



Motions

Published on 11 December 2019 for electronic discussion

World Conservation Congress
Marseille, France

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| 085 | Combatting soil artificialisation |
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| 087 | Importance to conservation of removing barriers to voluntary family planning |
| 088 | Connectivity conservation and international cooperation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework |
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| 106 | Continental conservation priority for the jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>) |
| 107 | Global conservation of rhino rays (<i>Rhinidae</i> , <i>Glaucostegidae</i> , <i>Rhinobatidae</i>) |
| 108 | Adapting traditional medicine to fulfil the vision of ecocivilisation |
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| 116 | Building Madagascar's capacity to counter the threat from invasive species |
| 117 | Addressing human-wildlife conflict: fostering a safe and beneficial coexistence of people and wildlife |
| 118 | Reinforcing the protection of marine mammals through regional cooperation |
| 119 | Improving process and action to identify and recover 'Extinct in the Wild' species |
| 120 | Action against songbird trafficking |
| 121 | Next IUCN World Parks Congress |
| 122 | Conserving and protecting coral reefs through the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework |
| 123 | Protection of Kakadu World Heritage site and rehabilitation of the Ranger uranium mine and Ranger Project Area |
| 124 | Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity |
| 125 | Strengthening the protection of old-growth forests in Europe and facilitating their restoration where possible |
| 126 | Advancing conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in the ocean beyond national jurisdiction |

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Motions

001 — Archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations and future policy reviews

NOTING that since IUCN was established in 1948 its Members have convened in 19 sessions of the General Assembly and six sessions of the World Conservation Congress;

UNDERLINING that Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the World Conservation Congresses and the preceding General Assemblies establish the fundamental body of IUCN policy;

FURTHER NOTING that a large body of IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations has accumulated and that to date Members have adopted 1,305 Resolutions and Recommendations;

RECALLING Resolutions relevant to the motions process, including, most recently, Resolution 6.001 *Identifying and archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations to strengthen IUCN policy and to enhance implementation of IUCN Resolutions* (Hawai'i, 2016);

FURTHER RECALLING that Council, in responding to Resolution 6.001, in its Decision C/96/22, approved a list of Resolutions and Recommendations to be retired and forwarded to the Members' Assembly for endorsement, as well as the deployment and launch of an online archive to enable access to these retired Resolutions and Recommendations prior to the opening in May 2019 of the motions submission process for the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020;

NOTING that the IUCN Resolutions Database includes all active Resolutions and Recommendations; and

ALSO NOTING that the revised motions submission form for the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020 includes requirements for greater precision and specificity regarding implementation and reporting (and eventual archiving);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. WELCOMES the work of Council through its Task Force on Resolutions Retirement, including the development and application of criteria for identifying obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations, and the creation of an accessible archive of Resolutions and Recommendations that no longer require implementation;
2. ENDORSES the final list of Resolutions and Recommendations to be retired and moved to the archive, attached herewith as an Annex;
3. REQUESTS Council and the Director General to:

- a. continue to work intersessionally to review the implementation of active Resolutions and Recommendations and to recommend to the next Members' Assembly, applying the same criteria used to populate the archive, a list of Resolutions and Recommendations for retirement and archiving;
- b. undertake a policy review before the next Members' Assembly of all active Resolutions and Recommendations, with a view to assembling (and potentially proposing consolidation of) Resolutions that deal with the same or closely related issues to help ensure that IUCN's policy positions are collated, clear and accessible; and
- c. consider the need for and modalities of a mechanism for the ongoing review of Resolutions and Recommendations adopted in future Members' Assemblies, with a view to moving to the archive those that are implemented, obsolete, or for which a specified interval has elapsed or a milestone has been achieved, while ensuring that their continued policy relevance is reflected.

Annex: List of Resolutions and Recommendations to be archived:

- 6.092 2016 Hawai'i Urging the Congress of the Republic of Peru to shelve permanently the bill that proposes a road that will affect the Alto Purús National Park and other areas
- 6.090 2016 Hawai'i Two dams on the Santa Cruz River in Argentina: Their impact on an irreplaceable ecosystem and on the hooded grebe (*Podiceps gallardo*) population, a Critically Endangered species endemic to Argentina
- 6.052 2016 Hawai'i Declaration of Astola Island as a Marine Protected Area
- 6.047 2016 Hawai'i Advancing conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction
- 6.008 2016 Hawai'i Proposed amendment to Article 6 of the IUCN Statutes concerning the dues of State and political/economic integration organisation Members adhering to IUCN
- 6.007 2016 Hawai'i Enhanced practice and reforms of IUCN's governance
- 6.006 2016 Hawai'i Members' Assembly's sole authority to amend the Regulations pertaining to the objectives, nature of the membership and membership criteria (follow-up to decision 22 of the 2012 World Conservation Congress)
- 6.005 2016 Hawai'i Election of the IUCN President
- 6.004 2016 Hawai'i Including indigenous peoples' organisations in the structure of the Union
- 5.137 2012 Jeju 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)
- WCC-2012-Res-134 2012 Jeju African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- WCC-2012-Res-133 2012 Jeju Improving capacity for enforcement of legislation relating to wildlife crime
- WCC-2012-Res-132 2012 Jeju Establishing a global online platform for sustainability commitments
- WCC-2012-Res-129 2012 Jeju Courts and access to justice
- WCC-2012-Res-128 2012 Jeju Need for non-regression in environmental law and policy
- WCC-2012-Res-126 2012 Jeju The development of an Evaluation and Certification System for World Environment Hubs
- WCC-2012-Res-119 2012 Jeju Collaborative partnership on wildlife
- WCC-2012-Res-112 2012 Jeju Developing the concept of biodiversity security
- WCC-2012-Res-110 2012 Jeju Biodiversity offsets and related compensatory approaches

WCC-2012-Res-105 2012 Jeju Conserving cultures and nature for food security

WCC-2012-Res-099 2012 Jeju IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development

WCC-2012-Res-086 2012 Jeju Integrating protected areas into climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies

WCC-2012-Res-071 2012 Jeju Conservation of the Panama Bay wetlands

WCC-2012-Res-064 2012 Jeju Acknowledging Quebec's advancement of conservation of the Boreal region

WCC-2012-Res-062 2012 Jeju Atlantic Forest in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, as a priority biome for conservation

WCC-2012-Res-060 2012 Jeju Strengthening the role of IUCN in saving the world's primary forests

WCC-2012-Res-056 2012 Jeju Enhancing connectivity conservation through international networking of best practice management

WCC-2012-Res-054 2012 Jeju Guaranteeing the protection of the Cabo Pulmo National Park

WCC-2012-Res-053 2012 Jeju Strengthening the participatory and equitable governance of the indigenous communities and peoples of Mexico

WCC-2012-Res-051 2012 Jeju Improving conservation and sustainability of the Yellow Sea

WCC-2012-Res-048 2012 Jeju Valuing and conserving geoheritage within the IUCN Programme 2013–2016

WCC-2012-Res-043 2012 Jeju Establishing a forum for transboundary protected area managers

WCC-2012-Res-039 2012 Jeju Healthy parks healthy people

WCC-2012-Res-038 2012 Jeju The Sydney Vth IUCN World Parks Congress 2014

WCC-2012-Res-032 2012 Jeju Action to recover the Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) population in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean

WCC-2012-Res-028 2012 Jeju Conservation of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and its threatened waterbirds

WCC-2012-Res-016 2012 Jeju Framework for setting priorities for the conservation of threatened species

WCC-2012-Res-013 2012 Jeju IUCN's name

WCC-2012-Res-012 2012 Jeju Strengthening IUCN in the Insular Caribbean

WCC-2012-Res-009 2012 Jeju Encouraging cooperation with faith-based organizations and networks

WCC-2012-Res-007 2012 Jeju Establishing an Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) membership and voting category in IUCN

WCC-2012-Res-005 2012 Jeju Strengthening of the IUCN National and Regional Committees and the use of the three official languages

WCC-2012-Res-002 2012 Jeju Improved opportunity for Member participation in IUCN

WCC-2012-Res-001 2012 Jeju Strengthening the motions process and enhancing implementation of IUCN Resolutions

WCC-2012-Rec-177 2012 Jeju Economic valuation and development of financial mechanisms for the payment for ecosystem services in areas of extreme poverty

WCC-2012-Rec-175 2012 Jeju Strengthening the autonomy of Colombia's black communities for sustainable natural resource management in their areas, with special emphasis on mining

WCC-2012-Rec-173 2012 Jeju Offshore oil drilling in French Guiana, Suriname and Guyana

WCC-2012-Rec-171 2012 Jeju Australia's Proposed Marine Reserve Network

WCC-2012-Rec-167 2012 Jeju Strengthening of European provisions for biodiversity in overseas entities

WCC-2012-Rec-163 2012 Jeju Action to increase the protection and sustainable use of the American Gran Chaco

WCC-2012-Rec-162 2012 Jeju Actions to increase the protection and sustainable use of the pampas and campos of South America

WCC-2012-Rec-161 2012 Jeju Protecting the Critically Endangered Balearic Shearwater in the Ebro Delta, Spain

WCC-2012-Rec-157 2012 Jeju Protection of the Okapi Wildlife Reserve and communities of the Ituri Forest in the Democratic Republic of Congo

WCC-2012-Rec-156 2012 Jeju Biodiversity conservation in the protected natural area under the sacred natural site modality of Huiricuta and the historico-cultural route of the Huichol people

WCC-2012-Rec-146 2012 Jeju The conservation of hammerhead sharks in the Mesoamerican Region and the marine corridor in the Eastern Tropical Pacific

WCC-2012-Rec-145 2012 Jeju Ensuring the conservation and management sustainability of mako sharks

WCC-2012-Rec-143 2012 Jeju Moratorium on the fishing of the Chilean jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) in the international waters of the South Pacific

4.106 2008 Barcelona Vote of thanks to the host country

4.103 2008 Barcelona Acknowledging Spanish-language environmental education publications

4.102 2008 Barcelona Advancing knowledge management in conservation

4.101 2008 Barcelona International Covenant on Environment and Development

4.095 2008 Barcelona African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

4.094 2008 Barcelona Impetus and support for local and regional biodiversity conservation policies

4.092 2008 Barcelona Maintenance of ECOLEX: the gateway to environmental law

4.090 2008 Barcelona Open-pit metal mining exploration and exploitation in Mesoamerica

4.088 2008 Barcelona Establishing the IUCN Extractive Industry Responsibility Initiative

4.087 2008 Barcelona Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas

4.086 2008 Barcelona Guiding and improving IUCN's involvement with the private sector

4.085 2008 Barcelona Establishing the 1% Earth Profits Fund and sustaining government conservation finance

4.084 2008 Barcelona Mining exploration and exploitation in and near Andean protected areas

4.080 2008 Barcelona Mobilizing action to build resilience and assist adaptation to climate change of coral reefs and marine ecosystems and people that depend on them

4.079 2008 Barcelona The European Union and its overseas entities faced with climate change and biodiversity loss

4.077 2008 Barcelona Climate change and human rights

4.075 2008 Barcelona Climate change mitigation targets and actions for biodiversity conservation

4.074 2008 Barcelona Climate change and overexploitation of natural resources – inclusion in the IUCN Programme

4.073 2008 Barcelona Support the building of an ecological vision for the Amazon biome

4.072 2008 Barcelona Private protected areas and nature stewardship

4.071 2008 Barcelona Forest fire recovery and national park protection

4.070 2008 Barcelona Sustainable mountain development

4.068 2008 Barcelona Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD)

4.067 2008 Barcelona Advancing island conservation and sustainable livelihoods

4.066 2008 Barcelona Improving the governance of the Mediterranean Sea

4.062 2008 Barcelona Enhancing ecological networks and connectivity conservation areas

4.059 2008 Barcelona Promoting wildlife-based land uses in arid and semi-arid regions of Southern Africa

4.053 2008 Barcelona Mobile indigenous peoples and biodiversity Conservation

4.052 2008 Barcelona Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

4.051 2008 Barcelona Indigenous peoples and protected areas of La Mosquitia in Mesoamerica

4.050 2008 Barcelona Recognition of Indigenous Conservation Territories

4.049 2008 Barcelona Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and other Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conservation Areas

4.046 2008 Barcelona Artisanal fishing organizations active in the sustainable management of the Mediterranean

4.044 2008 Barcelona Actions to conserve the Pampas and Campos of South America

4.043 2008 Barcelona Environmental and social suitability of the Initiative for Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA)

4.042 2008 Barcelona Establishment of a transboundary Peace Park between Honduras and Nicaragua

4.041 2008 Barcelona Following up on actions called for by the II Latin American Congress of National Parks and Other Protected Areas (Bariloche, 2007)

4.040 2008 Barcelona Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage

4.039 2008 Barcelona Cross-Commission collaboration on sustainable use of biological resources

4.038 2008 Barcelona Recognition and conservation of sacred natural sites in protected areas

4.036 2008 Barcelona Best practice protected area guideline for ecological restoration

4.035 2008 Barcelona Strengthening IUCN's work on protected areas

4.031 2008 Barcelona Achieving conservation of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdictions

4.029 2008 Barcelona Conservation and sustainable use of fish in the Río de la Plata Basin

4.028 2008 Barcelona Action for recovery of the East Atlantic and Mediterranean population of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna *Thunnus thynnus*

4.025 2008 Barcelona Avoiding extinction of the Vaquita Porpoise *Phocoena sinus*

4.021 2008 Barcelona Elimination of the illegal use of poisoned bait as a method for controlling predators in the European Union

4.020 2008 Barcelona Quantitative thresholds for categories and criteria of threatened ecosystems

4.017 2008 Barcelona Stopping the amphibian crisis

4.016 2008 Barcelona Development of climate change guidelines for IUCN Red List assessments

4.013 2008 Barcelona Sustainable use and accountability

4.011 2008 Barcelona Development of an automated system to record members' actions on Resolutions and Recommendations to improve reporting at, and between, World Conservation Congresses

4.010 2008 Barcelona Implementation of Congress Resolutions

4.009 2008 Barcelona Transparency of the IUCN Council

4.008 2008 Barcelona Including local and regional governmental authorities in the structure of the Union

4.007 2008 Barcelona Changing IUCN's Statutory Regions

4.006 2008 Barcelona IUCN's name

4.005 2008 Barcelona Mainstreaming gender equity and equality within the Union

4.004 2008 Barcelona Strengthening IUCN's institutional presence in South America

4.003 2008 Barcelona Strengthening IUCN's National and Regional Committees

4.002 2008 Barcelona Coordination of the IUCN Programme

4.001 2008 Barcelona Strengthening the links between IUCN members, Commissions and Secretariat

4.136 2008 Barcelona Biodiversity, protected areas, indigenous peoples and mining activities

4.133 2008 Barcelona World appeal to prevent the loss of Lake Chapala and Lake Cocibolca, the largest wetlands in Mesoamerica

4.131 2008 Barcelona Conservation of the Western Iberian Peninsula

4.127 2008 Barcelona Indigenous peoples' rights in the management of protected areas fully or partially in the territories of indigenous peoples

4.126 2008 Barcelona Protection of Chilean Patagonia

4.125 2008 Barcelona Protection of the peatlands of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina

4.124 2008 Barcelona Forest conservation in Tasmania

4.123 2008 Barcelona Promotion of Category V and VI Protected Areas for biodiversity conservation

4.122 2008 Barcelona World Heritage nomination for Ningaloo Reef

4.120 2008 Barcelona Protected areas and biological diversity management programmes: steps towards ensuring effective management

4.116 2008 Barcelona Fisheries management by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)

4.113 2008 Barcelona Conserving migratory and oceanic sharks

4.112 2008 Barcelona An effective European Plan of Action for Sharks

4.111 2008 Barcelona Conservation of Leatherback Turtles *Dermochelys coriacea* and hammerhead sharks *Sphyrna* spp. in the Eastern Tropical Pacific marine corridor

4.109 2008 Barcelona Funding programmes for small-scale civil society projects for global biodiversity conservation

4.107 2008 Barcelona Cooperation between members and committees from Latin America and the Mediterranean

