declines of turtle populations worldwide for many decades;

ACKNOWLEDGING the ongoing efforts of assessing threat levels for turtles for the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* by scientists from the IUCN/SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group (TFTSG), the IUCN/SSC Marine Turtle Specialist Group (MTSG), Conservation International, Wildlife Conservation Society, and several other turtle conservation organizations, with input from turtle specialists from more than 50 countries;

AWARE of the alarming ongoing findings of this work, in which, of the 228 known turtle species assessed on the *IUCN Red List* to date (out of 330 species overall), 134 species (59%) are classified as globally threatened (i.e. in the IUCN threat categories of Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable), with 76 (33%) of these being Critically Endangered or Endangered;

NOTING that draft *IUCN Red List* assessments are in progress by the TFTSG for the remaining 102 turtle species, indicating that another 15 species are likely to qualify on the *Red List* as threatened, amounting to a total of 149 out of 330 species worldwide, or 45% of all species; and several more species are assessed as Data Deficient, and if these are threatened at the same rate as other turtles, then 52% of all turtles are globally Threatened with possible Extinction;

NOTING that the proportion of threatened turtles is thus among the highest proportions of threatened species of all vertebrate groups assessed;

ALARMED that for nearly 70% of turtle species assessed as Threatened, exploitation and trade in massive volumes measured in thousands of tons annually of live or processed turtles for food consumption, medicinal products, and, to a lesser extent, for pets, are the leading or major contributing threats (27 of 32 [84%] of Critically Endangered species; 28 of 44 [64%] of Endangered species; and 37 of 58 [64%] of Vulnerable species), with much of this threat generated by a growing globalization and commercialization of what originated in the 1990s as the Asian Turtle Trade;

AWARE that of the 10 species and subspecies of tortoises and freshwater turtles that have gone extinct in historical times (2% of all 455 turtle and tortoise species and subspecies), seven were extirpated by targeted exploitation for human consumption, and two due to loss of freshwater habitats;

CELEBRATING that the 2010 goal posited by the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002)—to achieve a significant reduction in the rate of loss of biological diversity—was reached with respect to turtles; but

CONCERNED that meeting Aichi Target 12 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2001–2020*—halting extinctions by 2020—is by no means certain for turtles, considering that the Pinta Island Giant Galapagos Tortoise (*Chelonoidis abingdonii*) was until June 2012 represented

by a single known surviving individual, and the Red River Giant Softshell Turtle (*Rafetus swinhoei*) by only four non-reproducing individuals fragmented between three locations in two countries, and that several species on the Top 25 list of *Turtles in Trouble: The World's 25+ Most Endangered Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles*, as documented in 2011 by the Turtle Conservation Coalition, are represented by global populations of less than only a few hundred individuals;

RECOGNIZING the efforts of IUCN to work in partnership with various international bodies to protect habitats and species, and that such partnerships exist with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the Ramsar Convention, the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA), and many governmental, non-governmental and donor organizations;

APPLAUDING the extensive activities focused on conservation of turtles undertaken by government departments, universities, international, national and local conservation organizations, zoos, aquaria, IUCN Specialist Groups, and other institutions, to safeguard the continuing survival of turtles in their native ranges and natural habitats at ecologically relevant, and if necessary restored, population sizes, to reduce habitat loss and support habitat recovery, to reduce the incidence of unsustainable exploitation and trade, to assist in finding suitable destinations for confiscated animals, to establish captive breeding assurance colonies as a last line of defense against extinction, and to study and publicize the conservation biology and survival status of turtles; and

HIGHLIGHTING the recovery of the Aldabra Giant Tortoise (*Aldabrachelys gigantea* or *Dipsochelys dussumieri*) and several forms of Galapagos Tortoises (*Chelonoidis nigra* group), the increasing population of Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle (*Lepidochelys kempi*), and the rediscovery of the Yunnan Box Turtle (*Cuora yunnanensis*), as examples of historic and ongoing actions that have turned the tide for turtle species that appeared to be headed for inevitable extinction;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, South Korea, 6–15 September 2012;

1. REQUESTS the Director General to:

- a. Use the existing partnerships with international bodies to help strengthen tortoise, freshwater turtle, and marine turtle conservation efforts, encompassing assessment, research, and both *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation measures;
- b. Ensure that the Programme Area: Valuing and Conserving Nature of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* includes actions with regards to turtles, within existing policies and governance systems with a goal of strengthening:
 - i. Research and status assessments;
 - ii. Protected area management systems and ecological corridors, taking into account the particular needs and threats to turtles in freshwater (notably riverine), terrestrial and marine habitats; and
 - iii. Dedicated support for the Global Reptile Assessment efforts with special attention and resources for turtles; and
- c. Support and cooperate with the continuing efforts of the IUCN Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle and Marine Turtle Specialist Groups of SSC to:

- i. Address this unparalleled turtle survival crisis; and
 - ii. Support the updating of Turtle Conservation Action Plans by TFTSG and MTSG, and support collaborative efforts to implement such Action Plans; and
 - d. Ensure that tortoises, freshwater turtles and marine turtles are eligible for support from the SOS – Save Our Species initiative and other such endeavours;
2. CALLS ON government agencies and the NGO conservation community to focus on maintaining and expanding as necessary their systems of protected areas, with particular emphasis on Key Biodiversity Areas and Zero Extinction sites, to ensure that representative populations of all native turtle species are adequately protected from targeted exploitation, habitat loss and degradation, and the impacts of invasive species;
3. RECOMMENDS that all Parties to the CITES Convention:
- a. Evaluate that turtle species subject to international trade are appropriately included in the CITES Appendices;
 - b. Ensure that international trade adheres to CITES regulations, including detailed Non-Detriment Findings being made, and including complete reporting of trade in parts (e.g. shell) and derivative products (e.g. jelly) of turtles;
 - c. Ensure that domestic laws and regulations adequately address both the requirements of CITES and safeguard native turtle populations from over-exploitation, that all pertinent laws and regulations are diligently enforced, and that appropriate awareness and capacity are developed within the government agencies concerned with turtle offtake and trade; and
 - d. Collaborate with competent NGOs to effectively and humanely triage confiscated live turtle specimens, including:
 - i. Dedicating appropriate resources for rescue facilities and veterinary and other skills to maintain animals after confiscation; and
 - ii. Implementing guidelines and protocols to humanely place such animals, either through monitored repatriation, reintroduction, or accession into long-term captive conservation breeding facilities;
4. CALLS ON the World Customs Organization and its constituent country members to develop Harmonized Customs Codes for turtles and turtle parts and derivatives; and
5. URGES the TRAFFIC Network to continue treating the monitoring of both legal and illegal trade in turtles and turtle derivative parts as one of its highest priorities; and urges IUCN Members to assist and enable TRAFFIC in this priority focus by providing information, funding and other support.

Sponsor:
Conservation International

Co-sponsors:
Blue Ventures Conservation
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Institut for Applied Ecology, University of Canberra, Faculty of Applied Science

Nature Protection Trust of Seychelles
Reptile Amphibian & Fish Conservation Netherlands (RAVON)
Koninklijke Rotterdamse Diergaarde Blijdorp (Rotterdam Zoo)
Wildlife Conservation Society
Singapore Zoological Gardens

M029

International cooperation for waterbird monitoring to support sound management

RECOGNIZING Aichi Target 12 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* that aims to prevent extinction of known threatened species and improve their conservation status;

NOTING that birds have been used to assess and monitor the environment throughout history and that birds are one of the best and, in some cases, the only indicators of environmental change;

RECOGNIZING that the status of waterbird populations is least favorable in Asia where 60% of known populations are decreasing or extinct and only 10% are increasing, as well as in other parts of the world, including Africa and South America;

CONCERNED that basic threats such as habitat fragmentation, loss of wetlands and transformation of natural landscapes to migratory and resident waterbirds have been increasing;

RECOGNIZING that reliable and up-to-date data on waterbirds is necessary to inform improved management of wetlands to maintain and support ecosystem services provided by wetlands;

NOTING that the International Waterbird Census and related schemes could provide the best global basis for estimating population size and trends of waterbird populations, provided that the coverage of these schemes is improved;

RECOGNIZING the role of civil society in broad scale environmental data collection and synthesis; and

ALSO RECOGNIZING that the goal of the IUCN Species Survival Commission's Strategic Plan is a shared responsibility, resulting in action to reduce this loss of diversity within species, among species, and of ecosystems;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. ENCOURAGES the IUCN membership and others to ensure that waterbird populations worldwide are covered by international monitoring schemes that are appropriate both in their scope and methods to produce reliable international population size and trend estimates;
2. REQUESTS IUCN Members and others to provide a global platform to strengthen development and implementation of appropriate regional flyway schemes/structures to secure the necessary resources required to implement coordinated waterbird monitoring programmes;
3. SUPPORTS the enhancement of national and regional networks' capacities to undertake field monitoring of waterbirds on an on-going and long-term basis;
4. STRENGTHENS existing mechanisms for enhanced and timely reporting on the status of waterbird populations to support conservation measures, including management of wetlands;

5. ENCOURAGES IUCN Members to provide financial resources for waterbird monitoring and to participate in the monitoring programs within their flyways;
6. INVITES relevant global and regional organizations including the Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on Migratory Species, Ramsar Convention, the East Asia-Australasian Flyway Partnership, Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds and Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative to support strengthening of existing schemes within their flyways; and
7. REQUESTS the Director General, within available resources, to provide technical assistance to support national and regional activities, and to report on progress in this regard to the next IUCN World Conservation Congress.

Sponsor:

Korean Association for Conservation of Nature

Co-sponsors:

Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment
Wetlands International
BirdLife International
The Ecological Society of Korea
Korean Wetlands Society
Korean Society of Environment and Ecology
Nature Society, Singapore
Wildlife Trust Bangladesh
Bombay Natural History Society
Malaysian Nature Society

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M030

Conservation of tropical Asia's threatened species

NOTING that tropical South and Southeast Asia covers less than 13% of the earth's land mass, yet contains a disproportionately high number of species at high risk of extinction; for some taxa, half or more of all globally threatened species fall within this region;

ALARMED that especially the largest species of many faunal taxa are experiencing dramatic population declines and losses; that all large deer and wild cattle, rhinoceroses, and tapir and Asian elephants in Southeast Asia are globally threatened; that a high proportion of large birds such as cranes, bustards, eagles and hornbills in South and Southeast Asia are globally threatened; that 82% of the world's Critically Endangered tortoise and freshwater turtle species occur in South and Southeast Asia; and that wild populations of some such species total less than one hundred individuals;

CONCERNED that, in spite of notable conservation efforts by many governments and other agencies in the region leading to some local conservation success stories, the overall situation for species across the region continues to deteriorate rapidly;

NOTING that many of the threatened species, notably the large-bodied mammals, birds, reptiles and fish, are of great cultural and economic importance, and vital for their roles in maintaining ecosystem functions and services;

RECALLING that all of the countries in this region (with the exception of Timor-Leste) are Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and have adopted the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets, including Target 12: "The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained";

AWARE that key drivers of the observed declines are the combination of loss of habitat, especially for large-scale industrial agriculture, and hunting for commercial trade as pets, for meat, and for traditional medicines;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that unless actions are taken quickly to address these threats as they pertain to threatened species, many such species from many taxonomic groups across the region face further dramatic declines, ranges losses and extinctions;

The World Conservation Congress ,at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the Director General and IUCN Commissions, especially the Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), to provide technical and scientific support to governments and other agencies working in the region to address the threats to many species in South and Southeast Asia that are increasing the probability of their imminent extinction;
2. ENCOURAGES the governments of South and Southeast Asian countries to take all steps possible to prevent the extinctions in the wild of any threatened species within their jurisdictions;
3. URGES all governments to take all necessary measures to ensure that import of endangered species originating from South and Southeast Asia is legal and sustainable in accordance with CITES;

4. URGES multilateral, bilateral and private donors to expand their efforts to conserve in the wild the species in South and Southeast Asia at imminent risk of extinction, and thus necessarily the habitats critical to their survival;
5. FURTHER requests the Director General and IUCN Commissions to report to the next IUCN World Conservation Congress on progress achieved.

Sponsor:

The Wildlife Conservation Society

Co-Sponsors:

Bombay Natural History Society, India

European Association of Zoos and Aquaria, Netherlands

Singapore Zoological Gardens, Singapore

Wildlife Trust of India, India

World Wide Fund for Nature, Malaysia

Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom

M031

Conservation of *Gyps* vulture species in South Asia

RECOGNIZING that vultures are specialized scavengers that play a crucial role in ridding the environment of dead animals that would otherwise rot and cause disease, support higher numbers of feral dogs, causing increased health risks (including rabies), and disposal problems and other costs to both humans and the environment;

RECOGNIZING that the Long-billed (*Gyps indicus*), Slender-billed (*G. tenuirostris*) and White-rumped (*G. bengalensis*) Vultures, endemic to Asia, have declined by more than 99% during the last 20 years in South Asia (more than 99.9% in the case of *G. bengalensis*) and that populations are now at very low levels in South and Southeast Asia;

NOTING that BirdLife International and IUCN list these species as Critically Endangered, the highest threat category, mainly based on the continuing precipitous population declines in all populations;

FURTHER NOTING that historically these *Gyps* species of vultures were common to very common in their range countries (Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Lao PDR);

RECALLING that vultures are an integral part of the cultures in all South Asian countries and play an important ecological role by cleaning up livestock carcasses;

FURTHER RECALLING that sufficient habitat is present in most of the range countries for the vulture populations to re-colonize and allow them to recover;

NOTING that these massive declines of vultures are unequivocally caused primarily by a single human activity and could be reversed;

AWARE of the fact that veterinary use of diclofenac started in India in 1993 and in Pakistan in 1998 and, within a very short time, massive deaths of vultures were noted in both countries and across South Asia;

NOTING that studies, published in the journal *Nature*, prove that the massive declines in the population of vultures in South Asia is mainly due to their exposure to the non-steroid anti-inflammatory drug diclofenac in livestock carcasses (*Nature* 427,630–633);

ACKNOWLEDGING that the range countries have taken measures to protect vultures by banning the use and sale of veterinary formulations of diclofenac, and also including these species in protected species lists;

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING that diclofenac prevalence in cattle carcasses has been substantially reduced, but remains at very dangerous levels indicating that human formulations are being widely used for veterinary purposes and that other painkiller drugs known to be both dangerous or untested for safety with respect to vultures are now increasing in veterinary practice;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the Saving Asia's Vultures from Extinction 'SAVE' consortium partners, Bombay Natural History Society, State Government Forest Departments of Haryana, West Bengal, Assam, and Central Zoo Authority supported vulture breeding facilities, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Wildlife Institute of India (India), Punjab Wildlife and Parks Department and Sindh Wildlife Department, WWF Pakistan (Pakistan), Bird Conservation Nepal, National Trust for Nature Conservation and Department

of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) (Nepal), have been making substantial progress with identifying and addressing the main conservation priorities;

CONGRATULATING the Governments of India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh, the Darwin Initiative (UK Government), Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, WWF Pakistan, Central Zoo Authority, The Peregrine Fund, BirdLife International, Zoological Society of London, National Birds of Prey Trust (UK), the Hawk Conservancy Trust (UK), IUCN, the Rufford Foundation, Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund, Oriental Bird Club and Save our Species (SOS), and others, for continuing to support and fund vulture recovery initiatives in India, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and other countries; and

FURTHER CONGRATULATING the Governments of India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh on adoption of the Regional Vulture Declaration signed in Delhi, 4 May 2012, along with the formation of the Regional Steering Committee.

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on Gyps Vulture range States to begin action immediately to strengthen measures to reduce diclofenac availability, most immediately by prevention of injectable human diclofenac being packaged and sold in multidose vials larger than 3 ml;
2. ALSO CALLS on Gyps Vulture range States to support a safety-testing protocol for all veterinary painkillers, and for this to be a requirement before licenses are granted to manufacture, retail or use these drugs within the region for veterinary purposes;
3. CALLS for the creation of multiple 'Vulture Safe Zones' (areas of 100 km radius, by working intensively through dedicated awareness work to achieve and demonstrate that cattle carcasses are free from diclofenac and other drugs toxic to vultures) in all South Asian countries as part of the wider advocacy effort and specifically to provide safe areas in which to release the captive birds;
4. REQUESTS Gyps Vulture range States to develop and update national vulture recovery plans, and ensure their implementation, including conservation breeding and release; and
5. URGES the Gyps Vulture range States, along with national and international NGOs, especially SAVE Partners and governments, to give special support, technical and financial, to enable the implementation and updating of the South Asian Vulture Recovery Plan.

Sponsor

BirdLife International, United Kingdom

Co-Sponsors

Aaranyak, India
Bombay Natural History Society, India
Bird Conservation Nepal, Nepal
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, United Kingdom
The Peregrine Fund, USA
Wildlife Conservation Society, USA
Wildlife Protection Society of India, India
Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh, Bangladesh
WWF India, India
WWF Pakistan, Pakistan

M032

Conservation of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway intertidal zone, with particular reference to the Yellow Sea and its threatened birds

NOTING that the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (hereafter EAAF) supports more migratory waterbird species and a higher proportion that are globally threatened than any other flyway in the world;

ALARMED that 24 waterbird species dependent on intertidal wetlands are listed as Globally Threatened or Near Threatened on the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, including the Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*); the Endangered Red-crowned Crane (*Grus japonensis*), the Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platalea minor*) and the Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platalea minor*); and the Vulnerable Swan Goose (*Anser cygnoides*), the White-naped Crane (*Grus vipio*) and the Hooded Crane (*Grus monacha*);

CONCERNED that the situation is deteriorating rapidly with another nine species under review for classification as Threatened or Near Threatened, apparently linked to the unprecedentedly rapid rate of conversion of intertidal wetlands to other forms of land use in the EAAF (faster than the rate of tropical forest loss), thus generating an urgent need for specific research and cooperation for the restoration and management of the habitats;

NOTING that the rate of loss of intertidal wetlands is particularly severe around the Yellow and Bohai Seas (as much as 50% in the last 30 years);

FURTHER NOTING that less than 5% of intertidal areas of most EAAF countries are Ramsar sites or protected areas;

ACKNOWLEDGING the ongoing efforts of INGOs such as BirdLife International, the International Crane Foundation, the World Wide Fund for Nature, and Wetlands International to conserve these endangered birds and their habitats in the region;

RECALLING previous commitments to intertidal wetland conservation made by Ramsar Convention Contracting Parties in Resolutions VII.21 and VIII.4 and in Goal 2 of the Strategic Plan 2009–2015;

APPRECIATING the commitment of the Republic of Korea to the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention in 2008 (paragraph 22, Ramsar Resolution X.22) that “intertidal mudflats should be preserved and that no large-scale reclamation projects are now being approved in the Republic of Korea”;

CONCERNED that four years later these commitments do not seem to have slowed the rate of reclamation (land claim);

RECOGNIZING the activities of the EAAF Partnership, a Ramsar regional initiative, that provides an international framework for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats;

AWARE that the decline in biodiversity along the EAAF is a clear indication of the decreasing availability of productive intertidal ecosystems and a warning of potential future ecological disasters, including irreversible impacts on fisheries, that could adversely affect human health and livelihoods, and undermine investments;

RECALLING that all countries along the EAAF are Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and have adopted the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets, of which Targets 5, 12 and 14 are particularly relevant;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that if urgent action is not taken to address the loss of intertidal wetlands, the ability to meet the Aichi Targets will be seriously impaired; and

NOTING the independent report “IUCN situation analysis on East and Southeast Asian intertidal habitats, with particular reference to the Yellow Sea” produced in May 2012 by the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) with the Asia Regional Office, as context for this motion;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, IUCN Commissions and Members to undertake an in-depth study that:
 - a. Includes case studies focused on endangered birds and their habitats and develops habitat mapping as a tool and knowledge basis for selection, conservation and restoration of key sites for endangered birds;
 - b. Investigates the benefits of ecosystem services provided by intertidal wetlands, especially tidal flats and associated habitats, in East Asia with particular reference to the Yellow Sea, in relation to the benefits arising from the reclamation (land claim) or conversion of such habitats;
 - c. Provides a list of the key migratory waterbird sites and the experts’ network to share experiences in the conservation and restoration of rice fields, estuaries and intertidal wetlands as important habitats of endangered birds in the region; and
 - d. Evaluates the status of the endangered birds and their habitats and suggests the prioritized sites requiring urgent conservation and restoration;
2. ENCOURAGES governments along the EAAF to recognize the international importance of their intertidal wetlands for biodiversity and ecosystem services, halting further approval of coastal reclamation (land claim) at priority sites for biodiversity, irrespective of protection status, until a full assessment of the economics of ecological services and identification of biodiversity needs can be completed;
3. FURTHER ENCOURAGES governments along the EAAF, in view of the importance of cooperation between countries, to achieve effective management, to develop international and national action plans by 2014 to secure the future of this fundamentally important resource, focusing on:
 - a. Agreeing on the key sites for endangered birds that require urgent conservation and restoration, leading to the conservation, before 2020, of at least 10% of the intertidal zone as sustainably managed protected areas with the most important designated as Ramsar sites and World Heritage sites;
 - b. Strengthening the Ramsar Convention (including encouraging ratification by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea) to highlight the importance of key sites and improve funding and capacity to manage them;
 - c. Strengthening protected area legislation and management, including increasing flexibility regarding the integration and control of human activities, to ensure achievement of conservation objectives;

- d. Ensuring that enhanced coastal zone planning results in no net loss of biodiversity of the intertidal zone by embracing the principles of sustainable development and specifically by fully considering the ecological services and dependent biodiversity of tidal flats and associated habitats in integrated planning that incorporates rigorous Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment processes, including exacting site selection that considers alternatives, design to reduce impacts, compensation for unavoidable residual damage, and monitoring to assess mitigation effectiveness and trigger adaptive management;
 - e. Restoring impounded internationally important intertidal wetlands through increasing tidal exchange to such sites;
 - f. Strengthening levels of awareness, transparency and public participation as regards the importance, values and benefits of tidal flats and associated habitats;
 - g. Improving understanding of bird conservation needs via increased population monitoring and research on migratory bird patterns and ecological requirements; and
 - h. Using the existing EAAF Partnership as a mechanism for implementing a clear strategy to guide investments, programmes and activities for strengthening habitat and species protection along the EAAF; and
4. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Commissions (to the extent possible within available resources) to:
- a. Provide assistance to governments along the EAAF, and particularly those around the Yellow Sea, to find sustainable means of managing intertidal wetlands that meet the needs of economic development and biodiversity conservation, and to provide support to the proposed national and international action plans;
 - b. Provide assistance to IUCN Members to provide technical advice, contribute to awareness raising, capacity building and management action; and
 - c. Report to the next IUCN World Conservation Congress on progress achieved.

Sponsors:

BirdLife International
 Korean Society of Environment and Ecology, Republic of Korea
 The Ecological Society of Korea

Co-sponsors:

Australian Marine Conservation Society, Australia
 Bombay Natural History Society, India
 Ecological Society of the Philippines, Philippines
 Foundation for the Philippine Environment, Philippines
 Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources, Philippines
 Korea National Park Service, Republic of Korea
 Korean Association for Conservation of Nature, Republic of Korea
 Korean Society of Environment and Ecology, Republic of Korea
 Korean Wetlands Society, Republic of Korea
 National Parks Association of New South Wales, Australia
 National Parks Australia Council, Australia
 Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea

Nature Society, Singapore
Nihon Gan-wo Hogo suru Kai, Japan
NPO Houjin Ramusaaru Nettowaaku Nihon, Japan
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, United Kingdom
The Ecological Society of Korea, Republic of Korea
Wereld Natuur Fonds, Nederland
Wetlands International, Netherlands
Wild Bird Society of Japan, Japan
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, United Kingdom
Wildlife Conservation Society, USA
Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh, Bangladesh
World Wide Fund for Nature, Hong Kong, China
World Wide Fund for Nature, Japan

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M033

Combating the illegal or abusive hunting of migratory birds in the Mediterranean

OBSERVING that the countries around the Mediterranean form an important wintering and breeding ground for many species of European and African migratory birds, and an important stopover and resting area for numerous migratory birds, serving as a bridge between the European and African continents;

FURTHER OBSERVING that bird migrations are one of the most remarkable phenomena in nature and that during their migrations birds are particularly vulnerable to changes, disturbances and dangers, such as hunting, for which reason many individuals perish on their journey;

BEARING IN MIND that most populations of European migratory bird species are in serious, and in some cases marked, decline and that governments therefore need to adopt urgent measures as this situation represents a serious threat to nature conservation and to ecosystem balance;

CONSIDERING that the protection and conservation of migratory birds is a shared responsibility of all countries of origin, destination and transit, both in the European Union (EU) and in the rest of the Mediterranean basin;

BEARING IN MIND the fact that millions of birds that migrate between Europe and Africa are shot during the breeding season and on their migratory journey, or are captured and killed using massive and indiscriminate methods such as poison, nets, traps and glue, in many cases on the pretext of maintaining old and popular traditions;

CONSIDERING that some Mediterranean countries are covered by national legislation and European directives that should adequately protect migratory birds but that these countries do not make the necessary efforts to enforce this legislation, authorizing or tolerating illegal methods that result in the deaths of millions of migratory birds every year;

RECOGNIZING that some Mediterranean countries have adequate legislation to protect migratory birds and that this legislation is generally enforced, but that illegal poaching may still occur and that this should be eradicated;

CONSIDERING that other countries have excessively lax legislation with regard to the hunting of migratory birds or do not have the necessary means to enforce their legislation;

RECOGNIZING the efforts made by some countries to implement the Birds Directive through its transposition into State legislation and its enforcement;

ALARMED at the fact that tens of millions of birds, particularly migratory birds, die every year in the countries of the Mediterranean basin because of this, and that many of them belong to species whose populations are in serious decline;

CONCERNED at the increasing number of migratory birds murdered in recent years, particularly in Mediterranean countries such as Spain, Malta, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Egypt and Morocco, and that this is contributing to a demographic decline in many species;

RECALLING that specific recommendations were made to governments and civil society in this regard at the European Conference on Illegal Killing of Birds, held in Larnaca (Cyprus) on 7 July 2011, at which it was noted that the solutions to these problems often require a

special cultural sensitivity and full application of the law as a first, essential step in this process; and

FURTHER RECALLING the EU's responsibility for migratory bird conservation, being a Contracting Party to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention), as well as to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and having adopted the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) and the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES:

- a. The countries of the Mediterranean basin that have adequate legislation on the illegal hunting of migratory birds in place and that enforce this legislation rigorously, to use all available means to pursue poaching;
- b. EU Member States in the Mediterranean basin to enforce their bird protection legislation and to rigorously apply the guidelines of the Birds Directive, restricting the possible exceptions indicated in Article 9 of this Directive that permit the capture/killing of certain bird species in small quantities as these are being widely abused by groups in order to continue illegal hunting and poaching practices; and
- c. Countries with excessively lax legislation on migratory bird hunting or which either do not have legislation or do not have the necessary means to enforce legislation to devote the necessary effort to putting legislation in place that will guarantee the conservation of migratory birds on their territory; and

2. REQUESTS the Director General to:

- a. Promote and cooperate with efforts to eradicate illegal bird hunting in the Mediterranean basin, with the help of the IUCN Commissions;
- b. Communicate this Resolution to all organizations mentioned there in; and
- c. Involve IUCN Members around the Mediterranean in cooperative efforts to eradicate the illegal hunting of migratory birds.

Sponsor:

Sociedad Española de Ornitología (*SEO/BirdLife*)

Co-sponsors:

Asociación para la Defensa de la Naturaleza/WWF, Spain

Ecologistas en Acción

Grup Balear d'Ornitologia i Defensa de la Naturalesa (GOB)

Fundación para la Conservación del Quebrantahuesos (FCQ)

Lliga per a la Defensa del Patrimoni Natural (DEPANA)

Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre (FNyH)

Acció Natura

Fundación Oxígeno

Oceánidas

Departamento de Medio Ambiente, Planificación Territorial, Agricultura y Pesca del Gobierno Vasco

Explanatory Memorandum

LARNACA DECLARATION

The European Conference on Illegal Killing of Birds, co-organized by the Council of Europe and the Game Fund of Cyprus (Ministry of Interior) in the framework of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, 1979), was held in Larnaca, Cyprus from 6 to 8 July 2011. The event was attended by 100 participants representing various stakeholders, including Contracting Parties and Observers to the Bern Convention, international organizations, national and local authorities, enforcement agencies, nature conservation NGOs including hunting associations, scientific and research bodies, tourism industry, police authorities and mass media.

Recognizing that many bird species in Europe and worldwide are declining rapidly and that, for this reason, governments have adopted various measures to help birds, the Conference participants agreed that measures to tackle illegal killing are urgently required.

Despite efforts by many governmental authorities, illegal taking and trading in wild birds is still a serious pan-European problem with clear regional patterns, having a considerable negative impact on biodiversity across the continent. In some European countries, the driver for such activities is mainly direct or indirect financial profit for individuals or organized crime, generating illegal (untaxed) benefits not related to basic survival needs. Considering the multiple dimensions of illegal killing, trapping and trading of birds in Europe, such as the ecological/environmental, legal, economic, social and political aspects, a combination of measures, policies and strategies is necessary to solve the problem. These measures should sensitively combine law enforcement (including advocacy and judicial processes, effective investigative agencies, exemplary punishment and adequate court judgments), education and awareness of the general public and of specific target groups and securing political support mostly by strengthening the operational capacity of law enforcement agencies or bodies.

The participants in the European Conference on Illegal Killing of Birds call therefore on responsible stakeholders, governments, local communities, law enforcement agencies, nature conservation NGOs including hunting associations to unequivocally condemn all forms of illegal taking and trading in wild birds, and to pledge a zero tolerance approach to illegal killing, and a full and proactive role in fighting against this illegal activity, which represents a serious threat to biodiversity, damaging nature as well as human society. More detailed recommendations will be submitted to the 31st meeting of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention to be held in Strasbourg on 29 November–2 December 2011 for possible adoption.

They include, *inter alia*:

- i. The need to strengthen enforcement at each stage of the bird crime chain through appropriate targeting, scientific and technical support and cooperation;
- ii. The need to recognize the significance of the illegal taking and trade of birds as a risk to the achievement and maintenance of favourable status of bird populations and a damage to the conservation actions undertaken by the Parties with adverse impacts on the conservation, legal hunting, agriculture and tourism sectors; and
- iii. The need to develop, finance and support national communication strategies promoting dialogue between relevant stakeholders and the wider public.

M034

The conservation of Asian horseshoe crabs

RECOGNIZING that of four species of horseshoe crabs found globally, three, namely *Tachypleus tridentatus*, *Tachypleus gigas* and *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda*, are restricted to Asia (hereinafter collectively “Asian horseshoe crabs”) and are facing similar threatening processes;

NOTING that range States include, but are not limited to, India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, China and Japan, and that Asian horseshoe crabs have symbolic cultural value in parts of Asia;

RECOGNIZING that horseshoe crabs belong to a class of arthropods termed Merostomata, that are closely related to the pre-historic trilobites, and are accordingly of paleontological significance;

RECOGNIZING that Asian horseshoe crabs have bio-medical significance and that their blood, especially of *T. tridentatus*, is employed in the pharmaceutical industry to produce the bacteria-detecting Tachypleus Amoebocyte Lysate (TAL);

NOTING that their habitats include seabeds, intertidal sandy beaches and mudflats, mangroves, river inlets and seagrass beds, and that these serve, *inter alia*, as dwelling zones, foraging grounds, breeding areas, hatcheries and nurseries;

RECOGNIZING, even as ecological studies are being undertaken, that they have an extremely important place in the marine food chain as scavengers and as predators and prey, and that their eggs and young could help sustain bird and marine species;

RECOGNIZING that the classification of all three species of Asian horseshoe crabs as “Data Deficient” on the *IUCN Red List* was published in 1996 and has been recognized as in need of updating, especially in the light of current knowledge;

WELCOMING the recent establishment of the Horseshoe Crab Specialist Group under the auspices of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC), and ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts being made by conservationists and scientists to study their distribution patterns, ecological needs, reproductive behaviour, population status and their relationship with other species, throughout their range and threats facing them;

RECALLING especially Resolution 2.20 adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000) on the *Conservation of marine biodiversity*;

CONCERNED that Asian horseshoe crab populations have been or may be decimated by:

- a. Habitat destruction and degradation caused by land reclamation, coastal dredging and development, the construction of coastal fortifications that prevent beach expansion, shoreline modification, and the excavation and disturbance of seabeds;
- b. Habitat disturbance and the impact of pollution on populations and habitats; and
- c. The exploitation, harvesting and trade in Asian horseshoe crabs, particularly, *T. tridentatus*, for the commercial production of TAL, and *T. tridentatus* and *T. gigas* for food, and losses resulting from fisheries’ by-catch;

CONCERNED that population declines may be accelerated by low population density, low genetic diversity, limited connectivity among populations, low survival rates of eggs and

young and climate-change induced sea level rise, such that restoration of viable populations may be challenging;

RECOGNIZING that their conservation can best be advanced by national and regional governments, non-governmental organizations, indigenous and community groups, educational, zoological and scientific bodies, and the private sector; and

RECOGNIZING that, given the various threats faced by Asian horseshoe crabs throughout their range, it is essential to apply the Precautionary Principle as set out in Principle 15 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and noted in Resolution 3.075 *Applying the Precautionary Principle in environmental decision-making and management* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), and to expedite all efforts to conserve them, even as research is being undertaken and data are being gathered to support their conservation;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. ENCOURAGES Members to conserve Asian horseshoe crabs as important biological resources essential for sustenance of broader ecosystems, as important natural and scientific resources needing sustainable management and as culturally symbolic species’;
2. ENCOURAGES Members to identify critical habitats that sustain them and recalling Decision VII/5 of the 7th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on National Frameworks of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas, to address, through appropriate integrated marine and coastal management approaches all threats to their habitats, including all activities and incentive systems that support their destruction and unsustainable use and to formally protect these habitats;
3. RECALLING Resolution VII.21 of the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands on enhancing the conservation and wise use of intertidal wetlands, ENCOURAGES Members to identify, conserve and, where appropriate, designate as wetlands of international importance, intertidal wetlands, including mudflats, sandy beaches, mangroves and seagrass beds that sustain and support Asian horseshoe crab populations, and to propose them as “flagship species” for the conservation of such ecosystems;
4. ENCOURAGES Members to promote sustainable development in areas adjacent to Asian horseshoe crab habitats with a view to protecting those habitats, to discourage activities that could adversely affect the connectivity between different habitats or alter natural processes, such as tide-flows, and to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems, and re-stock populations to promote the recovery of their numbers;
5. URGES Members to identify the threats faced by Asian horseshoe crabs in national and local jurisdictions, to support the use of legislative, regulatory and policy instruments and alternative mechanisms, including incentive systems, financing structures and management strategies, in addressing their conservation and to support the introduction of provisions relating to them and the efforts of enforcement agencies in protecting them;
6. ENCOURAGES Members to promote citizen science, community participation, education and greater awareness, as integral elements in the conservation of Asian horseshoe crabs and as prerequisites for the development of capacity and knowledge that will further such efforts;

7. URGES Members to encourage in all jurisdictions greater research and study into Asian horseshoe crabs and challenges to their conservation, and to support and facilitate the efforts of the IUCN Horseshoe Crab Specialist Group; and
8. ENCOURAGES transboundary cooperation by States, non-governmental organizations and educational, scientific and zoological bodies to further their conservation.

Sponsor:

Nature Society, Singapore

Co- Sponsors:

Asia Pacific Centre for Environmental Law, Singapore

Centre for Environmental Legal Studies, PACE University, USA

Bombay Natural History Society, India

Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources, Philippines

Malaysian Nature Society, Malaysia

M035

Actions to avert the extinctions of rare dolphins: Maui's dolphins, Hector's dolphins, Vaquita porpoises and South Asian river dolphins

RECALLING that IUCN has had a longstanding concern about human impacts on small cetaceans, and in particular endangered dolphins;

RECALLING that Articles 61(4) and 119(1)(b) of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which are also reflected in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*, require States to manage fisheries in such a way as to, *inter alia*, take into consideration the effects on species associated with or dependent upon harvested species and to ensure that they are not threatened by those fisheries;

RECOGNIZING Article 8(f) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which impels Parties to: "promote the recovery of threatened species, *inter alia*, through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies";

NOTING also that IUCN Resolution 18.28 *Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity* adopted by the 18th IUCN General Assembly (Perth, 1990) and preceding the adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992, urged "negotiating parties to ensure that primary efforts in developing the Convention are directed towards fully comprehensive conservation of biological diversity and that the primary focus is on wild genetic resources and the conservation of biological diversity *in situ*";

AFFIRMING IUCN's strong commitment to the conservation of marine species and habitat, as reflected in Resolution 2.20 *Conservation of marine biodiversity* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000), and Recommendations 1.17 *Coastal and Marine Conservation and Management* and 1.37 *Marine Protected Areas* adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996); and other resolutions;

AWARE that the Yangtze River Dolphin (*Lipotes vexillifer*) is thought to be already extinct although still formally classified by IUCN as Critically Endangered;

RECALLING Resolution 19.61 *By-Catch of Non-Target Species* adopted by the 19th IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994), which expressed concern that the by-catch rate at that time posed a serious threat to the Vaquita (*Phocoena sinus*) in the Gulf of California, Mexico, and urged States and organizations to adopt reasonable measures to minimize the by-catch of non-target species, including limiting the fishing of target species if necessary;

NOTING that the 2nd World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000) in Resolution 2.71 *Cooperative regional action plan for the conservation of river dolphins (Platanista spp. and Lipotes spp.) in the South Asian region* called on governments and other parties to take urgent action to protect the four freshwater dolphin species out of which the Ganges River Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*), Indus River Dolphin (*Platanista minor*) and the Yangtze River Dolphin are found exclusively in the Asian region;

RECALLING that Resolution 2.71 noted that the distributions of the Ganges and Indus River Dolphins stretch across political boundaries in various river systems; and that it recognized that as a consequence of its distribution, the Ganges River Dolphin is part of the natural heritage and resources shared by four nations, i.e. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal;

RECALLING FURTHER that there are other threatened populations of river dolphins in the South East Asian region, like the sub-population of Irawadi dolphins (*Orcaella brevirostris*) in the Mahakam river of Borneo, Indonesia;

NOTING that the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* has classified the Vaquita dolphin, or Gulf of California harbour porpoise, a species endemic to the Upper Gulf of California, Mexico, as 'Vulnerable' in 1978, 'Endangered' in 1990 and 'Critically Endangered' since 1996;

CONSCIOUS that Resolution 4.025 *Avoiding extinction of the Vaquita porpoise* *Phocoena sinus* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) called for the avoidance of the extinction of the Vaquita porpoise and laid down a range of measures to achieve this and that the Mexican government and others have responded to these calls but that the situation remains precarious;

AWARE that the *IUCN Red List* has also classified the Maui's dolphin population, which is primarily resident along the west coast of the North Island of New Zealand, as Critically Endangered;

NOTING that scientists have in 2012 estimated that the Maui's dolphin population has only 55 individuals (excluding calves), has very low fecundity and is also susceptible to gill netting, boat strike and other human impacts;

ALSO NOTING that the *IUCN Red List* has classified the New Zealand Hector's dolphin as Endangered;

AWARE of the advice given by IUCN's Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the Cetaceans Specialist Group to the New Zealand Government on the need to expand the areas of protection from gill netting and trawling in the range of the Maui's and Hector's dolphins from the areas already protected but that do not cover their whole range;

APPRECIATING that Resolution 4.027 *Relationship between fisheries and great whales* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) called on all fishing States to: protect habitat and endangered species; and/or to designate and effectively manage new and additional Marine Protected Areas; and that it reminded Members of the need to apply the Precautionary Approach in fisheries management, in line with the 1995 United Nations *Fish Stocks Agreement*;

AWARE of the advice of the IUCN Species Survival Commission Cetacean Specialist Group over the decades, and in particular that Group's advice in relation to the 2002–2010 Conservation Action Plan for the world's cetaceans;

COMMENDING the Mexican, New Zealand and South Asian governments and others for the measures already taken; and

ALSO AWARE that with greater protection the Maui's dolphin, the Vaquita porpoises and some of the River dolphins may yet pull back from the brink of extinction;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES the New Zealand Government to:

- a. Urgently extend dolphin protection measures and in particular to ban gill net and trawl net use from the shoreline to the 100 meter depth contour in all areas where Hector's and Maui's dolphins are found, including harbours;
- b. To increase immediately the level of monitoring and enforcement and to require 100 percent observer coverage on any gill net or trawling vessels allowed to operate in

any part of the range of Hector's and Maui's dolphins until such bans can be implemented; and

- c. To report such action and monitoring and enforcement results;
2. URGES the Mexican and US governments, their agencies and fishers, IUCN Members, the Secretariat, IUCN Commissions and the various agencies and partners to vigorously and resolutely pursue the measures outlined in Resolution 4.025 and further measures to better protect the Vaquita;
3. CALLS ON all range States of the river dolphins (*Platanista spp. and Lipotes spp.*) in the South Asian region to redouble their efforts and cooperation with each other and with IUCN, its Members, SSC and others to protect these species and populations from fishing pressure, pollution and other impacts, along the lines of Resolution 2.71 and the advice of experts since; and
4. ASKS the IUCN Species Survival Commission and the Cetacean Specialist Group to assist and report in monitoring and reporting the existence and numbers of all of these threatened dolphin species.

Sponsor:

Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand Inc

Co-sponsors:

Asociacion Mesoamericana para la Biologia y la Conservacion
Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional (based in San Jose, Costa Rica)
Pronatura Mexico, A.C.
WWF-USA
Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental A.C., Mexico
Asociacion Rescate y Conservacion de Vida Silvestre/Wildlife Rescue and Conservation
Association, Guatemala
Te Ipukarea Society Inc, Cook Islands
Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, New Zealand
Loro Parque Fundación, Canary Islands
Nature Conservation Council of NSW

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M036

Moratorium on the fishing of the Chilean jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) in the international waters of the South Pacific

CONCERNED about the biological consequences of the sustained deterioration of the Chilean Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) population in the South Pacific, which in 2011 reached the lowest level ever recorded, the spawning biomass having declined to 5% of the unfished level;

CONSIDERING the great socioeconomic impact of this fishery, which is located in waters stretching from Ecuador to southern Chile, and across international waters next to the Exclusive Economic Zones of these neighbouring countries, in which both national and international fleets fish;

STRESSING the importance of this fishery for job security of the fishing communities in coastal countries and its importance for global food safety;

EMPHASIZING that in 2006, thanks to the joint initiative by Australia, Chile and New Zealand, the implementation process of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO) started, with the main purpose of guaranteeing the sustainability of fisheries, particularly that of the Chilean Jack Mackerel;

OBSERVING that although three Preparatory Conferences have been held in five years, to date only eight countries have ratified the agreement created by this Regional Fisheries Management Organization and ratification by one more South American country is still required for it to come into force, meaning that the measures agreed upon are still internal, voluntary and non-binding, which makes them less effective;

WARNING with great concern that, according to the last report by the Scientific Working Group of this Regional Fisheries Management Organization published in September 2011, it is estimated that the Chilean Jack Mackerel spawning biomass dropped to below 20% of the unfished level in 1996 and that in 2011, the spawning biomass had declined to 5% of the unfished level;

INDICATING that there are scientific records that express concern over the fact that in some fishing zones Chilean Jack Mackerel smaller than the legally established minimum size are being caught in some of the member countries (26 cm FL in Chile, and 31 cm TL in Peru), which can decrease the potential for the recovery of the optimal spawning biomass level in the near future in order to ensure the sustainability of the population;

RECOGNIZING the importance of the decision made by the countries taking part in the III Preparatory Conference for the establishment of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization, which engaged voluntarily to reduce Chilean Jack Mackerel catch quotas on the high seas to 320,000 tonnes in 2012;

RECALLING Article 7.6.10 of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, which indicates that: "States and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, in the framework of their respective competences, should introduce measures for depleted resources and those resources threatened with depletion that facilitate the sustained recovery of such stocks..."; and

ALSO RECALLING Aichi Target 6 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, which establishes: "...all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches...";

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES the global community to support initiatives that attempt to avoid overfishing, unreported and illegal fishing, and the degradation of fish stocks in general, in particular those of the Chilean jack mackerel;
2. URGES IUCN Members to include in their public agendas support for national, regional and global initiatives aimed at allowing Chilean Jack Mackerel stocks to recover and return to healthy levels, in order to ensure their sustainability; in particular those initiatives aimed at avoiding the capture of immature fish, at establishing bans during the spawning season and at establishing in coastal countries conservation measures in line with those established by the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization; and
3. URGES participants in the upcoming Preparatory Conference of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization to consider supporting a moratorium for Chilean Jack Mackerel fisheries in international waters for a period of at least three years, should the next technical report by the Scientific Working Group, to be prepared in September 2012, show that the temporary measures applied in 2011 and 2012 have not managed to stop the decline and start the recovery of the Chilean Jack Mackerel spawning biomass in the South Pacific.

Sponsor:

Centro Desarrollo y Pesca Sustentable- CeDePesca (Argentina)

Co-sponsors:

APECO Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (Peru)
Corporación Instituto Nazca de Investigaciones Marinas (Ecuador)
Fundación Humedales (Colombia)
ALTROPICO- Fundación para el Desarrollo de Alternativas Comunitarias de
Conservación del Trópico (Ecuador)
Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (Peru)

M037

Conservation measures for threatened and Near Threatened sharks

ACKNOWLEDGING the increasing concern by the international community that many shark species are threatened and are continuing to decline because of unregulated fishing and bycatch;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the Red List Assessment of sharks from the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Shark Specialist Group conducted since the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress;

CONCERNED that 30% of assessed shark and ray species around the world are classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable (i.e. jointly referred to as *Threatened*) or Near Threatened with extinction by the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*;

ALARMED that approximately two-thirds of the shark species commonly caught in high seas fisheries are classified as Vulnerable;

AWARE that the loss of sharks can cause dramatic shifts in the marine environment, including a cascade of indirect effects resulting from changes in the abundance of other organisms;

RECALLING that Recommendation 4.113 *Conserving migratory and oceanic sharks* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) urged all shark range States, fishing States, and other entities to develop shark plans in accordance with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations *Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks* (IPOA-Sharks), to review these plans regularly, and to evaluate the effectiveness of their shark plans and regulations, particularly by improving catch, discard and landings data collection, strictly regulating the catch of sharks, and protecting threatened species;

NOTING with concern that seven of the Top 20 “shark catchers” (countries, territories and other political entities that report shark catch to the FAO) are currently without a National Plan of Action (NPOA) for sharks;

WELCOMING FAO’s report on the extent of the implementation of the 1999 FAO IPOA-Sharks and the challenges being faced by members of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in implementing the instrument, as requested by COFI members at the 29th Session in February 2011;

ACKNOWLEDGING Recommendation 4.113 *Conserving Migratory and Oceanic Sharks* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) which encourages, *inter alia*, prompt, coordinated national and regional shark fisheries management and, in particular, science-based and/or precautionary limits on catches of trans-zone, straddling, migratory and oceanic sharks, based on the high percentage of oceanic pelagic sharks listed as Vulnerable on the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*;

RECALLING that Recommendation 4.111 *Conservation of leatherback turtles Dermochelys coriacea and hammerhead sharks Sphyrna spp. in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) called on relevant coastal States and fishing entities to adopt and immediately implement policies to provide broad protection to threatened species and to gather information on the bycatch of sharks and facilitate public access to such information;

RECOGNIZING that the Scalloped Hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*) is listed as Endangered;

RECALLING that during the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES COP15, 2010), proposals were made to include four species of shark in CITES Appendix II, including the Scalloped Hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*);

NOTING that in the abovementioned COP15, the FAO *ad hoc* Expert Advisory Panel reached the conclusion that there was sufficient information to include the Scalloped Hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*) in CITES Appendix II;

FURTHER RECALLING paragraph 14 from the United Nations General Assembly Sustainable Fisheries Resolution 2011 (Resolution A/66/L.22), which calls upon States, including through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to urgently adopt measures to fully implement the IPOA-Sharks for directed and non-directed shark fisheries, based on the best available scientific information, through, *inter alia*, limits on catch or fishing effort, by requiring that vessels flying their flag collect and regularly report data on shark catches, including species specific data, discards and landings, undertaking, including through international cooperation, comprehensive stock assessments of sharks, reducing shark bycatch and bycatch mortality;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that due to the inefficient implementation of IPOA-Sharks there is still a need for a framework of specific actions to control the indiscriminate fishing of the Scalloped Hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*) in the Mesoamerican Region and in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor;

CONCERNED that conservation measures adopted by Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMOs) since the last IUCN World Conservation Congress have yet to control the catch of the most commercially valuable of all oceanic shark species – the Shortfin Mako Shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*);

STRESSING that Shortfin and Longfin Mako (*Isurus paucus*) are classified as globally Vulnerable on the *IUCN Red List*, and were also listed on Appendix II of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) in 2008; that scientists with the International Commission for Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) concluded in 2004 that measures to reduce fishing mortality were necessary to improve the status of the North Atlantic Shortfin Mako shark population, and will update this assessment in 2012; that an ICCAT Ecological Risk Assessment found both mako species to be among the shark species most vulnerable to overfishing by Atlantic pelagic fisheries; and that the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) reported that available evidence indicates considerable risk to Shortfin Mako stock status at current levels of fishing effort;

COMMENDING efforts by several regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) to prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling or offering for sale certain shark species taken in their respective convention areas, but noting that only a small number of threatened or endangered shark species are protected in this manner; and

APPLAUDING the proclamations by the Republic of Palau, the Republic of Maldives, the Republic of Honduras, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Tokelau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands to establish their waters as “shark sanctuaries” through protection measures including the prohibition of commercial fishing of sharks throughout their exclusive economic zones;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES all shark range States, fishing States, other entities, and relevant RFMOs to prohibit retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, selling or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of sharks listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened on the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* in the fisheries under their management unless a precautionary science-based management plan with strong monitoring and enforcement controls is in place to prevent IUU fishing and ensure that overfishing of sharks does not occur, and that shark populations are rebuilt;
2. ENCOURAGES relevant coastal States to take science-based measures to conserve and sustainably manage sharks, including, *inter alia*, limits on catch or fishing effort, technical measures, including by-catch reduction measures, sanctuaries, closed seasons, and monitoring, control and surveillance;
3. URGES all fishing nations and entities, particularly Parties to CMS, to support implementation of the CMS MoU for Migratory Sharks, including development of regional conservation plans for Shortfin and Longfin Mako Sharks;
4. ENCOURAGES all fishing nations and entities to continue to strive for close coordination between their fisheries and wildlife management authorities on these matters;
5. CALLS on all shark range States, fishing States, and other entities to take appropriate action to improve the implementation of the IPOA-Sharks, based on the review by FAO, and relevant States and entities to develop NPOA for sharks, and do so as a matter of priority if their vessels conduct directed fisheries for sharks or if their vessels routinely catch sharks in non-directed fisheries or as bycatch;
6. FURTHER CALLS ON the States and RFMOs in the areas where the Scalloped Hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*) is found, whilst breeding, feeding and/or migrating, to protect its population permanently, as well as other species in the same genus, the Smooth Hammerhead (*Sphyrna zygaena*) and the Squat-headed Hammerhead (*Sphyrna mokarran*), through the control and management of fishing operations, the strengthening of regulations, improvement in communication channels, and the identification and strict protection of habitats critical for their breeding and feeding;
7. RECOMMENDS that Parties to CITES take into account the data generated by the Red List Assessment of sharks from the IUCN SSC Shark Specialist Group, and examine these data to consider the inclusion of additional species of sharks on CITES Appendices I or II; and
8. CALLS on the Director General to promote and strive to achieve the actions described in paragraphs 1–5, above.

Sponsors:

Pew Charitable Trusts, USA
Programa de Restauración de Tortugas Marinas (PRETOMA), Costa Rica
Fundación MarViva
Project AWARE Foundation

Co-Sponsors:

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, United Kingdom
Ministerio de Ambiente, Energía y Telecomunicaciones, Costa Rica
Asociación Preserve Planet. Código, Costa Rica
Asociación Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación, Costa Rica
Asociación Terra Nostra, Costa Rica

Asociación del Corredor Biológico Talamanca Caribe, Costa Rica
Asociación Conservacionista de Monteverde, Costa Rica
Bahamas National Trust, Bahamas
Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit, Germany
Fundación Malpelo y Otros Ecosistemas Marinos, Colombia
Fundación para la Promoción del Desarrollo Sustentable, Chile
Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible, Costa Rica
Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras José Benito Vives de Andreis, Colombia
Marine Conservation Biology Institute, USA
Natural Resources Defense Council, USA
Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional, Canada
WWF-International
Australian Marine Conservation Society
Coastal Oceans Research and Development - Indian Ocean (East Africa)
Ecologistas en Acción
Endangered Wildlife Trust
Island Conservation Society
Océánidas
Programa Restauración de Tortugas Marinas
Save Our Seas Foundation
Wildlife Conservation Society
Zoological Society of London

M038

Precautionary tuna management through target and limit reference points and improved Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) management

ALARMED that five tuna species were listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, and Near Threatened in a 2011 *IUCN Red List* assessment: Southern Bluefin (*Thunnus maccoyii*) were assessed as Critically Endangered, Atlantic Bluefin (*T. thynnus*) as Endangered, Bigeye (*T. obesus*) as Vulnerable, Yellowfin (*T. albacares*) as Near Threatened and Albacore (*T. alalunga*) as Near Threatened;

NOTING that the five tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) are responsible for the management of tuna species in an area that extends across 91%, or 325 million square miles, of the Earth's surface;

CONCERNED that up to 60% of the 23 tuna stocks is more or less fully exploited, and up to 35% are overexploited or depleted, according to *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2010*;

ALSO CONCERNED about the fisheries and ecosystem impacts from unreported catch in tuna fisheries, noting that "Mind the Gap: an analysis of the gap between Mediterranean bluefin quotas and international trade figures," by Pew Environment Group undertaken in a 2011 study showed the amount of Atlantic Bluefin in international trade to be 141% above the amount expected based on the quota;

ACKNOWLEDGING Article 6 of the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNFSA), the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission convention text, and the Antigua Convention of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, all of which call on States and members to apply the precautionary approach in order to protect living marine resources and preserve the marine environment;

RECALLING Recommendation 3.075 *Applying the Precautionary Principle in environmental decision-making and management*, adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004);

RECOGNIZING the two types of precautionary reference points that should be used, according to Annex 2 of the UNFSA: Conservation, or limit, reference points that set boundaries which are intended to constrain harvesting within safe biological limits within which stocks can produce maximum sustainable yield, and management, or target, reference points, which are intended to meet management objectives;

AWARE that approximately half of the global tuna catch comes from fisheries that employ drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs), but information on the exact number of FADs deployed and their locations is generally not shared with fisheries scientists and managers;

NOTING WITH CONCERN that research indicates that the scale of drifting FAD deployment could alter the overall function of the ocean ecosystem and change the natural behaviour of marine species without proper precautionary management in place;

CONCERNED about the impacts from the unconstrained use of drifting FADs including, *inter alia*, large increases in fishing mortality of juvenile yellowfin and bigeye, differences in sizes and ages of target catch compared with free-school caught tuna, increased difficulty of properly assessing the status of individual tuna populations, and high rates of bycatch, including sharks, sea turtles and juvenile tuna;

WELCOMING prohibitions on the use of FADs established by the countries of South Africa, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica and proposed prohibitions or improved regulation by several other countries; and

FURTHER WELCOMING recommendations from participants at the 2011 International Symposium on Tuna Fisheries and FADs, Tahiti, France, 28 November–2 December 2011;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on Tuna RFMOs to establish target and limit reference points for tunas as a first step in implementing precautionary management and beginning to reverse the alarming decline in the status of tuna stocks;
2. FURTHER CALLS on Tuna RFMOs and governments to take steps to improve the traceability of tuna catch, and minimize illegal, unregulated and unreported tuna fishing;
3. URGES RFMOs to take the action below with regards to FAD management;
4. ALSO CALLS on IUCN State and government agency Members to establish target and limit reference points for tunas in waters under national jurisdiction;
5. URGES IUCN State and government agency Members with vessels fishing on drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) to take the following actions with regards to FAD management:
 - a. Develop and submit FAD management plans to their respective RFMOs that are standard across fleets and regions so that RFMO scientific committees have better information on the extent of their use, potential ecosystem impacts associated with the uncontrolled proliferation of drifting FADs, and marine debris information;
 - b. Require vessels to report the number and fate of deployed and fished drifting FADs per trip;
 - c. Ban the use of supply vessels to aid in drifting FAD fisheries;
 - d. Inventory and track all drifting FADs in their respective convention areas to understand the scope of use and enable effective regulation;
 - e. Undertake research and scientific trials to determine how to reduce catch of non-target species when fishing on drifting FADs; and
 - f. Implement 100 percent observer coverage on purse seine vessels to ensure compliance with drifting FAD measures and provide data on catch composition to RFMOs;
6. ALSO URGES IUCN, particularly Species Survival Commission members and relevant Specialist Groups, to engage with RFMO scientific committees as a way of providing scientific advice and expertise; and
7. CALLS ON the Director General to promote and strive to achieve the actions described in paragraph 1–6 above.

Sponsor:

Pew Charitable Trusts, USA

Co-sponsors:

Fundación para la Promoción del Desarrollo Sustentable, Chile

Fundación Malpelo y Otros Ecosistemas Marinos, Colombia

Marine Conservation Biology Institute (USA) (now Marine Conservation Institute)

World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Switzerland

Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom

Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras José Benito Vives de Andreis, Colombia

Comment: the implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M039

Action to recover the Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) population in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean

CONSIDERING Resolution 4.028 *Action for the recovery of the East Atlantic and Mediterranean population of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Thunnus thynnus*, adopted at the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) where the Director General of IUCN was asked to urge the governments involved in the management of this species, through the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), to curb the overfishing of this species through illegal catches both by the state and the private sector;

CONSIDERING that this Resolution urged the ICCAT that, as a first step towards the recovery of this species, and in accordance with all the scientific information available to the ICCAT Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS), protection zones for the species' spawning grounds in the Mediterranean should be established, including the waters within the Balearic Sea, the Central Mediterranean and the Levant Sea, during the spawning season;

CONCERNED at the lack of protection afforded to these areas that are essential for reproduction, the recruitment of individuals and, therefore for the survival of the species in the face of private and political commercial interests, which do not take into account the critical situation of the species' current status;

CONCERNED because, since the approval of this recommendation by IUCN, the fishing capacity continues to be at least double that required to catch the current legal quota, and because recent catches have been four times greater than the maximum catch recommended by scientists in order to prevent the collapse of the population, with the purse-seine fleet operating in the Mediterranean capable of catching at least 54,000 mt, even before the fishing capacity of other types of net has been considered;

RECOGNIZING that, in accordance with the ICCAT's official catch reports, between 1998 and 2010 a total of 395,554 mt of Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea, and that based on official commercial reports and export documents, over 490,000 mt of Atlantic bluefin tuna were declared as having been caught and commercialized between 1998 and 2010; a discrepancy that shows that the quota was exceeded by 98,250 mt, indicating that this fishery continues to be out of control;

CONCERNED because the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) is currently set at 12,900 mt, double the figure recommended by scientists in order to recover the population's spawning biomass and achieve the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) by 2020 (Johannesburg, European Union Marine Directive); and

CONSIDERING that both the loss of older groups of fish in the shoals found in the Eastern Atlantic fishery, and the drastic decline in the spawning biomass, which currently represents only 36% of the level recorded at the start of the 1970s, are clear symptoms of the imminent risk of this population's collapse;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES IUCN Members to adopt efficient measures immediately to protect and restore the Atlantic bluefin tuna population in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea; and
2. CALLS ON the Director General to:

- a. Ask the ICCAT to take urgent action, as a first step towards the recovery of this species, and in accordance with all the scientific information made available to the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS), and at its Annual Meeting in 2012, to establish protection zones for the species' spawning grounds in the Mediterranean, including the waters within the Balearic Sea, the Central Mediterranean and the Levant Sea, during the spawning season; and
- b. Request that ICCAT, at its next annual meeting:
 - i. Takes drastic measures, such as closing the fishery of the ICCAT Contracting Parties that have not complied with the Capacity Reduction Plan approved by ICCAT in 2009, and/or have not implemented the approved control measures, and amends this Capacity Reduction Plan in order to bring it into line with the real catches per fleet, since they are currently being underestimated; and
 - ii. Applies sanctions, such as the withdrawal of the fishing rights of any entrepreneurs involved in the illegal capture of fish and, therefore, of the assets belonging to the whole of humanity.

Sponsor:

Ecologistas en Acción

Co-sponsors:

WWF-España

Grup Ornitològic Balear

Fundación Lonxanet

Oceánidas

Fundación Oxígeno

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M040

Increasing the attention given to the conservation of fungi

NOTING that fungi are an independent biological kingdom separate from animals and plants;

AWARE that there is widespread agreement among scientists that there are probably far more fungal than plant species;

EMPHASIZING that fungi play a key role as the recyclers of ecosystems, and without fungi, life, if it were to exist at all on this planet, would be very different;

NOTING that fungi occur in all parts of the world, in all major freshwater, terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and provide many of the checks and balances necessary for the healthy functioning of these ecosystems;

RECOGNIZING that fungi are enormously important in the provision of ecosystem services including:

- a. Degrading plant debris and recycling the nutrients from plant decomposition;
- b. Supplying key nutrients to plants (as mycorrhizal symbionts);
- c. Acting as an important source of antibiotics, statins and other pharmaceuticals, as well as having other commercial and industrial applications; and
- d. Being a much-valued human food source;

CONCERNED that the worldwide conservation movement gives fungi far less attention and priority than either animals or plants;

ALSO CONCERNED that only a handful of fungi species have so far been assessed for the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*;

STRONGLY BELIEVING that fungi are as threatened as animals and plants, as they have no special attributes which protect them from climate change, foraging, habitat destruction, persecution and pollution, and serious declines of certain groups of fungi have been linked to threatening processes such as nitrification; and

AWARE that as a first step in giving higher profile to fungi conservation, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) has established five Specialist Groups to work on fungi during the 2009–2012 quadrennium;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON all of the component parts of IUCN, including Members, Commissions and the Secretariat, and the conservation movement more generally, to place much greater emphasis and priority on the conservation of fungi, and to recognize that fungi constitute a kingdom in their own right, and so the much-used phrase “animals and plants” is not a sufficient description of all life on earth;
2. REQUESTS SSC, working with Members and partners as required, to greatly increase the number of fungal assessments on the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, focusing, among others, on:

- a. Species dependent on highly threatened places, habitats or associations, and so are *a priori* likely to face high extinction risk;
 - b. Species for which extinction risk data have already been compiled, e.g., the 3,117 North American taxa for which data are maintained by NatureServe;
 - c. Groups of fungi that are believed to be effective indicators of the impacts of major threatening processes such as nitrification;
 - d. Well-known, charismatic fungi, including those of high value as food for humans; and
 - e. Statistically representative samples of some of the better known fungal groups; and
3. CALLS ON all governments to give greater priority to mycology, including mycological taxonomy and the discovery and description of currently unknown species, and to underline the importance of building greater capacity in the science of mycology worldwide as an essential basis for future conservation measures.

Sponsor:

NatureServe

Co-sponsors:

A Rocha International

Conservation International

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust

EAZA

Provita, Venezuela

Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom

M041

Strengthening training and capacities for botanical gardens and arboreta staff for the *Global Strategy of Plant Conservation (GSPC) 2020* in East Asia

ACKNOWLEDGING that the East Asian region represents almost all biogeographical regions of subtropical and temperate, as well as cold temperate forests, including species diversity and habitat heterogeneity;

EXPRESSING CONCERN that in East Asia, the species and their habitats are dramatically degraded by high population density and rapid economic growth, and that overall public awareness to conserve plant diversity needs to be improved;

WELCOMING Decision X/17 of the 10th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on adopting the consolidated update of the *Global Strategy of Plant Conservation (GSPC)* including the outcome-oriented global targets for 2011–2020 as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national priorities and capacities;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the GSPC is a vital tool to work together to halt the degradation trends of plant diversity in the region, by networking regionally and supporting national efforts in managing species and habitat in the respective countries;

AWARE that the loss of plant diversity including habitat and genetic diversity directly affects human well-being in the region and the cultural diversity which was inherited as the oldest ones in the world;

RECOGNIZING the important contribution made by the East Asia Botanic Garden Network in GSPC implementation;

WELCOMING the active effort in reviewing the implantation status of the GSPC in Asia by publishing the *Asian Plant Conservation Report 2010*;

RECALLING that overall progress at the 3rd Meeting of the East Asian Botanic Gardens Network in October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan emphasized the establishment of a network to prepare the candidate species list of the region, working together for the assessment of red-listing beyond political barriers; and

EMPHASIZING the need to widen the scope of activities of the botanic gardens and arboreta in implementation of the targets of GSPC 2011–2020;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC), Botanic Gardens Conservation International, and regional plant conservation bodies to undertake activities for plant conservation in East Asia that include, but are not limited to:
 - a. East Asia Botanic Gardens Network to support plant conservation work towards achieving the GSPC targets in countries of the region;
 - b. Facilitate Government-NGO collaboration towards the achievement of GSPC;
 - c. Build capacity of both government and non-government organizations to implement the GSPC at regional, sub-regional and country scale; and

- d. Support further collection and collation of information on ethnobotanical and sustainable use of plant resources in relation to the cultural diversity;
2. CALLS ON the umbrella structure under the East Asia Botanic Gardens Network to facilitate the GSPC 2020 targets in the region by:
- a. Supporting collaborative research on the conservation species which are commonly endangered in the region;
 - b. Promoting staff exchanges on a long-term and short-term basis;
 - c. Implementing select targets by botanical gardens and arboreta and showcasing their own achievable GSPC targets;
 - d. Facilitating collaboration with relevant institutes outside botanic gardens to achieve targets IV, V, VI and X;
 - e. Implementing periodic assessments of GSPC targets in countries within the region; and
 - f. Supporting the assessment of capacity-building needs for plant conservation in the region; and
3. URGES all countries in the region to develop the East Asia Regional Strategy for Plant Conservation under the GSPC.

Sponsor:

Korea Forest Service (Korea National Arboretum of the Korea Forest Service)

Co-Sponsors:

Korean Association for Conservation of Nature
Korea National Park Service
National Institute of Biological Resources, Ministry of Environment, Korea
Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, United Kingdom
South China Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences

M042

Facilitating protection through the establishment of protected areas as specified by Target 11 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*

RECOGNIZING the significance of the 20 Aichi Targets of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, and the renewed commitment embodied in Target 11 “to achieve protection of at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas”) and that these areas should be “of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services”, “ecologically representative” and “well-connected”, but also “effectively and equitably managed”;

ACKNOWLEDGING the invitation by COP10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to international organizations, including IUCN, to provide scientific information and to assist Parties to implement the CBD *Programme of Work on Protected Areas* and in particular, to develop national and regional targets, and to monitor progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Targets including Target 11;

RECOGNIZING IUCN's responsibility to maintain the World Database on Protected Areas through its partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and IUCN's leadership role in setting conservation standards for determining sites of global biodiversity conservation significance to guide national gap analysis, protected area management categories, governance types, and management effectiveness assessments;

AWARE also that Target 11 can only be met by including protected areas governed by government agencies, those under shared governance arrangements; areas in private ownership, and territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities, and by recognizing and supporting them in national and sectoral development, natural resource management programmes and through transboundary and regional cooperation;

RECOGNIZING that effectively managed protected areas, when linked to critical migration corridors, can serve to anchor the conservation goals and biodiversity integrity of larger landscapes counted towards Target 11 goals;

CONSCIOUS that the expansion of protected area systems should only be pursued with full and effective participation of affected stakeholders, in full respect of their rights and cultural values, and in recognition of their responsibilities, cognizant of the United Nations *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*;

AWARE, however, that there is a need to interpret the implications of Target 11 at national and regional scales to enhance action and accountability and to clarify terms and measures, including the use of the term “other effective area-based conservation measures”;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership to analyze the extent to which existing protected area systems meet Target 11 at global, regional and national scales, and to propose national targets for Parties to the CBD to consider for inclusion in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans;

2. CALLS upon national governments to acknowledge IUCN's definition of a protected area¹, including the full range of protected area management categories and governance types as the primary basis for the inclusion of areas to meet Target 11;
3. REQUESTS IUCN's Commissions, IUCN Members, UNEP-WCMC, the ICCA Consortium and other organizations to collaborate in support of CBD Decision X/2 to:
 - a. Develop technical guidance for national governments to meet the requirements of Target 11, including the requirement to be "of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services" and to be "effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas";
 - b. Develop criteria for the "other effective area-based conservation measures", including, *inter alia*, Private Protected Areas, Indigenous Peoples' Conserved Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (ICCAs), and Sacred Natural Sites (SNS), to meet the requirements of Target 11;
 - c. Draw upon existing agency social safeguard policies to propose guidance and tools that support the application of the principle of free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples, local communities and other landowners regarding the recognition, governance and management in systems of protected areas, of their territories or property, or of territories or properties on which there are resource rights;
 - d. Develop guidance, disseminate information, and provide assistance regarding the legal tools and mechanisms and decision-support systems for achieving the integration of protected area systems into land-use and marine spatial zonation plans, and sectoral development plans;
 - e. Promote guidance and training to expand regular assessment of management effectiveness to all protected areas and develop and implement a system for the voluntary appraisal of protected area management effectiveness and governance quality that will illuminate and communicate innovative and effective approaches to protected area management and governance (the IUCN Green List of Well-Governed and Well-Managed Protected Areas);
 - f. Further update, refine and develop the key datasets to support publication of regular editions of the Protected Planet Report that will monitor progress towards the achievement of Target 11 at global, regional and national scales.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

¹ A protected area is defined by IUCN as a "clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values". Dudley, N. (Editor) (2008). *Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. x + 86pp. <http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/PAPS-016.pdf>

M043

Biodiversity, protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas

DISMAYED that the destruction and conversion of natural habitats continues to be the primary driver of biodiversity loss;

UNDERSTANDING therefore that the primary conservation response must be to safeguard places of biodiversity conservation significance within protected areas;

CELEBRATING that protected areas of all classes and governance types have long been successful as the cornerstone of biodiversity conservation action;

RECOGNIZING IUCN's leadership role in guiding such responses through the establishment of conservation standards and maintenance of data systems that allow publication by the global conservation community of data meeting these standards, and specifically the roles of,

- a. the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) in facilitating measurement of species extinction risk through the 2001 *IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria* and publication of the data through the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*; and
- b. the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) in facilitating documentation of protected area management objectives through the *Guidelines for applying protected area management categories* and publication of data, in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), through the World Database on Protected Areas, and further to Decision IX/18 of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);

WELCOMING the efforts of the WCPA/SSC Joint Task Force on Biodiversity and Protected Areas, in collaboration with IUCN Members including WWF and the Zoological Society of London, partner organizations such as UNEP-WCMC, the University of Copenhagen, and the University of Queensland, and many others, to better understand how biodiversity is changing inside protected areas, determine the linkages between these biodiversity trends and protected area management, compare this with changes outside protected areas, and thereby inform adaptive management and policy decisions for conservation success;

FURTHER WELCOMING the efforts of the same WCPA/SSC Joint Task Force in consolidating standards for the identification of key biodiversity areas as sites of global biodiversity conservation significance in fulfilment of Resolution 3.013 *The uses of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* adopted by the 3rd World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), providing an umbrella for existing efforts from numerous IUCN Member institutions, and supporting, *inter alia*, Aichi Target 11 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, Programme Element 1 of the CBD's *Programme of Work on Protected Areas* and Target 5 of its *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation*, as well as the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the HCV Resource Network, the Alliance for Zero Extinction, and regional intergovernmental organizations such as the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity; and

CONCERNED, however, that the conservation community has as yet no system into which to publish either data on population trends of species inside and outside protected areas, the effectiveness of reserve management at delivering positive biodiversity outcomes, or the global significance and protected area coverage of important areas for biodiversity;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC), the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), and the Director General to:
 - a. Support the development of a data system for collection and publication of data linking biodiversity and protected areas, specifically:
 - i. Standards for data quality and quantity;
 - ii. Trends in the distribution and abundance of species inside and outside of protected areas, and the linkage between species trends and protected area management inputs; and
 - iii. Documentation of the global significance and protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas;
 - b. Implement such data system development in ways which build from, strengthen, and collaborate with, not duplicate, complementary initiatives such as the:
 - i. Living Planet Index
 - ii. Tropical Ecosystem Assessment and Monitoring programme;
 - iii. World Biodiversity Database;
 - iv. Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool; and
 - v. Global Biodiversity Information Facility;
 - c. Undertake such data system development in ways which draw from and link to the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* (and related systems such as the Global Invasive Species Database), the World Database on Protected Areas including the associated management effectiveness data and emerging Green List of Protected Areas, and, at such a time as it becomes operational, the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems;
2. ENCOURAGES national IUCN Member institutions and other national conservation institutions in the public sector, civil society, and academia to:
 - a. Utilize the standards established through the scientific stakeholder consultation process established by the WCPA/SSC Joint Task Force on Biodiversity and Protected Areas in guiding their efforts in monitoring species populations inside and outside protected areas, assessing the linkages between protected area management and biodiversity outcomes, and documenting the global significance and protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas within their jurisdictions;
 - b. Collect, manage and publish biodiversity and protected areas data not only in nationally-specific systems but also in data systems to be developed for this purpose at the global scale by IUCN, with those institutions responsible for data collection retaining the ownership of, and rights to, these data in accordance with the Principles of the Conservation Commons; and
 - c. Ensure that these data are readily available and accessible in support of decision making at all jurisdictional levels;

3. REQUESTS the Director General to mobilize the IUCN Regional Offices and global programme in support of these national efforts to collect, compile, and publish data following global standards on biodiversity and protected areas; and
4. INVITES the scientific bodies of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements to recognize the value of these standards for monitoring species populations inside and outside protected areas, and for documenting the global significance and conservation coverage of key biodiversity areas, in support of their respective processes, and to utilize the data maintained and published through the IUCN data systems accordingly, further to Decision X/20 of the CBD's Conference of the Parties.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

M044

The importance of nature conservation criteria in land-use planning policies

ASSUMING that it has not been possible to curb the global processes of habitat degradation and biodiversity loss worldwide through conservation strategies and programmes aimed at biodiversity conservation, and that there is a consensus on the need to revise the models and principles currently in force with regard to biodiversity conservation;

RECOGNIZING the importance of ecosystem services for the general well-being of society, and in particular the role played by ecosystems in carbon sequestration, the regulation of the water cycle, the supply of water, materials and food, as well as many other ecological services and processes;

NOTING that the land-use matrix is a physical medium, which guarantees the supply of ecosystem services, and that actions with very variable objectives are projected onto this matrix, subject to the resolutions established by land-use planning policies;

HIGHLIGHTING the importance of natural and semi-natural areas in the configuration and ecological quality of the land-use matrix, as elements of connectivity, irrespective of the level of legal protection;

CONSIDERING that land-use planning is a key policy, which allows for the design of appropriate strategies, capable of reconciling the conservation of the ecological quality of the land-use matrix with the introduction of the structures and activities required for socioeconomic development; and

RECALLING relevant documents on this subject, such as: Resolution 4.062 *Enhancing ecological networks and connectivity conservation areas*, adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008); the core area of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* on Valuing and conserving biodiversity, and more specifically the global result 1.2 Policies in support of biodiversity conservation; goal 1.2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity's *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*, to integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function; the European Union's green infrastructure initiative, as part of its post-2010 biodiversity policy, which aims to incorporate biodiversity fully into the European Union policies; and Strategic Goal A of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, to "Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society";

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the States, sub-national governments and the local Member organizations with powers in the area of land-use planning, to plan and manage the land, bearing in mind the natural and semi-natural elements, and the ecological processes that take place in them, because their conservation and restoration has a direct impact on human societies and their quality of life;
2. CALLS ON the States, sub-national governments and local Member organizations to incorporate natural heritage conservation criteria into all sectoral policies, which, in addition to land-use planning, are related to land use and management;
3. PROPOSES that the States, sub-national governments and local Member organizations with powers in the area of land-use planning establish a land-use model in which human settlements, transport and energy infrastructures, farming, cattle-raising, forestry, fishing

and mining activities and all other economic activities are developed in harmony with the conservation of biodiversity and the natural heritage;

4. RECOMMENDS that this land-use model be defined using land-use planning tools and other land-use planning techniques, which include the definition of a representative system to protect natural values that includes protected areas and guarantees the ecological permeability of the land-use matrix and allows for the development of ecosystem services; and
5. URGES the Director General to:
 - a. Highlight in the *IUCN Programme for 2013–2016*, and within the medium-term priorities regarding the strengthening of policies and governance, the importance of land-use planning as a key policy for establishing conservation criteria applicable to the entire land-use matrix;
 - b. Diffuse the value of the green infrastructure and the land-use matrix as a basis for environmental, cultural and socioeconomic heritage elements;
 - c. Develop guidelines regarding the promotion of the green infrastructure through land-use planning; and
 - d. Support existing initiatives, such as the *European Green Infrastructure*, whose objectives coincide with the objective of this motion.

Sponsor:

Departament de Medi Ambient i Habitatge, Generalitat de Catalunya

Co-sponsors:

Acciónnatura
Eco-Unión
SEO/BirdLife
Fundación Oxígeno
Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre
Sociedad Geológica de España

M045

The Sydney VIth IUCN World Parks Congress 2014

RECALLING that the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress, entitled “Benefits Beyond Boundaries” was hosted by South Africa in 2003, and led to recommendations and outputs that made a significant impact on protected area management globally, through, amongst others, Decision VII/28 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) regarding the *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*;

NOTING that the Government of Australia and the State of New South Wales has offered to host the VIth IUCN World Parks Congress in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia in November 2014;

NOTING the excellent work already done by the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the World Protected Areas Leadership Forum in preparation for the next VIth IUCN World Parks Congress;

NOTING also the preparatory work that is being undertaken by the Government of Japan towards the Asia Parks Congress to be held in 2013, whose outputs will feed into the VIth IUCN World Parks Congress;

NOTING also the preparatory work that is being undertaken by the WILD Foundation in partnership with the Government of Spain for WILD10, the 10th World Wilderness Congress, in Salamanca, Spain in October, 2013, whose outputs will also link with the VIth IUCN World Parks Congress;

ACKNOWLEDGING the support already given to IUCN in preparation of the VIth IUCN World Parks Congress by Parks Australia; Parks Victoria, Australia; the Parks and Wildlife Service of Queensland, Australia; the US National Park Service; Parks Canada and Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia;

NOTING the Union’s orientation towards producing measurable progress in each of the three Programme Areas described in the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*, all of which reference the role and function of Protected Areas in achieving knowledge products, results on the ground and policy influence;

ALSO NOTING that the VIth IUCN World Parks Congress will review the global status of protected areas and the achievement of Aichi Target 11 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, assess the critical issues facing them, and map out directions for the remaining period of the Strategic Plan, for the review of the Millennium Development Goals (Goal 7) for the next decade and beyond; and

FURTHER NOTING that it is expected that the VIth IUCN World Parks Congress will focus on the central role of protected areas in valuing and conserving nature; effective and equitable governance of nature’s use; and deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges; all core programmatic elements of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* that will also support the global community in meeting the Aichi Targets of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020* and the *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. AGREES that the VIth IUCN World Parks Congress to be held in Sydney, Australia should be a prominent feature in the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*;

2. INVITES all within the IUCN family to participate actively in the Congress;
3. URGES IUCN Members and donors to give all possible financial, technical and intellectual support to ensure the success of the VIth IUCN World Parks Congress, in particular to the Secretariat and WCPA in preparing for the event, through assistance to developing country participants, and in the preparation and dissemination of Congress outputs; and
4. CALLS on the Director General to mobilize all parts of the Secretariat to work in support of the VIth IUCN World Parks Congress.

Sponsor:

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

Co-Sponsors:

Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional
Parks Victoria
Wild Foundation
InterEnvironment Institute
Australian Conservation Foundation

M046

Healthy parks healthy people

RECOGNIZING that there is much evidence to demonstrate the integral link of nature with human health and well-being;

NOTING that IUCN has often endorsed and promoted the significance of this symbiotic relationship either overtly or implicitly, but it has yet to formally adopt the need for related action;

ALSO NOTING that the April 2009 edition of IUCN's publication *World Conservation* was devoted to 'human health and the environment';

UNDERSTANDING that the modern world is facing a challenging future, including that non-communicable diseases (NCD) are the leading cause of death, that more and more health risks are linked to lack of physical activity and poor diet and that urban population now exceeds rural population globally;

CONSIDERING the following statement of the World Health Organization (WHO), "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity";

UNDERSTANDING that there is a direct relationship between physical activity and risk reduction for coronary heart disease, stroke, and diabetes and there is a dose-response relationship for cardiovascular disease and diabetes with risk reductions routinely occurring at levels of 150 minutes of activity per week;

RECOGNIZING that the *Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health* endorsed by the World Health Assembly in 2004, and the *Action Plan for the Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2008–2013* urge Member States to implement programmes and actions to increase levels of physical activity among their populations;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that the "Health benefits of contact with nature" report commissioned by Parks Victoria (Australia) and produced by Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia (originally 2002, revised 2008) – the first comprehensive worldwide literature review to identify the evidence for the many benefits (both mental and physical) that nature can provide to individuals and communities – has been highly acclaimed internationally;

NOTING that the much acclaimed World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF) publication *Arguments for Protection – Vital Sites – The contribution of protected areas to human health* supported by WHO and the World Bank identifies many of the benefits that can be realized;

AWARE that the National Trust of United Kingdom recently released a report "Natural Childhood" which highlights the need to accommodate contact with nature into children's development;

RECALLING that at the last World Conservation Congress in 2008 the significance of the relationship between nature and public health was recognized by being featured as one of the (three) Thematic Streams: "Healthy environments – healthy people";

MINDFUL that in planning discussions for the next World Parks Congress 2014 in Australia it is evident that the IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme views the significance of the synergistic relationship between biodiversity and human health as a vital component of that event's programme, one which will contribute to greater recognition of the value of nature;

HIGHLIGHTING that the US National Park Service, recognizing the value and importance to its responsibilities, has adopted a “Healthy Parks Healthy People” approach as a major strategic direction and in November 2011 announced its “Healthy Parks Healthy People” US Strategic Action Plan, intended as a blueprint for illuminating and magnifying the power of the National Park System to promote health and well-being;

NOTING that the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* is overt in its acknowledgement that biodiversity, conservation and ecosystem management can support human well-being; and

EMPHASIZING that in April 2010 the inaugural International “Healthy Parks Healthy People” Congress, staged by Parks Victoria in Melbourne, Australia attracted 1200 delegates representing a variety of related disciplines from 37 countries, resulted in the Melbourne Communiqué which forms the basis of the present motion;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. WELCOMES IUCN’s progressive recognition to date of the benefits of enhancing healthy ecosystems and human health and well-being synergistically;
2. RECOMMENDS that IUCN and IUCN Members adopt the “Healthy Parks Healthy People” philosophy and commit to a further understanding and strengthening of the connection between nature and people, recognizing that success depends on interdisciplinary collaboration and alliances;
3. RECOMMENDS that IUCN and IUCN Members work in close cooperation together with WHO, and other global bodies, to strive for a healthy planet and healthy humanity, and continue to promote, facilitate and advance the health and vitality of the world’s parks and communities;
4. RECOMMENDS that IUCN and IUCN Members undertake, collaboratively with key global bodies, research and analysis to better develop compelling rationale for the approach to national, sub-national and sectoral policies;
5. RECOMMENDS that IUCN and IUCN Members implement initiatives that deliver both human health and biodiversity outcomes, to promote them globally, and to forge partnerships and alliances with the health and medical care community to raise recognition of parks and protected areas as a healing tool and a vital source of health and well-being; and
6. CALLS UPON all constituencies of IUCN and their partners and stakeholders to adopt the “Healthy Parks Healthy People” philosophy.

Sponsor:

US National Park Service, USA

Co-sponsors:

Parks Victoria, Australia

Korea National Park Service, Republic of Korea

Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa

Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Australia

Parks Canada, Canada

Conservation Volunteers Australia, Australia

M047

Endorsement and uniform application of protected area management guidelines

RECALLING Recommendation V.19.5 of the Vth World Parks Congress that “IUCN, working in collaboration with partner organizations, urgently produce, through an open, participatory process, a revised, up-dated edition of the 1994 guidelines” to the protected area categories;

ALSO RECALLING Resolution 3.048 *IUCN Guidelines for Protected Area Management Categories* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), requesting as a priority, a review and updating of the 1994 *IUCN Guidelines on Protected Area Management Categories*;

FURTHER RECALLING the existence of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Task Force on Management Categories formed to respond to Resolution 3.048;

AWARE that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at its Seventh Ordinary Meeting, 9–20 February 2004 - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia formally recognized “the value of a single international classification system for protected areas and the benefit of providing information that is comparable across countries and regions” (Decision VII/28);

RECALLING the IUCN WCPA Almeria Summit in 2008, where over a hundred protected area experts from 60 countries reached a strong consensus on revisions to the IUCN protected area definition and guidance to the categories;

ALSO RECALLING the 2008 IUCN publication *Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories* produced in response to Resolution 3.048 previously mentioned;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 4.035 *Strengthening IUCN’s Work on Protected Areas* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

REFERENCING Recommendation 4.123 *Promotion of Category V and VI Protected Areas for Biodiversity Conservation* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) which recognized the work of the IUCN WCPA Task Force on Management Categories and the 2008 IUCN publication *Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories* and calls for use of the full range of protected area categories; and

RECALLING the publication of the IUCN *Guidelines for Protected Areas Legislation* in 2011 and its key principles for the use of the IUCN categories in law and policy;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, South Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the IUCN membership to endorse the 2008 *Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories*;
2. URGES governments to adopt and apply the 2008 *Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories*; and
3. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director General to ensure that the *Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories* be applied consistently across IUCN’s One Programme.

Sponsor:

The WILD Foundation, USA

Co-sponsors:

Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional, Costa Rica

The Asociacion Mesoamericana para la Biologia y la Conservacion, Costa Rica

The George Wright Society, USA

InterEnvironment Institute, USA

Center for Environmental Legal Studies, USA

M048

Development of objective criteria for a Green List of species, ecosystems and protected areas

CONCERNED that biodiversity loss has accelerated since the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was adopted in 1993, and that the species and ecosystems being lost, and the protected areas being degraded, are valuable in their own right as well as critical to human well-being;

NOTING that the extinction of species and the diminution of their populations both contribute to biodiversity loss, and that this loss leads to degradation of natural ecosystems and to a decline in the provision of ecosystem services;

ACKNOWLEDGING the invaluable role played by the *IUCN Red Lists* in assessing the extinction risk of species and risk of collapse of ecosystems, and of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) in promoting the good management of protected area systems globally;

EMPHASIZING that a focus on avoiding and reversing declines in biodiversity loss is critical but insufficient, and therefore must be complemented by a strategy of recovering species and ecosystems, and promoting good management of natural systems, including through the establishment of effectively managed protected area systems, to ensure their conservation;

RECOGNIZING that a successfully conserved species is self-sustaining demographically and ecologically, genetically robust, healthy, has populations distributed across the historical range in ecologically representative settings, including within representative systems of protected areas, and, in the case of widely distributed species, has replicate populations within each ecological setting, in order to enhance resilience across its range;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that conservation success depends on the restoration of threatened species and ecosystems, and the maintenance and sound protection of fully-functioning populations, species and ecosystems, including through representative and effectively managed systems of protected areas as insurance against existing and future risks including climate change;

CELEBRATING that conservation actions over the last four decades, including progress towards the establishment of effective systems of terrestrial and marine protected areas, have successfully reduced the slide of countless species towards extinction relative to their projected status in the absence of such actions;

CELEBRATING also that national governments and many other organizations have made significant efforts to expand existing systems of protected areas to address representativeness and persistence of *in situ* biodiversity, and to improve management effectiveness and positive outcomes for biodiversity conservation in accordance with the *IUCN Durban Action Plan* and the CBD's *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that local, national and international conservation decisions, and funding for them, frequently consider the *IUCN Red List* status and the degree of protection within protected areas when determining priorities;

RECOGNIZING that WCPA is well advanced in developing an IUCN Green List of Well-Managed Protected Areas based on objective standards to recognize success in the effective management and equitable governance of protected areas in accordance with Aichi Target 11 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*;

NOTING that an agreed set of conservation standards is needed not only to measure extinction or risk of collapse (i.e. *IUCN Red List* Categories and Criteria), but also to systematically classify conservation and management success of species and ecosystems, thus recognizing and incentivizing conservation action and complementing the *IUCN Red List* with objectively defined “Green Lists” at the levels of species and ecosystems;

FURTHER NOTING that such sets of standards across protected areas, species and ecosystems would reward, and also encourage investment in programmes and policies that enhance and measure conservation success and management effectiveness; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that, in principle, Green List criteria could be applied to any relevant unit and scale, including species, ecosystems, and protected areas and sites, landscapes and seascapes of importance for biodiversity;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC), the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM), and WCPA whose expert networks support and provide scientific guidance and information on species, ecosystem and protected area conservation respectively to conduct international scientific consultations to develop objective, transparent and repeatable criteria for Green Lists that systematically assess successful conservation of species and ecosystems, including in protected areas;
2. REQUESTS SSC, CEM and WCPA to explore synergies with the criteria being developed for the Green List of Well-Managed Protected Areas, possibly with a view to developing a consistent approach to the Green List Criteria across IUCN;
3. REQUESTS the Director General to provide support to these efforts;
4. REQUESTS SSC, CEM and WCPA to report to the next IUCN World Conservation Congress on progress achieved; and
5. URGES countries to work with relevant IUCN constituencies to develop and implement Green Lists, and to monitor both risk and success in order to provide a complete picture of the status of species and ecosystems, and assess the management status and effectiveness of protected areas throughout their entire global distribution.

Sponsor:

The Wildlife Conservation Society

Co-sponsors:

PROVITA, Venezuela

A Rocha International, United Kingdom

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, United Kingdom

NatureServe, USA

St.Louis Zoological Park, USA

Wetlands International, Netherlands

Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom

M049

Proposing goals for the coverage of protected areas based on management certification and assessment systems

RECOGNIZING the importance of the 20 Aichi Targets included in the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, and the renewed commitment embodied in Target 11 to protect “at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water” and that these areas should form part of “areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystems services” and that these systems are “ecologically representative and well connected” and that they are also “effectively and equitably managed”;

BEARING IN MIND the invitation made by the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya, Japan, held between 18 and 29 October 2010, to international organizations, including IUCN, to provide scientific information and help the Parties to implement the *Programme of Work on Protected Areas* and, in particular, to develop national and regional targets and to monitor the progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including Target 11;

RECOGNIZING the invitation made by the Conference itself in Decision X/31, where it invites members to improve the management effectiveness of protected areas and use international standard criteria for the evaluation, extension and improvement of national protected area systems;

RECOGNIZING strategic directive No. 2 of the Action Plan on Protected Areas of the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), on knowledge, science and the management of protected areas, alerting and promoting the certified improvement of the efficiency of the management of Protected Areas on a global level;

RECOGNIZING IUCN's responsibility to maintain the World Database on Protected Areas, in partnership with the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, to guide national gap analysis, the management categories for protected areas, governance types, and management effectiveness assessments;

AWARE also that the abovementioned goals can only be met by including the protected areas governed by government agencies; those under shared governance agreements; conserved areas in private ownership; and land and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities; and through the recognition of and support for the latter in national and sectoral development plans and in natural resource management programmes, and through transboundary and regional cooperation;

RECOGNIZING the urgent need to improve the performance of protected areas in order to comply with global conservation goals, including a decrease in the extinction rate and the inclusion of endangered species in protected area networks;

RECOGNIZING that effectively managed protected areas, when linked to important migration corridors, can serve to anchor conservation objectives and the biodiversity integrity of larger landscapes, which count towards the goals of Target 11;

AWARE that it is only possible to improve the efficiency of the management of protected area systems with the full and effective participation of affected stakeholders, in full respect of their rights and cultural values, and in recognition of their responsibilities, bearing in mind the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*; and

ALSO AWARE, however, that there is a need to clarify the implications of Target 11 on national and regional scales in order to reinforce action and accountability and to clarify terms and measures, including the use of the term, “*effectively and equitably managed*”;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

ASKS the IUCN's Commissions and members, UNEP-WCMC, the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) Consortium, and other related organizations to collaborate in:

- a. the consolidation of the IUCN initiative to develop an international certification system of protected areas to promote good management practices and ensure compliance with Target 11, and Strategic Directive No. 2 of the *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*;
- b. The establishment of coverage goals in protected areas based on evaluations and certifications carried out, proposing as a basic goal the coverage of at least 10% of the national ecoregions as protected areas in Categories I to IV, with proven efficiency in the management of their conservation; and
- c. The incorporation and strengthening in the evaluation systems of the rights-based approach, in particular the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional local communities.

Sponsor:

Asociación Guyra Paraguay, Paraguay

Co-sponsors:

IPÉ Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas (Institute for Ecological Research), Brazil
Fundación Hábitat y Desarrollo, Argentina
Fundación Moisés Bertoni, Paraguay
Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental, Ecuador
Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental, Paraguay
Fundación Urundei, Argentina
Fundación Pro-Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia
Provita, Venezuela
Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora-CODEFF, Chile
Fundação o Boticário de Proteção à Natureza, Brazil
Fundación para la Conservación del Patrimonio Natural Biocolombia, Colombia
Fundación Patagonia Natural, Argentina
Fundação Biodiversitas, Brazil

Memorándum explicativo:

Se propone esta moción específica para generar un mecanismo que garantice que las metas de cobertura de área bajo área protegida tenga un manejo efectivo y verificado y no se trate de un “Parque de Papel” más. Es decir, que aparte de las evaluaciones de la gestión que se pudiera realizar, también se pide un sistema que certifique que ese proceso es válido y se establecen metas sobre las áreas protegidas verificadas. Esta moción se basó en, y complementa a, la propuesta presentada por el Consejo Global de la UICN, con número 46 bajo áreas protegidas.

M050

Establishing a forum for transboundary protected area managers

RECOGNIZING the fundamental importance of protected areas in addressing interconnected global and regional issues of environmental change, degradation of biological and cultural resources, human and environmental security, and in the provision of essential environmental goods and services for human and other ecological communities;

GRATEFUL that the establishment and governance of protected areas have been a priority for IUCN and its member organizations;

NOTING however that there is a limit to the areas which can be set aside as protected areas, and that those areas reserved have geographically fixed, legally defined boundaries;

HIGHLIGHTING the vital role that ecological networks play in the conservation of biological and cultural diversity in the face of environmental change or insecurity, through, for example, improving the resilience of ecosystems and species mobility;

OBSERVING that there have been a growing number of transboundary protected areas and increasing experience in cross-border collaboration for protected area management;

ACKNOWLEDGING that transboundary collaborative conservation fosters peaceful relations while addressing common environmental threats;

AWARE that the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) has published a study on *Transboundary Protected Areas for Peace and Co-operation*, and that many States have furthered biodiversity conservation and peace by establishing collaboratively managed transboundary protected areas;

CONCERNED that despite efforts to promote conservation beyond borders, transboundary protected areas face unique challenges arising from the presence of international or subnational jurisdictional boundaries, including, *inter alia*, laundering and trafficking of natural resources, inter-jurisdictional legal barriers concerning the movement of rangers, weapons and veterinarian forces or equipment, limited resources to support collaborative programming, difficult fundraising for cross-border activities, regional insecurity, instability of high-level political support, and limited awareness about transboundary conservation experiences in other parts of the world; and

BELIEVING that the effective management of transboundary protected areas will improve through co-learning between protected area managers based on sharing information and experiences related to in-field challenges, concerns, best practices and opportunities specific to transboundary conservation areas;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS UPON the Director General, WCPA, the WCPA Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group and Theme on Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA) to establish a forum for protected area authorities engaged in transboundary conservation that promotes knowledge and information-sharing, capacity-building, and collaboration in addressing common concerns and interests, building on the World Parks Congress networks; and
2. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Members to facilitate the participation of relevant protected area authorities, managers and rangers in the transboundary conservation forum.

Sponsor:

Center for Environmental Legal Studies, Pace Law School, United Kingdom

Co-sponsors:

Asociación Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación, Costa Rica

Centre International de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement, France

Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE), Costa Rica

Departamento de Ambiente, Paz y Seguridad, Universidad para la Paz, Costa Rica

Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee, South Africa

Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental, Paraguay

Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional, Costa Rica

M051

Implementing ecological restoration best practices in and around protected areas

RECOGNIZING that the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* embraces the reality that healthy and restored ecosystems make cost-effective contributions to meeting global challenges of climate change, food security and economic and social development and that credible and trusted knowledge for valuing and conserving biodiversity should lead to better policy and action on the ground;

NOTING that the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* does not identify contributions made by ecological restoration in and around protected areas to achieving specific approaches and results of the Programme;

RECOGNIZING also that ecological restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems globally is fundamental to the achievement of the goals of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets, and particularly Targets 14 and Target 15;

ACKNOWLEDGING that achieving Target 11 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the global results of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* will require attention to improving the management of protected areas and enhancing connectivity between protected areas, including ecological restoration of intervening terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, landscapes and seascapes, and of protected area ecosystems where they are degraded;

CONSCIOUS that addressing ecological restoration priorities in and around protected areas will require collaboration among and support from partners and stakeholders to reduce pressures on protected area systems and to undertake ecological restoration actions outside protected area boundaries that contribute to the achievement of protected area goals and targets, and in particular those related to connectivity;

RECALLING Decision VII/28, *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*, adopted by the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP7) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and particularly Sections 1.5.3 and 1.2.5, which calls for the implementation of measures for the rehabilitation and restoration of the ecological integrity of protected areas and corridors, networks and buffer zones; and section 3.3.3, which calls for the development and use, as well as the transfer of, appropriate technology related to restoration;

ALSO RECALLING that Decision X/31 (Protected Areas) of CBD COP10:

- a. Invited the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas and other relevant organizations to develop technical guidance related to protected areas and, *inter alia*, ecological restoration; and
- b. Urged Parties to the Convention to:
 - i. Increase the effectiveness of protected area systems in biodiversity conservation and enhance their resilience to climate change and other stressors, through increased efforts in restoration of ecosystems and habitats and including, as appropriate, connectivity tools such as ecological corridors and/or conservation measures in and between protected areas and adjacent landscapes and seascapes; and

- ii. Include restoration activities in the action plans of the *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 4.036 adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which asked IUCN to develop a *Best Practice Protected Area Guideline for Ecological Restoration*, to work with governments on its dissemination, application and use, and to develop and implement programmes for further guidance, awareness raising, capacity building, monitoring and research on protected area restoration; and

RECOGNIZING that the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), Parks Canada and the Society for Ecological Restoration, along with other partners, have produced best practice guidelines for ecological restoration of protected areas in response to Resolution 4.036;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. WELCOMES the work of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and its partners in producing best practice guidelines for ecological restoration of protected areas and recognizes their relevance to restoration in and around protected areas;
2. REAFFIRMS that ecological restoration for protected areas should contribute to broad societal goals related to biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and human well-being, as well as to specific protected area goals by re-establishing natural and associated values of protected areas, maximizing beneficial outcomes while minimizing costs in time, resources and effort, engaging with partners and stakeholders, promoting participation, and enhancing visitor experience;
3. CALLS UPON Parties to the CBD and their partners and stakeholders to adopt the *Best Practice Protected Area Guideline for Ecological Restoration* produced by WCPA and its partners as technical guidance to support them in implementing Decision X/31 (Protected Areas) of the CBD COP10 and other relevant decisions related to the CBD *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*;
4. CALLS UPON all IUCN constituencies to support governments and other partners and stakeholders in implementing actions enumerated in Decision X/31.B.7 (Restoration of ecosystems and habitats of protected areas) of COP10 CBD;
5. FURTHER CALLS UPON all IUCN constituencies to support the Director General in implementing the initiatives enumerated below;
6. REQUESTS the Director General to work in close cooperation with the IUCN Commissions, particularly WCPA and all global thematic programmes, along with international terrestrial and marine protected area organizations, indigenous peoples, learned societies, sectoral management bodies, industries, and non-government organizations to:
 - a. Develop, disseminate and implement assessment tools and related guidance for identifying priority locations for ecological restoration of protected areas and surrounding aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, landscapes and seascapes that will efficiently support achievement of the goals and targets of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, particularly Aichi Targets 11, 14, and 15; and

- b. Develop online and other training tools and programmes for ecological restoration practitioners aimed at improving local capacity for implementing best practices in ecological restoration in and around protected areas; and

7. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director General to include the actions enumerated above as specific approaches that will be undertaken as part of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* related to *Valuing and Conserving Nature* and *Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food, development*.

Sponsor:

Parks Canada Agency

Co-Sponsors:

Parks Victoria

Society for Ecological Restoration International

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya

Korea National Park Service

The WILD Foundation

Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society

Nature Canada

New Zealand Department of Conservation

Nature Kenya - The East Africa Natural History Society

Canadian Association of Zoos and Aquariums

Comment: the implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M052

Broadening awareness on benefits and relevance of protected areas

CONCERNED that the rate of biodiversity loss increased throughout the 20th century and has continued to increase in the first decade of the 21st century, and that global efforts to reverse this trend have not been effective;

FURTHER CONCERNED that all assessments since Rio show that most of the key drivers of biodiversity loss are increasing in intensity, and that no country was able to meet the 2010 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Biodiversity Targets;

AWARE that protected areas in the 21st century are increasingly becoming the key tool for protecting critical components of the planetary life support systems and other ecosystem services that are crucial to human well-being and life on Earth;

RECOGNIZING that in addition to being the cornerstones of biodiversity conservation, sustainable tourism, climate change adaptation and mitigation, among others, protected areas can also play a crucial role for;

- a. Enhancing food production and food security by providing secure places for reproduction of valuable marine and terrestrial species, by stabilizing climates necessary for enhancing food production, by conserving key pollinators and by preserving crop varieties that are disappearing elsewhere;
- b. Protecting water catchment areas that provide water for use by millions of people, and for sustaining agriculture, hydropower generation, manufacturing and industrial processes and many other sectors of the economy; and
- c. Enhancing human health by acting as repositories for medicinal plants, buffering people from the adverse impact of increasing vector-borne infectious diseases, and providing refuges of tranquility in a busy urbanized world;

UNDERSTANDING that the ability of protected areas to provide ecosystem goods and services to support the increasing societal needs is being undermined by a broad range of human activities;

CONCERNED that engagement for stewardship of protected areas has traditionally focused on a few stakeholders and sectors, thereby limiting the range of options and actions to effectively address the multiple threats they face at a scale sufficient to reverse the negative trends; and

REALIZING that the relevance of protected areas to the wider society will be greatly increased and strengthened if appropriate measures are taken to raise society's awareness and appreciation of the value and benefits of protected areas and how human activities are undermining the ability of protected areas to provide these benefits in the short and long term;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON member countries of IUCN to promote protected areas as natural solutions to a range of ecological and livelihood challenges and engage their citizens in the planning, establishment and management of protected areas and in all other aspects of landscape management;

2. CALLS ON the Director General to support governments and NGO communities to fulfil international goals on food, water and health-related issues through the use of best practices that ensure the long-term protection of natural ecosystems and minimize impacts on protected areas; and
3. REQUESTS the Director General and the Chairs of World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and other IUCN Commissions as appropriate to work closely with organizations that promote sustainable food production (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development – IFAD), water conservation (UN Water); health (World Health Organization – WHO), industrialization (United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO), sustainable development (World Bank, International Monetary Fund – IMF), among others to:
 - a. Develop an inclusive framework to create awareness of and appreciation for: the central role played by protected areas in achieving the goals of these organizations; the threats caused by these and other sectors to effective protected area management; the implications of these threats to organizations’ ability to deliver on their mandates; and the actions needed to address them at the appropriate levels;
 - b. Engage stakeholders within their respective jurisdictions and mandates in advancing the importance of protected areas in providing ecosystem services necessary for meeting their specific goals;
 - c. Build connections and relationships with stakeholders whose sectors negatively impact on biodiversity and protected areas, identify barriers that prevent them from adopting environmentally sustainable practices, and work with them to formulate appropriate mechanisms for removing those barriers;
 - d. Establish tools, incentives and processes to help these organizations and their partners, including those in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, health and industry, to enhance the ability of protected areas to provide ecosystem goods and services for their own benefit and for the good of the society;
 - e. Devise capacity-building strategies and financing mechanisms for broadening and strengthening sustainable relationships between society and nature, and for promoting protected areas as natural solutions to many environmental and human welfare challenges; and
 - f. Create mechanisms for seeking efficiencies in implementing partnerships, maximizing opportunities to leverage resources, and sharing lessons learned, best practices and tools.

Sponsor:
Parks Canada Agency

Co-Sponsors:
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya
Parks Victoria
Korea National Park Service
The WILD Foundation
Nature Canada
Pace Center for Environmental Legal Studies
InterEnvironment Institute

Nature Kenya –East Africa Natural History Society
George Wright Society
Canadian Association of Zoos and Aquariums
Comision Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas, Mexico

Comment: the implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M053

Strengthening the World Heritage Convention

RECALLING Resolution 1.67 *World Heritage Convention* adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), and other relevant IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations;

WELCOMING the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention taking place in 2012, that near universal recognition of the Convention has been achieved, and that the recognition of natural heritage on the World Heritage List has grown to more than 211 natural and mixed World Heritage Sites;

RECOGNIZING the specific and unique formal mandate IUCN holds within the World Heritage Convention as the Advisory Body for natural heritage, and also IUCN's own mandates and objectives as an international conservation organization that relate to World Heritage;

COMMENDING the World Heritage Committee, the State Parties to the Convention, and UNESCO and its World Heritage Centre, for significant conservation successes over the 40 years of the operation of the Convention and recognizing the important role of IUCN and the other Advisory Bodies named in the Convention, ICOMOS and ICCROM, in these successes;

RECOGNIZING the significant contribution of World Heritage Sites to the conservation of protected areas, noting that natural and mixed World Heritage Sites, and World Heritage cultural landscapes together provide coverage of over 10% of the land and aquatic areas included within the protected areas estate globally;

CONSIDERING that the potential benefits of World Heritage extend far beyond the sites which have been listed, and that these areas and those responsible for them should play a leadership role in developing, establishing and demonstrating global standards for management of protected areas and act as "flagships" in terms of raising public awareness, capacity building and finding solutions to conservation issues;

CONSIDERING that there is a need to strengthen recognition of the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples with respect to Convention processes, in line with agreed international norms, and secure environmentally sustainable and equitable benefits from World Heritage Site designation, as part of sustaining the leadership role of the World Heritage Convention;

CONCERNED that the World Heritage Convention, notwithstanding its record of success, faces significant challenges in its credibility and effectiveness, as notably set out in the conclusions of the evaluation of the Convention's global strategy undertaken by UNESCO's external auditors in 2011, and endorsed by the General Assembly of State Parties to the World Heritage Convention, especially with respect to the protection and management of listed sites as the key priority for the Convention, the achievement of a balanced and credible World Heritage List, adherence to the highest standards for the assessment of the Outstanding Universal Value of sites proposed for inclusion in the World Heritage List, and recognition by signatories to the Convention of their joint responsibility to assure the conservation of all World Heritage sites;

CONCERNED that there continue to be significant pressures on World Heritage Sites, including from major infrastructure and extractive industries, the impacts of conflict, the loss of management capacity and a range of other threats and pressures, that have resulted in a

growing number of sites being included in the List of World Heritage in Danger, including some that have seen significant long-term deterioration of their values;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REAFFIRMS its view that the principles of the World Heritage Convention are critical to conservation and therefore calls on the Convention's signatory Parties to ensure that the Convention remains effective;
2. ENDORSES the establishment of effective and equitable governance, conservation and management of all listed World Heritage Sites as the highest priority and benchmark of success of the World Heritage Convention for the ten years to its 50th anniversary in 2022, and commits to support the Convention to develop new mechanisms, strategies and programmes of work to achieve this goal;
3. REQUESTS the World Heritage Committee and all signatory Parties to uphold the highest standards by ensuring the rigorous observation of the Convention's *Operational Guidelines*, by meeting their collective responsibility to protect and manage effectively all World Heritage Sites, by ensuring that the Convention plays a full role in the implementation of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets, and by developing as soon as possible new processes and standards that will ensure that the Convention appropriately recognizes the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities in line with accepted international norms and standards;
4. ALSO REMINDS State Parties to the Convention that there still remain gaps on the World Heritage List for new natural and mixed sites, and cultural landscapes which have the potential to be considered of Outstanding Universal Value, and that the protection of sites that would fill these gaps, their inclusion in national tentative lists, and their nomination to the World Heritage List remains a valid priority, that requires increased support and advice. This includes the specific opportunities to strengthen cooperation between States in ecosystems that require transboundary and transnational approaches to conservation and management;
5. REQUESTS UNESCO, within available resources, to strengthen further the professional capabilities in natural heritage within the World Heritage Centre, and to cooperate with IUCN to increase IUCN's capacity to support the Convention;
6. CALLS UPON IUCN Members and Commissions to actively engage in supporting the World Heritage Convention, including by continuing to provide proactive support and advice to support IUCN's advice to the Convention on threats, conservation issues and solutions, and on the evaluation of potential candidate sites; and
7. REQUESTS the Director General, within available resources, to:
 - a. Maintain the effectiveness of, and develop further, IUCN's Advisory Body role on World Heritage to ensure that IUCN is able to advise, influence and guide the World Heritage Committee, to monitor and report on its implementation, and to contribute to the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*;
 - b. To regularly report on progress and concerns regarding the implementation of the World Heritage Convention to IUCN, and to strengthen awareness across IUCN and within civil society of the performance and results of the World Heritage Convention, including through global and regional communication strategies;

- c. In the 10 years leading up to the Convention's 50th Anniversary, to develop and support the application of international IUCN protected area standards and norms to all World Heritage Sites, to support identified measures needed to achieve their conservation, to communicate the status of World Heritage Sites and recognize World Heritage sites that meet global management standards, and to catalyze support to World Heritage Sites in Danger;
- d. Establish new regional capacity and support via IUCN Regional Offices, Commissions and Members, and regional and national partners, with the purpose of strengthening IUCN's direct support to States, managers and stakeholders in World Heritage Sites to deliver both biodiversity conservation results, and ensure that World Heritage Sites contribute to the realization of benefits for communities, while respecting and supporting their rights; and
- e. Maintain and develop strong and effective working relationships with UNESCO, and its World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS, ICCROM, and other partners to pursue a continuing, strengthened and effective role for the World Heritage Convention as a flagship for best practice in global conservation.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

M054

Sacred Natural Sites – Support for custodian protocols and customary laws in the face of global threats and challenges

AWARE that Sacred Natural Sites (SNS) are defined in the IUCN-UNESCO *Sacred Natural Sites: Guidelines for Protected Area Managers* as “Areas of land or water having special spiritual significance to peoples and communities”;

NOTING the importance of sacred natural sites for the conservation of biological and cultural diversity as they contribute to connectivity, resilience and adaptation in interconnected socio-ecological systems;

UNDERSTANDING that the customary laws of indigenous peoples, local communities, faith groups and custodians of sacred natural sites and territories contain long-standing protocols regarding the care and guardianship of SNS – which can be mountains, springs, lakes, forests, waterfalls, caves, pilgrimage routes, and often encompass territories that may be known as Cultural Landscapes;

RECALLING Resolution 4.038 *Recognition and Conservation of Sacred Natural Sites in Protected Areas* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), with a high level of support (97% governments, 99% NGOs), and also recalling Recommendation V. 13 *Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas* adopted by the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003);

ALSO RECALLING IUCN Recommendation 4.136 *Biodiversity, Protected Areas, Indigenous People and Mining Activities* adopted by the 4th World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) and Recommendation 2.82 *Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration* adopted by the 2nd World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000);

NOTING that IUCN and UNESCO in 2008 published the Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines No. 16 on *Sacred Natural Sites: Guidelines for Protected Area Managers*;

RECALLING the *Akwé: Kon Voluntary guidelines for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities*, published in 2004 by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);

ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of sacred natural sites in relation to the CBD *Programme of Work on Protected Areas* (PoWPA), especially Element 2 on “Governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing,” and its role in fulfilling Aichi Target 11 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING Article 8j of the CBD on *Traditional Knowledge innovations and practices* and Article 10c of the CBD on *Sustainable use of components of biological diversity*, and especially the Nagoya Protocol to the CBD on *Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization*, which encourages parties to raise awareness of and support the development by indigenous and local communities, including women within these communities, of community protocols;

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING that the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples affirms the right of indigenous peoples to manage historical and cultural sites in their traditional lands and to “free, prior and informed consent” with regard to development issues (Article 32);

RECOGNIZING that similar provisions should also apply to other custodians of sacred natural sites, such as local communities and faith groups, which despite having longstanding relationships to land and SNS may not be recognized as “indigenous” under international or national definitions;

ALSO RECOGNIZING that with an increasing worldwide demand for non-renewable natural resources, indigenous peoples and local communities are disproportionately suffering the consequences of related industrial developments and climate change;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that indigenous peoples, local communities and site custodians have articulated that extractive industries and associated infrastructure are a high priority threat to their sacred natural sites and territories due to the extensive impacts of exploration, mining, drilling, logging, infrastructure development, waste disposal and related activities;

RECOGNIZING AND AFFIRMING, within the context of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the inherent right of indigenous peoples, local communities, faith groups and custodians to articulate their own protocols and guidelines for the management and protection of sacred natural sites, for example to identify them as Indigenous Peoples’ and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA), and to define these sites as they see fit, to ensure confidentiality of site locations and associated cultural information, and to prioritize actions to counteract threats according to their own cultural values; and

AFFIRMING that urgent action is needed for culturally appropriate sacred natural site conservation and management both within and outside of official protected areas;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on all IUCN State Members to recognize the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, faith groups and custodians to manage their sacred natural sites according to their cultural norms and practices, and through their traditional institutions;
2. FURTHER CALLS on all IUCN State Members and other governments to engage indigenous peoples, local communities, faith groups and custodians of sacred natural sites and territories, to recognize their customary laws and cultural protocols for the management of sacred natural sites and territories, and to develop programmes that respect and endorse these customary laws and associated institutions, which are unique to each culture and landscape, but which exemplify values held in common by indigenous people, local communities, faith groups and custodians around the world;
3. URGES State Members of IUCN and other national governments to develop appropriate policies, laws and programmes (for example by adopting Resolution 4.038 and implementing the IUCN-UNESCO Best Practice Guidelines 16 for planning and management of SNS in protected areas) that affirm the right of custodian communities to continue to manage their sacred natural sites using their traditional practices and protocols, and in doing so respect the confidentiality of sites and practices;
4. RECOMMENDS that all governments develop national legislation to:
 - a. Bring into force the CBD’s *Akwé: Kon Voluntary guidelines for conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities*;

- b. Adopt a presumption against development that could damage or destroy sacred natural sites, and develop mechanisms that give indigenous peoples, local communities, faith groups and custodians of SNS the right to say no to mining or other industrial activities on their sacred natural sites and territories; and
 - c. Enable and encourage the development of community protocols as a means for indigenous peoples, local communities, faith groups and custodians of SNS to exercise their rights, gain legal recognition for SNS and custodial governance systems, and determine their own access and benefit sharing arrangements (as per the CBD Nagoya Protocol); and
5. URGES transnational and national companies from the extractive and energy industries, agriculture, forestry, infrastructure, tourism and other development sectors to:
- a. Adopt, respect and actively implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and extend the principles contained therein to other local communities;
 - b. Utilize the *Akwé: Kon guidelines for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities*;
 - c. Prohibit activities that damage sacred natural sites, enforce this policy, and communicate this best practice principle to shareholders; and
 - d. Enable and provide support for indigenous peoples, local communities, faith groups and custodians of sacred natural sites and territories to build capacity and develop their own protocols based on their traditional laws and beliefs in response to demands placed on their sacred natural sites and territories.

Sponsor:

Fundacion Pro-Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia

Co-sponsors:

Fundación Urundei, Argentina

Center for Humans and Nature, USA

Applied Environmental Research Foundation, India

Fundación para el Desarrollo de Alternativas Comunitarias de Conservación del Trópico, Ecuador

Terralingua, Canada

The Christensen Fund, USA

Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee, South Africa

The Wilderness Foundation, South Africa

M055

Implementation of the United Nations *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* in the context of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention

RECALLING the adoption of the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on 13 September 2007;

ALSO RECALLING Resolution 4.048 *Indigenous Peoples, Protected Areas and Implementation of the Durban Accord*, adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which resolves “to apply the requirements of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to the whole of IUCN’s Programme and operations” and calls on governments “to work with indigenous peoples’ organizations to... ensure that protected areas which affect or may affect indigenous peoples’ lands, territories, natural and cultural resources are not established without indigenous peoples’ free, prior and informed consent and to ensure due recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in existing protected areas”;

REAFFIRMING Resolutions 4.052 *Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and 4.056 *Rights-based Approaches to Conservation*, and Recommendation 4.127 *Indigenous Peoples’ Rights in the Management of Protected Areas Fully or Partially in the Territories of Indigenous Peoples* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) and numerous other IUCN resolutions which demonstrate IUCN’s commitment to a rights-based approach to protected areas establishment and management;

NOTING that the World Heritage Convention is celebrating its 40th anniversary under the theme “World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the Role of Local Communities”;

ALSO NOTING that the World Heritage Convention can and has played a leadership role in setting standards for protected areas as a whole and that World Heritage sites with their high visibility and public scrutiny have the potential to act as “flagships” for good governance in protected areas;

RECOGNIZING the potentially positive role that the World Heritage Convention can and has played in ensuring and supporting the continued preservation of the traditional lands and territories of indigenous peoples, and WELCOMING Decision 35 COM 12E (2011) of the World Heritage Committee, which encourages State Parties to the World Heritage Convention to “Respect the rights of indigenous peoples when nominating, managing and reporting on World Heritage sites in indigenous peoples’ territories”;

ACKNOWLEDGING that injustices to indigenous peoples have been and continue to be caused in the name of nature conservation, and that indigenous peoples have suffered dispossession and alienation from their traditional lands and resources as a result of the establishment and management of protected areas, including many areas inscribed on the World Heritage List;

NOTING that the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights have all expressed concerns that current procedures and mechanisms are inadequate for ensuring that the rights of indigenous peoples are respected in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, and have called on UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee to review and revise current procedures and operational guidelines;

NOTING IN PARTICULAR the African Commission’s *Resolution on the protection of indigenous peoples’ rights in the context of the World Heritage Convention and the*

designation of Lake Bogoria as a World Heritage site (ACHPR/Res.197 (L) 2011) which reaffirms the Commission Decision on Communication 276/2003 - Centre for Minority Rights Development (Kenya) and Minority Rights Group International on behalf of Endorois Welfare Council v Kenya (Endorois Decision) and highlights the traditional ownership rights of the Endorois over Lake Bogoria;

CONCERNED like the African Commission that Lake Bogoria National Reserve was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2011 without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous Endorois people and “that there are numerous World Heritage sites in Africa that have been inscribed without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples in whose territories they are located and whose management frameworks are not consistent with the principles of the UN *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*”; and

RESPONDING to the African Commission’s recommendation urging IUCN to “review and revise its procedures for evaluating World Heritage nominations as well as the state of conservation of World Heritage sites, with a view to ensuring that indigenous peoples are fully involved in these processes, and that their rights are respected, protected and fulfilled in these processes and in the management of World Heritage areas”;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES the Director General to develop a clear policy and strategy to ensure that the principles of the UN *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* are respected in IUCN’s work as an Advisory Body to the World Heritage Committee, and that indigenous peoples are fully informed and consulted when sites are evaluated or missions are done in their territories;
2. CALLS on IUCN to actively promote and support the adoption and implementation of a human rights-based approach to conservation by the World Heritage Committee, with a view to ensuring that the implementation of the World Heritage Convention is consistent with the UN *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and other UN Human Rights agreements;
3. URGES the World Heritage Committee to review and revise its procedures and Operational Guidelines, in consultation with indigenous peoples and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, to ensure that indigenous peoples’ rights, and human rights generally, are respected, protected and fulfilled in the management and protection of existing World Heritage sites, and that no World Heritage sites are established in indigenous peoples’ territories without their free, prior and informed consent;
4. INVITES State Parties to work together with the World Heritage Committee to establish mechanisms to assess and redress the effects of historic and current injustices against indigenous peoples in existing World Heritage sites;
5. CALLS ON State Parties to work together with the World Heritage Committee to establish a mechanism through which indigenous peoples can provide direct advice to the Committee and effectively participate in its decision making;
6. CALLS UPON State Parties to the World Heritage Convention to ensure respect for the rights of indigenous peoples in the management and protection of existing World Heritage sites, and to ensure that no World Heritage sites are established in indigenous peoples’ territories without their free, prior and informed consent; and

7. URGES the Government of Kenya and the World Heritage Committee to ensure the full and effective participation of the Endorois in the management and decision making of the “Kenya Lake System” World Heritage area, through their own representative institutions, and to ensure the implementation of the African Commission’s Endorois Decision.

Sponsor:

Forest Peoples Programme, United Kingdom

Co-sponsors:

Both ENDS - Environment and Development Service for NGOs, Netherlands

Keystone Foundation, India

The Samdhana Institute Incorporated, Indonesia

Centro para la Investigación y Planificación del Desarrollo Maya SOTZ`IL, Guatemala

The Christensen Fund, USA

Nederlands Centrum voor Inheemse Volken, Netherlands

Staatbosbeheer/Netherlands National State Forest Service; Netherlands

Comment: This motion is referred to a contact group.

M056

Valuing and conserving geoheritage within the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*

AWARE of the increasing interest and greater commitment of the States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and communities with respect to the preservation, value assessment, study and sustainable use of geodiversity (geological diversity) and geoheritage (geological heritage);

RECALLING that geodiversity is an important natural factor that conditions and underpins biological, cultural and landscape diversity, and is also an important parameter to be considered in the conservation, assessment and management of protected areas;

RECALLING ALSO that geoheritage is a constituent and inseparable element of the natural heritage, and that it possesses cultural, aesthetic, landscape, economic and intrinsic values that must be preserved and transmitted to future generations;

BEARING IN MIND the pioneering work carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other international institutions in the promotion and sustainable use of geoheritage to promote local socioeconomic development in underdeveloped areas through the Global Geoparks Network (GGN);

ACKNOWLEDGING the increasing impacts of economic development, which are frequently not sustainable, on the world's geodiversity and geoheritage;

ACKNOWLEDGING ALSO that the planning of this development underestimates or even ignores the intrinsic values of geodiversity, geoheritage and geological processes present in natural areas;

AWARE that the GGN and UNESCO Global Geosites Programme covers less than 2% of the world's terrestrial and marine surface, and that most of the geoheritage is not included in protected natural areas;

RECALLING that the Preamble of the World Heritage Convention acknowledges that the deterioration or loss of any element of the natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment and loss of the heritage of all the nations of the world, and that Article 2 of this Convention considers as natural heritage geological and physiographical formations with universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

RECALLING ALSO the pioneering trend established by the Council of Europe in 2004 with the approval of recommendation Rec(2004)3 on Conservation of the Geological Heritage and Areas of Special Geological Interest, and its call to strengthen co-operation with international organizations, scientific institutions and NGOs in the field of geological heritage conservation, and their participation in programmes towards geoconservation;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the conservation of geodiversity and geoheritage (i.e. geoconservation) also contributes to avoid the loss of species and habitats, and to preserve the integrity of ecosystems, as well as to safeguard the diversity and the quality of landscapes;

ACKNOWLEDGING ALSO that the conservation and management of geoheritage requires that all governments and organizations integrate geoconservation within their objectives and action plans;

BEARING IN MIND that the IUCN guidelines for the application of management categories in protected areas explicitly consider amongst the common objectives for all protected areas the need to:

- a. Maintain the diversity of landscape or habitat;
- b. Preserve important landscape, geomorphological and geological features; and
- c. Preserve natural and scenic areas of national and international relevance for cultural, spiritual and scientific purposes;

BEARING IN MIND ALSO that the objectives of IUCN are to influence, encourage and assist the societies of the world to preserve the integrity of nature, and that this integrity is incomplete and inefficient if it does not consider and incorporate the totality of natural heritage, i.e., the most valued elements and processes of nature, both biotic and abiotic;

RECALLING that the conservation of geodiversity and geoheritage at international, national and local level contributes towards the objectives of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005–2014);

RECALLING ALSO that IUCN Resolution 4.040 *Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage*, adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), promotes actions related with geodiversity and geoheritage, as well as the collaboration between the members and other organizations in this matter;

BEARING IN MIND that areas with relevant geoheritage may deteriorate if these values are not considered in planning and development policies; and

AWARE of the need to promote the proper conservation and management of the world's geoheritage, and in particular of the sites of geological interest that represent it;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on IUCN Members to ensure that the definition of “biodiversity”, as referred to in the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* incorporates explicitly the concepts and terms of geodiversity and geoheritage, when dealing with or referring to all cases of natural diversity and/or natural heritage ;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to initiate a discussion in the regions on the conservation and management of geodiversity and geoheritage, in collaboration with IUCN members and other organizations, in the spirit of the abovementioned request and with the view to giving consideration to this issue for the next intersessional programme; and
3. CALLS on IUCN Commissions, and in particular on the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), to:
 - a. Promote and support local socioeconomic development initiatives based on the sustainable use of geoheritage and, in particular, those within the framework of the Global Geopark Network supported by UNESCO;
 - b. Promote and support, in collaboration with UNESCO and IUGS (International Union of Geological Sciences), the elaboration and extension of the inventory for the

Global Geosites Programme, as well as other regional and international inventories of sites of geologic interest; and

- c. Support the Secretariat in the implementation of the actions requested in point 1 above.

Sponsors:

Sociedad Geológica de España
European Association for the Conservation of Geological Heritage

Co-Sponsors:

Departamento de Medio Ambiente, Planificación Territorial, Agricultura y Pesca –
Gobierno Vasco
Generalitat de Catalunya
Fundación Biodiversidad
Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia
Fundación Oxígeno
Ecologistas en Acción
Diputació de Barcelona - Àrea d'espais protegits

Comment: This motion is referred to a contact group. This motion proposes an amendment to the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*.

M057

Mountain protected areas

AWARE that the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro dramatically put the phrase “Sustainable Development” on the world stage, so that it is now a global societal goal and a basic mantra;

NOTING that this Conference unanimously included a Chapter 13 on “Managing Fragile Ecosystems: Sustainable Mountain Development”;

RECOGNIZING that mountain protected areas of various IUCN Categories provide the best protection for biological diversity, soil stability, most regulated and highest quality water, carbon sequestration, the many sacred and other culturally valued sites in mountains, and outstanding opportunities for recreation and tourism, more than other kinds of land use; *and therefore at that time* mountain protected areas were identified as significant contributors to sustainable mountain development;

FURTHER NOTING that the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) was strongly represented in the initiation of Chapter 13, and its subsequent programme in Agenda 21, and on the Interagency Group concerned with implementing the Mountain Chapter;

AWARE that today, in the dialogue about Sustainable Mountain Development among UN agencies, national governments and most donors, the role of the various kinds of protected areas is not being recognized for the many ecosystem services of great economic contribution that they make to sustainable development, especially water and biodiversity, along with ecotourism; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED that mountain protected areas as a land use have been largely dropped from the lexicon; for instance that in the latest FAO publication “Why Invest in Sustainable Mountain Development?”(2011), protected areas are scarcely mentioned, and in preparatory documents for the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development this year, they are not even identified;

The World Conservation Congress at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. AFFIRMS the unique and significant role that formal protected areas play in land and water use and development and thus for human welfare;
2. CALLS ON UN agencies, national governments and donors to recognize that especially in the face of climate change, mountain areas kept in their natural or carefully managed state, such as in National Parks, Protected Landscapes, Dedicated Multiple Use Areas, Biosphere Reserves, Community Conservation Areas, and the like, are powerful pieces of sustainable development;
3. URGES that because of the special susceptibility of mountains to the impacts of global change, that mountain protected area creation, enlargement and connection in corridors come to the forefront of global thinking, planning, and land and water use policies; and
4. REQUESTS the Director General to emphasize mountain protected area creation, enlargement, and connectivity in the *IUCN Programme for 2013–2016*.

Sponsor:

Sierra Club, USA

Co-sponsors:

Asociación Mesoamericano para la Biología y la Conservación, Costa Rica

George Wright Society, USA

Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE), Costa Rica

Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional, Costa Rica

Asociación Terra Nostra, Costa Rica

The WILD Foundation, USA

Asociación Preserve Planet, Costa Rica

Asociación Conservacionista de Monteverde, Costa Rica

M058

Redesigning future cities and related urban zones with protected areas: cities, return to nature

CONSIDERING that the number of total protected areas designated for the purpose of nature conservation exceeds 160,000 at the moment;

ALSO CONSIDERING that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) continues to urge its Member States to expand protected areas;

RECOGNIZING that the view on the management of protected areas has been transformed into the present-day and future-oriented concept which takes into account ecosystem services as well as social, economic and ecological values from a modern perspective which stressed scenic values;

NOTING that protected areas are generally classified into core areas, buffer zones and transitional areas and managed accordingly and that numerous metropolises and small-sized cities are located on the outskirts of protected areas including transitional areas;

REMEMBERING that the United Nations *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment* underlines the functions of various ecosystem services (supporting services, provisioning services, regulating services, cultural services) essential for both surrounding cities and human lives;

CONCERNED that as surrounding cities adjacent to protected areas grow in size due to population concentration and regional development, the ecological soundness of border regions of protected areas and transitional areas has deteriorated and the quality of the ecological services has been undermined;

EMPHASIZING that, in a bid to conserve nature in protected areas and ensure that surrounding areas continue to benefit from ecological services, the ecological and cultural values of protected areas should be linked to urban planning in surrounding cities, centring around transitional areas;

ALSO EMPHASIZING that, in order to manage surrounding cities which reflect values of protected areas, it is necessary to establish eco-friendly urban planning based on scientific mapping for natural and cultural resources, and develop policies and programmes for regional collaboration;

RECALLING Resolution 3.063 *Cities and Conservation* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) which addressed benefits that nature brings to city dwellers and stressed the necessity of conserving biodiversity within cities, and Recommendation 4.128 *Setting up Networks of Protected Urban and Periurban Natural areas* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) which mentioned that reckless development of periurban natural areas has ramifications on the quality of lives of city residents and biodiversity; and

ALSO RECALLING Rio+20 Zero Draft Section V. Framework for action and follow-up Paragraph 72 (Cities) which pointed out the importance of implementing policies and strategies for sustainable and effective urban planning and urban design;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the Director General in collaboration with the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and

Social Policy (CEESP) and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) experts to develop indicators for urban planning of eco-friendly cities and developing guidelines for city design with an aim to link ecological and cultural values as well as ecosystem services of protected areas to surrounding cities, spearheaded by the; and

2. CALLS ON IUCN Member States and NGO members of those States to:

- a. List the functions of ecosystem services provided to surrounding cities by individual protected areas designated by each country, analyze the status of environmental degradation and potential development demand in transitional areas adjacent to protected areas, and assess the mutual relationship between protected areas and surrounding cities;
- b. Boost effectiveness of sustainable urban planning and set ecological development goals and directions of landscape planning by establishing a spatial database through biotope mapping of natural and cultural resources of protected areas and surrounding cities;
- c. Apply the urban planning indicators and urban design guidelines of IUCN considering the goals and directions of ecological development of surrounding cities; and
- d. Forge and implement collaborative policies and programmes for urban planning based on the participation of local communities and residents led by the transitional areas between protected areas and surrounding cities.

Sponsor:

Korean Society of Environment & Ecology, Republic of Korea

Co-sponsors:

Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea

Korea National Park Service, Republic of Korea

The Korean Association for Conservation of Nature, Republic of Korea

Korea Association of Environmental Planning & Landscape Architecture, Republic of Korea

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Agenda 21, Republic of Korea

Parks Victoria, Australia

M059

Protection of Mediterranean submarine canyons

APPROVING the recommendations of the meetings in Istanbul (January, 2010) and Procida (September, 2010) for the protection of Mediterranean submarine canyons, approved by the IUCN Mediterranean Forum, held in Malaga, Spain, between 22 and 25 November 2010;

CONSIDERING the unique, vulnerable character of the submarine canyons and seamounts in the Mediterranean; and

RECOGNIZING the Mediterranean as a specific marine system in which submarine canyons and seamounts are of great importance;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

ASKS the Mediterranean coastal States to:

- a. Recognize the importance of submarine canyons as structuring elements in the functioning of Mediterranean ecosystems;
- b. Support the building of a knowledge base on:
 - i. The ecological role of Mediterranean submarine canyons and seamounts, in particular to underline the key role they play in the lifecycle of several marine species;
 - ii. The anthropogenic impact suffered by the submarine canyons and seamounts, such as land-based pollution, waste, the removal and extraction of natural resources (also including the study of zones near the canyons); and
 - iii. Their economic and ecological importance with regard to the services they provide;
- c. Adopt the Precautionary Principle on the developments and activities that could have an impact on the canyons located in waters under French jurisdiction, notably pollution and waste from land-based activities;
- d. Support the creation of a coherent network of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean, taking the protection of the canyons into account;
- e. Support in particular the cooperation project currently underway between France and Spain for the creation of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI) in the Gulf of Lion; and
- f. Continue the support given to activities in the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas under the Barcelona Convention (RAC/SPA).

Sponsor:

Agence des Aires Marines Protégées

Co-sponsors:

Fondation pour la nature et l'homme
Réserves Naturelles de France
Noé Conservation

Centre international de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement
Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles
Société Réunionnaise pour l'Etude et la Protection de l'Environnement Ile de la Réunion
Fondation Nature & Découvertes
Fédération des Conservatoires d'Espaces Naturels
Association Française des Ingénieurs Ecologues
Pro-natura International
Association Kwata
Fondation Internationale pour la Sauvegarde de la Faune
Office pour les insectes et leur environnement
Syndicat National des Directeurs de Parcs Zoologiques

M060

Transboundary ecological corridors in the Western Iberian Peninsula

MINDFUL of the fact that the Portuguese/Spanish transboundary area in the west of the Iberian Peninsula represents one of the best examples of the Mediterranean forest agrosystem and one of the most extensive and significant biodiversity hotspots in Europe, home to various examples of internationally-important fauna such as the Iberian Lynx (*Lynx pardinus*), the Iberian Imperial Eagle (*Aquila adalberti*) and the Eurasian Black or Cinereous Vulture (*Aegypius monachus*), the Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*) and the Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*);

BEARING IN MIND that the area is *per se* one of the most important reservoirs of threatened vascular flora in the world, given the characteristics of this ecosystem, composed mainly of dehesa (an agrosilvopastoral system) with evergreen woodlands of Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*) and/or Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), as well as Pyrenean Oak (*Quercus pyrenaica*), the result of the centuries-old interaction of the environment with the traditional human activities of the area, and with examples such as the Paradise Lily (*Paradisea lusitanica Delphinium fissum* subsp. *sordidum*), *Omphalodes brassicifolia* and the Cross-leaved Heath (*Erica tetralix*);

RECOGNIZING the importance of the Portuguese/Spanish transboundary area, as illustrated by the 119 protected areas forming part of the European Union's Natura 2000 Network (57 Special Bird Protection Areas (SPAs) under the Birds Directive, with a surface area of 1,093,679 hectares; 62 Sites of Community Importance (SCI) under the Habitats Directive, with a surface area of 830,742 hectares; and other national and regional level protection statuses;

RECALLING that Resolution 4.024 *Conservation of the habitat of the Iberian Lynx* *Lynx pardinus* and Recommendation 4.131 *Conservation of the Western Iberian Peninsula* approved by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) called for the conservation of the Western Iberian Peninsula's biodiversity, recognizing it as a global biodiversity hotspot;

FURTHER RECALLING that Resolution 4.061 *Great Ecological Connectivity Corridor: Cantabric Range – Pyrenees – Massif Central – Western Alps* called on national administrations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to strengthen ecological connectivity in the Mediterranean mountains and that Resolution 4.072 *Private Protected Areas and Nature Stewardship* highlights the global importance of private protected areas and nature stewardship through the creation of a related Working Group;

CONCERNED at the fragmentation trends that are affecting the transboundary natural spaces found in this territory;

AWARE of the threats that such trends mean for the conservation of its biodiversity, and that of its transitional zones;

RECOGNIZING the severe threats facing this territory, including depopulation, the abandonment of traditional resource use, the uncontrolled proliferation of human infrastructure, the fragmentation of ecosystems and the effects of climate change, which are placing its high biodiversity at risk;

MINDFUL of the opportunities that the spaces included in the Natura 2000 Network (which represents 35% of the scope of the Initiative) will offer for the conservation of a physically inter-connected and geographically functional ecological network; and

BEARING IN MIND the need to promote preventive strategies in order to avoid future fragmentation, strategies that will promote the restoration of key zones that have already been severely affected, with the aim of enhancing the resilience of the area's ecosystems and human communities to face up to global change;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES the Governments of Spain and Portugal to:
 - a. Work together to ensure the ecological connectivity of the natural spaces of this transboundary area, based on the Natura 2000 Network spaces;
 - b. Coordinate their efforts to preserve the biodiversity of the transboundary spaces;
 - c. Link biodiversity objectives to the relevant production sectors: agriculture, livestock rearing, forestry and fishing, in the transboundary environment;
 - d. Support and encourage initiatives aimed at conserving the biodiversity and the ecological connectivity of the organizations working in the transboundary area;
 - e. Support and promote the Declaration of the Transboundary Biosphere Reserves of Braganza-Zamora and Douro Superior-Salamanca, and Sierra de Gata-Dehesas de Azaba-Sierra Malcata; and
 - f. Exclude the whole area from wind energy and large infrastructure development, particularly dams, as a way of preventing and safeguarding its great wealth and biodiversity; and
2. CALLS on the Governments of Spain and Portugal, IUCN's Members and other concerned parties to development action plans which:
 - a. Encourage a vision of a single natural environment, regardless of the great diversity of protected areas that it comprises;
 - b. Guarantee ecological connectivity, the maintenance of biological diversity and the ecological processes typical of the transboundary area;
 - c. Promote the protection and creation of networks of private protection areas, involving private owners and NGOs, by means of nature stewardship; and
 - d. Define the boundaries of an area within the Western Iberian Peninsula that could be declared a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Sponsor:

Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre

Co-sponsors:

Fundación Oxígeno

Associação de Defesa do Património de Mértola (ADPM)

Quercus - Associação Nacional de Conservação da Natureza

Fundacio Catalunya Caixa - Area Territori i Paisatge

Asociación Española de Entomología (AeE)

Comment: the implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M061

Protecting Mavrovo National Park Macedonia (FYR)

NOTING that Mavrovo National Park ranks among the three national parks in Macedonia (FYR), classified as Category II by IUCN;

ALSO NOTING that Mavrovo National Park is an internationally Important Plant Area, a Globally Important Bird Area, a Key Biodiversity Area and an Emerald Network Site; it contains thirteen European threatened habitats and numerous locally endemic and/or threatened plant and animal species listed on the annexes of the Bern Convention;

FURTHER NOTING that these threatened species include the only remaining breeding population for the Balkan Lynx (*Lynx lynx* ssp. *balcanicus*, Buresh 1941), recently assessed as Critically Endangered according to IUCN categories and criteria (unpublished thesis), and a significant population of the European Brown Bear;

FURTHER NOTING that Mavrovo National Park contains one of the last remaining major stands of pristine beech forest in Macedonia and in the Balkan region;

CONCERNED that the Macedonian (FYR) authorities are planning to build two major hydro-electric power plants, dams and associated infrastructure within Mavrovo National Park, at Boshkov Most in the south of the Park and at Lukovo Pole in the north;

FURTHER CONCERNED that several other small hydro-electric power plants are also planned for development within Mavrovo National Park;

ALARMED that the hydro-electric power plant development of Lukovo Pole will be placed in the most biologically sensitive region of the Mavrovo National Park containing the most threatened biodiversity, and will destroy a biological corridor within the European Green Belt which is crucial for the survival of the Balkan Lynx;

FURTHER ALARMED that there is no Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Strategy for Renewable Energy Use within Macedonia covering these developments, and that the Environment Impact Assessment conducted for one of the projects does not accurately reflect the views of the distribution and importance of biodiversity in Mavrovo from international, regional and national experts, and therefore fails to adequately assess the risks posed to the populations of important species;

AWARE that these developments contravene international commitments that the Macedonian authorities have ratified including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), especially the Aichi Targets 11 (conserving networks) and 12 (extinction of threatened species prevented) of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010–2020* and the CBD's *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation*, and the Bern Convention; and

NOTING that correspondence from IUCN to the Macedonian authorities on this issue (December 2011) has not been answered to date (May 2012);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on the Macedonian (FYR) authorities to properly implement its existing international commitments and adhere to the non-regression principle, and thus to abandon plans to develop hydro-electric power within Mavrovo National Park;

2. FURTHER CALLS on the World Bank to comply with its operational policy OP4.04 and on the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to comply with its policy PR6, with regard to the Boshkov Most and Lukovo Pole hydro-electric power plant developments, and to undertake thorough and full consultation with biodiversity experts in the field;
3. EXPRESSES strong concern about the potential damage of the proposed hydro-electric power plants to biodiversity within Mavrovo National Park to the Macedonian (FYR) authorities, and about their insufficient compliance with international commitments; and
4. REQUESTS that, to the extent possible within available resources, the Director General, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) undertake an independent assessment of the hydro-electric power projects and the impact they will have on biodiversity with the Mavrovo National Park.

Sponsor:

Plantlife International, United Kingdom

Co-sponsors:

Euronatur – Stiftung Europäisches Naturerbe, Germany
Association for Biological Research – BIOM, Croatia
Institute for Nature Conservation, Albania
Bălgarska Fondatzia Bioraznoobrazie, Bulgaria
Fauna and Flora International, United Kingdom
BirdLife International, United Kingdom
Hrvatsko herpetolosko drustvo, Croatia
BUND Naturschutz in Bayern e.V., Germany
Preservation and Protection of Natural Environment in Albania, Albania

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M062

Safeguarding Madagascar's unique and highly threatened natural heritage

RECALLING the objectives of IUCN “to influence, assist and encourage societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecological sustainable”;

DRIVEN by the commitment of the international community to Aichi Target 12 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020*, which states, “By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained”;

NOTING that a large proportion of Madagascar's endemic biodiversity is part of, or depends on, forest ecosystems for its survival;

EMPHASIZING that human survival in Madagascar will ultimately also depend on the continued presence of forests and their ability to provide essential ecosystem services;

AWARE that only about 16% of Madagascar's land area is still forested, that we have lost more than 1,000,000 ha of forest in just the 15 years between 1990 and 2005, and that the remaining 94,000 km² of forest are being lost at a rate of approximately 500 km² per year;

ENCOURAGED by a decline in deforestation rates in Madagascar from 0.83% between 1990 and 2000 to 0.53% between 2000 and 2005, and to 0.12% inside protected areas;

CONCERNED, however, about the current almost complete lack of enforcement of environmental law in Madagascar, compounded by the suspension and/or withdrawal of donor aid for environmental projects by most of the largest multilateral and bilateral funders, such as the USAID and the European Union (EU), in response to the political events of March 2009;

DEEPLY CONCERNED about the extremely high rates of illegal selective logging of Madagascar's Rosewood and Ebony trees in 2009 and 2010, about the ongoing illegal logging of precious hardwoods, about illegal artisanal mining inside protected areas and unsustainable rates of hunting of larger vertebrate species, particularly of the larger lemurs;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the High Transition Authority, in March 2010, reinstated the ban on Rosewood logging and exports for two to five years (decree number 2010-141);

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that the High Transition Authority, in August 2011, renewed its commitment to combat the illegal exploitation of the country's forests by prohibiting the harvest, exploitation, transport and sale of Rosewood and Ebony, demanding registration of existing stocks within 30 days, invalidating any export permits, and strengthening penalties for illegal possession of such woods (ordonnance No. 2011-001);

ENCOURAGED by the fact that five species of Rosewood and 104 species of Ebony native to Madagascar were recently added to Appendix III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at the request of the High Transition Authority; and

FURTHER ENCOURAGED by the decision of the World Bank, in June 2011, to grant an exceptional additional financing to Madagascar to support the *Programme Environnemental III* “due to its global public good nature, and the substantial risks associated to social safeguards linked to the end of the [previous] funding”;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES the Government of Madagascar (or, in the interim, the High Transition Authority) to:
 - a. Continue to implement the ban on Rosewood and Ebony logging and export that it decreed in March 2010;
 - b. Make every possible effort to enforce Madagascar's environmental laws, and not to tolerate illegal exploitation of its forests and of the species depending on them;
 - c. Increase the protection of the country's natural heritage, and in particular of its protected areas, by ensuring that the Ministry of the Environment and Forests is given the financial resources and support it needs to effectively combat such illegal exploitation;
 - d. Develop, with help from IUCN and its Commissions, an innovative approach to ensure the sustainable use of the country's forest resources that benefits human communities local to those resources and prevents extinction of the harvested species and of any species depending on them; and
 - e. Manage the harvest of forest resources in a way that provides incentives for their conservation;
2. CALLS ON all providers of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the Government of Madagascar (or, in the interim, the High Transition Authority), including governments, multilateral institutions and charities, to:
 - a. Continue, or immediately resume, funding Madagascar's environmental sector through projects implemented by civil society organizations;
 - b. Increase levels of technical and financial support for environmental protection, and in particular for the protection of forests and species depending on them;
 - c. Combine support for environmental protection with support for good governance initiatives in order to advance development of stable institutions that can ensure long-term effectiveness of conservation and sustainable use of its wildlife and natural resources; and
 - d. Recognize that the environmental sector is a critical underpinning of humanitarian assistance and not a separate unrelated activity; and
3. REQUESTS the Director General and the IUCN Commissions to:
 - a. Provide technical support to the Government of Madagascar (or, in the interim, the High Transition Authority) on:
 - i. Developing a system of sustainable use of the country's forest resources;
 - ii. Managing the sustainable harvest of those resources in a way that provides incentives for their conservation;

- iii. Developing a system for identification and labelling legally harvested timber, such as the EU's FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) programme; and
 - iv. Identifying sustainable rates of permitted hunting for the main vertebrate species harvested for subsistence consumption;
- b. Communicate the urgency of solving the current environmental crisis in Madagascar to global decision makers, to all IUCN Members, and to the public at large;
 - c. Form a national working group of members of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC), which can facilitate technical assistance to the Government and monitor and evaluate the measures taken to solve the crisis; and
 - d. Convene a joint working group on Madagascar consisting of members of SSC, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), the Commission on Education and Communication (CEC), and the Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) that will support the Secretariat in the implementation of the measures outlined above.

Sponsor:

Conservation International

Co-sponsors:

Bristol Clifton and West of England Zoological Society
 World Association of Zoos and Aquaria, Switzerland
 British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums, United Kingdom
 Marwell Wildlife, United Kingdom
 Copenhagen Zoo, Denmark
 Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds, South Africa
 Twycross Zoo, United Kingdom
 Instituto Conservation International do Brasil, Brazil
 Wildlife Conservation Society, USA
 Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, United Kingdom
 North of England Zoological Society, United Kingdom
 Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom

Comment: the implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

Explanatory Memorandum

Madagascar is one of the world's most important biodiversity hotspots; a large proportion of its exceptionally rich fauna and flora is endemic to the island. Since the undemocratic change of power and the onset of the political transition in March 2009, the country has been faced with unprecedented levels of illegal exploitation of its natural resources. This is a direct consequence of the lack of enforcement of environmental law and has also be compounded by the discontinuation of donor aid for environmental projects by most of the largest funders, such as USAID, the European Union and the World Bank. Illegal logging of Rosewood (*Dalbergia* spp.) and Ebony (*Diospyros* spp.) has emerged as the most severe threat to Madagascar's northeastern rainforests. In 2009 alone, approximately 100,000 trees of these two genera were illegally cut in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites of Masoala National Park

and Marojejy National Park, as well as the Makira Protected Area, and Mananara Biosphere Reserve. Selective logging often causes a decrease in genetic diversity and an increase in the susceptibility of the impacted areas to burning, wildfires and bushmeat hunting. Documented long-term ecological consequences of selective logging in Madagascar include invasion of persistent, dominant non-native plant species, degraded faunal habitat, and a reduction of endemic mammalian species richness.

Hunting of lemurs and other larger vertebrates for subsistence consumption has been taking place in Madagascar since the arrival of humans on the island, and some lemur species are believed to have been hunted to extinction in the past. Since 2009, however, evidence is accumulating of additional unsustainable levels of hunting of numerous species, in particular the larger ones, for commercial purposes. The lack of law enforcement has meant that this is also happening on a large and unprecedented scale inside protected areas.

Ruffed Lemurs (*Varecia* spp.) are an example of species that are severely affected by the combination of threats that has emerged since 2009. They feed on Ebony (*Diospyros* spp.) and Pallisandre (*Dalbergia* spp.) trees as well as on the fruits and leaves of the "Raft wood" *Dombeya* spp. (used to transport logged hardwoods downriver). Due to their large size, Ruffed Lemurs are also primary hunting targets. The Black-and-White Ruffed Lemur (*Varecia variegata*) is already classified as Critically Endangered on the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, and a continuation of current levels of exploitation will almost certainly drive this species into extinction in a matter of a few years.

M063

Enlarging and connecting protected areas for the Ecological Corridor of Northeast Asia

RECALLING Recommendation 1.38 *Ecological Networks and Corridors of Natural and Semi-Natural Areas* adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) and Resolution 4.035 *Strengthening IUCN's Work on Protected Areas* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

EMPHASIZING the Convention on Biological Diversity (CDB) *Programme of Work on Protected Areas* Goal 1.2 'By 2015, all protected areas and protected area systems are integrated into the wider land and seascape, and relevant sectors, by applying the ecosystem approach and taking into account ecological connectivity/and the concept, where appropriate, of ecological networks.' (Kuala Lumpur, 2004);

ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts of other regions on networking protected areas and establishing ecological corridors, such as the ECONNECT, Pan-European Ecological Network, European Alps to the Mediterranean, Cantabrian Range to Western Alps Corridor, Natura 2000 network, and the Tri-national Mont Blanc Massif in Europe; Yellowstone to Yukon Connectivity Corridor in North America; the Terai Arc in Nepal and India; the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor and the Vilacamba-Amboró in South America; Greater Virunga Landscape, Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier in Africa and many others;

REALIZING that although Northeast Asian countries have strived to protect their own ecosystems such as Baekdudaegan protected area in the Republic of Korea (ROK), Paektusan Mt. Biosphere Reserve in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Changbaishan protected area in China and Sikhote-Alin protected area in Russia, many flora and fauna in Northeast Asia have become extinct and/or endangered regionally and globally, their habitats also being in danger of degradation;

UNDERSTANDING that there is a lack of comprehensive coordinated research on regional ecosystems of Northeast Asia that includes ROK, DPRK, China and Russia;

CONSIDERING that building governance for the ecological corridor among neighbouring countries, such as connecting Baekdudaegan protected area from the southern end to the northern end of ROK by the Korean Ministry of Environment and Korean Forest Service, protecting transboundary areas between China and Russia such as the Lower Tumen River Area by the United Nations North East Asian Sub-regional Programme for Environmental Cooperation (NEASPEC), have the limitation of being able to extend to the entire reach of Northeast Asia's protected areas;

REFLECTING on the fact that Northeast Asian countries have displayed the least cross-border cooperation for environmental conservation due to political tension, and IUCN has limited experience of working in this region which needs more support and focus at the international level to conserve environment;

RECOGNIZING the need for comprehensive protection of the precious and threatened natural and cultural heritage of the Northeast Asian countries, with respect to rapid destruction of ecosystems, and the importance of international cooperation in enlarging and connecting PAs that transcend national borders in the context of climate change, biodiversity conservation and maintaining global peace; and

HIGHLIGHTING that IUCN's new conservation paradigm (*Conservation for a New Era*) after 2008 should encompass environmental approaches more than the stewardship of nature so as to contribute to mitigating national conflicts;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES the Governments of ROK, DPRK, China and Russia as well as NGOs of the countries concerned to recognize the Ecological corridor of Northeast Asia: the linking up of Baekdudaegan PA, Tumen river basin and Sikhote-Alin Mountains;
2. ENCOURAGES relevant regional and local agencies to promote action plans for the conservation and improvement of biological richness and cultural diversity in Northeast Asia;
3. REQUESTS the Director General and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), in collaboration with international organizations and other stakeholders, to promote the abovementioned ecological corridor in Northeast Asia, putting global attention on the need for expanding and linking protected areas in Northeast Asia; and
4. CALLS UPON the Director General and WCPA to:
 - a. Support research plans to build long-term linkup methodologies for the conservation of isolated DPRK ecosystems by creating the grounds for its cooperation and participation; and
 - b. Provide regular exchange of academic outcomes among IUCN Members and partners, governments and NGOs of ROK, DPRK, China and Russia to engage in the ecological networking of Northeast Asia.

Sponsor:

Korean Society of Environment and Ecology

Co-sponsors:

Korean Society of Nature Conservation
Korea Association of Environmental Planning & Landscape Architecture
Korea National Park Service
Korea Forest Service
Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group

M064

Conservation of Poyang Lake, People's Republic of China

NOTING that Poyang Lake in the People's Republic of China is by far the most important wetland in East Asia for wintering waterbirds (cranes, storks, swans, geese, ducks and others), providing critical habitat for many migratory and globally threatened species;

AWARE that over 98% of the world population of the Critically Endangered Siberian Crane (*Grus leucogeranus*) depends on Poyang Lake and associated wetlands as its wintering ground, together with over 90% of the world's population of the globally Endangered Oriental Stork (*Ciconia boyciana*), and over 50% of the globally Vulnerable Swan Goose (*Anser cygnoides*);

RECOGNIZING that the People's Republic of China has made numerous, exemplary commitments to the conservation of wetlands, including the designation of a network of 15 nature reserves to safeguard the wetland resources of Poyang, and the establishment of wildlife protection offices in all counties surrounding the lake;

COMMENDING the People's Republic of China for designating Poyang Lake National Nature Reserve as a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention in 1992, and a site of international importance for migratory waterbirds under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway site network in 1997;

WELCOMING the commitment that the People's Republic of China made to the recently completed United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/Global Environment Facility (GEF) project *Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia*, through which the Poyang Lake National Nature Reserve received significant funding, with UNEP/GEF funds being matched by a considerable investment from the People's Republic of China;

NOTING that the ecosystem services provided by Poyang Lake have extraordinary importance to millions of people in Jiangxi and the provinces downriver;

ALSO NOTING the importance of Poyang Lake for other important components of biodiversity, including diverse vegetation, fish and the only freshwater porpoise in the world;

AWARE that the original proposal made by the Jiangxi Government to dam the outlet of Poyang Lake has been changed to a barrage following additional research and consultations;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that a water control structure would affect the natural fluctuations in water levels, and could change the ecological character of the lake and its wetlands, with irreversible impacts on local and global values and greatly increasing the risk of global extinction of the Siberian Crane and other threatened species;

AWARE of the 2010 report by the Wetlands International-IUCN SSC Crane Specialist Group and the IUCN China office entitled, "An Ecosystem Approach to Resolving Conflicts among Ecological and Economic Priorities for Poyang Lake Wetlands"; and

RECALLING that the People's Republic of China has adopted the *National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2011–2030)* where Poyang Lake is included as one of 35 biodiversity conservation priority areas, and also the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets, including:

- a. Target 5: "... the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced";
- b. Target 12: "... the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained";
- c. Target 14: "... ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable";

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6-15 September 2012:

- 1. URGES the People's Republic of China, when making management decisions that affect Poyang Lake, to seek to:
 - a. Maintain and enhance the extraordinary international and local biodiversity values of the Poyang Lake through the adoption and implementation of an Ecosystem Approach as outlined in the above-mentioned report, "An Ecosystem Approach to Resolving Conflicts Among Ecological and Economic Priorities for Poyang Lake Wetlands";
 - b. Maximize benefits for both biodiversity and development by maintaining the ecological character of the wetlands, including managing water levels and water fluctuations in a manner that approximates historical averages; and
 - c. Engage scientists and non-governmental organizations with diverse expertise and practical experience to advise on research and management actions, and to foster technical exchange on the most effective applications of an Ecosystem Approach to Poyang Lake; and
- 2. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Commissions, within available resources, to provide technical assistance to the People's Republic of China as required, on implementation of an Ecosystem Approach at Poyang Lake, and to report to the next Session of the World Conservation Congress progress in this regard.

Sponsor:

Center for Humans and Nature

Co-sponsors:

BirdLife International
 International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation
 Wildlife Conservation Society
 Endangered Wildlife Trust, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust
 Association of Zoos and Aquariums
 Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
 Chicago Zoological Society
 Wetlands International
 Korean Society of Environment and Ecology
 WWF Netherlands
 The Nature Conservancy

M065**Protecting the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage area and other important heritage areas of Australia from the harmful impacts of the expansion of the mining and gas industries and other activities**

NOTING that the Great Barrier Reef is one of the most iconic World Heritage areas on Earth and one of the premier Marine Protected Areas in the world;

CONCERNED that the population of the Great Barrier Reef coastal catchments is projected to increase by 40% in the next 25 years, which will increase pressures on the Reef, including coastal development and catchment runoff;

FURTHER CONCERNED that there are immediate threats from current and projected coal mining, gas extraction and related port developments and shipping to many of Australia's heritage areas;

NOTING the international commitments entered into by the Australian Government in relation to migratory species and internationally significant wetlands;

DISTURBED by a projected 10-fold increase in bulk carrier shipping traffic within the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area (GBRWhA);

NOTING Decision 35 COM 7.B10 of the 2011 meeting of the World Heritage Committee;

AWARE of the World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission to consider the issues around developments on Curtis island and other potential threats to the integrity of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage property;

ALSO AWARE of the expert group formed by the Australia National Committee of IUCN Members and chaired by Professor Richard Kenchington;

FURTHER AWARE that the Australia National Committee of IUCN Members believes that a Strategic Assessment of threats is necessary to avoid multiple or serial 'at risk referrals' to the World Heritage Committee;

COMMENDING the Australia National Committee of IUCN Members' submission "Sustaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area", February 2012;

CONCERNED that the cumulative impacts of the range of threats faced by the GBRWhA have the potential to cause significant damage to one of the most iconic protected areas on Earth;

FURTHER CONCERNED that Australia's federal, state and territory governments propose to review environmental laws to facilitate the rapid approval of large development proposals, including mining and gas activities which may result in a reduction of integrity of environmental assessment and a weakening of important environmental protections; and

ALSO CONCERNED that coral reef ecosystems are amongst the most vulnerable natural systems to the impacts of climate change, and that the GBRWhA has previously experienced mass coral mortality from extreme climate events;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES the Australian Government to maintain an active role in the protection, conservation and restoration of the remarkable natural diversity of the Australian continent;
2. CALLS on the Australian Government to fulfil its commitments to the international community by retaining its statutory powers to assess and regulate impacts on threatened and migratory species, internationally significant wetlands and World Heritage Areas;
3. ENCOURAGES the Australian Government to undertake a strategic assessment of the impacts of mining and gas expansion as well as of other threats on the biological diversity and natural resources of Australia;
4. FURTHER CALLS upon the Australian Government to:
 - a. Immediately implement the recommendations of the Australia National Committee of IUCN Members' submission "Sustaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area", February 2012; and
 - b. Implement a moratorium on the approval of all new resource extraction and associated infrastructure development proposals of significant potential impact on the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area until a Strategic Plan that addresses the recommendations of the Strategic Assessment and the cumulative impacts of the key threats identified by the Australia National Committee of IUCN Members is finalized, namely the:
 - i. Pollution of the waters of the GBRWHA with sediments, nutrients and other chemicals from existing agriculture, urban and industrial land use;
 - ii. Establishment of major projects involving new, changed or expanded forms of use and infrastructure;
 - iii. Impacts of population growth and consequential developments; and
 - iv. Climate change impacts.