3.080 2004 Bangkok Vote of thanks to the host country

3.079 2004 Bangkok Conservation of Gyps species of vultures in South and Southeast Asia

3.072 2004 Bangkok Legal aspects of the sustainable use of soils

3.071 2004 Bangkok International cooperation on forest management

3.070 2004 Bangkok Environmental protection of the Mediterranean Sea from the risk of maritime traffic

3.063 2004 Bangkok Cities and conservation

3.062 2004 Bangkok The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

3.061 2004 Bangkok IUCN's interaction with the private sector

3.060 2004 Bangkok Influencing private sector actions in favour of biodiversity

3.059 2004 Bangkok IUCN's energy-related work relevant to biodiversity conservation

3.057 2004 Bangkok Adapting to climate change: a framework for conservation action

3.053 2004 Bangkok Protection of Chile's first Ramsar site, threatened by a cellulose factory

3.052 2004 Bangkok Protected areas in the Mediterranean

3.051 2004 Bangkok Freshwater protected areas

3.050 2004 Bangkok Integrating protected area systems into the wider landscape

3.049 2004 Bangkok Community Conserved Areas

3.048 2004 Bangkok IUCN Guidelines for protected area management categories

3.047 2004 Bangkok Durban Action Plan and CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas

3.044 2004 Bangkok The Haitian environmental crisis

3.043 2004 Bangkok Resource-based conflicts in Darfur, Sudan

3.042 2004 Bangkok Biodiversity in Southern Sudan

3.039 2004 Bangkok The Mediterranean mountain partnership

3.037 2004 Bangkok Arctic legal regime for environmental protection

3.036 2004 Bangkok Antarctica and the Southern Ocean

3.034 2004 Bangkok Strengthening the action of the IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation

3.033 2004 Bangkok Implementation of an IUCN programme for the Insular Caribbean

3.032 2004 Bangkok Volunteer translators and interpreters to serve IUCN

3.029 2004 Bangkok Capacity building of Young Professionals

3.027 2004 Bangkok Education for sustainable development

3.026 2004 Bangkok Establishment of the World Conservation Learning Network

3.025 2004 Bangkok Education and communication in the IUCN programme

3.024 2004 Bangkok The Harold Jefferson Coolidge Medal

3.023 2004 Bangkok Providing support for IUCN's Observer Status in the United Nations

3.020 2004 Bangkok Drafting a code of ethics for biodiversity conservation

3.019 2004 Bangkok Horizontal evaluation of international conventions, treaties and agreements on the environment

3.005 2004 Bangkok European policy and biodiversity in overseas territories

3.004 2004 Bangkok Ratification and implementation of the revised African Convention

3.003 2004 Bangkok Engagement by IUCN with local and regional government authorities

3.002 2004 Bangkok Improving the transparency of the IUCN Council

3.117 2004 Bangkok Conservation of the Bandula Barb *Puntius bandula* in Sri Lanka

3.116 2004 Bangkok Shark finning

3.114 2004 Bangkok Conservation of Dugong *Dugong dugon*, Okinawa Woodpecker *Sapheopipo noguchii*, and Okinawa Rail *Gallirallus okinawae* in Japan

3.113 2004 Bangkok Conservation of Saiga Antelope Saiga tatarica tatarica and *Saiga tatarica mongolica*

3.112 2004 Bangkok Establishing a marine protected area for Blue Whale *Balaenoptera musculus* in the gulf of Corcovado, Chile

3.111 2004 Bangkok Impact of roads and other infrastructure through the ecosystems of Darién

3.108 2004 Bangkok Great Barrier Reef

3.107 2004 Bangkok Threats to the Danube Biosphere Reserve

3.106 2004 Bangkok Mitigation of the environmental impacts of the 'Plan Puebla Panama' and strengthening of protected areas adjacent to new road sections and other infrastructure works

3.104 2004 Bangkok Consolidation of a national system of protected areas in the Dominican Republic

3.103 2004 Bangkok The Biosphere Reserve of the Chaco and indigenous peoples

3.097 2004 Bangkok Conservation of the Wetland Corridor of the Fluvial Littoral, Argentina

3.095 2004 Bangkok Nomination of large-scale multi-state serial World Heritage Routes

3.094 2004 Bangkok Management of large terrestrial herbivores in southern Africa

3.090 2004 Bangkok Implementation of the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species

3.087 2004 Bangkok Financial institutions and the World Commission on Dams recommendations

3.086 2004 Bangkok Coordination of sustainable development programmes for energy

3.085 2004 Bangkok Principles of knowledge sharing of the Conservation Commons

3.084 2004 Bangkok Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

3.083 2004 Bangkok Improving capacity to achieve sustainable development and address the consequences of globalization

3.082 2004 Bangkok The Extractive Industries Review

2.65 2000 Amman Incidental capture of marine turtles by pelagic longline fisheries

2.63 2000 Amman Illegal and/or unsustainable trade of wildlife species among and from the Mekong riparian countries

2.60 2000 Amman Conservation of the Western Black Rhinoceros

2.59 2000 Amman Legal aspects of the sustainable use of soils

2.58 2000 Amman Ecological management issues relating to large dams

2.57 2000 Amman Preparation and adoption of guidelines for oil, gas and mineral exploration and exploitation in arid and semi-arid zones

2.56 2000 Amman Land-use policies and legal tools for coastal conservation

2.55 2000 Amman Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

2.54 2000 Amman Antarctica and the Southern Ocean (see also 2.66)

2.53 2000 Amman Nature conservation on the Guyana Shield

2.52 2000 Amman Consolidation of IUCN's Component Programme for South America

2.51 2000 Amman Conserving the Panama Canal Watershed

2.50 2000 Amman Environmental education in the Mesoamerican Component Programme

2.49 2000 Amman Strategic Framework for IUCN in Mesoamerica

2.48 2000 Amman IUCN Temperate, Boreal, and Southern Cold Temperate Forests Programme in Russia

2.46 2000 Amman Protected areas of international importance in the Alps and the Mediterranean

2.43 2000 Amman Sustainable management and protection of Asia's major river systems

2.42 2000 Amman International Biodiversity Observation Year

2.41 2000 Amman International Ombudsman Centre for Environment and Development

2.39 2000 Amman Corruption in the forest sector

2.38 2000 Amman Co-operation among international and national participants in conservation programmes

2.37 2000 Amman Support for environmental defenders

2.36 2000 Amman Poverty reduction and conservation of environment

2.35 2000 Amman Follow-up on World Bank Forest Policy

2.31 2000 Amman Genetically Modified Organisms and biodiversity

2.30 2000 Amman Impacts of military activities on the environment and indigenous peoples' communities

2.29 2000 Amman IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources

2.28 2000 Amman Gender policy

2.27 2000 Amman The Durban World Parks Congress

2.26 2000 Amman Preparing for Rio +10

2.25 2000 Amman Conservation of plants

2.24 2000 Amman Establishment of an International Academy of Environmental Law

2.23 2000 Amman Improving IUCN's capacity for strategic information management/information technology

2.22 2000 Amman IUCN's work in the Arctic (see also 2.30 and 2.80)

2.21 2000 Amman IUCN Marine Component Programme

2.20 2000 Amman Conservation of marine biodiversity

2.19 2000 Amman Responding to the Recommendations from the World Commission on Dams

2.18 2000 Amman Strengthening actions for implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD)

2.17 2000 Amman Climate and energy

2.16 2000 Amman Climate change, biodiversity, and IUCN's Overall Programme

2.15 2000 Amman IUCN Collaborative Management for Conservation Programme

2.13 2000 Amman Vote of Thanks to the Host Country

2.8 2000 Amman IUCN's Work in Oceania

2.7 2000 Amman Implementation of the IUCN Component Programme for the Mediterranean

2.6 2000 Amman Changes in the IUCN Regional Office for Mesoamerica

2.3 2000 Amman An IUCN Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Global Thematic Programme

2.2 2000 Amman Integrating Ecosystem Management in IUCN's Programme

2.1 2000 Amman Mandate for Commission on Environmental, Economic & Social Policy (CEESP)

2.96 2000 Amman Earth Charter and draft International Covenant

2.94 2000 Amman Climate change mitigation and land use

2.93 2000 Amman Conservation of Kaisho Forest, Japan

2.90 2000 Amman Convention on the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Mediterranean Environment against pollution

2.89 2000 Amman Marine Protected Areas in the Baltic Sea

2.88 2000 Amman Establishment of an Ecological Corridor in the Americas

2.87 2000 Amman Protected areas and the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor

2.86 2000 Amman Protection of the Macal River Valley in Belize

2.85 2000 Amman Conservation of Middle and Lower Parana River

2.84 2000 Amman Unexploded ordnance contamination in sites of United States military activities in the Republic of Panama

2.83 2000 Amman Armed conflicts in natural areas (Panama and Colombia)

2.82 2000 Amman Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration

2.81 2000 Amman Mining concessions and protected areas in Mesoamerica

2.77 2000 Amman Conservation of marine turtles on the Atlantic coast of Africa

2.76 2000 Amman Regional action plan for the conservation of marine turtles in the Indian Ocean

2.72 2000 Amman Conservation of Dugong (*Dugong dugon*), Okinawa Woodpecker (*Sapheopipo noguchii*) and Okinawa Rail (*Gallirallus okinawae*)

2.71 2000 Amman Co-operative regional action plan for the conservation of river dolphins (*Platanista* spp and *Lipotess* spp) in the South Asian region

2.70 2000 Amman Conservation of Tibetan Antelope (*Pantholops hodgsoni*)

1.111 1996 Montreal Vote of Thanks to the Host Country

1.110 1996 Montreal Antarctica and the Southern Ocean

1.106 1996 Montreal Protection of the Arctic Ocean

1.105 1996 Montreal Protection of the Hinchinbrook Region of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area

1.104 1996 Montreal Conservation of Kakadu World Heritage Site, Australia

1.102 1996 Montreal Australian Forests

1.100 1996 Montreal Mining in the Fly River Catchment, Papua New Guinea

1.99 1996 Montreal Forests of Oceania

1.98 1996 Montreal Environmentally Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin

1.96 1996 Montreal Protection and Restoration of Ecological Integrity in Banff National Park, Canada

1.95 1996 Montreal Temagami Forests of Northeastern Ontario

1.94 1996 Montreal Conservation of Clayoquot Sound Temperate Rainforest

1.93 1996 Montreal Meso-America Biological Corridor

1.92 1996 Montreal Conservation of the Galapagos Islands

1.91 1996 Montreal Sustainable Forest Resource Use Policy in Suriname

1.90 1996 Montreal National Reconciliation Forest of El Salvador

1.89 1996 Montreal Funicular Railway in the Cairngorms Mountains, Scotland, UK

1.88 1996 Montreal Proposed Inclusion of Corso-Liguro-Provençal Basin in the Future List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Interest (ASPIM)

1.87 1996 Montreal Spanish Network of National Parks

1.85 1996 Montreal Conservation of Plants in Europe

1.84 1996 Montreal Superquarries in Europe

1.83 1996 Montreal Forest Ecosystems of Africa

1.82 1996 Montreal Private Sector Financial Operations

1.81 1996 Montreal Productive Relationships between IUCN and the Private Sector

1.80 1996 Montreal Relations with the United Nations System

1.79 1996 Montreal Implementation of Earth Summit Commitments

1.78 1996 Montreal ASEAN Agreement

1.77 1996 Montreal Marine Pollution and MARPOL

1.75 1996 Montreal Armed Conflict and the Environment

1.74 1996 Montreal Combating Desertification

1.73 1996 Montreal Protocol or Other Legal Instrument to the Framework Convention on Climate Change

1.72 1996 Montreal Climate Change, Biodiversity and the IUCN Programme

1.71 1996 Montreal Climate Change

1.70 1996 Montreal Ramsar Convention Priorities

1.68 1996 Montreal Development of Guidelines for the Conservation of Places of Natural Heritage Significance

1.67 1996 Montreal World Heritage Convention

1.66 1996 Montreal Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development

1.64 1996 Montreal Persistent Organic Pollutants

1.63 1996 Montreal The Promotion of Organic Agriculture

1.62 1996 Montreal Illegal International Trade in Forest Products

1.60 1996 Montreal Environmental Trust Funds

- 1.59 1996 Montreal Initiative to Assist Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
- 1.57 1996 Montreal Southern African Regional Network on Indigenous Knowledge Systems (SARNIKS)
- 1.56 1996 Montreal Indigenous Peoples and the Andes
- 1.55 1996 Montreal Indigenous Peoples and Forests
- 1.54 1996 Montreal Indigenous Peoples and Conservation in Meso-America
- 1.50 1996 Montreal Indigenous Peoples, Intellectual Property Rights and Biological Diversity
- 1.49 1996 Montreal Indigenous Peoples and IUCN
- 1.48 1996 Montreal Changing Consumption and Production Patterns
- 1.47 1996 Montreal Transnational Corporate Compliance
- 1.45 1996 Montreal The Precautionary Principle
- 1.43 1996 Montreal Public Participation and Right to Know
- 1.42 1996 Montreal Collaborative Management for Conservation
- 1.41 1996 Montreal Environmental Law Programme
- 1.39 1996 Montreal Sustainable Use Initiative
- 1.38 1996 Montreal Ecological Networks and Corridors of Natural and Semi-Natural Areas
- 1.37 1996 Montreal Marine Protected Areas
- 1.36 1996 Montreal The World Network of Biosphere Reserves
- 1.35 1996 Montreal Protected Areas
- 1.34 1996 Montreal Support for the First Latin American Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Colombia, May 1997
- 1.33 1996 Montreal Conservation on Community and Privately Owned Lands and Waters
- 1.31 1996 Montreal The Significance of Pacific Salmon to Canada and USA
- 1.30 1996 Montreal Protection of the Biodiversity of the Amami Islands of Japan
- 1.27 1996 Montreal Protection of the Houbara Bustard
- 1.26 1996 Montreal Threats to Dugong
- 1.25 1996 Montreal Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories at the Regional, National and Sub-national Level
- 1.24 1996 Montreal Impacts of Human-Induced Fire Events on Biodiversity Conservation
- 1.23 1996 Montreal Forest Management Plans in South America
- 1.22 1996 Montreal Voluntary Independent Certification of Forest Management and Marketing Claims
- 1.21 1996 Montreal Forest Concessions
- 1.20 1996 Montreal Biological Diversity and Forests
- 1.19 1996 Montreal A Global IUCN Temperate, Boreal and Southern Cold Temperate Forests Programme
- 1.14 1996 Montreal Sustainable Development of Islands and Coastal States in the Mediterranean
- 1.13 1996 Montreal Cooperation between IUCN and the People's Republic of China on the Protection of the Environment and Biodiversity
- 1.12 1996 Montreal Conservation Action in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
- 1.11 1996 Montreal Riyadh Conservation Forum
- 1.10 1996 Montreal IUCN's Work in the Mediterranean
- 1.9 1996 Montreal IUCN's Work in Europe
- 1.8 1996 Montreal Strengthening IUCN's Activities in Central and Eastern Europe

1.7 1996 Montreal An IUCN Strategy for the Arctic

1.6 1996 Montreal Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of IUCN

1.5 1996 Montreal Definition of a Gender Policy for the Union

1.4 1996 Montreal Species Survival Commission

1.3 1996 Montreal Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, now called the World Commission on Protected Areas

1.2 1996 Montreal Use of the Official Languages of IUCN

19.98 1994 Buenos Aires Vote of Thanks to the Host Country

19.78 1994 Buenos Aires Myanmar (Burma)

19.68 1994 Buenos Aires The Andes

19.48 1994 Buenos Aires IUCN Red List: Categories of Threat

19.43 1994 Buenos Aires Convention on Biological Diversity and Forests

19.40 1994 Buenos Aires Conservation of Threatened Landscapes

19.37 1994 Buenos Aires Identifying and Monitoring the World's Remaining Wildlands

19.36 1994 Buenos Aires Global Biodiversity Forum

19.20 1994 Buenos Aires IUCN Action on Indigenous People and the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

19.19 1994 Buenos Aires Support for the Implementation of Caring for the Earth in the Meso-American Region

19.18 1994 Buenos Aires IUCN Policies and Action on Sustainable Development

19.15 1994 Buenos Aires IUCN Sahel Programme

19.14 1994 Buenos Aires IUCN in the Caribbean

19.13 1994 Buenos Aires Increased IUCN Presence and Influence in South America

19.12 1994 Buenos Aires Cooperation with International Organizations in Africa

19.05 1994 Buenos Aires Review of the IUCN Statutes

19.04 1994 Buenos Aires National Parks and Protected Areas

19.03 1994 Buenos Aires Species Survival Commission

19.02 1994 Buenos Aires The Role of the IUCN Commissions

19.01 1994 Buenos Aires The Strategy of IUCN - The World Conservation Union

19.97 1994 Buenos Aires Strategy to Protect the Arctic Environment

19.96 1994 Buenos Aires Antarctica and the Southern Ocean

19.94 1994 Buenos Aires Management of Freshwater Supply in Spain

19.93 1994 Buenos Aires Conservation in the Mont Blanc Region, France, Italy and Switzerland

19.92 1994 Buenos Aires Establishment of a Marine Sanctuary for Large and Small Cetaceans in the Ligurian Sea, Western Mediterranean

19.89 1994 Buenos Aires Forest Conservation in Tasmania, Australia

19.88 1994 Buenos Aires Proposed Tasmanian Kent (Island) Group Marine Reserve, Australia

19.87 1994 Buenos Aires Conservation of Kakadu World Heritage Site, Australia

19.85 1994 Buenos Aires Creery Wetlands, Western Australia

19.84 1994 Buenos Aires Clearing Native Vegetation in Australia

19.83 1994 Buenos Aires Conservation of Endangered Species in Australia: Ghost Bat (*Macroderma gigas*) and Gouldian Finch (*Erythrura gouldiae*)

19.82 1994 Buenos Aires Conservation of Mangrove Communities in Australia

19.81 1994 Buenos Aires Conservation of the Gulf Region, Northern Territory, Australia

19.80 1994 Buenos Aires Protection of Australian Native Forests

19.79 1994 Buenos Aires Mining in the Fly River Catchment, Papua New Guinea

19.77 1994 Buenos Aires North American Coastal Temperate Forests

19.76 1994 Buenos Aires Protection of the North Pacific Marine Ecosystem

19.75 1994 Buenos Aires Tatshenshini-Alsek River System, Canada and USA

19.74 1994 Buenos Aires Conservation of the South Atlantic Coastal Ecosystems of South America

19.73 1994 Buenos Aires Paraguay-Paraná Waterway Project

19.72 1994 Buenos Aires Prohibition of Flights Over Certain World Heritage Sites in South America

19.71 1994 Buenos Aires Possible World Heritage Site at Paratí, Brazil

19.70 1994 Buenos Aires Biosphere Reserves in South America

19.69 1994 Buenos Aires The Biosphere Reserve of the Alto Orinoco-Casiquiare, Venezuela

19.67 1994 Buenos Aires Prevention of Impact on Indian Peoples and Biodiversity as a Consequence of the Transamazonian Road between Brazil and Peru through Madre de Dios

19.66 1994 Buenos Aires Opening of the Tapón del Darién

19.65 1994 Buenos Aires Conservation of South American Native Forests

19.64 1994 Buenos Aires Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary

19.63 1994 Buenos Aires Commercial Whaling

19.60 1994 Buenos Aires Mediterranean High Seas Driftnets

19.59 1994 Buenos Aires The Sustainable Use of the South-East Pacific Marine Resources

19.57 1994 Buenos Aires The Northwest Atlantic Offshore Fishery

19.56 1994 Buenos Aires Global Fisheries

19.55 1994 Buenos Aires Sustainable Marine Fisheries

19.54 1994 Buenos Aires Sustainability of Nonconsumptive and Consumptive Uses of Wild Species

19.52 1994 Buenos Aires Protection of *Swietenia macrophylla* under CITES

19.51 1994 Buenos Aires Introduction, Translocation and Re-introduction of Species

19.45 1994 Buenos Aires Wetlands - Wildlife Research

19.38 1994 Buenos Aires Targets for Protected Areas Systems

19.35 1994 Buenos Aires Global Initiative for National Environmental Funds

19.33 1994 Buenos Aires Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC)

19.31 1994 Buenos Aires International Trade in Toxic Wastes: Banning the Export of Hazardous Wastes from OECD to Non-OECD Countries

19.29 1994 Buenos Aires Dam Construction, Irrigation and Water Diversions

19.27 1994 Buenos Aires Cooperation to Establish "Green Jobs"

19.26 1994 Buenos Aires Compensation for Inequities Created by Universal Application of Trade Restrictions in Some International Conservation Regimes

19.17 1994 Buenos Aires An IUCN Office for the Mediterranean

19.08 1994 Buenos Aires IUCN Headquarters

18.74 1990 Perth the Antarctic conservation strategy

18.26 1990 Perth Biodiversity strategy programme

18.13 1990 Perth The World Conservation Strategy for the 1990s provisionally entitled: Caring for the World, a

strategy for sustainability

- 18.9 1990 Perth Conservation of Priority ecosystems in South America
- 18.8 1990 Perth Increased IUCN support for its South American members
- 18.7 1990 Perth Increased IUCN support for the Pacific region
- 18.6 1990 Perth Increased IUCN support for the Asian region
- 18.5 1990 Perth Creation of a voluntary fund to support the governance of the World Conservation Union and its activities in the developing world
- 18.4 1990 Perth Roles and mandates of the IUCN Commissions, Standing Committees and Task Forces
- 18.3 1990 Perth A strategy for the World Conservation Union
- 18.1 1990 Perth Mission, Objectives and Approach of the World Conservation Union
- 18.76 1990 Perth The Sub-Antarctic Islands of Australia
- 18.73 1990 Perth Prohibition of oil tankers inshore of the coral sea Great Barrier Reef World heritage area, Australia
- 18.71 1990 Perth Fraser island, Australia
- 18.70 1990 Perth Wilderness and forest conservation in Tasmania
- 18.69 1990 Perth Conservation of arid zone wetlands, especially in the Lake Eyre basin Australia
- 18.68 1990 Perth Kimberley region, western Australia
- 18.67 1990 Perth Kakadu National Park, Australia
- 18.66 1990 Perth Mining in national parks and nature reserves, especially in Australia
- 18.65 1990 Perth Australian resource security legislation
- 18.64 1990 Perth Conservation measures within the Papua New Guinea Tropical Forest Action Plan
- 18.63 1990 Perth Mining in the Fly river catchment, Papua New Guinea
- 18.62 1990 Perth Mangroves in Bintuni Bay, Irian Jaya, Indonesia
- 18.61 1990 Perth Support for the creation of World Heritage areas in Irian Jaya, Indonesia
- 18.60 1990 Perth Tropical timbers from east Malaysia
- 18.59 1990 Perth Geothermal project on Mount Apo, Philippines
- 18.58 1990 Perth Shiraho reef, Japan
- 18.57 1990 Perth Tehri dam project, India
- 18.54 1990 Perth Radio transmission in the Arava Valley, Israel
- 18.52 1990 Perth New world screw worm in Libya
- 18.50 1990 Perth Creation of the Inter-American nature conservation system
- 18.49 1990 Perth Conservation and sustainable use of the forests of the Amazon
- 18.48 1990 Perth Joint responsibility of the developed countries for the protection of South American ecosystems
- 18.46 1990 Perth Tatshenshini-Elsek river system, Canada and the USA
- 18.45 1990 Perth Beringia
- 18.44 1990 Perth Houbara bustard
- 18.43 1990 Perth Giant Panda
- 18.42 1990 Perth Trade in Orang-utans
- 18.39 1990 Perth Taking of wild birds for the pet trade
- 18.36 1990 Perth Large scale pelagic drift net fishing
- 18.31 1990 Perth Tropical forestry action plan

18.30 1990 Perth Legal instruments for the conservation of forests

18.28 1990 Perth Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity

18.24 1990 Perth Conservation of Wildlife through wise use as a renewable natural resource

18.23 1990 Perth Land Degradation

18.22 1990 Perth Global Climate Change

18.21 1990 Perth Environmental standards of companies operating outside their country of primary incorporation

18.20 1990 Perth Trade agreements and sustainable development

18.19 1990 Perth Modifications to private and public accounting procedures

18.18 1990 Perth Women and natural resource management

18.15 1990 Perth Ecologically sustainable development

18.12 1990 Perth IUCN Sahel programme

18.11 1990 Perth Assistance for environmental restoration and protection to eastern and central European countries

18.10 1990 Perth European Co-operation for Sustainable Development

17.50 1988 San José Conservation of the giant panda

17.49 1988 San José CITES ivory quota system

17.48 1988 San José Conservation of the Baltic ringed seal (*Phoca hispida botnica*)

17.46 1988 San José Whaling

17.45 1988 San José Creation of an international network of plant germplasm banks

17.44 1988 San José Private protected areas system

17.43 1988 San José International co-operation for promoting the concept of protected landscapes and seascapes

17.42 1988 San José IUCN Wetlands programme

17.40 1988 San José International tropical timber agreement

17.39 1988 San José Tropical forestry action plan

17.38 1988 San José Protection of the coastal and marine environment

17.37 1988 San José Strengthening marine activities

17.36 1988 San José Wilderness as a category of protected area

17.35 1988 San José Regulation of hunting

17.34 1988 San José Conservation by the European community (EC)

17.29 1988 San José Third world debt and sustainable development

17.28 1988 San José National and regional conservation strategies

17.27 1988 San José Institutions for natural resource conservation and development

17.25 1988 San José International conservation financing programme

17.24 1988 San José New Brazilian constitution

17.22 1988 San José Development of environmental law

17.21 1988 San José Pollution and marine debris

17.18 1988 San José Depletion of ozone

17.15 1988 San José The international decade of natural disaster reduction

17.14 1988 San José Global warming of the atmosphere

17.12 1988 San José 40th anniversary of IUCN
17.11 1988 San José Youth in conservation
17.10 1988 San José Support for networks of environmental organisations in Latin America and the Caribbean region
17.7 1988 San José Consultation on the World Conservation Strategy companion volume
17.6 1988 San José An improved system of information management for natural resource data
17.5 1988 San José Use of the French and Spanish languages
17.3 1988 San José Election of WWF President as patron of IUCN
17.2 1988 San José Resolution of thanks to the host country
17.1 1988 San José Patrons of the Union
17.64 1988 San José Shiraho reef, Japan
17.63 1988 San José International importance of Scottish peatlands, United Kingdom
17.62 1988 San José Conservation of the Alps
17.61 1988 San José Protection of Juan Fernandez National Park and Biosphere reserve, Chile
17.60 1988 San José Carajas pig iron plants, Brasil
17.58 1988 San José The Arctic international wildlife reserve, Canada and USA
17.57 1988 San José Bering land bridge World Heritage site, USSR and USA
17.56 1988 San José Nam Choan dam, Thailand
17.55 1988 San José Western Tasmania World Heritage state II, Australia
17.54 1988 San José Mount Etna, Australia
17.52 1988 San José Antarctica
16/43 1984 Madrid Thanks to host government
16/42 1984 Madrid Funding
16/41 1984 Madrid Parks Magazine
16/40 1984 Madrid World Charter for Nature
16/39 1984 Madrid World Heritage listing of outstanding tropical rainforest in Queensland, Australia
16/38 1984 Madrid Airstrip at Pointe Geologie, Antarctica
16/37 1984 Madrid Galapagos Archipelago, Ecuador
16/35 1984 Madrid World heritage convention
16/34 1984 Madrid Protection of wilderness resources and values
16/33 1984 Madrid Rivers of outstanding international importance
16/32 1984 Madrid Biosphere reserves
16/31 1984 Madrid Support for the protection of representative ecosystems
16/30 1984 Madrid Whaling
16/28 1984 Madrid Exploitation of chimpanzees in Spain
16/27 1984 Madrid Christmas Island (Indian Ocean)
16/25 1984 Madrid Plant species in trade
16/24 1984 Madrid Wild genetic resources and endangered species habitat protection
16/21 1984 Madrid European community
16/20 1984 Madrid Development assistance institutions and conservation
16/19 1984 Madrid NGO partnership with IUCN on marine conservation initiatives

16/17 1984 Madrid Use of languages
16/16 1984 Madrid Conservation of wetlands
16/15 1984 Madrid Liability and compensation for oil spills from vessels
16/14 1984 Madrid Ocean disposal of radioactive wastes
16/12 1984 Madrid Environmental law of the sea
16/11 1984 Madrid Deep sea mining and the establishment of protected areas in the deep ocean
16/10 1984 Madrid Regional conventions
16/9 1984 Madrid Antarctica (II)
16/8 1984 Madrid Antarctica
16/7 1984 Madrid Support for conservation in Africa
16/6 1984 Madrid Human settlements and conservation action
16/2 1984 Madrid Conservation and military activities
16/1 1984 Madrid Nuclear winter
15/28 1981 Christchurch Resolutions procedure
15/27 1981 Christchurch Fund-raising
15/25 1981 Christchurch Thanks to host government
15/24 1981 Christchurch Environmental management in the south Pacific
15/23 1981 Christchurch Micronesian resource management assistance
15/22 1981 Christchurch Southwest Tasmania
15/21 1981 Christchurch Preservation of the Great Barrier Reef
15/20 1981 Christchurch Antarctica environment and the southern Ocean
15/19 1981 Christchurch Large and small cetaceans
15/18 1981 Christchurch Deep sea mining and establishment of protected areas of the ocean
15/17 1981 Christchurch Law of the sea
15/16 1981 Christchurch Ramsar convention
15/15 1981 Christchurch International trade in pesticides
15/14 1981 Christchurch Environmental effects of acid rain and snow and other acid deposition
15/13 1981 Christchurch Protection of free-flowing rivers from river engineering
15/11 1981 Christchurch Tropical moist forests
15/9 1981 Christchurch Renewable energy
15/7 1981 Christchurch The role of traditional lifestyles and local people in conservation and development
15/6 1981 Christchurch Urban fringes
15/5 1981 Christchurch Development assistance
15/4 1981 Christchurch Environmental planning
15/3 1981 Christchurch People, resources and environment
15/1 1981 Christchurch World Conservation Strategy
14.i 1978 Ashkhabad Thanks to the host governments
14.h 1978 Ashkhabad Thanks to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
14.g 1978 Ashkhabad Thanks to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
14.f 1978 Ashkhabad Thanks to governments
14.e 1978 Ashkhabad Relations with the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP)

14.d 1978 Ashkhabad Moratorium on commercial whaling
14.c 1978 Ashkhabad Triennial programme and estimates of income and expenditure
14.b 1978 Ashkhabad World Conservation Strategy
14.28 1978 Ashkhabad Regulation of the ivory trade in Zaire
14.27 1978 Ashkhabad The Indian elephant (*Elephas maximus*) and its habitat
14.23 1978 Ashkhabad Kagera river basin
14.22 1978 Ashkhabad Iriomote
14.21 1978 Ashkhabad Gorges du Verdon
14.20 1978 Ashkhabad Christmas Island - Indian Ocean
14.19 1978 Ashkhabad Conservation of the Himalayan region
14.18 1978 Ashkhabad Peatlands
14.17 1978 Ashkhabad World Heritage Natural Sites
14.15 1978 Ashkhabad The grey seals
14.14 1978 Ashkhabad Sea turtles
14.13 1978 Ashkhabad Wadden Sea
14.12 1978 Ashkhabad Palau
14.11 1978 Ashkhabad Antarctica and the southern Ocean
14.10 1978 Ashkhabad Ocean trenches
14.9 1978 Ashkhabad Marine atlases
14.8 1978 Ashkhabad Marine oil tankers - pollution
14.7 1978 Ashkhabad Incidental take
14.6 1978 Ashkhabad Deep sea mining
14.4 1978 Ashkhabad Environmental effects of sulfur dioxide pollution
14.3 1978 Ashkhabad Environmental effects of modern agriculture
14.1 1978 Ashkhabad Conservation for development
13.434 1977 Geneva Resolution 434
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13.431 1977 Geneva Resolution 431
13.43 1977 Geneva Resolution 430
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13.427 1977 Geneva Resolution 427
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13.421 1977 Geneva Resolution 421
13.42 1977 Geneva Resolution 420
13.419 1977 Geneva Resolution 419
13.418 1977 Geneva Resolution 418