Sponsor:

The Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales

Co-sponsors:

Australian Marine Conservation Society
National Parks Australia Council
WWF Australia
Australian Rainforest Conservation Society
Te Ipukarea Society
Environment and Conservation Organisation of New Zealand
The Wilderness Society Inc
Jamaica Environment Trust

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M066

Improving conservation and sustainability of the Yellow Sea

RECOGNIZING that the natural phenomenon of the Asian Monsoon system coupled with a relatively shallow sea creates both heavy sediment and significant freshwater discharges into the Yellow Sea on an annual basis;

AWARE of the extensive development of cities bordering on the Yellow Sea, both in Korea and China, and the reliance of the population of these cities on the Yellow Sea ecosystem for a large portion of their basic and economic requirements;

CONSIDERING in particular the global significance of East Asia's tidal mudflats evidenced by the fact that approximately 1,600 species have been recorded from marine and coastal habitats in the Yellow Sea, including 70 phytoplankton, 300 benthic diatoms, 300 marine macroalgae, 50 halophytes, 500 marine invertebrates, 150 fishes, 230 water birds and 10 marine mammals, with most of these organisms dependent on tidal flats at least once during their life histories;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the rapid increase in coastal industrialization has contributed to an increase in pollution and disruption in ecosystem functioning in the Yellow Sea, compounded by the fact that the sea water exchange interval between the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea is about seven years;

NOTING that advances in fishing technology since the mid-1980s have resulted in catches of the ten most important commercial species landed in the Yellow Sea area increasing from 400,000 tonnes in 1986 to 2,300,000 tonnes in 2004, and that this rapid increase in the annual catch of fish is considered unsustainable;

FURTHER NOTING that several implemented and proposed large-scale reclamation projects such as the Shihwa, Saemangum, Yeongsangang and Song-do reclamation projects in the Republic of Korea and Isahaya Bay in Japan are, or will, have a significant impact on coastal areas;

RECALLING Recommendation 4.129 *Strengthening the Integrated Management of Coastal Areas* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) which recognizes the vulnerability of coastal areas and their central importance to human needs therein reinforcing the principles of integrated coastal zone management;

FURTHER RECALLING Recommendation V.22 *Building a Global System of Marine and Coastal Protected Area Networks* adopted at the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003) and Aichi Target 11 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, both of which call for the establishment of representative, effectively and equitably managed systems of marine and coastal protected areas;

NOTING the longstanding international efforts to foster cooperation on the Korean Peninsula;

WELCOMING the commitments made by the Republic of Korea to the Ramsar Convention to ensure appropriate management and wise use of internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar sites and confirming that no large-scale reclamations projects are now being approved in the Republic of Korea;

FURTHER WELCOMING the international efforts of projects like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Global Environment Facility (GEF) Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME) Project and initiatives such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Seas Programme to focus on improved regional cooperation,

governance and conservation action, however, noting that more is needed to address the acknowledged issues; and

ALARMED however, that the ecological conditions and sustainability of resource exploitation in the Yellow Sea continues to rapidly deteriorate due to the combination of its biophysical characteristics along with the overexploitation of marine resources and increased pressure from urban coastal development and along its coastal borders;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on all countries bordering the Yellow Sea to collaborate in reversing the current negative impacts on the ecosystems of the Yellow Sea resulting from over-development and resource exploitation, and to mitigate the negative impacts of coastal development, particularly land reclamation;
2. ENCOURAGES all countries bordering the Yellow Sea to facilitate agency level working groups to expedite the Strategic Action Programmes already in place in current programmes such as the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Project (YSLME) project;
3. URGES international and regional institutions such as the Ramsar Convention and the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership to direct increased attention, technical guidance and capacity development in support of the conservation and wise use of the internationally significant tidal mudflats of the Yellow sea and the region of East Asia;
4. URGES IUCN Members to:
 - a. Promote and support enhanced efforts to conserve the ecosystems of the Yellow Sea, including the unique tidal mudflat ecosystems of East Asia, to ensure the sustainable use of marine resources;
 - b. Support the conservation of the Yellow Sea ecosystem by creating national parks and other marine and coastal protected areas;
 - c. Review the existing Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) of the UNDP/GEF YSLME project and support the urgent implementation of the SAPs;
 - d. Promote increased research and monitoring of the ecosystems of the Yellow Sea, especially the unique tidal mudflats of the Yellow Sea and the region of East Asia; and
 - d. Promote awareness of the need for effective conservation of regional seas including the Yellow Sea and the region of East Asia through relevant regional institutions and non-governmental organizations; and
5. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - a. Collaborate with IUCN Members, Commissions, and other partners to strengthen regional governance, action and increased international awareness for conservation of the Yellow Sea, and strengthen the protection of East Asia's tidal mudflat ecosystems, to ensure more coordinated consideration of damaging coastal developments and to increase international awareness of the need to conserve these systems;

- b. Utilize where possible existing mechanisms such as the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, of which IUCN is a member institution, and/or the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WVPA) Asian Regional Steering Committee to advance conservation action in the Yellow Sea; and
- c. Provide technical and programmatic support to the above efforts to foster regional tidal expert networks and share conservation information.

Sponsors:

The Korean Society of Oceanography
Korean Wetlands Society

Co-sponsors:

Korea National Park Service
Korean Society of Nature Conservation
Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment
Parks Victoria
The Ecological Society of Korea
World Wide Fund for Nature-Japan

Comment: This motion is referred to a contact group.

M067

Establishment of an integrated management system for UNESCO protected area in Jeju Island

RECOGNIZING that Jeju Island, a world renowned environmental conservation area protected by a number of internationally recognized designations covering most of its 1,847 kilometre area, has been managed systematically by linking environmental information such as ecosystems, underground water, scenic views, fauna and flora reserves, soil and geological features, to establish an integrated management system for conservation of nature and sustainable living in the region, based on the Geographic Information System (GIS) in accordance with the Jeju Special Self-Government Special Act and the traditional methods to practice conservation of nature;

CONCERNED that Jeju Island, being a popular international tourist destination visited by more than 10,000,000 people annually, is badly exposed to the possibilities that the protected areas around the entire island could be impacted negatively, its diverse flora and fauna could be under serious threat and that different management guidelines, provided and monitored by different authorities with different time cycles and periods for the regular re-evaluation, such as every 10 years by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) International Co-ordinating Council (ICC) of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) for Biosphere Reserve, every six years by the World Heritage Committee for World Natural Heritage, and every four years by the Global Geopark Network (GGN) for Global Geopark, is making it difficult to establish a comprehensive management regime;

RECALLING Resolution 19.38 *Targets for Protected Areas Systems* adopted by the 19th IUCN General Assembly, Recommendation 16 of the 4th Global Geopark Network Conference, Protecting 10% of the biosphere in protected areas, and Resolution 2.2 *Integrating Ecosystem Management in IUCN's Programme* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000), the aspect of integrated management is indeed an important part of IUCN's mission, and also considering that the objective of the World Natural Heritage Convention is to conserve, while education and utilization for tourism through conservation are the objectives of Biosphere and Global Geopark, integrated management of the natural resources of Jeju is necessary and should be established;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 4.094 *Impetus and Support for Local and Regional Biodiversity Conservation Policies* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which seeks actions from local and regional governments to articulate policies for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, and requests the IUCN constituency to undertake a specific work programme with local and regional authorities for the development of local biodiversity and sustainable development policies and for the management of species with natural values; and

CONVINCED that an integrated management of UNESCO international protected areas is the most assured method for conservation of wild fauna and flora, and this approach to management complies with the fundamental concept of IUCN, and contributes to sustainable use of the ecosystem, and FURTHER CONVINCED that the protected areas in Jeju have been well-managed, assuring sustainable conservation through long practice of integrated management with coexisting history and culture of the Jeju people;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS that the Director General, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, develop a conservation management manual that includes guidelines and other prescriptions for systematic conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, and

develop and standardize a management system for protected areas such as the integration of the different cycles for re-evaluation of designations, and distribute it as a model to IUCN Members;

2. URGES the Director General to take action for the establishment of a cooperative programme through which international institutions collaborate for the conservation of natural environment by establishing an integrated management system for protected areas all over the world; and
3. REQUESTS that support is sought from the United Nations organizations, States, and nations to legislate integrated management laws at national or State level for appropriate conservation, systematic integration, and management of natural resources, such as Biosphere Reserve, World Natural Heritage, and Global Geopark.

Sponsor:

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment

Co-sponsors:

Gotjawal Trust of Jeju,

Jeju City Project 21

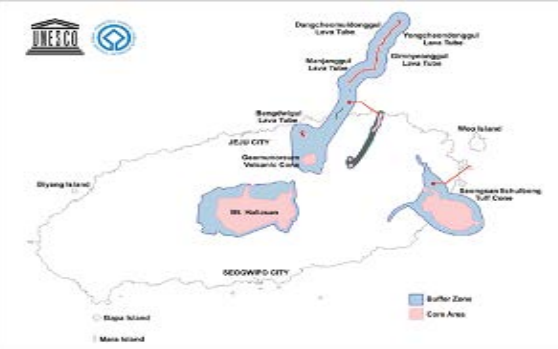
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Agenda 21

Sustainable Environmental Education Center of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

Local Agenda 21 - Seogwipo City, Republic of Korea

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

Explanatory Memorandum

<p>Jeju World Natural Heritage</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Title : Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes ● Sites : Mt. Hallasan Natural Reserve, Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone, Geomunoreum Lava Tube System ● Area : 18,997 ha (core zone: 9,605 ha; buffer zone: 9,392 ha) ● Year of Inscription : 2007 ● Criteria : Outstanding scenic (vii) and geologic value (viii) 	<p>UNESCO adopted the 'Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage' at the General Conference in 1972, and began to designate World Heritage Sites of outstanding universal value to be preserved for all humanity. World Heritage Sites consist of three categories: cultural, natural, and mixed. Korea boasts nine World Cultural Heritage sites.</p> <p>Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes is Korea's first and only property to be designated as a World Natural Heritage Site (2007).</p>
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Jeju Biosphere Reserve

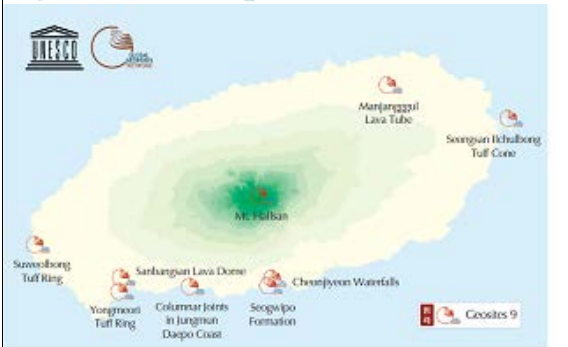


- Title : Jeju Biosphere Reserve
- Site : Mt. Hallasan National Park, two stream corridors (Yeongcheon Stream and Hyodoncheon Stream), three islets (Seopseom, Beomseom and Munseom)
- Area : 83,094 ha (core area: 15,158; buffer zone: 14,601; transition area: 53,335)
- Year of description : 16 December 2002

Biosphere Reserves are areas of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems recognized under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme to promote solutions to reconcile the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use. The Jeju Island Biosphere Reserve is located at the centre of the island, comprised of Mt. Hallasan National Park, two stream corridors and three small islets.

The Biosphere Reserves are organized into three interrelated zones, known as the core area, the buffer zone and the transition area. The core area of the Jeju Island Biosphere Reserve (JIBR) is composed of Mt. Hallasan, two stream corridors and three small islets. The buffer zone of JIBR is composed of national forest surrounding the national park, which is protected as a conservation forest by forestry law, and the marine area surrounding three small islets, which is designated as the Provincial Marine Park.

Jeju Global Geoparks Network



- Title : Jeju Global Geoparks Network
- Site : Jeju Island (9 geosites)
- Year of certificate : 1 October 2010

The Global Geoparks Network (GGN) is a programme primarily aimed at increasing residents' income by vitalizing the tourism industry while preserving geologically outstanding areas which are highly valuable parts of natural heritage. Jeju Island was confirmed as a Global Geoparks Network member in October, 2010.

Jeju Global Geoparks includes nine geosites: Mt. Hallasan, Suweolbong Tuff Ring showing the sedimentary structures of volcanic ash, Mt. Sanbangsan lava dome, Yongmeori Tuff Ring formed from hydrovolcanic eruptions, Jungmun Daepo Columnar-Jointed Lava, Seogwipo Formation having shell fossils, Cheonjiyeon Waterfall, Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone, and Manjanggul Lava Tube.

M068

Restoration and conservation of Jeju's Hanon Maar Crater

UNDERSTANDING that Jeju volcanic island was formed more than 1.8 million years ago from numerous volcanic activities, designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a Biosphere Reserve, World Heritage site, and Global Geopark, has four Wetlands of International Importance ('Ramsar sites') and thus, is a world's exemplary case site of the conservation of nature;

EMPHASIZING Hanon, with the total area of 127.6 hectares, located in Seogwipo City, Jeju Island, the Republic of Korea, where the 2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress is hosted, as an important natural heritage like a 'time capsule of the Earth's environment,' preserving the invaluable scientific information that reveals the process of the Earth's climatic and ecological environmental changes through the pollens, spores and yellow sands accumulated as thick as 15 meters inside the lake and at the wetland sediments of the crater over the last 50,000 years;

RECOGNIZING that the Hanon area can be a good place for climate prediction by closely investigating the fluctuation of varying climates in East Asia from the analysis of the ancient climate and vegetation in and around the concentrated and accumulated maar sediments in the crater, as the area is influenced by the maritime tropical air mass and continental polar air mass, and the westerlies from the distinct climatic characteristic changing seasonally between continental and oceanic climates;

CONCERNED that topographical damage continues in the area despite cessation of farming by indigenous farmers around the area, the crater lake and wetland also continue to disappear, which results in serious damage of the original vegetation around the crater, and furthermore, that the area has been exposed to imminent threats from thoughtless attempts to develop the area as a sports, tourism and entertainment complex;

CONSIDERING that the municipal government and civil organizations have recognized the importance of the geological, climatic, ecological and environmental values contained in the Hanon crater, and thus, have continued campaigns urging actions for restoration and sustainable conservation of the area, while hosting four international symposiums in cooperation between the municipal government and the private sector to re-examine the values of the Hanon crater and present the appropriateness and a vision for environmental education and environmentally-friendly use, with eco-tours when restoration is completed and actions for conservation are put into place, as an effort to create both national and international consensus;

NOTING that restoration of the Hanon crater lake and wetland environment and conservation of the sediments in the lake are consistent with the fundamentals of sustainable development to save the Earth's environment, coping with climate changes, and for our future generations as pursued by IUCN and other international environmental organizations; and

RECALLING that IUCN has made various efforts and taken actions to induce efforts and practical contributions, at the State level, to emphasize the environmental importance of and to conserve the wetland ecosystem through Resolution 1.70 *Ramsar Convention Priorities* adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), Resolution 3.012 *Governance of Natural Resources for Conservation and Sustainable Development* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), and Resolution 4.036 *Best Practice Protected Area Guideline for Ecological Restoration* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Commissions, with the Hanon crater restoration and conservation project, to help achieve an effective outcome, while making restoration of ecosystems exposed to ongoing destruction become a core project for the conservation of nature and natural resources, and so that the initiatives for recovery projects can be disseminated to other States, regions and throughout the world;
2. RECOMMENDS that the government of the Republic of Korea establish and execute a comprehensive plan for restoration of the natural environment and take actions not to accelerate damages in the conserved areas while establishing and operating environmentally-friendly utilization programmes (e.g. a protection and management programme and environmental education) in which a diversity of participants (i.e. civil environmental groups, local residents and academic experts) can join together; and
3. RECOMMENDS that governments, research institutes and environmental organizations of the Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China and Japan, where maar craters are distributed in the same climate zone as the Hanon crater is located, continue to make efforts to maximize mutual cooperation and exchanges in academic and educational activities that can contribute to the provision of predictions on climate change by investigating the process of changes in the monsoon climate of the Northeast Asian region.

Sponsor:

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment

Co-sponsors:

Gotjawal Trust of Jeju

Jeju City Project 21

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Agenda 21

Sustainable Environmental Education Center of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

Local Agenda 21 - Seogwipo City, Korea

Explanatory Memorandum

What is the Hanon Crater?

Location: 70 Hogeun-Dong, Seogwipo City, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Korea; Approximately 1.5km in the west from Jungang-Ro and the northern part of *Sammae Peak*

Size: Area: 1,266,825m²; Area of the bottom of the crater: 216,000m²; Height: Altitude 143.4m, Relative height max. 90m; Length: Circumference 3,774m; Diameter of the crater: 1,000–1,150m (Top part); Diameter of the crater floor: 950m

Geological and Topographical Characteristics of the Hanon Crater:

The Hanon is a volcano basically composed of tuff with four small cinder cones made of scoria which were developed concurrently within the crater. The Hanon has very rare and beautiful maar sceneries in which cinder cones appear as islets under the condition of a crater lake while foreign maar does not have additional cinder cones.

Measurement of Sediment Layers of the Hanon Crater:

Electric non-resistance exploration is the technique to verify electric characteristics of the

ground by measuring differences of electric potential formed by artificially discharged electric currents on the surface of the ground at certain fixed distances. It is based on differences of consumption quantity of electric currents and electric potential according to electric conductivity of the medium materials.

Sediment layers with a thickness of 8–10m were distributed in the whole measurement lines as a result of implementing electric non-resistance exploration by establishing three measurement lines with a total extension length of 1.2km in a radial manner, centered on cinder cones located in the center of the crater. Among them, a sediment layer with a thickness of around 15m thick was formed on one measurement line at each measurement point, 140m and 200m respectively. It was found that the sediment layers were mainly distributed at the low resistant zones of less than $75 \Omega \cdot m$.

Estimation of the Period of the Hanon Crater:

When we estimate the period of the Hanon-Maar sedimentary layers, considering that the sedimentary layers were accumulated at a depth of about 30–40cm every one thousand years, it is estimated that the Hanon Crater has been accumulating for approximately 50,000 years. According to scholars, it shows the period difference of about 35,000–70,000 years, and we must conduct scientific measurements through precise exploration service contracts including geological surveys and drilling of the sedimentary layers.

M069

Combining the national protected area management with the participatory and fair governance of the indigenous and local communities of Oaxaca, Mexico

RECALLING previous IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that recognize and promote the appropriate implementation of conservation policies and practices that respect the human rights, roles, cultures and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples, in accordance with international agreements and their right to self-determination;

APPLAUDING the approval of the UN *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which gives unprecedented endorsement of indigenous peoples' rights to their lands and natural resources, including Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs);

EMPHASIZING the *Millennium Development Goals*, which focus on poverty reduction and environmental sustainability, and country commitments under the frame of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*, ratified by Mexico in 1993, and which urges Contracting Parties, by 2008, among other things, to:

- a. Ensure that indigenous and local communities are participating fully and effectively in identifying, implementing and managing new protected areas;
- b. Recognize civil society's conservation capacity and participatory research, planning and management with indigenous and local communities;
- c. Develop rules, criteria and best practices for planning, identifying, creating and managing their own national and regional ways of working with the protected area systems;
- d. Learn about the different kinds of protected area governance in the different areas and territories being conserved by indigenous and local communities (ICCAs); and
- e. Establish and comply with principles of "good governance";

FURTHER EMPHASIZING the American *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which guarantees indigenous peoples' right to self-determination, prior and informed consultation and to the ownership, use, management and conservation of the biodiversity and natural resources on their territories;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 4.041 *Following up on actions called for by the II Latin American Congress of National Parks and Other Protected Areas* (Bariloche, 2007), adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) which called for: "... the participatory planning of protected areas, applying the principles of good governance such as transparency, fairness, accountability and access to conflict management...";

EMPHASIZING that Mexico's National Biodiversity Strategy from 2000 established four strategies by which to achieve the CBD's objectives and included "promoting the sustainable and diverse use of components of biodiversity";

FURTHER RECALLING that the Mexican legal framework recognizes, promotes and calls for the rights of indigenous and local communities to land, along with their right to participate in its conservation;

BEARING IN MIND the law on ecology, which enjoys constitutional protection (General Law on Environmental Balance and Protection) and which states that:

- a. Protected Natural Areas (PNAs) must be established in accordance with constitutional principles, and must therefore respect the system of autonomy given in Article 2;
- b. Once a PNA has been defined, the relevant government bodies must offer tax incentives and financial rewards to local communities with landholdings within the PNA; and
- c. From 16 May 2008 on, communities that define their territory as a Community Conserved Area (CCA) shall enjoy the same right to autonomy and the same support as communities within national action programmes;

BEARING IN MIND that Mexico is one of the world's megadiverse countries (being fourth overall in terms of its wealth of species) and that this relates to the State of Oaxaca in particular;

BEARING IN MIND ALSO that, given the above, the communities of Oaxaca have developed traditional techniques for adapting to the different micro-environments in which they live and that each one of the 15 ethnic groups found in Oaxaca is managing its resources in a different way through its own institutions and organizations, alongside its own traditional resource management system, which has survived down the centuries;

IN VIEW OF THE FACT that there are already bodies with a new organizational structure in Oaxaca (UZACHI, CORENCHI; IXETO) that have been incorporated into the traditional government mechanisms, and that these have been capable of developing territorial management plans to address the comprehensive environmental and socioeconomic needs of the communities;

BEARING IN MIND that the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) has long been involved in the national and international recognition process for ICCAs and that these are likely to constitute more than twice the known area of land currently protected by governments, private owners or joint management plans, considerably increasing the capacity for biodiversity conservation;

CONCERNED that Mexican PNAs are seemingly managed through a top-down approach without adequate consultation with local communities, and that CONANP is not fully taking into account the community needs to recognise community conserved areas (CCAs);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

CALLS on the Mexican government, and particularly CONANP, to:

- a. Include the principles of good governance resulting from the work of the UN bodies in its management of national action programmes, as emphasized at the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress and expressed in the National Constitution as "Legitimacy and voice, transparency, accountability; fairness and justice; Vision/Direction; Action; Respect for human rights", this means that the PNAs' action plans need to be designed by the local communities who live in them, and that monitoring of subsequent compliance must be conducted by these people themselves and not outsiders;
- b. Officially recognize community conserved areas on simple presentation of a coherent management plan and/or define the requirements jointly, with the active participation of the local communities;
- c. Strengthen the human and social capital of the communities, without which long-term conservation of the natural capital will not be sustainable, remembering that an increase

in community financial capital and cash flow also increases other non-monetary values such as self-sufficiency and encourages even more conservation of the natural resources; and

- d. Promote and support new sources of revenue from natural resources; for example, environmental services such as carbon sequestration activities, among other things.

Sponsor:

Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre

Co-sponsors:

Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda I.A.P.
Fundación Pro-Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Instituto para el Desarrollo Sostenible
Fundación Urundei
Protección del Medio Ambiente Tarija (PROMETA)
Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente (LIDEMA)
Eco-Unión
Fundación Oxígeno
Oceánidas

Memorando Explicativo

México es uno de los países megadiversos del mundo (ocupando el cuarto lugar en el mundo en riqueza de especies) y Oaxaca, debido a la confluencia de dos cadenas montañosas, ha dado lugar a una abrupta topografía, con amplia variación climática y de microclimas, lo que lo convierte en el estado de mayor diversidad biológica y cultural en México. En el estado de Oaxaca el uso de un modelo único para administrar los recursos naturales es limitado debido a que los bosques cubren el 64% de su territorio y son hogar de una amplia gama de tipos de suelo, que al mismo tiempo, da lugar a un nivel muy alto de la biodiversidad.

En Oaxaca existen ya instancias con una nueva estructura organizativa (UZACHI, CORENCHI; IXETO) que han sido integradas en los mecanismos de gobierno tradicionales, y que han sido capaces de desarrollar planes de ordenamiento territorial atendiendo las necesidades ambientales y socio-económicas de las comunidades de forma integral, a través de la gestión integrada de 80.000 hectáreas de territorio comunal (con herramientas de desarrollo sostenible como la certificación FCS). Además existen 126 sitios de conservación comunitaria, un 14,5% más que en el Plan Nacional de Acción decretado en el estado, de los cuales solo 43 sitios de los 126 bajo la ACC son reconocidos a nivel nacional.

Marco Constitucional de México, Artículo 2:

- a. México es un país pluricultural, por lo que las comunidades locales tienen derecho a ejercer su autonomía en la gestión de sus recursos naturales (párrafo AV);
- b. las comunidades locales utilizan los medios de organización que consideren oportunos (párrafo IA);
- c. las comunidades locales deben contar con el apoyo del gobierno para que puedan hacer el mejor uso de sus recursos y lograr el desarrollo social (apartado A-VI);

- d. los gobiernos nacionales y locales, incluidas las municipalidades son necesarios para apoyar las actividades productivas y el desarrollo sostenible de las comunidades locales (párrafo B VII); y
- e. el desarrollo social y económico en las regiones indígenas debe ser coherente con los objetivos, estrategias y medios de las comunidades locales, por lo tanto, las autoridades nacionales encargadas de los planes nacionales de desarrollo deben consultar a las comunidades locales e incorporar sus puntos de vista y propuestas (apartado B IX).

M070

Guaranteeing the protection of the Cabo Pulmo National Park

RECOGNIZING the ecological value of the Cabo Pulmo National Park on the Baja California Peninsula in Mexico, including its 20,000-year-old system of coral reefs, one of the oldest and most significant in the eastern Pacific;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that this reef, comprising 25 species of coral, sustains a rich marine ecosystem that includes 154 species of marine invertebrate; five of the world's seven species of sea turtle; three species of dolphin; three species of whale; sea lions; and 226 species of fish in the Gulf of California;

BEARING IN MIND that the area was declared a Protected Natural Area in 1995 and reclassified as a National Park in 2000;

RECOGNIZING that Cabo Pulmo was designated a World Heritage Site in 2005 and a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention in 2008;

NOTING that overfishing had reduced fish populations in the zone but that a recovery of more than 400% has been noted in the zone's biomass levels since the National Park was established, representing one of the best examples of the positive effect of protected marine areas in Mexico;

OBSERVING WITH CONCERN that the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* indicates that 12% of the marine species of the tropical eastern Pacific are under threat and that the area around the mouth of the Gulf of California is a priority conservation zone;

RECALLING the Bariloche Declaration (2007), which established that "coastal and marine areas are under increasing pressure from fishing, tourism and urban development";

AWARE that the Mexican Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) has approved the key components of a tourist and real-estate development proposal known as Cabo Cortés, on 3,814 hectares of adjacent land directly to the north of the Cabo Pulmo National Park;

CONCERNED that this project would include 27,700 rooms, two golf courses, a waste water treatment plant, a desalination plant and other infrastructure discharging pollutants that could seriously affect the National Park and its reef;

THANKING the Government of Mexico for inviting a joint IUCN-UNESCO-Ramsar research mission to visit in November 2011 to evaluate the potential impact of the Cabo Cortés project on the National Park;

RECALLING Resolution 12.2 *Marine Parks*, approved by the 12th IUCN General Assembly (Kinshasa, 1975), which recognizes that "marine ecosystems are not easily protected by national parks or reserves covering limited areas,... such protection requires attention to conservation practices over extensive areas of land and sea" and urges governments to "take measures to control, and where necessary ban, activities which are damaging ... to marine habitats ... particularly ... where such activities can be damaging to marine parks or reserves; and

ALSO RECALLING Resolution 12.3 *Conservation of Critical Coastal Marine Habitats* adopted by the 12th IUCN General Assembly (Kinshasa, 1975), which recognizes that "certain habitats of the coastal zone, such as ... coral reefs and mangroves, are of great

importance” and urges “coastal States with such habitats ... to evolve policies to maintain their continued health and stability”;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES the Mexican Government, and specifically its Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), to:
 - a. Guarantee the protection of Cabo Pulmo as it is a priority conservation site and one which, moreover, represents a model of success for the rest of the region; this is particularly important given that the Government of Mexico, non-governmental organizations and other interested actors are stepping up the scale, scope and rate of marine conservation efforts;
 - b. Guarantee that the Cabo Cortés project and other large-scale tourism projects in the Cabo Pulmo region do not affect Protected Natural Areas, the habitat of wildlife or priority biodiversity areas;
 - c. Efficiently implement the Marine Environment Management Plan for the Gulf of California;
 - d. Undertake to follow IUCN principles on biodiversity conservation as given in the document *Siting and Design of Hotels and Resorts: Principles and Case Studies for Biodiversity Conservation*, IUCN, 2012;
 - e. Evaluate the authorization of all the components of Cabo Cortés as a whole, in the context of their cumulative impact on the Cabo Pulmo National Park, rather than evaluating each one of them separately;
 - f. Reconsider the Cabo Cortés project given its constraints to comply with the conditions for its authorization; and
 - g. Comply with the Los Cabos Municipality Environmental Management Plan;
2. RECOMMENDS that, as far as possible, IUCN conduct an analysis of the biodiversity threats in the Baja California peninsula linked to the location and design of hotels and other holiday accommodation similar to the IUCN's 2011 analysis: *Impacts of hotel siting and design on biodiversity in the insular Caribbean: A situation analysis*; and
3. CALLS on all relevant and interested IUCN Members, as far as possible, to provide Mexico and especially SEMARNAT with all technical and scientific support to help ensure the long-term protection of the Cabo Pulmo National Park.

Sponsor:

Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental

Co-sponsors:

Pronatura México AC

Natural Resources Defense Council

Fundación Mexicana para la Educación Ambiental A.C

Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda I.A.P.

Rare

The Nature Conservancy

Comment: the implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M071**Biodiversity conservation in the protected natural area under the sacred natural site modality of Huiricuta and the historico-cultural route of the Huichol people**

CONSIDERING that Huiricuta is a landscape of particular global importance due to the combination of its natural and cultural values, in addition to being representative of the Chihuahuan Desert, one of the three most biodiverse semi-desert ecoregions of the planet, for which reason it has been protected by an Official Decree and has a Management Plan designating the region the Protected Natural Area under the Sacred Natural Site modality of Huiricuta and the Historico-Cultural Route of the Huichol People;

RECOGNIZING that, given the importance of the aforesaid region, it appears on the Mexican Tentative List of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO); and that, due to its biodiversity, it is an Area of Importance for the Conservation of Birds (AICA, Área de Importancia para la Conservación de Aves) and a Priority Land Region (RTP, Región Terrestre Prioritaria), and that there are specific national programmes for the recovery of priority species such as the golden eagle – Conservation Programme for Species at Risk (PROCER, Programa de Conservación de Especies en Riesgo);

UNDERLINING the fact that it is located in the south east section of the Chihuahuan Desert where the greatest concentration of endemic and threatened cacti is found, as well as the highest peaks of the aforesaid ecoregion, which confers on it a special singularity and importance based on the coexistence of habitats and species of markedly diverse and heterogeneous environments, and therefore great ecological, biographical and cultural relevance, resulting in an area of unique characteristics which contribute to highlighting its importance for biodiversity conservation, and which are:

- a. Large altitudinal gradient (1,500–3,180 MASL) associated with climatic, geomorphological and edaphic zoning, which are the factors responsible for the diversification of the landscape, flora and vegetation;
- b. Its latitudinal and altitudinal location confer on it the character of a biogeographical island, a refuge for communities and species belonging to other latitudes which have remained in the region as relicts following the most recent glacial and interglacial periods: notable in this respect is the presence of flora and fauna with Holarctic characteristics, as well as vegetation communities vicarious to those present in the Sierra Madre Oriental; and
- c. The mountainous section of the region and its different forest communities, in addition to being a habitat for a great variety of organisms, has a vital function related to the capture and regulation of the water that supplies the springs and aquifers of the sierra and the surrounding plains;

RECOGNIZING that the combination of these factors has resulted in the unusual representation of habitats and species present in the area, some of which are considered charismatic and of interest for conservation in that they are included on legal and technical protection lists, or that they constitute a unique biogeographical phenomenon owing to their rare or relictual character;

UNDERLINING the fact that there are species of flora and fauna found in the region that are subject to special protection due to their level of threat or rareness, that are listed in the Official Mexican Regulations (Norma Oficial Mexicana) NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010,

Environmental protection – Species of wild flora and fauna native to Mexico – Risk categories and specifications for inclusion, exclusion or modification – List of species at risk, in addition to being cited in legal instruments such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, including the following important examples:

- a. 250 species of fauna, including important examples of amphibians such as toads *Anaxyrus cognatus*, *A. punctatus*, *Incilius nebulifer* and *I. valliceps*; rare reptiles such as lizards *Cophosaurus texanus*, *Holbrookia maculata*, *Barisia imbricata*, *Phrynosoma modestum* and *P. taurus* *Hypsiglena torquata*; snakes *Pituophis deppei*, *Masticophis flagellum*, *Lampropeltis getulus*, *Thamnophis cyrtopsis* and *T. eques*, considered threatened; mud turtles *Kinosternon herrerae* and *K. hirtipes*; as well as five species of rattlesnake (*Crotalus spp.*), subject to special protection;
- b. The following are among the mammalian species of Nearctic or northern origin considered to be in the risk category which live in the region: mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), northern desert shrew (*Notiosorex crowfordi*), migratory long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*), greater and lesser migratory long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris nivalis* y *L. curasoae*), spotted bat (*Euderma amiculatum*), Phillips's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys phillipsi*), cactus mouse (*Peromyscus eremicus*), kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*) and puma (*Puma concolor*); and
- c. Birds constitute the most numerous group with approximately 153 species distributed throughout the area, including the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), the northern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*) in danger of extinction; other raptors such as falcons and owls: *Accipiter cooperi*, *Parabuteo unicinctus*, *Falco mexicanus*, *F. peregrinus*, *Athene cunicularia*, *Strix occidentalis*; and threatened songbirds and ornamental birds *Regulus calendula* and *Carduelis tristis*, and also *Ammodramus sandwichensis* and the heron *Ardea herodias*, listed as a rare species;

RECOGNIZING that conservation based on culture has provided protection for natural sacred places of indigenous communities, which are home to a rich biodiversity, and a safeguard for valuable landscapes and ecosystems;

EMPHASIZING that the Convention on Biological Diversity(CBD) recommends the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach, acknowledging human beings as part of this approach, and urges Parties to foster and implement projects, thus permitting promotion of the concept of this site of natural and cultural heritage as one that validates the aforesaid approach;

AWARE of the importance of the CBD, and that protected sites are at risk and subject to a wide range of pressures and threats such as impacts caused by the extractive industries, poverty, tourism and irresponsible recreational activities, and degradation of the natural elements and surrounding territory;

CONCERNED that the existence of a declaration of protection and zonification for the purpose of the sustainable use of the area has not been sufficient to secure the conservation of species which are subject to national or international protection of any kind; and

BEARING IN MIND that a range of national and international declarations, programmes and documents recognize the close relationships that exist between cultural values, environmental management and biodiversity conservation, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the CBD (Articles 8j and 10c), the Earth Charter (principles 8b, 12 and 12b), the United Nations Declaration on Economic and Social

Rights, and the Global Environment Outlook (GEO-4) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the Government of Mexico to comply with the treaties, regulations, programmes and management plans which pertain to the conservation of the Protected Natural Area under the Sacred Natural Site modality of Huiricuta and the Historico-cultural Route of the Huichol People and all its species;
2. CALLS ON the Mexican authorities to comply with the objectives of the Decree and the Management Plan for the Protected Natural Area under the Sacred Natural Site modality of Huiricuta and the Historico-cultural Route of the Huichol People in the municipalities of Catorce, Villa de la Paz, Matehuala, Villa de Guadalupe, Charcas and Villa de Ramos in the State of San Luis Potosí, Mexico, especially with the programmes for:
 - a. Research on the Legal Framework of the Huiricuta Sacred Natural Site;
 - b. Assessment of the surface water quality in the sacred site;
 - c. Cultural communications project;
 - d. Identification of underground hydrological flow systems in the north east of the State of San Luis Potosí;
 - e. Inventory of soil, flora and fauna;
 - f. Peyote (*Lophophora williamsii*) ecology;
 - g. Environmental history of the Sacred Natural Site;
 - h. Mercury in sacred land; study of mining sites in Huiricuta;
 - i. Development of a Sacred Natural Site Administration Programme;
 - j. Observance and compliance with the Zonification, the Environmental Management Units, Management Categories and all the programmes for sustainable use in accordance with the general Sacred Natural Site objectives; and
 - k. Compliance with the provisions of the administrative regulations of the Management Plan;
3. EXHORTS the National Commission for Protected Natural Areas (CONANP, Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas) to comply with the Conservation Programme for Species at Risk (PROCER), especially the Conservation Action Programme (PACE, Programa de Acción para la Conservación) for the Golden Eagle Species (*Aquila Chrysaetos*);
4. URGES CONANP and the National Commission for the Use and Management of Biodiversity (CONABIO, Comisión Nacional para el Uso y Manejo de la Biodiversidad) to take the actions necessary for the protection and monitoring of the priority regions Area of Importance for the Conservation of Birds Sierra de Catorce (AICA No. 81) and Priority Land Region Tokio (RTP No. 80);

5. EXHORTS the Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales) to apply the Official Mexican Regulations NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010, Environmental Protection – Species of wild flora and fauna native to Mexico – Risk categories and specifications for inclusion, exclusion or modification – List of species at risk, in conjunction with the environmental provisions of the Protected Natural Area; similarly encourages the National Commission of Indigenous Peoples, within the area of its competence and with effective consultation with both sectors, to monitor, strengthen and systemize the coordinated and combined efforts, in the spirit of conserving the cultural and natural heritage of Mexico;
6. INVITES the environmental authorities to ensure the informed participation of local communities, indigenous peoples, civil organizations, and scientific and academic associations in the participatory planning of activities to be developed in the Protected Natural Area of Huiricuta, endeavouring to emphasize conservation of biological diversity; and
7. REQUESTS the Director General to establish a working group with the Ecosystems Commission (CEM), the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), the Commission for the Survival of Species (SSC) and the Education and Communications Commission (CEC), in order facilitate harmonizing their national and regional benchmarks in one programme with the Mexican Government and providing, as far as possible, technical and scientific help to Mexico to implement the actions deriving from the Management Plan for the Protected Natural Area under the Sacred Natural Site modality of Huiricuta and the Historico-cultural Route of the Huichol People and the Conservation Programme for Species at Risk (PROCER).

Sponsors:

Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental A.C. (CEMDA)

Co-sponsors:

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Instituto de Medio Ambiente y Comunidades Humanas de la Universidad de Guadalajara

Reforestamos México A.C.

Sociedad de Historia Natural del Soconusco

Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda I.A.P.

M072

Consolidation of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems

NOTING that Resolution 4.020 *Quantitative thresholds for categories and criteria of threatened ecosystems* approved by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), called for the initiation of “a consultation process for the development, implementation and monitoring of a global standard for the assessment of ecosystem status, applicable at local, regional and global levels”;

ALSO NOTING that during the last quadrennium the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems has achieved recognition as one of the key emerging knowledge products of the Union, due to the joint efforts of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) and the IUCN Ecosystem Management Programme (EMP), in close collaboration with the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the Global Species Programme (GSP);

HIGHLIGHTING that draft categories and criteria for the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems have been publicly available in the three IUCN official languages for examination and testing since 2010 – generating considerable interest among the Union’s membership and networks of experts – and that detailed feedback has been received from participants in 17 conferences and 18 workshops carried out in 20 countries on five continents;

RECOGNIZING that this consultation process has led to improvement in the draft categories and criteria for assessing the status of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems, to the development of guidelines on how to implement the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems concept at both the national and global scale, and to the compilation of a portfolio of case studies from different ecosystems and regions of the world;

CONSIDERING that the greatest policy impact of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems in global conservation efforts, such as the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets, and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), as well as in national efforts, such as the development of National Biodiversity Conservation Strategies, will be achieved by seamless integration with the other IUCN knowledge products: *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, Key Biodiversity Areas, and World Database on Protected Areas;

ANTICIPATING that global coverage of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems will be coordinated by IUCN by sharing tools, knowledge and expertise with the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, and engaging experts primarily from CEM, EMP, SSC and GSP, but also from the Union more generally;

RECOGNIZING that the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* are complementary tools providing different windows into the measurement of biodiversity status and trends, and therefore each can provide important insights that the other might not detect;

ANTICIPATING that national ecosystem risk assessments, in contrast, will probably be undertaken by local, national and international organizations, primarily IUCN Members, such as governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations and academia, which will have varying levels of prior experience and knowledge of the categories and criteria of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that achieving seamless integration with the family of IUCN knowledge products, as well as accomplishing global coverage of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems, providing support to emerging national assessments, and assuring maximum relevance of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems to policy processes from the global to the

local level, will all require strengthening existing technical and scientific capacity at the Secretariat, the IUCN Commissions and among the membership; and

ACKNOWLEDGING the fundamental role that funding agencies, in particular the MAVA Foundation and the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation have played in providing support to the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems during the past quadrennium;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. WELCOMES the significant progress of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems;
2. CALLS on IUCN Council to take the necessary steps for formal approval of the categories and criteria as an official IUCN data analysis protocol for use by the Members and any other stakeholder interested in ecosystem risk assessment, once they have been finalized and are submitted to Council by CEM and the Secretariat;
3. REQUESTS the Director General to work together with CEM and SSC to allocate the necessary funds within the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* for assuring that adequate staff, financial and technical resources are made available for the integration of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, such that their databases are linked, and users are able to conduct simultaneous searches on the status of species and ecosystems, including the coverage by Key Biodiversity Areas and the World Database on Protected Areas;
4. URGES CEM and the Secretariat to assess the status of the world's terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems in order to be able to report on progress towards achieving Aichi Target 5: "By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced;"
5. REQUESTS CEM and the Secretariat to develop a mechanism for providing technical support and training for developing national ecosystem risk assessments, such that they are carried out in alignment with approved categories and criteria, making use of the best available data, and aimed at achieving maximum impact on biodiversity conservation policies, and at assuring human livelihoods and well-being; and
6. CALLS ON donors to view the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* as an integrated product and not as alternatives to each other, and therefore to support the enhancement of both.

Sponsor:

Provita, Venezuela

Co-sponsors:

Administración de Parques Nacionales de Argentina
EcoHealth Alliance, USA
IPÉ Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas, Brazil
NatureServe, USA
Stichting CHIMBO, Netherlands
Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom

M073

Enhancing connectivity conservation through international networking of best practice management

NOTING that Resolution 4.062 *Enhancing Ecological Networks and Connectivity Conservation Areas* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) called for enhanced ecological networks and connectivity conservation areas;

RECALLING the urgency underpinning this resolution that most biodiversity is today affected by human activities, and that according to the *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment* "... over the past 50 years humans have changed ecosystems more rapidly and extensively than in any comparable period of time in human history", as a result of which more than 60% of ecosystem services are degraded;

ALSO RECALLING that healthy ecosystems provide a multitude of ecological services to humanity and that as such they represent its "life insurance" and the world's largest development agency;

APPLAUDING the Ecosystem Approach developed within the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);

RECOGNIZING the indispensable contribution of protected areas, which today cover 12% of emerged land areas, to the conservation of life on Earth;

FURTHER RECALLING that Aichi Target 11 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* states that "By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes" which, if achieved, will significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity;

NOTING however despite the revised 17% target, that there is a limit to the area which can be set aside, and that those areas reserved have geographically fixed, legally defined boundaries;

RECOGNIZING that the majority of the world's biodiversity is found outside protected areas and that the latter will not be able to fulfil their protective role without taking into account the biodiversity found within a larger area;

HIGHLIGHTING the vital role that ecological networks and other connectivity conservation areas play in the conservation of biodiversity in the face of alterations caused by changes to climate, through, for example, improving the resilience of ecosystems and the dispersion of species and, as highlighted by Aichi Target 11;

ENCOURAGED by initiatives for the implementation of networks of protected areas, and initiatives aimed at establishing ecological networks such as the 2012 National Wildlife Corridors of Australia; the Pan-European Ecological Network (PEEN) and the Natura 2000 network in Europe; Yellowstone to Yukon and boreal conservation efforts in North America, including the Canadian Boreal Initiative; Great Barrier Reef Marine Park; the Terai Arc in Nepal and India; the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor; the Vilacamba-Amboró in South America and many others;

RECALLING Recommendation 1.38 *Ecological Networks and Corridors of Natural and Semi-Natural Areas* adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

FURTHER RECALLING the CBD *Programme of Work* target that, by 2015, “all protected area systems are integrated into the wider landscape and seascape, and relevant sectors, by applying the ecosystem approach and taking into account ecological connectivity and the concept, where appropriate, of ecological networks”;

NOTING that connectivity conservation and ecological networks are a strategic part of landscape and seascape integration of protected areas;

RECOGNIZING that infrastructure built by humans can be a major obstacle to ecological connectivity;

CONVINCED that the loss of connectivity in wildlife corridors leads to ecosystems becoming less resilient and to irreparable losses that have an effect on human welfare and safety;

RECOGNIZING the critical importance of people in connectivity conservation areas, their values, rights, needs and aspirations, and the need for them to be part of an integrated approach to connectivity conservation areas as part of ecological networks and to enable them to share in the benefits of protecting connectivity;

NOTING the urgency of action required to help retain these natural, interconnected lands and seas due to the pressures of global change, and in particular, the growth in the world's population from 6.7 billion in 2008 to 9.2 billion people by 2050;

ALSO NOTING that the new carbon economy provides an opportunity for carbon storage and carbon sequestration in ecological networks including protected areas and connectivity conservation areas, and in particular, in high biodiversity conservation value sites;

RECOGNIZING the value of terrestrial connectivity conservation areas for the future supply of reliable quantities of high-quality water; and

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that connectivity conservation corridors including ecological networks require active management and that the exchange of best practice management information through informal and formal networks helps improve continuous improvement;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS States to consolidate and continue to establish national ecological networks and connectivity conservation areas to strengthen the protection of biodiversity, which include, as appropriate, biological corridors and buffer zones around protected areas;
2. CALLS ON States to continue to strengthen the integration of biodiversity and ecological connectivity in terrestrial and marine planning, including conservation planning and especially actions on climate change mitigation and adaptation; and
3. REQUESTS the Director General, in close collaboration with IUCN's Commissions, Council, Members and partners, to ensure that IUCN plays an active role in facilitating the effective management of ecological networks and connectivity conservation areas by:
 - a. Actively assisting the development and operation of a new network for the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) called the International Connectivity Conservation Network (ICCN) whose principal role is to share best practice corridor management information, in association with the relevant part of the Secretariat and the IUCN Commissions;

- b. Further supporting and facilitating the exchange of best practice connectivity conservation management information through an international network of connectivity conservation managers and stakeholders; and
- c. Supporting and facilitating the dissemination of information and provision of guidance on the legal aspects of connectivity conservation, both as an essential component of best practices in the establishment and maintenance of connectivity conservation areas, and as an essential element of their effective management.

Sponsor:

Asociación Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación

Co-sponsors:

Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad
CATIE
Asociación Preserveplanet
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Asociación Terra Nostra
Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía
Programa de Restauración de Tortugas Marinas
Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
Sierra Club
Fundecooperación para el Desarrollo Sostenible

M074

Conserving island biodiversity and supporting human livelihoods

RECOGNIZING islands and their surrounding waters cover one-sixth of the world's surface, representing one quarter of the nations of the world, containing 16% of the planet's known plant species, and over half of the world's tropical marine biodiversity, with over 20% of global coral atolls and lagoons in French Polynesia alone;

RECOGNIZING the deteriorating overall situation of island biodiversity due to invasive alien species, destruction of habitat and overharvesting, impacts of climate change, and particularly in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) the limited human, technical and financial capacity to effectively manage island biodiversity;

NOTING the Resolution 4.067 *Advancing island conservation and sustainable livelihoods* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

NOTING the Resolution 4.079 *European Union and its overseas entities faced with climate change and biodiversity loss*, also adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

RECOGNIZING the special vulnerability of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and in particular United Nations General Assembly Resolution 65/2 of October 2010 which recognised the objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) as vital and indispensable elements of achieving sustainable development in SIDS;

HIGHLIGHTING the importance of the CBD's *Island Biodiversity Programme of Work*, and the role of IUCN in supporting Small Island States and island territories in the implementation of this Programme of Work, and highlighting the role of the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) as a mechanism to support its implementation including in inspiring high level leadership, catalyzing commitments, and facilitating collaboration among all islands;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the ecological and regional connections between many SIDS, countries with islands and the Outermost regions (ORS) and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) of Europe, which are situated in biodiversity hotspots of global ecological significance and have the potential to strengthen the sharing of lessons and best practice;

CONCERNED about information gaps, invasive species, increasing impacts of climate change, over harvesting, disaster risk and vulnerability, and forced migration, all as they relate to the specific situation of islands;

HIGHLIGHTING that while invasive species are one of the single most important threats to biodiversity, on most islands the current quantum of investment needed at all levels is not sufficient to address this threat adequately;

WELCOMING the steps taken by IUCN to recognize the particular needs of islands and to establish the Global Island Initiative, the IUCN Caribbean Initiative 2009–2012 and the IUCN programme on EU Outermost Regions and Overseas Countries and Territories and the support provided to the Global Islands Partnership;

RECOGNIZING the significant island leadership and efforts to achieve global conservation targets and sustain livelihoods of island people through the Coral Triangle Initiative, Micronesia Challenge, Caribbean Challenge Initiative, and the developing Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge and Far West Africa Conservation Challenges, New Zealand's efforts on invasive alien species, and the recent inscription of the Phoenix Islands Protected

Area and Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (Hawaii) as two of the largest World Heritage sites;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the importance of regional initiatives such as the Pacific Island Roundtable for Nature Conservation, the Western Indian Ocean Consortium, the Pacific Invasives Partnership (PIP), the European Island Biodiversity Working Group of the Bern Convention and the Europe Overseas Roundtable on Biodiversity and Climate Change in promoting collaboration, a shared vision and action towards sustaining island biodiversity and addressing the challenges of climate change; and

HIGHLIGHTING the potential of islands to be models for the blue/green economy and for integrating various models of sustainable development at a manageable scale;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. WELCOMES the leadership provided by the Director General in:
 - a. The development of the Global Island Initiative and appointment of staff for comprehensive implementation;
 - b. The support by hosting GLISPA within IUCN to ensure its continued success as an important platform for island action, leadership and collaboration, and its continued role in supporting the *CBD Programmes of Work on Island Biodiversity and Protected Areas* and related policies; and
 - c. Including oceans, coastal areas and islands as a mid-term, programme priority under the business model for IUCN 2013–2016; and
2. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - a. Undertake an independent review of the Global Island Initiative with due consideration of opportunities to transition the Initiative to an appropriately resourced IUCN Global Islands Programme to enhance implementation of the IUCN One Programme;
 - b. Invest in the development of a Global Islands Portfolio of activities to conserve island biodiversity and related climate change issues, with a clear focus on the vital Red-Listing process for island species and ecosystems, invasive species, ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation and mitigation, and greening island economies, and including pilot projects involving communities;
 - c. Increase financial support to GLISPA as an implementation mechanism of the *CBD Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity*, to catalyze and strengthen island leadership, and ensure collaboration of supporting partners; and
 - d. Enhance efforts to strengthen representation and governance mechanisms in support of conserving island biodiversity, nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation and mitigation and greening island economies within IUCN and with partners and stakeholders, taking advantage of island Members, IUCN National Committees, and Members' networks and platforms of island-related activities.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

M075

Ecosystem management for disaster risk reduction (DRR)

RECOGNIZING the United Nations Hyogo Action Framework and in particular its Priority Action 4 on *Reducing Underlying Risk Factors* as a guide for developing stronger environmentally related policies and practices for nature-based disaster risk reduction;

NOTING the protective functions of ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangroves, wetlands and mountain forests through, *inter alia*, flood mitigation, drought management, slope stabilization, wildfire control and that this is why they are referred to as “natural infrastructure” (the stock of ecosystems providing services needed for the operation of the economy and society that complement, augment or replace the services provided by engineered infrastructure);

RECALLING that the poor, women and children, in developing countries are disproportionately more vulnerable to natural disasters;

FURTHER CONCERNED that ecological degradation reduces the ability of ecosystems to sequester carbon, provide valuable resources such as food, medicinal plants, clean water, air and fuel, and thus further exacerbates the vulnerabilities to climate change and its related disasters;

CONVINCED that it is urgent to design strategies for adaptation to climate change that are based on environmental protection and restoration to reduce future impacts from disasters and other related adverse effects from climate change;

CONCERNED that disasters and the responses to them have a negative impact on biodiversity through the spread of invasive species, mass species mortality and loss of habitat, and that poorly planned post-disaster response and reconstruction work can further degrade ecosystems;

RECALLING that the frequency and severity of disasters, unless reduced through prevention or mitigation and preparedness measures, will only serve to undermine sustainable development initiatives;

AWARE that investing in natural barriers and in mainstreaming disaster risk and ecosystem management in development planning can be a cost-efficient and may represent a no-regret solution that has potential to make a major contribution to the goal of achieving sustainable livelihoods for the poor;

EMPHASIZING that IUCN has experience and expertise in ecosystem management and is therefore a valuable resource in contributing to the understanding of underlying environmental risk factors and the way to reduce related social vulnerabilities; and

AFFIRMING that IUCN is uniquely positioned to integrate ecosystem management, livelihoods, community vulnerability, climate change adaptation and disaster management;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON all of IUCN's State Members to develop and establish cross-sectoral policies amongst relevant sectors such as environment management, disaster risk reduction and climate change to provide a facilitating framework for a truly integrated approach to develop nature-based solutions for reducing community vulnerabilities and disseminate lessons learnt on best and worst practices;

2. URGES IUCN State and non-State Members to uphold the 2009 United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction/UN/IUCN Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender-Sensitive Policy and Practical Guidelines in related legislation, policies and programmes for sustainable development;
3. FURTHER CALLS ON State Members to commit to establishing innovative nature based solutions in complementing engineered infrastructure with natural infrastructure for disaster risk reduction, as well as having post-disaster “green recovery” strategies in place;
4. URGES IUCN Member States to adopt a post “Hyogo Framework” that recognizes and capitalizes upon the role of ecosystem services for disaster risk reduction; and
5. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - a. Continue developing cross-sectoral partnerships, including through involvement with the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR) for integrating ecosystem- and nature-based disaster risk reduction into preventative and reactive responses to disasters;
 - b. Continue promoting ecosystem- and nature-based disaster risk reduction at international fora, such as the United Nations Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction;
 - c. Prioritize participatory initiatives for coastal, watershed, dryland and mountain ecosystem restoration for social-ecological resilience to disasters;
 - d. Identify strategic links and facilitate collaboration between climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction communities for united action in sustainable environmental management;
 - e. Further research and promote the economic case for ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction; and
 - f. Develop guidelines to integrate disaster-risk reduction in green reconstruction and recovery initiatives.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

M076

The importance of adaptation and disaster risk reduction in coastal areas

RECOGNIZING that nearly half of the human population lives in coastal areas and that coast lines contain more than two-thirds of the world's largest cities, and that these populations are growing more rapidly than global trends;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that many economic activities and critical infrastructure are concentrated in coastal areas and that the coastal zone is an important engine of national economies of most coastal countries;

AWARE that sea level rise is likely to become one of the major impacts of climate change over the coming century, causing gradual inundation of lowlands; increased rates of erosion in many areas, even of higher elevation shores; and the salinization of ground-water in many coastal and small island territories;

AWARE that in addition to sea level rise, coastal communities are threatened by a number of coastal hazards such as tropical storms and storm surges, and that these hazards are increasing in intensity as a result of climate change;

CONCERNED that many indigenous, local and poor communities live in low elevation coastal zones and small islands, often in substandard housing, and are therefore highly threatened by small rises in sea level, and other coastal hazards;

RECOGNIZING the important role that coastal ecosystems can play in reducing risks from coastal hazards to coastal communities, particularly through wave attenuation and shoreline stabilization and the large body of information now available to inform the conditions under which ecosystems will provide such services;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that the same ecosystems offer multiple additional services that support resilience of human communities. Examples of such services are food, fuelwood and timber provision, and water and climate regulation. The full suite of these and other services that coastal ecosystems provide are an opportunity for development and job creation, if they are managed sustainably;

ALARMED that coastal ecosystems are experiencing some of the most rapid environmental change and are being lost at a higher rate than most other ecosystems;

FURTHER CONCERNED that most strategies to protect coastal communities and resources from coastal hazards and sea level rise involve hard engineering and artificial coastal defences. These may not offer the most cost-effective solution and they can further degrade or destroy natural ecosystems along with their coastal protection function and other ecosystem services on which coastal communities depend, thereby potentially increasing social and economic vulnerability;

CONSIDERING that, in some cases, artificial structures are often costly to build and maintain and will have a limited life span given accelerating rates of change and in some cases even worsen the erosion of coastlines;

NOTING that ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation and disaster risk reduction are the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to help people to adapt to climate change and other hazards, and that effective adaptation requires attention to ecological, social and economic aspects of sustainability;

RECOGNIZING that ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation and disaster risk reduction present tangible opportunities to address impacts of climate change and other hazards by aligning conservation, development and poverty alleviation interests;

ALSO NOTING that ecosystems can be used in combination with hard and soft engineering approaches to produce “hybrid” strategies for coastal risk reduction, where many ecosystem services remain or can be restored leading to a significant contribution to risk reduction; and

FURTHER CONSIDERING that management efforts are more effective when vulnerable indigenous peoples and local communities are respected partners and custodians;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on the Director General to dedicate further efforts and resources to promote and advance ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction in coastal areas globally, including human and social aspects of adaptation as part of the IUCN Marine and Polar Programme under the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*;
2. URGES IUCN coastal State and government agency Members, and other coastal States to:
 - a. Pay special attention to nature-based adaptation in coastal areas in particular when developing their national adaptation plans;
 - b. Integrate ecological, economic and social consideration when undertaking vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning, taking into account the critical role that coastal ecosystem play in both 1) reducing risks to human communities and their economic assets along the coast, and 2) in supporting social and economic development;
 - c. Actively involve diverse stakeholders in strategy development and seek collaboration between governments, indigenous and local communities, environmental organizations, relevant private sector stakeholders, development and humanitarian aid organizations;
 - d. Encourage collaboration between industry and NGOs in developing and demonstrating ecosystem-based approaches for coastal risk reduction and encourage the corporate sector to take a leading role in promoting such approaches;
 - e. Fully account for risks and all costs and benefits associated with development in vulnerable coastal areas, provide incentives for “climate smart” and integrated coastal development and discourage development in vulnerable and sensitive coastal habitats;
 - f. Conserve and restore “natural coastal infrastructure”, coastal ecosystems and wetlands (and in particular mangroves, coral reefs, bivalve banks, saltmarshes, tidal flats and seagrasses) that help reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to climate change impacts;
 - g. Undertake environmental impact assessment when planning and installing artificial coastal defences and consider the risks such structures pose to coastal ecosystems, including the risks for the ecosystem services they provide to society; and

- h. Where the use of hard engineering approaches is necessary, strongly encourage consideration of hybrid engineering approaches that combine ecosystem restoration and management with engineering techniques to enhance risk reduction and improve efficiency of hard infrastructure while continuing to provide additional ecosystem services;
- 3. URGES multilateral development banks and agencies, national and local government and agencies in charge of coastal development to take into consideration the impacts of climate change in the coastal zone when planning new coastal development projects;
- 4. URGES donor agencies and multilateral development organizations to increase their support to developing and implementing nature-based approaches for reducing climate and disaster risks in coastal areas, in particular in vulnerable small island developing states and low-lying countries, and deltaic areas;
- 5. URGES all private sector actors that are active in coastal areas to consider their direct and indirect impacts and dependencies on coastal ecosystems and to embrace and develop best practice that will lead to a net positive impact for these ecosystems; and
- 6. ENCOURAGES private sector actors that are active in coastal areas to collaborate with government agencies and NGOs in demonstrating ecosystem-based adaptation at scale.

Main sponsor:

The Nature Conservancy

Co-sponsors:

BirdLife International

European Bureau for Conservation and Development

Nausicaa, Centre National de la Mer

Wetlands International

World Resources Institute

M077

Prioritizing the protection of primary forests

RECALLING IUCN Resolutions 1.20 *Biological Diversity and Forests* and 1.21 *Forest Concessions* adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 2.39 *Corruption in the Forest Sector* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000);

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 3.071 *International Cooperation on Forest Management* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004);

FURTHER RECALLING Resolutions 4.068 *Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD)*, 4.075 *Climate Change Mitigation Targets and Actions for Biodiversity Conservation*, 4.076 *Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in National Policies and Strategies*; 4.078 *Appeal for Action to Address Global Environmental Change*, 4.083 *Industrial Agrofuel Production* and 4.134 *Responding to Deforestation and Land Degradation Related to Climate Change and Desertification* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

NOTING that we are experiencing a global extinction crisis, that primary forests are critical reservoirs of biodiversity, and that 2010 biodiversity targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) were not achieved;

GIVEN that primary forests sequester carbon, comprise a globally significant carbon stock and are an important buffer in the global carbon cycle, avoiding emissions from human perturbation of primary forests can immediately reduce greenhouse gas emissions;

RECOGNIZING that primary forests provide ecosystem services at local, regional and global scales, including positive effects on regional climate and regulation of freshwater, and that these services are critically important to the sustainable livelihoods of local communities;

NOTING that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the CBD have requested input for improving synergies between the conventions to achieve both climate change benefits as well as biodiversity conservation;

RECALLING the United Nation's *Non-legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests* which, seeks to "maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations";

NOTING that industrial logging has largely failed to achieve sustained yields in primary forests, alters forest structure and composition, leads to significant biodiversity loss, and results in substantial carbon emissions that can take centuries to recapture;

RECOGNIZING that illegal logging remains a serious problem in many primary forests and that efforts to improve forest governance will likely take several decades;

NOTING that industrial logging in primary tropical forests often acts as a precursor to conversion for industrial agriculture, resulting in massive losses of biodiversity and carbon, and the destruction of local livelihoods, among others, by forest fires;

EMPHASIZING that the very high rate of tropical deforestation has barely dipped over two decades, and that tropical forests are under increasing pressure from industrial logging, mining, conversion for biofuels and industrial agriculture;

NOTING that some 50% of the world's natural forest cover has been lost, with particular high rates of loss in tropical forests and that only around 30% of Earth's remaining forests are primary forests;

FURTHER NOTING that approximately 70% of Earth's wood supply needs can be met from existing plantations and that available cleared land provides options for meeting global demand through plantations; and

RECOGNIZING that international development organizations should proactively seek to maximize primary forest protection rather than simply applying safeguards for projects that might impact primary forests;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and Council to establish a Council task force involving representatives of Council, the Secretariat, IUCN Commissions and Members to:
 - a. Examine and report to Council on the drivers of primary forest destruction and the opportunities to mitigate those drivers with a particular focus on the opportunity to meet global wood demand from plantations and secondary forests, particularly on degraded lands;
 - b. Examine and report to Council on the carbon and biodiversity impacts of planned conversion of natural forests to plantations including biomass and biofuel plantations; and
 - c. Examine and report to Council on the opportunities to re-shape relevant IUCN global programmes (including the forest programme, biodiversity programme and climate change programmes) and build synergies between these and other IUCN programmes, as well as with the Commissions, with a view to maximizing the amount of primary forest kept intact;
2. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director General in implementing the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* to ensure that IUCN:
 - a. Provides sustained policy input to the UNFCCC and relevant financing bodies to encourage development of REDD+ mechanisms that will assist tropical countries in maximizing both mitigation and biodiversity benefits through prioritizing the protection and restoration of primary tropical forest over other REDD+ activities and discouraging REDD+ funding for industrial logging and conversion to biofuel or other plantations;
 - b. Provides sustained policy input to the UNFCCC to promote Land-use, Land-use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) rules and accounting approaches which encourage the protection and restoration of primary forests in developed countries and avoids conversion of natural forests to biofuel and other plantations;
 - c. Explores opportunities to develop partnerships and engages with REDD+ funding bodies to conduct the requested assessments and to develop mechanisms to foster the protection of primary forests; and
 - d. Supports a review by IUCN of relevant programmes to ensure that they:

- i. Support restoration of existing protected areas and expansion of protected areas as eligible REDD+ projects;
- ii. Reverse forest degradation and do not support the introduction of degrading activities to primary forests;
- iii. Explicitly avoid perverse outcomes that lead to losses in biodiversity, including the conversion of natural forests or other sensitive ecosystems such as grasslands, to plantations;
- iv. Recognize and protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities by ensuring their free, prior and informed consent before approving projects, and ensuring their participation in REDD project design, their role in project implementation, and their fair share of project benefits; and
- v. Support broad participation from all tropical countries, and in particular those countries with high forest cover and historically low rates of deforestation, in a REDD+ mechanism.

Sponsor:

The WILD Foundation

Co-sponsors:

Australian Rainforest Conservation Society
Asociación Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación
Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional
Asociación Preserve Planet
Asociación Terra Nostra
Environment and Conservation Organizations of New Zealand
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
Center for Environmental Legal Studies
Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M078

Support for the Bonn Challenge on restoration of lost forests and degraded lands

RECOGNIZING that IUCN has played a central role in developing and promoting forest and landscape restoration;

AWARE that forest and landscape restoration can enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services including reduced pressure on existing habitats, greater supply of improved habitats, and enhanced connectivity, as well as carbon sequestration, food, fuel, fibre, erosion control, improved water supply, etc.;

NOTING that more than 2 billion hectares of deforested and degraded lands in tropical, temperate and boreal areas offer opportunities for forest and landscape restoration, according to a global analyses by IUCN, the World Resources Institute and other IUCN Members;

ALSO NOTING that a Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration has been formed and that the members include the secretariats of IUCN and of the Convention on Biological Diversity, other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, non-governmental organizations, and business corporations; and

FURTHER NOTING the *Bonn Challenge on Forests, Climate Change and Biodiversity* of 2011 aims to restore 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded lands by 2020, with benefits for climate change, biodiversity and forest-dependent communities;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES Governments, civil society organizations, corporations, research institutions and the donor community to:
 - a. Recognize that forest and landscape restoration produces multiple benefits and captures synergies among international commitments already made;
 - b. Define specific pledges as contributions to the Bonn Challenge target of restoring 150 million hectares of lost forest and degraded lands by 2020; and
 - c. Develop strategies for meeting the Bonn Challenge and make available sufficient resources for doing so; and
2. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - a. Ensure that the IUCN Secretariat supports the Bonn Challenge by maintaining a strong focus on forest and landscape restoration consistent with the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*; and
 - b. Strongly encourage IUCN Members, Council, Commissions and National and Regional Committees to actively support the Bonn Challenge.

Sponsor:

World Resources Institute, USA

Co-sponsors:

Cameroon Environmental Watch, Cameroon

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany

Biodiversity Conservation Center, Russia

Ecoagriculture Partners, USA

Society for Ecological Restoration International, USA

M079

Atlantic Forest in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, as a priority biome for conservation

CONSIDERING that the Atlantic Forest in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay is one of the most endangered biomes in the world, among the richest in biodiversity (over 10,000 plant species; 298 species of mammals; over 200 bird species; and more than 140 species of reptiles), and among the most significant in terms of levels of endemism (8,000 tree species, 40% of the total; 200 bird species, 16%; 71 mammal species, 27%; 94 reptile species, 31%; and 286 amphibian species, 60%; to mention only the best-known taxonomic groups), there is an absolute urge to enhance its protection;

RECOGNIZING that in Brazil only approximately 8% of the Atlantic coastal forest remains, that less than 20% of the remaining biome is officially conserved in protected areas, and that high rates of forest loss are still present, approaching 350 km² or 0.25%/year in Brazil, and even higher rates in Argentina and Paraguay, international recognition of the importance of conserving the remnants of what still exists of the Atlantic Forest may be critical for its protection – from individuals to organizations and societies in general, and from local to national and global levels – and that IUCN is in a unique position to influence many levels of decision making and conservation policy that may help create change;

AWARE that IUCN, primarily through its Commissions and Members, can play an important role in advocating the importance of conserving the Atlantic Forest among the Multilateral Environmental Agreements and Conventions;

ANTICIPATING the continuing rapid growth of national, regional and global pressures on natural habitats, especially those where human populations are concentrated (70% of the Brazilian population lives in cleared lands once covered by the Atlantic Forest, even though it accounts for only 11% of the nation's territory, and approximately 80% of the Brazilian growth domestic product (GDP) is generated in the Atlantic Forest region);

UNDERSTANDING that the integrity of the world today may depend on the protection of natural areas – to provide for food and water security and reduce the pressures caused by climate change and soil degradation, pollution and other negative impacts on human well-being and the preservation of the world's biodiversity;

RECALLING Resolution 4.004 *Strengthening IUCN's institutional presence in South America* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), aiming at strengthening IUCN's initiatives in South America, and which resulted in the establishment of an office in Brazil; and

REAFFIRMING the importance of the IUCN's role to conservation in the world, it is imperative that it provides the following guidance for the implementation of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* on this matter;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to include into the IUCN regional programmes specific and measurable initiatives to influence public policies to better protect the Atlantic Forest in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, and to contribute more effectively to the implementation of the Conventions that deal with Biodiversity and Climate Change and, recognizing the role of the organization's Commissions and Members in influencing policies and actions, to work on synergies that may enhance the implementation of the Conventions; and

2. REQUESTS the Director General to:

- a. Incorporate specific activities and goals regarding the conservation of the Atlantic Forest into the IUCN Programme 2013–2016 pursuant to the aforementioned point;
- b. Further strengthen IUCN's bioregional role in South America, considering the Atlantic Forest as being present in Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay;
- c. Strengthen IUCN's role to enhance protection of Atlantic forests, in one of its most important niches, which is to integrate South American countries in the "IUCN family" approach, enhancing the application of the international Conventions and the regional agreements (such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and Mercosul, among others);
- d. Expand IUCN's recommendations to protect Atlantic forests for the next quadrennial, integrating the objectives, themes and specific activities, specifying responsibilities for the different segments of the "IUCN family", such as Members, Commissions, Secretariat at both regional and central levels;
- e. Take action regarding sending letters to the three countries' presidents, ministers and other decision makers in support of Atlantic Forest protection, based on the related international conventions and regional agreements; and
- f. Support local member organizations and members of Commissions in emergency situations that may threaten the Atlantic Forest in any of the three countries that host this biome.

Sponsor:

IPÊ Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas, Brazil

Co-sponsors:

Asociación Guyra Paraguay, Paraguay

Fundação Museu do Homem Americano, Brazil

Fundação Vitória Amazônica, Brazil

Fundación para la Conservación y el Uso Sustentable de los Humedales, Argentina

Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde, Brazil

Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente (LIDEMA), Bolivia

Provita, Venezuela

M080

Support for conservation and sustainable use of Gotjawal forests in Jeju

RECOGNIZING that the Gotjawal forest of 109.87 km², covering 6% of Jeju Island, is a unique resource created by volcanic activity in Aa lava areas of Jeju Island, which serves to recharge the island's groundwater used as the main source of drinking water for the population of Jeju, and that these forests are very important in terms of ecosystem services and the applications of traditional knowledge in relation to abundant biological diversity and sustainable uses of the forests;

RECALLING that in connection with Resolutions 4.040 *Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage*, 4.067 *Advancing island conservation and sustainable livelihoods*, 4.094 *Impetus and support for local and regional biodiversity conservation policies*, and 4.055 *Integrating culture and cultural diversity into IUCN's policy and Programme* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), the movement of purchasing properties in the Gotjawal forests as a National Trust Movement has been carried out to conserve these areas under the leadership of the Gotjawal Trust of Jeju since 2007;

NOTING that the Gotjawal forests, including Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes inscribed as a World Natural Heritage site as well as a site of Wetlands of International Importance ('Ramsar site'), are home to *Mankyua jejuense*, an endemic fern of monotypic genus, and 36 plants species which are on the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*; in addition to Fairy Pitta, and that traditional knowledge has been accumulated by the indigenous people in the area for ages; and

CONCERNED that the large-scale developments such as golf course construction are in progress on the private lands of over 60% in Gotjawal forests, and that as such destructive developments continue, they will not only destroy the original features of the unique ecosystem of Gotjawal forests, but also eventually threaten the livelihood of all Jeju residents;

The World Conservation Congress, at its Session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to seek support for the conservation programmes on wise uses of natural resources of Gotjawal forest and the sustainability of livelihoods in connection to Gotjawal because the conservation of biological, geological and cultural diversities including traditional knowledge of indigenous people of Gotjawal is consistent with IUCN's objective, and the pattern of sustainable uses by indigenous people is also consistent with the principle of biosphere reserve which emphasizes the mutual prosperity of biological organisms as well as human; and
2. URGES the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Government of Jeju Special Self-governing Province and the private sector conducting the developments to take active part in the Gotjawal Trust Movement, to establish long-term plans and to take immediate and practical actions for the conservation of the Gotjawal forest.

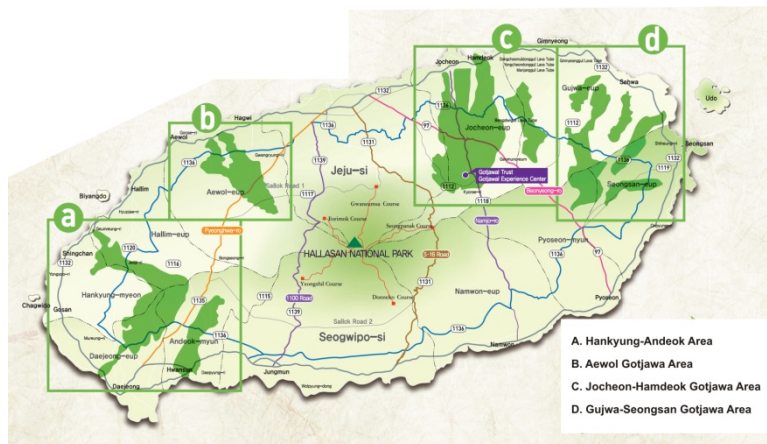
Sponsor:

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment

Co-sponsors:

Gotjawal Trust of Jeju, Jeju City Project 21
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Agenda 21
Sustainable Environmental Education Center of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
Local Agenda 21 - Seogwipo City, Republic of Korea

Explanatory Memorandum



Definition of Gotjawal: “Gotjawal” refers to an unmanned and unapproachable forest mixed with trees and bushes according to a Jeju Dialect dictionary. Jeju locals have traditionally called any forest on rocky ground “Gotjawal” with “got” meaning a forest and “jawal” rocks or rubbles. The Gotjawal forest is also considered to have three important features, such as

“formation in rocky areas”, “plants specific to this ecosystem”, and “rain water penetrating to groundwater aquifer”.

Where are Gotjawal forests? Distributed mostly along the island's midland at an altitude of between 200 and 400 meters, Gotjawal forests have traditionally played a role of buffer between the inhabited coastal areas and the mountainous regions used for grazing ranches.

Gotjawal forests run along the east-west axis of the island. Four major Gotjawal forests have been singled out so far for their excellently preserved condition: Hankyeong-Andeok and Aewol Gotjawal in the west, Jocheon-Hamdeok and Gujwa-Seongsan Gotjawal in the east.

Characteristics of Gotjawal forest:

Geology

Gotjawal forest is usually found on volcanic terrain formed by lava flow, with its rocks formed over time after going through varying processes. When an Aa lava steam with high viscosity cools down, the surface of the lava exposed to cold air hardens first before cracked by another rushing lava flow cascading from behind, leaving behind the volcanic sub-structure known as ‘clinker’, which is conducive to the formation of Gotjawal forest.

On the other hand, Pahoehoe lava cools down to form columnar joints along the surfaces, which eventually break down into rocks and rubble. Those chunks of rock produced as such along the curtains of columnar joints also provide an ideal ground for Gotjawal to develop. Gotjawal is sometimes formed on Oreums (volcanic cone), where scoria, volcanic shoots and spatters gather together after a volcanic explosion to form giant mounds.

Vegetation

Gotjawal is composed of warm-temperate forest and temperate forest along with wide expanses around Jeju, with relatively high diversity of plants and vegetation. However, the existing biome shows some typical features of the secondary forest, as it has been constantly damaged by human intervention. Most Gotjawal forests that remain today lie close to the grasslands of the island's midland.

Gotjawal forest is composed of two key tree species: broad-leaved evergreens and deciduous broad-leaved trees. Some Gotjawal forests have both evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved trees, mixed together and growing in the same place.

Animal and Plants

Over 600 plants species are known to grow in Gotjawal, with some of them recognized by the Korean Ministry of Environment as being threatened and endangered species, notably Jejugosarisam (*Mankyua chejunese*), Gaegasinanum (*quercus gilva*), Eureumnancho (*Cyrtosia septentrionalis*), Suncha (*Brasenia scherberi*), and JeJumilbichu (*Isoetes jejuensis*).

The thick forest of Gotjawal, with its abundant feeds, provide shelter for the resident birds of Jeju such as the Japanese Bush Warbler and the Brown-eared Bulbul, while some migratory birds such as the Black Paradise Flycatcher and the Fairy Pitta spend the winter here.

Also home to most amphibians such as the Jeju Salamander and reptiles including the Red-tongue Viper Snake, Gotjawal forest is the refuge for Roe Deer and other mammals in the island.

M081

Acknowledging Quebec's advancement of conservation of the Boreal region

HAVING RECOGNIZED in Resolution 3.101 *Advancing boreal forest conservation* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), the critical importance of the world's remaining intact boreal forest regions, and in that resolution having urged governments to take steps to conserve those forest regions under their jurisdiction;

RECALLING that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has noted that the fundamental requirement for the conservation of biological diversity is the in-situ conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings, and has recognized the close and traditional dependence of many indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles on biological resources;

RECOGNIZING that the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples has affirmed that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment;

ACKNOWLEDGING that on May 9, 2011 the Government of Quebec, represented by Premier Ministre Jean Charest, and a "Partners Table" including leaders from aboriginal communities, environmental organizations, industry and local government signed together a "Declaration of the Partners" regarding the Plan Nord, a sustainable development initiative applying to the northern 2/3 of the province of Quebec, an area covering 1.2 million square kilometres;

ACKNOWLEDGING WITH SATISFACTION that this Declaration recognizes that:

- a. The development of the territory that the Plan Nord covers must be socially responsible, sustainable and environmentally sound;
- b. The Plan Nord must support development that fosters the preservation of the quality of the environment, safeguards biodiversity and the traditional, ancestral way of life of the First Nations and the Inuit and allows for collective social and economic enrichment;
- c. The Plan Nord must abide by the agreements already concluded with the First Nations and the Inuit living in the territory and their ancestral rights and that its implementation must be sufficiently flexible to allow for a case- by-case examination of each development project, take into account current and future negotiations, and adapt to changes in such negotiations, in particular in respect of governance;
- d. The Plan Nord must complement the approaches that the Government of Quebec has already adopted in respect of the Aboriginal representatives concerned to deal with questions that require immediate action and that nation-to-nation discussions must be maintained between the Government of Quebec and the Aboriginal nations throughout the implementation of the Plan Nord;
- e. The territory encompassed by the Plan Nord contains some of the world's most extensive intact ecosystems, which provide an array of ecological goods and services that it is important to maintain; and
- f. Mechanisms must be adopted to ensure the continuity of the commitment to devote 50% of the territory that the Plan Nord covers to non-industrial purposes, environmental protection and safeguarding biodiversity;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING WITH SATISFACTION that:

- a. The Government of Quebec has committed to initiate Ecological Planning by 2013 on the whole of the Plan Nord territory with a participation framework for consulting with the territory's stakeholders and aboriginal communities to achieve these goals;
- b. The Government of Quebec has committed to create Protected Areas on 20% of the Territory of the Plan Nord by 2020 as an interim target, which will thereby devote 17% of the territory of the Province of Quebec to conservation by that date; and
- c. The Government of Quebec intends to develop the ecological and environmental knowledge needed to assess various conservation practices to ensure the protection of the environment and the territory; and

RECOGNIZING that Plan Nord will make a significant contribution towards Canada's commitments to the Aichi Targets of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* including Strategic goal B, Target 5, and particularly to Target 11 of goal C which sets global conservation targets for 2020 whereby areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. WELCOMES the policies and commitments of the Plan Nord because of their commitment to conservation and sustainable economic development;
2. AFFIRMS that the policies and commitments of the Plan Nord befit a sustainable development model that, if implemented in full, will allow natural resources to be developed in a spirit of respect for the environment thereby creating an exemplary sustainable development project that integrates energy, mining, forest, bio-food, tourism, transportation development, wildlife management, environmental protection, the preservation of biodiversity, and that will foster development for the benefit of the communities concerned in a spirit of respect for cultures and identities;
3. FURTHER AFFIRMS that the aspirational goal of maintaining 50% of the northern territory of Quebec free from industrial development, if operationalized correctly, has the ability to be a guiding light to the globe as we combat the enormous global challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change;
4. AFFIRMS that Plan Nord is a globally significant sustainable development initiative;
5. FURTHER AFFIRMS that the proposal to dedicate 600,000 square kilometres to non-industrial purposes, protecting the environment and safeguarding biodiversity, is an outstanding and historic conservation policy that will positively reverberate around the world;
6. AFFIRMS that the ecological planning at the heart of Plan Nord is a critically important strategic commitment that will provide a sound long-term foundation for conservation;
7. AFFIRMS that the conservation components of Plan Nord will make an outstanding contribution to climate change adaptation responses in the boreal zone; and
8. CONGRATULATES the Government of Quebec for its vision and commitment to conservation and aboriginal rights.

Sponsor:

The Pew Charitable Trusts, USA

Cosponsors:

Ministère du Développement durable, Environnement et Parcs du Québec, Canada

The Wild Foundation, USA

Nature Canada, Canada

Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, Canada

George Wright Society, USA

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M082

Ensuring the conservation of Chilean Patagonia's forests

RECOGNIZING that Chilean Patagonia is one of the planet's most remote and virgin areas of forest, with extensive native forests, fjords and glaciers, and some of the last free-flowing rivers in the world, as well as being the habitat of species such as the endemic Patagonian Huemul (*Hippocamelus bisulcus*), and the Southern River Otter (*Lontra provocax*), both listed as Endangered on the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*;

THANKING the Government of Chile for its commitment to preserving this majestic and unique area by declaring almost 50% of the region's territory as under protection, and for its decision to adopt the designation of 'Life Reserve' for the Aysén region;

MINDFUL of the fact that in 2011 Chile granted regional environmental approval to the HidroAysén project, a hydroelectric complex that intends to build five dams on two of Chile's most powerful free-flowing rivers, the Baker and the Pascua, flooding some 6,000 hectares of land, including a part of the Laguna San Rafael National Park, a World Biosphere Reserve;

FURTHER MINDFUL of the fact that the HidroAysén hydroelectric project will require the construction of transmission lines from Patagonia to the main electricity grid in Chile's central zone, along a route of almost 2,000 kilometres, including a 160-km segment under water;

RECOGNIZING that the transmission route would cross areas of volcanic and seismic activity and would potentially disturb more than a dozen national parks and reserves, along with important biological corridors representing thousands of hectares of wildlife habitat;

NOTING WITH CONCERN that the environmental impact assessment for HidroAysén fragmented the project by not assessing the impact of the transmission line together with the impact of the dams, contrary to international best practice for environmental assessments and Resolution 4.126 *Protection of Chilean Patagonia* adopted at the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which called on the Government of Chile to "evaluate the hydroelectric dams ... and the associated transmission line as a single project";

CONCERNED by the fact that this distinction between the dams and the transmission components will prevent an appropriate assessment of the cumulative and combined impacts of the projects;

FURTHER CONCERNED that the construction of a transmission line between Patagonia and Chile's central zone could lead to a proliferation of other mega-dams, such as Energía Austral's proposals, along with extractive projects in priority conservation areas;

RECALLING Resolution 2.58 *Ecological management issues relating to large dams* approved by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000) which recognizes "the need for the precautionary approach because of the high degree of uncertainty associated with dam development actions ... and associated land use activities"; and

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 1 *Hydroelectricity and the protection of nature* approved by the 3rd IUCN General Assembly (Caracas, 1952) which, considering that dams are capable of "seriously altering the integrity" of national parks and reserves, reminds governments "that they are pledged to guarantee not only the safekeeping but the inviolability of the areas they have taken the initiative to delimit and to protect";

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on the Government of Chile, and particularly the Ministry of Environment and the Environmental Assessment Service:
 - a. To ensure that the development of HidroAysén's transmission infrastructure does not affect the protection given to areas protected by the State, priority conservation areas and sites, and priority biological corridors, and will not damage landscapes of intrinsic value;
 - b. To ensure true public participation in the evaluation process for the route and transmission infrastructure;
 - c. To conduct a strategic environmental assessment and an independent technical and environmental assessment based on the highest international standards, in cooperation with the national scientific community and appropriate national and international conservation organizations, in order to determine the overall and cumulative impact of the transmission infrastructure proposed, along the whole length of the route;
 - d. To evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the transmission line in the context of the cumulative impact of the transmission infrastructure and of the possible energy mega-projects that might use this infrastructure, such as the mega-dams proposed by HidroAysén on the Pascua and Baker rivers and the mega-dams proposed by Energía Austral-Xstrata on the Cuervo, Blanco and Cóndor rivers; and
 - e. Not to authorize the HidroAysén and Energía Austral transmission lines unless an exhaustive assessment of the cumulative and combined impacts demonstrates that the transmission project will not lead to a degradation or destruction of natural areas and wildlife habitat;
2. URGES the Government of Chile:
 - a. To conduct an exhaustive evaluation of unconventional renewable energy sources and energy efficient alternatives in Chile in order to follow up on the results of a study conducted by the Universities of Chile and Federico Santamaría (June, 2008), which found that more than 70% of the demand for electricity in Chile in 2025 could be covered by alternative sustainable energy sources;
 - b. To create the necessary regulatory and normative frameworks that will enable energy efficient and unconventional renewable energy sources to form part of an energy solution based on distributed generation; and
 - c. To designate the permanent protection of the most important of Chile's free-flowing rivers given their high value to conservation, to ecosystem services and to tourism;
3. CALLS on relevant and interested IUCN Members, as far as possible, to provide technical and scientific support to Chile, and particularly to the Environmental Assessment Service, to help determine the cumulative impact of constructing the HidroAysén and Energía Austral transmission line and dams, and to protect the wildlife and unique natural areas of Chilean Patagonia; and
4. ENCOURAGES all interested parties and relevant IUCN Members to seriously consider the possibility of supporting the development of new energy efficient and unconventional renewable energy initiatives in Chile as an alternative to new mega-dams in Patagonia and as an indication of their commitment to the environmentally-sustainable development of Patagonia and Chile.

Sponsor:

Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora (CODEFF)

Co-sponsors:

Natural Resources Defense Council

Fundación para la Promoción del Desarrollo Sustentable (Terram)

Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina

Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (APECO)

Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves

Sociedad Audubon de Panamá

Ecoa - Ecologia e Ação

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M083

The conservation and protection of the world's indigenous temperate grasslands

CONSIDERING that indigenous temperate grasslands provide a wide range of ecological services for life on Earth: as a source of food, water and fibre for human livelihoods and well-being; for cultural and biological diversity; and the sequestration of carbon, particularly in the face of global climate change;

ACKNOWLEDGING that indigenous temperate grasslands, that occur on every continent except Antarctica, have been modified by human activity to such a degree that very little remains in its natural state and that they are currently considered by the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) as one of the most at-risk ecosystems in the world;

CONFIRMING that indigenous temperate grasslands have a global level of protection of only 4–5%, the lowest of all terrestrial biomes, and that many new, large and ecologically viable protected areas need to be established to achieve conservation and protection on a landscape scale to reach the Aichi Biodiversity Target of 17%;

RECOGNIZING that the remaining areas of indigenous temperate grasslands continue to be threatened by inappropriate policies that lead to further loss through conversion and unsustainable land use and management practices;

ACKNOWLEDGING that many indigenous temperate grasslands play an important role in poverty and hunger alleviation and food production, and thus are not only strategic ecologically but are essential for contributing to the achievement of the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs);

REALIZING the importance of indigenous temperate grasslands to the life and cultural survival of mobile indigenous peoples and, in turn, the value of the accumulated knowledge and experience of traditional temperate grasslands users to their on-going conservation and management;

ACKNOWLEDGING that climate change seriously affects the biodiversity of, and the provision of goods and services by, indigenous temperate grasslands, thus having a negative impact on biodiversity and people that depend on these grasslands for sustaining their lives and livelihoods;

CONSCIOUS that developing and implementing effective incentives for good land stewardship, restoration and the sustainable management of indigenous temperate grasslands is essential to guaranteeing their long-term sustainable use as healthy and living environments; and

RECOGNIZING that the Temperate Grasslands Conservation Initiative (TGCI) of the WCPA Grasslands Specialist Group is focused on achieving the conservation and protection of the world's indigenous temperate grasslands to meet the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) targets and to contribute to the MDGs and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), in coherence with the IUCN Drylands Programme, having achieved the following goals over the past decade:

- a. Assembled an international network of grasslands professionals to address the issues surrounding their conservation and protection;
- b. Improved communications on the subject through workshops, a newsletter, publications and website;

- c. Compiled a list of existing protected areas in the grasslands biome and identified priorities for future conservation and protection;
- d. Assessed the current state of knowledge on the economic value of intact indigenous temperate grasslands; and
- e. Observed an increase in the level of protection for this biome of 600%, from 0.69% to 5%, since the TGCI's inception in 1996;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and the IUCN Commissions to:
 - a. Acknowledge that indigenous temperate grasslands are one of the most imperilled and the least protected ecosystems and are under-represented in the world's protected area system and, as a consequence, include this issue in the implementation of the Global and Regional Programmes;
 - b. Encourage governments, non-government organizations and private interests to protect indigenous temperate grasslands, with the aim of achieving Aichi Target 11, with a minimum of 10% by 2014, as proposed at the IVth World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas in 1992 in Caracas, Venezuela;
 - c. Recognize that indigenous temperate grasslands require urgent and targeted action to protect, maintain and restore their biodiversity and the many valuable social, cultural, economic and ecological services they provide to sustain human life and well-being under the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*; and
 - d. Support the work of the *Temperate Grasslands Conservation Initiative* and the WCPA Grasslands Specialist Group;
2. REQUESTS relevant governments to:
 - a. Increase the efforts to designate protected areas within indigenous temperate grassland regions, and integrate them into broader, multiple use landscapes; and
 - b. Promote the sustainable use of indigenous temperate grasslands through the development of incentive mechanisms and certification schemes; and
3. REQUESTS international funding mechanisms, including the Global Environment Facility, to support a targeted increase in funds available for temperate grassland conservation, protection and sustainable management.

Sponsor:

The Wildlife Conservation Society

Co-sponsors:

The George Wright Society
 The Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
 Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina
 Hustai National Park Trust
 Rare

M084

Preservation of oasis ecosystems

AWARE of the capital importance of and recognizing the role played by oasis ecosystems in:

- a. The settlement of human populations and their socio-economic stability resulting from the everyday activities continuously being generated by the oasis in respect of the populations, their livestock and local agriculture; and
- b. The preservation of the environment through recycling and reuse *in situ* of the waste and by-products from farming and livestock-rearing activities;

CLARIFYING that, nevertheless, these ecosystems are impacted by the damaging effects of new technology, and that assessments both on global and lower levels have reached the conclusion that oasis ecosystems are currently seriously threatened and are becoming increasingly degraded;

RECALLING that oasis ecosystems constitute viable and habitable systems thanks to their different components: climate, water, soil, vegetation, microorganisms, animals and people, but above all thanks to the interactions that connect them;

NOTING that oasis ecosystems are unique in terms of their biological and ecological diversity. They are like authentic outdoor biodiversity laboratories, and are being studied carefully by national and international institutions as well as the scientific community;

AWARE of the constraints and threats facing oasis ecosystems in terms of their natural resources, including:

- a. The misunderstanding of the potential of the phytogenetic resources, which require identification, inventories and evaluation;
- b. The decrease in water resources;
- c. The problems of sanding over due to local desertification as a result of human interventions;
- d. The salinization of soils following the prolonged use of saline irrigation water and the lack of control of irrigation (doses and frequency) and drainage;
- e. Genetic erosion caused by the generalization of certain cultivars for exclusively commercial purposes;
- f. Crop protection problems (diseases, pests);
- g. The lack of control of introduced cultural techniques;
- h. The inadequacy of the infrastructure for the promotion of local products;
- i. The alarming loss of local social, technical and cultural know-how;
- j. Runaway, chaotic urban development; and
- k. The fact that all the above constraints continue to exert pressure on the resources needed for the maintenance of the oasis ecosystem and the survival of local populations;

BEARING IN MIND the main ecological, economic and sociological impacts of human impacts on oasis ecosystems, today the preservation of these ecosystems is not simply an absolute priority, but an urgent objective that all national and international stakeholders must achieve; and

RECALLING the actions started by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):

- a. The (RADDQ) Network of Associations for the Sustainable Development of Oases; and
- b. The French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs' Directorate General of Globalization, Development and Partnerships;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS UPON national governments to acknowledge that the oasis systems and the populations who live there are undergoing significant technological, socioeconomic and cultural changes, whilst these agricultural systems are specific cases of adaptation to climate change, and have, since the Mesolithic Period, provided a livelihood for many local people, creating a highly specialized and unique way of life;
2. URGES international institutions to support projects to strengthen the resilience of these ecosystems and their capacity to adapt to climate change through:
 - a. In-depth analyses and exchanges of points of view on the current situation regarding the main challenges and issues characterizing oasis ecosystems in different countries in terms of sustainable development, governance systems, vulnerability, resilience and adaptation to climate change through meetings, training courses and seminars;
 - b. Raising the awareness of decision makers concerning the importance of the oasis ecosystem for the natural environment and the economic and social conditions of oasis populations; and
 - c. Strengthening the skills of local people in terms of the protection, conservation and enhancement of oasis products through exchanges of experience between different countries;
3. CALLS ON the States containing these ecosystems:
 - a. To raise people's awareness about oasis areas, presenting them as fragile ecosystems that form part of Humanity's cultural and ecological heritage;
 - b. To affirm the need to safeguard oases in the face of the challenges related to development and the environment;
 - c. To favour the oasis ecosystems' process of adaptation to climate change through reinforcing the financing provisions and improving knowledge of the impact of climate change, vulnerability and adaptation;
 - d. To support small-scale sustainable agriculture in oasis zones;
 - e. To associate peasant organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations, taking local know-how, traditional techniques and management models into account;

- f. To establish a political, institutional and social framework adapted in order to remove the restrictions limiting the reproducibility of these types of agriculture;
 - g. To integrate the natural oasis heritage into their sustainable development strategy; and
 - h. To develop and reinforce scientific research into oasis ecosystems;
4. ENCOURAGES States and governmental organizations:
- a. To create Local Development Plans (LDPs) for oases, based on their geographical, topographical and biological particularities;
 - b. To promote conservation initiatives for this natural and cultural heritage through the classification of at least one oasis per country as a protected area;
 - c. To create a national genetic heritage conservatory for each country;
 - d. To raise awareness of the need for improved management of water resources in oases; and
 - e. To establish a political, institutional and social framework adapted in order to remove the restrictions limiting the reproducibility of these types of agriculture.

Sponsor:

Association Marocaine pour l'Ecotourisme et la Protection de la Nature, Morocco

Co-sponsors:

Stichting CHIMBO, Netherlands
 Stichting Reservaten Przewalski Paard Nederland, Netherlands
 Société protectrice des animaux et de la nature (SPANNA)
 Association Ribat Al Fath Association de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources (AGIR)
 Mouvement écologique algérien (MEA)
 Association Ecologique de Boumerdès
 Association Nationale du développement durable et de la Conservation de la Vie sauvage, Tunisia
 Fédération Nationale des Associations des Chasseurs et des Associations de Chasse Spécialisées
 Association Naforé pour la Protection de l'Environnement

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion is based on the work undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) which considers oasis agricultural systems as part of oasis ecosystems, as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), an initiative launched in 2002. It is also important to highlight the work of the Réseau Associatif de Développement Durable des Oasis (RADDO) [Network of Associations for the Sustainable Development of Oases] in the context of the 8th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, held between 3 and 14 September 2007 in Madrid, Spain, during its side event presentation which reminded participants of the importance of oasis ecosystems and their protection in the fight against desertification. This network also took the opportunity of the 16th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the

Framework Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change, held between 29 November and 10 December 2010 in Cancun, Mexico, to underline the major challenges concerning all oasis-related problems.

The French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs Directorate General of Globalization, Development and Partnerships published a report in March 2012 entitled, “Systèmes de production durables en zones sèches: quels enjeux pour la coopération au développement?” [“Sustainable production systems in dry areas: what challenges face development cooperation?”], on enhancing oasis products, diversifying the sources of income and favouring a concerted management of oases.

M085

Antarctica and the Southern Ocean

RECALLING Resolution 2.54 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000), Resolution 3.36 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok 2004), and Resolution 4.034 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean* and Recommendation 4.118 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona 2008);

ALSO RECALLING Resolution 16.9 *Antarctica (II)* adopted by the 16th IUCN General Assembly (Madrid, 1984), Resolution 18.74 *The Antarctic Conservation Strategy* adopted by the 18th IUCN General Assembly (Perth, 1990), and Resolution 19.96 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean*, and Recommendation 19.95 *Improved Protection for Wildlife in Subantarctic Island Ecosystems* adopted by the 19th IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

FURTHER RECALLING the commitment made by heads of State and government at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg) for States to facilitate development of representative networks of marine protected areas (MPAs) by 2012, and the recommendations of the 2003 World Parks Congress (Durban) calling for the establishment and effective management by 2008 of at least five scientifically and globally representative High Seas MPAs, and for relevant organizations to “by 2012 devote urgent attention to creating and expanding marine protected area networks, including the marine biodiversity and ecosystem processes in the world oceans that lie beyond national jurisdiction, including Antarctica”, with the Ross Sea highlighted as a priority for protection as the largest largely intact marine ecosystem remaining on earth;

NOTING that the 10th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Nagoya, Japan, 2010) agreed to a process to assist States and relevant organizations in their efforts to conserve marine biodiversity including the establishment of High Seas MPAs;

ACKNOWLEDGING the steps taken by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) to develop a network of MPAs in the Southern Ocean, and decisions taken by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to designate Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs) and Antarctic Specially Managed Areas (ASMAs) in both terrestrial and marine environments;

CONCERNED about the cumulative negative impacts on the wilderness and scientific values of the Antarctic from the growing intensity, diversity and spread of human activities;

CONCERNED about the emerging impacts on Antarctic ecosystems from global climate change and ocean acidification;

CONCERNED by the increasing numbers of tourist and fishing vessels operating in the Southern Ocean regarding the absence of an integrated approach to setting appropriate ice-classification standards for those vessels, lack of routing measures to avoid sensitive areas, and inadequate standards regulating discharges of waste and ballast water and garbage;

NOTING with concern the number of serious accidents involving fishing vessels in the Southern Ocean in the last two years that have resulted in loss of life and environmental impacts, and at the same time the likelihood that vessel traffic will increase in the years to come;

WELCOMING the International Maritime Organization (IMO) agreement to prohibit use and carriage of heavy fuel oils in the Southern Ocean;

CONCERNED by the absence of a management and research plan for the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary, and by Japan's decision not to respect the integrity of the Sanctuary;

AWARE of increasing interest in biological prospecting and applications for patents for commercial exploitation of genetic material from unique organisms in the Antarctic Treaty area and the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) area of the Southern Ocean, which has the potential to undermine the open science regime that lies at the heart of the Antarctic Treaty and to cause conflict among Antarctic Treaty Parties;

CONCERNED that Parties to the *Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty* have not brought into force its Annex VI on Liability and Emergency Response Action, which is an important tool to encourage higher operational and shipping standards;

RECOGNIZING the role of IUCN in providing a forum for the discussion by governmental and non-governmental bodies of issues affecting Antarctica's environment, and in contributing to the work of the components of the Antarctic Treaty System; and

NOTING that protection and management of the land and marine components of the Antarctic and Southern Ocean is fully consistent with Area 1 – *Valuing and Conserving Nature* and Area 2 – *Effective and Equitable Governance of Nature's Use* of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES all CCAMLR members to, in addition to implementing previous Recommendations and Resolutions :
 - a. Include the Ross Sea and other large areas in the Southern Ocean as marine reserves; and
 - b. Take coordinated action to improve the CCAMLR Ecosystem Monitoring Program (CEMP), which is fundamental for the proper management of the krill fishery, including funding and making use of the recently established CEMP Fund;
2. URGES all Parties to the Antarctic Treaty, the Protocol on Environmental Protection and CCAMLR to take the steps necessary to:
 - a. Reflect climate change effects in strategies and measures for fisheries management and in decisions on designating MPAs, and engage with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to promote the important climate change research results flowing from Antarctica;
 - b. Coordinate steps to collect and remove marine debris from the ocean around Antarctica; and
 - c. Take systematic steps to protect wilderness values by reducing the footprint of human activities in the Antarctic;

3. CALLS ON the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and Parties to the Antarctic Treaty System's instruments to conclude negotiation of a legally binding and mandatory Polar Code that will cover both new and existing vessels, including fishing vessels, operating in the Antarctic, which incorporates (a) appropriate ice-classification requirements in relation to ice-cover, (b) regulation of ballast water and grey water discharges, (c) prevention of the entry of alien species through various pathways, (d) prohibiting the dumping of food wastes and sewage into the Southern Ocean, and (e) reducing air emissions and in particular black carbon emissions through the use of increased voyage optimization, vessel speeds, and further energy efficiency and emission control measures;
4. AGAIN URGES all Parties to the Antarctic Treaty, the Protocol on Environmental Protection and CCAMLR to take the steps necessary to:
 - a. Stop the illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing for toothfish (*Dissostichus* spp.) in the oceans around Antarctica, by using port state enforcement tools, ratifying the *Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing*, sharing satellite and other imagery, and direct interdiction in the Southern Ocean; and
 - b. Resolve the legal and environmental issues surrounding bio prospecting and develop an appropriate regulatory regime for this activity in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean;
5. AGAIN URGES all Parties to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to:
 - a. Create a comprehensive Antarctic tourism management regime with legally binding and enforceable rules, including limits to the concentration of tourists at particular sites and overall number of tourists, and not allowing construction of land-based tourism infrastructure such as hotels and semi-permanent camps; and
 - b. Ratify Annex VI to the Protocol by 2014 to bring into force this important instrument on liability for harm to the environment and emergency response action; and
6. CALLS ON the Director General and Council, in implementing Area 1 – *Valuing and Conserving Nature* and Area 2 – *Effective and Equitable Governance of Nature's Use of the IUCN Programme 2013–2016*, to take steps to ensure that it strengthens its participation in Antarctic Treaty and CCAMLR meetings and intersessional work, that IUCN information and data are regularly presented to the Antarctic Treaty System in a timely manner, and that IUCN includes Antarctica in its policy and Polar priorities and allocates adequate resources for this work.

Sponsor:

Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC)

Co-sponsors:

Citizens' Institute for Environmental Studies (CIES)
ECO – Environment and Conservation Organizations of New Zealand Inc (New Zealand)
Natural Resources Defense Council
Pew Charitable Trusts
Sierra Club
WWF-Australia
WWF-US

Comment: This motion is referred to a contact group. This motion proposes an amendment to the IUCN Programme 2013-2016.

M086

IUCN and the Arctic region – intensified and coordinated work

NOTING that the Arctic environment is one of the world's most threatened ecosystems; the threats are manifold: from the on-going changes originating in climate change, to an increase of competition for the natural resources of the area;

RECALLING decisions by previous General Assemblies (GA) and World Conservation Congresses (WCC): 4th GA Copenhagen 1954, 7th GA Warsaw 1960, 10th GA New Delhi 1969, 11th GA Banff 1972, 14th GA Ashkhabad 1978, 15th GA Christchurch 1981, 16th GA Madrid 1984, 17th GA San José 1988, 18th GA Perth 1990, 19th GA Buenos Aires 1994; 1st WCC Montreal 1996, regarding the development of an action plan for Arctic conservation and sustainable development, working with indigenous peoples, *et al.*; 2nd WCC Amman 2000, regarding the need for an Arctic strategy and action plan, integrated ecosystem management, ecological integrity, and environmental security, *et al.*; 4th WCC Barcelona 2008, regarding IUCN representation by appropriate experts at relevant negotiations;

RECOGNIZING that IUCN throughout the history of the Union has been working in different areas for preserving the natural ecosystems of the Arctic, and has supported different initiatives to strengthen this work;

ACKNOWLEDGING the excellent work undertaken by the Arctic Council in promoting sustainable development in the Arctic region;

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING the responsibility of all nations bordering the Arctic region jointly to make every effort to create a sustainable ecosystem-based management approach to development in the Arctic area;

UNDERLINING that what happens in the Arctic region affects global nature, and thus all societies in the world;

RECOGNIZING that Arctic ecosystems provide essential services including those necessary for the livelihoods of indigenous peoples;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that efforts could be more effective by a coordinating function supported by the Union;

APPRECIATING the work done by the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Specialist Groups in the Arctic region; and

RECOGNIZING the excellent scientific work undertaken by IUCN in working out the ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSA) criteria, including the way they can be used as a foundation for informing future decisions regarding conservation of the marine environment both within and beyond national jurisdiction;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. AFFIRMS the interest of IUCN in playing a significant role in the Arctic region based on its major assets;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to continue to collaborate with the Arctic Council;

3. ENCOURAGES IUCN Members, Councillors, Commissions and the Secretariat to continue and to intensify joint work in cooperation with governments and relevant organizations in the Arctic and Subarctic region;
4. RECOMMENDS that the Director General strengthen the IUCN presence in the Arctic Council;
5. REQUESTS that IUCN Member and Commission experts in issues related to the Arctic, in collaboration with the Secretariat, develop a comprehensive IUCN Action Plan for the Arctic region, and that the Union, in developing such a plan, works closely together with the Arctic Council, its Member States, permanent participants and observers; and
6. REQUESTS the Director General to promote the implementation of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and relevant programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to the Arctic environment.

Sponsor:

Swedish Museum of Natural History

Co-sponsors:

Ministry of the Environment, Finland

WWF International

Finnish Association for Nature Conservation (Suomen Luonnonsuojeluliitto)

Swedish Species Information Centre

Swedish Association for Nature Conservation

WWF Sweden

Stiftelsen Nordens Ark

Copenhagen Zoo

Danish Friluftsrådet

Explanatory Memorandum

The Arctic region is of tremendous importance for humankind, both as regards the impact that changes in the region have on global weather, and for the impending effects on habitats and ecosystems throughout the world as the Arctic ice cover recedes. The wildlife and ecosystems in the Arctic region are threatened directly as a result of global warming, and indirectly from efforts at seeking out the resources in the area.

The area is extremely rich in resources, and the race for finding means to exploit them is on. Nations both within the region and from many other parts of the world, as well as multinational organizations, do not invariably look upon the area with focus on the need for its sustainable ecosystem-based development.

IUCN needs to put greater effort into its Arctic work and to promote new ways of working with other interests. All the members in the Union inside the Arctic and Subarctic regions need to work more closely together to affect the development in the area.

M087**The importance of assessing the water needs of wetlands in order to preserve their ecological functions**

CONSIDERING the basic ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of hydrological regimes and as habitat for characteristic fauna and flora;

RECOGNIZING that wetlands provide a wide range of ecosystem services which contribute to human well-being, that their conservation and wise use is vital for the continued provision of these services, and that wetlands are both sources of water and water users;

NOTING that the lack of hydrological resources for wetlands is due to the growing human demand for water extraction which is the main factor that produces continuous alterations and causes the deterioration and disappearance of wetlands and their services;

RECALLING that the growing demand for water and its overexploitation endanger human well-being and the environment, and that there is often insufficient water to satisfy direct human needs and to maintain the wetlands that we need;

CONSCIOUS that it is vital to manage and protect our wetlands wisely, ensuring the availability of the quantities of water that they need to maintain their ecological characteristics, and thus to improve people's means of survival, in particular for people who are vulnerable, marginalized or dependant on wetlands;

HIGHLIGHTING that knowledge of the water needs of wetlands would contribute effectively to the wise use of the latter, establishing the water contributions necessary and assessing potential alterations through appropriate monitoring programmes;

RECOGNIZING that establishing and consolidating the water needs of wetlands would contribute to better management of river basins, harmonizing water use strategies with those relating to land use, considering the importance of the water management cycle and the relationship that exists between ground and surface waters for the purpose of their management and administration;

ALSO RECOGNIZING that the scientific methods used to justify decisions on the management of water resources pertaining to wetlands, including establishing the environmental water needs of wetlands, must be credible and must be supported by the opinion of the scientific community;

HIGHLIGHTING that organizations with shared interests in terms of data, information and knowledge (including indigenous and traditional knowledge) must increase their efforts in seeking to adopt common approaches, which are in harmony and accessible, so that their knowledge and experience (for example, in best practice) may be exchanged more efficiently, including through appropriate uses of information technology; and

RECALLING that, as a result of progress in the field of wetland management, a set of technical and scientific guidelines and other materials are available for the application of measures to promote conservation and wise use of wetlands, as well as allocation of water resources, with the objective of maintaining the ecological characteristics of wetlands;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES States to renew the commitment to assessing and guaranteeing appropriate allocation and management of water resources for the maintenance of the ecological

functions of wetlands, and to ensuring that the principles stated by IUCN (i.e. the ecosystems approach, sustainability, etc.) are incorporated into their national policies on water resources and wetlands;

2. PROPOSES that States compile credible information and bring it to the attention of those directly concerned with responsibilities in order to improve management of wetlands of ecological importance, in particular the sites listed under the Ramsar Convention, including administrators of wetland sites, ministries, governmental departments and bodies, organizations responsible for water and river basin management, non-governmental organizations and civil society, encouraging the aforesaid interested parties to take into account the importance of establishing the water needs of wetlands in adopting decisions and in activities related to ensuring the wise use of wetlands through preservation of their ecological characteristics;
3. URGES the Director General, the IUCN Commissions and scientific community in general to develop projects, initiatives and activities to identify valid and appropriate methods for assessing the water needs of wetlands, and to ensure immediate dissemination of the results of such assessments among its offices, the IUCN Commissions and membership as well as governments with the aim to take informed decisions on wetlands management;
4. INVITES the Director General to use the Observer Status of the Union at the United Nations to disseminate this approach and seek their formal adoption within the United Nations structure and its components;
5. URGES States with wetlands located in shared river basins to work together in the area of managing water resource allocation in cross-border river basins;
6. URGES the Parties to the Ramsar Convention to approve a technical resolution with guidelines for the application of methods which facilitate assessing the water needs of wetlands for the purpose of maintaining their ecological functions;
7. URGES multilateral and bilateral donors to ensure that assessing water needs for the purpose of maintaining the ecological functions and production potential of wetlands is fully taken into account in the creation, planning and application of management projects for river basins and water resources, taking into consideration the circumstances and special limitations of the countries involved; and
8. ENCOURAGES States and other interested organizations to create projects and other activities that promote and demonstrate best practice in assessing the water needs of wetlands for the purpose of maintaining their ecological functions, to make these examples of best practice available to other interested parties through the information exchange mechanisms of IUCN, and also the Joint Ramsar/CBD River Basin Initiative, and to provide information about the successes achieved and lessons learned from these activities.

Sponsors:

Faunam A.C. de México

Co-sponsors:

Herpetario de la Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental
Centro Regional de Capacitación del Agua Las Yervas. Fundación de Apoyo Infantil
Guanajuato AC

Fondo para la Biodiversidad CONABIO
Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda IAP
Instituto de Derecho Ambiental AC
Instituto de Medio Ambiente y Comunidades Humanas de la Universidad de
Guadalajara
Pronatura AC
Reforestamos Mexico AC
Sociedad de Historia Natural del Soconusco

M088

Establishing a regional organization for managing the aquatic ecosystems of East Asia

ACKNOWLEDGING that conserving biodiversity and maintaining the resilience of aquatic ecosystems is essential for “sustainable nature for human well-being”, addressed as a priority area by IUCN;

AWARE that East Asia is a very densely populated area where one-third of the world's human population resides; most of them reside in river basins and coastal areas where population and economic growth have been the fastest, threatening food security and the sustainability of aquatic ecosystems, especially in coastal and estuarine areas where freshwater and marine ecosystems actively interact;

NOTING that the rivers and adjacent seas of East Asia are productive enough to support ca. 40% of the global fisheries yield and to account for ca. 80% of the global aquaculture production, and that most East Asians are dependent on fisheries;

EMPHASIZING the importance of large rivers and estuaries in East Asia (e.g. the Mekong, Huang He and Chang Jiang Rivers) for sustaining biodiversity and the productivity of marine ecosystems;

CONCERNED that, together with climate change effects and overfishing, increasing anthropogenic activity in the rivers and coasts of East Asia is expected to reduce the water availability and quality, biodiversity, resilience and sustainability of its aquatic ecosystems;

ALARMED that the recent nuclear accident in Fukushima, Japan, in March 2011, caused international concern over the possible spread of radiation via ocean currents and food chains, and potential exposure to contaminated marine products through international trade and the migration of marine animals, expediting an international network for monitoring and managing the seas adjacent to East Asia;

RECOGNIZING that a local environmental accident or problem in a country can directly or indirectly influence and threaten the sustainability and food security of the aquatic ecosystems of neighbouring countries;

NOTING that, despite the area's great dependency on fisheries, no regional governance for monitoring and managing the freshwater and marine ecosystems of East Asia has been established;

RECALLING the World Conservation Congress resolutions and recommendations for managing aquatic ecosystems: Resolution 1.17 *Coastal and Marine Conservation and Management* adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996); Resolutions 2.20 *Conservation of Marine Biodiversity* and 2.56 *Land-use Policies and Legal Tools for Coastal Conservation* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2004); Resolution 4.031 *Achieving conservation of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdictions*; Resolution 4.065 *Freshwater Biodiversity Conservation, Protected Areas, and Management of Transboundary Waters* and Recommendation 4.116 *Fisheries Management by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

RECOGNIZING that IUCN works closely with international organizations to research and manage aquatic ecosystems, including the Global Water Partnership, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and Food

and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); and

CONSIDERING Resolution 3.003 *Engagement by IUCN with Local and Regional Government Authorities* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), and Resolution 4.003 *Strengthening IUCN's National and Regional Committees* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. RECOMMENDS States establish an international network for monitoring and managing freshwater and marine ecosystems in East Asia and the adjacent seas to conserve biodiversity, maintain sustainability, and build resilience under the threats of climate change, overfishing, anthropogenic intervention and environmental accidents;
2. CALLS ON the regional Members and National Committees of South and East Asia and the governments of South and East Asian countries to initiate discussion on establishing regional governance for coordinating the monitoring and management of cross-boundary freshwater, coastal, estuarine and marine ecosystems; and
3. Requests the Director General to promote regional governance for managing aquatic ecosystems in East Asia; and to collaborate with international organizations, including the IOC, FAO, GEF, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES), and related non-governmental organizations to initiate discussion on establishing a regional organization for this purpose.

Sponsor:

The Korean Society of Oceanography

Co-sponsors:

Nature Policy Division, Ministry of the Environment, Republic of Korea
Korean Wetlands Society
Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation
Bureau of Environment, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
Hustai National Park Trust;
Marine Research Foundation, Malaysia

Explanatory Memorandum

Related international organizations for managing aquatic ecosystems in East Asia

ICES: The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) was established in 1902 to coordinate and promote marine research into oceanography, the marine environment and ecosystem, and living marine resources in the North Atlantic. The 20 member countries of the ICES include the coastal states bordering the North Atlantic and Baltic Sea. ICES provides scientific advice on the marine ecosystem to governments and international regulatory bodies that manage the North Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas.

PICES: The North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES) was established in 1992 to promote and coordinate marine research in the northern North Pacific and adjacent seas located north of 31°N. Its present members are Canada, Japan, People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America. PICES

does not provide scientific advice to governments.

PEMSEA: Partnerships in the Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) is an international project involving various stakeholders of the seas of East Asia, supported by the intervention of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) since 1993, for managing watersheds, estuaries and adjacent coastal seas.

INPFC: The International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (INPFC) was established by the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean in 1952, with Canada, Japan and the United States of America as members, to study the life history and distribution of anadromous species, groundfish, crab and marine mammals in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. It was dissolved when the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC) came into force in 1993. The contracting parties of the NPAFC include the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation, in addition to the former INPFC member countries.

M089**Protecting the Critically Endangered Balearic Shearwater in the Ebro Delta, Spain**

OBSERVING that the Regional Government of Catalonia, Spain, has proposed an experimental offshore wind energy project in the Ebro Delta, and that the Catalan government itself has the power to authorize this;

RECOGNIZING the fundamental role that renewable energies must play in combating climate change;

CONSIDERING, however, that wind projects – like any industrial project – are not without their environmental consequences, particularly the negative impact they have on birds;

CONCERNED that the place chosen for establishing this wind project is an Important Bird Area (IBA), identified for its extreme importance to 16 species of sea bird listed in Annex I to the European Birds Directive: Balearic Shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*), Bulwer's Petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*), Cory's Shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*), Yelkouan Shearwater (*Puffinus yelkouan*), Little Shearwater (*Puffinus assimilis*), European Storm Petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*), White-faced Storm Petrel (*Pelagodroma marina*), Madeiran Storm Petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*), European Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*), Common Guillemot (*Uria aalge*), Mediterranean Gull (*Larus melanocephalus*), Slender-billed Gull (*Larus genei*), Audouin's Gull (*Larus audouinii*), Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*), Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) and Little Tern (*Sterna albifrons*);

FURTHER CONCERNED that the location chosen for the project proposed by the Government of Spain is a Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA) under the European Birds Directive;

ESPECIALLY CONCERNED that the location chosen for this wind project is the main feeding area during the breeding season for more than 50% of the global population and 75% of the wintering population of Balearic Shearwater, a species considered globally Critically Endangered by IUCN;

OBSERVING WITH CONCERN that, in the winter, more than 70% of the Spanish population of Mediterranean Gull is to be found in this location, along with 30% of the breeding population of European Storm Petrel and 20% of the breeding population of Audouin's Gull and Cory's Shearwater;

CONSIDERING that all these species are under threat of extinction according to IUCN criteria;

FURTHER CONSIDERING that the Environmental Impact Assessment has assessed the impact on birds as severe;

OBSERVING that, if the first offshore wind park in Spain were to have a negative impact on these species, this would not only be tragic for the conservation of these species but would also be extremely negative for the future development of offshore wind energy in Spain; and

CONSIDERING that there are other alternative locations on the Spanish coast of less environmental impact where experimental offshore wind energy projects could be conducted;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS that the Government of Catalonia and the Government of Spain do not authorize the Zéfir wind project in the Ebro Delta, given the precautionary principle that must prevail in the presence of species in critical danger of extinction;
2. URGES the governments of Spain, Portugal, France and the United Kingdom not to authorize offshore wind projects in areas often frequented by the Balearic Shearwater, given its delicate conservation status; and
3. RECOMMENDS that the Spanish authorities seek an alternative location for the Zéfir wind project.

Sponsor:

Sociedad Española de Ornitología (SEO/BirdLife)

Co-sponsors:

WWF (Spain)

Grupo Ornitológico Balear (GOB)

Fundación para la Conservación del Quebrantahuesos (FCQ)

Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre (FNyH)

Fundació Caixa Catalunya- Àrea Territori i Medi Ambient

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M090

Río de la Plata Basin wetlands regional initiative

OBSERVING that the Río de la Plata Basin, with a surface area of over 3,200,000 km² is the second largest drainage basin in South America and the fourth largest in the world; that it covers the whole of Paraguay as well as considerable parts of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Uruguay, including within its central plain the most extensive corridor of fluvial wetlands on the planet, as well as some of the most densely inhabited mega-cities in South America and in the world;

CONSIDERING that the ecosystems in the region, and its wetlands in particular, are significant examples of the abundance, variety and quality of natural resources, which facilitate the production of a large number of environmental goods and services of great economic and ecological importance;

CONCERNED that the natural resources of the Río de la Plata Basin and the associated goods and services are threatened by factors such as the fragmentation of natural ecosystems, the expansion of agricultural borders, large-scale livestock rearing, major infrastructure projects, urban development and pollution, which not only affect the wetlands and biodiversity but also the local communities that depend on these resources, not to mention food safety and the global climate;

RECOGNIZING that unsustainable production is affecting the traditional production models in the region, increasing the impact of drought and flooding, and reducing the capacity for adaptation to climate change, which has a negative impact on the welfare of local populations, creating conditions that give rise to migration to large cities and increasing poverty;

AWARE of the need:

- a. For the economic and social benefits of the natural resources and the associated ecological goods and services to be recognized by the stakeholders involved in the development of environmental and social policies;
- b. To promote initiatives that improve existing knowledge, its systematization and application to sustainable production practices and management, which both contribute to the conservation and sustainable development of the region, and improve the quality of life of the local communities that depend on these resources;
- c. To support the examples of sustainable ecosystem best practices, including the participation of the private sector, producers, social organizations, communities and local governments, in coordination with all the sectors; and
- d. To develop the skills of the stakeholders and authorities responsible for the management of natural resources in the Río de la Plata Basin;

RECALLING Recommendation 2.85 *Conservation of the Middle and Lower Paraná River* adopted at the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000); Recommendation 3.097 *Conservation of the Wetland Corridor of the Fluvial Littoral, Argentina* adopted at the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004); Recommendation 4.029 *Conservation and sustainable use of fish in the Río de la Plata Basin* and Resolution 4.004 *Strengthening IUCN's institutional presence in South America* approved at the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

RECOGNIZING the important precedents of regional progress, such as the Poconé Accord (2005), the Paraguay-Paraná System Alliance Initiative, the IUCN-Río de la Plata Basin Initiative (2009), the Ramsar Convention Río de la Plata Basin Regional Initiative (2009) and the Ecosystem Alliance Initiative – coordinated by the Netherlands National Committee of IUCN Members, Both Ends and Wetlands International, focused on the Río de la Plata Basin and activities in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay (2011–2015); and

BEARING IN MIND that it is necessary to consolidate a regional approach for the Río de la Plata Basin in the light of new global challenges, which include climate change, water scarcity, the advancing of the agricultural frontier and in particular soya bean cultivation, deforestation, infrastructure projects, urban development and pollution from agricultural products;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

CALLS ON the Director General to:

- a. Support the governments, IUCN Members in the region and the IUCN Commissions in order to maintain the integrity of the wetland ecosystems in the Río de la Plata Basin, strengthen the capacities of civil society, contribute to food and water safety and to promote the sustainable economic development of the region, through management with an ecosystem approach; and
- b. To analyze the possibilities for strengthening the institutional presence of IUCN in the Southern Cone of South America, and to consider opportunities for facilitating resources to develop and implement a strategic plan with a regional approach in the Río de la Plata Basin, aimed at influencing public policies and strengthening processes involving the communities, grassroots organizations, NGOs, local and national governments, and academic and scientific institutions in terms of better organization, the improvement of skills and the drawing up of agreements.

Sponsor:

Fundación para la Conservación y el Uso Sustentable de los Humedales

Co-sponsors:

Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina
Fundación Hábitat
Fundación Pro Yungas
Fundación Patagonia Natural
Centro Desarrollo y Pesca Sustentable
Fundación Moisés Bertoni
ECOIA e Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas
Wetlands International

M091

Actions to increase the protection and sustainable use of the pampas and campos of South America

NOTING Resolution 4.044 *Actions to conserve the Pampas and Campos of South America* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which urged an improvement in the conservation of the grasslands of the Río de la Plata, a region formed by the pampas (temperate grasslands) and campos (subtropical grasslands) of Argentina, Uruguay and southern Brazil;

OBSERVING that the savannahs in southern Paraguay share floral and physical characteristics with the grasslands of the Río de la Plata, and that it is therefore appropriate to include them in this proposal;

CONSIDERING that only 1% of the grasslands of the Río de la Plata, one of the largest temperate grassland regions in the world, with an area of nearly 750,000 km², enjoys any formal protection, and that this is an extremely small percentage, even in relation to the level of protection of the world's temperate grassland biome (only 5.5% is currently protected);

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that the rate of transformation and degradation of the environment continues to increase due to the growing importance of the region as an agricultural and cattle-raising area, with an annual 1% reduction in the area occurring during the last few decades (with this figure being as high as 10% per year in some locations);

BEARING IN MIND the important biodiversity of these grasslands, which include a large number of endangered species, endemic species, medicinal plants and genetic resources, as well as the goods and services these ecosystems provide, such as the products of livestock grazing systems (meat, milk, wool and leather), their contribution to the maintenance of the composition of gases in the atmosphere through the sequestration of CO₂ and the role they play in controlling soil erosion;

RECOGNIZING that these ecosystems are also home to traditional ways of life, which make up the cultural identity of rural communities and small producers;

CONSIDERING that the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), held in Nagoya, Japan, in 2010 adopted a series of decisions relevant to the conservation of temperate grasslands, including Aichi Target 11 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, Decision X/35 on Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, and Decision X/31 on Protected Areas;

RECOGNIZING the achievements of the initiatives and projects carried out after the approval of Resolution 4.044, including the creation or consolidation of protected areas, the development of management models for public and private conservation units, the development of incentives for the conservation of grasslands, and the generation of production certification models;

OBSERVING that, despite the above, no significant increase in the extent of the protected areas has been achieved, and the current level of protection falls far short of achieving the global conservation goals; and

APPRECIATING that due to the above, it is necessary to establish a new Resolution, on which, whilst recognizing the efforts carried out by governmental and non-governmental organizations, urges the pertinent organisms to work harder to achieve a significant improvement in the conservation status of these temperate grasslands and to update the conservation goals in order to bring them into line with global standards;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay to:
 - a. Intensify efforts to increase the designation of protected areas in the temperate grasslands of the pampas and the campos in South America, in order to meet Aichi Target 11;
 - b. Continue to develop and promote sustainable use and management practices in the pampas and campos of South America in order to guarantee the conservation of the environmental services and the biodiversity of the grasslands, including certification models, valuation and payment of ecosystem services, incentives, etc.;
 - c. Promote and implement environmental land-use policies for the pampas and campos of South America, which include the creation of new protected areas and the sustainable development of the region, based on the development of analyses of vulnerability to climate change and the provision of ecosystem services; and
 - d. Develop and maintain an up-to-date inventory with information on the public and private protected areas and the areas of sustainable use in the temperate grasslands of the pampas and campos of South America in the four countries;
2. CALLS ON the pertinent agencies of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay to:
 - a. Develop integrated policies for the conservation and sustainable use of the temperate grasslands of the pampas and campos of South America, including specific actions to protect or recover endangered species and/or restore degraded areas; and
 - b. Include in their agendas the development of actions for the conservation and sustainable use of natural grasslands and to raise the public's awareness of their natural and cultural importance;
3. CALLS ON the international funding bodies to increase their support for initiatives aimed at conserving the temperate grasslands of the pampas and campos of South America, supporting the regional priorities that the member governments define in a timely manner;
4. INVITES interested non-governmental organizations to promote the valuation of the temperate grasslands of the pampas and campos of South America and diffuse their importance in terms of biodiversity, the provision of environmental services relevant to society, and their association with different cultural identities in each country; and
5. CALLS on the Director General and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), through the South America office and the Temperate Grasslands Conservation Initiative respectively, to promote the development of sub-regional actions and policies to improve the conservation status and promote the sustainable use of the grasslands in the Río de la Plata.

Sponsor:

Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina, Argentina

Co-sponsors:

Administración de Parques Nacionales, Argentina
Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Argentina
Fundación para la Conservación y el Uso Sustentable de los Humedales, Argentina
Vida Silvestre, Sociedad Uruguaya para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, Uruguay
Fundación Biodiversidad, Argentina
Fundación Hábitat y Desarrollo, Argentina
La Fundacion Urundei, Argentina
Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde, Brazil
Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora, Chile

M092

Action to increase the protection and sustainable use of the American Gran Chaco

AWARE that the Gran Chaco macro-region, being the second largest forested ecoregion in South America, stretching across Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay, covering almost 1,200,000 km², possesses natural assets that are insufficiently protected, for example under 7% of its surface area in Argentina is protected;

CONSIDERING that, due to its size, the territory comprises a large variety of environments associated with extensive plains, diverse woodlands, scrub and grasslands forming savannas and wetlands;

INDICATING that these ecosystems provide the livelihood and cultural identities of several indigenous peoples, rural communities and small-scale producers;

HIGHLIGHTING that the rate of the loss, fragmentation and degradation of the natural environment continues to increase due to the accelerated agricultural expansion and the application of new technologies, thus contributing to the region's growing incorporation into the international market as a supplier of primary agricultural products;

INDICATING that this trend does not solve the chronic problems of marginalization and poverty suffered by the local population and there are even signs of this population migrating in significant areas of the region;

BEARING IN MIND the great biodiversity of the Gran Chaco, which includes a large number of threatened species (the jaguar *Panthera onca* being one of the most emblematic), endemic species, medicinal plants and genetic resources, and the wide range of ecological goods and services these ecosystems provide such as climate regulation, the storage and supply of water and their role in the control of soil erosion;

RECALLING Resolution 4.029 *Conservation and sustainable use of fish in the Río de la Plata Basin* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which highlighted the Gran Chaco as being an ecosystem of great value for ensuring the conservation of fish diversity in the Río de la Plata Basin;

CONSIDERING that the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), held in Nagoya, Japan, in 2010, adopted a series of decisions applicable to the Gran Chaco, including Aichi Target 11 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* as well as Decision X/6, which urges the Parties to incorporate considerations regarding the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in wider poverty eradication and development processes;

RECOGNIZING the achievements of the Argentine Republic in adopting Law N° 26.331 regulating the Minimum Budgets for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests as well as Emergency Law N° 26.160 regulating the Ownership and Possession of Lands Traditionally Occupied by Indigenous Communities, and Law N° 26.562/2009 regulating the Minimum Budgets for Environmental Protection for the Control of Burning Activities and progress in the instrumentation of Conservation Corridors in the Chaco sector of Argentina; progress with regard to the rights of the indigenous peoples of the Plurinational State of Bolivia; the significant progress made by the Federative Republic of Brazil in the fields of development, conservation and protected areas; and the work carried out in the sphere of sustainable development in the Republic of Paraguay; and

OBSERVING that, despite the above, no significant increase in the extent of the protected areas has been achieved, and the current level of protection falls far short of achieving the global conservation goals, and that it is necessary to establish a Resolution to improve biodiversity conservation and environmental services to benefit local populations and society in general;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay to:
 - a. Collaborate in the achievement of Aichi Target 5 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, reducing the rate of loss, degradation and fragmentation of all natural habitats, including forests and wetlands;
 - b. Intensify efforts to increase the designation of protected areas in the Gran Chaco, in order to meet the goal of 17% of protected areas by 2020, as established by Aichi Target 11 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*;
 - c. Implement conservation corridors and other forms of connectivity between natural areas of biodiversity value, both nationally and in transboundary areas;
 - d. Continue to develop and promote sustainable practices in the use and management of native ecosystems in South America in order to guarantee the conservation of environmental services and resilience, including models for the certification of, valuation of and payment for environmental services, etc.;
 - e. Develop integrated policies for the conservation and sustainable use of the woodland, wetlands and associated grasslands, including specific actions to protect or recover endangered species and/or restore degraded areas;
 - f. Promote the effective participation of the various stakeholders (indigenous peoples, local communities, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, etc.) in land-use planning within the macro-region; and
 - g. Promote campaigns to raise public awareness of the value of the Gran Chaco's natural and cultural heritage;
2. INVITES the corresponding government agencies and non-governmental organizations to draw up and adopt inter-institutional and intersectoral measures and plans of work for local and regional development compatible with biodiversity conservation, particularly in conservation corridors; and
3. CALLS ON the Director General to support the development of sub-regional actions and policies aimed at improving the conservation status and promoting the sustainable use of native forests, grasslands and wetlands in the American Gran Chaco.

Sponsor:

Administración de Parques Nacionales, Argentina

Co-sponsors:

Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina, Argentina

Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, Peru

Ecoa – Ecologia e Ações, Brasil Fundación Hábitat y Desarrollo, Argentina

Asociación Guyra Paraguay, Paraguay
Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Argentina
Fundación para la Conservación y el Uso Sustentable de los Humedales, Argentina
Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente, Bolivia
La Fundación Urundei, Argentina
Fundación Biodiversidad, Argentina
Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde, Brazil
Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora, Chile
Tropenbos International, Netherlands
Both Ends- Environment and Development Service for NGOs, Netherlands
Wetlands International, Netherlands

M093

Altitudinal corridors: an adaptation strategy in the Andes

RECALLING Resolution 3.057 *Adapting to climate change: a framework for conservation action*, adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004);

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 4.076 *Biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation in national policies and strategies*, adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona 2008);

CONSIDERING that in the Andean region the mountain ecosystems are important biodiversity refuges, which, despite the fact that they are under pressure and being fragmented by various extractive activities, have led to the Andean region (Tropical Andes) being classified as one of the planet's biodiversity hotspots;

RECOGNIZING that various ecosystems in the Andean region are fragmented and that, due to their isolation, the biodiversity of this area is threatened with extinction;

OBSERVING that several studies reveal that, due to the effect of climate change, some species of flora and fauna will migrate along an altitudinal or humidity gradient within the mountain ecosystems of the region; and

CONCERNED because within the countries of the region, most of the natural areas that protect mountain ecosystems will not allow for the altitudinal migration process for biodiversity, given that when they were declared natural areas the effects of climate change were not taken into account;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to incorporate into their national plans and strategies measures to ensure the conservation of the biodiversity of the systems within the protected natural areas in tropical and subtropical mountainous regions;
2. ASKS the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other interested parties to provide information on strategies for helping biodiversity adapt to climate change in protected areas within mountain ecosystems;
3. CALLS ON the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) to systematize the experiences and share them with IUCN Members;
4. CALLS ON the IUCN South American National Committees to recognize and support local strategies to connect, at a landscape level, the protected areas in the Andean region in terms of altitude, and to promote working programmes on this subject;
5. RECOMMENDS that the authorities and governments in the Andean region, when planning the declaration of protected natural areas, give priority to landscape connectivity along altitudinal gradients, as a strategy to support the migration of species in the face of the effects of climate change; and
6. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that donors interested in the conservation of the Amazon Basin and the Andean region should support this altitudinal connectivity initiative in terms of landscapes within protected natural areas.

Sponsor:

Corporación Grupo Randi Randi

Co-sponsors:

Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental – CEDA

Fundação Vitória Amazônica – FVA

Fundación Ecuatoriana de Estudios Ecológicos – EcoCiencia

Centro de Educación y Promoción Popular – CEPP

Fundación Herpetológica Gustavo Orces

Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza – APECO

Gobierno Provincial de Carchi

Corporación para la investigación, capacitación y apoyo técnico para el manejo sustentable de los ecosistemas tropicales – ECOPAR

Administración de Parques Nacionales de Argentina

Comment: the implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M094

Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) in the Bahía Blanca estuary in Argentina

RECALLING the important natural and ecological heritage of coastal areas, together with all the benefits which they bring to populations, as noted in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;

RECALLING the ecosystems approach recommended by the Convention on Biological Diversity which is defined as “a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use”, the Convention was adopted by Argentina through Law 24.375;

RECOGNIZING the importance of estuaries, which are among the most productive coastal wetlands on the planet, occupying 5.2% of the Earth’s surface but nevertheless supporting a disproportionate human burden given that 60% of humanity lives on the coast;

NOTING the recent report of the World Bank and the IUCN “*Mitigating climate change through restoration and management of coastal wetlands: challenges and opportunities*”, in which there is emphasis on the role of wetlands as carbon sinks removing from the atmosphere half of the CO₂ emitted annually by the global transport sector;

EMPHASIZING the need to conserve wetlands, as the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar) states, through the “conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world”; the Convention was adopted by Argentina through Law 23.919;

NOTING the need to include the conservation of these ecosystems on the IUCN global agenda, urging mutual cooperation among various relevant institutions such as the Ramsar Convention, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the IUCN;

HIGHLIGHTING that Argentina possesses one of the most extensive coastlines of Latin America (6816 km), that the situation experienced by the inhabitants of Bahía Blanca is representative of the country and is the direct consequence of the lack of a coastal management programme providing strategic measures for the sustainable management of coasts and their resources;

CONCERNED by the negative consequences that the mega project in Puerto Cuatreros, in the Bahía Blanca estuary, will have on the area at both environmental and socio-economic level;

APPRECIATING that the area has between 8,716 and 10,486 inhabitants who largely live, directly or indirectly, from fishing or from production activities dependant on the estuary;

EMPHASIZING that a study of the real environmental impact was conducted but that its results are blighted by significant errors and poor use, or lack of awareness, of current bibliographical resources, and that long-term, feasibility and cost-benefit studies have not been conducted;

HIGHLIGHTING that such a proposal would require an extensive estimation of the potential effect on the population of the area as the ecosystem value would be significantly degraded, negatively affecting fishing and all activities depending on the estuary;

CONSIDERING that the area in which it is proposed to extend the port and industrial complex is the internal area of the estuary with restricted circulation, adjoining a wetlands environment declared an Area of Importance for the Conservation of Migratory Nearctic Birds of the Southern Cone of South America (species protected at national level by Law 23.918 of the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals in its highest category), a wetlands environment which is also home to species in danger of extinction (Olrog's gull, salicornia rings) and which is highly vulnerable and fragile as it has very low water renewal rate;

RECALLING that the aforesaid ecosystem was considered for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention, except that the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs abstained from making the formal request for listing; and

EMPHASIZING the interaction of Puerto Cuatreros with protected natural areas (provincial nature reserves: "Bahía Blanca, Falsa y Verde" "Islote del Puerto o de la Cangrejera" and the "Municipal Coastal Reserve", which the municipal government is in the process of extending);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

STRONGLY URGES the Argentine government to:

- a. Adopt measures for the protection and conservation of water-producing ecosystems, designating areas of special protection and ensuring their appropriate maintenance;
- b. Reconsider the option of including the Bahía Blanca estuary on the Ramsar List, on the basis of the information presented, and given the seriousness of the situation;
- c. Conduct a thorough external environmental impact study of the mega project, as well as a cost-benefit analysis; and
- d. Adopt the three pending draft laws on coastal management aiming at promoting strategies and methodologies for Integrated Participatory Coastal Management and improving the quality of life of communities in harmony with the environment surrounding them.

Sponsor:

Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre- FNYH

Co-sponsors:

Fundación Pro-Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Fundación Urendi
Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina
Fundación Humedales Wetlands Internacional LAC
Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
Fundación Lonxanet para la pesca sostenible
Fundación Oxígeno
Oceánidas

Memorando explicativo

1. Dragado de apertura y profundización del canal Principal; dársena de giro; deposición del material extraído o refulado; construcción del muelle de atraque y construcción de un gaseoducto.

Los impactos ambientales negativos generados durante y después del dragado serían:

- a. Impactos sobre la calidad física y química del agua;
 - b. Suspensión y redistribución de sedimentos contaminados;
 - c. Impactos sobre peces, flora y otros organismos acuáticos;
 - d. Cambios geomorfológicos del fondo acuático
2. El mega-proyecto supondría un incremento en la tasa de empleo en la zona sólo al comienzo durante el periodo de construcción, pero que después supondría un incremento en la tasa de desempleo, añadiendo el impacto ambiental, con el subsecuente detrimento del sector turismo y pesquero, además del impacto que pueda tener en la salud;
 3. En la región ya se han llevado a cabo cuatro proyectos altamente contaminantes como: La Planta de tratamientos cloacales en el sector interno, ahora parada después de haber producido una contaminación de las aguas grave, exceden los niveles de coliformes; El buque y la planta regasificadora Escobar que violó leyes nacionales e internacionales y normas de seguridad; Y los casi 30 años de dragado en el estuario de Bahía Blanca con los efectos que esto haya podido tener. El crecimiento industrial y portuario hacia el sector interno es incompatible con la conservación de este ambiente único y su alteración atentará contra la sustentabilidad del ecosistema, y que a la larga perjudicará negativamente, no sólo en términos económicos pero también de salud, los intereses de las poblaciones que ahora viven de los recursos pesqueros de la zona.

M095

Supporting IUCN in the sustainable development of wetlands and marine areas in Central and West Africa

RECOGNIZING that wetlands and neighbouring areas provide essential resources, notably fresh water, fishery resources, tourism and leisure activities, thus playing a vital role in the development and well being of local communities;

AWARE that the impact of intensive human activities in wetlands, in particular the expansion of agriculture, urban development, pollution and unsustainable management of resources constitute a substantial threat to ecological and social conditions;

RECALLING Recommendation 17.38 *Protection of the coastal and marine environment*, adopted by the 17th IUCN General Assembly (San Jose, 1988), Recommendation 1.37 *Protected marine areas*, adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) and Recommendation 19.56 *Global fisheries*, adopted by the 19th IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

FURTHER RECALLING that Article 197 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982) asks States to “cooperate on a global basis and, as appropriate, on a regional basis”, etc. “for the protection and preservation of the marine environment, taking into account characteristic regional features”;

FURTHER RECALLING that Decision 7/1 (22) of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development “encourages States to establish and manage marine protected areas, along with other appropriate management tools” “in order to ensure the conservation of biological diversity, and the sustainable management and use of oceans”;

RECOGNIZING the biodiversity of the marine environment, and marine turtles in particular (a resource shared by numerous countries in Central and West Africa), that it is either under the jurisdiction of coastal States or on the high seas, as defined by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and constitutes an integral part of the world’s natural and cultural heritage; and

CONSIDERING that the regions of Central and West Africa are a typical case, where it is important that all the stakeholders combine efforts to apply the principle of rational use and the framework of international cooperation established by the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention), and noting that the principle of rational use involves the collaboration, exchange of information, experience and full participation of all stakeholders; in other words the management organizations, research institutions, NGOs, local community organizations; and

CONCERNED to see that the major contribution made by so many different initiatives has nevertheless not yet led to any improvement in concrete terms in the sustainable development of wetlands and marine areas in Central and West Africa, and that the pernicious phenomenon of the degradation of wetlands and marine areas is increasing;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. ASKS IUCN to provide greater, unflagging support for countries in Central and West Africa and to lead the multilateral organizations in exploring a relevant range of tools, in order to ensure efficient protection and conservation of the environments concerned, together with their biological diversity, as well as their restoration and sustainable use; and

2. URGES the national governments of the regions concerned, international organizations and the non-governmental community to join the existing multilateral agencies and legal mechanisms in carrying out actions targeting wetlands and marine areas, and to reach a consensus on the conservation and management regimes for ecosystems in these regions.

Sponsor:
AMEA

Co-sponsors:
Cameroon Environmental Watch
RIAT Congo
Conservation de la Faune Congolaise
ASAN –Sénégal
RAPAC-Gabon

M096

Implementing conservation and sustainable management of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction

RECOGNIZING the key role oceans play in sustaining life on our planet and the urgent need to maintain and conserve the resilience of the oceans' resistance to human impacts especially in light of climate change and ocean acidification;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides the overarching legal framework for governance of human activities in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, including the conservation and management of living resources and the protection and preservation of the marine environment;

ACKNOWLEDGING also Articles 117, 118, 119, 192 and 197 of UNCLOS for the protection and conservation of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction;

ACKNOWLEDGING further that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) provides the legal framework for the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, and the role of the CBD for the provision of scientific and, as appropriate, technical information and advice relating to marine biological diversity with respect to areas beyond national jurisdiction as set forth in Decision VIII/24, paragraph 42, of the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP8) to the CBD;

RECOGNIZING that the high seas comprise some 64% of the world's oceans, cover nearly half of the planet's surface, harbor an enormous reservoir of biological diversity, and are under increasing threat from human activities, but yet our knowledge of which is still far from complete;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that sustainable management of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction is essential to safeguarding marine biodiversity and productivity, maintaining ecological services:

NOTING WITH CONCERN the international community's failure to achieve the CBD target to achieve "by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth;"

ACKNOWLEDGING that this target was subsequently endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the United Nations General Assembly (A/RES/60/1) and was incorporated as a target under the *Millennium Development Goals*;

ACKNOWLEDGING the commitment in paragraph 32(c) of the *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation*, which calls on States to take action at all levels to "develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012 and time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and periods, proper coastal land use and watershed planning and the integration of marine and coastal areas management into key sectors";

ACKNOWLEDGING further the Aichi Targets of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, adopted in 2010, in particular Target 11 by which governments agreed by 2020, that "at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine

areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes”;

RECOGNIZING international support for area-based management tools, including marine protected areas and marine reserves, as important measures to support conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity both within and beyond national jurisdiction;

RECALLING IUCN's commitment to the goal of implementing effective protection, restoration and sustainable use of biological diversity and productivity and ecosystem processes in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) (including the water column and seabed) and the establishment of a representative system of marine protected areas at regional and global scales that includes ABNJ;

RECALLING also IUCN's commitment to protecting species that rely on marine areas beyond national jurisdiction for at least part of their life cycle and to promoting the improved management of activities that may affect biodiversity in such areas, as well as to encouraging enhanced governance of specific ocean regions, as evidenced by Resolutions adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) as well as earlier World Conservation Congress Resolutions;

ACKNOWLEDGING the ongoing CBD process to identify and maintain a global inventory of ecologically and biologically significant areas (EBSAs) in marine ABNJ, while EMPHASIZING that the CBD can only identify areas that are candidates for protection, but cannot establish marine protected areas;

NOTING that despite progress on many issues and fronts, much work remains to be done to secure full implementation of international legal duties and commitments in UNCLOS, the CBD, the *UN Fish Stocks Agreement* and associated UN Resolutions, Chapter 17 of *Agenda 21*, the *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation* and the *Millennium Development Goal* with respect to conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction;

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the absence of a legal mandate in current ocean governance to identify, create/designate, manage and monitor marine protected areas and reserves in most ABNJ;

RECOGNIZING the central role of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction;

WELCOMING Resolution A/RES/66/231 on *Oceans and the law of the sea* adopted by the 66th UNGA Session which decided to initiate a process to address legal gaps in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity on the high seas, including through the possible development of a multilateral agreement under UNCLOS; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that there is substantial support from a broad spectrum of developed and developing States and civil society, as evidenced by inputs to the compilation document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD or Rio+20), for the negotiation of a new implementing agreement under UNCLOS for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity, with a particular mandate to address the absence of high seas marine protected areas, environmental impact assessments and benefits arising from marine genetic resources originating from areas beyond national jurisdiction;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON States individually and as Members to address ocean governance gaps in the protection and conservation of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction to include through the negotiation of a new implementing agreement under UNCLOS for the protection and conservation of high seas biodiversity with a legal mandate to:
 - a. Identify, designate and effectively manage a global network of fully comprehensive, adequate and representative high seas marine protected areas, including reserves;
 - b. Require comprehensive prior environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments, together with ongoing monitoring of the marine environment;
 - c. Ensure the provision of access to and dissemination of information and transparency in decision-making processes;
 - d. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from marine genetic resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction;
 - e. Require application of the precautionary principle and ecosystem approach in decision making and fisheries management and ensure that activities are in conformity with relevant international commitments and resolutions; and
 - f. Ensure that effective monitoring, control, surveillance and compliance and enforcement measures are implemented to support the long-term conservation and sustainable use of high seas biodiversity;
2. FURTHER CALLS upon States, acting individually or through multilateral organizations, to promote consistent, coordinated and coherent application of the best conservation and governance principles and approaches, through actions to:
 - a. Ensure, through spatial and regional approaches, the identification and restoration of areas of importance for marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, including support to the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative [GOBI] and similar scientific efforts that assist in identifying Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSA), Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VME) and other important areas and the design of marine protected area networks, as well as broader scale spatial planning and management;
 - b. Contribute to regional governance, by promoting relevant stakeholders to implement integrated management of the high seas and seabed area, and support the establishment of Regional Ocean Management Organizations [ROMO] and transparency as well as accountability of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations [RFMO];
 - c. Require the marine private sector and related high seas stakeholders to better integrate marine conservation and sustainable development priorities into fishing, maritime transport, mining, trade, energy, tourism and other activities with the potential to impact the marine environment and its biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction;
 - d. Support efforts to improve the implementation of existing agreements and to strengthen the global institutional framework for sustainable and integrated ocean

management based on transparency, accountability, precautionary and ecosystem approaches, and improving harmonization of regional approaches and appropriate global oversight of regional institutions; and

- e. Promote the further assessments of biodiversity values of deep ocean areas, and the impacts of deep sea exploration and mining operations;
- f. Support the Regular Process for global reporting on the state of the marine environment and promote the sharing of information, data and best practices;
- g. Enhance the role and effectiveness of UN-Oceans as a vehicle for improving cooperation and coordination amongst the main UN bodies with responsibility for ocean issues, and improve the global ocean governance under UNCLOS;
- h. Promote the ocean and high seas component in the international waters focal area of the Global Environment Facility to finance ocean and regional seas conservation actions and particularly the sustainable management of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, with priority given to seamounts, submarine canyons and other vulnerable marine ecosystems, or ecologically or biologically significant areas;
- i. Promote the strengthening or development of new agreements at the regional level to encompass the protection of the marine environment and conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction including the development and implementation of regional marine protected area networks, where needed;
- j. Ensure long-term conservation and sustainable use of global fisheries resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction while protecting marine biodiversity, safeguarding vulnerable species and habitats, and maintaining ecosystem goods and services, including by:
 - i. Recognizing that illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing in waters beyond national jurisdiction threatens sustainable management of global fish stocks and sustainable development and is often linked to organized crime, ensuring that appropriate resources are deployed to combat this form of illegal activity, including global information sharing and policing agreements, the use of flag State, port State, national measures and market State measures and coordinated regional and global actions;
 - ii. Promoting and ensuring compliance with international commitments and resolutions to end destructive fishing practices, which cause significant damage to vulnerable marine ecosystems and threaten deep sea fish stocks;
 - iii. Ensuring that only precautionary, science-based and well-managed fisheries activities are allowed in a given area, ensuring that all fishing activities are carried out in conformity with relevant international commitments and resolutions;
 - iv. Urging States to eliminate harmful subsidies that contribute to fisheries overcapacity and lead to over harvesting of fisheries stocks; and
 - v. Ensuring transparency and accountability of RFMOs through regular independent performance reviews, public reports on measures taken to address any shortcomings, and UNGA oversight, within the objective to ensure that all RFMOs incorporate a broader ecosystem conservation mandate; and

3. CALLS ON the Director General to promote and support the actions described in paragraph 1 above, with the view to having these achieved.

Sponsors:

Pew Charitable Trusts, USA
IUCN Council

Co-sponsors:

Fundación para la Promoción del Desarrollo Sustentable, Chile
Marine Conservation Biology Institute, USA (now Marine Conservation Institute)
Natural Resources Defense Council, USA
Politique scientifique fédérale, Belgium
Wildlife Conservation Society, USA
World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Switzerland
Fundación MarViva, Costa Rica
Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental – SPDA, Peru

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M097

Strengthening policies relating to the sea and oceans

RECALLING that the seas and oceans cover approximately 70% of the Earth's surface;

STRESSING that the high seas, the marine zone that falls in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, constitutes a global good *par excellence*, which represents 64% of the total surface of the Earth covered by the seas and oceans, and supplies resources and ecosystem services, which are indispensable for the planet;

AWARE of the opportunities and the hope that the sea and the oceans offer our societies and that a significant part of the solution to the world's crises will come from the sea;

NOTING that the sea's resources are limited and that those that are exploited are often under great threat, despite attempts to adopt sustainable management methods;

RECALLING that the future of jobs linked to the sea (sea transport, fishing and aquaculture, energy, etc.), involve millions of individuals across the world, and depends on the preservation of the ecological services provided by marine ecosystems;

RECALLING IN PARTICULAR that the preservation of marine ecosystem services is dependent on the pressure generated by economic activities linked to professions related to the sea as well as on other human-related pressure (land-based pollution, coastal development, etc.);

FURTHER RECALLING the need for an ecosystem approach to guarantee an economic development compatible with the preservation of all marine ecosystem services;

RECOGNIZING the need for real coordinated, integrated policies relating to the sea and coasts, for government authorities to bring the different stakeholders together, and for independent environmental consultancy and assessment authorities; and

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the need to have the necessary means to ensure the implementation of strategies relating to the sea and the oceans;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

CALLS ON States and IUCN Member organizations to:

- a. Integrate marine spatial planning, ecosystem-based ocean management, and the creation of resilient networks, in all the national, regional and international sea programmes, in accordance with the principles developed at the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) adopted in Montego Bay, in particular Articles 192 and 193, and in Chapter 17 of *Agenda 21*;
- b. Promote the creation of Ministries of the Sea in all maritime countries that are Members of IUCN; and
- c. Develop the “Blue Society”, a new ambitious view of society, adopting a sustainable approach, fostering well-being and equity for mankind, in harmony with the world's oceans, integrating the sustainable exploitation of marine resources, through massive investment in the development of new technologies associated with the proper management of the environment, and constituting the key to a prosperous and

sustainable economy based on equitable access to resources, thus ensuring the adequate provision of the resources to all the world's populations.

Sponsor:

Fondation pour la nature et l'homme

Co-sponsors:

Agence des Aires Marines Protégées

Noé Conservation

Centre international de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement

Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles

Société Réunionnaise pour l'Etude et la Protection de l'Environnement Ile de la Réunion

Fondation Nature & découvertes

Fédération des Conservatoires d'Espaces Naturels

Réserves Naturelles de France

Association Française des Ingénieurs Ecologues

Pro-natura International

Association Kwata

Fondation Internationale pour la Sauvegarde de la Faune

Office pour les insectes et leur environnement

Office National des Forêts

Syndicat National des Directeurs de Parcs Zoologiques

M098

Accelerating the global pace of establishing marine protected areas and the certification of their effective management

RECOGNIZING the significance of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets, and the renewed commitment embodied in Target 11 to achieve conservation of “at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas”, and that these areas should be “of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services”, “ecologically representative and well-connected”, but also “effectively and equitably managed”;

NOTING that the international target set in 2002 by the World Summit for Sustainable Development for the establishment of marine protected areas (MPAs) has not been met;

AWARE that the World Conservation Monitoring Centre reports that as of 2010, protected areas covered 12.7% of the Earth’s land area outside Antarctica but only 1.6% of the Earth’s oceans including only 4.0% of the seas within national jurisdiction (0–200 nautical miles);

INCREASINGLY CONCERNED that marine biodiversity continues to decline in the face of direct and indirect anthropogenic impacts, including overfishing, habitat loss, pollution and climate change;

ANTICIPATING that as climate change continues, its impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services will also become more pronounced;

RE-AFFIRMING that the overall objective is to have 100% of the oceans and seas managed according to the ecosystem approach principles;

NOTING that MPAs, particularly those that are effectively managed, provide important social and economic benefits to neighbouring communities;

RECALLING item 4 of the Convention on Biological Diversity’s (CBD) *Programme of Work on Protected Areas* which commits the Parties to the Convention to assess and improve the effectiveness of the management of protected areas;

ALSO RECALLING that the Parties to the CBD, at 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, 18–29 October 2010, committed to assessing the management effectiveness of 60% of the total area of their protected areas by 2015, and to share their results in the database managed by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC);

FURTHER RECALLING several IUCN Recommendations and Resolutions urging Member States to create and effectively manage networks of MPAs, in particular the Resolutions 1.37 *Marine Protected Areas* adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), 2.20 *Conservation of Marine Biodiversity* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000), and 4.045 *Make Significant Progress in Establishing Marine Protected Areas and Setting up Networks of Marine Protected Areas* adopted at the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

HIGHLIGHTING the importance of cooperation between MPAs to ensure the effective protection of highly migratory species in line with the conclusions made at the second Conference of the International Committee on Marine Mammal Protected Areas, Fort-de-France, France, 7–11 November 2011;

WELCOMING initiatives such as the project of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) international campaign on MPAs; the CBD's Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI); the organization of the 3rd International World Congress of Marine Protected Areas (IMPAC 3); the IUCN initiative to develop an international certification system of protected areas to promote good management practices, and to integrate an objective for a system of certification and evaluation to ensure the implementation of effective marine protected coastal areas in IUCN's Global Marine and Polar Programme (2013–2016) strategic plan; the *European Marine Blue Belt* initiative to promote governance and management best practices in the European MPAs; and regional initiatives such as the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge and the Coral Triangle Initiative that intend to expand and strengthen protected areas in these regions;

CONCERNED by the fact that a great deal of work remains to be done, often due to lack of technical and financial means, to ensure the management, monitoring and effective enforcement of MPAs and that society's awareness of the issues confronting ocean health remains limited, and at the inadequate communication of the evidence supporting the role of MPAs as one important tool in an ecosystem-based approach to protecting marine and coastal biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem services and sustainable harvesting of living marine resources in the face of these impacts;

ALSO CONCERNED that these factors affect the public and political will to address ocean health and marine and coastal biodiversity challenges by applying appropriate conservation and management tools, including by establishing, expanding and effectively managing MPA networks;

NOTING that mounting evidence indicates that effectively managed MPAs, ranging from no-take reserves to managed multiple use zones, can help restore marine biodiversity and support sustainable marine economies including sustainable fisheries;

ALSO NOTING the growing scientific consensus underlining the importance of often including no-take reserves as one approach within MPA networks in order to maximize the protection that these networks provide to marine biodiversity;

RECOGNIZING the potential of market-based approaches to foster awareness of and support for MPAs that help provide measurable, ecologically sustainable fisheries and other sustainable economic activities both within and beyond their boundaries;

BELIEVING therefore that concerted efforts must be undertaken to improve public and political understanding of the relevance of MPAs, ranging from no-take reserves to managed multiple use zones, where appropriate, in protecting marine biodiversity, in supporting economic, cultural and social prosperity through the recovery and maintenance of marine biodiversity in and near them, and in mitigating the impacts of climate change on marine and coastal biodiversity; and

NOTING that the First International Marine Protected Area Agencies Summit, held in San Francisco, United States of America, in February 2012, concluded that demonstrating the relevance of MPAs to the conservation of the biodiversity of the oceans while also fostering the sustainable use of living marine resources is a fundamental challenge that requires urgent attention;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS UPON IUCN Members, including States, government agencies and non-governmental organization Members, as well as political and/or economic integration

organizations, to champion the implementation of national or regional efforts to meet Aichi Target 11 objectives respecting marine conservation, including the establishment of coastal and marine protected areas and the implementation of other effective area-based conservation measures;

2. REQUESTS IUCN Members, including State, government agency and non-governmental organization Members, to work closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), national resource management agencies and relevant industries at international, national and regional levels to minimize the pressures of extractive use on marine species and habitats and to work together to establish representative networks of MPAs, ranging from no-take reserves to multiple use zones, and to develop other effective management tools to complement those efforts;
3. CALLS UPON members of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the IUCN Commission on Education and Communication (CEC) to support and participate actively in global efforts to transform the manner in which the values of MPAs are communicated;
4. REQUESTS WCPA and MPA agencies to build awareness of the potential role of MPAs, ranging from no-take reserves to managed multiple use zones, in conserving marine and coastal biodiversity and contributing to a sustainable marine economy; and
5. CALLS UPON WCPA and MPA agencies to work with relevant industries, the marketing sector, stewardship bodies, communities and indigenous peoples to demonstrate how marine and coastal biodiversity can be sustained and restored in MPAs to the benefit of extractive marine industries, communities, indigenous peoples, and consumers and to contribute to the ongoing health and resilience of the oceans; and
6. REQUESTS the Director General, in collaboration with IUCN Members and WCPA, to support the recommendations above and to jointly strive to achieve implementation of coherent, representative and effective networks of MPAs at all levels, as fundamental tools to give proper protection to species and to marine and coastal habitats, and resilience to marine ecosystems, by:
 - a. Supporting global initiatives to programme the effective implementation of the Aichi Targets, by:
 - i. Supporting CBD's SOI in order to effectively deliver on Aichi Targets 6 (sustainable fisheries) and 11 (MPAs);
 - ii. Supporting the 3rd International World Congress of Marine Protected Areas (IMPAC3) and the second summit of the marine protected area agencies which are to be held in October 2013 in France as structuring and determining steps to mobilize the international community and to reach Aichi Target 11; and
 - iii. Developing a realistic and coherent plan to achieve Aichi Target 11, submitted for discussion at IMPAC3 and presentation to the 2014 World Parks Congress;
 - b. Encouraging the designation and implementation of large scale networks of MPAs with strong involvement of marine and coastal communities, by:

- i. Calling on States to focus on the creation of large scale and effective MPA networks, following a target of 20–30% no-take zones as called for by the Recommendation V.22 *Building a Global System of Marine and Coastal Protected Area* adopted by the Vth IUCN World Park Congress (Durban, 2003), in order to ensure that some undisturbed ecosystems remain as reference areas in the oceans;
 - ii. Calling on States to increase the establishment of MPAs and other effective area-based conservation measures that are designed to conserve important ecosystem services, and provide benefits to human communities;
 - iii. Encouraging the designation of marine and coastal protected areas as UNESCO World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites and Geoparks;
 - iv. Relying on the Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSA) register to promote the establishment of MPAs beyond national jurisdiction, as well as supporting the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI); and
 - v. Ensuring the integration of MPAs and other effective area-based conservation measures into a larger seascape approach, including through marine spatial planning;
- c. Promoting the regional integration of MPA networks, by:
- i. Promoting regional and transboundary cooperation, to specifically facilitate the creation and management of transboundary MPAs; and
 - ii. Facilitating cooperation between States to suggest networking marine corridors, referred to as the “marine blue belt”, coherent and consistent zoning within large MPAs and between MPAs to take into account mobile or migratory populations and to follow the ocean currents;
- d. Reinforcing capacity building and managers’ professionalization, including by:
- i. Strengthening existing programmes that provide capacity development to MPA managers such as the Reef Resilience network, develop a global programme for enhancing the professionalism of MPA personnel and MPA management using the MPA PRO model and the proposed Global Partnership for Professionalizing Protected Areas Management (GPPAM) initiative recognizing that these initiatives support existing professional associations and management organizations in formally using all elements of a profession and that a shared global brand and recognized core standards would support regions to tailor and implement the programme;
 - ii. Calling on States to participate in regional MPA networks and to provide or obtain the necessary technical and financial resources, for example by creating national MPA agencies, establishing dedicated sources of funding for protected areas to provide or assist in the task of setting up and managing MPAs, activities for the national MPAs network, monitoring, controlling and surveillance at sea;
 - iii. Calling on States to establish sustainable funding mechanisms for the management of MPAs;

- iv. Encouraging networking among the managers of MPAs to share their expertise and management skills of regional marine ecosystems, and to spread their ecological knowledge and data; and
 - v. Developing communication activities and cultural approaches to facilitate the involvement of stakeholders and marine users in MPA management actions;
- e. Implementing management effectiveness assessment systems, by:
- i. Highlighting relevant initiatives and sharing best management experiences, particularly those based on systems for marine governance, and putting in place a mechanism to monitor and evaluate management effectiveness;
 - ii. Exploring, experimenting and implementing an IUCN certification scheme for effective and equitable management of MPAs, according to the IUCN categories, building upon the IUCN Green List, and making sure to take into account the specificity of the marine environment;
 - iii. Maximizing the synergies and opportunities presented by other certification programmes such as the Blue Flag and the Green Key to support conservation objectives in or near MPAs;
 - iv. Encouraging marine management initiatives in large marine areas at both global and regional levels (involving the different ocean economy sectors); and
 - v. Developing and distributing methodological tools for the implementation of MPA management plans, and evaluating the effectiveness and quality of management in annual scorecards, dashboards or other effective communication tools; and
- f. Generating and sharing information on MPA progress and management effectiveness, by:
- i. Ensuring that all available information about management effectiveness of MPAs globally is compiled and analyzed; and
 - ii. Developing protected areas maps and databases which clearly show which protected areas have full protection and which areas are partly protected and what is and is not protected.