12.12 1975 Kinshasa Energy and conservation
12.10 1975 Kinshasa Convention on trade in endangered species
12.8 1975 Kinshasa Principles replacing maximum sustainable yield as basis for management of wildlife resources
12.6 1975 Kinshasa Conservation of tropical rainforests
12.5 1975 Kinshasa Protection of traditional ways of life
12.4 1975 Kinshasa Conservation of mangroves, salt habitats and related habitats
12.2 1975 Kinshasa Marine Parks
12.1 1975 Kinshasa Charter for Nature
11.22 1972 Banff Environmental Law
11.18 1972 Banff Agreements with industry on uses of threatened species
11.17 1972 Banff International trade in wildlife
11.15 1972 Banff Protection of wide-ranging species
11.14 1972 Banff Regional Parks in Brasil
11.13 1972 Banff New Hebrides Kaori Forest
11.12 1972 Banff Arctic International Wildlife Refuge
11.11 1972 Banff Marine parks and reserves
11.9 1972 Banff Oil exploration in the Mediterranean
11.8 1972 Banff Balanced tourism
11.6 1972 Banff Ecological principles for economic development
11.5 1972 Banff FAO activities in environmental issues
11.4 1972 Banff Man and the Biosphere Programme
11.3 1972 Banff Convention on Conservation of Wetlands
11.2 1972 Banff Conservation of the World Heritage
11.1 1972 Banff Stockholm Conference
10.35 1969 New Delhi Hosts of the 10th General Assembly
10.34 1969 New Delhi Population stabilisation
10.32 1969 New Delhi International co-operation in south Asia
10.31 1969 New Delhi Specialised wildlife departments
10.30 1969 New Delhi Calcutta salt lake area
10.28 1969 New Delhi Oceanic islands
10.27 1969 New Delhi Pesticides
10.26 1969 New Delhi Reservoirs
10.25 1969 New Delhi Natural and semi-natural vegetation
10.24 1969 New Delhi Integrated conservation
10.23 1969 New Delhi Social sciences
10.22 1969 New Delhi International co-operation in education
10.21 1969 New Delhi Youth and conservation
10.20 1969 New Delhi School education in India
10.18 1969 New Delhi Teacher training
10.16 1969 New Delhi Smaller felid species

10.14 1969 New Delhi The Asiatic lion

10.13 1969 New Delhi Orangutans

10.12 1969 New Delhi Study and conservation of marine turtles in Turkey

10.11 1969 New Delhi Grazing in wildlife reserves and national parks

10.10 1969 New Delhi Amazonian animal trade

10.9 1969 New Delhi Population studies of wild animals

10.8 1969 New Delhi Volcanoes national park

10.7 1969 New Delhi La Vanoise national park

10.6 1969 New Delhi The national parks in Congo

10.5 1969 New Delhi Reserves in expanding urban areas

10.4 1969 New Delhi Periyar wildlife sanctuary

10.3 1969 New Delhi Zoological and botanical gardens

10.2 1969 New Delhi List of national parks and equivalent reserves

10.1 1969 New Delhi Definition of national parks

9.25 1966 Lucerne Resolution of thanks and appreciation

9.24 1966 Lucerne Commercial exploitation of wildlife

9.23 1966 Lucerne Use of immobilisation techniques

9.22 1966 Lucerne Threatened species in Indonesia

9.21 1966 Lucerne Conservation in Peru

9.20 1966 Lucerne Anchoveta stocks in Peru

9.19 1966 Lucerne Whaling in the north Pacific

9.18 1966 Lucerne UN control of whale resources

9.17 1966 Lucerne The Italian National Parks

9.16 1966 Lucerne The Salonga National Park of Congo (Kinshasa)

9.15 1966 Lucerne The Kahuzi-Biega National Park of Congo

9.14 1966 Lucerne The Mikeno area of Albert National Park and the chain of the Virunga volcanoes generally

9.13 1966 Lucerne The Grand Canyon

9.12 1966 Lucerne The integrity of national parks

9.11 1966 Lucerne Recreation

9.10 1966 Lucerne Iriomote Jima

9.9 1966 Lucerne A checklist of important uninhabited or relatively undisturbed islands

9.8 1966 Lucerne Threatened species in Madagascar

9.5 1966 Lucerne Misuse of toxic chemicals

9.4 1966 Lucerne The second European meeting on wildfowl conservation

9.3 1966 Lucerne Wild bird protection

9.2 1966 Lucerne The International Biological Programme

9.1 1966 Lucerne Proposed Biosphere conference in 1968

8.41 1963 Nairobi Resolution of thanks and appreciation to the government of Kenya

8.40 1963 Nairobi Resolution on new National Parks in Tanganyika

8.39 1963 Nairobi Resolution on Sudan marine national park

8.38 1963 Nairobi Resolution on Rwanda

8.37 1963 Nairobi Resolution on north and south Luangwa game reserve in northern Rhodesia

8.36 1963 Nairobi Resolution on the Mt. Elgon National Park in Kenya

8.35 1963 Nairobi Resolution on the Udjongkulon reserve in Indonesia

8.34 1963 Nairobi Resolution on Congo (Leopoldville)

8.33 1963 Nairobi Resolution on red colobus monkey and suni in Zanzibar

8.32 1963 Nairobi Resolution on the blue whale

8.31 1963 Nairobi Resolution on birds of paradise

8.30 1963 Nairobi Resolution on the conservation of the green turtle

8.29 1963 Nairobi Resolution on marine turtles

8.28 1963 Nairobi Resolution on spotted cats

8.27 1963 Nairobi Resolution on orangutan

8.25 1963 Nairobi Resolution on capture and transport of primates

8.24 1963 Nairobi Resolution on a world conference on the survival of plants and animals threatened with extinction

8.23 1963 Nairobi Resolution on chimpanzee reserve in Tanganyika

8.22 1963 Nairobi Resolution on Mount Loma in Sierra Leone

8.21 1963 Nairobi Resolution on Sabah (North Borneo) sanctuaries

8.20 1963 Nairobi Resolution on dam in Hluhluwe river in Natal

8.19 1963 Nairobi Resolution on Kenya marine national park

8.18 1963 Nairobi Resolution on National Parks in Jordan

8.17 1963 Nairobi Resolution on the Gran Paradiso National Park in Italy

8.16 1963 Nairobi Resolution on the Abruzzi National Park in Italy

8.15 1963 Nairobi Resolution on Indonesia reserves

8.14 1963 Nairobi Resolution on the Equator National Park in Ecuador

8.13 1963 Nairobi Resolution on translocation

8.12 1963 Nairobi Resolution on limitation of use of pesticides in National Parks

8.11 1963 Nairobi Resolution on savanna

8.10 1963 Nairobi Resolution on population increase

8.9 1963 Nairobi Resolution on need for ecology in development

8.8 1963 Nairobi Resolution on wildlife college for french-speaking Africa

8.7 1963 Nairobi Resolution on education

8.6 1963 Nairobi Resolution on public relations

8.5 1963 Nairobi Resolution on illegal traffic in wildlife species

8.4 1963 Nairobi Resolution on Conservation Laws

8.3 1963 Nairobi Resolution on the African Charter for the Conservation and Protection of Nature

8.2 1963 Nairobi Resolution on the International Biological Programme

8.1 1963 Nairobi Resolution on government representation

7.16 1960 Warsaw Integrating nature conservation into economic and social affairs

7.15 1960 Warsaw Pieniny National park

7.14 1960 Warsaw International movement of rare animals

7.12 1960 Warsaw Protection of gorillas

7.1 1960 Warsaw Holarctic forests

7.9 1960 Warsaw Landscape planning as part of good government

7.8 1960 Warsaw Impact of population growth on the environment

7.7 1960 Warsaw Conservation and natural resource management education

7.6 1960 Warsaw Antarctic fauna and flora

7.5 1960 Warsaw Protected areas in Japan

7.4 1960 Warsaw Energy demands in Scandinavia

7.3 1960 Warsaw IUCN support for conservation in Africa

7.2 1960 Warsaw Conservation Education in Africa

7.1 1960 Warsaw Conservation in Africa

6.246 1958 Athens National parks and nature reserves

6.8 1958 Athens Rare plants and animals of the Mediterranean region

6.2 1958 Athens Education and conservation

6.1e 1958 Athens Landscape management on an ecological basis

6.1d 1958 Athens Influence of soil and water conservation on natural aquatic resources

6.1c 1958 Athens Rates of run-off and evaporation

6.1b 1958 Athens Effects of dams on habitat and landscape with special attention to semi-arid regions

5.4 1956 Edinburgh Relationship of ecology to landscape planning

5.3 1956 Edinburgh Rehabilitation of areas biologically devastated by human disturbance

5.2 1956 Edinburgh Biological effects of the recent spread of myxomatosis among rabbits

5.1 1956 Edinburgh Management of Nature Reserves on the basis of modern scientific knowledge

4.3 1954 Copenhagen Methods and means of publicity for nature protection

4.2 1954 Copenhagen Effects of modern insecticides on Mammals, Birds and Insects

4.1 1954 Copenhagen Protection of Arctic fauna committee

3.109 1952 Caracas Motion of thanks

3.101 1952 Caracas Resolution presented by Mr. W. Vogt

3.99 1952 Caracas Publication of an Atlas of Nature Reserves of the World

3.90 1952 Caracas Establishment of an association of "Friends of IUCN"

3.23 1952 Caracas Nature Protection through land treatment

3.22 1952 Caracas Cooperation for Nature Protection and Conservation

3.3B 1952 Caracas Preservation of zoological or botanical species endemic in small islands, particularly in the Caribbean Sea

3.2 1952 Caracas Preservation of wild fauna in semi-arid regions, with particular attention to specific examples in Central and South America

3.1 1952 Caracas Hydroelectricity and the Protection of Nature

2.6 1950 Brussels Proposals by Mr. R. Videsott

2.58 1950 Brussels Motion put forward by the French delegation

2.45 1950 Brussels Relations with the International Committee for Bird Preservation

Sponsors

- IUCN Council

002 — Strengthened institutional inclusion concerning indigenous peoples

APPRECIATING that conservation must be equitable and inclusive of people, sustainable cultural practices and values;

REAFFIRMING Resolution 4.052 on *Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (Barcelona, 2008), in which the Union requested that “the Director General make indigenous peoples’ role in conserving biological and cultural diversity a main concern of IUCN and future World Conservation Congresses”;

RECALLING that the Members’ Assembly at the 6th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Hawai’i, 2016) adopted Resolution 6.004 *Including indigenous peoples’ organisations in the structure of the Union*, which created a new separate category of membership for Indigenous Peoples’ Organisations (IPOs), strengthening the recognition of their rights, participation, voice and role in IUCN;

FURTHER RECALLING that Resolution 6.075 *Affirmation of the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts* (Hawai’i, 2016) affirmed the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts and invited the Director General and Council to work with indigenous knowledge holders to integrate their values and approaches into modern conservation efforts;

WELCOMING the 2018 decision of IUCN Council under Article 38(f) of the IUCN Statutes to appoint the first IPO member of the Council;

BEARING IN MIND that the proposal for the IUCN Programme 2021–2024 provides for the active participation of indigenous peoples in order to achieve the Union’s objectives regarding governance, conservation and the sustainable use of nature and that indigenous peoples have tenure rights over at least 38 million square kilometres in 87 countries, representing over a quarter of the planet’s land surface and intersecting with approximately 40% of all the terrestrial protected areas and ecologically intact landscapes;

REAFFIRMING Articles 4 and 7 of International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169, and Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which recognises the importance of traditional knowledge with regard to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

NOTING that IUCN has adopted over 150 Resolutions that directly or indirectly refer to Indigenous People’s (IP) rights, Indigenous and local knowledge, and IP conservation;

RECALLING Resolution 14.a *Reporting on resolutions* (Ashkhabad, 1978) calls upon “member States, government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations to report formally on the follow-up action to all resolutions that apply to them one year before each General Assembly”;

FURTHER RECALLING that Resolution 5.001 *Strengthening the motions process and enhancing implementation of IUCN Resolutions* (Jeju, 2012) calls upon the Director General to review and monitor the implementation of Resolutions to strengthen the motions process and enhance the implementation of IUCN resolutions;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 6.001 *Identifying and archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations to strengthen IUCN policy and to enhance implementation of IUCN Resolutions* (Hawai'i, 2016) calls upon the IUCN Council to enhance implementation of past IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations by identifying and archiving obsolete texts; and

NOTING the work of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) on indigenous peoples and protected areas, including the development of various guidelines;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to ensure that the values and approaches of indigenous peoples, especially those concerning indigenous women and indigenous rights, are included within the institutional plans of IUCN;
2. CALLS ON the Director General and Council to promote greater participation in the ongoing work of the Union by indigenous people's organisations and to strengthen these organisations through regional focal points;
3. URGES the Director General and WCPA to:
 - a. consider the development of guidelines on the presence and participation of indigenous peoples' organisations (IPOs) and the regional focal points in the Union, including in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies, projects and guidelines for the management of protected natural areas and indigenous territories, adopting an inter-cultural approach; and
 - b. create and promote a group of experts in indigenous peoples and protected areas to develop knowledge-based policies, directives, standards and best practice guidelines regarding solutions to the challenges facing the management of protected areas, with the full participation of indigenous peoples;
4. CALLS ON Council to assess IUCN's compliance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in IUCN's work and programmes;
5. CALLS on the Commissions to advance the representation of indigenous peoples in their steering committees and work programmes; and
6. URGES Commissions and Members to ensure implementation of all previously adopted IUCN Resolutions that concern indigenous peoples and that still remain relevant.

Explanatory Memorandum

The 2008 adoption of UNDRIP by the IUCN, the 2016 creation of the IUCN-IPO membership category and the appointment of Ramiro Batzin to the IUCN Council are steps in the right direction for inclusive conservation and empowering local governance and community conservation solutions on the ground. However, continued institutional progress is needed. Further, climate change increases the need to progress. This motion builds on some of the work IUCN-IPOs did working with IUCN staff and other partners in establishing a self-directed strategy. At their first convening in Costa Rica (2018) it was determined that approximately 159 resolutions identifying indigenous people have been passed prompting IUCN-IPO to begin something equivalent to an IPO audit. As IUCN cleans house on resolutions and recommendations that may no longer be relevant and the new IUCN-

IPO membership begins to grow it is imperative that IUCN and IPO members have an understanding of the history, purpose and efficacy of past IP related motions as well as increased institutional opportunities for IP participation. -- 1. Memoria Reunión Regional Mesoamericana sobre la Revisión de Sistema de Categorías de Áreas de Gestión Colectiva Indígena Adjunta 2. Informe Derechos de los pueblos indígenas Tierras, territorios y recursos , acceso a la justicia y reconocimiento de los sistemas de justicia indígenas y Consulta y consentimiento libre, previo e informado 2017 <https://www.refworld.org.es/pdfid/59a5b9654.pdf> 3. Informe de la Relatora Especial sobre los derechos de los pueblos indígenas sobre Criminalización de ppai 2018 <https://www.refworld.org.es/pdfid/5ba3c6fd4.pdf>

Sponsors

- Asociación SOTZ`IL [Guatemala]
- Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral [Peru]
- Centro de Conservación, Investigación y Manejo de Áreas Naturales - Cordillera Azul [Peru]
- Centro para el Desarrollo del Indígena Amazónico [Peru]
- Edith Kanakaole Foundation [United States of America]
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law [United States of America]
- Federación Nativa del Río Madre De Dios y Afluentes [Peru]
- Forest Peoples Programme [United Kingdom]
- Hawai'i Conservation Alliance [United States of America]
- Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee [South Africa]
- Kamehameha Schools [United States of America]
- Kua`aina Ulu`Auamo [United States of America]
- Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental [Peru]

003 — Establishing a Climate Change Commission

RECOGNISING that the world is at crossroads with the convergence of several crises: catastrophic climate change, the sixth mass biodiversity extinction event, massive land degradation, and increasing economic inequality;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that transformative change for a system-wide reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is necessary, that current government mitigation contributions alone are inadequate to limit global warming to a level that avoids irreversible harmful impacts to humans and ecosystems, that IUCN has a global reputation for the integrity of its work and the capacity to provide global leadership, and that IUCN, exercising its unique convening powers, mobilising its membership, and implementing a step change in its communications, can fast-track the necessary transition to a green economy;

STRESSING that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C*, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services document that the failure of present leadership to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions agreed upon at the 21st Meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015, has created an existential threat to the survival of future generations;

NOTING that cooperation of the major carbon emitters is critical to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in time to prevent global warming of 1.5 degrees; and

TAKING NOTE that the situation demands a new, powerful structural response by IUCN that will: accelerate all components of the Union to help prevent global warming of 1.5 degrees; represent a profound focus for all Members, the younger generation, indigenous people, Island Nations, and other willing nations and partners; be well placed to attract funding of unprecedented scale; and allow the younger generation a final chance to join a vanguard organisation with unremitting commitment to succeed against the odds to achieve carbon neutrality in time to save Earth from the consequences of warming of 1.5 degrees;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON IUCN Members to agree on establishing a new Commission with the working title of ‘The Climate Crisis Commission’ with the aim of mobilising and coordinating the Union and engaging with broader civil society efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with the recommendations of the IPCC special report on 1.5 degrees Celsius of warming;
2. REQUESTS the Council to provide guidance on the process to establish an interim Commission Chair and Steering Committee; and
3. DIRECTS the Steering Committee to submit a proposal to Council presenting recommendations for the new Commission’s Terms of Reference, mode of operation, membership and leadership.

Explanatory Memorandum

The earth is at a point of reckoning. The existential threat to the survival of civilization is here. Bangladesh with 160 million people will have to be evacuated within fifty years. Fences are being constructed between India and Bangladesh. Droughts effecting key agricultural systems have caused the IPCC and the United Nations to sound the alarm about diminishing capacity to produce food globally as the population rises. The lungs of the earth, the amazon forest, is burning at a scale that degrades its capacity to protect the earth as a carbon sink. The indigenous people in South Pacific Nations, Hawaii, face the destruction of their economies and indigenous culture. IUCN's mission is to protect nature. It is the oldest and potentially most influential conservation organization in the world. To save nature IUCN must stop global warming before the catastrophe of a world heated beyond 1.5 degrees is imposed on future generations. IUCN must move beyond its current refrain of reporting the danger of climate change and the need for nature based solutions. Action and unremitting dedication to a specific solution is required. An earth rescue plan must be created and implemented. This is the purpose of the climate crisis commission. To gather those organizations, members, nations who want to make a final stand in the next 15 years—the time remaining to achieve the first fifty percent reduction of green house emissions. As Greta Thunberg has aptly noted, our house is burning so it is time to put out the fire. IUCN must move beyond piecemeal declarations about the seriousness of climate change and the need for nature based solutions. Our house is burning. We must not mow the lawn as it burns—not resort to the creation of new committees. A climate crisis commission with a single focus to implement a unified plan to save the earth—providing a venue for those who wish to be part of the final stand—will protect future generations, indigenous people and nature.

Sponsors

- Australian Rainforest Conservation Society [Australia]
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Hawai'i Conservation Alliance [United States of America]
- Kua`aina Ulu`Auamo [United States of America]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]

004 — Transforming global food systems through sustainable land management that is aligned to the UN SDGs

RECOGNISING the growing global concerns over the role of agriculture in transcending three major planetary boundaries;

AWARE that food insecurity persists in several regions and that global demand for food continues to grow;

NOTING that agricultural land can provide a number of ecosystem services when managed appropriately and that farmers can be incentivised to protect those services;

RECOGNISING that the full value of agricultural land and landscapes depends on restoring and protecting land health, for which soil organic carbon and soil biodiversity are the primary indicators;

NOTING the call for transformation of the food and agriculture system in the Hawai'i Commitments as well as IUCN's history of Resolutions and Recommendations that relate to food and agriculture;

MINDFUL OF the major contribution of agriculture to environmental degradation and the extinction crisis;

NOTING that 40% of agricultural land is degraded or degrading and this presents both a risk and an opportunity;

ALSO RECOGNISING the centrality of land health and soil biodiversity to maintaining ecosystem functionality in agricultural landscapes;

ACKNOWLEDGING the significant knowledge gaps in the taxonomy and characterisation of soil biodiversity;

EMPHASISING the need to manage soil as an ecosystem and not as a substrate and that this knowledge is already embedded in many traditional and contemporary land management systems;

ACKNOWLEDGING that a new framing for dialogue and engagement is required if the world is to achieve a sustainable food and agriculture system;

RECOGNISING the growing number of actors in the agriculture sector that are striving for sectoral transformation towards greater sustainability; and

NOTING IUCN's growing role in promoting sustainable land management as an accredited agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the opportunity for promoting sustainable land management as a Nature-based Solution for sustainable agriculture;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to:

a. improve and deliver information for supporting transformation in food systems, including information on soil biodiversity, land health related to agricultural systems, and agricultural landscape functionality;

b. accelerate IUCN's work on sustainable agriculture, within the framework of Land Degradation Neutrality and Forest Landscape Restoration, as major components of IUCN's contribution to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration;

c. invest in developing partnerships with key stakeholder groups in the food and agriculture sector to promote sectoral transformation relating to the global food system;

d. promote land health and soil biodiversity in relevant policy fora, including those with no explicit environmental remit, such as agriculture fora; and

e. ensure that IUCN's engagement in agriculture transcends current IUCN thematic programme areas and connects across all IUCN's relevant work on science, policy and practice;

2. RECOMMENDS that Commissions improve availability of knowledge on sustainable agriculture, including indicators and values of land health and soil biodiversity, and evidence of successful approaches for large-scale transformative action; and

3. CALLS ON governments, civil society and private investors to prioritise the transformation of the food and agriculture sector, from being a net contributor to biodiversity loss to becoming an integral part of restoration and sustainable management of the environment.

Sponsors

- IUCN Council

005 — Urgent action against the grass *Cortaderia selloana* outside of its natural distribution range

CONSIDERING that invasive alien species are recognised as an important direct or indirect cause of biodiversity loss worldwide;

RECALLING Recommendation 2.79 *Introduction of alien species* and Recommendation 2.67 *Invasive alien species* (both adopted in Amman, 2000), which referred to the damaging effects of invasive species for natural ecosystems, with these effects being increased by global trade and worsened by the effects of climate change;

FURTHER RECALLING the importance of implementing Resolution 5.021 *Implementing the provisions on alien species of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* (Jeju, 2012);

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that *Cortaderia selloana* was included in the list of the 100 most harmful species for Europe by the DAISIE (Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories for Europe) project;

ALARMED because today its seeds can be bought easily and cheaply anywhere in the world, without any legal constraints, through different Internet platforms;

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that *C. selloana* is highly tolerant of extreme conditions that would be very harsh for any other species, and its ecological requirements are not demanding;

CONCERNED about the capacity of *C. selloana* to grow in degraded habitats associated with construction sites for linear land transport infrastructures such as roads and railways, in which the dispersive capacity of the seeds is increased and they can spread across hundreds and thousands of kilometres, coming into contact with habits of high value and protected natural areas;

FURTHER CONCERNED because its seeds are easily blown up into the air by turbulence caused by passing vehicles, which allows them to be dispersed even on days with little wind; and

FEARING that with the current situation of climate change it is likely that this species will take advantage of the new situation, given how quickly ecological changes are taking place and because of its capacity to adapt to these changes;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES the Director General to continue to inform IUCN Members about the threat that invasive alien species pose to biodiversity;

2. URGES IUCN Members outside the species' original range to:

a. take specific measures in the short term to control its populations and proceed to eradicate it in the medium term;

b. include *Cortaderia selloana* in the list of species that could be identified in an early detection plan, so as to simplify and lower the cost of its eradication; and

c. take steps to avoid it being introduced to different countries through the trade in garden plants or via the

Internet;

3. URGES the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) to:

a. put forward measures to IUCN members to stop the e-commerce in invasive alien species via the Internet; and

b. declare that *Cortaderia selloana* is one of the most aggressive invasive alien species in temperate regions; and

4. CALLS ON governments in the European Union to offer to host and finance an international workshop to prepare a European strategy to fight against the expansion of *Cortaderia selloana* throughout the EU.

Explanatory Memorandum

Cortaderia selloana es una especie de gramínea sudamericana cuya distribución natural se circunscribe a Argentina, Brasil, Uruguay y Paraguay, con carácter invasor de acuerdo a lo definido por el ISSG/IUCN (Invasive Species Specialist Group) en sus Líneas directrices para la prevención de pérdidas de diversidad biológica ocasionadas por especies exóticas invasoras. *Cortaderia selloana* forma vistosas inflorescencias en forma de penacho, con cientos de miles de semillas cada una de ellas, han sido y son utilizadas en jardinería pública y privada en todo el mundo, exponiendo al territorio circundante a una potencial invasión. En la actualidad puede comprarse su semilla en todo el mundo de forma sencilla, barata y sin trabas legales mediante diferentes plataformas de Internet. *Cortaderia selloana* presenta una altísima tolerancia a condiciones extremas muy duras para cualquier otra especie (sequía, encharcamiento, suelos pobres, con poco sustrato, suelos pedregosos, textura arenosa o compacto, elevada insolación...) y requerimientos ecológicos muy poco exigentes, con excepción de susceptibilidad a heladas durante la fase de germinación y primeros estadios de la planta; La especie tiene una amplia capacidad para desarrollarse en hábitats degradados asociados a las obras de construcción de infraestructuras lineales de transporte terrestre, como carreteras y vías de ferrocarril, en las que se amplifica la capacidad dispersiva de la semilla a lo largo de cientos o miles de kilómetros, entrando en contacto con hábitats de alto valor y espacios naturales protegidos; Sus semillas, gracias a las estructuras pilosas, son fácilmente elevadas del suelo por las turbulencias de aire que se producen al paso de los vehículos, sobre todo camiones, permitiendo su desplazamiento incluso en los días con poco viento. Debido a estas circunstancias en muchas regiones *Cortaderia selloana* se ha extendido desde los entornos degradados asociados a infraestructuras lineales y a áreas industriales y ahora ocupa hábitats de interés para la conservación de la naturaleza, como dunas, marismas, campiñas o acantilados costeros, desplazando a la biodiversidad autóctona; Además, una vez se ha desarrollado forma plantas de gran tamaño, macollas de hasta 3 metros de alto, cada una de ellas generando anualmente varios penachos, con cientos de miles de semillas anuales cada uno, con tendencia a crear formaciones vegetales monoespecíficas, es prácticamente imposible desplazarla a no ser por eliminación física, muy laboriosa, compleja y onerosa. En estos momentos *Cortaderia selloana* supone ya una amenaza global para la biodiversidad al ocupar ya hábitats fuera de su área de distribución natural al menos en América del Norte (Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Nuevo México, Arizona, Nevada, California), América del Sur (Ecuador, Bolivia, Perú), en Europa (Portugal, España, Francia, Reino Unido, Irlanda, Bélgica, Holanda, Italia, Grecia, República Checa), en Oceanía (Australia, Nueva Zelanda, Nueva Caledonia, Hawaii), en África (Sudáfrica, Swazilandia, Seychelles) y en las islas Seychelles.

Sponsors

- Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sostenible [Bolivia]
- Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia [Spain]
- Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat, Generalitat de Catalunya [Spain]
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología [Spain]
- Sociedad Española de Biología de la Conservación de Plantas [Spain]
- Un bosque para el Planeta Tierra [Spain]
- Vice Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Planificación Territorial y Vivienda, Gobierno Vasco [Spain]

006 — Promoting harmony between cranes – flagships for biodiversity – and agriculture

RECOGNISING that cranes serve as models and ambassadors across agricultural landscapes, and that cranes are flagships for integrating biodiversity conservation into agricultural practices;

ALSO RECOGNISING that issues affecting cranes also affect broader diversity, and that cranes can be early warning systems for problems in agricultural landscapes;

NOTING that cranes are adapted to agricultural landscapes, which have become a key driver in global crane population dynamics;

ACKNOWLEDGING that food production will need to increase by about 70% by 2050 to cope with human population growth, which will increase competition between humans and wildlife for land and water resources;

RECOGNISING that, worldwide, most land is privately owned, is primarily used for agricultural purposes, and that it is necessary to work closely and effectively with private landowners;

UNDERSTANDING that the life-histories of cranes are closely tied to wetlands and grasslands, the ecosystems most vulnerable to agricultural conversion;

CONCERNED that while agricultural intensification has resulted in a greater abundance of food for cranes, rapid agricultural expansion, contraction and intensification have had both positive and negative effects on cranes;

RECOGNISING that sustainable agricultural development, in concert with wetland conservation, can harmonise the growing need for food production while ensuring a future for wetlands and cranes in an era of climate change and declining food and water security;

CONCERNED that the greatest threats to cranes worldwide are related to agricultural activities, including direct losses of wetlands and grasslands, altered wetland hydrology, fire, agricultural chemicals, human disturbance, disease risk; and collisions with power lines alongside agricultural lands;

RECOGNISING that methods are available to reduce escalating conflicts between cranes and farmers; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that integrated, landscape-level approaches are required to resolve conflict and that solutions will be situation-specific;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON Commissions and Members to:

a. better understand the crane–agriculture interface, and the role that cranes can play as ambassadors for the biodiversity–agricultural nexus, through reference to the *Handbook on Cranes and Agriculture: Humans and Cranes Sharing the Landscape*;

b. collaborate and partner with governments, conservation practitioners, agricultural experts and other stakeholders to explore effective, multi-disciplinary solutions to mitigating human–crane conflicts occurring in agricultural landscapes;

c. disseminate information to farmers and land managers about sustainable farming, sound water use, and methods to avoid conflicts with cranes in areas significant to cranes; and

d. share lessons learned and experiences in the wildlife–agricultural landscape;

2. ALSO CALLS ON governments to adopt and enforce policies that sustain biodiversity values within agricultural landscapes, including protection of wetlands and other ecologically important habitats from degradation, ensure that wildlife receives adequate appropriations in water allocation decisions, and that regulation and safe use of pesticides do not threaten ecosystem health or biodiversity; and

3. REQUESTS researchers to develop alternative management practices that better address agriculturists' concerns and conflicts – especially where traditional, subsistence or small-scale farming dominates – and that would more likely lead to practices benefitting both agriculturists and biodiversity.

Sponsors

- BirdLife Zimbabwe [Zimbabwe]
- Endangered Wildlife Trust [South Africa]
- International Crane Foundation, Inc. [United States of America]
- Wetlands International [The Netherlands]
- Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust [United Kingdom]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Russia [Russia]

007 — Declaration of priority for the conservation of tropical dry forests in South America

RECOGNISING that Tropical Dry Forests (TDFs) are extremely fragile and vulnerable to fire and degradation, and that they are home to organisms adapted to conditions of water stress, important in the strategies of adaptation to climate change;

OBSERVING that their biodiversity is insufficiently known and that 97% of the TDFs are endangered on a global level as a result of different threats due to land-use changes and climate change;

CONSIDERING that 54% of all the world's TDFs are found in the Americas, particularly in South America, and that only 5% of these forests are legally protected;

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that in countries such as Colombia and Ecuador, only 8% and 2% respectively of the original TDFs remain, and that there are still large sectors such as the Chiquitano Dry Forest, the Cerrado and the Gran Chaco (Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay), where the deforestation rates are increasing and alarming;

INDICATING that the recent studies based on the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems indicate that in the Americas TDFs are in danger of collapsing, and that in the dry period of 2019, over two million hectares were burnt, above all in Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay;

AWARE that 66% of the freshwater reservoirs in the Americas are associated with TDFs, and that over 100 million people depend on these ecosystems, with them being sources of food security for indigenous peoples and communities;

RECALLING that most of the past IUCN Resolutions linked to the conservation of forests and forest landscapes (for example Resolution 016 *Tropical Forests* (Ashkhabad, 1978), Recommendation 029 *Tropical Forest Alteration and Species Extinctions* (Perth, 1990) and Resolution 061 *IUCN Strategy for tropical forest ecosystems of Amazonia and Congo Basins and South East Asia basins* (Jeju, 2012)) focus on temperate forest or rainforest ecosystems; and

FURTHER RECALLING that IUCN has Resolutions that highlight the value of the protection of primary forests (Resolution 045 *Protection of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes* (Hawai'i, 2016)), and the danger of deforestation and soil degradation related to deforestation and climate change (Recommendation 134 *Responding to deforestation and land degradation related to climate change and desertification* (Barcelona, 2008));

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

ASKS the Director General to:

a. call on all States, and in particular those in South America to:

i. make efforts to assess the conservation status of TDF ecosystems, following the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems protocols;

ii. determine the biological and economic value of the ecosystem functions of these forests in socioeconomic

development and adaptation to climate change strategies;

iii. establish as a priority the increase in the amount of TDF land protected by various legal mechanisms; and

iv. promote economic and social incentive processes and mechanisms to safeguard TDFs in sustainable agricultural production schemes;

b. urge the United Nations international organisations and programmes, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) to take into account the fragile condition and state of deterioration of TDFs in South America and establish and/or promote joint agendas that include actions to conserve these ecosystems; and

c. call on the IUCN Regional Office for South America (IUCN-Sur) and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) to promote a regional strategy, through one or more events, with the participation of the Members and specialists in ecology and the management of TDFs, aimed at highlighting the importance of conserving these ecosystems at State, private sector and civil society levels.