Sponsors:

Parks Canada Agency
 Agence des Aires Marines Protégées

Co-sponsors:

New Zealand Department of Conservation
 Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya
 Korea National Park Service
 Agence des aires marines protégées, France
 The WILD Foundation
 Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa
 Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
 Nature Canada
 Canadian Association of Zoos and Aquariums

PEW

European Bureau for Conservation & Development

Réserves Naturelles de France

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Office National des Forêts

M099

Promoting Locally Managed Marine Areas as a socially inclusive approach to meeting area-based conservation and Marine Protected Area targets

NOTING the 2010 decision by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to set the global target for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures at 10% (Aichi Target 11 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*);

NOTING IUCN's leadership in promoting equity, good governance and human rights and elements of protected area management effectiveness;

RECALLING that a Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) is an area of nearshore waters and its associated coastal and marine resources that is largely or wholly managed at a local level by the coastal communities, land-owning groups, partner organizations, and/or collaborative government representatives who reside or are based in the immediate area;

NOTING the important work done by the Locally Managed Marine Area network and other agencies in the Pacific Region to promote the use of traditional and Locally Managed Marine Areas as the foundation of national MPA systems;

NOTING also the important work by many indigenous peoples, local communities and small-scale fishers worldwide in sustainably managing their marine resources based on their local and traditional knowledge;

CONSIDERING that conservation has been shown to be more effective when indigenous peoples, small scale fishers and local communities are respected as partners and custodians in site conservation, and that numerous communities have a long history of sustainably using marine resources, while providing for both biodiversity and human needs; and

CONSIDERING that climate change and overuse of resources is posing serious threats to marine biological and genetic diversity, with potentially serious consequences for food security;

The World Conservation Congress at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to promote awareness of the Pacific Region's use of Locally Managed Marine Areas, as well as other similar models of community governance by indigenous peoples, small-scale fishers and local communities, as a critical foundation for achieving global Marine Protected Areas and other area-based management targets and national MPA systems;
2. FURTHER CALLS ON the Director General to encourage marine and coastal resource user advocacy groups to partner with IUCN in promoting the role of indigenous peoples, small-scale fishers and local communities as custodians of these resources in achieving sustainable, equitable, effective conservation and sustainable use of the marine environment, coastal zones and reef systems; and
3. URGES States and government agencies to foster the development of Marine Protected Areas and effective area-based conservation measures that are managed by local communities, as part of their efforts to achieve Aichi Target 11.

Sponsor:

National Trust of Fiji Islands

Co-sponsors:

Hawaii Conservation Alliance (HCA)

Te Ipukarea Society (Cook Islands Environmental NGO)

The Nature Conservancy

University of the South Pacific

Tonga Community Development Trust

Comité para la Defensa y Desarrollo de la Flora y Fauna del Golfo de Fonseca
(CODDEFAGOLF-Honduras)

M100

Strengthening of European provisions for biodiversity in overseas entities

RECALLING that the eight Outermost Regions (ORs) and the 26 Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs), which constitute the European overseas entities, are home to biodiversity of global importance;

CONSIDERING that the populations of the ORs and the OCTs are very vulnerable to the effects of climate change, and that the protection of natural ecosystems is vital for the resilience of local societies and the reduction of risks;

RECALLING Resolution 4.079 *The European Union and its overseas entities faced with climate change and biodiversity loss* adopted by the 4th World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

WELCOMING the opening of European LIFE funding to the ORs (for the period 2007–2013), as they had not benefited from it in the past;

REGRETTING nonetheless the lack of consideration given to the management of ecosystems in overseas entities regarding the funding granted by the European Union (EU) to ORs and OCTs, and in the European strategy for biodiversity;

FURTHER REGRETTING the fact that the actors engaged in biodiversity in the OCTs suffer unfairly because of the status of their territories, since the international and European funding they are eligible for is insufficient to address conservation and biodiversity issues;

CONSIDERING the commitment of the European Union and the Member States to the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* adopted at the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), held in Nagoya, Japan, between 18 and 29 October 2010;

RECALLING the European Union's commitment to the biodiversity in EU overseas entities at the Reunion Island Conference in 2008, supported by the Secretariat of the CBD;

WELCOMING the support given by the French Government to IUCN for the coordination of the implementation of the recommendations of the Message from Reunion Island (2008);

ALSO WELCOMING the BEST preparatory initiative funded by the European Parliament and launched by the European Commission in the form of two invitations to tender in 2011 and 2012; and

CONGRATULATING the numerous actors in the ORs and OCTs who mobilized to respond to the first invitation to tender, showing the European authorities the reality of the local requirements and the dynamism of the overseas entities;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. INVITES the European institutions to:

- a. Continue the implementation of the recommendations of the Message from Reunion Island for European overseas entities;

- b. Integrate more fully the ORs and OCTs into European policies on biodiversity and in European maritime policy, in particular to support the sustainable management of their exclusive economic zones;
 - c. Propose ambitious investments in the field of biodiversity in ORs and OCTs, as a key feature of sustainable development and adaptation to climate change, by devoting a specific budget to it both in structural funds attributed to the ORs and in development funds attributed to the OCTs;
 - d. Support the implementation of a sustainable provision devoted to the biodiversity of European overseas entities, receiving adequate funding (BEST), notably by making specific proposals on the basis of the results of the first preparatory invitation to tender;
 - e. Engage in an ambitious EU strategy for biodiversity in overseas entities, with sustainable and preferably dedicated financial means, and with a strategic coordination role assured by the European Commission Directorate-General for the Environment;
 - f. Support the integration of environment and biodiversity protection in the updating of the Council Decision 2001/822/EC of 27 November 2001 on the association of the OCTs within the European Community "Overseas Association Decision" (OAD), and also in the Operational Programme 2014–2020 of the ORs; and
 - g. Make the European OCTs eligible in the new LIFT+ 2014–2020 regulation;
2. CALLS ON the French, British and Dutch governments as well as the European overseas entities (ORs and OCTs) concerned to provide their full support for these objectives and for the strengthening of European policies on overseas biodiversity;
 3. INVITES the overseas entities in question to work and cooperate with other island States through their respective regional organizations, where this may be relevant; and
 4. CALLS ON the Director General to continue her commitment to a greater consideration of European overseas biodiversity through the dedicated working programme.

Sponsor :
WWF - France

Co-sponsors :
 Conservation International
 Association pour la Sauvegarde de la Nature Néo-Calédonienne
 Société Réunionnaise pour l'Etude et la Protection de l'Environnement Ile de la Réunion
 Association Kwata
 Agence des Aires Marines Protégées
 The Nature Conservancy
 European Bureau for Conservation & Development
 Office National des Forêts
 Fédération des Parcs Naturels Régionaux de France
 Fondation Nature & découvertes
 Fondation pour la nature et l'homme
 Réserves Naturelles de France
 Fédération des Conservatoires d'Espaces Naturels
 Noé Conservation

Office pour les insectes et leur environnement
Centre international de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement
Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles
Syndicat National des Directeurs de Parcs Zoologiques
Association Française des Ingénieurs Ecologues
Pro-natura International
Fondation Internationale pour la Sauvegarde de la Faune

M101

Conserving coastal ecosystems to reduce risks in coastal areas in Africa

RECALLING the importance of coastal zones and coastal ecosystems for biodiversity and the production of ecosystem services (notably food and economic development), particularly in West Africa, where the coastal strip is where most of the population, resources and sectors of activity are concentrated;

BEARING IN MIND the events recorded over the last few decades along the coast of West Africa as well as other parts of the world, revealing an acceleration in coastal erosion phenomena, which cause the degradation of human settlements and lead to increasing risks for biodiversity, local populations and the potential for development;

RECALLING the perspectives linked to climate change, the rise in sea levels and the acceleration in the frequency of extreme weather events, whose effects combined with the energy of coastal waves, storm surges and storms, and coastal flooding certainly contribute to an increase in the erosion and degradation of coastal systems;

NOTING the recent study, “Regional Shoreline Monitoring Study and Drawing up of a Management Scheme for the West African Littoral Zone” carried out by IUCN at the request of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), the results of which, fully validated in May 2011 by the eleven Ministers of the Environment of the West African coastal countries, from Mauritania to Benin, reveal:

- a. The sensitivity of the West African coasts, made up of low-lying zones and sediments that are easily remobilized;
- b. An increased risk of natural disasters linked to the degradation of certain natural infrastructures due to the extraction of wood and sediments and to coastal development;
- c. The responsibility of sediment extraction, coastal infrastructures and dams for the reduction in the amount of sediment being deposited on the coast and for the disruption to natural sediment transport;
- d. The prospect of the size of the population inhabiting urban coastal areas doubling by 2020, and doubling again between 2020 and 2050, giving rise to very dense human settlements and the concentration of vulnerable populations in high-risk zones;
- e. The almost generalized absence of any capacity for intervention to maintain the safety of local populations and to restore the environment in the event of a natural disaster; and
- f. The urgent need to strengthen coastal governance at local, national and regional levels, to improve the information available to stakeholders regarding the risks and challenges of development, conservation and the enhancement of the coastal zone, and to increase the number of green belt areas in the coastal land being developed;

AWARE that natural infrastructures such as mangroves, underwater seagrass beds, coastal lagoons, coastal sand dunes and other sediment reserves, due to their ability to evolve in accordance with climatic constraints, help reshape the coastline and delay the phenomena of erosion and coastal retreat; and

CONVINCED that the immediate and future costs of events linked to the mobility of the coastline and to coastal flooding can be reduced considerably by rethinking the development of coastal land, using natural solutions and enhancing natural infrastructures;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. ENCOURAGES all stakeholders and institutions involved in the management of coastal zones to address issues regarding the governance of coastal land, the reduction of the risks of natural disasters in coastal zones, and the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and the environmental services they provide in an integrated manner, and to establish prospective analyses and long-term observation systems to monitor the effects of global changes and economic growth in coastal areas, favouring early decision making;
2. ENCOURAGES regional cooperation and economic integration organizations, like the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), to approach the issue of the governance and development of coastal zones at the appropriate level, in order to promote coherence in interventions and, along with their member States, to favour the establishment of local governance mechanisms allowing all coastal stakeholders to be involved in the joint enactment of enforceable coastal management legislation;
3. ENCOURAGES the States to make the appropriate legal and regulatory provisions to promote the recognition of the role of natural infrastructures in the sustainability of the development of coastal zones and in the reduction of risks to these areas, as well as their conservation through classification statutes and suitable management methods;
4. RECALLS the decision points contained in the Dakar Declaration of 18 May 2011, in which the representatives of the eleven coastal countries from Mauritania to Benin validated the results of the “Regional Shoreline Monitoring Study and Drawing up of a Management Scheme for the West African Littoral Zone” regional study;
5. URGES UEMOA and its partners to support the prompt implementation, within the framework of UEMOA’s Regional Coastal Erosion Control Programme, of the West African Coastal Observatory, under the responsibility of the Dakar Ecological Monitoring Centre (CSE), and with the technical support of the IUCN Secretariat, and the implementation of various elements of the action plan adopted by the Environment Ministers of the countries concerned; and
6. RECOMMENDS the implementation, in other parts of Africa, notably in Central and Eastern Africa, of procedures similar to those carried out in West Africa, in order to establish situational appraisals of prospective demo-economic and climate studies of the evolution of coastal zones and to create strategies for the adaptation and development of coastal zones giving priority to natural solutions.

Sponsor:

Centre de Suivi Ecologique de Dakar (CSE)

Co-sponsors:

Association Sénégalaise des Amis de la Nature
Ministère de l’Ecologie et de la Protection de la Nature du Sénégal
Association pour les victimes de la répression en Afrique “AVRA”
Réseau International Arbres Tropicaux au Congo (RIAT/Congo)
ENDA Tiers Monde
Groupe de Recherche et d’Etudes ENvironnementales (GREEN SENEGAL)
Réseau des Parlementaires pour la Protection de l’Environnement au Sénégal (REPES)
Association Action Citoyenne

Exposé des motifs

Afin de limiter les risques littoraux issus de la rencontre entre démographie croissante, concentration des activités économiques et consommation d'espaces par les extensions urbaines, dont les effets sont très sensibles en terme de dégradation environnementale, d'une part, et d'autre part de l'élévation du niveau de la mer et de l'accélération des événements climatiques violents, provoquant une accélération de l'érosion côtière et des reculs du trait de côte, les Etats devraient tout entreprendre pour conserver les écosystèmes côtiers et les infrastructures naturelles vertes dont le rôle est reconnu pour le maintien du trait de côte, tels que mangroves, lagunes, cordons dunaires littoraux etc., dans une perspective d'aménagement territorial, de réduction des risques de catastrophes naturelles et d'adaptation aux effets du changement climatique.

A l'issue de l'étude régionale de « Suivi du trait de côte et mise en place d'un schéma directeur du littoral d'Afrique de l'Ouest », le Centre de Suivi Ecologique de Dakar et le programme marin et côtier de l'UICN PACO, avec l'appui de membres de la Commission sur la Gestion des Ecosystèmes, ont développé une proposition technique et financière pour la mise en place de l'Observatoire du Littoral Ouest Africain, qui a été retenue comme une recommandation prioritaire lors de la présentation des résultats finaux de l'étude. Les onze pays qui ont participé à ce travail bénéficieront ainsi des appuis adéquats pour suivre l'évolution et actualiser le diagnostic et les outils d'aide à la décision pour l'aménagement de leur zone côtière.

M102

Conservation of marine phytoplankton

RECOGNIZING that the phytoplankton in the oceans of the Earth are primary producers and constitute the foundation of the food chain for myriad species, are key indicators of ecosystem integrity, and contribute to the socioeconomic welfare of human communities throughout the world;

CONSCIOUS that the vast marine phytoplankton stocks provide essential services for Earth's climate as producers of and sequestration of carbon dioxide through photosynthesis;

ALARMED that in 2010 a scientific study published in *Nature* reported that phytoplankton populations in eight out of 10 ocean regions had declined over the past century, with a 30% decline globally since 1950;

CONCERNED that human activity on land and at sea further threatens phytoplankton populations and that ocean acidification, land-based pollution of the oceans and other adverse impacts are contributing to the threat of phytoplankton collapse in coming decades;

AWARE that the States party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) have a solemn duty to protect the marine environment;

TROUBLED, however, that there is no international, intergovernmental agreement on the study of and care for phytoplankton in areas beyond national jurisdiction; and

CONVINCED of the needs to strengthen international environmental law and international cooperation to mitigate and avert further anthropogenic impacts on phytoplankton;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, with appropriate scientific advice, to convene a study of the legal instruments and approaches available to ensure stewardship of marine phytoplankton and to make recommendations regarding the progressive development of international environmental law regarding phytoplankton; and
2. CALLS UPON all States and international organizations, as far as applicable, to cooperate with the Director General in producing the study and based thereon take all possible measures to reverse the decline in phytoplankton populations globally.

Sponsor:

Center for Environmental Legal Studies of Pace Law School

Co-sponsors:

Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law
Asociación Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación
Centre International de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement
Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE)
Departamento de Ambiente, Seguridad y Paz, Universidad para la Paz (UNPeace)
The Ecological Society of the Philippines
Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental
International Council of Environmental Law
Sierra Club, USA

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M103

Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)

RECALLING that the ecosystem approach to fisheries has been endorsed in many overarching policy documents related to fisheries and to conservation of marine biodiversity;

NOTING that reviews of marine fisheries management practices, including by the FAO-UNEP Expert Meeting on impacts of destructive fishing practices, unsustainable fishing, and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing on marine biodiversity and habitats (Rome 2009), the FAO Review of progress on United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 61/105 (Pusan 2010), the UNGA Open Review of regional and national actions to protect deep-sea species and ecosystems on the high seas from the harmful impacts of fishing have all concluded that although substantial progress has been made in many jurisdictions at implementing components of an ecosystem approach to fisheries, substantial work remains to be done;

RECALLING further that the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation (para. 31c) foresees *inter alia* the development and use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach and the establishment of networks of marine protected areas;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), through the Malawi Principles, the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the 2001 Reykjavik Declaration on EAF provide a coherent framework for reaching the EAF objectives and Aichi Target 6 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*;

ACKNOWLEDGING FURTHER that effort should be made to better understand the impact of the present fisheries selectivity patterns on the ecosystem structure and functioning; and

RECOGNIZING that due to information gaps and resource limitations, the adoption of a fully integrated ecosystem approach will entail an adaptive management approach whereby fishery management systems will evolve over time in response to increasing experience and stakeholder adoption;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON national and regional fisheries management agencies and organizations to increase their efforts to achieve full implementation of the principles and practices of an ecosystem approach to fisheries, making full use of appropriate operational guidance available in various scientific and technical documents;
2. CALLS ON the Director General to fully cooperate with FAO, the CBD, RFMOs, Regional Seas organizations, and other relevant environmental IGOs and NGOs, including conservation and industry associations, and the Global Environment Fund (GEF), to accelerate progress on all aspects of EAF implementation;
3. URGES fishing States and RFMOs to fully acknowledge that in order to improve sustainability, implementation of an ecosystem approach to fishing should include:
 - a. Minimizing the effects of external drivers and associated uncertainty, including oceanographic conditions and climate variability and change, on the dynamics of harvested stocks;

- b. Reducing the impact of a fishery on targeted and by-catch species, habitats and ecological communities;
 - c. Adopting and implementing an inclusive, participatory and transparent governance of fisheries on scales appropriate to the ecosystem or ecosystems where the specific fishery operates; and
 - d. Promoting coherence in decision making through improved cooperation between sectors and with agencies competent for regulating fisheries and other industry sectors and for conservation of biodiversity, where actions of one jurisdiction may have consequences for the ability of other jurisdictions to achieve their objectives;
4. URGES States and RFMOs to work towards enhanced implementation of an ecosystem approach to fishing, giving particular attention to:
- a. The human dimension of EAF, especially the importance of fisheries on all scales to food security and poverty elimination and the value of fishers' knowledge and institutions;
 - b. The potential role of spatial planning and management measures including marine protected areas and other designated areas in improving fishery management and particularly in protecting nursery areas, vulnerable life stages of species or habitats, mitigating and reducing the ecological impact of fishing;
 - c. The need for better documentation of the costs and benefits of various approaches to EAF governance and implementation and of their allocation;
 - d. The need for better understanding of how various types of legal, economic and social incentives may work for or against implementation of an EAF;
 - e. The effectiveness of various strategies, risk assessment methodologies and measures for managing fisheries in information-poor situations;
 - f. How EAF considerations can be incorporated into fisheries management harvest control rules and procedures, as well as in private sector/fishing industry's business models; and
 - g. How various harvesting strategies may contribute to improved conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in an equitable way to provide high but sustainable yields while maintaining ecosystem services, structure and functioning; for example;
 - i. Targeting harvests on particular species groups vs balancing harvests across ecosystem components; and
 - ii. Tracking environmental variation directly with harvest adjustments vs adopting more stable harvest strategies that are robust to environmental variation;
 - h. The need for capacity building in essentially all jurisdictions, including capacity for scientific and technical support, field management and operations, processing standards and traceability of seafood products, and policy development and governance; and

- i. The important role of a national Ecosystem Approach (EA) framework nesting efforts of all sectors in applying the approach, insuring coherence and equity in implementation; and
5. As knowledge of the opportunities and constraints on EAF implementation grows, CALLS ON competent fisheries management jurisdictions to:
- a. Develop and apply management procedures that address sustainable fishing practices and ecosystem considerations;
 - b. Develop indicators and apply monitoring and management strategies to allow a precautionary and adaptive management of fisheries; and
 - c. Document and share experiences, including both successes and failures, and the lessons learned. Build a collection of good EAF practices.

Sponsor:

European Bureau for Conservation and Development

Co-Sponsors:

Miljöverndepartementet

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente

The Nature Conservancy

Agence des Aires Marines Protégées

SEO/BirdLife

Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre

Fundacion Lonxanet para la Pesca Sostenible

M104

To enhance the community procedures to improve the management of coastal fishing

NOTING the fact that coastal zones are home to one-fifth of the world population, the density of the population in these areas being three times higher than the global average, and the fact that for several decades, the demographic growth there has been higher than in inland areas;

CONSIDERING that today West Africa, for a long time one of the least developed regions in the world, is experiencing record urban growth rates (over 5%), with urban development processes mainly concentrated in coastal zones (over 50% of the population in 2010), generating serious negative impacts on coastal ecosystems and fishing;

CONSIDERING that droughts and poverty have led to large migratory movements since various countries gained their independence, with people moving to cities and the coast, where the migrants have been directed towards the fishing sector;

RECALLING the importance of coastal artisan fishing in providing sustainable livelihoods for West African coastal communities, and for national economies and food safety;

BEARING IN MIND the scientific information that indicates a collapse in the main coastal fisheries on which the dynamism of artisan fishing is based, and which blames several factors for this development including the principle of free access and the non-transferability of the management of fishery resources at a local level in some countries;

OBSERVING a rapid increase in fishing activity, associated with an offshoring approach and long migrations to prospect for new fishing zones, which lead to intercommunity conflict as well as noting the incapacity of States to track the unloading and the origin of the catches;

AWARE of the need to involve coastal artisan fishing communities in order to reconcile the sustainable management of fishery resources, food safety and access to the market, by enhancing endogenous local knowledge to define and apply fishing adaptation and management strategies;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the high pressure on coastal zones, which makes the coexistence of artisan fishing activities with tourism, urban development and the exploitation of other natural resources like offshore oil or zircon very difficult;

NOTING that the involvement of local artisan fishing communities involves the recognition and protection of their historical rights regarding access, the definition of access regulations, and the control and exploitation of resources in coastal areas corresponding to their territorial waters;

NOTING the success recorded in Senegal and Guinea-Bissau of the introduction of management areas for fishery resources and biodiversity, which has not only involved the communities taking responsibility, but also the introduction of innovative statutes such as the indigenous and community conserved areas or the community marine protected areas; and

REFERRING to the approaches undertaken by Guinea-Bissau to establish joint management areas in the country's main *rias* [swampy estuaries], facilitating access to resources for local communities and sharing with them certain responsibilities in terms of fishing management;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. RECALLS the fundamental role played by artisan fishing in the economic development of coastal regions in southern countries;
2. STRESSES the urgent need to implement effective, viable solutions to improve the governance and management of fishing, notably for coastal fisheries on which artisan fishing communities depend for their livelihood, and coastal communities for their food safety;
3. URGES the States and regional organizations to recognize and integrate indigenous local knowledge into the development plans for coastal zones, fishery resources, and strategies for the adaptation of the fishing sector to global changes;
4. RECOGNIZES the rights of artisanal fishing communities to be a central component of the decision-making process of development projects in coastal zones in order to preserve their homes, their fishing infrastructures and their access to the sea and to fishery resources in the face of the high pressure from urban development, tourist activities and the exploitation of other natural resources;
5. ENCOURAGES States, regional organizations and development partners to support and participate in the implementation of shared governance and joint management of fishing, including the transfer of powers with regard to the management of fishery resources to decentralized institutions or actors made responsible through conventions, resulting on a local scale in the effective implementation of a territorialized management of fishing, and defining the rights and regulations for access, as well as the roles and responsibilities of local communities; and
6. URGES States, regional organizations, development partners and stakeholders in the fishing sector to define common strategies for the conservation of fishery resources, including the development of capacity for the control and management of the transfer of artisan fishing skills, in particular in order to limit the risks of community conflict linked to migrant fishing operations.

Sponsor:

ENDA Tiers Monde

Co-sponsors:

Association Sénégalaise des Amis de la Nature
Ministère de l'Ecologie et de la Protection de la Nature du Sénégal
Association pour les victimes de la répression en Afrique "AVRA"
Réseau International Arbres Tropicaux au Congo (RIAT/Congo)
Groupe de Recherche et d'Etudes ENvironnementales (GREEN SENEGAL)
Réseau des Parlementaires pour la Protection de l'Environnement au Sénégal (REPES)
Association Action Citoyenne
Club des amis de la nature et de la protection de l'environnement de Mauritanie
(CANPE)
Association Malienne pour la conservation de la faune et de son environnement
(AMCFE)
ONG DONKO

Exposé des motifs

Les éléments figurant dans cette motion sont partagés et acceptés par les acteurs de la pêche artisanale membres du Réseau sur les Politiques de Pêche en Afrique de l'Ouest (REPAO) qui à son tour est membre du Réseau Enda Tiers monde.

M105

Protection of the deep ocean ecosystem and biodiversity from the threats of seabed mining

RECALLING the pertinent provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as well as the activities and recommendations implemented for the oceans and seas of the world, in particular by the International Seabed Authority (ISA), and the scientific reports and studies carried out to date;

APPROVING the recommendation of the roundtable discussion entitled “The conservation and management of biodiversity in deep ocean ecosystems within the framework of the exploitation of mining resources (polymetallic nodules, cobalt-rich ferromanganese crusts and hydrothermal sulphides)”, organized by the Académie des Sciences d’Outre-Mer and held on 15 December 2010 in Paris, France;

CONSIDERING the unique, vulnerable character of these three deep ocean ecosystems and their importance in terms of biodiversity and genetic heritage, which are likely to suffer a major impact in relation to the future exploitation of mining resources, namely in the seabed ecosystems with polymetallic nodules, the seabed ecosystems with cobalt-rich ferromanganese crusts, and hydrothermal ecosystems with sulphide deposits;

NOTING that deep sea mineral resources will become a major issue, in particular the seafloor sulphide deposits, ores that can be used in high-tech industries, and that several countries have already applied for an exploration permit from the ISA for the seafloor sulphide deposits;

NOTING ALSO the obligations of the CBD, in particular Articles 1, 3, 4, 8 and 14, related decisions and referencing Aichi Biodiversity Targets 3, 4, 11, and 19;

RECALLING that Resolution 14.6 *Deep Sea Mining*, adopted by the 14th IUCN General Assembly (Ashkhabad, 1978) “urged all nations engaged in, or considering, deep sea mining activities to: (a) precede commercial mining operations by commissioning a comprehensive ecological survey to determine the impact of such mining activity; designate appropriate areas of the deep seabed as base line reference and resource zones in which no mining will be allowed; designate the size and shape of such area or areas to ensure that their stability will be maintained; (b) establish guidelines for scientific research to ensure minimum disruption of the natural state of such areas”;

NOTING the 15th IUCN General Assembly (Christchurch, 1981) in its Resolution 15.18 *Deep Sea Mining and Establishment of Protected Areas of the Deep Ocean* recommended the establishment of large sanctuaries in the areas where mining is contemplated before licensing to explore and exploit the deep ocean begins;

RECALLING Resolution 16.11 *on Deep Sea Mining and the Establishment of Protected Areas of the Deep Ocean* adopted by the 16th IUCN General Assembly (Madrid, 1984), and the Principle 15 of the 1992 *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development*;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 4.031 adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) *Achieving Conservation of Marine Biodiversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdictions* which noted with alarm the multiplying threats to marine biodiversity;

AWARE that the first commercial deep sea mining license was issued in Papua New Guinea in January 2012, for a 20-year period;

ALSO AWARE that the Fiji and Nauru Governments have issued seabed minerals exploration licenses for exploration of areas of the seabed in the respective exclusive economic zones;

FURTHER AWARE that approximately 600,000 km² of the Pacific Ocean are the subject of applications for deep sea mining leases or exploration licenses in the western Pacific, specifically in Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu and Tonga, as well as in international waters in the eastern Pacific;

CONSCIOUS of the International Seabed Authority and its role in governing mining in areas beyond national jurisdiction;

ACKNOWLEDGING Indigenous peoples' and local communities' collective governance to their traditional territories, areas, and natural resources;

WELCOMING the adoption of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* and current regional and international commitments to conserve the natural environments and protect the livelihoods of communities;

RECOGNIZING the increasing interest in mining the minerals on the deep sea floor and around thermal vents;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that, while economic benefits may be gained from seabed mining, this activity may also generate significant costs and damage other economic activities including food security and sustainable tourism and other values, often adversely impacting indigenous and local communities, host economies, the future and the environment;

CONCERNED about the potential for significant impacts on marine biodiversity of exploration and any seabed mining operation, when undertaken at depths that have not yet been adequately explored or understood and using processes and machinery that have not been proven adequate to contain environmental impacts;

FURTHER CONCERNED to ensure that areas of exploration do not foreclose the ability to protect key areas of ecological, biological, historic or scientific interest, and that the system of Areas of Particular Environmental Interest are established with full scientific rigour regardless of pre-existing Areas of Exploration; and

REMAINING CONCERNED that deep-seabed mining activities have already begun despite the paucity of knowledge of the impacts these activities may have;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on the Director General, IUCN Commissions, Members and partners to urgently dedicate efforts, expertise and resources to conduct research to determine the impacts on biodiversity of deep-seabed mining activities, especially on deep sea biodiversity in areas where deep sea exploration or mining may be undertaken, or are currently underway, recognizing the the value of deep ocean ecosystems as the essential elements of the biodiversity of the ocean floor;
2. URGES all State members of IUCN, national, regional and global agencies, and all other States, international organizations and stakeholders to ensure that:

- a. A comprehensive set of fully protected areas is established prior to any minerals exploration or exploitation, and support is given to the creation of a coherent network of protected marine areas, taking into account deep ocean ecosystems and their systemic role;
 - b. A comprehensive strategic impact assessment is undertaken prior to the adoption of a policy by any national government to encourage or facilitate seabed mining;
 - c. Full biodiversity surveys, baselines and environmental, cultural and social impact studies have been done, published and opened for public comment and that a fully audited cost benefit study is undertaken, where all costs and impacts (environmental, social and economic) are assessed;
 - d. An ecosystem-based approach and the precautionary principle to protect the environment are adopted, and that safeguards are in place that ensure adverse environmental impacts are avoided;
 - e. Safeguards are developed and implemented prior to granting any exploration licence or mining lease for the seabed;
 - f. A common database and multidisciplinary groups of experts on these deep ocean ecosystems are supported; and
 - g. Work continues to improve the governance of deep ocean floors beyond national jurisdictions as part of international and regional conventions and negotiations concerning the environment;
3. FURTHER URGES States and Territories, where deep sea mining is being contemplated, to establish robust financial mechanisms, such as financial security and trust funds, to ensure redress is available to remedy environmental damage and to ensure and promote marine biodiversity conservation and that no exploration or exploitation takes place until such financial mechanisms are in place with sufficient funds to ensure their efficacy; and
 4. RECOMMENDS that States ensure that indigenous and local people participate effectively in the management of their territories, areas and natural resources and are included in decisions affecting their rights and interests over those territories, areas and natural resources.

Sponsor:

TE IPUKAREA SOCIETY, Cook Islands
Agence des Aires Marines Protégées

Co-sponsors:

Tonga Community Development Trust
University of the South Pacific
National Trust of Fiji Islands
Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Inc.
The Environment and Conservation Organisations of NZ Inc
Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales
Fondation pour la nature et l'homme
Réserves Naturelles de France
Noé Conservation
Centre international de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement

Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles
Société Réunionnaise pour l'Etude et la Protection de l'Environnement Ile de la Réunion
Fondation Nature & Découvertes
Fédération des Conservatoires d'Espaces Naturels
Association Française des Ingénieurs Ecologues
Pro-natura International
Association Kwata
Fondation Internationale pour la Sauvegarde de la Faune
Office pour les insectes et leur environnement
Syndicat National des Directeurs de Parcs Zoologiques

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M106

Mitigating the impacts of recreational diving on the marine environment

RECOGNIZING that recreational diving (including snorkelling, free diving, scuba diving and other related practices) can degrade marine habitats and have adverse effects on marine biodiversity ranging from disturbance to injury and even mortality;

CONCERNED that the volume of recreational diving, and thus the impacts of recreational diving on the marine environment have increased significantly over the last thirty years, especially in sensitive and protected coastal areas;

RECOGNIZING the transboundary nature of marine environments;

CONCERNED that there are no international guidelines to ensure that the potential environmental impacts of recreational diving are effectively regulated and managed;

DISTURBED by various scientific reports demonstrating increased non-environmentally conscious practices in recreational diving, especially in marine protected areas and in habitats containing vulnerable species such as marine mammals, and by experimental evidence of physical and behavioural impacts of such recreational diving practices on marine ecosystems around the world;

AWARE that recreational diving is an important income generator for many countries, that it is a growing economic sector, and that it is therefore essential to ensure that the development of this sector progresses in a sustainable manner;

ALSO AWARE that recreational diving is an important activity to improve education and raise awareness about the marine environment;

ACKNOWLEDGING the important contribution of recreational diving towards conservation of the marine environment, through volunteer programmes, education and reporting;

WELCOMING preliminary steps taken by some governments to address the impacts of recreational diving on the marine environment, but noting that in most countries the environmental practices and impacts of this sector are not sufficiently regulated;

ALSO WELCOMING steps taken by non-governmental organizations and industry role players (especially diving operators and training companies) to develop more sustainable practices in the recreational diving sector;

RECOGNIZING that further research on the effects and mitigation of recreational diving impacts on the marine environment is urgently needed; and

RECALLING IUCN's strong commitment to the conservation of marine species and habitats, as reflected in IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations, as for example in Resolution 4.031 *Achieving Conservation of Marine Biodiversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction* and Resolution 4.045 *Accelerating Progress to Establish Marine Protected Areas and Creating Marine Protected Area Networks* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, with the assistance of IUCN Members, Commissions and Council, to identify appropriate measures and to promote their implementation

among world governments for the reduction of impacts from recreational diving on the marine environment, such as by drawing this resolution to the attention of the secretariats of, and meetings of Contracting Parties to, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Seas Programmes, UNEP Governing Council, and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, particularly those with whom IUCN enjoys observer status, and by keeping Union Members informed of progress on this issue;

2. ALSO REQUESTS the Director General to encourage IUCN Members and Commissions to support and conduct further research on the effects and mitigation of recreational diving impacts on the marine environment and use these results to assist in the development of an international environmental code of conduct for recreational diving to reduce its impacts on the marine environment with the long-term aim to consolidate this code into a broader code of conduct for sustainable recreational diving;
3. CALLS ON the relevant IUCN Commissions to mainstream this issue in their relevant scope of work, especially the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) which should consider recreational diving in its work on the social and environmental accountability of the private sector, assisting the development of methods and tools to strengthen the capacity of relevant role players in the recreational diving industry to become more environmentally and socially accountable.
4. ASKS IUCN Member governments, through the mechanisms available to them under domestic and international law, including the development of legal or voluntary instruments, to:
 - a. Monitor and investigate the impacts on the marine environment that are associated with recreational diving;
 - b. Encourage the development and implementation of best practices for reducing impacts from recreational diving on the marine environment, especially in:
 - i. Marine protected areas;
 - ii. Habitats containing vulnerable species;
 - iii. Special events such as migrations and mass spawning; and
 - iv. In areas where marine mammals or threatened species may be concentrated;
 - c. Consider the regulation of recreational diving in management guidelines for all marine protected areas;
 - d. Encourage established diver training organizations to increase their basic training requirements with a focus on conservation and protection; and
 - e. Work together with national and international non-governmental organizations, with the scientific community, with the relevant industry role-players, and with representatives from the diving community to accomplish these goals;
5. URGES IUCN Member governments:
 - a. To collaborate on the development of an international code of conduct for recreational diving which should guide the development of similar national and local environmental codes (customized to specific local circumstances, needs and interests) for recreational diving;

- b. To assist in the implementation of specific national and local environmental codes of conduct for recreational diving; and
 - c. To ensure that such codes are implemented by all commercial/private recreational diving operators and other relevant industry stakeholders; and
6. URGES Parties to UNEP's Regional Seas Agreements, and to other regional marine agreements and conventions, to include the regulation of recreational diving in their strategies, action plans and measures for the preservation of habitats and the conservation of marine biological diversity, including, once it is developed, adoption of the international code of conduct.

Sponsor:

The Endangered Wildlife Trust

Co-sponsors:

Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds
Wilderness Foundation
Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine
Namibian Nature Foundation
South African Association for Marine Biological Research
The Game Rangers Association of Africa

M107

Undersea noise pollution in Africa

RECOGNIZING that anthropogenic ocean noise, depending on source and intensity, is a form of pollution, comprised of energy, that may degrade habitat and have adverse effects on marine life ranging from disturbance to injury and mortality;

RECOGNIZING that noise levels have increased in the African continent's oceans as a result of human activities such as recreational use of the marine environment, oil, gas and mineral exploration and production, vessel traffic, offshore installations, underwater telecommunication developments and other activities;

ACKNOWLEDGING and WELCOMING the Resolution 3.068 *Undersea noise pollution* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004);

ACKNOWLEDGING and WELCOMING the various international and national efforts, including those of the International Maritime Organization, to address undersea noise pollution;

DISTURBED and CONCERNED, however, that no significant interventions and measures have been developed and implemented in Africa to address noise levels in the continent's oceans;

RECOGNIZING that further research on the scale, effects and mitigation of anthropogenic noise on marine species in Africa is urgently needed and must be conducted to the highest standards of science and public credibility, avoiding conflicts of interest; and

FURTHER RECALLING IUCN's strong commitment to the conservation of marine species and habitat, as reflected in its previous Resolutions and Recommendations;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, with the assistance of IUCN Members, Commissions and Council, to promote and support the development and implementation of measures to promote among African governments the reduction of anthropogenic ocean noise in the African continent's oceans, such as by drawing this resolution to the attention of the secretariats of, and meetings of Contracting Parties to, the Regional Seas Programmes of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNEP Governing Council, and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, particularly those with whom IUCN enjoys observer status, and by keeping IUCN Members informed of progress on this issue;
2. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director General to encourage IUCN Members and Commissions to support and conduct further research on the scale, effects and mitigation of anthropogenic noise on marine species in Africa, to ensure that such research is conducted to the highest standards of science and public credibility, avoiding conflicts of interest, and to encourage the application of the results of research in mitigating anthropogenic noise pollution;
3. CALLS ON IUCN African Member governments, through the mechanisms available to them under domestic and international law, including the development of legal instruments to:

- a. Monitor and investigate, in a publicly open, inclusive and transparent manner, the impacts on marine species, including but not limited to mass strandings and deaths, that coincide with periods and or locations of intense anthropogenic noise;
 - b. Encourage the development of alternative technologies and require the use of best-available control techniques and other mitigation measures in reducing impacts from individual noise sources;
 - c. Consider how to limit the use of powerful noise sources until their short-term and long-term effects are better understood, and, to the maximum extent possible, to avoid the use of such sources in habitats of vulnerable species and in areas where marine mammals or other endangered species may be concentrated;
 - d. In the case of military active sonar and oil and gas seismic exploration, act with particular urgency to reduce impacts on cetaceans, and other potentially vulnerable species, by restricting military training exercises and seismic surveys to low-risk areas and/or times of year, and by working diligently toward the development of international standards that regulate its use;
 - e. Consider noise restrictions in their management guidelines for marine protected areas; and
 - f. Work together with national and international non-governmental organizations and with the scientific community in accomplishing these goals; and
4. URGES IUCN African Member governments that are Parties to the UNEP African Regional Seas Agreements, and to other regional marine agreements and conventions, to include the control of anthropogenic noise pollution in their strategies, action plans and/or measures for the preservation of habitats and the conservation of marine biological diversity.

Sponsor:

Endangered Wildlife Trust

Co-sponsors:

Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa

Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds

Namibian Nature Foundation

South African Association for Marine Biological Research

Wildlife Conservation Society

M108

Supporting the sustainability of Jeju *Haenyeo* as a unique marine ecology stewardship

CONSIDERING that for centuries the *Haenyeo* free-divers in Jeju Island, Korea, an almost exclusively female group, have pursued a profession of controlled marine harvesting in a system of collaborative economic activity and have maintained their profession;

FURTHER CONSIDERING that their skills, tools, labor songs, shamanistic belief system, practice of collective economic activity, community reinvestment, apprenticeship and mutual aid, and above all, their unparalleled knowledge of marine ecology represent a unique body of indigenous wisdom and both tangible and intangible cultural heritage and render them “traditional wisdom carriers”;

NOTING that their practices include such environmental sustainability as reseedling the ocean’s shellfish population, controlling their harvest by diving without breathing apparatus and limiting the days and hours that they dive, and dedicating specific dives each month to cleaning the seabed of refuse, rendering them a 21st century conservation model of benign human cohabitation with nature;

RECOGNIZING the uniqueness of their marine stewardship and the contribution they have made to the conservation of local marine resources for centuries though sustainable harvesting with minimal acknowledgment to date on the global stage;

CONCERNED that their population has dramatically decreased from a registered 23,081 in 1965 (21.2% of the total female population in Jeju Island) to 4,995 in 2010 (2.1% of the total female population), and that the majority (97.5%) of these divers are now over 50 years of age, indicating that inter-generational transmission has essentially diminished ;

ALARMED that the coastal pollution in conjunction with the aquaculture industry has led to reduced yields and decreased economic prospects for this female workforce, and that these and other environmental and social changes brought about by modern society have negatively impacted upon the Jeju *Haenyeo* community to such a degree that this traditional culture of living sustainably in harmony with nature is imminently facing extinction;

CONSIDERING and building upon a number of related resolutions adopted at the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) which focused on the rights and sustainability of indigenous peoples including Resolution 4.049 *Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and Community Conserved Areas*, Resolution 4.052 *Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples* and seeking specific actions from the Director General and other parties on Resolution 4.055 *Integrating Culture and Cultural Diversity into IUCN’s Policy and Programme*, Resolution 4.056 *Right-based Approaches to Conservation*, Resolution 4.058 *Conservation and Poverty Reduction*, and most notably, Resolution 4.067 *Advancing Island Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods*, and seek appropriate actions;

RECOGNIZING that IUCN supports the principles expressed in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Biodiversity and Climate Change Program;

NOTING that Jeju Island is a unique site in the world to have received UNESCO’s designation in all of the three Natural Science categories: Biosphere Reserve, World Natural Heritage, and Global Geoparks, and that Jeju Special Self-Governing Province of Korea has an established endeavour to further achieve UNESCO’s recognition for the Jeju *Haenyeo*, as well as multiple local efforts for their role in preservation; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the United Nations *Millennium Development Goals* include foci of environmental sustainability, gender equality and global poverty elimination, and that the UN has a primary focus on Rural Women's Empowerment, which was highlighted at the 56th Commission on the Status of Women (New York, 2012);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES all IUCN Members, partners and organizations of the conservation community at large to acknowledge and investigate the history, scientific importance, present condition and unique cultural value of Jeju *Haenyeo*, including the Korean peninsula, in order to assist in the development of comprehensive plans for their preservation; and
2. REQUESTS IUCN Members and partners to endorse, support, participate in, and advocate the development of policies and practices which will help to protect and enhance the aforementioned community, at local, regional and central government levels in Korea as well as internationally.

Sponsor:

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment

Co-sponsors:

Gotjawal Trust of Jeju, Jeju City Project 21

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Agenda 21

Sustainable Environmental Education Center of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

Local Agenda 21 - Seogwipo City, Korea

Explanatory Memorandum

The origin: Women divers are synonymous with Jeju. They collect valuable sea products including abalone, turban shells, sea cucumbers, seaweed and agar-agar without oxygen tanks. Divers are known to live along the sea village of the Korean peninsula. They are believed to exist before history was recorded. The number of divers in Jeju once reached 30,000 and they swam to China and Japan. Currently, there are 5,000 divers in Jeju.

Symbol of women divers: Wet suits – designed to minimize water resistance and maximize job efficiency; rowing songs – sung by women divers while paddling to the point where they would dive; sumbitori – divers make this hard sound once surfacing and releasing; it sounds like a whistle.

Farming the sea: Women divers work both on land and at sea. Once they dive, they usually hold their breath from 30 seconds to 2 minutes. On average, they spend 15 days a month diving. It is amusing that they dive during the winter, and even when they are pregnant. They start learning to swim at the age of 7 or 8. When they turn 10 years old, they begin to dive. In their mid-teens, they are able to dive by themselves. In their 40s, their days consist of diving to the sea bed. Usually, they dive until their late 60s. There are a few divers still working into their 80s. The women divers are classified into four groups: hagin (beginner), junggun (intermediate) and sanggun (master). The best of the best are called daesanggun.

They expand their territory to Japan, China and even Russia: From the late 19th century, Jeju women divers have worked the Korean peninsula, Japan, China and even in the Russia sea. They hold annual rites to wish for a good harvest. Jeju Chilmeoridang Younddeung Gut, the

71th Jeju Intangible Heritage, was designated a World Intangible Heritage in 2009. The primary goal of diving was to make a huge profit. They could not only support their families, but contribute to the local economy.

Jeju women divers represent a sense of community and solidarity: Jeju women divers have a strong sense of community and solidarity. They are always together when they are at sea, even after they retire. For old and sick divers, they arrange a specially-designed sea area called 'Halmang Badang' where the water is shallow enough to allow the old and sick to work and earn money. It shows how warm-hearted Jeju women divers are toward the socially disadvantaged. There is also an area called 'Hakkyo Badang'. They donate profits generated from there to the local schools to support students. This is indicative of their long tradition of being committed to the social welfare and education of their community. In addition, they are very active in helping poor colleagues by establishing the Jamsugae, a type of public fund.

M109

Advancing the role of nature-based solutions to climate change mitigation and adaptation and their potential to contribute to the global climate change regulatory regime

RECALLING Resolution 2.16 *Climate change, biodiversity, and IUCN's Overall Programme*, Resolution 2.17 *Climate and energy* and Recommendation 2.94 *Climate change mitigation and land use* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000);

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 3.057 *Adapting to climate change: a framework for conservation action* and Recommendation 3.084 *Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004);

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 4.075 *Climate change mitigation targets and actions for biodiversity conservation* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which urges Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to conclude negotiations on an effective, comprehensive and equitable climate change regime post-2012 and for the regime to include, among others, the integration of ecological and social considerations, including the value of ecosystems;

RECALLING Resolution 4.077 on *Climate Change and Human Rights*, also adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress;

REITERATING the concerns expressed in Resolution 4.075, viz. that a global temperature increase of more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels would cause, with a very high probability, severe impacts for ecosystems and livelihoods, and moreover that the rate of change of temperature affects the ability of ecosystems and livelihoods to adapt;

RECOGNIZING that the third area of *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* 'Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food and development' concerns the application of IUCN's knowledge to sustainable development, empowerment and poverty reduction;

WELCOMING the outcomes of the UNFCCC 2010 Cancun and 2011 Durban Conferences of the Parties including progress on the Adaptation Framework, the mechanism for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing Countries (REDD+), and the establishment of a Green Climate Fund to provide assistance to developing countries in their mitigation and adaptation efforts; and agreement to develop a new instrument with legal force under the Convention, applicable to all Parties;

HOWEVER, REMAINING DEEPLY CONCERNED about the significant gap between the aggregate effect of the mitigation pledges up to 2020 made by these Parties and the emission pathways needed to secure a likely probability of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2°C or 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels¹; and

NOTING that the Parties to the UNFCCC decided that the process shall raise the level of ambition and shall be informed, *inter alia*, by the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and by the outcome of the 2013–2015 review on the adequacy of the long-term 2°C global goal, on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge, including in relation to temperature rises of 1.5 °C;

¹ Assessed at 5-9 GtCO₂e (depending on the policies implemented in addition to the pledges) in *The Emissions Gap Report*, UNEP, November 2010 www.unep.org/publications/ebooks/emissionsgapreport

FURTHER WELCOMING the decision by the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that the second commitment period under the Protocol would start at 1 January 2013;

EMPHASIZING the value of nature-based solutions to both climate change mitigation and adaptation, and NOTING widespread acceptance of the role of biodiversity in ecosystem processes and the mainstreaming of the concept of ecosystem services;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Decision X/2 on the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets, in particular Target 15: 'by 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification';

The World Conservation Congress, at its Session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

REQUESTS the Director General to:

- a. In collaboration with IUCN Commissions and Members, further develop and improve a strategy for IUCN's sustained policy input into the UNFCCC process and related fora including the REDD+ Partnership and the Nairobi Work Programme;
- b. Promote coherent and prioritized action throughout the Union to advance nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation, including at national, regional and local level;
- c. In collaboration with IUCN Commissions, National and Regional Committees and Members, undertake a study to establish to what extent nature-based solutions to climate change can contribute to closing the "emissions gap" between global commitments and action needed to prevent dangerous climate change ; and to widely circulate this study, including to the UNFCCC;
- d. Support, in collaboration with IUCN Commissions, National and Regional Committees and Members, "early action" for the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation at national, regional and local level; and
- e. Develop key knowledge products that will contribute to the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC) and of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES); and in developing these products, draw upon, *inter alia*, regional information collected in the course of IUCN's project activities.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

M110

Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation

RECALLING Resolution 2.16, which requests the Director General to promote activities for ecosystem resilience to climate change, including through: buffer zones and migratory corridors; ecosystem restoration, conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems; protection of species, maintenance of forest quality;

RECALLING FURTHER Resolution 4.075 *Climate change mitigation targets and actions for biodiversity conservation* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) which urges Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to conclude negotiations on an effective, comprehensive and equitable climate change regime post-2012, and for the regime to include, among others, the integration of ecological and social considerations, including the value of ecosystems;

NOTING the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Decision VII/15 and Decision VIII/30, which refer to the role of ecosystem goods and services in adaptation;

FURTHER NOTING CBD Decision X/33, which makes direct reference to ecosystem-based approaches for adaptation, inviting Parties to recognize that ecosystems can be managed to limit climate change impacts on biodiversity and to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change;

FURTHER NOTING the report of the CBD's Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change 'Connecting Biodiversity and Climate Change';

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the CBD Decision X/2 on the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets, in particular Target 15;

EMPHASISING the value of nature-based solutions to climate change, the role of biodiversity in ecosystem processes, and the increasing importance attached to and mainstreaming of the concept of ecosystem services;

RECOGNIZING that ecosystem-based adaptation can be applied to both (1) assisting natural adaptation by species and ecosystems, and (2) facilitating adaptation by people to the unavoidable impacts of climate change;

NOTING that ecosystem-based adaptation is widely recognized as an adaptation option, and is included in National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) of Least developed Countries and Adaptation Plans and Strategies of other countries;

NOTING that the UNFCCC's Cancun Adaptation Framework invites Parties to enhance action on adaptation through, *inter alia*, building resilience of socio-economic and ecological systems through sustainable management of natural resources;

NOTING the outcomes of the 17th Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC agreed, *inter alia*, to pursue work on ecosystem-based adaptation in the context of the Nairobi Work Programme¹; and

FURTHER NOTING that in promoting the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, ecosystem-based adaptation provides policy coherence with other national and international commitments;

¹ Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. ENDORSES the definition of ecosystem-based adaptation provided in the report of the CBD's Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change 'Connecting Biodiversity and Climate Change' (2009), i.e. "Ecosystem-based adaptation is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change";
2. RECOGNIZES that an ecosystem-based approach to climate change adaptation is also relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of species;
3. CALLS ON IUCN Members and other interested parties to promote ecosystem-based adaptation in their climate change adaptation work, including through conservation and sustainable management actions that protect and restore the resilience and adaptive capacities of ecosystems;
4. ACKNOWLEDGES that ecosystem-based adaptation is best implemented as part of an overall adaptation strategy that takes into account the multiple social, economic and cultural co-benefits for local communities;
5. CALLS on donor countries and financial institutions to recognize ecosystem-based adaptation as a sustainable and potentially cost-effective adaptation option, which can complement or substitute for other modes of adaptation and which is readily available to the rural poor; and
6. REQUESTS the Director General to ensure that ecosystem-based adaptation is effectively deployed as a nature-based solution within the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* and in particular by:
 - a. Promoting ecosystem-based activities that are country driven, aligned to national or sub-national priorities, gender sensitive, and inclusive of local stakeholders;
 - b. Exploring in depth the linkages between ecosystem-based adaptation and forest conservation, water, disaster risk reduction and the marine environment; and
 - c. Encouraging the dissemination of knowledge products on lessons learned from ecosystem-based activities and projects.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

M111

Climate change justice and equity considerations

NOTING that IUCN provides a platform for governments, NGOs and private sector to discuss programmes, policies and projects for climate change adaptation and mitigation;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Resolution 4.076 on *Biodiversity Conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation in policies and strategies* adopted at the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) as well as related Resolutions;

ACKNOWLEDGING that climate change raises difficult issues of justice, particularly with respect to the distribution of burdens and benefits among poor and wealthy nations; and

CONCERNED that inadequate targeting of adaptation assistance to poor nations, or to poor people in poor nations, could be detrimental to addressing climate change effects;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on IUCN Members to commit to such adaptive measures that minimize loss and damage and promote the Green Climate Fund and similar funds, including insurance packages to move towards a green economic development;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to promote economic justice and equity considerations in the global agreement on climate change (concerning the impacts and mitigation of climate change) ; and
3. RECOMMENDS IUCN Members to include principles of equity and justice in climate change adaptation amongst natural-resource-dependent communities in the developing world.

Sponsor:

Kalahari Conservation Society, Botswana

Co-Sponsors:

Environment Africa, Zimbabwe
Birdlife Botswana, Botswana
Khama Rhino Sanctuary, Botswana
University of Botswana, Botswana
In-Service Training Trust, Zambia

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M112

Integrating protected areas into climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies

RECOGNIZING that one of the three Programme Areas for the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* is *Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food, development*;

NOTING that the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* advances ecosystem-based adaptation and ecosystem-based mitigation as two principal nature-based solutions to climate change, with the aim of influencing specific sectoral policies and demonstrating the effectiveness of these solutions on the ground;

FURTHER NOTING that the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* does not identify contributions made by protected areas to specific approaches and results related to generating knowledge and developing solutions related to *Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food, development* and does not include programme development initiatives related to protected areas and climate change;

RECOGNIZING that the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas and its partners, through the publication *Natural Solutions: Protected Areas Helping People Cope with Climate Change* and related initiatives, has improved understanding of the contribution of effectively managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas as effective nature-based solutions for meeting challenges associated with climate change; and

RECALLING that Resolution 4.076 *Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in National Policies and Strategies* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) requested the IUCN Director General to support the development of national strategies that address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity through adequate integrated landscape and seascape management and effective protected area systems by, *inter alia*, developing guidelines and case studies of best practice in consultation with Commissions;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. WELCOMES the work of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas and its partners in improving understanding of the contribution of effectively managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas to ecosystem-based climate change adaptation and mitigation;
2. AFFIRMS that efforts aimed at expanding the global protected areas system enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services;
3. CALLS UPON all IUCN constituencies to support governments and other stakeholders in implementing actions related to strengthening the contribution of protected area networks to addressing climate change impacts, increasing resilience to climate change, and contributing to climate change mitigation;
4. FURTHER CALLS UPON all IUCN constituencies to support the Director General in implementing the initiatives enumerated below;
5. REQUESTS the Director General to work in close cooperation with the IUCN Commissions, particularly the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and all global thematic programmes, along with international terrestrial and marine protected

area organizations, indigenous peoples, learned societies, sectoral management bodies, industries, and non-government organizations to:

- a. Develop guidelines and case studies of on-the-ground best practices for integrating the establishment, expansion, ecological restoration and effective management of protected area networks into national, sub-national, and sectoral policies and strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation; and
 - b. Undertake research and analysis, develop assessment methodologies and implement tools and strategies for:
 - i. Assessing, qualitatively and quantitatively, the current and potential contribution of existing protected areas and protected area networks to ecosystem-based climate change adaptation and mitigation;
 - ii. Expanding the protected area system in a way that takes advantage of opportunities for conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services, contributing to human well-being, protecting and enhancing carbon stocks, maximizing the potential of natural carbon sequestration processes through healthy ecosystems, and providing climate change adaptation benefits; and
 - iii. Managing protected areas, including ecological restoration of areas that are important for biodiversity conservation, the conservation of associated protected area values, and the maintenance and restoration of carbon stocks, such that climate change mitigation and adaptation and biodiversity conservation and associated benefits of protected areas are maximized; and
6. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director General to include the actions enumerated above as specific approaches that will be undertaken as part of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* related to *Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food, development*.

Sponsor:

Parks Canada Agency

Co-Sponsors:

Parks Victoria
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Society for Ecological Restoration International
Department of Conservation, New Zealand
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya
US Department of the Interior - National Park Service
Korea National Park Service
The WILD Foundation
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
Nature Canada
Nature Kenya - The East Africa Natural History Society
Canadian Association of Zoos and Aquariums

M113

Energy and conservation

NOTING that 2012 is the UN International Year of Sustainable Energy for All and that the significant role of IUCN in designing global policy has been recognized through the appointment of IUCN's Director General as a member of the UN Secretary General's High Level Group on Sustainable Energy for All;

MINDFUL of the fundamental importance of access to affordable energy to alleviate poverty and achieve safe livelihoods;

NOTING that energy future affects all people, women and men, youth and elderly, and that women and children are, in many cases, the ones who stand to benefit the most from the introduction of sustainable and renewable energy services;

RECOGNIZING that over 1.3 billion people are without access to electricity and 2.7 billion rely on biomass for cooking¹, with severe health consequences;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that renewable energy² has a critical role in the transition to a green economy²;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the current share of fossil fuels (oil, coal and gas) in the global energy mix is 81% and is responsible for 65% of all greenhouse gas emissions globally¹, and that through the combined effects of improved standards of living and population growth global energy demand is projected to increase by 40% between 2009 and 2035¹;

CONVINCED that one of the most important contributions to reaching energy-related goals to mitigate climate change, reducing pollution and public health hazards, and addressing energy poverty, comes from more efficient use of energy, with pricing regimes that reflect the true environmental costs of different sources of energy;

ACKNOWLEDGING that even in scenarios that include effective energy efficiency measures, all energy sources including fossil fuels are likely to be part of the global energy mix for the foreseeable future;

CONCERNED that due to declining conventional supplies that become increasingly difficult to access, a growing share of fossil fuels is projected to come from unconventional sources (e.g. oil sands and shale gas) with potentially significant but as yet unquantified ecosystem impacts, therefore the need for a precautionary approach is important;

NOTING that in order to have a 50% chance at meeting the goal of limiting the increase in the average global temperature to two degrees Celsius (Cancun Agreements, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change COP16³), (a goal which is unlikely to be reached and would already lead to severe environmental, economic and social consequences), the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix must at least double from its share of 13% in 2009 to 27% by 2035, even with effective energy efficiency measures¹;

¹ IEA (2011) *World Energy Outlook 2011*. International Energy Agency

² "Energy that is derived from natural processes that are replenished constantly (...) includes solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, hydropower, and ocean resources". IEA. (2008). *Renewables Information 2008*. International Energy Agency.

³ <http://cancun.unfccc.int/>

SUPPORTIVE of the more than 100 countries with renewable energy policies in place⁴, and recognizing that the implementation of such policies, alongside energy efficiency measures and nature-based solutions for mitigation and adaptation, is imperative to avoid dangerous climate change and its effects;

MINDFUL that all energy sources – including renewable energy – and associated production and transmission infrastructure have potential negative environmental and social impacts, and therefore impact assessments and careful planning to avoid, minimize and manage these impacts are essential;

CONCERNED that current discourses on existing and new energy sources and technologies that are regarded as ‘clean’ and/or renewable typically focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions without fully accounting for biodiversity and livelihood impacts;

FURTHER CONCERNED that energy security is inextricably linked to food and water security that must be addressed together but are often treated as separate issues,

RECALLING IUCN Recommendation 12 *Energy and Conservation* adopted by the 12th IUCN General Assembly (Kinshasa, 1975) which recommends “that governments foster large-scale public understanding and balanced discussion of the wide range of energy choices available, public awareness of natural limits to man’s use of energy, and public readiness to engage in ways of life compatible with these principles”;

RECALLING IUCN Resolution 15/9 *Renewable Energy* adopted by the 15th IUCN General Assembly (Christchurch, 1981) that highlights “the harnessing of some renewable forms of energy may not be benign in the effects on the natural environment ... and urges national and international agencies to ensure that the environmental impact of any energy developments are assessed before decisions are taken to proceed and, when such decisions are taken, that these developments take account of the need to ensure that their design and implementation give adequate attention to ecological processes, living resources and landscape”;

RECALLING that the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) adopted Resolution 3.059 *IUCN’s energy-related work relevant to biodiversity conservation*, which builds on Resolution 2.17 *Climate and Energy* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000), and asks IUCN to advance “ecologically-sound energy systems for sustainable development, as a necessary and core part of the biodiversity conservation objectives of the Union”, and that the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) adopted Resolution 4.081 *Equitable Access to Energy* which requests IUCN Members to inform national and sub-national level policy and investment decisions for increasing access to energy, as well as Resolutions 4.082 on *Sustainable biomass-based energy* and 4.083 on *Industrial agrofuel production* particularly highlighting negative impacts on biodiversity and food security;

RECALLING the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP10 Decision X/33 *Biodiversity and climate change* which urged Parties, other governments, and relevant international and other organizations to *inter alia*: In planning and implementing effective climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, including renewable energies, take into account impacts on biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services and avoid the conversion or degradation of areas important for biodiversity through: (i) Considering traditional knowledge, including the full involvement of indigenous and local communities; (ii) Building on a

⁴ REN21 (2011). Renewables 2011: Global Status Report. Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century.

scientifically credible knowledge base; (iii) Considering components of biodiversity important for its conservation and sustainable use; (iv) Applying the ecosystem approach; and (v) Developing ecosystem and species vulnerability assessments; and

REALIZING that there are increasing investments in renewable and unconventional fossil fuel energy production, and that governments are implementing new renewable energy mandates and policies, there is a need for IUCN to advise governments and the business sector to take into account impacts on biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services, and in an integrated manner along with considerations for food and water security, sustainable natural resource use and livelihoods;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON governments and the business sector to:
 - a. Recognize that all energy sources – including renewable energy – and associated production and transmission infrastructure have potentially negative environmental and social impacts, and therefore assessments and careful planning to avoid, minimize and manage these impacts, in particular to biodiversity and livelihoods, are essential;
 - b. Recognize that decisions between energy sources must consider the inextricable linkages between energy, food and water security;
 - c. Adopt a precautionary approach for the development of unconventional fossil fuel sources;
 - d. Adopt ecosystem-based approaches – as defined and urged by the CBD – for any energy development, including renewable energies, to ensure their long-term viability and resilience; and
 - e. Collaborate on rapidly scaling up decentralized energy solutions that provide universal access to clean energy alternatives, and to involve and empower women and youth in the design and implementation of sustainable energy systems;
2. Specifically URGES governments to:
 - a. Ensure policies uphold commitments to international conventions and agreements;
 - b. Ensure energy policy coherence with biodiversity, livelihood, food and water security and energy access policies, by energy ministries coordinating with other relevant ministries including those responsible for environment and planning;
 - c. Undertake strategic Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) to understand how multiple energy policies and developments affect landscapes and seascapes, particularly with respect to impacts on biodiversity and livelihoods; and
 - d. Remove subsidies for energy options that constitute high environmental and social risks and promote opportunities for effective and efficient renewable options;
3. Specifically URGES the business sector to:

- a. Direct investments to projects that not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions but also favour biodiversity conservation, including sustaining and restoring ecosystems, and improve access to energy; and
 - b. Undertake relevant integrated Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA), including full lifecycle assessments of direct and indirect impacts, and incorporate these into project planning and execution, and use industry best practices when designing, constructing, operating and decommissioning energy developments;
4. CALLS ON IUCN Members and Commissions (in particular the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)) to:
- a. Work with the energy sector to effectively manage the environmental and social impacts of energy options, and to help the sector and the companies therein to understand, avoid, minimize and manage the associated risks and opportunities for biodiversity conservation, livelihoods and improving access to energy; and
 - b. Identify ways that nature can provide solutions to the energy challenge, within ecological limits; and
5. CALLS ON the Director General to:
- a. Build on the achievements of the Naturally Energizing the Future of the 2009–2012 Programme when implementing the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*;
 - b. Advise governments and the business sector about the risks and opportunities for biodiversity conservation, livelihoods and improving access to energy for all energy sources;
 - c. Develop principles and guidelines for the business sector to integrate biodiversity considerations at the assessment and design phases of energy projects, particularly large-scale energy projects, but also multiple small-scale energy projects; and
 - d. Promote the application of ecosystem-based approaches (as defined by the CBD) for sustainable energy development to all concerned stakeholders – especially with regards to all renewable energy sources, which are based on natural processes and therefore depend on the long-term viability and resilience of ecosystems.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

Comment: This motion is referred to a contact group.

Explanatory Memorandum

IUCN has general Resolutions on the need for more sustainable energy, and several Resolutions on specific energy technologies, such as hydropower (2.19 *Responding to the recommendations from the World Commission on Dams*, amongst others), biofuels (4.082 *Sustainable biomass-based energy*, 4.083 *Industrial agrofuel production*) and wind (4.135 *Environmental impact of wind-based power production in Spanish and Portuguese mountain areas*).

However, there are many existing and emerging sources of energy, both renewable and fossil fuel based, conventional and unconventional. To meet today's energy challenge, new energy sources are being discovered and energy technologies are constantly evolving. It is very difficult and arguably not desirable to have separate resolutions and recommendations that respond to each energy source and technology. Such a process would be inefficient and would not allow IUCN to respond quickly to new and emerging energy issues (as seen with biofuels developments, and shale gas and the associated issues of fracking).

A single resolution that: (i) Builds on previous energy-related Resolutions and Recommendations, (ii) Can apply to all existing, emerging and future energy sources and technologies, (iii) Promotes the application of an ecosystem-based approach for sustainable energy development, and (iv) Considers the precautionary principle, linkages with food and water security and improving access to energy where relevant, is therefore urgently needed.

M114

Access to energy, promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy

OBSERVING that climate change is one of the primary threats to biodiversity;

FURTHER OBSERVING that the production, mining, burning and disposal of fossil fuels for energy, as well as the disposal of their wastes is the principal cause of climate change;

NOTING that energy from the sun, wind, oceans and the heat of the Earth are all nature-based solutions for reducing emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, black carbon particulates, and fluorohydrocarbons (HFC-23) that are the principal causes of climate change and also are otherwise damaging to human health and the environment;

ALSO NOTING that energy efficiency measures, reducing the demand for energy and saving or utilizing wastes from the burning of fossil fuels are the cleanest, most cost effective and most rapid means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions;

RECALLING the adoption of IUCN Resolution 2.17 *Climate and Energy* by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000), Resolution 3.059 *IUCN's Energy-Related Work Relevant to Biodiversity Conservation* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), Resolutions 4.077 *Climate Change and Human Rights* and 4.081 *Equal Access to Energy* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

AWARE that all the above-referenced resolutions called for the establishment of a programme within the IUCN Secretariat to promote such nature-based energy programmes; and

CONCERNED that the IUCN Council eliminated the Energy Thematic Programme Area (TPA) from its *IUCN Programme 2009–2012*;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

RESOLVES that:

- a. Access to Energy and Promotion of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy be included in the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* as a major programme area within either the Climate Change TPA or the Greening the World Economy TPA;
- b. The title of the TPA selected be amended to include sustainable energy promotion; and
- c. The budget for 2013–2016 provides for qualified staff and resources to develop and implement this programme in the spirit of the One Programme goal, i.e. in concert with IUCN Commissions and Members.

Sponsors:

Center for Environmental Legal Studies of Pace Law School

Co-Sponsors:

International Council of Environmental Law

Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law

Centre International de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement

The Ecological Society of the Philippines

Environmental Law Institute
Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental
Natural Resources Defense Council
Sierra Club, USA

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group. The implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources. This motion proposes an amendment to the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*

M115

Responsible renewable energy sources

RECALLING that the mission of the IUCN is to “influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable”;

CONSCIOUS that access to energy sources is important to human development;

RECOGNIZING that demand for energy is growing in many parts of the world;

RECALLING that the world is facing problems resulting from global warming, a consequence of the greenhouse gases produced by the use of fossil fuels;

RECOGNIZING the important role of renewable energy sources in replacing fossil fuels in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;

RECALLING that the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) adopted Resolution 4.081 *Equitable access to energy* which expressed the need to diversify energy supply (...) developing cleaner, healthy, more efficient, socially acceptable and environmentally sound technologies;

ALSO RECALLING that the same Congress adopted Resolutions 4.082 *Sustainable biomass-based energy* and 4.083 *Industrial agrofuel production* in which concern was expressed over the environmental and social impacts resulting from the use of agrofuels;

CONCERNED that industrial agrofuel production is:

- a. Causing serious deforestation and degradation of forests which are replaced by monocultures for agrofuel production;
- b. Forcing people to leave their lands and removing their capacity to produce the foods that they need to survive; and
- c. Responsible for the increase in greenhouse gas emissions during different phases of the production cycle of the aforesaid agrofuels; and

ALSO CONCERNED at the development of the onshore and offshore wind energy industry, which is increasingly being considered as a renewable energy source, bringing with it direct impacts which must be taken in account and which affect the landscape, soil, flora and fauna including, in many cases, species on the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. RECOMMENDS that governments:

- a. Conduct analyses of the potential social and environmental impacts, and the impacts on human rights, throughout the life cycle of large scale agrofuel productions and onshore and offshore wind energy installations;
- b. Conduct environmental impact assessments on agrofuel production and wind energy projects, in accordance with the legislation in force in each country;

- c. Avoid developing wind energy and agrofuel production projects within protected natural areas of regional, national and international importance such as the European Natura 2000 sites, as well as their areas of influence, and in habitats of especially sensitive and vulnerable species; and
 - d. Include in their energy plans the decentralization of renewable energy source production systems in order to avoid the large scale infrastructure associated with centralized systems, thus reducing social and ecological impacts;
- 2. REQUESTS the Director General to promote, on the basis of IUCN data, the compilation of a report to be made available to Members, including an assessment of the environmental and social impacts which, to date, have been caused by the production and use of biofuels on a global scale; and
 - 3. URGES governments to declare a moratorium on the development of new first and second generation biofuel production projects until prevention mechanisms have been established which guarantee the safe and sustainable development of such projects.

Sponsor:

Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre

Co-sponsors:

SEO/BirdLife

Fundación Oxígeno

Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia (CEIDA)

Oceánidas

Quercus - Associação Nacional de Conservação da Natureza

M116

Development of renewable energy and biodiversity conservation

RECALLING that, in the first place, energy policies should be based on energy conservation;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 2.17 *Climate and energy* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000), Resolution 3.057 *Adapting to climate change: a framework for conservation action* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), Resolutions 4.076 *Biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation in national policies and strategies* and 4.078 *Appeal for action to address global environmental change* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

CONSIDERING that the world is faced with global climate change, which leads to a growing loss of biodiversity and that the assessments by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC) stress the risk of serious effects of climate change on ecosystems and species, for example the risk of the extinction of one third of all living species or the intensification of the bleaching of coral reefs;

RECOGNIZING the important role played by ecosystems in the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change;

EMPHASIZING that the extraction and burning of fossil fuels are responsible for 80% of all human-related greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere;

RECALLING that, in order to address both the challenge of global warming and the growing scarcity of fossil fuels, many countries are developing renewable energy sources;

NOTING that, according to a recent report by IPCC, renewable energy sources could provide 77% of the world's energy needs, if there is strong political backing; and

CONSIDERING that the projects based on the development of renewable energy sources present fewer risks for the environment than other means of production based on fossil fuels, although they can also have a major impact on ecosystems, as in the case of hydroelectricity;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the States to:

- a. Commit themselves resolutely to renewable sources of energy, favouring their deployment in accordance with the demands of sustainable development, incorporating in particular energy conservation, the preservation of ecosystems and dialogue with the various stakeholders;
- b. Support more strongly innovation and research into developing renewable energy sources in order to reduce and progressively replace the current, non-sustainable means of production and consumption based on fossil fuels;
- c. Formulate energy policies, systems and projects, by:
 - i. Applying the precautionary principle for the most sensitive natural environments;

- ii. Demanding the strict application of the regulation on environmental impact studies (biodiversity, landscapes, etc.) and of the “avoid, reduce, compensate” principle;
- iii. Asking for precise ecological diagnoses to be carried out in accordance with the type of energy used;
- iv. Ensuring that the operators are correctly trained and evaluated in the safest techniques for biodiversity, in particular for offshore wind turbines, which must take into account the conservation of marine biodiversity, the preservation of fisheries resources, and possibly contribute to the creation of artificial reefs validated by the scientific community and the stakeholders;
- v. Avoiding the footprint of the equipment by using existing built-up areas, or by limiting their footprint as far as possible on sites that have already been created so as to avoid degrading natural areas;
- vi. Encouraging a focus on energy efficiency; and
- vii. Strengthening the dialogue with all civil society actors, notably with nature conservation associations and the managers of natural areas; and
- d. integrate the protection of biodiversity into all national and regional energy policies, in order to:
 - i. Allow for truly sustainable development of both terrestrial and marine areas, taking into account the preservation and enhancement of natural environments; and
 - ii. Recognize and enhance the role played by ecosystems and protected area networks in terms of the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.