Explanatory Memorandum

Los Bosques Secos Tropicales (BST) conforman ecosistemas de alta fragilidad debido al clima con déficit hídrico, lo que los hace altamente vulnerables al fuego y a la degradación y albergan organismos adaptados a condiciones de estrés hídrico, lo que los hace potencialmente importantes en las estrategias de adaptación al cambio climático. Los BST presentan una cobertura de un millón de km² a nivel global. Más de la mitad (54,2%) se encuentra en Sudamérica y el resto divide entre Norte y Centro América, África y Eurasia, con una pequeña proporción (3,8%) en Australasia y Asia suroriental (Miles et. al 2006; Portillo-Quintero & Sánchez-Azofeifa 2010). En América subsiste el 44% de los BST originales y sólo el 5% están legalmente protegidos. El 97% de los BST se encuentran a nivel global en peligro como consecuencia de diversas amenazas, especialmente por el cambio de uso del suelo para la agricultura y la ganadería, fuegos y el cambio climático. El BST en Sudamérica está presente en Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia y Brasil con las mayores extensiones continuas en Bolivia y Brasil (Portillo-Quintero & Sánchez-Azofeifa 2010) y es uno de los bosques neotropicales más vulnerables y en riesgo de extinción (Ferrer-Paris et al 2018). Algunos países cuentan con menos del 10% de su extensión original (Dryflor et al 2016) y especialmente en Colombia y Ecuador sólo restan el 8% y el 2% de los BST originales y en otros países como Bolivia, Brasil, Paraguay y Argentina están bajo fuerte presión como el Bosque Seco Chiquitano, el Cerrado, la Caatinga y el Chaco, cuyas tasas de deforestación es creciente y alarmante (Vides-Almonacid & Justiniano, 2011). Su biodiversidad es poco conocida, así como las dinámicas ecológicas y valoración de sus servicios ecosistémicos, por lo que es necesario incrementar los esfuerzos de investigación que permitan un mejor entendimiento sobre su ecología (Sánchez-Azofeifa et.al, 2011). La alta rotación florística en los diferentes BST del Neotrópico indica que se necesitarán numerosas áreas de conservación en muchos países para proteger la diversidad completa de los bosques secos tropicales (Dryflor et al 2016). El 66% de los reservorios de agua dulce en América se encuentra en ecorregiones con bosques secos y más de 100 millones de personas se asientan en

este tipo de ecosistemas, que son fuente de seguridad alimentaria, hábitat y sustento económico para pueblos y comunidades indígenas. Frente a los riesgos de desastres para una población creciente en un contexto de vulnerabilidad, exacerbado por el cambio climático, estos ecosistemas son críticos para mantener o incrementar su resiliencia. Los BST en Sudamérica retienen en promedio 55 tC/ha (Houghton 1999; DeFries et al 2002), cuya destrucción y degradación por los incendios forestales contribuye a la emisión de GEI que afectan el clima global, regional y local. La mayoría de las resoluciones previas de la UICN sobre la conservación de bosques ponen énfasis en los ecosistemas templados o tropicales lluviosos (GA 1978 RES 016, GA 1990 REC 029 y WCC-2012-Res-061-SP). A su vez, la UICN cuenta con resoluciones que destacan el valor de la protección de los bosques primarios (WCC 2016 Res 045) y el peligro de la deforestación y degradación de los suelos relacionados a la desertificación y al cambio climático (WCC 2008 REC 134). Esta moción busca llamar la atención sobre la prioridad de acciones de conservación de los BST en Sudamérica.

Sponsors

- Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sostenible [Bolivia]
- CULTURA AMBIENTAL [Uruguay]
- EcoHealth Alliance [United States of America]
- Ecoa - Ecologia e Ação [Brazil]
- Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo [Argentina]
- Fundación Natura Bolivia [Bolivia]
- Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina [Argentina]
- Fundación para la Conservación del Bosque Chiquitano [Bolivia]
- Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza [Brazil]
- The WILD Foundation [United States of America]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]

008 — Developing agroecological practices as nature-based solutions

CONCERNED about the growing pressure on natural resources throughout the world, in particular on soils and water, and about unprecedented loss of biodiversity, as well as climate change;

RECALLING that in this context it is necessary to operate a transition towards more sustainable food and agricultural systems, adapted to pedoclimatic conditions, producing sufficiently while improving socio-economic and environmental performances of farms regardless of their size;

RECOGNISING the definition of nature-based solutions (NbS) adopted in Resolution 6.069 *Defining Nature-based Solutions* (Hawai'i, 2016);

FURTHER RECOGNISING that NbS are efficient, cost-effective and that they offer a unique opportunity to enhance the resilience of ecosystems to climate change and to help accelerate the transition towards sustainable food and nutrition systems;

ALSO RECOGNISING the positive environmental externalities generated by agroecological approaches and the possibilities to reward them;

WELCOMING the work of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in the field of agroecology and RECALLING that, according to FAO, agroecology is based on applying ecological principles to optimise interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment while taking into consideration the social aspects that need to be addressed for a sustainable and fair food system;

NOTING that agroecology covers a diversity of farm-based or landscape-based sustainable approaches and practices that allow functional biodiversity, including the cultivated and domesticated component, to increase in agroecosystems, to strengthen regulatory ecosystem services and to close geochemical cycles; and

NOTING that several recent reports show that agroecology practices constitute an important contribution to the transition towards more sustainable food and agricultural systems;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Secretariat to prepare a report on agroecology practices as nature-based solutions focusing on the diversity of ecosystem services they provide in the IUCN Programme 2021–2024, in collaboration with FAO and on the basis of the recent reports linked to this theme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the High level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE), FAO, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) and other relevant reports;

2. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretariat to support the dissemination and implementation of agroecological practices in its projects and programmess on the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems;

3. RECOMMENDS that states and communities adopt policies to develop, promote and incentivise the adoption of agroecological practices as nature-based solutions and integrate them into their national policies, as part of sustainable food systems; and

4. ALSO RECOMMENDS that farmers and other value-chain and local stakeholders commit collectively in the transition towards agroecological practices as nature-based solutions to economic, environmental and social challenges of farms and territories, including food insecurity and malnutrition.

Sponsors

- Ministerul Mediului, Apelor și Pădurilor [Romania]
- Ministry of the Environment, Japan [Japan]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Ministère des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération de Monaco [Monaco]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Office fédéral de l'environnement [Switzerland]

009 — Protecting rivers as corridors in a changing climate

RECOGNISING the many services healthy rivers provide, including drinking water, fisheries, sediments and nutrients, biodiversity, and recreational and cultural values;

ALARMED that freshwater species populations are declining over twice as fast as terrestrial and marine species and that nearly one-third of freshwater species are threatened with extinction;

UNDERSTANDING that climate change is altering the water cycle;

AWARE that riparian areas, floodplains and other wetlands absorb and filter pollutants and slowly release precipitation into rivers, and help mitigate extreme floods, droughts and storm surges;

KNOWING that river systems must retain connectivity to support freshwater species, ecosystems and many of their services;

NOTING Parties' commitment to Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 for terrestrial, freshwater and marine conservation through "well- connected systems of protected areas" and Strategy 1.7 of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands to "ensure...policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)...particularly concerning...catchment/river basin management";

UNDERSTANDING that connected rivers transport organic matter to floodplains and deltas, supporting important agriculture and fisheries, and homes and livelihoods for hundreds of millions of people;

KNOWING that many freshwater and terrestrial species must move along rivers to survive and that connected rivers are diminishing with only one-third of long rivers remaining free-flowing;

AWARE that climate change strongly affects vulnerable human populations and that deltas and wild-capture fisheries, nourished by free-flowing rivers, can contribute to resilience of coastal communities; and

CONCERNED by the lack of river protection and expanding development that harm river flows and freshwater species;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES the IUCN Director General, Commissions, Members and states to ensure inclusion of river protection and connectivity within the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and update of Sustainable Development Goals Target 6.6;

2. ALSO URGES IUCN to:

a. assess the durability of existing river protection models (i.e. their legal certainty to maintain the values and free-flowing nature of rivers) (World Commission on Protected Areas – WCPA, World Commission on Environmental Law – WCEL);

b. support learning exchanges, innovation and adoption of durable river protection and governance models (WCPA, Water Programme);

- c. assess free-flowing river status and protection over time; and
 - d. call on countries to prioritise funding for protection and restoration of rivers and to establish an international funding and support mechanism.
3. CALLS ON governments to:
- a. work with civil society, communities, indigenous groups, the private sector and others to identify, restore and protect free-flowing rivers or stretches that provide essential services, outstanding values or resilience in a changing climate;
 - b. balance development by enacting durable legal protections and enhanced governance for rivers, including riparian buffer protections and other IWRM principles;
 - c. restore rivers or stretches in which sufficient connectivity and flows could feasibly be restored; and
 - d. use the IUCN Guidance *Safeguarding ecological corridors in the context of ecological networks for conservation*; and
4. URGES civil society to support identification, restoration and protection of free-flowing rivers or stretches.

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion highlights the importance of river connectivity for supporting ecosystem services and biodiversity. While freshwaters cover less than 1% of the earth's surface, they are hotspots for both biodiversity and endemism(1). Freshwater populations are also estimated to be declining more than twice as fast as those of terrestrial and marine species and one in three species is threatened with extinction (2, 3). River systems must retain connectivity to support freshwater species, ecosystems, and many of their services. These include transporting organic matter, sediments and nutrients to maintain healthy downstream rivers, floodplains and deltas(4), which support some of the most important agricultural regions and fisheries on the planet and homes and livelihoods for hundreds of millions of people (5). Highly connected river networks are diminishing with only one-third of long rivers globally remaining free-flowing(6), driven by in-stream river infrastructure, pollution, water resource extraction, channelization, and building in floodplains (7). A free-flowing river occurs where natural aquatic ecosystem functions and services are largely unaffected by anthropogenic changes to fluvial connectivity allowing an unobstructed exchange of material, species and energy within the river system and surrounding landscape (6). Climate change is also altering the hydrological regime. Within a changing climate, connected river corridors provide lifelines for biodiversity and ecosystem services. The focus of this motion is to encourage IUCN, member organizations and others to elevate the importance of connected river corridors and associated habitats (e.g., riparian, floodplain, deltas and estuaries) in the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. While some explicit river protections exist, they are few compared to protections designated for terrestrial and marine habitats. Thus, the motion calls for showcasing and strengthening existing models of protection and restoration as well as innovation for new models and financing of river corridor protections (8, 9).

* Examples include Ramsar (e.g., the free-flowing Bitá River), the U.S. Wild and Scenic River designation, Mexico's Water Reserve program. 1. R. Abell et al., Freshwater ecoregions of the world: A new map of biogeographic units

for freshwater biodiversity conservation *BioScience* 58, 403 (2008). 2. B. Collen et al., Global patterns of freshwater species diversity, threat and endemism. *Global ecology and biogeography : a journal of macroecology* 23, 40 (2014). 3. WWF, Living Planet Report - 2018: Aiming Higher. (Grooten, M. and Almond, R.E.A.(Eds). WWF, Gland, Switzerland, 2018). 4. J. P. M. Syvitski et al., Sinking deltas due to human activities. *Nature Geosci* 2, 681 (2009). 5. J. J. Opperman et al., “Valuing Rivers: How the diverse benefits of healthy rivers underpin economies.” (WWF, 2018). 6. G. Grill et al., Mapping the world’s free-flowing rivers. *Nature* 569, 215 (2019/05/01, 2019). 7. D. Dudgeon et al., Freshwater biodiversity: importance, threats, status and conservation challenges. *Biological Reviews* 81, 163 (May, 2006). 8. K. Moir, M. L. Thieme, J. Opperman, “Securing A Future that Flows: Case Studies of Protection Mechanisms for Rivers” (World Wildlife Fund and The Nature Conservancy, Washington, DC, 2016). 9. K. Moir, “On the wild side: A jurisdictional review of wild rivers protection legislation and non-legislative initiatives” (WWF-Canda, Canada, 2012).

Sponsors

- African Wildlife Foundation - Kenya HQ [Kenya]
- Center for Large Landscape Conservation [United States of America]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina [Argentina]
- NatureServe [United States of America]
- Politique scientifique fédérale [Belgium]
- Rewilding Europe [The Netherlands]
- Statna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky [Slovakia]
- Suomen Luonnonsuojeluliitto [Finland]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- The Nature Conservancy [United States of America]
- Wereld Natuur Fonds - Nederland [The Netherlands]
- Wetlands International [The Netherlands]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- World Wildlife Fund - US [United States of America]

010 — Protecting and restoring endangered grassland and savannah ecosystems

RECOGNISING the global importance of grasslands – which occupy 30% of the Earth’s land surface and harbour up to a third of terrestrial biodiversity – such as Cerrado, Pampas, Gran Chaco, Pantanal and Orinoco, and highland grassland in South America; grasslands of Northern America like the Great Northern Plains; Eurasian steppe, in particular Mongol-Manchurian grassland and steppes in Russia, Nepal, China; savannahs in Africa; and lowland grasslands of south-eastern Australia;

RECOGNISING the multiple ecosystem services (carbon sequestration, filtration and storage of freshwater), animal and plant biodiversity and the strong social and cultural bonds that tie many traditional pastoralist people to grasslands and savannahs;

CONCERNED that the world’s grassland and savannah ecosystems are undergoing land-use change and degradation at a rate likely exceeding that of any other biome;

FURTHER CONCERNED that threats to grassland and savannah ecosystems have received far less attention than losses to forests, freshwater or coastal systems;

ALSO CONCERNED that according to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) approximately 20% of the Earth’s vegetated land surface showed a persistent decline in productivity caused by land degradation;

CONCERNED that grassland ecology is inadequately understood and grassland biodiversity is insufficiently valued and these knowledge gaps contribute to under investment and unsupportive policies;

AWARE that the main immediate drivers of land conversion are agricultural developments for livestock, food, fibre and energy production, and that the main drivers of degradation are agricultural expansion, unsustainable intensification, overgrazing and climate change;

AWARE, conversely, that well-managed agricultural practices and sustainable grazing systems on natural or semi-natural grasslands can provide important conservation and social benefits; and

ALSO AWARE of the full range of options for the world’s grasslands and savannahs, such as protection, sustainable management and restoration;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to support a global Grassland and Savannah Initiative to address urgent issues relating to conversion and degradation of these ecosystems;
2. CALLS ON IUCN Commissions and Members to support the preparation of a global status report on grasslands and savannahs, identifying areas of chief conservation concern including existing and projected conversion fronts and degradation trends, fragmentation of landscapes, KBAs in grassland and savannah, the value of associated ecosystem services and their benefits for human communities, indicators of grassland and savannah quality, and best practices for protection, sustainable management and restoration of grasslands and savannahs;

3. RECOMMENDS that IUCN and its Members support the inclusion in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework of a target on zero conversion of all natural ecosystems, which goes beyond forests and also integrates wetlands, grasslands and savannahs, thus avoiding leakage from one biome to another;
4. CALLS ON the United Nations Environment Programme and governments to include grassland and savannah protection and restoration in the focus of the UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration; and
5. REQUESTS support from governments for the application of the UNCCD's Land Degradation Neutrality framework to fulfil Sustainable Development Goal 15.3. within all areas of grassland and savannah around the world.

Explanatory Memorandum

The aim of the Global Grasslands and Savannahs Motion is to elevate the profile of grasslands and savannahs as key opportunities for the New Deal for Nature and People and for UN Conventions, both through conservation of biological and cultural diversity, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, sustainable livelihoods and food production. There are clear policy gaps in the CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC that need urgent action to elevate grasslands in these conventions. We need to:

- Act urgently to stop imminent threats to irreplaceable ecosystems using approaches already developed and tested within the biome
- Raise awareness of grasslands and savannahs
- Encourage real commitments to grassland and savannah conservation by policy makers and corporations
- Boost communications about the seriousness of the situation in these ecosystems
- Position the biome as a critical element in a climate strategy, bending the curve on biodiversity loss, and delivering critical ecosystem services

Sponsors

- ALTERNARE A.C. [Mexico]
- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves [Paraguay]
- BirdLife International [United Kingdom]
- Fondo de Conservación El Triunfo A.C. [Mexico]
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales [Argentina]
- Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina [Argentina]
- Global Wildlife Conservation [United States of America]
- Patronato de la Reserva Paisajística Nor Yauyos Cochas [Peru]
- Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon [Lebanon]
- WWF - Deutschland [Germany]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt von 1858 - Hilfe für die bedrohte Tierwelt [Germany]

011 — Preventing conflicts of interest related to chemicals and plant protection products

WISHING to maintain public confidence in the authorities providing advice or helping to make decisions on the production, launching and dissemination of chemical or plant protection products that can be harmful to health or the environment, in particular soil, water, flora, fauna, pollinating insects and other living organisms;

NOTING that these authorities still do not have the necessary information due to a lack of independent scientific data and because of conflicts of interest between experts and companies or sectors manufacturing, marketing or using these products;

OBSERVING that funding policies give priority to applied research at the expense of basic research, thus increasing the risk of conflicts of interest within the scientific community that is asked to provide expertise;

NOTING that numerous treaties, in particular the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), include provisions on the prevention and management of conflicts of interest and have led to the establishment of rules and procedures in this area;

NOTING however, that the mechanisms designed for this purpose in national and international law lack coherence and still do not include sufficient laws to prevent or manage conflicts of interest;

CONVINCED of the need to generalise and reinforce legal arrangements aimed at preventing and managing conflicts of interest that could affect the independence of experts in the field of environmental conservation and health; and

IN THE SPIRIT that led the IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) to support the establishment of a Global Pact for the Environment, aimed at giving a binding legal value to the principles of international environmental law;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON IUCN Members to ensure that national laws and regional and international conventions contain measures to prevent and manage conflicts of interest regarding experts' advice on decision making with respect to the manufacture, launching and dissemination of chemical or plant protection products that may be harmful to the environment or to health; and
2. CALLS ON the WCEL to provide technical advice on this matter to the membership.

Explanatory Memorandum

Selon le principe 18 de la déclaration de Stockholm sur l'environnement de 1972: "Il convient de recourir à la science et à la technique, dans le cadre de leur contribution au développement économique et social, pour déceler, éviter ou limiter les dangers qui menacent l'environnement et résoudre les problèmes qu'il pose, et d'une manière générale pour le bien de l'humanité". C'est pourquoi, le recours à l'expertise scientifique est indispensable en matière d'environnement. Cependant l'opinion publique et les ONG spécialisées en matière

d'environnement manifestent de plus en plus leur méfiance vis-à-vis des expertises scientifiques tant publiques que privées. Les controverses nombreuses relatives à l'indépendance de l'expertise scientifique concernant l'utilisation du glyphosate en agriculture montre l'urgence de règles claires et universelles concernant l'indépendance des expertises. L'indépendance des expertises est particulièrement mise en cause dans le domaine de la protection des sols, de la flore, de la faune et des insectes pollinisateurs. Aussi, afin de préserver la confiance de l'opinion publique et des ONG dans les instances formulant des avis ou aidant aux décisions sur la production et la mise sur le marché des produits chimiques ou phytosanitaires utilisés en agriculture, il convient de garantir juridiquement l'indépendance des experts au moyen de déclarations relatives aux éventuels conflits d'intérêts. A ce propos, il n'existe à l'heure actuelle que quelques règles dans un petit nombre d'États et quelques conventions internationales sur l'environnement comportant des dispositions sur la prévention et la gestion des conflits d'intérêts. C'est la raison pour laquelle la présente motion est proposée afin d'imposer de telles garanties d'indépendance d'expertise au plan international. Publications : - Lanfranchi, "La participation de l'expert à l'élaboration des normes environnementales internationales", dans *Démocratie et diplomatie environnementale*, Pedone 2015. - Procedures and practices relating to conflict of interest in bodies constituted under other multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant United Nations bodies (2010). Accessible: https://unfccc/files/kyoto_protocol/compliance/plenary/application/pdf/cc-8-2010-3_coi_in_mea_and_relevant_un_bodies.pdf

Sponsors

- Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement [France]
- Centre of Live and Learn for Environment and Community [Viet Nam]
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales [Argentina]
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde [Brazil]
- International Council of Environmental Law [United States of America]
- Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental [Peru]
- Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement [France]

012 — The fight against imported deforestation

RECALLING that, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the total global forest area declined by 129 million hectares over the period 1990-2015, in other words a total area almost equivalent in size to South Africa;

DEFINING imported deforestation as the importation of goods whose production has contributed, directly or indirectly, to the deforestation or conversion of natural forest ecosystems;

RECALLING the responsibility of companies that import agricultural products, first and foremost soya, palm oil, cacao, beef and its by-products, rubber, timber and derived products that do not come from sustainably managed forests, as well as others such as coffee, tea or even cane sugar, which have an impact on the deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems;

RECALLING the New York Declaration on Forests of 2014, the Amsterdam Declarations of 2015 and the G7 Environment Declaration of 2019 on halting deforestation, notably thanks to sustainable supply chains for agricultural commodities, and in particular their commitments to supporting the efforts of the private sector to eliminate deforestation from their supply chains;

WELCOMING the initiatives of States committed to the fight against imported deforestation, such as France, which has a national strategy aimed at ending this by 2030, and Norway; and

RECALLING the Zero-deforestation commitments made by representatives of the financial sector and by companies, from all sectors, as well as the call of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to extend their commitments to all the private sector stakeholders involved;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. RECOMMENDS that States that import products responsible for deforestation:

- a. adopt ambitious strategies to fight against imported deforestation, aimed at halting deforestation as quickly as possible;
- b. implement differentiated taxation, increasing the taxes on the importation of agricultural products involved in deforestation and not respecting the certification standards including a “zero deforestation” criterion, based on the High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV) approaches;
- c. provide financial support, in particular through the allocation of the revenue generated by this tax, sustainable agricultural practices for small producers in the products’ countries of origin;
- d. eliminate tax regimes that favour first-generation agrofuels and limit their use in general; and
- e. take specific measures to encourage the consumption of products that do not contribute to deforestation;

2. RECOMMENDS that States promote agro-ecological production processes, and that agricultural producers use HCS approaches or the equivalent to identify the production areas or forest zones that need to be protected;

3. RECOMMENDS that companies guarantee supply chains that do not involve deforestation; and

4. ENCOURAGES States, local authorities and companies to support initiatives aimed at preventing the conversion of land in areas particularly rich in biodiversity, as in the Cerrado Manifesto and the Amazonian Soy Moratorium.

Explanatory Memorandum

La production de produits agricoles, tels que la viande, le soja, l'huile de palme, le cacao, etc. est le principal moteur de la déforestation tropicale. Cependant, une part considérable de cette production agricole est destinée à l'exportation. Ainsi, les pays développés, tels que les pays européens, « importent la déforestation ». Le but de la motion est d'appeler les États à mettre fin à la déforestation importée par des stratégies ambitieuses et à taxer davantage les produits importés générant la déforestation. La motion vise également à recommander aux entreprises privées d'établir des plans d'action concrets pour garantir des fournitures exemptes de déforestation.

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Conservatoire pour la Protection des Primates [France]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- European Association of Zoos and Aquaria [The Netherlands]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotopie pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- Forêts et Développement Rural [Cameroon]
- Forêts pour le Développement Integral [Congo (DROC)]
- France Nature Environnement [France]
- Fédération Nationale des Chasseurs [France]
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France [France]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]

- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l` Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l` Ambiente [Italy]
- Japan Wildlife Conservation Society [Japan]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]

013 — Protection of the Marañón and other free-flowing rivers of Peru

RECALLING Resolutions 1.51 *Indigenous Peoples, Mineral and Oil Extraction, Infrastructure and Development Works* (Montreal, 1996) and 2.34 *Multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and projects impacting on biodiversity and natural features* (Amman, 2000), as well as Resolutions 2.19 *Responding to the Recommendations from the World Commission on Dams* (Amman, 2000), 19.29 *Dam Construction, Irrigation and Water Diversions* and 19.44 *Water Regimes of Rivers, Floodplains and Wetlands* (both adopted in Buenos Aires, 1994);

CONSIDERING that the Amazon rivers of Peru, including the Marañón, Ucayali, Huallaga and Amazonas, contain high levels of sensitive biodiversity and are critical to highly productive ecosystems, including the floodplains in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve and the largest and most complex wetland in Peru, the Abanico del Pastaza;

RECOGNISING that these rivers support over 14 indigenous peoples comprising over 424 communities that depend on these rivers and associated ecosystems for their livelihoods and culture;

NOTING that several cities in the Amazon Basin, including Pucallpa, Iquitos and Yurimaguas, depend on the resources of these rivers and associated ecosystems for food and economic activities;

CONCERNED that an increasing number of infrastructure projects, including dams and proposals to dredge these rivers, are being carried out with very low environmental and social standards, poor citizen participation mechanisms, a failure to identify and incorporate ancestral knowledge of indigenous peoples, and insufficient technical studies on the justification of these projects and their negative social and environmental impacts, including impacts on biodiversity and fish migration patterns, toxicological impacts from the disturbance of sediments, and impacts on indigenous communities;

OBSERVING that there are 20 hydrodam proposals along the Marañón River, and four have been granted concessions;

AWARE that the Marañón River provides a critical link between the Andes and lowland Amazon for sediment and water flow, and regulation of these flows threatens downstream species and ecosystems;

FURTHER AWARE that the Marañón River is a principal affluent to the Amazon River and plays a major role in influencing its the natural water regime;

RECALLING that a 2016 IUCN publication identifies: two threatened species of fish, *Astroblepus supramollis* (VU) and *Chaetostoma branickii* (VU), and two threatened species of plant, *Hypericum callacallanum* (VU) and *Isoetes hewitsonii* (CR) in the Marañón basin, and that part of the Marañón is categorised as a watershed-management area (Peru) and as a Key Biodiversity Area;

AWARE that the Marañón is home to many endemic species and at least 23 migratory species, and that local people consume up to 500g of fish a day;

CONCERNED that none of the dam projects on the Marañón plan to mitigate impacts on migratory species by

installing fishways or hatchery initiatives;

ALSO CONCERNED by the lack of a basin-scale Strategic Environmental Assessment accounting for the cumulative impacts of multiple dam projects on the Marañón;

AWARE that the Marañón is one of the world's relatively few remaining 'very long' free-flowing rivers;

CONSIDERING that the communities of Tupén Grande and Mendán are opposed to the Chadín II hydroelectric project, given that their lands would be flooded; and

NOTING that the Environmental Certifications for both the Chadín II and Veracruz projects have expired as of 20 February 2019 and 1 April 2018 respectively;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to:

a. send a letter to the President of Peru conveying the appeal in operative paragraph 3 of this Motion regarding the importance of maintaining the free-flowing nature of the Marañón River and of compliance with environmental and social standards for large infrastructure projects, as well as the importance of creating a legal framework for the protection of emblematic free-flowing rivers in Peru; and

b. offer, as far as possible, technical support to Peruvian NGOs that are IUCN Members, as well as the Peruvian Government, in relation to the content of this Motion;

2. CALLS on Council and Members to support the protection of the Marañón basin through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures;

3. URGES the Republic of Peru to:

a. declare the Environmental Licenses for the Chadín II and Veracruz hydroelectric dam projects as expired;

b. revise the contracts for the Chadín II and Veracruz dam projects, and publicly communicate the revision results, given that construction has not commenced within the deadlines stipulated in the contracts, which by law should lead to the expiry of the definitive concessions; and

c. complete a basin-scale Strategic Environmental Assessment before approving future hydroelectric dam projects in the Marañón;

4. ENCOURAGES the Republic of Peru to:

a. create a framework for protecting free-flowing rivers, especially those that connect the Andes and the Amazon basin;

b. take all necessary steps to ensure that aquatic ecosystems of the rivers in the Amazon are not adversely affected by the development of infrastructure projects in this region, including the Amazon Waterway Project; and

c. engage independent evaluators to guarantee an assessment of the highest standard and within the framework

of respect for indigenous peoples for proposed infrastructure projects affecting Amazon rivers in Peru;

5. CALLS ON bilateral and multilateral funding bodies to increase their safeguards for infrastructure projects that affect the biodiversity of rivers in the Amazon, including the need for rigorous studies of the conditions of those rivers in order to understand their complexity and their relationship to the forests, land and ecosystems of the region; and

6. URGES United Nations agencies to support the countries of the Amazon region in generating knowledge, strategies and mechanisms to ensure the conservation of aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity of Amazon rivers in the face of infrastructure activities in the Amazon Basin, such as the Amazon Waterway Project.