Sponsor:

Fédération des Clubs alpins français

Co-sponsors:

Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Alpes

Staatsbosbeheer

Agence des Aires Marines Protégées

Fédération des Parcs Naturels Régionaux de France

Fédération des Conservatoires d'Espaces Naturels

Réserves Naturelles de France

Fondation pour la nature et l'homme

Office National des Forêts

Office pour les insectes et leur environnement

Noé Conservation

Centre international de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement

Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles

Syndicat National des Directeurs de Parcs Zoologiques

Société Réunionnaise pour l'Etude et la Protection de l'Environnement Ile de la Réunion

Fondation Nature & découvertes

Association Française des Ingénieurs Ecologues

Pro-natura International

Association Kwata

Fondation Internationale pour la Sauvegarde de la Faune

M117

Dams and hydraulic infrastructure

RECALLING the Resolutions adopted by the 2nd (Resolution 2.19 *Responding to the recommendations from the World Commission on Dams*) and 3rd (Resolution 3.087 *Financial institutions and the World Commission on Dams recommendations*) IUCN World Conservation Congresses (Amman, 2000 and Bangkok, 2004, respectively) which took note of the global review of large dams conducted by the World Commission on Dams (WCD), and recommended comprehensive assessments of major dams projects to balance environmental, social and economic needs in line with the seven strategic priorities¹ published by the WCD in 2000;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the WCD continues to be a reference point, but that WCD recommendations are not accepted by all actors; and recognizing other sets of internationally-published policies produced by different parties to the dams debate with particular purposes or constituencies in mind, particularly (i) the Safeguard Policies of the World Bank; (ii) the Performance Standards of the International Finance Corporation; (iii) the Equator Principles; (iv) the Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol; and (v) the Rapid Basin-wide Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Tool; and looking to convene actors to construct further steps taken in common which constitute good practice and build on elements of the priorities of the WCD;

RECALLING that the existing IUCN policy on dams is established by preceding Resolutions of the IUCN General Assembly and sessions of the World Conservation Congress, specifically: Resolution 19.28: *Environmental Impact Assessment*, adopted in Buenos Aires, 1994; Resolution 19.29: *Dam construction, irrigation and water diversions*, adopted in Buenos Aires, 1994; Resolution 1.98: *Environmentally sustainable development of the Mekong River Basin*, adopted in Montreal, 1996; Resolution 2.19: *Responding to the recommendations from the World Commission on Dams*, adopted in Amman, 2000; Resolution 2.34: *Multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and projects impacting on biodiversity and natural features*, adopted in Amman, 2000; Resolution 2.58: *Ecological management issues relating to large dams*, adopted in Amman, 2000; Resolution 3.061: *IUCN's interaction with the private sector*, adopted in Bangkok 2004; Resolution 3.087: *Financial institutions and the World Commission on Dams recommendations*, adopted in Bangkok, 2004; Resolution 3.110: *Promoting responsible management of water resources in the Mekong Region*, adopted in Bangkok, 2004; Resolution 4.052: *Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, adopted in Barcelona, 2008; Resolution 4.087: *Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas*, adopted in Barcelona, 2008; Resolution 4.091: *Strategic environmental assessment of public policies, plans and programmes as an instrument for conserving biodiversity*, adopted in Barcelona, 2008;

AWARE of the need to consolidate and increase water storage capacity in the face of intensifying variations in water availability as a result of climate change, that demands for water and energy due to demographic growth and economic development are putting increasing pressure on available water resources with knock-on impacts on biodiversity, that interest in hydropower as a replacement for fossil fuels has increased considerably, and underscoring the importance of advancing sustainability in design, construction and operation of dams and management of reservoirs for generation of hydropower, irrigation, water storage, fisheries and other uses essential for local communities;

¹ 1) Gaining Public Acceptance, 2) Comprehensive Options Assessment, 3) Addressing Existing Dams, 4) Sustaining Rivers and Livelihoods, 5) Recognizing Entitlements and Sharing Benefits, 6) Ensuring Compliance, 7) Sharing Rivers for Peace, Development and Security

ACUTELY AWARE of the consequences and potential conflicts in disrupted lives/livelihoods and damaged environments where lesser standards of diligence and performance take effect, including failure to take adequate measures to avoid, mitigate or compensate for negative impacts; and highlighting the urgency of efforts to eliminate such lesser standards from dam and hydraulic infrastructure projects where the option to avoid built infrastructure does not exist;

COGNIZANT of evolving financial flows to developing countries, including funding alternatives to overseas development assistance from OECD countries (sovereign funds, funding from non-OECD countries as grants and loans, and finance from other sources including carbon-offsets) which offer significant opportunities for funding infrastructure projects;

CONSCIOUS of the constant need to promote participatory decision-making processes which identify water management options and infrastructure alternatives that avoid negative impacts on river and wetland ecosystems and on the livelihoods of affected populations, including support to processes where affected indigenous peoples can express their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any water infrastructure project affecting their lands or territories and other resources and which ensure that, where such impacts cannot be avoided, measures to mitigate or compensate for negative project impacts are adopted, in-line with the CBD Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines;

RECALLING the natural storage functions of groundwater, as well as wetlands and surface waters – each components of the natural infrastructure of river basins, alongside built infrastructure alternatives (dams, reservoirs, irrigation systems, levees and canals);

UNDERLINING that the functioning of built as well as natural water infrastructure relies on ecosystem services, as do the livelihoods of poor people, and that key industry sectors and governments are often not fully aware of options for investment in management and development of water resources that rely on natural infrastructure;

RECOGNIZING that good practice can afford project-affected populations with viable alternatives to existing livelihoods, based on measures protecting ecosystems and species that may improve local populations' development prospects, provided that no relocation related to water infrastructure projects shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the peoples concerned and following agreement regarding just and fair compensation, and that appropriate measures should be put in place to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impacts arising from water infrastructure projects;

ADOPTING, from environmental management and sustainability assessment initiatives, and adapting as appropriate the concept of 'continuous improvement' whereby lessons from past or current practices are incorporated into future development as part of a sustained and systematic process of learning, to help achieve progressive advances in sustainability performance of dam and hydraulic infrastructure projects;

CONSCIOUS of the value of assessment tools and protocols in bringing together different actors in dialogue around dam and hydraulic infrastructure projects, and acknowledging the body of internationally-published policies now available, which offer alternative sets of standards on which systems for monitoring improvements in the sustainability performance of dams and infrastructure may be based, encompassing environmental and social, as well as technical and financial criteria;

IDENTIFYING as a common step which may be taken by States, industry, civil society and other actors, and where the option to avoid construction is impossible, endorsement of the concept of continuous improvement and its application to planning, design, construction and operation of dams and hydraulic infrastructure, and supporting them in their efforts to attain good standards in dam and infrastructure design, construction and operation;

REAFFIRMING IUCN's role of mobilizing its membership , convening and empowering stakeholders, building partnerships, creating and providing knowledge and analysis, fostering innovation, supporting advocacy for increased equity in the use of natural resources and ecosystem services, and working to advance nature-based solutions;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON governments of all States, including (but not limited to) State members to the Union, to commit to promoting and supporting the concept of **continuous improvement** so as to maintain advancement in sustainability policy and practice applying to large dam and hydraulic infrastructure projects, whether projects in their own territory or in the territory of another State or States (where, for example, a government is contributing finance or other support to dams or hydraulic infrastructure projects in that/those other jurisdictions) by:
 - a. Choosing an international policy: by identifying the policy on the basis of which improvements in sustainability performance will be assessed, being an internationally-published and recognized policy, and by publicly declaring adherence to the objectives and operational principles, and requirements of the chosen international policy around existing or proposed dam and hydraulic infrastructure projects;
 - b. Defining a process for monitoring: by determining or defining the process which is to be applied in order to assess and monitor sustainability performance and to monitor direct and indirect impacts, such as applying a basin-wide understanding and approach, using an independent observer where possible;
 - c. Identifying responsible institutions: by identifying the institutions (national, regional and international) responsible for implementing and overseeing the assessment and monitoring process, as well as the procedures and principles for ensuring transparency, accountability and participation (and, to those ends, measures to strengthen institutional capacity, where appropriate);
 - d. Determining/declaring a means of benchmarking continuous improvement: by determining and publicly identifying the screening, scoring/rating, benchmarking or other methods or frameworks for assessment, including measures in line with the chosen policy to protect particular categories of habitat or populations;
 - e. Establishing open reporting for disclosure of conclusions of assessments: by establishing and operating regular reporting of the sustainability performance assessment and monitoring process, conducted in a transparent, accountable and participatory manner, including publishing the reports and making disclosure of the findings, conclusions and recommendations from the assessments to promptly put them into the public domain; and
 - f. Collaborating with neighbouring and basin States: by working in collaboration with other neighbouring and basin States as well as international river basin agencies;

2. INVITES industry, supported by public and private financing institutions, to commit to continuous improvement in sustainability policy and practice of large dam and hydraulic infrastructure projects by carrying out assessment processes, adopting monitoring, screening, scoring/rating or other methods or frameworks for assessment and benchmarking, based on an internationally-published policy and reflecting those in key performance indicators in plans and reports;
3. RECOMMENDS that civil society organizations and other actors support sustained and systematic processes of lesson-learning from large dam and hydraulic infrastructure practice, in a solutions-oriented approach, to achieve continuous improvements in sustainability performance, for the needs and benefit of all actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups and to gender equity, as well as acting as independent observers of the assessment methods, and monitoring and reporting processes conducted by States, industry and financial institutions, including the transparency, accountability and participation aspects of those methods and processes;
4. RESOLVES that IUCN, through its Members, Commissions and Secretariat, actively promotes and supports such improvements in sustainability policy and practice by States, industry and financial institutions, by:
 - a. Acting as an independent and neutral convener of actors at global, regional and national levels to support and promote the concept of continuous improvement in large dams and hydraulic infrastructure sustainability policy and practice;
 - b. Compiling and bringing to bear knowledge to contribute to the putting into place by States, industry and financial institutions, of the sustainability performance assessment, monitoring and reporting processes , including advising, as appropriate, on assessment frameworks, screening and scoring/rating methods, information exchange and appraisal, monitoring and reporting tools;
 - c. Mobilizing IUCN Members and Commissions with identified and credible experience in the provision of technical support and advice where requested and actively seek invitations to join formal processes around dam and hydraulic infrastructure options, including identifying entry points to engage in regional to national policy work on water and dams in river basins;
 - d. Coordinating actions at basin/local level for testing nature-based solutions to sustainability challenges relating to large dams and hydraulic infrastructure projects, including credible non-dam options, and where required focus on local development around reservoirs, e.g. through secured access to land, rules for sustainable natural resource management and fair access to benefits created;
 - e. Strengthening the capacity of responsible institutions in developing countries (in support of the implementation of this Resolution), including within the Union on EIA/SEA processes and procedures;
 - f. Contributing, during the implementation of the above assessment, monitoring and reporting processes, to continuous learning, dissemination and communicating results and impacts through multi-stakeholder dialogue.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

Comment: This motion is referred to a contact group.

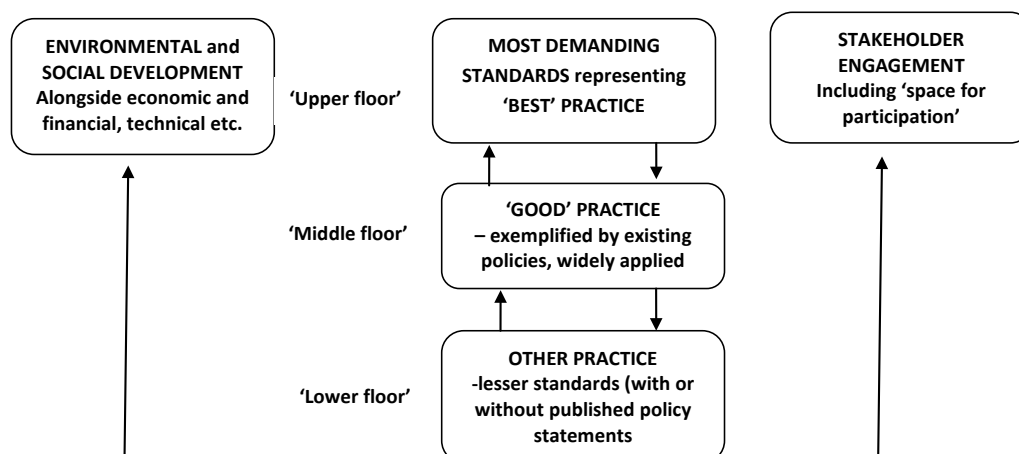
Explanatory Memorandum

Dams were the subject of IUCN Resolution 2.19: *Responding to the recommendations from the World Commission on Dams*, adopted at the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000). The 55th IUCN Council Meeting in 2001 noted that the WCD report was “not a final verdict on dams, nor a rigid prescription” but that it “provides a ‘roadmap’ from the present, often unsatisfactory, process to a more equitable and sustainable one”. The 2001 IUCN dams strategy adopted the seven strategic priorities of the WCD as the basis of the ‘constructive dialogue’ which IUCN was to support, including the process of dissemination and discussion of the WCD recommendations through the UN Dams and Development Project led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), Resolution 3.087 *Financial institutions and the World Commission on Dams recommendations*, reinforced the call for WCD strategic priorities to be used as a frame of reference for dam projects.

In the decade since the launch of the 2001 IUCN dam strategy the context in which dam projects are planned, built and operated by governments, financial institutions and industry has evolved and the focus of attention for policy debates on water and infrastructure has shifted. In order to maintain relevance in the debate and to position IUCN at the centre of current and future discourse surrounding dams and hydraulic infrastructure an updated frame of reference is required which defines the broad operating space for IUCN to engage on dams. This will be followed by an updated Strategy for implementation post-Jeju.

A single resolution that builds on previous water, dam, social, ecosystem and biodiversity related Resolutions and Recommendations, but which frames them within current debate will allow IUCN to promote ecosystem based solutions and the concept of continuous improvement (see figure). Continuous improvement represents the collection of past lessons combined with current best practice as part of a sustained and systematic process of learning to develop better solutions. This is represented by the figure below where the recommendations of the WCD would be represented as the ‘Most Demanding Standards’, and all actions which show sustained progress towards achieving those ‘standards’, provided they comply with appropriate national and international legislation and take adequate measures to avoid (built options altogether), mitigate or compensate for negative project impacts, should be encouraged. However, this is based on the principles that those building, financing, contracting and operating dams will publicly declare which published international policies they will be held accountable to in order to show, transparently, that improvements are indeed being made.

Internationally published policies, as current good practice but cognisant of improvements needed to achieve the ‘*most demanding standard*’ include: (i) the Strategic Priorities of the WCD; (ii) the Safeguard Policies of the World Bank; (iii) the Performance Standards of the International Finance Corporation; (iv) the Equator Principles; (v) the Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol; and (vi) the Rapid Basin-wide Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Tool.



M118

Exploration for and exploitation of unconventional gas or liquid fossil fuels

NOTING that the exploration for and exploitation of unconventional gas or liquid fossil fuels can have an impact on natural environments, leading to seismic phenomena and landslides, as well as causing other problems such as pollution of the air and the water table, not restricted to the immediate vicinity of the drilling sites;

FURTHER NOTING that the hydraulic fracturing technique to propagate fractures in rock is a technique that can cause water pollution and lead to the degradation of the natural environment;

CONSIDERING the uncontrollable consequences of accidents on the natural environment, agricultural resources and on local populations;

ALARMED at the growing development of unconventional fossil fuel exploration and exploitation projects throughout the world;

CONSIDERING that the world is facing global climate change and that the large-scale practice of fossil fuel exploitation will accentuate its impact on the planet, contradicting the commitments made by the international community; and

NOTING the decisions by France and Bulgaria to forbid the exploitation of shale gas through hydraulic fracturing and the suspension of numerous projects in Germany, the United Kingdom, Romania and Quebec, whilst awaiting complementary studies;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the States to:
 - a. Forbid the use of hydraulic fracturing, or any other type of fracturing, for the exploitation of unconventional fossil fuels;
 - b. Adopt a moratorium on new explorations or exploitations until exploitation techniques that do not harm the environment have been approved and tested by the scientific community;
 - c. Ensure the necessary transparency and dialogue, in particular with environmental stakeholders regarding their countries' energy choices; and
 - d. Strengthen energy conservation policies and support for the development of renewable energy sources as the main alternatives to the exploitation of fossil fuels; and
2. ASKS the Director General to commission the development, of a report on the impacts of the exploitation of unconventional gas and liquid fossil fuels on biodiversity, ecosystems and societies.

Sponsor:

Fondation pour la nature et l'homme

Co-sponsors:

Fédération des Parcs Naturels Régionaux de France

Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Alpes
Staatsbosbeheer
Office pour les insectes et leur environnement
Noé Conservation
Centre international de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement
Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles
Syndicat National des Directeurs de Parcs Zoologiques
Société Réunionnaise pour l'Etude et la Protection de l'Environnement Ile de la Réunion
Fondation Nature & découvertes
Fédération des Conservatoires d'Espaces Naturels
Réserves Naturelles de France
Association Française des Ingénieurs Ecologues
Pro-natura International
Association Kwata
Fondation Internationale pour la Sauvegarde de la Faune
Office National des Forêts

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group. The implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M119

Offshore oil drilling in French Guiana, Suriname and Guyana

RECALLING the ecological fragility and the socioeconomic importance of the coastline of the Guianas;

FURTHER RECALLING that the coastlines of French Guiana, Suriname and Guyana are places with the highest concentration of migrating and wintering waders in northern South America, and that their beaches are a site of international importance for the laying of sea turtle eggs;

RECALLING that the Guiana Shield is an area frequently visited by delphinids such as the common bottlenose dolphin and by certain cartilaginous fish such as the manta ray;

CONSIDERING the regional cooperation project for the conservation of sea mammals (MAMA COCO SEA), which should result in the creation of sanctuaries extending from the coasts of Brazil to Venezuela;

STRESSING the fact that the local population on the coasts of French Guiana, Suriname and Guyana depend directly on fishery resources;

CONSIDERING the risks of deepwater oil extraction, dramatically illustrated by the accident on the Deepwater oil platform in the Gulf of Mexico in April 2010;

CONSIDERING the uncontrollable impact that accidents like this could have on the natural environment, marine resources and the populations of French Guiana, Suriname and Guyana; and

RECALLING that the exploitation and use of oil releases high concentrations of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, contributing greatly to global greenhouse gas emissions and their effect on our climate;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

CALLS ON the governments of France, Suriname and Guyana to:

- a. Adopt a moratorium on deepwater oil extraction in the three countries in the Guiana Shield;
- b. Strengthen the energy conservation policy and support for renewable energy sources, compatible with biodiversity conservation, in order to support the ecological transition of these territories;
- c. Establish an international, cross-border marine protected area on the Guiana Shield, linked to the project for a marine mammal sanctuary stretching from the coasts of Brazil to Venezuela; and
- d. Strengthen the sustainable management of the fishery resources in order to protect marine biodiversity as well as the needs and economic activities of the local populations on the Guiana Shield.

Sponsor:

WWF France

Co-sponsors:

Humanité & Biodiversité
France Nature Environnement
Association Kwata
Fondation Nature & Découvertes
Fondation pour la nature et l'homme
Réserves Naturelles de France
Noé Conservation
Centre international de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement
Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles
Syndicat National des Directeurs de Parcs Zoologiques
Société Réunionnaise pour l'Etude et la Protection de l'Environnement Ile de la Réunion
Fédération des Conservatoires d'Espaces Naturels
Association Française des Ingénieurs Ecologues
Pro-natura International
Office pour les insectes et leur environnement
Fondation Internationale pour la Sauvegarde de la Faune

M120

Offshore oil drilling in the Mediterranean

RECALLING that the Mediterranean Sea is one of the world's 34 biodiversity hotspots, and includes the Mediterranean Basin, as well as the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands;

STRESSING the ecological fragility and the socioeconomic importance of the marine and coastal natural environments of the Mediterranean;

RECALLING IN PARTICULAR the important role played by marine and coastal ecosystems in providing goods and services such as the regulation of the climate, water supply, the mitigation of the effects of natural disasters, and food safety;

FURTHER RECALLING that the Mediterranean Sea is particularly vulnerable due to its semi-closed configuration and its significant seismic activity;

CONSIDERING the considerable pressure that the Mediterranean ecosystems are already under;

FURTHER CONSIDERING that the marine and coastal ecosystems are likely to suffer a major impact with regard to offshore fossil fuel exploration and exploitation activities due to oil slicks, disturbance of the seabed, drill cuttings, air, water and also noise pollution, affecting marine life and cetaceans in particular;

DEEPLY CONCERNED about the increase in offshore drilling in world oil and gas production and the numerous serious accidents that have occurred since 1976 on oil platforms in the Mediterranean;

ALSO DEEPLY CONCERNED about the offshore oil exploitation projects carried out by the firm Melrose Mediterranean Limited off the French coasts and those carried out by the petrol firm Repsol off the Canary Islands, which could have an impact on marine and coastal sites of global importance;

WELCOMING the announcement by the President of the French Republic on 6 April 2012 regarding the cancellation of Melrose's Rhône-Maritime offshore exploration permit; and

CONSIDERING the possible uncontrollable consequences of accidents caused by deep drilling in natural environments, marine resources and coastal populations, as in the case of the Deepwater Horizon accident;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

ASKS the Mediterranean coastal States to:

1. Regulate strictly the development of offshore oil exploitation policies and projects, by:
 - a. Applying the Precautionary Principle to these projects for remarkable and sensitive natural environments as well as protected areas;
 - b. Refusing to allow gas, oil or any other kind of exploration or exploitation permits for areas near natural sites which have an importance nationally or internationally, such as a National Park, a World Heritage site or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, should potential impacts be identified;

- c. Demanding exemplary application of the regulation, with complete environmental impact studies on biodiversity, as well as respect of the “avoid, reduce, compensate” principle, thus rejecting or suspending any project that does not adhere to the latter;
 - d. Reinforcing prior scientific studies on the study of coastal and marine environments;
 - e. Refusing to allow gas, oil or any other kind of exploration or exploitation concession in seismic zones or in areas prone to known natural hazards;
 - f. Ensuring a long dialogue with all civil society actors about these projects, notably with nature conservation associations and the managers of natural areas;
 - g. Ratifying the Madrid Offshore Protocol of the Barcelona Convention; and
 - h. Enacting regulation adapted to projects developed outside of territorial waters, notably on the contents of environmental assessments and planned sanctions, to fill in the gaps in national regulations; and
2. PROMOTE both the development of renewable energy sources, as an alternative to the exploitation of fossil fuels, and the conservation of natural environments in order to establish a sustainable and coherent plan for the future of the Mediterranean.

Sponsor:

Fondation pour la nature et l'homme

Co-sponsors:

Réserves Naturelles de France
Noé Conservation
Centre international de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement
Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles
Fondation Nature & découvertes
Fédération des Conservatoires d'Espaces Naturels
Association Française des Ingénieurs Ecologues
Pro-natura International
Fondation Internationale pour la Sauvegarde de la Faune
Fédération des Parcs Naturels Régionaux de France
Office pour les insectes et leur environnement
Syndicat National des Directeurs de Parcs Zoologiques
Société Réunionnaise pour l'Etude et la Protection de l'Environnement Ile de la Réunion
Association Kwata
Office National des Forêts
Staatsbosbeheer

M121

Solar cooking and its contribution to healthy and resilient ecosystems and communities

NOTING that 2012 has been designated as the United Nations International Year of Sustainable Energy for All;

RECOGNIZING that 2.7 billion people currently cook over biomass fires or stoves, with significant negative consequences for human health (1.9 million deaths per year), household economics, deforestation, ecosystem degradation and climate change;

ACKNOWLEDGING that even taking into account both the warming and cooling effects of the various emissions from cooking fires, several studies suggest that the combined emissions from household cooking fires and stoves may have a net warming effect equivalent to millions of tonnes of CO₂ annually, as well as one quarter of global emissions of black carbon;

NOTING that the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (initiated by the U.N. Foundation and the Shell Foundation) has set a target of replacing open fires with 100 million clean cookstoves by 2020, with a primary emphasis on clean-burning biomass cookstoves to improve human health;

RECOGNIZING that solar thermal cooking (non-photo-voltaic) requires no fuel other than sunlight, including no use of wood or biomass;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that cooking with clean solar ovens produces zero pollution or carbon emissions, being healthy for people and the atmosphere;

NOTING that solar thermal cooking can help communities adapt to changing climates that may reduce the availability of wood and other biomass traditionally used for cooking;

RECALLING that Recommendation 12 *Energy and Conservation* adopted by the 12th IUCN General Assembly (Kinshasa, 1975) recommends “that governments foster large-scale public understanding and balanced discussion of the wide range of energy choices available, public awareness of natural limits to man’s use of energy, and public readiness to engage in ways of life compatible with these principles”;

ALSO RECALLING that Resolution 4.082 *Sustainable biomass-based energy* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) highlights the potentially negative impacts of biomass-based energy on biodiversity and food security;

NOTING that the Sustainable Energy Initiative of IUCN promotes energy solutions that are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable;

ALSO NOTING that increased use of sustainable solar thermal cooking contributes to all three of the Global Programme Areas in the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*, Valuing and Conserving Nature, Effective and Equitable Governance of Nature’s Use, and Deploying Nature-based Solutions to Global Challenges in Climate, Food, Development;

The World Conservation Congress, at session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON IUCN Members and governments to:

- a. Explore the appropriate applications of solar cooking in their own countries, including expanding research into improving the technology and its adoption and adding solar cooking to their own renewable energy policies;
 - b. Disseminate widely the Report on the research and current use of solar cooking in their countries; and
 - c. Promote in international fora in which the Member participates, the inclusion of solar thermal energy as part of a complete and sustainable solution for clean cooking where it can contribute to healthy, resilient ecosystems and communities;
2. CALLS ON the Director General to:
- a. Promote the inclusion of solar thermal energy as part of a complete and sustainable solution for clean cooking and integrate it into the Sustainable Energy priority and other relevant Programme Areas of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*;
 - b. Examine the possible contributions of expanding the use of solar cooking for healthy and resilient ecosystems, including forested and arid lands, and report to the next IUCN World Conservation Congress; and
 - c. Consider the reports from IUCN Members on solar cooking research and use, and compile these into a global report on the “*Global State of Solar Cooking and Its Contribution to Healthy and Resilient Ecosystems and Communities*,” to be submitted to the next IUCN World Conservation Congress in 2016 for review;
3. CALLS ON IUCN Members and Commissions, in particular the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), to:
- a. Consider the ways in which replacing biomass-fuelled cooking fires and cookstoves with solar ovens and other renewable energy cooking options can contribute to their mandates, particularly, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem health, improving livelihoods and mitigating climate change; and
 - b. Contribute to the Report on the *Global State of Solar Cooking and Its Contribution to Healthy and Resilient Ecosystems and Communities*; and
4. CALLS ON IUCN Members participating in the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves to:
- a. Encourage the Global Alliance to increase research, distribution and use of non-biomass cookstoves, such as solar ovens and stoves, as part of the Alliance objectives, and to participate in these activities as part of their own contribution to the Alliance efforts; and
 - b. Ensure that any of the global cookstove standards agreed include criteria appropriate for determining the effectiveness of non-biomass as well as biomass stoves, as well as for measuring all impacts of various types of cookstoves, including economic, ecosystem and atmospheric impacts.

Sponsor:
Solar Household Energy, USA

Co-Sponsors:

Center for Environmental Legal Studies, USA
Earth Day Network, USA
Grupo Jaragua, Dominican Republic
InterEnvironment Institute, USA
Natural Resources Defense Council, USA

Comment: the implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

Explanatory Memorandum

Almost half the world's population depends on wood, charcoal and other biomass for their daily cooking. These cooking fires cause respiratory disease and deaths (1.9 million per year), waste of meager household incomes spent on fuel, time lost collecting wood, in addition to land degradation, deforestation and biodiversity loss from gathering fuelwood, and a significant global contribution to climate change. Most of these households are found in places where sunshine is abundant. Solar thermal cooking offers a healthy, no-cost, pollution-free, ecosystem-friendly alternative to biomass cooking. Its use can contribute to the resilience of people, communities, ecosystems and the planet, by reducing the need to collect or purchase biomass for fuel, and a cooking method which produces zero air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. When combined with a fuel-efficient stove, it can provide a round-the-clock, year-round cooking solution with only 5% of the fuel and emissions of traditional cooking fires.

While IUCN has several resolutions on energy technologies, most of these are on large-scale power or biomass fuel production. Globally, household scale cooking uses an enormous amount of biomass energy, while generating significant smoke and emissions. This resolution seeks to address the fact that increasing the use of solar thermal cooking in sun-rich regions around the world can help to protect forests, ecosystems, human health and the global atmosphere. Solar cooking supports all of the many goals of IUCN for nature and for people. The topic of solar cooking is relevant to all five areas of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*, addressing them all with a single simple solution. It is a natural fit that IUCN has not before addressed. This resolution will enable IUCN to embrace and publicize the many benefits of solar cooking through increased research and promotion.

M122

Promoting and supporting community resource management and conservation as a foundation for sustainable development

RECALLING that already in 1975 IUCN Members, through Resolution 12.5 *Protection of Traditional ways of Life* adopted by the 12th IUCN General Assembly (Kinshasa, 1975), promoted recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in conservation areas;

RECALLING Resolution 17.28 *National and Regional Conservation Strategies* adopted by the 17th IUCN General Assembly (San José, 1988) which recognized that indigenous peoples have a long and rich history of knowledge and experience in the sustainable use of their environment, which has often been excluded from economic development strategies as well as conservation strategies and activities;

MINDFUL of Resolution 15.7 *The Role of Traditional Life Styles and Local People in Conservation and Development* adopted by the 15th IUCN General Assembly (Christchurch, 1981), which considers “the still existing very large reservoir of traditional knowledge and experience within local cultures” and recommends fostering “further research into the ecology of traditional life styles”, and “provide the means for local people who maintain ecologically sound practices to play a primary role in all stages of development in the area they identify with, so that they can participate and benefit directly, in a manner which is consistent with their values, time frames and decision making processes”;

ALSO RECALLING the *IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources* at the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000), which concluded that use of wild living resources, if sustainable, is an important conservation tool because the social and economic benefits derived from such use provide incentives for people to conserve them;

AWARE of Resolution 19.22 *Indigenous People* adopted by the 19th IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994), and Resolution 19.23 *Importance of Community Based Approaches* adopted by the 19th IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994), which emphasizes the importance of indigenous and traditional knowledge and urges IUCN to make this a cross-cutting theme of its programmes, and urges IUCN to build strong partnerships with local organizations to further community-based conservation;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 3.012 *Governance of Natural Resources for Conservation and Sustainable Development* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), which urged IUCN to serve in a leadership role in relation to governance of natural resources for conservation and sustainable development;

ALSO RECALLING Resolution 4.047 *Empowering Local Communities to Conserve and Manage Natural Resources in Africa*, which “called on African governments to confer legal rights on local people to establish institutions for communal conservation and management of natural resources”, and Resolution 4.049 *Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and other Indigenous Peoples’ and Community Conservation Areas*, both of which were adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

MINDFUL of Resolutions 4.055 *Integrating Culture and Cultural Diversity Into IUCN’s Policy and Programme* and 4.099 *Recognition of the Diversity of Concepts and Values of Nature* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which promote the consideration of cultural values and traditions as key elements of successful conservation;

FURTHER RECALLING the aim of the 9th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;

NOTING ways for a better integration of indigenous peoples' issues into the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*;

RECALLING the outcome of the Symposium on “The Relevance of Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of CITES-listed Species in Exporting Countries” (Vienna, Austria, May 2011);

NOTING that currently, a range of terms are in use when referring to conservation and sustainable development programmes carried out by local communities (e.g. community-based natural resource management, community conservation, participatory forest management, sustainable resource management, integrated conservation and development, and decentralized land and resource management) and it may thus be timely to devise common terminology that reflects the variety of relevant activities carried out by local communities. Wherever possible and allowing for the legal system in force, community resource management (CRM) may be an appropriate generic description;

ACKNOWLEDGING that, while community resource management is not a universal panacea for all terrestrial species and ecosystem problems, for many rural areas of the world it could provide a solution to the classic problem of the Tragedy of the Commons; through collective management and self-interest, local communities can fulfil a role in protecting natural resources which is beyond the capacity of governments or international treaties;

EMPHASIZING that community resource management involving terrestrial species has proven to be most successful where legal rights have been conferred on local peoples;

RECOGNIZING that both consumptive and non-consumptive use, where sustainable and linked to community resource management programmes, can be an effective instrument to conserve terrestrial biological diversity;

NOTING that adaptive management, carried out by the communities themselves, is both a necessary and appropriate methodology for implementing and monitoring community resource use;

ACKNOWLEDGING that good governance, appropriate legislation and even-handed enforcement are essential to ensure that community resource management programmes prosper and are not undermined by illegal and/or unsustainable exploitation of living natural resources; and

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that conservation outcomes and income generation are only two measures of success of terrestrial community resource management programmes, with others being civic development and education, greater empowerment and participation in democratic processes, shifts to more positive attitudes and increased tolerance to wildlife, as well as a greater sense of pride in community identity and cultural values;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and Secretariat to work with Members and governments to:
 - a. Facilitate and enhance a broad exchange of information on current community resource management programmes and systems, their levels of success, or

reasons for failure to take place amongst practitioners, relevant interest groups and international conservation and development organizations, and that emphasis should be placed on capacity building to contribute to the further development of community resource management programmes; and

- b. Develop and implement broad policy coherence amongst Multilateral Environmental Agreements and conservation organizations which would be beneficial to conservation of terrestrial biodiversity through community resource management programmes;
 - c. Recognize the various forms and names of Community Conservation, such as *Al-Hima* (الحمى), *Mahjar*, *Agdal*, *Qoroq*, *Adat* or any similar systems of community-based management present in West Asia and North Africa, as a holistic approach that empowers local and traditional knowledge, culture and heritage, in addition to conservation of natural resources and a boost to livelihoods; and
 - d. Work together with IUCN Programmes and Commissions to revitalize community-based management systems, such as the *Al-Hima* (الحمى) and others;
2. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Commissions to recognize and promote the aforementioned community-based natural resource management and conservation systems as traditional community-based management systems that support the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources by the local community, through adopting and applying local and traditional knowledge, and through customary institutions and regulations; and
 3. CALLS ON IUCN State Members and NGOs to assist and promote all of the preceding activities on indigenous peoples' issues in the implementation of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*.

Sponsors:

Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft, Austria
Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon (SPNL)

Co-sponsors:

ResourceAfrica South Africa
Fundación Biodiversidad, Argentina
Fundación Red Informática Ecologista, Argentina
Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales Argentina
Namibia Nature Foundation
Al- Shouf Cedars Society, Lebanon
Association for Forests, Development and Conservation (AFDC), Lebanon
Association pour la Protection du Jabal Moussa, Lebanon
Green Hand, Lebanon
Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN), Jordan
The Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD), Jordan
Association Marocaine pour l'Ecotourisme et la Protection de la Nature AMEPN,
Morocco
Association de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources (AGIR), Morocco
Mouvement Ecologique Algérien(MEA), Algeria

M123

Prioritizing community-based natural resource management for social and ecological resilience

REITERATING the deep concerns that the essential conditions of life for present and future generations of human and natural communities are highly threatened by the impacts of environmental change, including climate change, natural disasters, conflict and insecurity, expressed in previous IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations, including *inter alia*:

- a. Resolution 19.41 *Armed Conflict and the Environment* adopted by the 19th IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);
- b. Resolution 2.83 *Armed Conflicts in Natural Areas* adopted by the 2nd World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000);
- c. Resolution 17.15 *The International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction* adopted by the 17th IUCN General Assembly (San José, 1988);
- d. Resolution 2.95 *Drought and Flood Mitigation* adopted by the 2nd World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000);
- e. Resolution 4.078 *Appeal for Action to Address Global Environmental Change* adopted by the 4th World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008); and
- f. Resolution 4.077 *Climate Change and Human Rights* adopted by the 4th World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

ALARMED that the world's major armed conflicts are coinciding with biodiversity hotspots and endangered cultures;

RECOGNIZING that natural disasters and armed conflicts are interlinked phenomena that can complicate recovery strategies for human and ecological communities;

GRAVELY CONCERNED that climate change is a risk multiplier that conflates the impacts of environmental change, disasters and conflict;

NOTING that the severity of these threats impacts disproportionately on marginalized communities including, *inter alia*, women and children, people with disabilities, minority groups, rural populations, and some of the world's most critical ecosystems;

UNDERSTANDING that social and ecological resilience includes community-based disaster risk reduction, non-violent socio-environmental conflict management, human and environmental security, protection of biological and cultural diversity, long-term integrity of ecosystem services, and just peace;

EMPHASIZING that top-down, external or centralized approaches to conservation, national security and international aid suppress communities' abilities to propose their own solutions and strategies for sustainable recovery and resilience to catastrophic events, armed conflict and insecurity, particularly within humanitarian and governmental programming;

RECOGNIZING the role that adaptive community-based natural resource management has in influencing the nature and severity of armed conflicts, disasters and insecurity, as well as in promoting environmental peacebuilding and strengthening social and ecological resilience;

AFFIRMING previous IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that have promoted community-based approaches to conservation and natural resource management:

- a. Resolution 19.23 *The Importance of Community-Based Approaches* adopted by the 19th IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);
- b. Resolution 3.049 *Community Conserved Areas* adopted by the 3rd World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004);
- c. Resolution 4.047 *Empowering local communities to conserve and manage natural resources in Africa* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008); and
- d. Resolution 4.109 *Funding programmes for small-scale civil society projects for global biodiversity conservation* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

RECALLING provisions of international agreements promoting conservation and peace and proscribing the degradation of nature caused by warfare or other hostile activities, including *inter alia*:

- a. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques;
- b. Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Armed Conflicts;
- c. *World Charter for Nature*, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on October 28 1982;
- d. *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development*; and
- e. *The Earth Charter*;

REAFFIRMING Resolution 15/2 *Conservation and Peace* adopted by the 15th IUCN General Assembly (Auckland, 1981) that “peace is a contributory condition to the conservation of nature, just as conservation itself contributes to peace through the proper and ecologically sound use of natural resources”; and

RECALLING FURTHER the international framework on disaster risk reduction under the United Nations Hyogo Action Framework;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, South Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

- 1. CALLS UPON the international community, aid and humanitarian agencies, all IUCN Members and other organizations to recognize and promote the rights of communities to exercise self-determination in the formulation of policies and projects affecting their environment and security;
- 2. REQUESTS the Director General and all members of IUCN to prioritize community-based approaches to disaster risk reduction and conflict management, so as to strengthen social and ecological resilience;

3. REQUESTS the Director General and the IUCN Commission on Environment, Economics and Social Policy (CEESP), to support community governance frameworks on matters regarding disaster risk reduction, integrated conservation and development, and conflict management; and
4. CALLS ON the Director General and the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL), to identify and support customary and traditional legal systems, legal and policy frameworks, institutions and procedures that can secure the rights of local people in the context of community-based natural resources management for social and ecological resilience.

Sponsor:

Center for Environmental Legal Studies

Co-sponsors:

Asociación Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación
Centre International de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement, France
Departamento de Ambiente, Paz y Seguridad, Universidad para la Paz
The Ecological Society of the Philippines, Philippines
Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee, South Africa
Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental, Paraguay
Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional, Costa Rica

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M124

Respecting, recognizing and supporting Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas

AWARE that a considerable part of the Earth's biological and cultural diversity is concentrated in the customary territories and areas of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, including both mobile and sedentary peoples;

ACKNOWLEDGING the significant role that such Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs) play in the global preservation, sustainable use, and restoration of biodiversity, natural resources, ecosystem functions and cultural (including linguistic and spiritual) values, in the prevention of natural disasters and in local adaptation to global change, including climate;

UNDERSTANDING the intrinsic value and irreplaceable nature of our global biocultural heritage for future survival and well-being;

STRESSING that ICCAs embrace customary and contemporary collective efforts for sustainable livelihoods, culturally sound development and the practice of *buen vivir* among indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities around the world;

CONCERNED that the commercialization of life, militarization of economies, inequitable "development", massive infrastructure and large-scale, unsustainable extraction and use of renewable and non-renewable resources pose enormous threats to the rights and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities and to the unique biocultural diversity embedded in their territories and areas;

ALSO CONCERNED that indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities are often disproportionately affected by the costs of imposed development and conservation measures, including dispossession from customary territories and areas, exclusion from decision-making processes, and lack of free, prior and informed consent before activities are undertaken that affect them;

AWARE that lack of respect and inadequate or inappropriate recognition and support for ICCAs by governments, conservation organizations and donors, among others, undermine their integrity and conservation effectiveness and violate a range of procedural and substantive rights;

CELEBRATING the 2007 adoption of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) by the United Nations General Assembly and the endorsement by IUCN of UNDRIP;

RECALLING that the *Durban Action Plan* of the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003) called for global action to recognize and support ICCAs and thus secure the rights of indigenous peoples, including mobile indigenous peoples, in relation to natural resources and biodiversity conservation;

REAFFIRMING Resolutions 4.049 *Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and Other Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas*, 4.050 *Recognition of Indigenous Conservation Territories*, 4.052 *Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, 4.053 *Mobile indigenous peoples and biodiversity conservation*, 4.056 *Rights-based approaches to conservation*, and Recommendation 4.127 *Indigenous peoples' rights in the management of protected areas fully or partially in the territories of indigenous peoples*, all adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

EMPHASIZING that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the *Programme of Work on Protected Areas* (PoWPA) in 2004, including its Programme Element 2 on *Governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing* and thirteen suggested activities of relevance to ICCAs;

HIGHLIGHTING the adoption of Decision X/31, paragraphs 31–32 on fair and equitable sharing of costs and benefits, full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities in governance, and recognition of ICCAs as a type of protected area governance at the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the CBD;

STRESSING the essential role that ICCAs can play towards fulfilling Aichi Targets 11, 14, and 18 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* as either fully recognized protected areas or “other effective area-based conservation measures”; and

WELCOMING the important advances made by some governments, international organizations, and donors to respect and appropriately recognize and support ICCAs;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS UPON all IUCN Members, Commission members, Secretariat and Council to respect and appropriately recognize and support ICCAs by promoting, adopting and fully implementing laws, policies and programmes that:
 - a. Recognize and uphold indigenous peoples’ rights to self-determination, self-governance, full and effective participation in decisions that affect them, equitable sharing of costs and benefits, and other essential rights and responsibilities enshrined in UNDRIP, ILO Convention No. 169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, and other international human rights instruments;
 - b. Recognize indigenous peoples’ and traditional and local communities’ collective governance of their territories, areas and natural resources;
 - c. Recognize and engage accordingly with customary laws, institutions, protocols and decision-making processes and practices, also by using indigenous and local languages, as relevant;
 - d. Refer to indigenous peoples as “indigenous peoples”, in accordance with UNDRIP and their right to self-identification;
 - e. Recognize and support ICCAs in situations where they overlap with protected area or other designations, including through customary mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution;
 - f. Encourage and strengthen the capacities of indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities to monitor, document and assess ICCAs and all values therein;
 - g. Enhance the intrinsic and natural values present in ICCAs and reject all attempts to commoditize nature and culture in these areas; and
 - h. Support the CBD Secretariat and Parties in relevant regional and sub-regional capacity-building initiatives, in particular those concerning the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and revision of Element 2 of the *Programme of Work on Protected Areas* and of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans;

2. URGES the IUCN Council, the Director General and Commissions to strengthen support to the CBD Secretariat, through appropriate mechanisms and collaboration, such as with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and the ICCA Consortium, to enhance the commitment and capacity of the Parties to the CBD to:
 - a. Strengthen international, national and sub-national environmental and other laws and policies and their implementation in accordance with international human rights standards, particularly UNDRIP;
 - b. Respect and appropriately recognize and support ICCAs in the implementation of all aspects of the CBD, including but not limited to PoWPA, Articles 8(j) and 10(c), and Aichi Targets 11, 14, and 18, without impinging upon customary governance and management systems;
 - c. Utilize available resources such as the ICCA Registry, hosted by UNEP-WCMC, on conservation by indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities; and
 - d. Promote the increase of contributions to the CBD Voluntary Fund to support the participation of indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities in relevant decision-making processes;
3. FURTHER URGES the IUCN Council, Director General, Commissions and the Secretariat in particular to call upon global financing mechanisms, including but not limited to the Global Environment Facility, the UN Indigenous Peoples Partnership, official development assistance, LifeWeb, and international financial institutions and lenders, to establish new or strengthen existing policies, programmes, mechanisms and procedures to ensure appropriate recognition of and support for ICCAs and associated rights and responsibilities in all aspects of their funding processes; and
4. REQUESTS the Director General, given the impending CBD COP11, to take timely and forceful action on the previous paragraphs in its direct communication and IUCN liaison initiatives with the CBD Secretariat and Parties.

Sponsor:

Centre for Sustainable Development (CENESTA), Iran

Co-sponsors:

Comité para la Defensa y Desarrollo de la Flora y Fauna del Golfo de Fonseca (CODDEFFAGOLF), Honduras
 Fundación Urundei, Argentina
 Sungi Development Foundation, Pakistan
 University of the South Pacific, Fiji
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Germany
 Terralingua, Canada
 Tonga Community Development Trust, Tonga
 The Samdhana Institute Incorporated, Indonesia
 Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sustentable (SAVIA), Bolivia
 CED PPN (European Documentation Centre on Nature Park Planning),
 Dipartimento Interateneo di Scienze, Progetto e Politiche del Territorio (DIST),
 Politecnico e Università di Torino, Italy
 The Christensen Fund, USA
 Both ENDS – Environment and Development Service for NGOs, the Netherlands

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

Explanatory Memorandum

As referenced in the above Motion, CBD COP Decision X/31, Paragraph 31, *invites* Parties to:

- (a) Establish clear mechanisms and processes for equitable cost and benefit-sharing and for full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, related to protected areas, in accordance with national laws and applicable international obligations;
- (b) Recognize the role of indigenous and local community conserved areas, and conserved areas of other stakeholders in biodiversity conservation, collaborative management and diversification of governance types;

Paragraph 32, *recalling* paragraph 6 of decision IX/18 A, *further invites* Parties to:

- (a) Improve and, where necessary, diversify and strengthen protected-area governance types, leading to or in accordance with appropriate national legislation including recognizing and taking into account, where appropriate, indigenous, local and other community-based organizations;
- (b) Recognize the contribution of, where appropriate, co-managed protected areas, private protected areas and indigenous and local community conserved areas within the national protected area system through acknowledgement in national legislation or other effective means;
- (c) Establish effective processes for the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, in the governance of protected areas, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations;...

Aichi Target 11 states: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Aichi Target 14 states: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Aichi Target 18 states: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

For more information about ICCAs, please visit www.iccaconsortium.org and www.iccaregistry.org and review the following publications in particular:

IUCN-CEESP Briefing Note on ICCAs. Available online in [English](#), [French](#), and [Spanish](#).

Borrini-Feyerabend *et al.* 2010. "Bio-cultural Diversity Conserved by Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities – Examples & Analysis". Available online in [English](#), [French](#), and [Spanish](#).

Kothari, A., 2006. "Community Conserved Areas: Towards Ecological and Livelihood Security". *Parks* 16 (1): 2-13. Available online in [English](#).

Stevens, S., 2010. "Implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and International Human Rights Law through the Recognition of ICCAs". IUCN-CEESP *Policy Matters* 17: 181-194. Available online in [English](#).

M125

Traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local peasant communities in the Andes and the Amazon Rainforest as a mechanism for adaptation to climate change

OBSERVING that climate change affects the most vulnerable populations in the Andes and the Amazon Rainforest, especially with regard to their productive and subsistence activities related to farming and the management of natural resources, especially biodiversity;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the fact that there is a global approach to the identification of the different mechanisms for adapting to climate change in order to lessen the vulnerability and increase the resilience of the affected populations and ecosystems;

RECOGNIZING that, over the course of history, indigenous peoples and local communities have developed knowledge and practices, which in many cases have allowed them to adapt successfully to climatic variations;

BEARING IN MIND that this knowledge is a cultural legacy, which forms part of the identity of the indigenous peoples and local communities, who want to build their own means of development;

CONSIDERING that there are relevant, frequent coincidences between local perceptions and the available scientific knowledge on the effects of climate change, and that the complementarity of traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge may help indigenous peoples and local communities adapt successfully to climate change;

ALSO TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that this knowledge, and these innovations and practices, can be taken as references by society in general to find better alternatives for adapting to climate change, highlighting the fact that, at the same time, the approval and participation of the owners both of this knowledge and of these innovations and practices are required, as is the promotion of the principle that the benefits derived from their use should be shared;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in which the Contracting Parties engage to “respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and use of biological diversity”; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the fact that, according to Article 10(c) of the CBD, the Contracting Parties engage to “protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional and cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements”;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the institutions and agencies of the national States to promote the research, recovery and use of traditional knowledge and practices as a strategy for adaptation to climate change and to include it in their public policies; and
2. ASKS the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) to ensure that traditional knowledge and practices are included in the comprehensive inventory of tools to combat climate change comprehensively, in other words, as part of a strategy that includes biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management.

Sponsor:
SPDA

Co-sponsors:
EcoCiencia
Instituto de Montaña
Altropico
COICA
Grupo Corporación Randi Randi
Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano

M126

Strengthening the autonomy of Colombia's black communities for sustainable natural resource management in their areas, with special emphasis on mining

RECALLING IUCN's previous Resolutions and Recommendations that recognize, promote and call for the implementation of conservation policies and practices that will enable indigenous and local communities to steer their own path towards well-being, development and conservation, in accordance with international agreements and their right to self-determination;

RECALLING that in the context of the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003) the *Durban Accord* and *Action Plan* were adopted which ... recommend national reviews for an innovative protected areas management...;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 4.041 *Following up on actions called for by the II Latin American Congress of National Parks and Other Protected Areas (Bariloche, 2007)*, adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) which called for: "... the participatory planning of protected areas, applying the principles of good governance such as transparency, fairness, accountability and access to conflict management...";

BEARING IN MIND the provisions of International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples (in Colombia, Law 21 of 1991) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (in Colombia, Law 165 of 1994), along with the UN *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (September 2007) and the *Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, which guarantee indigenous peoples' rights to self-determination, prior and informed consent and to the ownership, use, management and conservation of the biodiversity and natural resources on their territories, all of which have been ratified by Colombia;

FURTHER RECALLING that, through the Constitution, Colombia's legal framework recognizes, promotes and calls for the rights of Afro-Colombian communities to land, along with their right to participate in its conservation, in accordance with Articles 76 and 330 of the Law of 1993, and that Law 21 of 4 March 1991 stipulates that governments must consult interested peoples, promote their free participation and that consultations must be conducted in good faith through the "Prior Consultation Procedure";

BEARING IN MIND Article 39 of Law 99 of 1993, in which the Choco Region is considered a protected area under the concept of *special ecological reserve area* "... which seeks to promote the incorporation of the indigenous and black communities that traditionally inhabit the region in the process of conservation, protection and sustainable use of resources...";

BEARING IN MIND that although Colombia scarcely covers 0.8% of the world's surface area, it is classified as one of the planet's 17 megadiverse countries and that the biogeographical region of the Choco, in particular, is internationally renowned as one of the planet's greatest areas of biological diversity, its mountain forests covering different ecosystems and making this a sanctuary for a large number of endemic and endangered species;

CONCERNED that despite the fact that local communities have the right to land, the State continues to own the subsoil and non-renewable resources of these protected areas and that this has resulted in a number of concessions being granted to companies, creating an unsustainable situation in the area with more than 8,000 outsiders in search of gold, excavating land opened up by the companies, in an area of 807 inhabitants;

RECOGNIZING that, in April 2010, the Ministries of Environment, Mines and Transport, were warned that they should take responsibility for the problem and that they had to take

measures to mitigate the environmental and socioeconomic disaster but that, to date, no progress has been made in this regard;

CONCERNED at the fact that gold prospecting is a much sought after activity and that, when undertaken illegally, it creates confrontation and conflict;

FURTHER CONCERNED that although the national legal framework supports local communities' participation in the decisions that affect their lands, this legislation is weak and full of loopholes, thus preventing the establishment of real participatory mechanisms;

BEARING IN MIND that concessions are only granted to large-scale mining activities and not to sustainable artisanal mining (*barequeo*) and that no distinction is made between this latter activity and the illegal, small-scale and unsustainable mining that is undertaken largely by outsiders;

RECOGNIZING that extractive activities are a development opportunity for governments but that, at the same time, if not managed appropriately, they result in serious risks for the local communities, governments and environment; and

RECALLING that the World Bank's 2004 *Extractive Industries Review* provided a thorough examination of the problems and challenges presented by the extractive industries around the world and concluded that three conditions must exist to guide investment in the extractive sector: public and corporate governance, effective public pro-poor and social policies, and respect for human rights;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS that governments consider a general legal provision that would safeguard protected areas from the extractive industries as well as those conducted underground and under water and related to non-renewable natural resources;
2. REQUESTS that the relevant institutions, such as the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, implement an adequate international monitoring system in order to impose sanctions on governments that do not implement their legal frameworks against rights to access land and other resources, with the aim of ensuring that governments recognize the legitimacy of a wide range of forms of protected area governance;
3. REQUESTS the Colombian government to:
 - a. Grant concessions to local communities for artisanal gold mining which takes into account the social, environmental and economic aspects of this economic activity;
 - b. Define:
 - i. a specific area for the sustainable development of this activity by the local community or by concessions to third parties (with the prior consent of the community and with corresponding compensation, following a compulsory and prior external environmental impact assessment); and
 - ii. a matching unexploited conservation area as reserve;
 - c. Make accessible the income and benefits generated from these activities; and
 - d. Clearly define the process for local participation;

4. ENCOURAGES the Colombian government to adopt innovative approaches to protected areas governance, such as the adoption of IUCN Category VI for the Choco bio-region as a protected area with sustainable use of resources in which the protected areas conserve ecosystems and habitats, along with the associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems (with a low-impact and traditional use of resources that is compatible with nature conservation); and
5. URGES the Colombian government to include a participatory process for designating protected areas, in which all interested parties, including the State, decide from across a wide range of protected areas categories.

Sponsor:

Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre

Co-Sponsors:

Fundación Al verde Vivo

Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente (LIDEMA)

Fundación Pro Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta

Instituto para el Desarrollo Sostenible

Fundación Natura Colombia

Protección del Medio Ambiente Tarija (PROMETA)

Fundación Urundei

Fundación Oxígeno

Oceánidas

Memorando Explicativo

Ley 21 de marzo 04 de 1991 - ARTICULO TRANSITORIO 55. "...una ley que les reconozca a las comunidades negras el derecho a la propiedad colectiva sobre las áreas que habrá de demarcar la misma ley..." y el decreto 1745 de 1995, artículo 3 reconociendo que una comunidad negra puede constituirse en Consejo Comunitario, que como persona jurídica ejerce la máxima Autoridad de Administración Interna dentro de las tierras de las Comunidades Negras (...).

M127

Recognizing the indigenous territories as conservation areas in the Amazon Basin

CONSIDERING that the Amazon Basin is the largest tropical forest ecosystem in the world, covering an area of 7.8 million km², and that it holds the greatest terrestrial biodiversity on the planet, for which it is a region of strategic global importance;

BEARING IN MIND that the Amazon is shared by more than 390 indigenous peoples who have inhabited it since time immemorial, including more than 60 peoples living in voluntary isolation;

CONSIDERING that the Amazonian indigenous peoples have conserved and continue to conserve the ecosystems and biodiversity of their ancestral territories as a guarantee of their physical and cultural existence;

OBSERVING that the indigenous Amazonian territories act as vital carbon stocks and hold a high concentration of biodiversity, that they contain biomass of high value for regulating the global climate and that they guarantee the food and medicinal security of the indigenous peoples and humanity as a whole;

BEARING IN MIND that the Amazonian indigenous territories are formed of the tropical forests in which indigenous peoples live out their daily lives, and that their social and cultural significance is thus as important as their environmental significance and importance;

FURTHER BEARING IN MIND that the indigenous peoples in isolation or initial contact live in the most intact and best conserved tropical forests of the Amazon Basin;

CONCERNED that the Amazonian indigenous territories are under constant environmental threat from extractive activities, logging concessions and the constant pressure of colonization, all of which are endangering indigenous territorial rights and ecosystem integrity; and

CONSIDERING that the Amazon's future depends on maintaining the ecological processes that enable climate change pressure and natural resource demands to be resisted, processes in which the indigenous territories play an important role in conserving the biodiversity and as a strategy to face up to climate change;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS that the Director General:

- a. In collaboration with the IUCN Members working in the Amazon, and in particular the *Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA)*, strengthens the implementation of Resolution 4.049, adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), on *Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and other Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conservation Areas* in the Amazon region, including the state of progress in national policies and regulations relevant to protecting indigenous territories and the inclusion of this theme in its Members' programme and project implementation; and
- b. Work, in cooperation with IUCN Members, the governments of the Amazon Basin, the indigenous organizations and other relevant organizations, as appropriate, on a

regional initiative to protect the Amazonian indigenous territories as priority spaces for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and for maintaining and developing indigenous cultures, based on an integral management of their territories for their well-being, in the context of a strategy of climate change adaptation and sustainable development based on activities that produce lower greenhouse gas emissions;

2. CALLS on IUCN Members active in the Amazon region to support this initiative and join forces in a coordinated manner, with the active participation of the indigenous organizations;
3. INVITES the governments of the Amazon Basin, in particular, to harmonize their efforts to protect the indigenous territories and to work jointly on this initiative with IUCN; and
4. REQUESTS that the international cooperation agencies support this initiative, which will benefit not only the indigenous peoples but all inhabitants of the region and planet.

Sponsor:

Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA), Ecuador

Co-sponsors:

Fundación Altrópico, Ecuador
Corporación de Gestión y Derecho Ambiental ECOLEX, Ecuador
ECOCIENCIA, Ecuador
Fondo Mundial para la Naturaleza WWF/Colombia, Colombia
LIDEMA, Bolivia
Conservation International, USA
Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA), Peru

M128

IUCN's implementation of the UN *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*

RECALLING Resolution 4.052 *Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* adopted by the 4th World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

GRATEFUL that a number of States and NGOs have endorsed the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* since the 4th World Conservation Congress urged wide adoption of the *Declaration*;

AWARE that the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in May 2012 again examined the historic roots of wrongs still inflicted on Indigenous Peoples by the so-called "Doctrine of Discovery," and the historic and current injustices against indigenous peoples in the name of conservation of nature and natural resources;

CONCERNED that the IUCN Council failed to establish, as directed by Resolution 4.052, a taskforce "to examine the application of the Declaration to every aspect of the IUCN Programme (including Commission Mandates), policies and practices and to make recommendations for its implementation";

ALSO CONCERNED that the Director General and IUCN Commissions have insufficiently managed, as instructed by Resolution 4.052, "to identify and propose mechanisms to address and redress the effects of historic and current injustices against Indigenous Peoples in the name of conservation of nature and natural resources";

ALARMED at the insufficient implementation of Resolution 4.052 by the IUCN Council and the Director General which is contrary of the Statutes of IUCN; and

AFFIRMING that IUCN should redress its institutional blindness toward the conduct of the conservation movement regarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

AMENDS the mandates of each IUCN Commission, as far as not already provided for, to empower each Commission examine how it will act to implement the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* in its on-going work.

Sponsor:

Center for Environmental Legal Studies, School of Law, Pace University

Co-sponsor:

International Council of Environmental Law
Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law
Centre International de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement
The Ecological Society of the Philippines
Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental
International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation
Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild

M129

The human right to water

AWARE that humans depend on ecosystems and natural resources for their survival and to meet their basic needs such as food, housing and health;

ALSO AWARE that water is fundamental for life and that it should be made accessible and affordable in sufficient quantity and quality for safe drinking, bathing, cleaning, cooking and sanitation;

RECALLING that human rights are internationally recognized and generally enforceable standards which are universal and inalienable, interdependent and indivisible, equal and non-discriminatory;

ALSO RECALLING that the right to water and sanitation can be seen as a component of other existing fundamental human rights (right to life, health, food, self-determination, adequate standard of living, housing, education);

ACKNOWLEDGING the numerous provisions in international law which recognize the need to ensure physical accessibility, safe quality and quantity of water in order to secure other human rights, such as the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/292 on the human right to water and sanitation, and General Comment 15 of the United Nation's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Committee;

AWARE that the international community set out the objective of halving by 2015 "the proportion of people who are unable to reach, or to afford, safe drinking water" in paragraph 19 of the Declaration establishing the United Nation's *Millennium Development Goals* and of halving by 2015 the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation (World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002);

ALSO AWARE of international conventions which explicitly recognize the need to ensure the human right to water and the non-discrimination of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of society, in particular women especially in rural areas as reflected in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979) and children as included in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989);

CONSCIOUS of the explicit recognition of the human right to water regionally, such as in the European Council of Environmental Law (ECEL) Resolution on the right to water (2000), and nationally, such as in the Constitutions of Bolivia, Ecuador and Uruguay, in particular in relation to indigenous communities;

CONSIDERING that human rights cannot be fully secured in a degraded or polluted environment and that the right to water which focuses on an environmental resource, not only supports the establishment of already accepted human rights but also environmental principles;

CONVINCED therefore that the recognition of the right to water should have a positive impact on the respect of international environmental provisions that relate to the protection and management of water (mismanagement and/or depletion of surface and groundwater resources);

OBSERVING that agriculture and industrial production require huge quantities of water and that such activities are not components of the human right to water (which covers basic human needs), appropriate ecosystem management has an important role in the provision of water for safe drinking, bathing, cleaning, cooking and sanitation;

EMPHASIZING that water management should take into account the fulfilment of basic human needs to meaningfully strengthen and uphold any right to water and sanitation;

ALSO EMPHASIZING that at local level, «nature-based» solutions to water management are often easiest, cheaper, most cost effective, and replicable for implementation by local communities;

EMPHASIZING FURTHER that water governance capacity should be understood as the competence of a society to ensure the development of sustainable water resources and the implementation of effective water management by means of transparent, coherent, and cost effective policy law and institutions (e.g. for progress on safe water supply and sanitation services, for integrated water resource management, etc.);

CONVINCED that due to the interdependence of natural resources and in order to promote biological diversity and resilience to climate change, maintaining safe water supplies relies on the health of land and ecosystems and thus requires the integrated management of water, land and coastal areas;

ALSO CONVINCED of the vital role of ecosystem services in securing access to and maintaining the quality and quantity of water (e.g. wetlands can store and filter water and forests help to regulate water flow);

RECOGNIZING the *IUCN Policy* on rights and conservation and the substantial work done by IUCN:

- a. On building capacity for water management and good governance of natural resources;
- b. On demonstrating implementation of sustainable water management, including support for improved arrangements for water governance;
- c. In particular work towards the adoption of a rights-based approach (RBA) as an underlying strategy for conservation action throughout the Union, e.g. need for equity, there continues to be major disparities in terms of access to water amongst regions

CONCERNED that water is becoming a scarce resource and that in light of global challenges, such as climate change, growing population, increased consumption, recurrent contamination and pollution of water sources, mismanagement and the development of industrial infrastructure, the distribution of water is increasingly unequal, which in turn also exacerbates poverty;

NOTING that according to current data, 884 million people do not have access to the UN recommended amount of freshwater needed per person per day (20–50 litres) that is necessary for meeting basic needs (drinking, cooking, cleaning, etc.);

FURTHER NOTING that according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, despite improvements in access to safe drinking water, (1.2 billion to 884 million) the number of people who still lack access to basic sanitation has increased (2.4 to 2.6 billion, one billion of these being children); and

COMMITTED to IUCN's vision of "a just world that values and conserves nature" and mission to ensure that "any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable";

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON IUCN's governmental and non-governmental Members as well as non-member States and non-State actors to:
 - a. Recognize the value of working towards the realization of the right to water for sustainable development and in view of securing water resources for future generations, ensuring free access to the right amount of water for all citizens;
 - b. Respect, protect, promote and fulfil the human right to water by, *inter alia*: establishing effective policies and strategies; Ensuring the realization of the procedural human right to water (right to information, just administrative action, public participation, access to justice courts to obtain punishment against violations, injuries or damages carried out by private multinational companies);
 - c. Ensure governments guarantee access to water of sufficient quality and quantity;
 - d. Provide financial resources, for research, capacity building and technology transfer to assist countries to provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all;
 - e. Multiply efforts to implement existing commitments as set out in relevant international, regional and national instruments;
 - f. Recognize the importance of ecosystem services to the viability of programmes for the access to water for basic needs and sanitation by national and local governments;
 - g. Promote understanding of responsibilities and synergies between the right to water and conservation; and
 - h. Strengthen the capacity of society to manage water resources through appropriate legal and institutional frameworks as well as effective policies (water governance capacity); and
2. REQUESTS the Director General in collaboration with IUCN Commissions, Members and other relevant partners in line with the One Programme approach, to:
 - a. Develop knowledge products which promote the fulfilment and the practical implementation of the right to water to be considered at the next IUCN World Conservation Congress;
 - b. Work towards delivering action on the ground, giving special attention to the integrated management of water resources, land and coastal ecosystems; and
 - c. Strengthen governance arrangements by:
 - i. Engaging the private sector and enforcing the respect of the right to water and the achievement of the right to water for all;
 - ii. Implementing the provisions set forth in this recommendation in light of the *IUCN Policy on human rights and conservation*;
 - iii. Enhancing coordination, consensus and capacity building on activities or programmes which relate to rights;
 - iv. Promoting and reinforcing water governance capacity at all levels (local, such as the community-based level, to national) to ensure free access to the right

amount of safe and clean water, as a means of empowering and enabling people to implement the human right to water and sanitation services;

- v. Providing effective access to justice and courts; and
- vi. Promoting adequate information and democratic participation within the process of governing and managing water resources and services.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

Comment: This motion is referred to a contact group.

M130

IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development

RECALLING that the IUCN Council and the Director General, in collaboration with the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) and other Commissions, IUCN Members, representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, and other relevant partners, were called upon in Resolution 4.056 to “[...] develop a comprehensive IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights, including guidance on rights-based approaches to conservation, to be tabled for adoption at the 5th IUCN World Conservation Congress; [...]”;

AWARE of IUCN Resolutions relating to rights and equity, including Resolution 3.015 *Conserving nature and reducing poverty by linking human rights and the environment* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), and Resolutions 4.052 *Implementing the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, and 4.056 *Rights-based approaches to conservation*, adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

ALSO AWARE of IUCN Resolutions relating to rights and protected areas, such as Resolution 1.053 *Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas* (Montreal, 1996) adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), Resolution 3.055 *Indigenous Peoples, Protected Areas and the CBD Programme of Work* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), and Resolution 4.048 *Indigenous peoples, protected areas and implementation of the Durban Accord* and the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

ALSO AWARE of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) and the numerous provisions in international, regional conventions or national laws which recognize the inter-linkages between human rights and environmental protection, including but not limited to the *Stockholm Declaration* (1972), the *World Charter for Nature* (1982), the ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (1989), the *Rio Declaration* (1992), the Aarhus Convention (1998) or the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (2007);

WELCOMING the substantial work done on rights-based approaches to date by CEL, CEESP, the Environmental Law Centre (ELC) and the IUCN Senior Social Policy Advisor in collaboration with IUCN Regional Offices and IUCN Members;

WELCOMING in particular the establishment of a joint CEL-CEESP Specialist Group on Indigenous Peoples, Customary and Environmental Laws, and Human Rights which was created in spirit of the One Programme approach;

NOTING the rights-based approach to conservation Internet portal which provides an important tool and platform for collecting and sharing information and experiences about worldwide initiatives which promote the integration of human rights considerations within conservation practices;

RECOGNIZING IUCN's commitment to the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (CIHR), a consortium of international conservation organizations that seek to improve the practice of conservation by promoting integration of human rights in conservation policy and practice; and

CONCERNED that for the fulfilment of its mission, IUCN has a responsibility to promote transparency and develop tools to address and be accountable for the social effects of its activities and to mainstream rights-based approaches to conservation as a cross-cutting principle within its work;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. ADOPTS the IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development contained in the Annex to this Resolution;
2. CALLS ON IUCN's governmental and non-governmental Members as well as non-member States and non-State actors, to:
 - a. Recognize the value of rights-based approaches to conservation for sustainable development, in particular to:
 - i. Promote the understanding that adopting a rights-based approach implies acknowledging not only the rights of all parties (including indigenous and local communities) under both positive and customary law, but also their duties; and
 - ii. Acknowledge the importance of taking such rights-based approaches into account as a basic underlying strategy for any conservation action;
 - b. Develop their own policies on conservation and human rights for sustainable development which are adjusted to their particular needs and situations and in line with the IUCN policy contained in the Annex to this Resolution, thus including strong accountability tools and mechanisms;
 - c. Develop mechanisms/tools for implementing human rights policies in conservation planning and practice; and
 - d. Disseminate any lessons learnt through interactive tools, such as the IUCN rights-based approach to conservation Internet portal, and by encouraging dialogues and the exchange of information;
3. REQUESTS the Director General in collaboration with IUCN Commissions, Members and other relevant partners, to:
 - a. Ensure that the IUCN Policy on Human Rights and Conservation for Sustainable Development as included in the Annex to this Resolution is implemented within all policies, programmes and activities of the Union;
 - b. Develop arrangements and processes that ensure accountability about the implementation of the policy;
 - c. Support and actively engage in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights;
 - d. Assist IUCN Members and partners as appropriate in the development and implementation of their own rights policies; and
 - e. Enhance coordination, consensus and capacity building on activities or programmes which relate to rights.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

ANNEX: IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development

In line with, and as a reflection of, IUCN's vision of a just world that values and conserves nature, this statement is an overarching policy for IUCN to consider and integrate human rights issues into its work, including but not limited to, the development and implementation of rights-based approaches (RBAs) within its projects and programmes. By referring to the need for the equitable utilization of natural resources, IUCN's mission explicitly recognizes the importance and value of fairness, impartiality and respect for rights in the practise of conservation.

Introduction

This policy statement aims to reinforce the Union's social policies by offering a comprehensive framework laying out the rights-related foundations of social equity and justice. It calls for IUCN to work towards ensuring that rights are respected for the sustainable and equitable use, management, governance, and conservation of natural resources.

This statement builds on the IUCN Mission and rights-related resolutions and policies adopted by IUCN World Conservation Congresses such as the IUCN policy on gender¹ and policy on social equity² which respectively recognise that there is a need for a "mainstreaming strategy to integrate a gender perspective in a broad socio-cultural context, into IUCN's Policies, Programmes and Projects" and for "an effective and coherent strategy to ensure conservation does not accentuate or perpetuate existing social, economic and cultural inequities and inequalities".

IUCN began incorporating rights issues into its programme as early as 1975³. More recently, Resolution 3.015 ("Conserving nature and reducing poverty by linking human rights and the environment") adopted during the 3rd World Conservation Congress in 2004 welcomed the identification of human rights issues as cross-cutting themes across the Environmental Law Programme. In 2008 during the 4th World Conservation Congress the IUCN Council and Director General were called upon by Resolution 4.056 ("Rights-based approaches to conservation") to "promote the analysis of rights-based approaches as a cross-cutting principle within IUCN and its membership"⁴, and to "undertake further work to support and guide IUCN on the implementation of policies and actions reflecting a rights-based approach to conservation"⁵. The Resolution calls on the IUCN Council and Director General, in collaboration with CEESP, CEL and others to "develop a comprehensive Policy on Conservation and Human Rights, including guidance on rights-based approaches to conservation, to be tabled for adoption at the 5th IUCN World Conservation Congress"⁶.

In addition, IUCN is also a founding member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (CIHR), a consortium of international conservation organisations established in 2009 to seek to improve the practice of conservation by promoting the integration of human rights in conservation policy and practice. IUCN has signed the CIHR framework, a common, initial framework of principles and management practices.

Linkages between rights and conservation

¹ IUCN Policy on Gender (Presented at the 48th meeting of the IUCN Council 27-29 April 1998)

² IUCN Policy on Social Equity in Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources (2nd World Conservation Congress, 2000)

³ A Resolution adopted during the 12th IUCN General Assembly in Kinshasa in 1975 relates to indigenous people's rights to land in the context of land displacements for conservation purposes. Furthermore, Resolution 1.53 focuses on "Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas" (1st World Conservation Congress, Montreal, 1996).

⁴ Resolution 4.056 Point 3. (a).

⁵ Resolution 4.056 Point 3. (d).

⁶ Resolution 4.056 Point 3. (b).

Conservation activities have the potential to clash with or infringe upon human rights. Failure to respect, ensure and fulfil internationally and domestically guaranteed or customary rights can be a trigger for environmental destruction and degradation as people can be forced to engage in unsustainable practices for their survival. Likewise, conservation can achieve short-term success through measures that fail to respect human rights such as forced resettlements.

Rights-based approaches (RBAs) can be seen as one of the tools to make rights and conservation mutually reinforcing. RBAs can be considered as the integration of rights considerations within any policy, project, programme or initiative.

Scope of the policy

This policy builds upon past and ongoing IUCN efforts related to RBA, by reflecting the highest international standards of human rights protection and describing the mechanisms (safeguards and action points) by which IUCN will uphold those standards, because respect for nature and respect for people are inextricably linked.

It addresses human rights, which are the rights that all people are entitled to regardless of nationality, sex, origin, race, religion, language, political association or other, and which are protected and recognized in international and national laws, and rights in a broader sense, which may not be internationally or nationally recognized and protected, such as many of the customary rights of indigenous peoples or local communities (e.g. tenure rights).

This policy calls for a strengthening of procedures within IUCN to promote and monitor compliance with the mechanisms developed in this policy, and for the adequate allocation of resources for the implementation of such mechanisms throughout IUCN Component Programmes.

Furthermore, IUCN is committed to work with all stakeholders on the integration of rights and conservation issues. IUCN is particularly committed to engage with its membership. Considering the diversity of its members - from small NGOs to national governments - IUCN acknowledges that one size cannot fit all.

Mainstreaming Respect for Rights across the Union

Rights are cross-cutting issues and are essential to the concepts of equity and sustainability. As such, the respect, protection and fulfilment of rights within the context of nature conservation will contribute to realizing IUCN's mission, the fulfilment of IUCN's position on Accountability and Values⁷ which underlines, *inter alia*, the need for ethical behaviour, transparency, equality, and inclusiveness and will strongly support the realization of IUCN's current and future programmes.

Guiding principles:

While mainstreaming respect for rights within its activities, IUCN should be guided by the following principles which seek to:

- ✓ Respect, protect, promote and fulfil all procedural and substantive rights, including environmental and customary rights, for just and equitable conservation;
- ✓ Promote the implementation of the provisions of international conventions and policy processes which respect human rights in all approaches to conservation, whether

⁷ <http://www.iucn.org/about/values/>

multilateral environmental agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity or human rights instruments such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) – e.g. the right of indigenous peoples to engage in their traditional cultural practices but also, amongst others, rights to the ownership and use of territory and natural resources, self governance and self determination as embedded in UNDRIP. Whilst the UNDRIP is an instrument of ‘soft’ international law, it represents nonetheless a strong moral position on the part of its signatory states and should inspire major conservation actors such as IUCN;

- ✓ Take into account the multiple recommendations of the Vth World Parks Congress and the 2003 WCPA Durban Action Plan which refer to rights and which IUCN has endorsed concerning protected areas, including the acknowledgement of rights to the restitution of lands taken without free, prior and informed consent and the right to full and effective participation in protected area governance and management, in particular the targets under the Durban Action Plan’s outcome 5;
- ✓ Consider and realize the rights of people that can be affected in development and conservation activities such as women, indigenous peoples and other most vulnerable groups and who could, at the same time, benefit from rights-inclusive and socially sensitive development measures (such approaches may provide tools to secure/address issues related to cultural conservation and diversity, community-based conservation in the context of (new) protected areas, the protection of the customary rights of local communities vis-à-vis the state, the restitution of forfeited rights);
- ✓ Work towards ensuring the respect for, and seeking further protection and the realization of general livelihood and human well-being considerations always keeping in mind gender balance as an essential component;
- ✓ Focus on the roles *and* corresponding responsibilities of duty-bearers, right-holders and all other actors involved, for the integration of these considerations at every possible level of a conservation process. Indeed, adopting approaches that respect rights should be based on the principle that communities are not merely stakeholders whose views governmental and conservation agencies may take into account, but are rights-holders to whom implementing agencies have statutory obligations⁸;
- ✓ Promote transparency and develop tools to address and be accountable for the social effects of IUCN’s work. Accountability is critical for the governance of any natural resource management system, providing the regulatory feedback that prevents over-use of natural resources and abuse of people;
- ✓ Ensure that IUCN programs, projects, and activities undertaken, sponsored or supported by the IUCN are assessed using international human rights standards. Such measures should include social, environment, and human rights impact assessments prior to any project implementation;
- ✓ In line with UNDRIP standards, require free, prior and informed consent when IUCN projects, activities, and/or initiatives take place on indigenous peoples lands and territories and/or impact natural and cultural resources, sites, assets etc.;
- ✓ Apply the principles developed by the IUCN Environmental Law Centre in Annex to IUCN Resolution 4.056, as the basis for the further development of tools/methods to promote fair and equitable conservation action.

⁸ Jonas, H., Shrumm H., Bavikatte K., *Biocultural Community Protocols and Conservation Pluralism*, Policy Matters n°17, Exploring the right to diversity in conservation law, policy, and practice, October 2010

Action plan

To implement the above principles, the following action plan should direct the work of the Union in mainstreaming respect for rights within IUCN projects and programmes. The implementation of the action plan should be facilitated by the IUCN Secretariat (in particular the Environmental Law Centre (ELC), the Global Policy Unit (GPU), the Social Policy Unit (SPU), the Gender Programme, and others) in close collaboration with IUCN Commissions (in particular the Commission on Environmental Law (CEL), the Commission on Environmental and Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the Commission on Education and Communication (CEC)) and members.

In this context, IUCN should take the following actions:

1. Mainstream respect for rights within the Union by

- a. Developing and updating guidance on rights-related issues, such as the one provided by the step-wise approach for the integration of RBA within IUCN projects⁹;
- b. Developing specific recommendations to the IUCN component programmes based on the principles set out in this policy and on the lessons learnt on the implementation and monitoring of RBAs;
- c. Mainstreaming the principles set out in this policy by following the guidance and recommendations which will be developed under points a. and b. above.

2. Set up institutional arrangements for accountability on compliance with this policy by

- a. Establishing a focal point in charge of taking appropriate measures to ensure the respect and implementation of this policy, including but not limited to
 - i. The development of rights-related safeguards for IUCN project design and management, including a focus on gender equity and equality;
 - ii. The production of periodical reports on compliance with IUCN's rights-related safeguards (including reports to IUCN Council as well as the general public);
 - iii. An internal process which would address allegations of IUCN non-compliance with this policy by investigating such situations and recommending measures for redress;
- b. Establishing a group composed of focal points to be identified in all IUCN Component Programmes which will be in charge of supporting the focal point in the implementation of his/her mandate, in particular through
 - i. The provision of Technical expertise in the development of rights-related safeguards;
 - ii. The development of reports on the activities of each office in relation to the implementation of this policy;
 - iii. Investigations of alleged cases of non-compliance.

3. Build capacity within IUCN by

⁹ The step-wise approach is a methodology which includes the following steps: 1. Undertake a situation analysis, 2. Provide information, 3. Ensure participation, 4. Take reasoned decisions, 5. Monitor and evaluate the application of an RBA, 6. Enforce rights

- a. Developing training materials, tools and mechanisms for IUCN Component Programmes to implement this policy;
- b. Using the RBA portal as a platform for sharing lessons learnt and as a tool for better dissemination of information on rights and conservation related issues.

4. Support IUCN members by

- a. Actively engaging with the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (CIHR);
- b. Supporting the integration of rights in their conservation programmes.

M131

Incorporation of the Rights of Nature as the organizational focal point in IUCN's decision making

NOTING that countries are increasingly incorporating the Rights of Nature or of Mother Earth into their regulatory frameworks as a new paradigm for societies that recognize the right of nature and its constituent elements to exist and continually regenerate themselves;

RECOGNIZING that Ecuador is the first country in the world to incorporate the Rights of Nature into its Constitution as part of the legal, political and economic instrument of the State, which establishes in Article 71 "Nature or Pacha Mama [Mother Earth], where life is reproduced and exists, has the right for that existence to be respected entirely and for its life cycles, structure, functions and evolutionary processes to be maintained and regenerated";

RECALLING that the Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth held in Cochabamba, Bolivia, in April 2010, resulted in a *Universal Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth*, announced and supported by indigenous peoples and social movements, who, as representatives of an active civil society call on their governments and the United Nations to include this topic in key debates such as those on climate change and biodiversity;

NOTING that global economies, especially those of developed countries, maintain production and consumption patterns that do not consider the limits of our planet, and that this has led not only to the incalculable loss of cultural diversity and any associated knowledge, but also to biodiversity loss, deterioration of ecosystems, environmental pollution, a decline in the quality and quantity of available water and a worsening of the problems related to global warming;

ALSO NOTING that, in addition to seriously impacting the environment, the current production and consumption model has shown itself to be inadequate when it comes to combating poverty and improving the quality of life of most of the world's population;

CONSIDERING that in order to maintain the current production and consumption levels, many countries have increased their ecological footprint through the use of resources and lands beyond their borders, whilst other countries, especially those whose economies are based on the extraction of natural resources or the production of goods to meet foreign demand – often sumptuary – are sacrificing their natural heritage in order to do so, and that this has highlighted the differences and gaps between rich and poor countries;

NOTING that the quality of life of current and future generations depends not only on the health of nature, its constituent elements, functions and ecosystem services, but also on their capacity to regenerate;

ALARMED at the central importance given to economic growth in countries' policies and decision-making processes to economic growth, with little respect for the cycles and characteristics of nature, and, from an ethical point of view, without any promotion of humanity's shared responsibility in relation to the natural heritage; and

CONCERNED because the welfare of human beings is basically measured in terms of the level of a country's income or economic growth, without considering indicators that reveal how sustainable their economy actually is;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. RECOMMENDS to the Director General that in all decisions taken with regard to IUCN's plans, programmes and projects, the Rights of Nature should constitute a fundamental, absolute key element for planning, action and assessment at all levels and in all areas of intervention;
2. URGES the Director General to design and implement a strategy for dissemination, communication on and impact of the Rights of Nature;
3. URGES IUCN Members to ensure that they make decisions that contribute to the full implementation of the Rights of Nature and the development of a new philosophy to monitor the well-being of the population; and
4. INVITES the Director General and IUCN Members to promote the signing of a Universal Declaration of the Rights of Nature, as a first step towards reconciliation between human beings and the Earth as the basis of our lives, as well as the foundations of a new civilizing pact.

Sponsor:

Corporación de Gestión y Derecho Ambiental ECOLEX

Co-sponsors:

Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica

Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente

Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza

Fundación para el Desarrollo de Alternativas Comunitarias de Conservación del Trópico

Corporación Grupo Randi Randi

Centro de Educación y Promoción Popular

Instituto Nazca de Investigaciones Marinas

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M132

Child's right to connect with nature and to a healthy environment

OBSERVING that there is a significant decline in the quality and quantity of children's direct experience with the natural world as a result of global developments such as urbanization (already 50% of the world population lives in cities and this will be 70% in 2050 according to predictions of the United Nations), biodiversity loss, deforestation, industrialization and environmental degradation;

RECOGNIZING that there is a widely shared concern about the increasing disconnection of people and especially children from nature, and the adverse consequences for both healthy child development ("nature deficit disorder") as well as responsible stewardship for nature and the environment in the future;

BUILDING ON Resolution 4.105 *Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) in conservation* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which acknowledges the vital importance of connecting children and nature, and states that "connecting children to nature as part of their everyday lives in meaningful ways tends to be a precursor to their growing up as adults with passion and commitment to work actively in support of conservation of the environment and natural resources" and in addition requests the IUCN Director General to assist the IUCN membership in reconnecting people, especially children, and nature as a priority in order to assure responsible stewardship of the environment for the generations to come;

DEEPLY CONCERNED about the significant consequences of the increasing environmental problems such as climate change, species extinction and degradation of ecosystems, for the lives and development of children, the most vulnerable group of society in this respect, and for their future;

CONVINCED that children, since they are an inalienable part of nature, not only have the right to a healthy environment, but also to a connection with nature and to the gifts of nature for their physical and psychological health and ability to learn and create, and that until they have these rights they will not bear responsibility for nature and the environment;

ALSO CONVINCED that growing up in a healthy environment and connecting children with nature is of such a fundamental importance for both children and the (future of) the conservation of nature and the protection of the environment, that it should be recognized and codified internationally as a human right for children;

WELCOMING the identification of human rights issues as a cross-cutting issue within IUCN and the IUCN Rights Based Approach mandate based on Resolution 4.056 *Rights-based Approaches to Conservation* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

FURTHER WELCOMING the significant and substantial work done by the IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC) in collaboration with the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL), aiming to further develop the concept of a rights-based approach to conservation, among others in the publication *Conservation with Justice: a rights-based approach*;

NOTING that the concept of a child's right to connect with nature and a healthy environment fits with the Rights Based Approach to conservation, since it contributes positively to the valuation and conservation of nature *and* to the realization of existing children's rights – such as the right to life and development, health, an adequate standard of living and the right to engage in play;

RECALLING that links between human rights and the environment have been recognized in Article 1 of the *Aarhus Convention* (1998), and in several United Nations policy instruments, among others the *Stockholm Declaration* (1972), the *World Charter for Nature* (1982), the *Rio Declaration* (1992) and *Agenda 21*, the *Millennium Development Goals*, in particular Goal 7 on ensuring environmental sustainability, as well as in *The Earth Charter*: a “peoples” document which provides an ethical framework for sustainable development;

ALSO RECALLING the explicit recognition of a human right to water and sanitation as part of other existing human rights in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010 and in General Comment No 15 (2002) of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

AWARE of the recent appointment of an independent expert on human rights and the environment by the United Nations Human Rights Council in its resolution HRC/19/L.8/Rev.1 of 20 March 2012;

EMPHASIZING that the relatively new concept of the right to connect with nature is known and recognized for indigenous peoples in article 25 of the UN *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (2007): “Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, water and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generation in this regard”, and that their right to a healthy environment is recognized in Article 29;

FURTHER EMPHASIZING that the Convention on the Rights of the Child contains specific anchors on which the child’s right to connect with nature and a healthy environment could be based: Article 29 (1e) on the development of respect for the natural environment as an aim of the child’s education and Article 24 (2c and e) on the child’s right to health which refers to clean drinking water, the dangers and risks of environmental pollution and environmental sanitation;

CONSCIOUS of the potential of children as agents of change to which Principle 21 of the Rio Declaration refers: “The creativity, ideals and courage of the youth should be mobilized to forge a global partnership in order to achieve sustainable development and ensure a better future for all” in conjunction with IUCN Resolution 4.098 *Intergenerational partnerships: fostering ethical leadership for a just, sustainable and peaceful world* adopted at the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

CONSIDERING the explicit recognition of a human right to a healthy environment regionally, such as in the *African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights* and the American Convention on Human Rights, and nationally in multiple national constitutions; and

CONCLUDING HOWEVER, that a human right for children to connect with nature and to a healthy environment has not yet been internationally recognized nor codified in any legally binding United Nations (human rights) treaty, like the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. ENDORSES the child’s right to nature and a healthy environment, which includes *inter alia*:
 - a. The child’s inherent right to connect with nature in a meaningful way, as a substantial part of his or her everyday life and healthy development, and to enjoy, maintain and strengthen this connection through the direct and ongoing experience

of nature;

- b. The child's right to live in an environment that is not harmful to his or her health or well-being, and to the assurance of the conservation of nature and the protection of the environment, for the benefit of present and future generations; and
 - c. The child's right to be equipped for the responsibility to help address the environmental challenges he or she will unfortunately be confronted with, and to help realize a sustainable world that values nature and where people live in harmony with nature;
2. CALLS ON IUCN's governmental and non-governmental Members, its Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations and the Director General to:
- a. Promote and actively contribute to the international acknowledgement and codification of the child's right to nature and a healthy environment within the United Nations human rights framework, preferably in an additional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and
 - b. Help introduce the draft text "The child's right to nature and a healthy environment" on the agenda of the United Nations Human Rights Council; and
3. REQUESTS the Director General in collaboration with the Secretariat and the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL), within the scope of their mandates, to:
- a. Contribute to the further development and knowledge of the legal concept: the child's right to nature and a healthy development as part of the rights-based approach to conservation; and
 - b. Advise on the draft text "The child's right to nature and a healthy environment" and provide guidance on the aims to be achieved and actions to be undertaken in order to have this right recognized and codified within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Sponsor:

Stichting Lippe - Biesterfeld Natuurcollege, Netherlands

Co-sponsors:

Both Ends - Environment and Development Service for NGOs, Netherlands
Centrum voor Milieukunde, Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Netherlands
De Landschappen, Netherlands
Friends of the Earth Netherlands, Netherlands
Nederlands Centrum voor Inheemse Volken, Netherlands
Vereniging voor Natuur en Milieu Educatie (IVN), Netherlands
Reptile Amfibieën Vissen Onderzoek Nederland (RAVON), Netherlands
Staatsbosbeheer, Netherlands
Vereniging voor Zoogdierkunde en Zoogdierbescherming, Netherlands

Explanatory Memorandum

1. The first requirement is that motions must be consistent with IUCN objectives. The issue of this motion presents a clear link with IUCN's vision of *A just world that values and conserves nature* and to the IUCN objectives of conservation and sustainable use of

natural resources, since connecting children to nature in meaningful ways tends to be a precursor to their growing up as adults with a passion and commitment to work actively in support of conservation of the environment and natural resources.

In this respect it is also relevant to the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*. Connecting children will contribute to IUCN's work on valuation and Target 1: Public awareness increased and to Target 2: Values of biodiversity recognized.

2. The second requirement is that motions must address new issues other than those already covered by adopted Resolutions or Recommendations or new aspects of issues already addressed by Resolutions and Recommendations. This motion adds a new aspect, that connecting children to nature should be recognized as a human right for children, to IUCN Resolution 4.105 *Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) in conservation* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which acknowledges the vital importance of connecting children and nature.

This motion also introduces the new legal concept of the child's right to connect with nature in order to contribute to the further development of the IUCN rights-based approach mandate based on Resolution 4.056 *Rights-based approaches to conservation* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008).

M133

Human rights and access to natural resources in Mesoamerica

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that although Mesoamerica is a region extremely rich in natural resources, the availability of and access to natural resources for human use are not always equitable;

RECOGNIZING that, despite substantial progress, water resources are at risk of pollution through the mismanagement of wastewater, and, according to the State of the Region Report for Central America (2011), the lack of regulation of productive activities;

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that access to water and land are basic requirements for food safety, especially for the most deprived communities;

CONSIDERING the growing number of social and environmental conflicts resulting from disputes over access to water and land, through the development of activities such as open-pit metal mining, and due to large-scale hydroelectric and tourism projects;

CONCERNED about the data generated by the Observatory of Mining Conflicts in Latin America, which up to 2011 recorded a total of 35 mining conflicts in Mesoamerica, involving 42 communities;

CONCERNED by the large number of hydroelectric projects planned or in construction within binational basins, protected or indigenous areas, and in areas rich in biodiversity and agricultural production;

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that mining and hydroelectric projects have made or will make considerable impacts on key ecosystems and have led to substantial movements of thousands of peasants and indigenous peoples in the Mesoamerican region;

RECOGNIZING the importance of electricity generation and metal production projects throughout the world, but also the high biodiversity in the Mesoamerican region and its vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and the high risks of natural disasters;

RECALLING Resolution 4.056 *Rights-based approaches to conservation* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

REITERATING THE SUPPORT for the *Rio Declaration* and *Agenda 21* approved by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), of 1992; and for the United Nations *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 2007; and the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples with regard to the sustainable development objectives in the United Nations Development Group *Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues*, of 2008; and

HIGHLIGHTING Principle 10 of the *Rio Declaration*, which states that, "Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided";

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON government and non-government Members, and on the IUCN Commissions and the Director General to:
 - a. Promote among the IUCN Commissions and international cooperation, assessments of the impact of mining and hydroelectric projects on human populations, livelihoods and ecosystems, especially in tropical zones that are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and social and environmental disasters; and
 - b. Produce tools and support activities for monitoring the soil and water at a community level, with a view to attaining the abovementioned objectives;
2. URGES the Mesoamerican governments to guarantee the human rights of both the indigenous peoples and settlements with regard to access to water and land, carrying out the necessary evaluations over a wide area in connection to possible mining or hydroelectric projects in order to provide information for decision making, giving priority to the use of natural resources for human well-being and food safety; and
3. CALLS ON the Director General to:
 - a. Identify possible donors interested in supporting the development of skills in Mesoamerican countries through workshops and the production of educational material covering subjects such as:
 - i. National and international regulations regarding human rights and their link to the environment, including Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration;
 - ii. The possible impacts of mining and hydroelectric projects and best mitigation practices, thereby supporting the consultation and assessment/approval processes for these projects; and
 - iii. The key, comprehensible contents that the Environmental Impact Assessments of mining and hydroelectric projects should contain; and
 - b. Promote the exchange of information and experiences among the communities affected or potentially affected by mining or hydroelectric projects through media such as networks, blogs and regional meetings.

Sponsor:

Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, Panama

Co-sponsors:

Asociación para la Protección del Mar, Panama
Sociedad Audubon de Panamá
Centro de Estudios y Acción Social Panameño, Panama
Fundación del Río, Nicaragua
Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña, El Salvador
Asociación Conservacionista de Monteverde, Costa Rica
Asociación Preserve Planet, Costa Rica
Universidad para la Paz, Costa Rica
Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional, Costa Rica
Asociación Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación, Costa Rica
FAUNAM / PG7 Consultores, Mexico
Asociación para el Desarrollo de la Mosquitia, Honduras

M134

Supporting and strengthening local agri-food systems

OBSERVING that, we are in a globalized environment which is characterized by profound and rapid change, and which is facing great challenges in the quest for sustainable development, including the fight against climate change, biodiversity conservation, prevention of food health crises, and the need to provide the resources necessary for a growing population that is increasingly concentrated in urban and metropolitan centres;

CONSCIOUS of the growing pressures to which metropolitan and periurban spaces are subjected, especially in the Mediterranean where urban expansion and the development of new infrastructures pose a significant threat for agricultural and natural areas and, by extension, for the balance between urban, periurban and rural areas;

RECOGNIZING that the changes in the periurban areas, not only in terms of space or soil use but also at social, economic, political and administrative levels, give rise to new tensions and expectations;

NOTING the need to work at regional level, and not only in spaces subject to protection measures, and RECOGNIZING the role of the land-use matrix in the preservation of biodiversity and its contribution to the provision of environmental services;

WISHING to propose and promote new land-use visions and new processes of creating land-use projects in those periurban spaces for the purpose of strengthening social cohesion and the environmental balance, and to enable those new areas under construction to anticipate the effects of changes and to build a better future for themselves;

ASSUMING that policies are necessary, and essential, not only for protection but also for appreciation and the symbolic sense of taking ownership on the part of citizens, but also for the promotion and management of the natural and agrarian parts of those emerging periurban areas;

CONVINCED that Local Agri-food Systems, by relocating food and its functions, which are not only nutritional but also economic, social, environmental and cultural, to the centre of the living space of citizens in the areas in question, can assist in:

- a. A democratization of food according to a principle of social equity, guaranteeing access for all (in terms of availability, diversity, quality and fair prices) to food that is healthy, balanced and appetizing, as far as possible on the basis of local production and the creativity of communities;
- b. The promotion of food that is a true vehicle of universal values, as the inalienable right of every human being to live with dignity and in a good state of health, the right of every person to enjoy an environment with a quality of life and cultural transmission and creation;
- c. The promotion of food with nutritional qualities appropriate to preserving the health of all;
- d. A worldwide reduction in the ecological footprint and an improvement in the environmental situation through the development of local distribution channels and appreciation of the links between farming and the environment;
- e. A consolidation of the values, functions and environmental services of the land-use matrix of these new periurban areas, among them the maintenance of biodiversity and, in the case of agrarian areas, agrobiodiversity;

- f. A consolidation of the local socio-economic fabric and a better safeguarding of local resources, including natural resources, and incomes with support for local consumption, production and organization of the processing and sale of local products;
- g. Appreciation of an “economy of daily life” in which woman play a key role;
- h. Closer links of partnership and solidarity among inhabitants of shared living spaces, and lessons in collective management;
- i. The emergence of a sense of belonging to an area, to a society which includes and recognizes the role and place of each person in relation to food;
- j. Creation of an area project through the consolidation of practices and activities which belong to it and which will be able to contribute to strengthening the protection, appreciation and management of the land-use matrix and its environmental services; and
- k. The opening of emerging periurban areas to the outside world, developing inter-area and transnational cooperation, solidarity and the exchange of knowledge and best practice between areas as a means of enrichment and innovation for area projects; and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the following frameworks which provide elements that assist in the development and strengthening of Local Agri-food Systems: *International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*, adopted 3 November 2001 at the 31st session of the FAO Conference; the IUCN Congress Resolutions such as 3.012 *Governance of natural resources for conservation and sustainable development*, 3.017 *Promoting food sovereignty to conserve biodiversity and end hunger* and 3.063 *Cities and conservation* adopted at the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress of 2004 in Bangkok, as well as Recommendation 4.128 *Setting up networks of protected urban and periurban natural areas*, adopted at the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress Barcelona, 2008); the Opinion of the Committee of the Regions (2011/ C 104/1), published in the Official Journal of the European Union on the occasion of the 88th plenary session, in favour of promoting Local Food Systems in the territories of the Member States of the European Union; and the *European Charter on Local Governance and Food* signed in Barcelona in November 2011 by nine European local and regional authorities and adopted by, among others, the Arco Latino Association;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

- 1. INVITES local authorities to develop Local Agri-food Systems in their areas of intervention, establishing and applying political strategies and action plans at local level; and
- 2. CALLS ON the Director General to:
 - a. Support local authorities in the initiation and development of food policies integrated with other policies (land-use planning, environmental, health, social, cultural, agricultural) in order to foster and coordinate the operation of Local Agri-food Systems underpinned by numerous distribution channel initiatives for local agri-food products and to create a Local Food Strategy;
 - b. Defend, support and encourage the creation and strengthening of covenants between authorities (local, regional, state and transboundary levels) and actors in

Local Agri-food Systems to facilitate the creation of regional governance around food as a means of guaranteeing food production, the preservation of biodiversity and sustainable land-use management in an uncertain and complicated environment; and

- c. Facilitate the sharing and exchange of tools, methods and best practices that strengthen the participatory approach, across the regions involved in this type of strategy.

Sponsor:

Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre

Co-sponsors:

Fundación Oxígeno

Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia- CEIDA

Asociación Española de Entomología

Fundación para la Conservación del Quebrantahuesos- FCQ

Accio Natura

M135

Food security, ecosystem restoration and climate change

OBSERVING that the deforestation and degradation of land in the entire equatorial belt notably in Central America, reduces food security and access to clean water for human consumption, affects the lands belonging to indigenous peoples and the biodiversity, and increases the vulnerability to climate change;

CONSIDERING that the demand for food increases with the growth in the world's population;

CONSIDERING that the accumulated knowledge, practices and experience in relation to the sustainable production of food, and the restoration of degraded ecosystems are now accessible;

RECOGNIZING that the knowledge and the practice of traditional cropping systems such as the so-called "Guama Model" which includes 'alley cropping' with plants of the genus *Inga* (Fabaceae) or similar have, among others the following applications:

- a. The production of basic grains, vegetables, and in general "clean" crops or those that do not require shade to ensure the variety of food species
- b. The generation of family income by producing shade over crops such as cocoa, coffee, black pepper etc.; and
- c. The establishment of biological corridors for the restoration of ecosystems with native species, which improves the microclimate and the conditions required for the reestablishment of fauna populations such as invertebrates, reptiles, mammals, and birds);

RECOGNIZING that these applications include important aspects such as:

- a. The stabilization of deforestation;
- b. The restoration of soil productivity;
- c. The restoration of sources of water;
- d. Adaptation and resilience to climate change;
- e. The mitigation of carbon emissions; and
- f. The reduction of vulnerability to the risk of disasters;

RECOGNIZING that the implementation of these types of initiative will require sufficient funding for diffusion, the development of skills, and the provision of supplies; and

CONCERNED because there is a need for urgent action, and for the formation of coalitions and alliances, in order to obtain results;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the Director General, the IUCN Commissions, Members and Council; especially within the equatorial belt, to use available resources as well as any others that

can be raised, to strengthen the work on food security, ecosystem restoration and the promotion of traditional, indigenous practices for managing natural resources, as follows:

- a. Establishing the current situation and trends for expansion of the agricultural and logging frontier in countries of the equatorial belt, using satellite technology and other available technologies to create the corresponding maps, to reveal the seriousness of the deforestation and environmental degradation is; and
 - b. Defining the impact of the expansion of deforestation on indigenous peoples territories, with special focus on their land rights;
2. RECOMMENDS that the Director General and the IUCN Commissions, Members and Council, especially within the equatorial belt, begin to take action on a community level with a global vision regarding:
- a. The establishment of land-use planning in areas where deforestation is expanding, defining the potential use of the land and the integrated management of micro-basins;
 - b. The establishment of initiatives for food security and land and ecosystem restoration bearing in mind the Guama Model, and other similar models; and
 - c. To establish the management of water-supplying micro-basins; and
3. URGES the Director General and the IUCN Commissions, Members and Council, especially within the equatorial belt, to establish alliances with governmental and non-governmental institutions, and with international cooperation, to become more effective in terms of results, using impact indicators in the drive for sustainable food security, the restoration of natural ecosystems and the use of traditional practices for managing natural resources and the protection of the lands inhabited by indigenous peoples.

Sponsor:

La Asociación para el Desarrollo de la Mosquitia- Moskitia Pawisa Apiska- MOPAWI, Honduras

Co-sponsors:

Centro para la Investigación y Planificación del Desarrollo Maya SOTZ'IL, Guatemala
Fundación Hondureña de ambiente y desarrollo- Vida, Honduras
Comité para la Defensa y Desarrollo de la Flora y Fauna del Golfo de Fonseca, Honduras
Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral del Hombre y su Entorno- CALMECAC, Guatemala
Asociación Conservacionista de Monteverde- ACM, Costa Rica

Comment: the implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

Memorando explicativo

El uso indebido de la mecanización post II Guerra Mundial aceleró la deforestación y expansión de la frontera agropecuaria maderera tanto en Honduras, en Centro América, y globalmente en la banda ecuatorial del planeta. Solo Honduras ha acumulado alrededor de

50,000 km² de deforestación en menos de cien años; y en toda Centro América más de 150,000 km² (*National Geographic Society: Ecosistemas naturales, 2000*). De esta manera, se pudiera estimar entonces una deforestación acumulada equivalente a varios millones de Km² en toda la banda ecuatorial del planeta, con la consecuente pérdida de biodiversidad, degradación de la tierra, y pérdida de medios de vida. La expansión de deforestación ha desplazado los pueblos indígenas de sus territorios, parcial o totalmente. Investigaciones recientes muestran que utilizando cultivos de cobertura como *Inga edulis*, se pueden restaurar los ecosistemas degradados, reducir la expansión de la deforestación, y simultáneamente alcanzar la seguridad alimentaria sostenible y proteger los territorios de los pueblos indígenas.

M136

Conserving cultures and nature for food security

MINDFUL of the fact that more than 13% of the world's population is malnourished;

NOTING that the global energy crisis is causing millions of hectares of fertile land and forest to be shifted to mono-cropping for the production of agrofuels, leading to a loss of biodiversity and of indigenous peoples' livelihoods and traditional cultures in the southern hemisphere;

OBSERVING that the effects of climate change, combined with changes in land use and the waste and contamination of water caused by extraction and agroindustrial companies along with consumption habits, are putting the poorest sectors of the planet's population in a position of increasing vulnerability;

RECOGNIZING the key relationship between ecosystems (biodiversity) and the livelihoods of those human populations that will be affected by climate change, for which reason adaptation and mitigation measures will be necessary; and

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that the loss of biodiversity and local ancestral knowledge is gradually undermining knowledge bases on species management and, thus, food security;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

URGES the Director General:

- a. In the IUCN Programme Area "Deploying Nature-based Solutions to Global Challenges in Climate, Food, Development", to allocate financial, technical and institutional resources to promote comprehensive intervention measures aimed at reducing the vulnerability of livelihoods to the effects of land-use change and climate change, with the aim of improving food security and access to water on the part of the poorest sectors of society;
- b. In the IUCN Programme Area "Valuing and Conserving Nature", to allocate financial, technical and institutional resources to implement and promote applied research focused on recovering and enhancing ancestral and current knowledge of biodiversity management for food security, and to deepen, extend and disseminate knowledge on the importance of halting land-use change and protecting water for human consumption, food security and nature; and
- c. In the IUCN Programme Area on "Effective and Equitable Governance of Nature's Use":
 - i. To publicly condemn all attempts to transform forests or lands intended for food production over to the production of agro- or biofuels;
 - ii. To publicly denounce all activities on the part of transnational companies that may endanger the safe water supply for local people; and
 - iii. To urge the world's governments to take all political and regulatory action necessary to prioritize food security over and above the production of agrofuels, and to prioritize water for human consumption, food security and nature over and above its industrial use.

Sponsor:

Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente

Co-sponsors:

Protección del Medio Ambiente Tarija, PROMETA

Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, APECO

Planeta Verde

Corporación de Gestión y Derecho Ambiental, ECOLEX

Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo

Sostenible, SAVIA

Fundación para el Desarrollo del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, FUDNESNAP

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M137

Safeguarding the contribution of wild living resources and ecosystems to food security

DEEPLY CONCERNED about the significant challenge to feed a global population of 9 billion by 2050, particularly as more than a billion people, 70% of whom live in rural areas, still live below the poverty line and strive daily to find the minimum amounts of food to sustain their lives;

STRESSING SUPPORT for global commitments to the *Millennium Development Goals*, including the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG 1);

NOTING WITH CONCERN the impacts of volatile commodity and food prices in undermining the nutritional status and food security of the poor and vulnerable, as well as sustainable development and poverty reduction more broadly for developing countries;

NOTING that industrial-scale food systems tend to be characterised by growing carbon and ecological footprints, high water demands and use of agrochemicals that damage the health of wildlife and humans, and that agri-food corporations exert significant control over food commodities, agricultural inputs, and global markets;

RECOGNIZING that food security depends on the availability, access to and utilization of food, as well as the stability of the food system (as defined in the 2010 Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action of the United Nations High Level Taskforce on the Global Food Security Crisis);

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that an approach to food security that extends beyond growing, gathering and catching food, taking into account wider livelihood and ecosystem considerations, is necessary to provide long-term resilience, security and development opportunities for men and women;

ACKNOWLEDGING the fundamental role biodiversity and ecosystem services play in achieving food and nutrition security, as also recognized by the United Nations High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis in its Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action (2010), and the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity through the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* (and Aichi Targets 2, 3, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 18);

STRESSING that gender and food security are closely interrelated given that in many societies women play the main role in the provision, access and utilization of food and in assuring nutritional standards for children, and yet they often suffer greater vulnerability than men due to a lack of access to production inputs, support services, land, facilities and decision-making processes over the resources needed to ensure food security at household level;

CONVINCED that achieving food security in the world is not only a matter of assisting the vulnerable, but is above all an ethical imperative determined by the right of everybody to be free from hunger and to live in dignity, and therefore requires strong approaches of social equity and support to the realization of human rights, including the right to food;

NOTING that the IUCN Congress has adopted several resolutions highlighting the links between ecosystems and food security and providing mandate and guidance to IUCN to contribute, from its Mission, to the objective of eliminating food insecurity and hunger in the world;

RECALLING in particular Resolution 3.014 *Poverty Reduction, Food Security and Conservation* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), that called for IUCN initiatives and actions to be “concentrated, as a priority, on ensuring tangible contributions from biodiversity conservation to equitable food security, within the framework of the strategic areas proposed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in application of Principle 20 of the *Rio Declaration* (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)”;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 3.017 *Promoting food sovereignty to conserve biodiversity and end hunger* also adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), which urged all IUCN Members, Commissions and the Director General to “give due consideration to policies in support of food sovereignty as they relate to achieving the Mission and Vision of IUCN and to their application in all stages of biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and poverty eradication”;

REITERATING the guidance provided in Resolution 2.029 *Policy statement on sustainable use of wild and living resources* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000) which highlights the necessity of minimizing losses from biodiversity when wild living resources are used and that enhancing sustainability of such resources requires on-going improved management;

CONVINCED that a wide range of approaches are needed to meet the food security objectives in differing national contexts of countries affected by ecosystem degradation, food insecurity and hunger;

ALARMED by the insufficient recognition in food security and national development strategies of wild living resources and ecosystems in contributing to the food security of rural and coastal communities, considering, for instance, that 25–30% of the income of forest-dependent communities comes from forests and forest products, and forest goods and services are valued at least at an estimated US\$130 billion a year;

STRESSING also that fisheries and aquaculture provide the primary source of animal protein for a billion people worldwide and recalling agreement at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002) to “Maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015”;

HIGHLIGHTING that if the use of wild living resources or ecosystems as a contribution to food systems is not sustainable the resultant decline in biodiversity will ultimately undermine people’s food security;

CONFIRMING the need to address the problems of ecosystem degradation and food insecurity using a system-wide approach that integrates all relevant ecosystems and the good and services they provide, including water ecosystems, as requested by Resolution 4.065 *Freshwater Biodiversity Conservation, Protected Areas, and Management of Transboundary Water* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) which called for integrated river basin management that supports sustainable solutions for improving access to affordable food, energy, water and sanitation, especially for the poorest communities; and

EMPHASIZING also the importance of including indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in decision-making processes which affect their rights, lifestyles, capacity, and access to traditional lands and natural resources which are critical for their food security and nutritional requirements;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES governments, civil society, United Nations agencies, development and humanitarian agencies, the private sector and the media to recognize the role of sustainable management and conservation of wild living resources and ecosystems, including marine ecosystems, in achieving the four dimensions of food security (availability, access, utilization and stability), and to implement an ecosystem-based approach to complement and enhance sustainability in food security strategies;
2. CALLS on IUCN Members, Commissions and the Director General to:
 - a. Advocate for increased equity and sustainability in the use of natural resources and ecosystem services between small-holder farming and fishing systems and industrial large-scale food production, with a particular focus on the importance of safeguarding the integrity of local food systems following the food sovereignty framework;
 - b. Contribute to initiatives and cooperation frameworks aimed at reducing the impacts of illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries, and to strengthen the governance of the seas, fisheries resources and coastal territories, including through encouraging full application of the FAO *International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas* and implementation of the 1995 *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries* and its related International Plans of Action, in order to secure rights of access to marine and coastal resources for communities that depend on them; and
 - c. Raise awareness concerning the need to manage carefully the expansion of industrial agricultural land in such a way as to avoid compromising the integrity of sites of high biodiversity value and corridors essential for maintaining wildlife, not least the many natural systems that act as important sources of wild food for local communities;
3. CALLS on IUCN Commissions, in collaboration with the Secretariat, and other relevant partners, to develop state-of-the art knowledge concerning the role and extent of ecosystem goods and services at landscape, river basin and seascape level in supporting the four dimensions of food security;
4. REQUESTS the Director General to proactively build partnerships within the food security community to:
 - a. In close collaboration with the IUCN Commissions, document, quantify and widely disseminate the scope and extent of the direct contribution of wild species and natural ecosystems to the food security of both local and indigenous, rural and coastal communities;
 - b. Demonstrate actions that improve food security through ecosystem management, incorporating the promotion of social and gender equity, to strengthen the provision of ecosystem goods and services;
 - c. Advocate appropriate policy change at national, regional and global levels, such that food security is enhanced while sound ecosystem stewardship is rewarded through the sustainable and equitable production and distribution of food; and

- d. Advance understanding, knowledge and learning as to how to better conserve and sustainably manage wild species for food and nutritional needs, safeguard key centres of diversity of wild crop relatives, assist in recovery of wild species used for food where these have been depleted and apply sustainable, locally-controlled conservation and management regimes; and
5. REQUESTS the Director General to use IUCN's convening ability to work with all relevant actors to identify options that reconcile the competing demands of small-scale and large-scale food production systems and to ensure that all are underpinned by principles of ecosystem sustainability and social equity.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

M138**Addressing the impacts of industrial-scale agricultural enterprises on climate change, food security and biodiversity**

NOTING the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* which states “people, communities, governments and private actors are underutilizing the potential power of nature and the solutions it can provide to global challenges in fields such as climate change, food security, social and economic development. IUCN terms these *nature-based solutions*”;

RECALLING many previous Resolutions and Recommendations recognizing climate change as a threat to people and biodiversity that requires immediate action for mitigation and adaptation, including Resolution 2.16 *Climate change, biodiversity, and IUCN’s Overall Programme* adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000), World Parks Congress Recommendation V.5 *Climate Change and Protected Areas* adopted at the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003), Resolutions 3.057 *Adapting to climate change: a framework for conservation action* and 3.084 *Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), and Resolutions 4.075 *Climate change mitigation targets and actions for biodiversity conservation* (Barcelona, 2008) and 4.076 *Biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation in national policies and strategies* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

RECOGNIZING that some industrial-scale agricultural enterprises are operations based on unsustainable chemical-intensive monocultures and genetically modified organisms, displace forestlands and other natural areas, interrupt ecological networks, take over indigenous peoples’ community lands, and are leading to the loss of traditional knowledge about sustainable agricultural practices;

EMPHASIZING the importance of Resolution 3.017 *Promoting food sovereignty to conserve biodiversity and end hunger* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) on food security that states “hunger and poverty will not be ended by increased globalization of food production, which is linked to an increased dependency on very few species of crops cultivated as large-scale monoculture systems”;

RECALLING Resolution 4.083 *Industrial agrofuel production* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) on social and environmental problems caused by industrial-scale production of agrofuels;

RECOGNIZING the linkages between the preservation of indigenous lands and populations and the protection of food security and biodiversity, recognized in Resolutions 3.017, 3.049 *Community Conserved Areas* and 3.056 *Indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation and conservation of nature in the Amazon region and Chaco* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), and Resolutions 4.049 *Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and other Indigenous Peoples’ and Community Conserved Areas*, 4.050 *Recognition of Indigenous Conservation Territories*, 4.052 *Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and 4.53 *Mobile indigenous peoples and biodiversity conservation* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

CONCERNED that some industrial-scale agricultural enterprises use vast quantities of water and that contaminants from industrial agriculture, including manure, antibiotics, and chemical pesticides and fertilizers, run off into watersheds and pollute drinking water and already-jeopardized freshwater resources;

ALARMED that global demand for meat is already one of the principal contributors to global greenhouse gas emissions, with livestock-generated CH₄ (methane), N₂O (nitrous oxide) and CO₂ (carbon dioxide) accounting for about one-fifth of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide;

CONCERNED as well that the industrial production of meat by means of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs), high-density confinement of animals in a severely concentrated area, uses and pollutes more water than all other industrial and municipal water uses combined, causes inhumane treatment of animals, and poses numerous threats to the environment and human health, including air and water pollution, infectious diseases of both animals and humans with increased risk of pandemic influenza, mounting antibiotic resistance, and decreased quality of life for communities located in CAFO areas;

RECOGNIZING that industrial-scale agriculture poses serious threats to the global climate, biodiversity, sustainability, the survival of indigenous populations and their knowledge of traditional agriculture and the health of human and animal populations;

GRAVELY CONCERNED that these problems threaten to increase dramatically as human global population, currently projected to grow to 9,000,000,000 by 2050, drives increased demand for food and energy, and increasing pressure to resort to unsustainable industrial agriculture to meet these needs; and

CONVINCED that to conserve the diversity and integrity of nature, ensure that natural resources are used sustainably, and mitigate the effects of climate change, there is an urgent need for the international community to promote a worldwide shift to sustainable agriculture by providing assistance to farmers and communities and by developing regulations that will eliminate practices that have led to the problems caused by industrial agriculture;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, IUCN Commissions, and IUCN Members to promote a worldwide shift to sustainable agriculture by advocating for *nature-based solutions* to the global challenges of climate change, food security, social and economic well-being;
2. CALLS ON IUCN and its Commissions in collaboration with Members, to advocate for the reduction and regulation of industrial-scale agricultural enterprises and to provide technical assistance and incentives for conversion to practices of sustainable agriculture which will build resilience to the impacts of climate, restore the productivity of soils, and improve food security for the people of the world;
3. REQUESTS THAT IUCN provides leadership in advising governments on the regulation of industrial-scale agricultural enterprises; and
4. REQUESTS that IUCN sponsor a World Conference proactively addressing the impacts of industrial-scale agricultural enterprises on climate change, biodiversity, sustainability, food security, environmental degradation, indigenous populations, and human and animal health, and how healthy and restored ecosystems can make cost-effective contributions to meeting global challenges of climate change, food security, and economic and social development.

Sponsor:

Center for Environmental Legal Studies, Pace Law School

Co-sponsors:

Sierra Club, USA
Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law
Asociación Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación
Biological Farming Association ELKANA, Georgia
Centre International de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement, France
Departamento de Ambiente, Seguridad y Paz, Universidad para la Paz (UNPeace)
Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group. The implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M139**The green economy and corporate, social and environmental responsibility**

NOTING that the structural cause of global climate change and major environmental problems is the consumer development model, which threatens to destroy the bases of human subsistence;

CONSIDERING that several global forums and institutions, such as the IUCN World Conservation Congress, Rio+20 – United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, etc., have defined the green economy as an important topic, which is of relevance to conservation;

BEARING IN MIND that the proper approach to a green economy must be based on economic activities that respect and maintain the integrity of ecosystems, and that therefore there are biodiversity values that cannot be quantified in economic terms;

CONSIDERING that for several years the Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER) programmes have been used increasingly frequently, as voluntary measures to improve social and environmental behaviour, and in order to create an alternative to environmental management based on competitiveness;

CONCERNED because these CSER programmes have become a mechanism taken advantage of by some companies with negative social and environmental behaviour, who do not comply with environmental regulations, to clean up their image; and

BEARING IN MIND that the CSER tools should never replace compliance with regulations regarding the conservation of the environment and natural resources;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. RECOMMENDS that the IUCN Council and the Director General do not sign any agreement with companies if they do not comply with the social and environmental regulations of their countries of origin, irrespectively of where they do business;
2. RECOMMENDS that the constituents, the Council and the Director General promote permanent reflection on the consumption model, as a structural cause of global climate and environmental problems;
3. URGES governments to exercise control over CSER programmes and prevent them from replacing compliance with legal and technical regulations on conservation and environmental impact, and thus from becoming a 'greenwashing' mechanism;
4. URGES governments to design the necessary institutional and legal mechanisms to allow economic activities to adequately internalize environmental costs and, similarly, to design economic development indicators that adequately incorporate the concepts of quality of life and a good life; and
5. RECOMMENDS that civil society should ensure that the green economy, in order to respond to conservation, respects the balance and conservation of ecosystems.

Sponsor:

Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente

Co-sponsors:

Protección del Medio Ambiente Tarija, PROMETA

Planeta Verde

Corporación de Gestión y Derecho Ambiental, ECOLEX

Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo
Sostenible

Fundación para el Desarrollo del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas

M140

Green growth as a sustainable strategy for nature conservation and economic development

CONSIDERING that as mankind continues to expand its activities for economic growth it is faced with the issues of exhaustion of natural resources and environmental damage and ultimately these problems will lead to increased societal costs, restricted economic growth, and impaired sustainability, and that green growth, as a new paradigm that proposes solutions to these challenges, is a strategy through which economic development can be supported and societal benefits provided continuously through the conservation of natural resources;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Republic of Korea, as a leader of green growth, was the first nation to adopt the “Low Carbon Green Growth” model in August 2008 as its national vision and strategy and combined with the country’s rapid development, this has led the international society to consider Korea a leading example of promoting change through the new paradigm of economic growth, and that important contributions are expected from the country at the upcoming UN Rio+20 Summit to be held in June 2012, where ‘green economy’ will be one of the core topics;

NOTING that, in the context of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*, there is common ground to be found between the IUCN ‘Greening the Economy’ and Korean green growth mandates that both promote significant investments in the intangible ecosystem service markets; and

RECOGNIZING that as such, green growth can become a useful means for establishing economic opportunities based on natural resources, a key target area for IUCN initiatives and continued links between the IUCN vision and goals, and those pursued by green growth, all of which endeavour to advance the value and preservation of natural resources, will serve to strengthen current sustainability efforts;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to:

- a. Positively consider and utilize green growth in implementing the values and conservation of natural resources worldwide, which IUCN continues to pursue;
- b. Support green growth, which seeks to provide economic opportunities through the conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources while assuring economic development, as a new paradigm of sustainable development;
- c. Improve the values and conservation of natural resources in conjunction with green growth, by considering the following:
 - i. Prepare political and systematic foundations of green growth (so as to achieve the double benefits of conservation and growth) which will serve as a foundation to the characteristics and realities of each country and/or region;
 - ii. Prepare an evaluation tool to regularly measure and review the implementation of green growth based on the conservation of natural resources;
 - iii. Prepare strategies to deliver green growth in connection with efforts to value and conserve natural resources; and

- d. Endeavour to achieve political cooperation with the related nations and organizations for research and development and information sharing, and endeavour to establish continued cooperative relationships and partnerships with international organizations such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI); and
- e. Communicate the above, especially in relation to green growth, to the Members so that they may fully recognize them.

Sponsor:

Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea

Co-Sponsors:

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment
 Korean Environmental Law Association
 Korea National Park Service
 Korean Wetlands Society
 Korean Association for Conservation of Nature

Explanatory Memorandum

1. Concept and policy of Korea's 'low carbon green growth'

This concept implies that energies and resources should be saved and efficiently used to reduce climate change and environmental damage while achieving self-reliance on energy. Furthermore, research towards the development of clean energies and green technologies should be implemented to overcome economic crises and create new growth engines and new jobs.

As an overall national development strategy, the directions for three major strategies and ten policies should be established and to achieve this, a five-year plan for green growth should be prepared and executed.

Directions for the three strategies and ten policies:

[Strategy 1] Adaptation to climate change and self-reliance on energy:

- i. Efficient reduction of greenhouse gases
- ii. Reduction of dependency on oil and strengthening of energy self-reliance
- iii. Strengthening of abilities to adapt to climate change

[Strategy 2] Creation of new growth engines:

- iv. Development of green technologies and utilization as growth engines
- v. 'Greening' of industries and fostering of existing green industries
- vi. Advances in industrial structure
- vii. Establishment of foundations for a green economy

[Strategy 3] Improving the quality of life and consolidating the position of Korea:

- viii. Establishment of green lands and green transportation
- ix. Green revolution of life
- x. Implementation of a global country model for green growth

2. Korea's performance and examples of green growth

OECD Council of Ministers adopted the green growth declaration formulated by Korea (2009) and then prepared a comprehensive report on green growth strategies and used it as a new paradigm for economic growth (2011).

UNEP is a leader in Green Economy Initiatives and has selected Korea's green growth as the subject for a case study. Furthermore, UNEP considers Korea's new green projects, green growth strategies and five-year plan as outstanding examples capable of promoting changes in international society.

Korea is assessed to be a model country where the level that UNEP recommended is surpassed. Korea, as one of the Non-Annex I countries to the Kyoto Protocol, intends to reduce greenhouse gases by 30% by 2020 and plans to decisively and systematically make investments in the green infra field (by investing 2% of GDP between 2009 and 2013).

Moreover, Korea's green growth was highly regarded at the 10th OECD Ministerial Conference, the 12th UNEP Executive Committee special meeting and meetings of World Council of Ministers and/or other international organizations.

M141

Green jobs and private initiatives contributing to conservation in the NATURA 2000 Network

CONSIDERING that the draft versions of the Priority Action Framework for financing the Natura 2000 Network include various sources of funding including existing public financial instruments, private initiatives and other innovative sources;

CONSIDERING that, as a result, the creation of a private economic sector that makes use of natural products must be promoted. Its production system would contribute to the Natura 2000 Network's conservation initiatives, also allowing for the economic development of areas rich in biodiversity that must be protected, thus generating new sources of employment and wealth; and

CONSIDERING that this would facilitate the effective establishment of the Natura 2000 Network, as well as its social acceptance;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

CALLS ON the European Union Member States, sub-national governments and local Member organizations and those working in the field of biodiversity conservation to consider the appropriateness of promoting programmes to support private initiatives, and initiatives carried out by companies and conservation organizations, to create “green jobs”, which contribute to the success of the measures taken to conserve the protected areas included in the Natura 2000 Network. The objectives of these programmes should include the promotion of the Natura 2000 Network as an economic instrument for private and social initiatives and should form part of a strategy, to be developed locally, through three types of action:

- a. Research, development and innovation (R, D & I) of new products in the fields of healthcare, food and beauty based on natural resources within Natura 2000 Network areas, whose production system contributes towards conservation measures established in their Management Plans;
- b. The training and employment of the inhabitants of these and surrounding areas, for the establishment of manufacturing companies and organizations; and
- c. The integration of these companies and organizations into associations in order to facilitate collaboration with the Authorities responsible for the Natura 2000 Network, allowing companies and organizations access to credit, and/or subsidies, depending on public interest in the activity, and the Authorities' assessment of the results.

Sponsor:

Departamento de Medio Ambiente, Planificación Territorial, Agricultura y Pesca-
Gobierno Vasco

Co-sponsors:

SEO/BirdLife (Spain)
Asociación para la Defensa de la Naturaleza- WWF (Spain)
Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre- FNYH (Spain)
Asociación Española de Entomología- AeE (Spain)
Ecologistas en Acción (Spain)

M142

Economic valuation and development of financial mechanisms for the payment for ecosystem services in areas of extreme poverty

RECOGNIZING that the number of cases of deforestation and forest degradation processes continues to shoot up in Mexico and Latin America and the mechanisms, guidelines and protocols to curb this trend have not responded or had the required effect;

MINDFUL that the natural infrastructure of marine and terrestrial ecosystems on our planet continues to break down and hence their capacity to provide ecosystem services that are vital for the well-being of humanity today and in the immediate future is diminishing, and that forests and jungles continue to be felled since they represent no economic value or return for their owners and their ecosystem services are not paid for;

RECOGNIZING the climate change crisis, the loss of ecosystems and the great wave of extinction of species, which is destroying life on this planet, and which, if it continues in this manner will turn the Holocene into the period of the Earth's geological history that will be marked by a sixth wave of mass extinction of species, making adaptation and resilience strategies essential for the conservation and sustainable management of the planet's biocapacity;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation) projects and their requirements have been shown to be completely non-viable given the conditions of extreme poverty experienced by most of the owners (private and community) of rural forests and jungles in Mexico, and that therefore a redesign in accordance with simplified, local protocols, at a sub-national level is essential in order to launch them successfully and convert them into a reality in the field;

RECOGNIZING that the ecosystem services payment schemes applied by the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) of Mexico, with the corresponding surveillance and monitoring actions, have reversed the deforestation trend in protected natural areas such as the Sierra Gorda Biosphere Reserve, protecting biodiversity and fighting poverty;

CONSIDERING that instead of rather complicated, out-of-context regulations, what is needed is field experience and common sense in order to make decisions regarding the development of mechanisms that effectively halt deforestation, with simple development and monitoring protocols, which can be applied to real conditions, and in order for resources to have a real impact in the field, benefiting the owners rather than only reaching consultants and decision makers;

TAKING as a reference the experience of local projects already underway, such as the case of the Sierra Gorda Biosphere Reserve, where the diversification of the sources of funding for the application of payments for ecosystem services for water, biodiversity and carbon are already a reality thanks to a series of ecosystem services and products integrated from the outset, in a regional rather than vertical manner;

MINDFUL that the voluntary carbon market offers a wide range of opportunities for governments, companies and individuals to mitigate their emissions in forest projects, which comply with the objectives of a REDD project, with no unnecessary complications while, at the same time, helping to fight poverty, so that biodiversity conservation generates opportunities for the development of local communities and pays them fairly for the environmental services provided by their ecosystems; and

WELCOMING the interest and intent of the IUCN Secretariat to develop synergies that fight poverty and recognize the rights of local communities, while protecting biodiversity effectively

with financial incentives for local communities, by fighting deforestation and forest degradation;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

CALLS ON the Government of Mexico to maintain the payment of compensations by CONAFOR in order to:

- a. Strengthen the scheme, the geographical scope and the current funding to ensure its permanence through national security, maintaining Mexico's natural heritage;
- b. Promote the development of local, state protocols with rules that are viable in real contexts, which stimulate alternative sources and means of funding, and which in turn foster a social awareness diffused by all the media, of the mitigation of carbon footprints. This would involve calling on social and corporate voluntary responsibility, so that creativity and local protocols can give rise to conservation schemes through other ecosystem services that allow these financial resources to pour into their owners' pockets, resulting in conservation management that guarantees the permanence of the services they provide us with;
- c. Foster the mechanisms for the adequate economic valuation of the natural infrastructure and its ecosystem services, defining the financial impact of the local biocapacity, generating goods and services; and
- d. Use all the media to raise public awareness of the climate emergency that motivates the mitigation of ecological footprints at all levels and that involves taking joint responsibility for the preservation of the natural capital.

Sponsor:

Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda, I.A.P.

Co-sponsors:

Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental

Centro Regional de Capacitación del Agua Las Yervas. Fundación de Apoyo Infantil
Guanajuato, AC

Herpetario de la Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Instituto de Medio Ambiente y Comunidades Humanas de la Universidad de
Guadalajara

Fondation pour la nature et l'homme

Océanidas

Fundación Oxígeno

Acciónnatura

M143

Reform of financial aid harmful to biodiversity

RECALLING Aichi Target 3 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* adopted at the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), held in Nagoya, Japan, between 18 and 29 October 2010, on the elimination, phasing out and reform of incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity by 2020;

RECALLING the recurrent recommendations by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in favour of the reduction of subsidies harmful to the environment and biodiversity;

WELCOMING the report carried out in France by the Centre for Strategic Analysis (CAS) Working Group entitled, “public support harmful to biodiversity”, which proposes numerous courses of action; and

NOTING that numerous countries have undertaken action to reduce public expenditure in the face of the global economic situation;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. STRONGLY AFFIRMS that the elimination of financial aid harmful to the environment should continue to be the goal for public policies, in accordance with the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*;
2. CALLS ON governments and local authorities to commit firmly to the reform and reduction of the public aid that they distribute, and which may be harmful to biodiversity;
3. RECOMMENDS that IUCN Members, experts and National Committees support the efforts of researchers and institutions to establish, in their countries, a report on the proposals for the reform of this financial aid; and
4. STRESSES that, in general, the decrease in public aid and tax expenditure harmful to biodiversity provides a two-fold benefit: on the one hand it helps biodiversity and, on the other, it saves on public expenditure.

Auteur :

Humanité & Biodiversité

Parrains :

Fondation pour la nature et l'homme

Fédération des Parcs Naturels Régionaux de France

Noé Conservation

Centre international de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement

Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles

Syndicat National des Directeurs de Parcs Zoologiques

Société Réunionnaise pour l'Etude et la Protection de l'Environnement Ile de la Réunion

Fondation Nature & découvertes

Fédération des Conservatoires d'Espaces Naturels

Réserves Naturelles de France

Association Française des Ingénieurs Ecologues

Pro-natura International

Association Kwata

Fondation Internationale pour la Sauvegarde de la Faune
Office National des Forêts
Office pour les insectes et leur environnement
Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Alpes

M144

Biodiversity offsets and related compensatory approaches

NOTING that on-going industrial mining and logging, and the expansion of primary production for food, fibre and fuel through land conversion are a major cause of the loss of biodiversity through habitat loss and degradation;

ACKNOWLEDGING that such land developments remain central to many countries' economic development and poverty reduction strategies and that governments are facing the challenge of how to align economic development with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services;

RECOGNIZING the growing use of biodiversity offsets by governments, companies undertaking biodiversity offsets voluntarily for business reasons, banks and investors requiring biodiversity offsets as a condition to access credit, and civil society encouraging developers to undertake biodiversity offsets;

RECOGNIZING that, although biodiversity offsets are already a part of the legal framework of several countries, including wetland and conservation banking in the USA and habitat compensation requirements in Australia, Canada and the European Union, global and regional guidelines for enforcement by the private sector are still in development and an internationally recognized standard is absent;

RECOGNIZING that although these schemes differ in their features and implementation around the world, they share an aim to reduce biodiversity loss by building the cost of impacts on biodiversity into economic decisions through market-like instruments and payments;

NOTING that the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Decision X/21 on "Business Engagement" requests the Executive Secretary "to encourage the development and application of tools and mechanisms that can further facilitate the engagement of businesses in integrating biodiversity concerns into their work...", including offsets;

NOTING also that biodiversity offset mechanisms are one of the six areas designated for further development as an innovative means of mobilizing resources for the implementation of the CBD, identified in CBD Decision IX/11;

REMINDING that Ramsar Resolution X.12 from Ramsar COP10 "encourages decision makers, especially business leaders, to develop and adopt policies, strategies and operational approaches...which avoid, remedy or as a last option "offset" adverse impacts on wetland ecosystems, including considering the potential benefits that could be derived from the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme..."; and

NOTING that there are increasing scientific questions being asked about the ecological validity of biodiversity offsets schemes and related mechanisms, and that there is increasing applied work in this area involving the IUCN Secretariat and Members, plus increasing demand from all sectors for IUCN's advice on biodiversity offsets and related mechanisms;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

CALLS ON the Director General to:

- a. Establish a working group to develop an IUCN general policy on biodiversity offsets. The working group will also consider the desirability of IUCN developing a global biodiversity

offset standard as a new IUCN knowledge product. The working group's membership and mode of operating will be based on the One Programme approach involving relevant experts from the Secretariat, Members and Commissions. It should arrive at its recommendations following consideration of:

- i. An evidence-based analysis of existing offset schemes to identify the conceptual weaknesses and strengths and the opportunities and risks associated with the practical implementation of biodiversity offsets;
 - ii. Scientific literature and expertise to ensure that policy is solidly grounded in robust ecological principles;
 - iii. Modes of implementation given different national and regional contexts cognizant that biodiversity offset schemes need to specify, among other things, (i) an appropriate conceptual framework(s), (ii) metrics and other methodologies, and (iii) governance mechanisms including means of verification with respect to delivering no net loss, or preferably net positive, outcomes for biodiversity; and
 - iv. The theoretical and practical meaning and utility of the terms «no net loss» and «net positive impacts» in the context of biodiversity conservation;
- b. The working group should prepare a recommendation for consideration by the IUCN Council in 2013; and
 - c. As a parallel activity, but not with less priority, continue to contribute to the existing current state of knowledge about the practical implementation of biodiversity offsets by (a) undertaking project work with partners, IUCN Members and Commissions and (b) the sharing of experiences with biodiversity offset schemes.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

Comment: This motion is referred to a contact group.

Explanatory Memorandum

1. Given (i) the importance of this issue to the future of biodiversity conservation, (ii) the extent to which it is now promoted by public policy, and (iii) the degree to which the IUCN Secretariat and some Member organizations are embedded within related schemes, the lack of an IUCN general policy on biodiversity offsets must be addressed as a matter of urgency. However, it is a complex problem, responses are contingent on local context, and various kinds of conundrums arise that are not readily resolved.

2. IUCN's policies must reflect the best scientific understanding of what is needed to protect and restore biodiversity and healthy ecosystems. The term "biodiversity offset" means that the biodiversity loss at a location is offset by an equivalent unit of biodiversity in space or time (i.e. at another location or at the same location in the future). However, as is clear from the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Program (BBOP), the term is used more as a *chapeau* to cover a range of conservation responses. Also, offset schemes are being justified as one way of "internalizing" environmental impacts into the cost of production, or as an attempt to encourage more sensitive planning approaches by requiring developers to pay the costs of habitat loss.

Furthermore, the use of the term “biodiversity offset” is being used to justify goals such as “no net biodiversity loss”. This is only physically possible if the offset is equivalent to that which is lost, which in turn is based on the assumption that biodiversity values are fungible. However, generally such assumptions are invalid or only valid in a very specific set of conditions. As others have noted, trading schemes that allow vegetation clearance to be offset by protection of existing vegetation will result in a net loss of habitat, and to date recreation of ecosystems with all component species and functions has proved prohibitively expensive or impossible. However, on a more positive note, it has been suggested that options for biodiversity offsetting may exist in extensively degraded bioregions where the biodiversity being lost represents a degraded condition that can effectively be matched elsewhere in the landscape. However, even within this more constricted context, biodiversity offset schemes are probably better operated as a “savings bank” in that the biodiversity at degraded location needs to be restored before it can be used as an offset.

3. The situation is further complicated due to the plethora of voluntary and statutory schemes in operation around the world, most of which are not based on the kinds of ecologically robust, scientific principles discussed above. Therefore, biodiversity offset schemes are a reality, whatever we think of them. The challenge for IUCN is to determine how we can continue to engage in ways that help ensure schemes are guided by robust ecological knowledge, have realistic goals, and avoid perverse outcomes.

M145

A critical review of biodiversity benefits of alternative livelihood projects

RECOGNIZING the potential importance of alternative livelihood projects in meeting the Aichi Targets of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the *Millennium Development Goals*;

ACKNOWLEDGING that alternative livelihood projects can make significant contributions to human socioeconomic development;

APPRECIATING that alternative livelihood projects are widely implemented with a goal of improving the status of biodiversity;

CONSIDERING the significant funds that have been committed to developing alternative livelihood projects globally;

CONCERNED that a systematic review of alternative livelihood projects has not been undertaken to determine the extent to which they are meeting their goals for both people and biodiversity, thus reducing the possibility to learn from past successes and failures when designing new projects; and

DETERMINED to understand the impacts of alternative livelihood projects on species, ecosystems and people;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. APPLAUDS the efforts of IUCN Members to integrate the needs of people and biodiversity in their programmes;
2. URGES IUCN Members to rigorously measure the impacts of alternative livelihood projects on species, ecosystems and people, and disseminate the results;
3. REQUESTS that the Director General, in collaboration with Commissions, IUCN Members and donors develop best practice guidelines for alternative livelihood projects to ensure sustainable benefits to species, ecosystems and people.

Sponsor:
Zoological Society of London

Co-sponsors:
BirdLife International
British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums
Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources
Marine Research Foundation
Provita
Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh

Comment: the implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M146

Developing the concept of biodiversity security

NOTING that many States are taking steps to secure their supplies of essential commodities such as food, water and energy through mechanisms such as trading arrangements, new technologies, infrastructure development and others;

RECALLING that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) considers biodiversity to include genes, species, and ecosystems, and that its Cartagena Protocol of Biosafety addresses issues involving trade in living modified organisms;

AWARE that the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* promotes nature-based solutions to global challenges, with a major emphasis on the relationships between biodiversity conservation, food production, water supplies and human security;

NOTING that the project on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) has shown that ecosystem services provide benefits of vast value, comprising those that can be quantified and those that cannot;

CONCERNED that while all people depend on ecosystems and biodiversity, those communities that are poor and most reliant on natural products and processes are especially vulnerable to the disruption of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity;

AWARE that the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* provides the best available indicator of the decline in the status of the world's biodiversity, because species richness, abundance, distribution and presence in functioning communities underlie all ecosystem services;

ALSO AWARE that remedial or preventive actions taken now against ecosystem deterioration and biodiversity loss will prove less costly than future restoration of ecosystem services;

EMPHASIZING the importance of scientific research on biodiversity to support its conservation and sustainable use;

NOTING that the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* cites evidence that halting the loss and degradation of natural systems has the potential to contribute more than one-third of the projected necessary mitigation to reduce the impacts of climate change by 2030; and

AFFIRMING the commitment of IUCN and its Members to contributing their best efforts to help meet the Aichi Targets of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, as adopted by the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2010;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. RECOGNIZES that securing biodiversity is an essential element for securing supplies of food, water and energy, and thereby contributing to a peaceful and productive world in which natural resources can continue to support sustainable development;
2. URGES IUCN Members to acknowledge that biodiversity is the basis for all ecosystem services, and is an essential driver of any efforts to achieve security in food and water and often in energy;
3. CALLS ON IUCN Members, Council, Commissions and the Director General to put in place a process to formalize the scientific basis for and develop the concept of

biodiversity security as a foundation for supporting the new *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*, and to identify practical ways to incorporate the concept of biodiversity security within the overall goal of environmental security; and

4. REQUESTS the Director General to report to the next IUCN World Conservation Congress on progress of the abovementioned process and its contribution to meeting the Aichi Targets of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*.

Sponsor:

Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom

Co-sponsors:

Bristol Clifton and West of England Zoological Society, United Kingdom

Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, United Kingdom

European Association of Zoos and Aquaria, Netherlands

Provita, Venezuela

Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh, Bangladesh

Wildlife Conservation Society, USA

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M147

Management of secondary environmental damage from natural disasters

MINDFUL OF the significant impact on human life and the environment of natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, storms, landslides, floods, volcanic eruptions and other disasters;

RECALLING that damage caused by disasters to human beings and the environment can come from the secondary damage through industrial accidents after a natural disaster;

UNDERSTANDING that we cannot stop a natural disaster itself; however, we can prevent, prepare and respond to the secondary environmental damage from a natural disaster in order to reduce the frequency and severity of the damage;

AWARE that many industrial zones and nuclear power plant complexes are located on watercourses exposed to flooding or coastal zones vulnerable to storms or tsunamis;

AFFIRMING that all prevention measures to reduce serious adverse effects of secondary industrial accidents by natural disasters on human beings and the environment are necessary;

ENCOURAGING the promotion of rational, economic and efficient use of preventive, preparedness and response measures to enable environmentally sound and sustainable economic development;

AWARE of the necessity of a natural disaster action system through a manual for disaster emergency response, disaster recovery and ecological restoration;

EMPHASIZING restoration research through consistent monitoring regarding environmental damages by natural disasters;

CONSCIOUS of the role played in this respect by governments, non-governmental organizations and the public;

AFFIRMING the importance of public access to information on natural disasters and subsequent industrial accidents, and subsequent measures;

NOTING that secondary damages to the environment influence areas outside a single nation's domestic jurisdiction;

AFFIRMING the need to promote active international cooperation among the States concerned before, during and after an accident, to enhance appropriate policies and to coordinate action at all appropriate levels for the prevention of, preparedness for and response to the transboundary effects of natural disasters and subsequent industrial accidents;

RECALLING the significant adverse impact of the Fukushima nuclear accident to human well-being and ecosystem services;

NOTING that the Republic of Korea, Japan and China agreed on May 2011 after the Fukushima accident to start discussions on establishing an early notification framework in case of an emergency, to exchange experts, and to contemplate the exchange of information regarding the analysis and forecast of air flow trajectory on a real time basis in case of a nuclear accident;

DESIRING consensus on the role of international governmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations based on new global governance in the international environmental regime; and

RECOGNIZING the importance of the early and prompt notification rule regarding natural disasters and subsequent industrial accidents, and subsequent measures for the management or mitigation of the damage;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea 6–15 September 2012:

1. AFFIRMS that urgent action is necessary for the prevention and post-management of secondary environmental damages from natural disasters,
2. CALLS ON government agencies to:
 - a. Review their prevention and post-management systems for secondary environmental damages from natural disaster;
 - b. Make a manual for disaster emergency response, disaster recovery and ecological restoration;
 - c. Cooperate with other countries in the appropriate region that could be affected in the case of natural disasters and industrial accidents resulting from natural disasters, including the establishment of regional agreements for early and prompt notification and consultations;
 - d. Cooperate for the exchange of experts regarding disaster emergency response and ecosystem monitoring action; and
 - e. Recognize the right of the public to access the information provided by affecting countries, and the non-discriminatory rights of the foreign public;
3. CALLS ON non-governmental organizations to:
 - a. Enhance public awareness of public access to environmental information related to natural disasters and secondary damage from natural disasters;
 - b. Urge governments to develop and establish transparent and effective systems for access to relevant information;
 - c. Hold stakeholder meetings in regional groups for discussing systems for public access to relevant information;
4. CALLS ON the Director General to:
 - a. Participate in monitoring projects in ecosystems destroyed by natural disaster;
 - b. Include the issue of management of secondary environmental damages by natural disaster for biodiversity and ecological services when implementing the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*; and

- c. Contribute to the work of relevant organizations to assess the vulnerability of protected areas to natural disaster and support the introduction of early notification systems; and
5. REQUESTS North East Asian countries, including the Republic of Korea, China and Japan, to take a step for concluding a regional agreement regarding early notification in the case of a nuclear accident and/or natural disaster, as they agreed on 22 May 2011, as a pilot program for this motion.

Sponsors:

Korean Environmental Law Association

Co-Sponsors:

Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea
Korea National Park Service
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment
Korean Wetlands Society
Korean Association for Conservation of Nature

Comment: the implementation of activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M148

Promotion of sustainable tourism, rural development and the value of natural heritage

CONSIDERING that the World Tourism Organization, together with other institutions linked to the world of business and nature conservation, define sustainable tourism as the type of “tourism that meets the needs of today’s tourists and host regions, while protecting and enhancing opportunities for the future”;

NOTING that well-managed sustainable tourism generates employment and provides financial benefits for the local population;

RECOGNIZING that sustainable tourism has a positive impact on society, the economy and the environment, by supporting goods produced in a sustainable manner, services beneficial to the local economy, and the conservation of the natural heritage;

RECOGNIZING that if the tourism sector is not developed using sustainable, responsible criteria, it can lead to many externalities, both environmental and socioeconomic (the generation of waste, pollution, land use and fragmentation, biodiversity loss and the degradation of the geological heritage);

ASSUMING that rural parts of Spain are of great importance, since they account for 90% of the entire country and are inhabited by 20% of the population if periurban areas are excluded, and 35% if they are included (Spanish Law 45/2007 on the Sustainable Development of Rural Areas [LDSMR]);

AWARE that it is in these areas that the greatest riches in terms of natural heritage are located, and that they also contain most of the cultural heritage; and

NOTING that Spain has the highest level of biodiversity in Europe, and also contains a substantial amount of its cultural diversity;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the Spanish Government, the autonomous governments and the local authorities to define and apply political strategies and action plans, which encourage the development of high-quality sustainable tourism that supports sustainable rural development and guarantees the conservation of biodiversity and geological diversity (geodiversity) as well as the protected areas included in the Natura 2000 Network;
2. CALLS ON the Director General, with regard to the relevant areas of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*, to foster and support the improvement of competitiveness and new business initiatives in rural, natural, cultural, responsible, sustainable and eco-friendly tourism such as geotourism (geological tourism), coastal tourism, ethno-tourism, ornithological tourism (birdwatching), tourism devoted to whale-watching, butterfly watching, the observation of fauna in general, botanical tours, etc.;
3. CALLS ON the Director General to foster and support the development of training, awareness campaigns and environmental education in protected areas included in the Natura 2000 Network, in order to raise the awareness of companies, tourists and the local populations with regard to the importance of respecting nature and conserving biodiversity and geodiversity; and

4. CALLS on the Director General to foster and support the development of networks that establish synergies between entities, companies and professionals, in order to allow for the development of a green, socially responsible economy for the common good.

Sponsor:

Eco-Unión

Co-sponsors:

Aula del Mar

Sociedad Geológica de España

Generalitat de Catalunya

SEO/BirdLife

Acciónatura

Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre

Fundación Oxígeno

M149**Strengthening biocultural diversity and traditional ecological knowledge in the Asia-Pacific island region**

RECOGNIZING that the rapid change seen in island ecosystems of the Asia-Pacific region, occasioned by the change in fishing grounds due to climate change and natural disasters such as mega-earthquakes and tsunamis, as well as due to excessive fishing activities and marine pollution, is leading to the decline of biocultural diversity;

RECALLING that Article 8j of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) highlights the importance of traditional knowledge related to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and that IUCN has implemented related actions based on the idea that biodiversity and cultural diversity are interlinked;

CONSIDERING the need to make progress on discussions and actions about conservation models based on traditional ecological knowledge relevant to the wise use of biodiversity in island-coastal areas whose ecosystems are weakened by climate change and over-exploitation of resources, and where associated traditional cultures are affected by such changes in ecosystems; and

CONVINCED that the establishment of specialist groups within the IUCN Commissions would be a very useful step to advance the conservation of biocultural diversity in island-coastal areas of the Asia-Pacific region;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON State and agency members of the United Nations, including IUCN State Members in the Asia-Pacific region, to support activities for conservation of biocultural diversity and traditional ecological knowledge in island-coastal regions based on its uniqueness and scarcity;
2. ENCOURAGES IUCN Members, local governments and NGOs, to recognize the importance of traditional ecological knowledge for the wise use of biological resources in island and coastal areas, and to engage in supporting the preservation of traditional knowledge and biocultural diversity;
3. REQUESTS the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (Island Ecosystems Thematic Group) to
 - a. Advance the conservation of biocultural diversity and traditional ecological knowledge in island-coastal regions providing support for research activities related and carried out by institutes and NGOs; and
 - b. Explore the need for an international instrument to State Members within the United Nations for the conservation of biocultural diversity and traditional ecological knowledge in island-coastal regions, inviting IUCN State Members to engage in its promotion and support; and
4. URGES the Director General, under the Global Island Initiative, to pursue a focus on Asia-Pacific island biocultural diversity, led by specialists on policy and practice of island-coastal biocultural diversity conservation, including scientists specializing in humanities, in conjunction with related organizations such as the CBD and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Sponsor:

The Ecological Society of Korea, Republic of Korea

Co-Sponsors:

Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment of Korea, Republic of Korea

Korean Association for Conservation of Nature, Republic of Korea

TerraLingua, Canada

Tonga Community Development Trust, Tonga

Small Fishers Federation, Sri Lanka

Korean Society of Environment and Ecology, Republic of Korea

Korea Environmental Education Network, Republic of Korea

Korea National Park Service, Republic of Korea

The Christensen Fund, USA

Comment: the implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M150

Support for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing

RECOGNIZING the central role played by IUCN in promoting the conservation of biological diversity by urging for the development of a Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity;

RECALLING Resolution 18.28 *Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity* adopted by the 18th IUCN General Assembly (Perth, 1990), which called upon all parties, international agencies and other bodies involved in the negotiating process, to devise an effective and comprehensive international legal instrument for the conservation of the world's biological diversity and urged negotiating parties to ensure that the Convention's primary focus be wild genetic resources and the conservation of biodiversity *in situ*;

REMINDED that Resolution 18.28 further urged negotiating parties to develop sound and adequate funding mechanisms for the successful implementation of the Convention, "especially to favour less developed nations where the bulk of the world's biological diversity exists, and to whom resources must be primarily and equitably directed";

ACKNOWLEDGING Resolution 15.10 *Genetic Resources* adopted by the 15th IUCN General Assembly (Christchurch, 1981), which recognized that genetic material is part of mankind's natural heritage and should therefore remain available to all nations and considered the conservation of genetic material essential for the maintenance and development of animal and plant resources for a large number of beneficial uses and considered that States have a duty of stewardship towards the conservation of genetic resources;

NOTING that IUCN was instructed through Resolution 15.10 to undertake an analysis of the technical, legal, economic and financial matters relating to the conservation, accessibility and use of these resources "with the view to providing the basis for an international arrangement and for rules to implement it";

MINDFUL of the important role of indigenous and local communities and their traditional knowledge in safeguarding and sustainably using biological resources and the genetic resources within them;

ALARMED at the continuously increasing loss of biodiversity in all its components, including species, ecosystems and genes;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, 2002, called for the negotiation of an international regime, within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources;

ACKNOWLEDGING AS WELL that at its seventh meeting in 2004 the Conference of the Parties to the CBD mandated an Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to elaborate and negotiate an international regime in order to effectively implement Articles 15 (Access to Genetic Resources) and 8(j) (Traditional Knowledge) as well as the three objectives of the Convention;

WELCOMING the adoption at the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10) in Nagoya, Japan, 2010, of the *Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from their Utilization* after six years of complicated negotiations;

WELCOMING AS WELL the adoption at COP10 of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets;

NOTING that the Nagoya Protocol on ABS creates an international legal framework which provides for concrete measures, rules and procedures to implement the CBD's third objective and is intended to provide benefits (monetary and/or non-monetary) to a Party providing genetic resources (that is the country of origin of such resources or a Party that has acquired the genetic resources in accordance with the CBD) from Parties utilizing the genetic resources;

ALSO NOTING that by promoting the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and strengthening the opportunities for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of these resources, the Protocol creates incentives to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and further contribute to sustainable development, human well-being and poverty alleviation;

RECOGNIZING that the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* represents a comprehensive and flexible global framework aiming at halting biodiversity loss and NOTING that Aichi Target 16 calls for the Nagoya Protocol on ABS to be in force and operational, consistent with national legislation, by 2015;

RECALLING IUCN's continuous support to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the advancement of its three objectives;

NOTING in particular the work carried out by IUCN's Environmental Law Centre in the development of numerous studies providing technical guidance related to the legal aspects of access and benefit sharing;

NOTING AS WELL the development of an IUCN *Explanatory Guide to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing*, to be launched at the upcoming COP of the CBD in Hyderabad, India, that provides legal and policy guidance on the provisions of this complex instrument thus furthering its understanding and ultimately its implementation at the national level;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. WELCOMES the adoption of the *Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from their Utilization* to the Convention on Biological Diversity as a major step forward in the implementation of the Convention in general and its third objective in particular;
2. CALLS ON Parties to the CBD to ratify the Nagoya Protocol in order to provide for its entry into force at the earliest opportunity;
3. CALLS ON Parties to take measures to ensure that prior informed consent, or approval and involvement, is obtained from indigenous and local communities who have an established right to grant access to these resources, if necessary through amendments to national ABS laws and regulations;
4. CALLS ON Parties to take measures to ensure that benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources held by indigenous and local communities are shared in a fair and equitable way with the communities concerned based on mutually agreed terms;

5. REQUESTS the Director General, through the IUCN Environmental Law Programme and the Global Policy Unit, and in close collaboration with IUCN Members and the six expert Commissions, in particular the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) and the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), to provide the necessary technical assistance to Parties and other stakeholders as appropriate, for the development of ABS laws, regulations and policies as a vital part of national ratification processes;
6. REQUESTS the Director General, in collaboration with IUCN Members and the six expert Commissions, to further support national ratification processes and the operationalization of the Nagoya Protocol by promoting awareness raising and capacity development initiatives directed at government officials, National Focal Points, Competent National Authorities, relevant stakeholders, including Non-Governmental Organizations, indigenous and local communities, scientific and research organizations, and the private sector, among others, and including women; and
7. REQUESTS the Director General to encourage IUCN Thematic and Regional Programmes as well as Commissions to incorporate, as appropriate, within the results and activities planned in the framework of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*, actions that support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

M151

Sustainable use of abundant biological resources

RECOGNIZING that wild fauna and flora are vital to human survival;

ALSO RECOGNIZING the importance that the international community has attached to achieving and supporting the sustainable use of renewable natural resources under such intergovernmental instruments and agreements as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Ramsar Convention, Agenda 21, the Global Environment Facility and other internationally endorsed policy and financial instruments;

RECALLING Recommendation 2.92 *Indigenous Peoples, Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, and International Trade* adopted at the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000) which urges: “all national governments, without prejudice to their obligations under international law, to put their sustainable use principles into action in order to improve the viability of indigenous and local communities, which depend on the harvesting of renewable resources, by eliminating tariff, and nontariff barriers, which discourage the sustainable use of natural products derived from non-endangered species”;

NOTING that the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000) adopted Resolution 2.29, *IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources*, which concluded that the sustainable use of wild living resources is an important conservation tool because the social and economic benefits derived from such use provide incentives for people to conserve them;

FURTHER NOTING that indigenous and local communities, which have relied for centuries on the trade in wildlife products, which are surplus to their subsistence needs, now find that a new conservation ethic based on non-use, regardless of biological abundance, has reduced formerly valuable species to the status of pests;

RECALLING that the *Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines*, adopted at the 7th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the CBD (Kuala Lumpur, 2004), as a framework for advising governments, resource managers and other stakeholders, urge the adoption of supportive policies and laws to allow the sustainable use of a resource to proceed from collection or harvest through to final use without unnecessary impediment;

FURTHER RECALLING that Resolution 3.074, *Implementing the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for Sustainable Use of Biodiversity* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) urged IUCN Members who are Parties to the CBD to honour the commitments they made through the *Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines*, which are fully congruent with Resolution 2.29;

NOTING that the World Conservation Congress at its 3rd Session (Bangkok, 2004), by adopting Recommendation 3.092 *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Seals*, urged IUCN Members to put their sustainable use principles into action by applying the *Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for Sustainable Use of Biodiversity*;

RECOGNIZING where use of wild species occurs, whether consumptive or non-consumptive, sustainability and an ecosystem-based approach are goals of sound resource management;

REAFFIRMING Recommendation 18.24 *Conservation of Wildlife Through Wise Use as a Renewable Natural Resource* of the 18th IUCN General Assembly (Perth, 1990) that the: “ethical, wise and sustainable use of wildlife can provide an alternative or supplementary

means of productive land-use and can be consistent with and encourage conservation, where such use is in accordance with appropriate safeguards”;

NOTING WITH CONCERN the recent legislative initiatives taken by some States to ban the trade in selected wildlife products or to ban trade-for-profit of selected wild species, regardless of a species abundance, appear to be contrary to IUCN and CBD principles and objectives as they seek to discourage sustainable use of abundant renewable resources; and

FURTHER NOTING that these legislative initiatives which seem to be contrary to IUCN's well-established approach of adding value to wild species in order to encourage their conservation, actually discourage their use, and have reduced or eliminated the value of selected charismatic species, regardless of their biological abundance;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, South Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS IUCN State Members to ensure that their legislation and policies are consistent with both IUCN's sustainable use philosophy and their obligations as Parties to the CBD, and takes into consideration the particular concerns and conservation challenges of indigenous and local communities; and
2. URGES all IUCN Members, Commissions and national governments, without prejudice to their obligations under international law, to put IUCN's sustainable use principles into action.

Sponsor:

Fur Institute of Canada

Co-Sponsors:

Inuit Circumpolar Council – Greenland
Republic of Namibia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the European Union
European Bureau for Conservation and Development
International Fur Trade Federation
International Council for game and Wildlife Conservation
Swedish Hunters Association

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M152

IUCN's engagement in the implementation of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*

ALARMED that the third edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* (GBO-3) made clear that the target of reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity was not met, either nationally or internationally, in any part of the world, and that the principal drivers of biodiversity loss are intensifying as a result of human actions, and realizing that there are multiple indications of continuing decline in biodiversity in all three of its components – ecosystems, species and genes – with species extinction rates up to 1000 times greater than the average rates in pre-human times and increasing;

AWARE of the fact that biodiversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being, and that without rapid action such services will be lost;

FURTHER NOTING that targeted conservation action results in conservation success, but the current level of action is far outweighed by the magnitude of threat, so that conservation responses need to be substantially scaled up;

NOTING that, in response to the above, in 2010 the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* at its 10th Meeting in Nagoya, Japan, to inspire urgent action for biodiversity conservation by all countries and stakeholders;

EMPHASIZING that the vision of the Strategic Plan is a world of “Living in harmony with nature” where “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”;

FURTHER NOTING that this plan also comprises a mission which seeks to reduce and eventually halt the loss of biodiversity at global level, as well as strategic goals and 20 ambitious yet achievable targets (for 2015 or 2020), collectively known as the Aichi targets;

WELCOMING that Parties to the CBD have agreed to translate this framework into national level targets incorporated into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) by 2012;

APPRECIATING THAT IUCN is the leading global authority on biodiversity conservation, and has a long history of creating and providing credible and trusted knowledge on biodiversity through its flagship knowledge products such as the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* and (with UNEP-WCMC) the World Database on Protected Areas, and therefore has a significant leadership role to play in supporting the achievement of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*; and, critically, are the basis of key indicators to measure progress in their achievement;

RECOGNIZING that the proclamation of period 2011–2020 as the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity by the General Assembly is a major opportunity to scale up resources and promote significant action for the implementation of the *Strategic Plan*; and

AWARE that the 11th Meeting of the CBD Conference of the Parties (COP11), to be held in Hyderabad, India, 8–19 October 2012, which will adopt a framework of indicators to facilitate measurement of progress in achievement of the Aichi Targets;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. EMPHASIZES that achievement of the 2020 Targets are dependent on extremely urgent and bold action being taken by governments, civil society and the corporate sector prior to 2015 to combat drivers of biodiversity loss, because of the time lags inherent in ecological systems;
2. ASKS that all stakeholders support, communicate and promote the achievement of the targets at every available opportunity, including through celebrations linked to the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity;
3. CALLS ON Governments to set rigorous and robust targets at the national level (within the ‘flexible framework’) noting that the global Aichi Targets will only be achieved if the individual national level targets ‘add up’ to the equivalent of targets set at the global level;
4. URGES Governments to meaningfully address all five strategic goals which encompass the need to tackle the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and efforts to enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as taking action to decrease the direct pressures on biodiversity and safeguard and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable, and capacity building;
5. CALLS ON Governments to demonstrate real commitment by adopting ambitious resource mobilization strategies to greatly increase funding to biodiversity conservation;
6. URGES the donor community to incorporate the plan into their strategies;
7. CALLS FOR the international environmental and development communities to utilize action taken to the achievement of the *Strategic Plan* to strengthen international development goals that contribute to sustainable development and the elimination of poverty;
8. URGES the private sector to assume accountability for relevant parts of the Aichi Targets and thereby proactively support their implementation;
9. CALLS ON the Parties to the CBD at COP11 and subsequent meetings to take any necessary measures to overcome obstacles to the achievement of the targets and, if necessary, amend the targets to increase their ambition levels;
10. ASKS the Parties to the CBD at COP11 to adopt a clear and robust indicator framework which allows for appropriate measuring of the extent of achievement of the individual targets;
11. DECIDES that the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* (and subsequent Programmes, 2017–2020), must contribute to the implementation of all five goals of the *Strategic Plan*;
12. CALLS ON IUCN Members, Commissions, National and Regional Committees, as well as the Secretariat to demonstrate their contribution to all 20 Aichi Targets through monitoring and reporting; and
13. REQUESTS the Director General to:

- a. Ensure that the IUCN Secretariat maintains a strong focus on the delivery of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, given that it is a key underpinning framework for the IUCN Programme for the next decade (2013–2016; 2017–2020); through supporting the identified IUCN Aichi target 'lead champions';
- b. Strongly encourage IUCN Members, Commissions and National and Regional Committees to maintain a strong focus on contributing to the achievement of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets; and
- c. Support the strengthening and integration of key IUCN's flagship knowledge products to underpin work for the achievement of the targets and the development of indicators at the global and national level.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

M153

Operationalization of the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

RECOGNIZING the need to enhance efficient science policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services for human well-being and poverty eradication;

WELCOMING the establishment of the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in Panama City, Panama on 21 April 2012 and other outcomes of that plenary meeting to determine modalities and institutional arrangements for this Platform;

RECALLING that the Platform's objective is to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development;

MINDFUL of regional needs such as availability of documented scientific information, training and capacity development; and

RECOGNIZING the scientific independence of IPBES, and realizing the role to be played by various institutions, centres of excellence, independent researchers, scientists and governmental and non-governmental organizations;

The World Conservation Congress, at its Session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. ENCOURAGES IUCN Member States to support the functions of IPBES of knowledge generation, assessments, policy support and capacity building by taking urgent action to ensure that the key steps for the operationalization of an effective and efficient entity that is linked to the United Nations (UN) system are undertaken;
2. URGES governments and INVITES the IUCN Director General and other relevant organizations, to collaborate in their efforts to ensure capacity building and technology transfer for effective participation of developing countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition;
3. CALLS on governments, particularly developed countries, to provide resources to support the implementation of a comprehensive capacity building component of the IPBES work program, considering that capacity building is a critical priority for the implementation of the IPBES work program in many developing countries;
4. URGES governments, and INVITES the IUCN Director General and other relevant organizations to support the establishment of a process for scoping regional and subregional assessments, working with regional hubs, including provision of guidance on approaches to assessments for increased access to the people, data and information necessary for supporting assessments and the related decision-making processes as well as the development and implementation of an appropriate approach for enhanced networking, including regional hubs, thematic and functional nodes, and other centres of excellence and networks undertaking activities relevant to IPBES;
5. REQUESTS governments, and other relevant organizations to support the transformation of IPBES into a United Nations entity; and

6. CALLS for clear leadership of IPBES by a recognized UN agency, preferably United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in light of UNEP's relevance and track record in the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Sponsor:

Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa

Co sponsors:

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya

In-Service Training Trust, Zambia

Mulanje Mountain Conservation Trust, Malawi

Botanical Society of South Africa, South Africa

Kalahari Conservation Society, Botswana

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

M154

A significant role for IUCN in the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

APPRECIATING that IUCN has long been a leader in generating knowledge about biodiversity and ecosystem services, has contributed to virtually all of the relevant global environmental assessments, including the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and its follow-up, has designed, alone or in collaboration with other organizations, numerous knowledge products to support policy development and implementation, including the *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, the World Database on Protected Areas, the Global Invasive Species Database, and the ECOLEX database, and has significantly contributed to building capacity for enhancing the science-policy interface on biodiversity and conservation related issues;

RECOGNIZING that IUCN works closely with a number of international organizations including United Nations (UN) agencies or programmes such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), scientific networks such as the International Council for Science (ICSU) and its current programmes, and with the full range of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and their scientific subsidiary bodies including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands);

RECOGNIZING that IUCN is a science-policy interface organization that has been actively participating in the discussions on the establishment of the IPBES for several years and has devoted resources to help this establishment;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that IUCN brings a multi-stakeholder perspective to IPBES through its constituency, Members, Commissions, National and Regional Committees, Secretariat and its considerable capacity to advance multidisciplinary work from the scientific and policy communities to advance thinking on biodiversity and ecosystem services;

ALSO RECOGNIZING that IUCN functions as a neutral convenor for governments, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, scientists and scientific bodies and other civil organizations; and

RECOGNIZING the benefits and effectiveness for building IPBES's structure, programme and working plan on existing initiatives and on an effective involvement of IUCN;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. WELCOMES the establishment of IPBES as an authoritative mechanism to foster science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystems services and EXPRESSES APPRECIATION to those involved in its establishment including the many governments who have participated, as well as to UNEP and UNESCO, FAO, UNDP who are working together to provide support to the future Secretariat of IPBES and to the non-governmental organizations who have contributed to the process of establishment of IPBES;
2. AFFIRMS the interest of IUCN to play a significant role in IPBES based on its major assets; and REQUESTS the Director General to pursue this role with the governments and UN agencies involved with IPBES including support to the governance structures,

particularly subsidiary bodies such as the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, regional structures, working groups and external review groups, provision and management of scientific data and knowledge;

3. EMPHASIZES the necessity for IPBES to build on existing initiatives and ongoing work, including those conducted by IUCN and other organizations, particularly related to assessments of status and trends of species, protected areas, ecosystem management relevant for water and food security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and natural resource governance;
4. NOTES the scientific expertise of IUCN's Commissions and involvement of its government and non-governmental Members dedicated to biodiversity which IUCN can contribute to the future work programme of IPBES;
5. URGES IPBES members to provide the platform with a strong set of operational modalities including an ambitious and robust work programme for the first years of its implementation supported by adequate funding, and to ensure that it responds to the needs expressed, not only by governments, but also by civil society including the scientific community, conservation NGOs and the business sector;
6. ENCOURAGES IUCN Members, Councillors, IUCN National and Regional Committees, IUCN Commissions and the Secretariat to engage actively in IPBES as providers of knowledge and expertise and potential beneficiaries of its outputs; this involvement could take the form of, *inter alia*, nominating experts, proactively proposing tools and methodologies, offering data and knowledge, developing capacities of policy makers for the best use of IPBES knowledge and services, and disseminating and communicating on IPBES activities and outputs; and
7. REQUESTS the Director General to make use of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* as the opportunity to establish early cooperation between the Secretariat, IUCN Members, Commissions, National and Regional Committees, and IPBES in areas where their respective programmes of work support each other and report to the next World Conservation Congress.

Sponsor:
IUCN Council

The operative part of this resolution has been endorsed by the following IUCN Members, who proposed a similar motion:

Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya
In-Service Training Trust, Zambia
Mulanje Mountain Conservation Trust, Malawi
Botanical Society of South Africa, South Africa
Kalahari Conservation Society, Botswana

M155

Collaborative partnership on wildlife

AWARE of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) *Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity* as a framework for assisting governments, indigenous and local communities, officials, resource managers, the private sector and other stakeholders to ensure that their use and decisions on biological diversity will not lead to its long-term decline;

RECALLING that the mission of IUCN is "to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable";

NOTING the solicitation for expressions of interest on the 19th January 2012 from the Executive Secretary of the CBD in its Notification on *Soliciting expressions of interest for participating in a collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management* to "explore options for the development of a collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management to enhance cooperation and coordination for implementation of the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat";

EXPRESSING CONCERN that the programmes of international organizations, conventions and other stakeholders in the wildlife sector frequently face scarce resources, often covering individual issues in isolation and suffer from a lack of coordination, all of which result in poor public visibility and underutilized knowledge and expertise in many fora; and

RECOGNIZING a variety of wildlife management-related issues to be addressed, such as species conservation, wildlife welfare, food security, animal and human health, climate change, knowledge management and the non-existence of an appropriate global platform to coordinate these issues;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. SUPPORTS the initiative for establishing a voluntary partnership, a Collaborative Partnership on Wildlife (CPW), between international conventions, international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with a mandate and an interest in wildlife issues;
2. REQUESTS the Director General, relevant IUCN Commissions and in particular the Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi) to support the activities of this global voluntary partnership when established;
3. ENCOURAGES the partners to share their professional knowledge and expertise, to utilize their networks, and as a consequence assist in the implementation of wildlife-related conventions and generate added value and an integrated approach to the solution of existing and arising problems related to wildlife; and
4. FURTHER ENCOURAGES governments and international organizations to actively cooperate with the partnership to substantially enhance the coordination of actions within the wildlife sector and related branches, and raise awareness regarding the need to improve wildlife management.

Sponsor:

International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)

Co-sponsors:

International Council of Environmental Law
Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild (SDWi)
Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the European Union (FACE)
Nordisk Jægersamvirke
European Bureau for Conservation and Development (EBCD)

M156**Biodiversity conservation for development in the South through South-South cooperation**

ACKNOWLEDGING that biodiversity is critical for economic and social development as well as poverty reduction and that the loss of biodiversity undermines sustainable growth of developing countries;

NOTING that the South hosts the majority of the Earth's biodiversity while facing significant sustainable development challenges and an urgent need for increased investment and new interventions to conserve biodiversity;

ALSO NOTING that an integral vision for South-South cooperation on biodiversity conservation for development is urgently necessary;

RECALLING Decision 25 of the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), encouraging developing country Parties to engage in South-South cooperation on the issue of biodiversity, complemented and supported by North-South cooperation, and to incorporate biodiversity concerns in regional and sub-regional cooperation agreements and associated activities, and encourage Parties to establish, as appropriate, multi-stakeholder collaborative partnerships among Parties to address biodiversity concerns at regional, sub-regional, national and sub-national levels;

WELCOMING CBD Decision X/23 encouraging Parties including governments, regional and international organizations to further contribute to the development of an Action Plan for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development and establishment of multi-stakeholder collaborative partnerships;

RECOGNIZING the support of the G-77 and China in preparing a Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development, and the support of the Republic of Korea, through its National Institute of Biological Resources, to host an expert meeting on May 18–20, 2011 to further discuss the modalities of South-South and triangular cooperation and the roadmap towards the possible adoption of a Plan at CBD COP11; and

CONSIDERING that South-South cooperation is necessary for the implementation of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and that countries in the South need to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation with appropriate solutions intended for developing countries' economic development as a complementary approach to traditional North-South cooperation;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on all developing nations to recognize the importance of strengthening policies linking cooperation with national development and planning processes by enhancing and expanding their mechanisms to share experience, information and technologies and mobilize resources amongst themselves;
2. REQUESTS developed nations in the North to enhance investment on transfer of technology and capacity building in developing nations in the South;
3. URGES all stakeholders to implement CBD Decision X/23 on the Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development in the context of nationally determined priorities, capacities and needs;

4. CALLS on the scientific community to step up research on effective approaches to biodiversity conservation and to make their findings more accessible to policy makers and the general public particularly in the developing world;
5. ENCOURAGES bilateral and multilateral agencies to strengthen their support for biodiversity conservation through their respective policies and operational programmes; and
6. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN to strategically commit to:
 - a. Initiate the formation of an Expert Group to develop innovative modalities on how IUCN can be mobilized to support the implementation of the Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity Conservation for Development as a priority action to realize the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* and the Aichi Targets;
 - b. Support the establishment of the South-South cooperation network/platform to engage IUCN Members and other stakeholders in facilitating multi-stakeholder collaborative partnerships, in exchanging knowledge on culturally and ecologically appropriate technologies and position IUCN as the knowledge clearing house to foster further cooperation within its constituency;
 - c. Initiate the formation of an expert team to formulate and develop methodologies to evaluate, measure and report on the benefit and value of South-South cooperation in biodiversity conservation taking into account economic, social and cultural aspects in furtherance of regional, sub-regional and inter-regional South-South cooperation and collaboration;
 - d. Facilitate raising of funds through different international funding mechanisms and in triangular cooperation with Members from developed countries to support effective programmes on South-South cooperation and improve on-ground activities; and
 - e. Support the efforts of other parties in implementing South-South cooperation on biodiversity conservation for development.

Sponsor:

Korean Society of Nature Conservation

Co-sponsors:

National Nature Trust
Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment
The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation
Bangladesh Poush
International Council of Environmental Law
Bird Conservation Nepal
Wildlife Conservation Nepal
Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh
Centre for Marine Life Conservation and Community Development
Strengthening Participatory Organization
Live & Learn Environmental Education
Department of Wildlife Conservation
Korea Society of Environmental Restoration Technology

Comment: the implementation of the activities foreseen in this motion requires additional resources.

M157

Promoting external responsibility with regard to the impact on global biodiversity

OBSERVING that the internationalization of the economy is common in many countries and regions of the world, and that national and regional government policies have an increasingly great social, economic and environmental impact on countries beyond their own geographical borders;

RECOGNIZING that although the calculation of the ecological footprint has been a strategy of great value in terms of communication, it has rarely helped limit a country's impact on global biodiversity;

BEARING IN MIND the conclusions of recent studies, for example The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), which propose an economic approach to the value of the natural heritage taking into account the costs and benefits of its degradation or conservation;

ASSUMING that the economic and social policies in most countries and regions, especially those with a high level of consumption of resources and energy, affect the condition of ecosystems and environmental services in the countries from which goods and energy are imported, but also have an impact on their ability to recover;

NOTING that these socioeconomic policies rarely take into consideration the status of the goods and resources, whether they are being well managed or eroded by their countries of origin, or the fact that they are often located in biodiversity hotspots;

COUNTING on the experience of having carried out the study "La responsabilitat exterior de Catalunya en la pèrdua de biodiversitat global" ["Catalonia's external responsibility for the loss of global biodiversity"] (2010), and the major study carried out by the Inter-Departmental Ministerial Group on Biodiversity (IDMGB) on the United Kingdom's impact on international biodiversity (2008); and

SUMMING UP the contents of:

- a. The Thematic Programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) devoted to Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures;
- b. The Aichi Biodiversity Targets, specifically Target 3: "...incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied..."; and
- c. The European Union Biodiversity Strategy up to 2020, which includes the goal of stepping up its contribution to averting global biodiversity loss;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on States and sub-national governments, with a view to minimizing the impact on global biodiversity, to incorporate environmental and social responsibility criteria into their public policies, and more specifically in: the importing of goods and resources, the export of waste, bioprospecting, the international trade in species, the internationalization of the economy, the investment in third countries and the design of cooperation programmes;

2. CALLS on States and sub-national governments committed to complying with the CBD and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, to adopt, as far as possible, the perspective of international environmental responsibility when achieving their goals and in the development of biodiversity conservation strategies and policies;
3. URGES the Director General to highlight, in the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* and within the “Effective and equitable governance of nature's use” the need to adopt the perspective of countries’ international responsibility in terms of the loss of global biodiversity; and
4. REQUESTS the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) to develop criteria and guidelines to calculate the impact of government policies in countries and regions on the biodiversity of the countries and regions that provide them with goods, energy resources and materials.

Sponsor:

Departament de Medi Ambient i Habitatge, Generalitat de Catalunya

Co-sponsors:

Acciónnatura

Departamento de Medio Ambiente, Planificación Territorial, Agricultura y Pesca -
Gobierno Vasco

Eco-unión

Fundación Lonxanet para la Pesca Sostenible

Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre

Fundación Oxígeno

SEO/BirdLife

Sociedad Geológica de España

Comment: This motion is referred to a contact group.

M158

Citizen participation in legislative procedures regarding the environment

RECALLING that Principle 1 of the *Stockholm Declaration* (Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 1972) recognizes that “Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being”; and that Principle 1 of the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) proclaims that human beings “are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature”;

ALSO RECOGNIZING that people, in addition to the right to life in an environment that guarantees their health and well-being, also have the duty to protect and improve the environment;

CONSIDERING that in order to be able to fulfil this duty and assert this right, citizens must have access to information as well as regulated procedures, which allow them to participate in making decisions concerning the environment;

INDICATING that greater public participation in the making of decisions regarding the environment and greater access to environmental information helps raise public awareness about the environment, gives rise to a free exchange of opinions and, ultimately, improves the environment;

OBSERVING that Article 8 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention, 1998) states that “each Party shall strive to promote effective public participation at an appropriate stage, and while options are still open, during the preparation by public authorities of executive regulations and other generally applicable legally binding rules that may have a significant effect on the environment”;

OBSERVING that the European Union ratified this Convention through the Council's Decision of 17 February 2005;

CONCERNED because in many countries, including some of those that have already ratified the Aarhus Convention, there are no suitable mechanisms that allow for real and effective public participation in the processes of creating regulatory provisions or other legally binding generally applied rules, which may have a major impact on the environment;

ALSO CONCERNED in particular by the governments' approval of regulations having a possible major impact on the environment through procedures that due to their urgent nature prevent any kind of public participation;

INDICATING that the Directive created by the European Union to establish measures for public participation in the drawing up of certain plans and programmes related to the environment does not establish mechanisms or the obligation to guarantee public participation in the drawing up of environmental legislation; and

CONSIDERING that, although parliaments are chambers that represent the public, they should not replace mechanisms for public participation, either individually or collectively, for example through associations;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES all governments to establish mechanisms that allow for effective public participation preferably at an early phase, and when the options are still open, during the stage when regulatory provisions or other general, legally binding regulations that could make a great impact on the environment are being drawn up;
2. CALLS ON the European Union and its Member States in particular to include in their regulations the provisions of Article 8 of the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention, 1998); and
3. URGES the governments of the European Union to avoid unnecessary urgent procedures in the drawing up of legislation having a major impact on the environment, and if necessary, to establish mechanisms – also urgent – allowing for citizen participation.

Sponsor:

Sociedad Española de Ornitología- SEO/BirdLife

Co-sponsors:

Asociación para la Defensa de la Naturaleza- WWF (Spain)
Ecologistas en Acción
Grupo Ornitológico Balear-Grup Balear d'Ornitologia i Defensa de la Naturalesa- GOB
Fundación para la Conservación del Quebrantahuesos- FCQ
Lliga per a la Defensa del Patrimoni Natural- DEPANA
Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre- FNYH
Fundación Oxígeno
Océanidas
Eco-unión
Departamento de Medio Ambiente, Planificación Territorial, Agricultura y Pesca del Gobierno Vasco

Memorándum explicativo

En la mayoría de los países Miembros de la UICN no existen mecanismos que permitan una participación efectiva de los ciudadanos en la elaboración de las disposiciones legales que puedan tener un efecto importante sobre el medio ambiente.

Una de las regiones donde se encuentran más desarrollados los mecanismos de acceso a la información y participación en materia ambiental es Europa, dónde la Unión Europea y sus Estados Miembros, han ratificado la Convención sobre el acceso a la información, la participación del público en la toma de decisiones y el acceso a la justicia en asuntos ambientales (Aarhus, 1998), de la Comisión Económica de las Naciones Unidas para Europa (UNECE). Además, con el objeto de transponer al derecho interno de la Unión Europea aprobó la Directiva 2003/35/CE, de 26 de mayo de 2003, por la ue se establecen medidas para la participación del público en la elaboración de determinados planes y programas relacionados con el medio ambiente y por la que se modifican, en lo que se refiere a la participación del público y el acceso a la justicia, las Directivas 85/337/CEE y 96/61/CE del Consejo.

Sin embargo, la Directiva 2003/35/CE no traspone el artículo 8 de la Convención de Aarhus, que promueve una participación efectiva del público en una fase apropiada, y cuando las opciones estén aún abiertas, durante la fase de elaboración por autoridades públicas de disposiciones reglamentarias o de otras normas jurídicamente obligatorias de aplicación general que puedan tener un efecto importante sobre el medio ambiente.

Aunque algunos países cuentan con mecanismos que permiten la participación pública durante la elaboración de la legislación medioambiental, son la excepción, y en muchos casos no cubren todas las posibilidades existentes de elaboración y promulgación de leyes.

Como ejemplo, se puede poner el caso del Reino de España, en el que:

1. Los gobiernos ponen a información pública, casi exclusivamente, los anteproyectos de normativa elaborados por las autoridades medioambientales, excluyendo otras normas con efectos importantes sobre el medio ambiente.
2. El hecho de anunciar en el Boletín Oficial la puesta a información de un anteproyecto de ley no es un mecanismo suficiente para asegurar la participación pública efectiva de los ciudadanos.
3. Si un proyecto de Ley es impulsado directamente por un grupo político en el parlamento, no existe ningún mecanismo de participación directa de los ciudadanos.
4. Si los gobiernos, nacional o regionales, promueven una legislación por trámite de urgencia, no existe tampoco ningún mecanismo de participación directa de los ciudadanos.

Por lo tanto, es necesario reforzar los mecanismos de participación en la Unión Europea y extender al resto de regiones y países los preceptos recogidos en el Convenio de Aarhus relativos a la elaboración de legislación ambiental.

M159

Advocating Private, Public, Community Partnerships (PPCPs) for sustainable development

RECALLING Resolutions 19.1 *The Strategy of IUCN – The World Conservation Union* and 19.23 *The Importance of Community-based Approaches* adopted by the 19th IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

NOTING that the building of partnerships is one of the great strengths of IUCN;

RECOGNIZING that the effective management of resources involves measures that acknowledge the rights and aspirations of different cultures and the conditions of different environments and are specific to each of them;

UNDERSTANDING that many individuals and institutions have a stake in how natural resources are managed and need to be involved in decisions affecting such management and that the concerns of those who depend on using natural resources in traditional ways necessary for meeting their basic needs should have special weight in decisions affecting them;

RECALLING Resolution 3.061 *IUCN's Interaction with the Private Sector* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004); and

NOTING that the private sector can play a major role in achieving sustainable development, promoting biodiversity conservation and contributing to the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

REQUESTS the Director General, in consultation with IUCN Commissions and Members to:

- a. Consider new and inclusive approaches that include local communities so as to achieve sustainable development when implementing the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016*;
- b. Consider Private, Public, Community Partnerships (PPCPs) in any current and future developments so as to achieve the MDGs and sustainable development; and
- c. Consider capacity building as a major component of the innovative PPCP approach since community partnerships are critical.

Sponsor:

Environment Africa Zimbabwe

Co-sponsors:

Kalahari Conservation Society (KCS)

Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA)

Institute of Environmental Studies (IES)

Institute of Water and Sanitation Development (IWSD)

Birdlife Zimbabwe (BLZ)

M160

Approach to conserve and use commons through trust and cooperation

UNDERSTANDING that nature's benefits bestowed on humankind extend over ecosystem services like landscapes, water, air and biodiversity, and are not restricted to food, clothing, housing and materials necessary for expediting industrialization;

AWARE that nature's benefits should be fairly and equitably distributed to all, including present and future generations who should use the natural resources in such a way as to ensure sustainability and contribute to reducing the impact of climate change;

CONCERNED that economic policies advocating for industrialization and modernization have adhered to the market economy that broke down the community economy, which seeks a renewable society that abides by the carrying capacity of nature, and while the market economy resulted in a socio-economic structure which wastes natural resources;

RECALLING that capitalism and market mechanisms have been operating with the use of economic capital causing nature, especially in regions which fall short of economic capital, to surrender to development, thus decreasing nature's benefits bestowed upon low-income groups;

NOTING that socially alienated groups are incapable of achieving environment-friendly economic development and that a community-based economic system can be restored;

RECOGNIZING that a community-based economy developed in harmony with the market economy system, requires communal lands, village pastures, water fronts, coastal areas and communal forests managed on the basis of trust and cooperation;

AWARE that a government regulation, which was developed to control the market-based economy, should be improved; that the vague concept of commons should be more concretely defined; that the trust for the acquisition of commons should be enhanced; and that the community-based economy should be revitalized; and

MINDFUL that there is a need to help developing countries, civil society organizations (CSOs) and indigenous peoples to enhance their country's social capital in the areas of trust, cooperation, networking, customary law and traditional knowledge, as well as to utilize the community's common properties so as to achieve environment-friendly economic development;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. DECLARES that the fair and equitable sharing of nature's benefits is a fundamental right of humankind and that the use of commons should contribute towards ensuring this right;
2. URGES every government, market-oriented company, and community to cooperate for the conservation of the commons;
3. REQUESTS indigenous peoples or local communities to consider the demand of future generations, and also to refrain from surrendering or selling to developers their traditional rights over the commons, like communal land, village forest, wetland or water-surface;

4. URGES CSOs, as partners who mediate between government and indigenous peoples and local communities, to build a harmonious social network to promote trust among stakeholders, and to fulfill their role of monitoring rights violations related to the commons;
5. RECOMMENDS that every government, standing proxy for the public trust, supports restoration of collapsed local communities during economic development and adopts flexible laws that allow indigenous peoples and local communities to accomplish sustainable development through trust and cooperation;
6. URGES developed countries to give due compensation to ecosystem services bestowed by the developing countries;
7. ALSO URGES international organizations to help CSOs to build trust, social networks and cooperation to conserve the commons; and
8. DETERMINES that, for the purpose of establishing a property rights system and increasing the predictability in management of the commons:
 - a. The Director General should elaborate and launch the International Commons Standard (ICS) for standardizing criteria and categories of commons which differ among countries; and
 - b. Governments should investigate the situations of the commons in their countries in relation with such standard.

Sponsor:

National Nature Trust

Co-sponsors:

Korea National Park Service
 Korean Environmental Law Association
 Environment Action Association, Korea
 Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment
 Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

Explanatory Memorandum

- 1) *Ecosystem services* were popularized and their definitions formalized by the United Nations 2005 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA). This grouped ecosystem services into four broad categories: *provisioning*, such as the production of food and water; *regulating*, such as the control of climate and disease; *supporting*, such as nutrient cycles and crop pollination; and *cultural*, such as spiritual and recreational benefits. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA). 2005. *Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Synthesis*. Island Press, Washington. pp.155
- 2) In this resolution, the economic system would be divided into the economic capital-based *market economy system* and the social capital-based *community economy system*.

- 3) In this resolution, the conservation of nature might be regarded as being familiar with economic development according to *Where is the Wealth of Nations* issued by the World Bank, 2006.
- 4) Though, from a global point of view, a commons has been defined as “a tract of land or water owned or used jointly by the members of a community”, with its criteria and categories being ambiguous and varying from country to country. In some family of law, the properties which have been managed by the community or village, according to the customary laws, are regarded as commons; on the other hand, in another family of law, the properties which have been owned by the local governments according to the statutory laws are regarded as commons.
- 5) The concept of *customary law* beside the government-made statute law and the concept of *traditional knowledge* are dependent upon the definition of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
- 6) According to the ancient philosophies in India or the beliefs of the Native American, nature is not something that can be inherited from one's ancestors but trusted to the present generation from those yet to come.
- 7) According to the American judicial precedents in the 19th century [*Illinois Central Railroad Co. v. Illinois*, 148 U.S. 387(1893)], the access rights to coastal areas, water ways or open spaces are trusted to the government notwithstanding its property rights.
- 8) In this resolution, the concept of a legal system would be divided into a) the strict or *law* according to surveillance, regulation, and command and control and b) flexible or *soft law* according to trust, cooperation, self-regulation and customary law.
- 9) Trust is a prerequisite to cooperation. At the realm of commons, trust is capable of being built when the property rights are definitely established, the benefits on the property are fairly and equitably shared among stakeholders, and the predictability is guaranteed.

M161

Promotion of the Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (AP-BON)

ACKNOWLEDGING that biodiversity is very important for economic, social and sustainable development as well as poverty alleviation in developing countries;

NOTING that the degradation of nature and its structure and function ultimately affects the lives of future generations;

RECALLING Decision X/7 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) which invited the Group on Earth Observation Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON), working through organizations including, *inter alia*, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and IUCN, to publish an information document entitled “Adequacy of Biodiversity Observation Systems to support the 2020 Aichi Targets” for evaluating existing observation capabilities relevant to the targets contained in the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*;

ACKNOWLEDGING that observation and monitoring of the status of nature in biodiversity and ecosystem services are among the key tools in designing and implementing successful interventions toward conservation of nature and sustainable use of natural resources in forests, grasslands, wetlands, agricultural lands, human dominated urban areas, coastal areas and oceans, deserts, alpine tundra, etc., at local, national, regional and global scale;

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING that integration of current activities on biodiversity observation in the Asia-Pacific region is one of the key activities in valuing and conserving biodiversity, which is one of the two Core Programme Areas of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* in the region;

UNDERSTANDING that GEO BON was established under the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) with a view to developing a worldwide biodiversity observation network to collect, manage, share and analyze the data and information on the status and trends of the world’s biodiversity, and enabling decision making in support of the conservation and improved management of natural resources and that AP-BON was established as the regional network for biodiversity observation in the Asia-Pacific region with a similar mandate;

ACKNOWLEDGING the generous support from the Ministry of the Environment, Japan for the AP-BON since 2009 and the kind sponsorship of the Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea in the proposal of this motion for the promotion of AP-BON;

UNDERSTANDING that this regional Biodiversity Observation Network (BON) is being integrated from the national level BON activities including such countries as Japan (J-BON), the Republic of Korea (K-BON), Nepal (N-BON) and Bangladesh (B-BON), and that establishments of similar BON activities are being encouraged in other countries in the Asia-Pacific region;

EMPHASIZING that the networking activities of biodiversity observation will bring synergy in conservation of biological diversity at local, national, regional and global levels; and

FURTHER RECALLING that some gaps remaining among biodiversity observation networks could be bridged utilizing the frameworks of IUCN and the capacities of its Member networks in the Asia-Pacific region;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6 –15 September 2012:

1. URGES State and government agency Members of IUCN in the Asia-Pacific region to:
 - a. Support currently existing biodiversity observation network activities to be fully functional in their States;

- b. Encourage their activities to be linked with regional and global network activities through the AP-BON; and
 - c. Encourage the establishment of a biodiversity observation network in the countries where it does not exist;
- 2. ENCOURAGES the non-governmental organization Members of IUCN in the Asia-Pacific region to:
 - a. Actively participate in the activities of the existing biodiversity observation networks;
 - b. Work with other relevant stakeholders to create a biodiversity observation network in a State where it does not exist; and
 - c. Try to link their activities with regional and global biodiversity observation network activities through the AP-BON;
- 3. ENCOURAGES governments in all countries in the Asia-Pacific Region to extend support to the biodiversity observation networks in their countries by:
 - a. Establishing its governance structure;
 - b. Constructing network infrastructure to bring together the existing observation networks;
 - c. Supporting the activities of research and monitoring; and
 - d. Promoting the activities for outreach, education and capacity building;
- 4. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - a. Encourage IUCN Members and Commissions to play a key role in facilitating the establishment and functioning of the biodiversity observation networks in the region as well as the globe; and
 - b. Promote capacity building within the network so that the network can generate valuable information on the status of species and ecosystems; and
- 5. INVITES the Director General and IUCN Commissions to utilize information generated by the AP-BON in the process of listing of threatened and endangered species and the sustainable management of ecosystems and protected areas, as relevant.

Sponsor:

The Ecological Society of Korea

Co-Sponsors:

Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea

Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Korea Forest Service, Republic of Korea

Korea National Park Service, Republic of Korea

Wildlife Watch Group, Nepal

Center for Natural Resource Studies, Bangladesh

Japan Wildlife Research Center (JWRC, Shizen Kankyo Kenkyu Senta), Japan

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment, Republic of Korea

Korean Association for Conservation of Nature, Republic of Korea

Korean Society of Environmental Impact Assessment, Republic of Korea

Korean Society of Nature Conservation, Republic of Korea
Korean Wetlands Society, Republic of Korea
National Nature Trust, Republic of Korea
The Korean Society of Oceanography, Republic of Korea

M162

The development of an Evaluation and Certification System for World Environment Hubs

RECOGNIZING the importance of the role of local government in achieving IUCN's vision and goal as adopted in Resolution 2.5 *Regionalization of IUCN – The World Conservation Union* by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000), Resolution 3.003 *Engagement by IUCN with Local and Regional Government Authorities* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), Resolutions 4.003 *Strengthening IUCN's National and Regional Committees*, 4.004 *Strengthening IUCN's Institutional Presence in South America*, and 4.008 *Including Local and Regional Governmental Authorities in the Structure of the Union* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the need to extend opportunities for strengthening the conservation of nature by incorporating urban components, as adopted in Resolution 3.063 *Cities and Conservation* by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) and Resolution 4.094 *Impetus and Support for Local and Regional Biodiversity Conservation Policies* by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

CONCERNED that even though a wide range of activities by local governments over the world has resulted in model cases at regional level rather than at national level, numerous cases of deteriorating environment occur as a result of indiscriminate urban expansion undertaken by local governments;

RECALLING that IUCN's vision and goal can be achieved by promoting environmental policies at local level as an integrated framework for development covering environment, economy and society;

NOTING that the organizational activities of local governments such as the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group and ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, for the conservation of the world's environment would be enhanced through the development of an *Evaluation and Certification System recognizing World Environment Hubs* at local level in harmony with the vision and goals IUCN;

CONVINCED that the promotion of such an endeavour will guide future socioeconomic development towards ecologically and environmentally sustainable habitats;

ALSO CONVINCED that the effort to set up a World Environmental Hub can be implemented on the basis of inputs from IUCN Members, Commissions and Secretariat as adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) in Resolution 4.001 *Strengthening the Links between IUCN Members, Commissions and Secretariat*,

FURTHER CONVINCED that this project enables the Commissions to implement various link programmes as adopted in Resolution 4.002 *Coordination of the IUCN Programme* by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) to build capacity to achieve sustainable development, and the ability to solve problems related to globalization as adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) in Resolution 3.083 *Improving Capacity to Achieve Sustainable Development and Address the Consequences of Globalization*, and to establish regional institutions and improve their capacity building ability as adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) in Resolution 4.004 *Strengthening IUCN's Institutional Presence in South America*; and

RECOGNIZING that Jeju, the host venue of the 2012 World Conservation Congress, is an ideal location for launching this endeavour since several steps have already been taken

towards setting up an environmentally sustainable habitat, such as:

- a. The UNESCO-designated three Biosphere Reserves, the Natural World Heritage site, and Global Geoparks;
- b. Four Ramsar Wetland sites;
- c. The 2011 election of Jeju as one of the New Seven Wonders of Nature, demonstrating that Jeju is a place where human beings and nature co-exist in harmony;
- d. The designation of Jeju by the South Korean Central Government as a model for climate change and environmental education, and for being carbon neutral; and
- e. The development of *The Comprehensive Programme for Promoting World Environmental Hub* in 2010, implemented since 2011;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, in partnership with an organization with expertise in developing certification systems, such as the International Standards Organization (ISO), and with support from IUCN Members, Commissions and the Secretariat, to assist in the development and implementation of a system of evaluation and certification for World Environmental Hubs;
2. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director General to convene a Working Group on World Environmental Hubs composed of Members of IUCN national and local government officials; and
3. URGES the Director General to host the Assembly of the Working Group in Jeju at the earliest opportunity and within available resources, together with the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Government of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province in order to prepare the concrete long-term roadmap and practical programmes for the Evaluation and Certification System for the establishment of World Environmental Hubs.

Sponsor:

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment

Co-sponsors:

Gotjawal Trust of Jeju

Jeju City Project 21

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Agenda 21

Sustainable Environmental Education Center of Jeju – Special Self-Governing Province

Local Agenda 21 - Seogwipo City

Comment: this motion is referred to a contact group.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Overall Framework of a World Environmental Hub Being Prompted in Jeju

1. Vision: Jeju as an Island of Life through a World Environmental Hub

Nature has as much right as humans to exist. This implies that socioeconomic development should be advanced within the carrying capacity of nature through conservation and sustainable use being adopted by IUCN. Such a development value can be achieved by promoting the initiative of World Environmental Hub in Jeju, and will guide Jeju towards an island of life for both humans and nature.

2. Goal, Principle of Promotion, and Promotion Strategies

Goal	Principle of Promotion	Promotion Strategy (12)
Society (Green Autonomy)	Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Establishment of the Best Environmental Education System in the Worldo Establishment of Cultural Ethos as an Environmentally Friendly Lifestyleo Establishment of Environmental Governance as an International Modelo Leading Global Cooperation System of Environment
Environment (Clean)	Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Conservation of Ecological Environment and Expansion of Carbon Sinko Switch to a Region of Low Carbon and Environmentally Friendly Metabolismo Establishment of Green Transportation Systemo Maintenance of Clean Air and Water
Economy (Green Growth)	Harmonization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Expansion of Energy Independence and New/Recycling Energy Industryo Promotion of Environmentally Friendly First Industry and Expansion of Local Foodo Establishment of MICE Business Meccao Expansion of Green Management

A total of 52 projects covering the 12 promotion strategies are already being implemented for achieving this initiative until 2020.

3. Some Major Goals to Achieve by 2020

- Reducing the emission of greenhouse gas by 41% compared to 2005
- Providing 50% of citizens with environmental education
- 50% of all households participates in Carbon-Point Programme
- Afforesting 20,000ha
- Increasing the consumption of organic agricultural product by 80%
- Increasing the green tourist share by 30%

4. The Preparedness of Jeju as an ideal location of the Initiative

- Jeju has a wide range of unique natural environment resulting from a volcanic island with a sub-tropical climate.
- Jeju has been implementing a wide range of environment-related policies for conservation and sustainable use.
- The socioeconomic system of Jeju is structured to be environmentally friendly, showing 80% of GRDP being occupied by tertiary industry and high level of citizens' environmentalism and environmentally friendly behaviour.

- Jeju has a high domestic and international prestige as an environmental hub as is exemplified in the motion of this initiative.

5. Significant differences of the Initiative from the existing initiatives

- Multi-dimensional approach as an integrated framework covering social and economic factors impacting on the sustainability of the environment based on the mutual mechanism among the components of environment, society and economy
- Introduction of evaluation system based on indicators in the process of the initiative being promoted
- Based on the comprehensive practice of sustainable development through conservation and sustainable use within the carrying capacity of nature

M163

Islamic principles for conservation

EXPRESSING gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) for encouraging and supporting the first and second editions of the *Islamic Principles for Conservation of the Natural Environment*;

WHEREAS these “Islamic Principles” were drafted by eminent scholars and serve as an important source of material for connecting Islam with environmental conservation and sustainable development;

CONSIDERING that the 185,000 copies of the first and second editions were published and distributed widely with the gracious assistance of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

NOTING that there have been numerous requests to produce a third revised edition taking into account the agreed international principles on the conservation of the environment and sustainable development since production of the second edition; and

APPRECIATIVE to the President-General of the Presidency of Meteorology and Environmental Protection of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for engaging in discussions to call a meeting to produce an amended and improved edition to ensure that the “Islamic Principles” are up to speed with contemporary developments;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6 –15 September 2012:

1. CALLS UPON IUCN to cooperate with the relevant partners in the drafting and publication of a third edition of the “Islamic Principles”; and
2. REQUESTS knowledgeable experts from IUCN Members and Commissions to present their comments and proposed amendments to the text of the second edition to the Chair of CEL.

Sponsor:

The International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL)

Co-sponsors:

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild (SDWi)
Pace Center for Environmental Legal Studies
The Ecological Society of the Philippines
Asia-Pacific Center for Environmental Law (APCEL)
Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement (CIDCE)
Bangladesh Poush
Australian Centre for Environmental Law (ACEL)
Korean Society of Nature Conservation

M164

Need for non-regression in environmental law and policy

ALARMED that the human ecological footprint exceeds global biocapacity and that the planetary boundaries of key processes in the Earth are being exceeded;

MINDFUL of the multiple threats that weigh on environmental policies and regulations, at the international, regional, national and local level, and that may lead, explicitly or by stealth, to diminished levels of protection of biodiversity and increased risks of pollution;

NOTING however that all current international environmental conventions, whether universal or regional, and most national environmental legislation, provide that States commit themselves to the continuous improvement of the environment and of the well-being of citizens along with social progress and poverty eradication;

OBSERVING therefore an international consensus on the need for legal measures to attain a high level of environmental protection and improvement in environmental quality;

CONVINCED that the principle of constant advancement of protected rights, and the non-regression of fundamental rights, must apply to the human right to a healthy environment;

CONSIDERING that human society has a collective responsibility not to harm the rights of future generations to life, dignity, health and sound environment, which includes a responsibility not to backslide on existing levels of environmental protection in policy and law;

RECOGNIZING that non-regression is a prerequisite for effectiveness of all sustainable development policies, laws and regulations;

CONVINCED of the need for measures to prevent all backsliding or regression on the level of environmental protection attained by each State according to its development status;

CONSIDERING that non-regression may be based on an express provision in the Constitution or legislation, as well as on case law;

TAKING NOTE of the European Parliament resolution of 29 September 2011 on developing a common European Union position ahead of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), which in paragraph 97 calls for the recognition of non-regression in the context of environmental protection as well as fundamental rights;

TAKING NOTE of the call by the International Organisation of La Francophonie, adopted in Lyon on 8 February 2012, urging recognition of the non-regression principle in environmental matters; and

TAKING NOTE of the Declaration on the Principle of Non-regression of Environmental Protection in Anticipation of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), adopted at the international colloquium organized by the Brazilian Senate in Brasilia on 29 March 2012;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. URGES national governments to recognize that non-regression in their environmental policy and law is necessary for achieving sustainable development objectives; and

2. REQUESTS the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) to continue studying and promoting non-regression in environmental policy and law globally, in international law, regional law as well as national law.

Sponsor:

Centre International de Droit Comparé de l'environnement (CIDCE - France) -
International Centre of Comparative Environmental Law

Co-sponsors:

Agence des aires marines protégées, France
Center for Environmental Legal Studies, USA
Centre for Marinelife Conservation and Community Development, Vietnam
Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental, Mexico
Environmental Law Institute, USA
Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Argentina
Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde, Brazil
Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement, France

M165

Courts and access to justice

ALARMED that four billion people on Earth live beyond the protection of the rule of law and have no access to justice to protect their environmental rights (UNDP, “Making the Law for Everyone”, 2008);

RECOGNIZING that access to justice is a fundamental principle of law, enshrined in Principle 10 of the 1992 *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development*;

AWARE that States provide access to justice through their judiciary and that the courts are fundamental to ensuring the rule of law and for the realization of rights to sustainable development and environmental conservation;

NOTING that many States have codified this right of access to justice through their national Constitutions or through adhering to the 1998 Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Environmental Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters;

WELCOMING the decisions of authorities in Australia, Brazil, China, India, Kenya, the Philippines and 50 other nations to establish more than 400 new environmental courts and tribunals, dedicated to ensuring access to justice and judicial decisions that enforce laws on nature conservation and protection of the environment;

GRATEFUL to the symposia and consultations conducted by the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL), many IUCN Members, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) over the past 15 years to build consensus at the national level to expand the judicial capacity regarding environmental laws;

CONCERNED that ensuring access to justice through these many new courts and tribunals, as well as through the environmental chambers within courts of general jurisdiction, necessitates measures that strengthen judicial capacity through exchanging best judicial practices among their judges and court administrators; and

TROUBLED that today there exists no international agency, institution or programme to provide on-going capacity building that sustains and enhances the capacity of courts to provide access to justice for environmental matters;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS UPON the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) to continue its leadership, in cooperation with appropriate national and international authorities, to build the capacity of courts for environmental adjudication;
2. INVITES all IUCN Members to collaborate with CEL in undertaking appropriate measures to strengthen the best judicial practices in existing courts and tribunals and in any established in the future; and
3. CALLS UPON States to establish an autonomous international judicial institute on the environment, in partnership with national judicial institutes and other court administrative authorities, in order to sustain and enhance the capacity of the judiciary with respect to access to justice in environmental matters.

Sponsor:

Center for Environmental Legal Studies, Pace Law School

Co-sponsors:

Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law

Centre International de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement

Ecological Society of the Philippines

Environmental Law Institute

Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental

Sierra Club, USA

Société française pour le droit de l'environnement, France

M166

ECOLEX – the gateway to environmental law

RECALLING IUCN Resolution 4.092 *Maintenance of ECOLEX: the gateway to environmental law* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

AWARE of the progress made in the development of ECOLEX since then, including the improvement of the system software, as well as the expansion of the various data sets by their respective custodian partners;

WELCOMING the decision and action taken by IUCN to recognize ECOLEX as one of its flagship Knowledge Products;

NOTING the inclusion of ECOLEX in the list of Voluntary Partnerships for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD (Rio+20)); and

CONVINCED that ECOLEX is a unique tool from which essential legal information can be obtained to assess the state of environmental and natural resource law development globally, and that can inform individual research, plans and programmes with data on governance, policy and law;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. REQUESTS the ECOLEX partners to intensify their efforts to promote the use of ECOLEX significantly beyond what has already been achieved, in particular by:
 - a. Increasing online access of users, especially in developing countries and universities globally;
 - b. Collaborating with institutions, programmes and projects which would benefit from cross-pollination with legal data, such as scientific/technical data on species and protected areas;
 - c. Contributing to the efforts of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to develop information systems and platforms to share information facilitating synergies in their implementation, such as InforMEA, by establishing links from such systems directly to ECOLEX and vice versa;
 - d. Developing products based on ECOLEX data to produce analytical information, subject-based (e.g. wildlife law) or country-based (i.e. country profiles); and
 - e. Seeking collaboration with publishers of regularly updated specialized electronic environmental law series; and
2. INVITES the Director General to continue and increase, as appropriate, IUCN support and contribution to ECOLEX, in particular by:
 - a. Maintaining the role of IUCN as key partner in ECOLEX, as custodian of two databases (treaties; policy and law literature);
 - b. Maintaining the IUCN Environmental Law Centre's (IUCN ELC) function as the ECOLEX Management Unit (MU) and enlarging its capacity; and

- c. Enlarging the capacity of the ELC and/or MU to take the lead in developing a node of biodiversity-related information on governance, policy and law for use by international institutions including the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), now co-located at the ELC, in Bonn (Germany).

Sponsor:

The International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL)

Co-sponsors:

Schutzzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild (SDWi)
Center for Environmental Legal Studies
Ecological Society of the Philippines
International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)
Sierra Club
Asia-Pacific Center for Environmental Law (APCEL)
Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement (CIDCE)
Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental (IDEA)
Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Alpes (CIPRA)
Environment-People-Law (EPL)
Bangladesh POUSH
Korean Society of Nature Conservation

M167

Establishing a global online platform for sustainability commitments

RECOGNIZING that since the first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972, the international community, including at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio in 1992, has negotiated many treaties and plans of action to establish goals to address the range of global sustainability challenges;

NOTING the discussions within the context of the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development which include non-globally-negotiated commitments by governments and other stakeholders to take actions which may be in the form of partnerships, networks or individual initiatives which will contribute to globally-adopted sustainability goals;

RECOGNIZING that these Rio+20 partnerships, networks and commitments have been announced in various platforms and recorded in various registries and compendiums;

CONCERNED that there is no global mechanism for aggregating these commitments, tracking progress on their implementation, and assessing their contribution to the achievement of globally-adopted goals;

NOTING that the rapid development and deployment within the last decade of the Internet, social media and other information technologies which can enable governments and other stakeholders to improve governance for sustainable development by increasing transparency, access to information and accountability;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that such tools are essential to engage young people in sustainable development;

RECALLING Resolution 4.077 *Climate change and human rights* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which affirms that “public access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice, highlighted in Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, are essential human rights that can guarantee greater participation, development, and accountability of all people”;

ALSO RECALLING Resolution 4.098 *Intergenerational partnerships: fostering ethical leadership for a just, sustainable and peaceful world* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which asserted that “many young persons have well-informed, insightful and innovative contributions to make to sustainability research and decision-making processes, strategic planning and policy making, and effective action projects and programmes”; and

INSPIRED BY the 2006 IUCN *Future of Sustainability* report, IUCN’s Young Professionals Programme, and Resolution 4.105 *Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) in conservation* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September:

URGES IUCN Members and other pertinent and interested stakeholders at all levels to:

- a. Endorse and support the development, with the United Nations, of a mechanism to encourage, support and ensure accountability of partnerships, networks, initiatives and other such non-globally-negotiated commitments announced at Rio+20, including the

creation and maintenance of a global commitment online platform to aggregate sustainability commitments drawn from various registries and platforms;

- b. Utilize this mechanism and online platform to facilitate collaboration and sharing of best practices for sustainable development;
- c. Employ the information dissemination capabilities of such a platform to further strengthen and enhance public participation and access to information under Principle 10 of the 1992 *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development*; and
- d. Continue to further engage citizens around the world, especially youth, in the process of making and monitoring sustainable development commitments.

Sponsor:

Natural Resources Defense Council, USA

Co-Sponsors:

Center for Environmental Legal Studies, USA
Center for International Environmental Law, USA
Development Alternatives, India
La Fundacion Urundej, Argentina
Sierra Club, USA
Solar Household Energy, USA

M168

African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

NOTING that the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources was adopted in 1968 in Algiers;

WHEREAS all Heads of State and Governments unanimously adopted the Revised African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Maputo Convention) at the 2nd Summit of the African Union in Maputo on 11 July 2003;

WHEREAS the Member States of the African Union are congratulated worldwide for this most advanced legally-binding instrument, which includes all aspects of sustainable development;

WHEREAS the Maputo Convention has not yet come into force with eight of the 15 parties necessary having ratified;

WHEREAS IUCN, in particular its Environmental Law Programme, advised the African Union on this commendable Convention;

RECALLING IUCN Resolution 4.095 *African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources* adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

NOTING interaction with the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Africa to increase awareness of the Convention's importance;

FURTHER NOTING a Special Meeting jointly organized during the 49th Annual Session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization by the Government of Tanzania, the Secretariat of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization and the International Council of Environmental Law to brief Member States on the importance of ratifying the Maputo Convention;

MINDFUL of Recommendation N°6 *Pact on Environment and Development* adopted by the 3rd Worldwide Conference of Environmental Law NGOs and Lawyers inviting "AU Member States to quickly ratify the Revised African Convention adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the Second Summit of the African Union in Maputo...";

CONGRATULATING the African Union Commission for delivering letters to all African Union Member State ministers responsible for environmental matters urging those who have not yet done so to work toward ratifying the Convention;

AWARE that a decision was drafted by the African Union Commission Legal Office for adoption by a forthcoming African Ministerial Conference on the Environment or the African Union Summit;

ACKNOWLEDGING the instrumental role of the IUCN Country Office in Senegal in the work to produce a consultant's report developing a strategy to guide the promotion of ratification, as well as collaborating with Anglophone African States to secure their commitment to ratify the Convention soon; and

CONGRATULATING the President of IUCN for his letter to Thomas Yayi Boni, President of the Republic of Benin and African Union Chair, appealing to him to place ratification of the Maputo Convention on the agenda of the 19th African Union Ordinary Session;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON the IUCN Director General to:
 - a. Devise and promote a campaign to build upon this momentum, especially in view to the President's letter and the need for African Union Member States, who have not yet done so, to ratify the Convention as soon as possible; and
 - b. Request Observer status in the African Union ; and
2. ENCOURAGES the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to engage with African Union Member States, who have not yet done so, to ratify the Convention as soon as possible.

Sponsor:

International Council of Environmental Law (ICEL)

Co-sponsors:

Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild (SDWi)
Center for Environmental Legal Studies, School of Law, Pace University
The Ecological Society of the Philippines
International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)
Asia-Pacific Center for Environmental Law (APCEL)
Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement (CIDCE)
Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental (IDEA)
Bangladesh Poush

M169**Legally binding Global Mercury Treaty to protect wildlife, ecosystems and health**

RECOGNIZING that IUCN helps the world find pragmatic solutions to our most pressing environment and development challenges;

AWARE of the scientific evidence, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Global Mercury Assessments finalized in December 2002 that evidence:

- a. The global scale and severity of toxic mercury contaminations of life forms and ecosystems in all regions of the planet;
- b. That as a toxic substance of global concern, mercury causes significant harm to wildlife, ecosystems and human health in general and to some populations, most notably the fetus and young children are especially susceptible; and
- c. That mercury is a major threat to fish, and an all important and valuable nutritious component of the human diet;

RECALLING that the dumping of mercury into Minamata Bay, Japan, has lead to severe contamination and the horrific devastation of the environment and human health tragedy;

APPRECIATING that the concerns, on-going initiatives and efforts of UNEP towards the phasing out of toxic chemicals have led to their elimination, with special attention given to the hazardous pollutant mercury;

NOTING that:

- a. Mercury has been on the UNEP Governing Council (GC) Agenda since its 21st Session in February 2001;
- b. Between February 2001 and October 2008, some milestones regarding mercury have been reached through UNEP Governing Council decisions 23/9 of February 2005 and 24/3 of November 2007;
- c. Mercury is a global problem, that current efforts are not sufficient, and that there is a need for further long-term action and the setting up of a process towards a global framework;
- d. UNEP Governing Council decision 25/5 of February 2009 agrees to develop a global treaty on mercury, launching discussion towards its development, and forming an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) to meet five times before the treaty text is agreed by 2013; and
- e. INC has already met three times and further discussion is to be continued on a revised version of the draft text of the comprehensive and suitable approach to a global legally-binding instrument on mercury set out in document UNEP(DTIE)/Hg.INC.3/3; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED that weak measures on important treaty elements may not effectively address the rising trend in anthropogenic mercury release level, thus failing to protect wildlife, ecosystem and human health;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS on all State Representatives of INC to support:
 - a. A legally-binding global instrument with an objective to protect wildlife, ecosystems and human health from mercury, recognizing particularly the vulnerable populations;
 - b. Effective measures to reduce and eliminate mercury use;
 - c. A mandatory National Implementation Plan (NIP) for ensuring effective realization of the treaty, and civil society and other stakeholders' active role in the development and implementation of the treaty;
 - d. Mandatory obligations to identify and characterize contaminated sites; and
 - e. Earliest possible development of the treaty with effective and enforceable treaty compliance provisions; and
2. REQUEST the Director General to work with the IUCN Commissions and membership networks for the promotion of enhanced awareness regarding adverse health effects of mercury exposure and protection.

Sponsor:

Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Pakistan

Co-Sponsors:

Baanhn Beli, Pakistan

Shehri: Citizens for a Better Environment, Pakistan

Shirkat Gah – Womens Resource Centre, Pakistan

Strengthening Participatory Organization, Pakistan

Trust for Conservation of Coastal Resources (TCCR), Pakistan

M170

Effective strategy and actions to address the worsening problem of petrochemical plastic and other solid wastes

OBSERVING that the increasing human population generates a large quantity of wastes, particularly of plastics, thus exerting greater pressure on ecosystems and especially on coastal marine ecosystems;

OBSERVING ALSO that other factors such as widespread production and consumption, urban expansion, and the economic model designed for consumption of rapid obsolescence and disposable products like single-use plastics which can remain in the environment for hundreds of years, thus adding to the unsustainable generation of solid wastes and residues causing environmental pollution, global warming, ecosystem degradation and adversely impacting human and animal health;

CONSIDERING that, despite actions at national and international level, problems connected with the disposal of solid wastes have not been addressed effectively, and that the impact of these wastes on ecosystems, especially on marine and freshwater ecosystems, has increased as a result of the increase in wastes and the inappropriate management of non-degradable, or slow to degrade, materials of terrestrial and marine origin (UNEP 2005A/ GEO4);

NOTING that despite the work to implement waste recovery programmes, plastic recycling is not a sustainable solution because recycling plastic, results in products of lesser quality such as bags or clothing, which cannot be recycled;

EMPHASIZING that petrochemical plastic is a material that the Earth cannot digest, that it breaks into increasingly small particles, which absorb toxic chemicals, and that each piece of plastic ever manufactured is still here with us, except the small amount that is incinerated, releasing toxic gases and particulate pollutants;

STRESSING that these plastic particles can be ingested by both land and sea animals, with serious consequences in addition to polluting our food chain;

RECOGNIZING that global assessments such as the *Global Environment Outlook* by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) call for the minimization of waste products as well as efforts to ensure that, once products have come to the end of their useful life, they become part of the production chain as primary materials;

RECOGNIZING that Resolution 17.19 *Wastes*, adopted by the 17th IUCN General Assembly (San Jose, 1988) addresses the theme of waste management and its impacts on ecosystems;

CONCERNED that the data indicate that the wastes situation has worsened and that measures adopted to date, and actions at national and global level, have not been effective; and

CONCERNED that the discovery of “trash vortices” in various seas indicates that the problem of solid wastes produced fundamentally by the great quantity of plastic found in the water column, far from diminishing, continues to increase and that this has very worrying environmental consequences;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON governments to implement laws and support initiatives to minimize the use of plastic in their respective countries and encourage alternatives, such as the use of returnable glass containers and reusable cloth shopping bags;
2. CALLS ON all constituencies of IUCN to promote cooperation among the governmental and legislative institutions of each country, non-governmental organizations, universities and the private sector effectively to address the problems of production, consumption, unsustainable disposal and management of solid wastes, seeking solutions in the short, medium and long term;
3. CALLS ON the Director General to urge international organizations to invite countries to address the problems at all levels, considering the global impact that solid wastes have on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, especially in seas and international waters;
4. ALSO CALLS ON the Director General to:
 - a. Promote and support the exchange of information, knowledge, technology and best practice among IUCN Members, Commissions, industry, academia and governments on best practices in the management of solid wastes for the transformation of the life cycle of products through “Reduce, Reuse, Recycle” actions, with the aim of minimizing, as far as possible, the volumes of solid wastes and dangerous wastes produced by countries and by human activities;
 - b. Urge governments to create and implement a legal framework which ensures shared responsibility throughout the life cycle of products, delegating responsibilities throughout the production chain in the management of solid wastes, and to address responsible consumption; and
 - c. Foster cooperation among government institutions, the business sector and civil society in order to address the problems, and to promote formal and informal environmental education programmes in the various regions and countries in which IUCN is present, for the purpose of addressing the impact of solid wastes on ecosystems, and to demonstrate possible solutions at family, local, national and global level; and
5. URGES the IUCN Members and Commissions to foster and facilitate the necessary actions at local, national and regional levels so that processes of production and consumption include concepts of sustainability, emphasizing the scarcity of the Earth’s resources and the growing impact of solid wastes on ecosystems.

Sponsors:

Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, Panama and Asociación Preserve Planet, Costa Rica

Co-sponsors:

Fundación para la Protección del Mar, Panama
Sociedad Audubon, Panama
Parque Natural Metropolitano, Panama
Fundación Parque Nacional Chagres, Panama
Fundación MarViva
Asociación Salvadoreña Pro-Salud Rural, El Salvador
Centro Mesoamericano de Estudios sobre Tecnología Apropiada, Guatemala
Asociación Club de Jóvenes Ambientalistas, Nicaragua
Asociación Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación

Instituto de Medio Ambiente y Comunidades Humanas de la Universidad de
Guadalajara, México
MEDITERRÀNIA – Centre d'Iniciatives Ecològiques, España
Asociación Terra Nostra, Costa Rica

M171

Support for a comprehensive scientific review of the impact on global biodiversity of systemic pesticides by the joint task force of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)

RECOGNIZING the mission of IUCN in promoting the conservation of biological diversity since its inception;

AWARE that over the past decade neonicotinoid insecticides have rapidly become the most widely used and fastest-growing class of insecticides worldwide following their introduction to the market in the mid-1990s, now with a global market share of about one-third of the world insecticide market, with seed treatment as their major application and having been registered nowadays in more than 120 countries;

REMINDED that neurotoxic neonicotinoid pesticides which are highly persistent and act systemically and cumulatively, entering the plant sap through the roots, making the whole plant permanently toxic to insects, including beneficial pollinators, and being unique in their harmfulness to insects and other invertebrates in sub-lethal doses and chronic exposure;

NOTING that neonicotinoid and other systemic pesticides are suspected by many scientists of being a major factor in contributing to the worldwide honeybee disorders, to the decline of wild pollinators, and to observed declines of entomofauna at large, and so better insight into the ecological risks associated with the use of these pesticides is urgently needed;

ALARMED at the continuously increasing loss of biodiversity in all its components, including species, ecosystems and genes;

WELCOMING the establishment of a Task Force on Systemic Pesticides (TFSP) under the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) in March 2011; and

ALSO WELCOMING the task of the TFSP to carry out a comprehensive, objective, scientific review and assessment of the impact of systemic pesticides on biodiversity, and on the basis of the results of this review to make any recommendations that might be needed with regard to risk management procedures, governmental approval of new pesticides, and any other relevant issues that should be brought to the attention of decision makers, policy developers and society in general;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON all IUCN Members to support the TFSP in its endeavours so that it can complete its review and recommendations in a timely fashion;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to assist SSC and CEM in fundraising for the work of the TFSP so that it can complete its work during the 2013–2016 quadrennial; and
3. REQUESTS the Director General, based on the outcomes of the scientific assessment by the TFSP, and in close collaboration with the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) and the IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC), to provide the necessary assistance to CEM and SSC, and to other stakeholders as appropriate, regarding any

legislative and regulatory consequences that might arise with regard to the implementation of the recommendations from the TFSP.

Sponsor:

Institute of Environmental Sciences Leiden (CML)

Co-sponsors:

Instituut voor Natuurbeschermings Educatie (IVN)

De 12 LandschappenKNNV

SNM

EAZA

Ravon

Diergaarde Blijdorp

EUCC

Carmabi

Waddenvereniging

WWF

Sovon

Van Tienhoven Foundation

Vogelbescherming, Birdlife Netherlands

M172

International cooperation towards the mitigation of adverse impacts of aeolian aerosols

CONSIDERING that occurrence frequencies and the intensities of dust and sand storms (DSS) from many arid and semi-arid regions, including Northern China, Central Asia and Mongolia, are in the increasing trend due to the rapid desertification caused by climate change and unsustainable land uses such as overgrazing, heavy farming, deforestation for other uses, and that anthropogenic aerosol emission also has a remarkably increasing trend as a result of expanding industrial activity worldwide;

RECOGNIZING that increasing aeolian aerosols cause severely adverse impacts on the environment, ecosystems, and human health and socioeconomic activities not only in the source regions but in the far downwind regions;

RECALLING that aeolian aerosols cause far-reaching adverse impacts on air pollution, visibility reduction and climate change affected by radiative balance;

ALSO RECALLING that aeolian aerosols impact terrestrial and marine ecosystems, such as damage to young plants, cattle suffocation, reduction in biological productivity, enhancement of plankton blooming, coral mortality in the ocean and eutrophication;

FURTHER RECALLING that aeolian aerosols convey endemic microorganisms and potential microbial pathogens such as bacteria and fungi, which may cause adverse impacts on human health and cause respiratory (asthma) and eye diseases even in the far downwind regions of the source regions;

FURTHER RECALLING that aeolian aerosols cause visibility degradation, leading to airport closures, traffic accidents and increased defect rates of sensitive scientific and industrial facilities;

AWARE that international cooperation is essential to effectively prevent the desertification by identifying best practices to address primary causes of desertification in source regions, to establish a monitoring and early warning system for the severe aerosol event, and to accurately assess the potential microbial risk in aeolian aerosols travelling long distance for the mitigation of adverse impacts of aerosols;

CONCERNED that the cause of desertification differs from region to region, however the countermeasures are indiscriminate and few international cooperation projects have been done to enhance capacity for the prevention of desertification;

ALSO CONCERNED that there still does not exist an integrated aerosol monitoring network that is essential for the accurate issuance of early warnings of aerosol events even though the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has recognized the importance of aerosol events as a serious environmental issue enough to establish a Sand and Dust Storm Warning and Advisory and Assessment System (SDS-WAS); and

FURTHER CONCERNED that microbiological understanding and analysis methodology are poorly established for assessing microbial risk in aeolian aerosols;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS ON IUCN Members to:

- a. Encourage affected and neighbouring countries to actively participate in efforts for preventing and controlling desertification and land degradation to mitigate DSS, in establishing an integrated aeolian aerosol monitoring network, and in conducting microbial risk assessment by establishing a network; and
 - b. Cooperate with national and international agencies concerned with air quality, human health and natural disaster reduction, especially with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the WMO Sand and Dust Storm Warning Advisory and Assessment System (SDS-WAS) to deliver high-quality observation data to users in a timely manner;
2. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Council to contact the WMO with a view to underlining the importance of establishing an integrated and global Aeolian aerosol monitoring network;
3. ENCOURAGES governments to:
 - a. Establish a regulatory system for monitoring aeolian aerosol and for assessing its ecological and human health effects;
 - b. Provide financial support for international, regional and sub-regional programmes for preventing desertification and monitoring aeolian aerosol and its ecological and human health effects; and
 - c. Develop and apply a system to cooperate with international, regional and sub-regional institutions for evaluating aeolian aerosol environmental impact.

Sponsor:

Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment, Korea

Co-Sponsors:

Korea Forest Service
The Ecological Society of Korea
Korean Environmental Law Association
Korea National Park Service
Korean Wetlands Society
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment
Korean Association for Conservation of Nature

Explanatory Memorandum

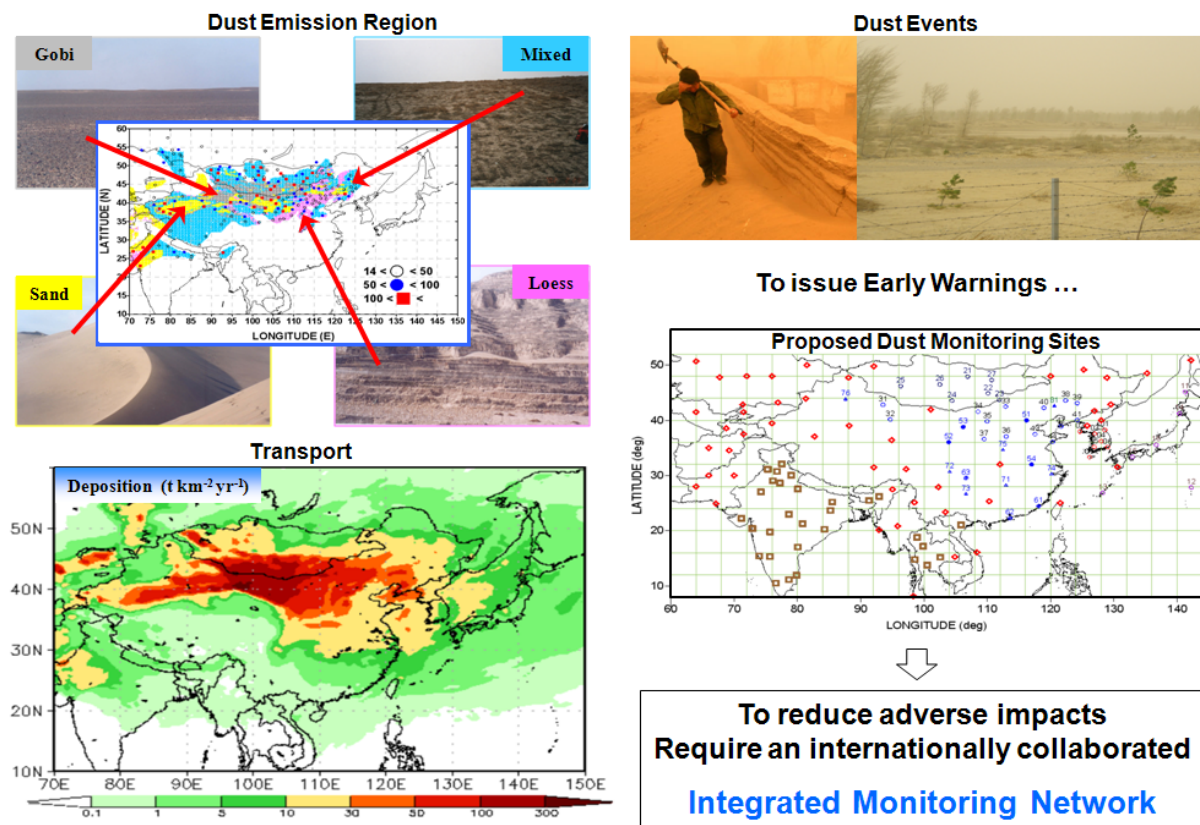


Fig. 1 Aerosol Monitoring Network

A regional example of health impact by dust storm and aerosol is Asian Dust, which is from Chinese and Mongolian deforested areas. The occurrence of respiratory/allergic disease in Seoul, South Korea is found to correlate with the occurrence of Asian Dust between 2005 and 2009 (National Statistical Office, 2011 [Figure 2A]). The recently increased incidence of Asian Dust events is believed to result in the increased occurrence of respiratory/allergic diseases including pneumoconiosis, asthma, allergy dermatitis, allergic conjunctivitis and even tuberculosis.

The health impact by dust storm and aerosol from deforested areas is also a global concern. According to a recent article in *Nature* (Frazer, 2012), seasonal winds from the Asia region could bring respiratory and allergic disease into the North and South America regions. The Kawasaki disease, originated in the Central Asia, is speculated to be transported via the Pacific riding wind to the East Asia region and even to North America (Figure 2B). For example, since 1970 the Kawasaki disease has been a major outbreak in Japan, and the disease was also detected in San Diego.

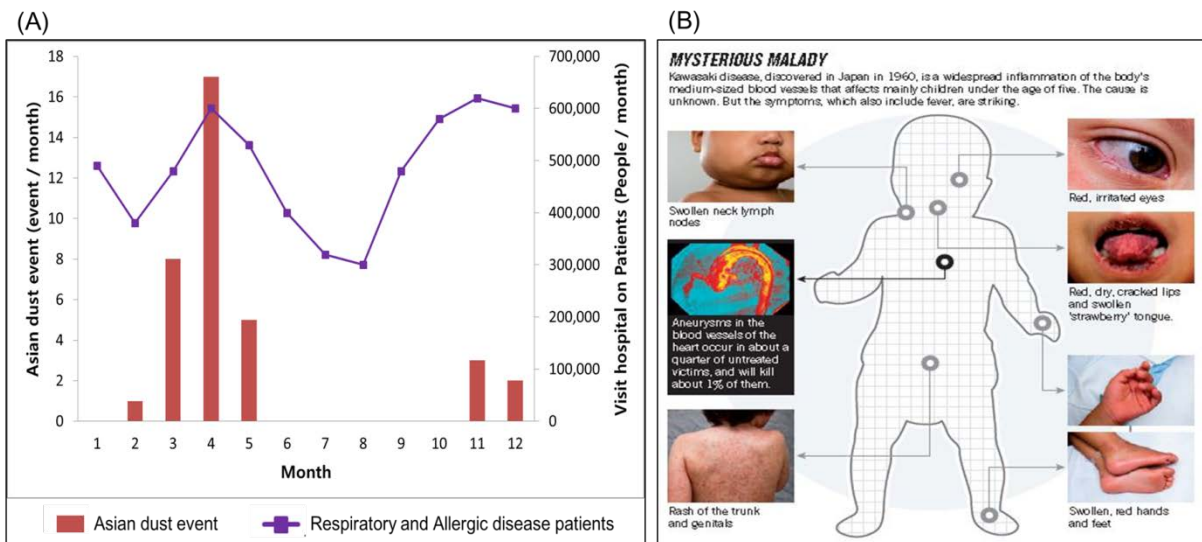


Fig. 2 The regional and global cases of human health impact by dust storm and aerosol transport. (A) The monthly cumulative numbers of Asian dust event correlate with the occurrence respiratory/allergic disease from 2005 to 2009 [National Statistical Office, 2011, Annual Medical Treatment Report]; (B) Global spreading of Kawasaki disease via Pacific riding wind [Frazer, 2012, *Nature*]

M173

Dark skies and nature conservation

GIVEN that species and ecosystems function night and day, and that artificial light can interfere with organism and ecosystem functions;

UNDERSTANDING that the appreciation of cultural heritage sites in their authentic state, the enjoyment of landscape aesthetics, and a true wilderness experience may be diminished by outdoor artificial light, glare and sky glow;

RECOGNIZING that astronomy, both scientific and amateur, and night sky viewing by the general public are essential contributions to understanding and enjoying our natural world;

BEING aware that cultural traditions, mythology and ceremony throughout the world bear a close relationship to night sky phenomena; and

NOTING that energy efficiency, human health and personal safety are all enhanced by the use of proper lighting and diminished by excess lighting;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS UPON environmental and natural resource management agencies to recognize that outdoor artificial light should be subject to effective standards in order to help restore and/or maintain the ecological integrity of natural areas and the commemorative integrity of cultural sites, to respect traditional beliefs related to the night sky, and to protect species and ecosystems everywhere;
2. SUGGESTS that urban and non-urban infrastructure management authorities regulate and control outdoor lighting in the areas under their jurisdiction so as to achieve just the right amount, spectrum and timing of outdoor lighting necessary for public use and safety;
3. ENCOURAGES natural area managers and non-governmental organizations to promote awareness of dark sky values and the need for and methods of reducing outdoor artificial light;
4. RECOMMENDS that universities, science-funding agencies, and scientific institutions foster and support research into the nocturnal aspects of biological and ecological function;
5. URGES protected area management authorities to develop visitor activities that lead to public appreciation and understanding of nocturnal ecology and the night sky; and
6. RECOMMENDS that protected area and other conservation agencies seek out opportunities to cooperate with scientific and amateur astronomy organizations and aboriginal peoples on optimum outdoor lighting design, darkness monitoring, delivery of visitor activities, and outreach related to the night sky, the nocturnal aspects of ecosystems and the importance of the night sky to traditional cultures.

Sponsor:

InterEnvironment Institute, USA

Co-sponsors:

Asociación Española de Entomología, Spain

Goncol Alapitvany, Hungary

Parks Canada Agency - Agence Parcs Canada, Canada

Sierra Club, USA

Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional, Costa Rica

M174

Improving capacity for enforcement of legislation relating to wildlife crime

RECOGNIZING the important role the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) plays in advancing environmental law by developing new legal concepts and instruments, and by building the capacity of societies to employ environmental law for conservation and sustainable development;

ALSO RECOGNIZING that it is difficult to determine the full scale of wildlife crime due to anomalies in how wildlife crime is monitored and recorded;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that in many instances organized crime syndicates involved with a range of other serious forms of crime are linked to wildlife crimes;

NOTING that the compliance and enforcement of environmental legislation face many serious challenges;

ALSO NOTING that wildlife crimes are generally not recognized as serious offences by the judiciary or politically;

FURTHER NOTING that a recent review of 1) the South African National Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Reports for 2008–9 and 2009–10; 2) relevant South African case law (from 2001 to 2011); 3) recent developments in initiatives aimed at improving compliance monitoring and enforcement; 4) results obtained through interviews with key stakeholders; and 5) relevant legislation; found that one of the most serious challenges facing successful compliance monitoring and enforcement in South Africa is adequate capacity and resources;

ACKNOWLEDGING that with the increased level of rhinoceros poaching in South Africa since 2009, rhino-related crimes are being dealt with more severely than in the past, while other wildlife crimes are still not investigated and treated as serious crimes;

CONCURRING with Resolution 1 of the Programme of Work emanating from the Global Judges Symposium (Johannesburg, 2002), that to realize the adopted principles: *the improvement of the capacity of those involved in the process of promoting, implementing, developing and enforcing environmental law, such as judges, prosecutors, legislators and others, to carry out their functions on a well informed basis, equipped with the necessary skills, information and material* is required; and

RECOGNIZING that in terms of effectively addressing the issue of wildlife crime it is essential that a coordinated global approach is adopted;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

REQUESTS all IUCN Members and governments to promote and support:

- a. an improved and strengthened legal regime regulating wildlife crimes including the elevation of wildlife crimes to a national priority crime;
- b. increased cross-border cooperation between countries on the issue of wildlife crime, in particular between countries identified as key source and sink countries as far as wildlife crime is concerned;

- c. the development of improved and shared information systems for monitoring, recording, reporting and publishing wildlife crimes, including the accessibility and availability of wildlife crime statistics;
- d. increased capacity development and training for all government authorities and judicial officials involved in the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crimes; and
- e. increased budgets and resources being allocated towards the enforcement of relevant environmental legislation.

Sponsor:

The Endangered Wildlife Trust

Co-Sponsors:

Wilderness Foundation

BirdLife South Africa

Wildlands Conservation Trust

The National Association of Conservancies\Stewardship of SA

Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa

M175**IUCN strategy for tropical forest ecosystems of Amazonia and Congo Basins and South East Asia basins**

RECALLING the Joint Declaration of the Heads of State and Government on the Occasion of the First Summit on Tropical Forest Ecosystems of Amazonia and Congo Basins and South East Asia basins adopted in Brazzaville on 3 June 2011;

RECALLING the conclusions of the Summit of Heads of State and Government on the Forest Ecosystems of the Congo Basin held in Brazzaville on 5 February 2005;

RECOGNIZING the fact that sustainable ecosystem management constitutes a crucial and essential element for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other international agreements, as well as national legal instruments;

REAFFIRMING the fact that ecosystem management plays a key role in the implementation of IUCN's mission and Programme, and that, whilst constituting the *raison d'être* of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM), it also plays an important role in the work carried out by the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL), the Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA); and

NOTING the crucial and essential role played by tropical forest ecosystems in the mitigation of climate change;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

REQUESTS the IUCN Council to create a mechanism to pay special attention to the sustainable management of tropical forest ecosystems in the Amazon Basin, the Congo Basin and in South East Asia basins, within the context of the new Programme Areas: Valuing and conserving nature and Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate; and include in the mechanism representatives of CEM, the other Commissions involved and mentioned above, the IUCN Secretariat and the Council Programme Committee.

Sponsor:

Alliance nationale pour la Nature, Congo

Co-sponsors:

Cameroon Environmental Watch, Cameroon
RIAT Congo
Conservation de la Faune Congolaise
ASAN, Senegal
RAPAC, Gabon

M176

Conservation and sustainable management of mangroves in Central Africa: the case of Cameroon

RECALLING that mangroves in Cameroon play an important role in the protection of beaches against coastal erosion, through the stabilization of the coastal substrates, where they protect it from the wind and waves, and by acting as a natural biological purifying agent, retaining eroded soil and silt by means of their root system and also filtering pollutants, as well as by producing organic nutrients, assisting to stabilize micro-climates and also favouring eco-tourism activities;

RECALLING that mangroves in Cameroon provide shelter and breeding grounds for fishery resources, leaves for the marine food web, trap sediments from uphill erosion, serve as resting and feeding grounds for migratory birds, as well as biotopes for native species such as the blue monkey (*Cercopithecus mitis*) and a wide variety of protected species, and also constitute important carbon sinks;

RECALLING that mangroves in Cameroon are home to a wide diversity of flora, that they are living ecosystems, generate new inhabitable land by advancing towards the water, while at the same time protecting local inhabitants from natural disasters, and also reducing erosion of coastal areas and small islands by the action of water;

NOTING that for the past 50 years the mangrove ecosystems in Cameroon have been under enormous human pressure, which has led to the loss of over 33% of their surface area (from 600,000 ha to 400,000 ha to date), in other words around 4,000 ha/year, and that, as a result of this destruction, Cape Cameroon and the small surrounding islands are threatened by wave action, with many homes destroyed, and that the rise in sea level threatens not only the supply of drinking water, but also of wood, thatch used for covering roofs, and fodder for domestic animals, and other non-timber forest products (NTFP) which coastal communities depend heavily on;

FURTHER NOTING that mangroves have often been transformed for a variety of purposes, including fish farming, agriculture, salt production, sand mining and urban development;

NOTING the fact that, given that the root system of mangrove forests forms an ecological transition zone between several ecosystems, the destruction of mangroves could lead to coastal erosion, that each hectare of mangroves destroyed releases around 110 kg of carbon into the atmosphere, that vast areas of mangroves have also been degraded by pollution and wood harvesting, and that mangroves also suffer from illegal exploitation; and

AWARE that fishing constitutes the main traditional activity carried out by coastal communities, who view it primarily as a cultural activity rather than simply as one necessary to cover financial needs, and mangroves play a key role for sustaining fisheries;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. RECOGNIZES the need to conserve the resources provided by mangroves in Cameroon;
2. CALLS ON the Cameroonian Government to adopt rules regulating activities linked to the resources provided by mangroves carried out by several organizations;
3. REQUESTS the Director General:

- a. as part of the *IUCN Programme 2013–2016* to take up a leadership role in order to mobilize resources in favour of the sustainable management of mangroves globally and with special reference to the situation in Cameroon;
 - b. to encourage all IUCN Member States and the Government of Cameroon in particular to designate, in line with Aichi Target 11, mangroves as protected areas (for Cameroon the mangrove areas of Rio del Rey, Cameroon Estuaries and Rio Ntem); and
 - c. to encourage the establishment of platforms for dialogue between the stakeholders involved in mangrove management;
4. ENCOURAGES IUCN Members to raise the populations' awareness about the need for a sustainable management of fauna, flora, fisheries and birdlife resources in the mangrove ecosystems, and the recognition of the important ecological, educational, climate, economic and socio-cultural roles mangroves play;
 5. URGES governments of the Congo Basin States to declare the mangroves under their jurisdiction as protected areas;
 6. ENCOURAGES Cameroonian NGO Members and other NGOs working in Cameroon to:
 - a. work in collaboration with local populations to restore the degraded mangrove areas of Rio del Rey, Cameroon Estuaries, and Rio Ntem in Cameroon;
 - b. strengthen the capacity of populations living close to the mangroves to protect and optimize the management of arborescent flora, in this case the red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*), the black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*), white mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*), button mangrove (*Conocarpus erecta*), and the flora of the backshore zones, in this case beach morning glory (*Ipomoea-pes-caprae*), marine couch (*Sporobolus virginicus*), seagrape (*Coccoloba uvifera*), beach moonflower (*Ipomea macrantha*), shoreline purslane (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*);
 - c. convince the populations, whose main activity is fishing, to use regulatory mesh fishing nets and to ban the use of chemicals for fishing;
 - d. popularize and generalize the use of improved stoves in fish smokehouses;
 - e. create biological corridors for transhumance around public infrastructures;
 - f. restore degraded breeding grounds;
 - g. restore degraded beaches used by migratory birds as resting grounds;
 - h. monitor the physical and chemical quality of the mangrove water;
 - i. raise awareness among the urban communities of Douala and Kribi of the problems of aquatic, atmospheric and soil pollution;
 - j. assess and set up a monitoring system for the Rio del Rey, Cameroon Estuaries and Rio Ntem mangroves; and

- k. reinforce the skills of the populations living near the mangroves in terms of the development of mangrove nurseries in order to reforest the degraded mangrove areas;
- 7. ENCOURAGES the Cameroonian administrative and municipal authorities as well as those of the Congo Basin to work incessantly to protect the mangroves and control all types of pollution;
- 8. ENCOURAGES both the economic operators and the local communities to optimize the management of the waste they produce; and
- 9. ENCOURAGES the local municipalities located in the area near the mangroves to create controlled waste disposal facilities.

Sponsor:

Save The Nature

Co-sponsors:

Ministère de l'environnement et de la protection de la nature, Cameroon
Chaire de Servie Cameroun
Cameroon Environmental Watch (CEW)
Alliance Nationale pour la Nature Congo
CAFER Cameroon

Note explicative

Les mangroves camerounaises, en l'occurrence celles du Rio del Rey, de l'estuaire du Cameroun et du Rio Ntem, se dégradent dangereusement. Elles sont instables et fragiles et exposées aux pressions anthropiques internes et externes. Elles subissent de multiples actions incontrôlées des populations riveraines ainsi que les changements perpétuels entre la zone côtière et les sources de pollution. La surexploitation des arbres dans les mangroves, la pêche irresponsable, et la pollution industrielle et agroindustrielle rendent cette ressource très vulnérable. Les mangroves du Cameroun sont surexploitées pour le bois de chauffe et le bois d'œuvre, les produits forestiers non- ligneux, l'exploitation du sable et la pêche artisanale et dévastatrice (non respect des mailles de filets et usage des produits toxiques).

Ces mangroves constituent une zone de reproduction et de croissance par excellence de nombreuses espèces de poissons et de mollusques. N'étant pas aménagés elles sont aujourd'hui en état de dégradation alarmante. La richesse faunique et floristique des mangroves du Cameroun et la variété des espèces qui s'y trouve méritent que l'on les protège pour assurer la durabilité des ressources. Les recommandations portent sur l'érection des mangroves en aires protégées, l'interdiction de la pêche chimique, l'interdiction de déverser les déchets ménagers et industriels dans les mangroves, le traitement des déchets industriels, la sanction effective des pollueurs conformément à la loi.