Explanatory Memorandum

In a recent study (Grill et al, 2019) the Marañon is identified as one of the world's relatively few remaining 'very log' free-flowing rivers, with a connectivity index of over 99%. In 2011, Peru declared the construction of 20 hydrodams on the Marañón river of national interest. The expected impacts of the dams on extend beyond the Marañón river basin itself, potentially affecting both biodiversity and people in the entire Amazon Basin: including impacts for the sources of livelihood for the indigenous Awajuns and Wampis, as well as the obstruction of migratory routes for fish, the river's flood pulse and its transport of nutrients, harming the river biota's food supply, spawning, and shelter and ultimately impacting fishing harvests and the cultivation of crops. The 20 proposed dams are in different stages of planning. The 600-MW Chadin II and the 635-MW Veracruz dams constitute the most immediate threats, with final concessions having been approved in 2014. However, neither project has commenced construction until now, and based on Peruvian law (Law 27446 and its regulations), which establishes a maximum validity of five years for environmental certifications, both projects should have lost their environmental certifications. However, the Peruvian government has not yet officially pronounced the environmental certifications as expired. To learn more, watch the film Confluir:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qo2Qgp2JuPM> References : 1. WCS Perú (2015). El Pongo de Manseriche: Entre los Andes y la Selva. Lima, Peru: WCS Perú. 2. Chuctaya, J. & Cañas, C. (2015). Diversidad de Peces de las partes bajas del río Marañón y su importancia económica para la región. Lima, Perú: WCS Perú. 3. Finer, M. & Jenkins, C.N. (2012) Proliferation of Hydroelectric Dams in the Andean Amazon and Implications for Andes-Amazon Connectivity. PLoS ONE 7(4): e35126. 4. Glave, M., Borasino, E. & Vergara, K. (2015) Análisis socioeconómico de la pesca en el ámbito del Pongo de Manseriche. Lima, Peru: WCS Perú. 5. Grill, G., Lehner, B., Thieme, M., Geenen, B., Tickner, D, Antonelli, F. ... Zarfl, C. (2019). Mapping the world's free-flowing rivers. Nature 569, 215-221. 6. Lo, J. (2016) Perú: El río que no se deja llevar por la corriente. Mongabay. Retrieved from https://es.mongabay.com/2016/09/hidroelectricas-conflictos-amazonia-medio_ambiente-peru/ 7. Makrakis, S., Bertão, A. P. S., Silva, J. F. M., Makrakis, M. C., Sanz-Ronda, F. J. & Celestino, L. F. (2019). Hydropower Development and Fishways: A Need for Connectivity in Rivers of the Upper Paraná Basin. Sustainability 11(13), 3749. 8. OSINERGMIN (2019). Supervisión de Contratos de Proyectos de Generación y Transmisión de Energía Eléctrica - Junio 2019. Retrieved from http://www.osinergmin.gob.pe/seccion/centro_documental/electricidad/Documentos/Publicaciones/Compendio-Proyectos-GTE-Construccion-febrero-2019.pdf 9. Rodriguez Martinez, M. & Castro, B. (2019) What is the Odebrecht corruption scandal in Latin America, and who is implicated? Euronews. Retrieved from

<https://www.euronews.com/2019/04/18/what-is-the-odebrecht-corruption-scandal-in-latin-america-and-who-is-implicated> 10. Tognelli, M.F., Lasso, C.A., Bota-Sierra, C.A., Jiménez-Segura, L., Cox, N.A. (Editors)(2016). Estado de Conservación y Distribución de la Biodiversidad de Agua Dulce en los Andes Tropicales. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN 11. WWF Perú (2016). Marañón: Evaluación de Servicios Ecosistémicos. Lima, Peru: WWF Perú. -- Contexto: En Perú se viene desarrollando el proyecto Hidrovía Amazónica en la región amazónica de Loreto. En dicha región se alberga al menos el 50% de los bosques amazónicos del Perú, así como Áreas Naturales protegidas (como el Parque Nacional Güeppí-Sekime, Parque Nacional Yaguas) Reservas Nacionales (como el Pacaya Samiria), áreas de conservación regional, territorios indígenas (siendo la región con la mayor población indígena y comunidades nativas), además se encuentra el mayor complejo de Humedales como el Abanico del Pastaza declarado sitio Ramsar, sobre estas áreas confluyen importantes ríos amazónicos como el Huallaga, Marañón y el Amazonas que no solo abastecen de agua dulce a la población sino también alberga ecosistemas acuáticos con diversidad de peces importantes para la población local y su seguridad alimentaria. El proyecto Hidrovía Amazónica sería el primer proyecto de infraestructura fluvial en ríos amazónicos no solo en el país sino en toda la cuenca amazónica, por lo cual no se tiene referentes previos en cuanto análisis e información sobre el impacto de este tipo de proyectos en estas áreas con alto valor ecosistémico. En qué consiste el proyecto: ordenar el tráfico fluvial, dragado de ciertas zonas denominadas "malos pasos", retiro de troncos del lecho del río, e instalaciones de estaciones informativas. Sin embargo, el estudio de impacto ambiental elaborado no precisa zonas de dragado, ni sus posibles impactos, tampoco ha identificado pasivos ambientales. Implicancias del proyecto en la población local y el ecosistema acuático: debido a la poca información desarrollada y especializada (a pesar de haberse requerido) las poblaciones indígenas han observado que este proyecto, en especial los dragados en ríos amazónicos podrían afectar su fuente de alimentación (peces) así como remoción de áreas contaminadas (por otras actividades existentes como los derrames de petróleo en la amazonía) y si no se considera el valor e importancia ecosistema de este tipo de áreas sensibles sumado al cambio climático en la cual conlleva a un comportamiento aun más inestable de los ríos amazónicos (épocas de creciente y vaciante de los ríos) las poblaciones indígenas consideran que sería un riesgo de pérdida y afectaciones. Proceso desarrollado por las poblaciones involucradas: Aidesep es la organización indígena que alberga a las comunidades del área de influencia del proyecto, estas están representadas a su vez por sus bases, las federaciones regionales ORAU, ORPIO y CORPI-SL Reportajes, artículos y videos sobre el proyecto hidrovía amazónica: <http://www.inframazonia.com/> <http://www.aidesep.org.pe/noticias/aidesep-pide-senace-asegurar-el-derecho-la-participacion-indigena> <http://www.orpio.org.pe/?p=931> <https://lta.reuters.com/articulo/peru-ambiente-idLTAKCN1TX2MR> <https://redaccion.lamula.pe/2019/08/21/hidrovía-amazonica-ministerio-de-cultura-consulta-previa-pueblos-indigenas-observaciones/jorgepaucar/> <https://larepublica.pe/economia/2019/07/03/hidrovía-amazonica-eia-despierta-incertidumbres-sobre-impactos-del-proyecto/> Estándares y salvaguardas: Este tipo de proyectos requiere un minucioso cumplimiento de estándares socioambientales, sobre todo teniendo en cuenta que se trata de la primera experiencia en la cuenca amazónica sobre proyectos de infraestructura fluvial con dragados en ríos amazónicos. Actualmente el proyecto está concesionada a la empresa COHIDRO, compuesto por capitales Chinos y Peruanos.

Sponsors

- Asociación Amazónicas por la Amazonía [Peru]
- Bank Information Center [United States of America]

- Centro de Conservación, Investigación y Manejo de Áreas Naturales - Cordillera Azul [Peru]
- Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica [Ecuador]
- Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales [Peru]
- Instituto de Montaña [Peru]
- Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental [Peru]
- The WILD Foundation [United States of America]
- Wetlands International [The Netherlands]

014 — Aquatic biodiversity conservation of shallow marine and freshwater systems

RECALLING that the global population is forecast to reach 9 billion by 2050 and that currently about 40% of the global population lives within 100 km of the coast;

RECOGNISING that biodiversity in aquatic ecosystems is richest in shallow waters, and human pressures, including fishing, eutrophication and climate change are most severely impacting coastal, estuarine and freshwater systems, where populations are mostly densely situated;

CONCERNED that synergistic human pressures in addition to fishing (global warming, soluble and solid pollution from terrestrial sources) are occurring at both local and broad scales;

FURTHER CONCERNED for both the negative impact on the ecological status and loss of social and economic services that the degradation of biodiversity within these shallow-water systems is having;

NOTING that fisheries impacts are unequal across the globe, with many resources that were once over-fished having been, or are in the process of being, rebuilt, while in other areas over-fishing continues;

ACCEPTING that transformative change for biodiversity requires the engagement and active participation of a wider constituency of groups, especially those that engage directly in the use of biodiversity;

MINDFUL that management of the different sectors impacting shallow waters is most often done independently — with limited coordination between government agencies and commercial sectors; and

WELCOMING the initiative of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on mainstreaming of biodiversity and UN Sustainable Development Goals 14 and 11 that are stimulating political actors to promote actions on the challenges these shallow-water ecosystems are facing;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON IUCN to:

a. prioritise biodiversity conservation actions for shallow-water aquatic (freshwater and marine) systems — rich in biodiversity and experiencing high levels of synergistic human pressures — where governance is struggling to address current and increasing threats;

b. improve coordination of management approaches within and across freshwater, wetland and ocean sectors to ensure coordinated contributions to both biodiversity conservation and sustainable use — social and economic needs; and

c. establish biodiversity conservation plans for freshwater, estuarine and coastal systems with multiple communities-of-practice partners by 2030;

2. ALSO CALLS ON IUCN to establish a cooperative mechanism between its marine and inland programmes to develop a common approach to address aquatic biodiversity conservation, noting that a thematic approach is needed to alleviate pressures on these connected systems;

3. SUPPORTS collaboration among IUCN Commissions, Members, Committees, Secretariat and UN bodies with responsibility for biodiversity conservation and/or for sustainable ocean use sectors (notably fisheries); and

4. CALLS ON states to support targets and strategies for shallow-water aquatic conservation at the 15th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and promote uptake of such a focus in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and beyond.

Explanatory Memorandum

There is a need for integration and connectivity in the management of shallow marine and freshwater systems. Although extensive works have been carried out on these systems both globally and within IUCN, albeit in isolation.

Sponsors

- Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l` Environnement et le Climat [Morocco]
- Centre de Suivi Ecologique [Senegal]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- ENDA - Tiers Monde [Senegal]
- European Bureau for Conservation and Development [Belgium]
- Fundació Catalunya-La Pedrera [Spain]
- Sociedad Geológica de España [Spain]
- Te Ipukarea Society [Cook Islands]

015 — Supporting the Lower Mekong Basin countries with the transboundary management of water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity

DEEPLY CONCERNED that the Lower Mekong Basin faces great challenges because of its vulnerability to human and naturally induced changes in the context of globalisation, climate change and sea-level rise, causing more extreme weather and affecting people's livelihoods;

CONCERNED that the harmful consequences from regional economic development in which the construction of hydroelectric power plants and the diversion of water from upstream of the Mekong Delta cause changes to the flow, increased salinisation, and reduced sediment and fisheries resources, which results in negative impacts on regional socio-economic development;

CONCERNED that other negative impacts include environmental pollution, serious ecological imbalance and overuse of groundwater, while over-extraction of sand, and construction and infrastructure along rivers and canals increase the rate of river erosion and the risk of disasters;

STRESSING SUPPORT for the strategic development orientation of the Lower Mekong Basin;

RECOGNISING that climate change and sea-level rise are unavoidable, that people need to live with and adapt to climate change and sea-level rise, and to turn these challenges into opportunities by proactively living with floods, droughts and salinity;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that water resources should be the core factor, the basis for developing strategies and policies, and regional development master planning, and that there is a need for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) of the entire river basin, and that brackish water and saline water are also resources, alongside freshwater; and

STRESSING that strengthening the management and efficient use of water and land resources and other resources in the Mekong Delta necessarily requires recognition that these resources are transboundary in nature, that cooperation with upstream countries is also necessary for the sustainable development of the Mekong Delta, and that initiatives that promote the transboundary management of water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity are therefore needed;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to:

- a. work proactively with all relevant stakeholders to build partnerships within the Lower Mekong Basin countries;
- b. advance understanding, knowledge and learning to better conserve and sustainably manage water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity; and
- c. advocate for appropriate policy changes at national and regional levels, such as transboundary management of water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, to enhance sound ecosystem stewardship;

2. CALLS ON the Director General, Commissions and Members to:

- a. advocate for increased sustainability use of water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity between Lower Mekong Basin countries; and
 - b. contribute to initiatives and cooperation frameworks aimed at reducing the negative impacts of regional economic development on biodiversity and environment; and
 - c. raise awareness concerning unsustainable socio-economic development and the overuse of groundwater in the Mekong Delta; and
3. URGES governments, civil society, development partners, the private sector and the media to recognise the importance of the transboundary management of water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity.

Sponsors

- Center for Environment and Community Research [Viet Nam]
- Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environment Studies [Viet Nam]
- Centre for Marinelife Conservation and Community Development [Viet Nam]
- Centre of Live and Learn for Environment and Community [Viet Nam]
- Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation [Thailand]
- Greenviet Biodiversity Conservation Centre [Viet Nam]
- Indo-Myanmar Conservation [Viet Nam]
- International Institute for Environment and Development [United Kingdom]
- Mlup Baitong [Cambodia]
- The Born Free Foundation [United Kingdom]
- Viện Kinh tế sinh thái [Viet Nam]

016 — The importance of a cross-border approach to prioritise biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change and risk management in the Río de la Plata Basin

AWARE that the Río de la Plata Basin is the second largest in South America, and measures 3,300,000 km², with over 100 million inhabitants in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay;

OBSERVING that its two large tributaries, the River Paraná and the River Uruguay, receive water from rivers of great importance in the continent such as the rivers Pilcomayo, Bermejo, Paraguay, Iguazú, Negro, Salado, Carcarañá, Gualeguay, Arapey etc.;

ALSO OBSERVING that these waters flow into the Río de la Plata Estuary, where there are cities with a total of over 13 million inhabitants, representing over 10% of the entire population in the macro-region;

BEARING IN MIND that this complex of rivers, streams and wetlands constitutes the main Guaraní Aquifer recharge system, which provides drinking water to part of the abovementioned population;

CONSIDERING that despite the efforts made to conserve the biodiversity in the region, these areas include extremely fragile ecosystems, and that, due to the whole range of bioclimatic landscapes and the size of the territory, the knowledge of biodiversity is incomplete;

AWARE of the consequences of the impact of climate variability and extreme events such as floods and droughts, which affect large tracts of land, ecosystems and cities in the basin, increasing the vulnerability of the populations involved;

CONCERNED about the impact in the region of extensive extractive and productive activities and the growing and alarming deforestation rate; and

RECALLING Recommendation 2.85 *Conservation of Middle and Lower Parana River* (Amman, 2000); Recommendation 3.097 *Conservation of the Wetland Corridor of the Fluvial Littoral, Argentina* (Bangkok, 2004); Resolution 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* (both adopted in Barcelona, 2008); and Resolution 5.070 *Regional Initiative* [...]

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

ASKS the Director General of IUCN to:

a. call on South American States:

i. to increase their efforts to assess and conserve the Río de la Plata Basin ecosystems, weighing up the rationalisation of human resources and skills and contributing to sustainable development;

ii. to work on strategies for strengthening civil society and governments for the empowerment and development of communities resilient in the management of ecosystems and cities in the context of climate variability and change;

iii. to include integrated risk management for disasters and adaptation to climate change with a focus on the Basin, with actions aimed at vulnerable ecosystems, cities and communities; and

iv. to establish as a priority the increase in protected areas in various legal figures, taking into account the participation of young people and women as a means of establishing the applicability of the measures to implement and as the cultural bases of the inhabitants of the Basin;

b. urge the international organisations and programmes carried out by the United Nations, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to prioritise solutions that address the high fragility and deteriorated state of the ecosystems in the Río de la Plata Basin and to establish and/or promote joint agendas that include actions to conserve these ecosystems and to strengthen the communities; and

c. ask the IUCN South American Regional Office (IUCN-Sur) and the relevant Commissions to promote regional events, with the participation of the Members and specialists to ensure greater understanding of the complex systems to support the life in and the vulnerabilities of the Basin.

Explanatory Memorandum

La moción va orientada a promover en los miembros de la Cuenca del Plata un interés en acciones conjuntas o propias pero con enfoque de Cuenca. Además de solicitar a UICN el apoyo y respaldo institucional para estas acciones, en forma de orientaciones y realización de eventos que promuevan esa acción conjunta de miembros.

Sponsors

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves [Paraguay]
- Association Sénégalaise des Amis de la Nature [Senegal]
- CULTURA AMBIENTAL [Uruguay]
- Centro Desarrollo y Pesca Sustentable [Argentina]
- Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo [Argentina]
- Fundación Moises Bertoni [Paraguay]
- Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina [Argentina]
- Fundación para la Conservación y el Uso Sustentable de los Humedales [Argentina]

017 — Cooperation on transboundary fresh waters to ensure ecosystem conservation, climate resilience and sustainable development

CONCERNED that the majority of transboundary rivers, lakes and groundwater basins, which are shared by 153 countries and contain 40% of the world's population, lack a cooperative management framework, as indicated by the first report on the Progress on Transboundary Water Cooperation for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 6.5.2;

RECOGNISING that transboundary water cooperation is key for the sustainability of ecosystems, particularly transboundary ecosystems, and the livelihoods of populations living there;

NOTING that a significant proportion of pollution of the marine environment is conveyed to the sea by transboundary rivers;

RECALLING the importance of transboundary water cooperation to address climate impacts, such as floods and droughts, to avoid consequences of maladaptation and to harness the co-benefits of improved regional cooperation;

UNDERLINING the importance of international commitments related to freshwater cooperation and conservation, particularly the Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (Watercourses Convention), the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs, and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration for 2021–2030;

NOTING that the UN Secretary-General is calling upon countries to accede to both the Watercourses Convention and the Water Convention and to strive for their full implementation;

WELCOMING the entry into force of the Watercourses Convention in 2014, as well as the promotion efforts by IUCN and others to achieve this, and the accessions by Chad and Senegal to the Water Convention following its global opening in 2016; and

RECALLING Resolutions 4.065 *Freshwater biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and management of transboundary waters* (Barcelona, 2008) and 5.089 *Dams and hydraulic infrastructure* (Jeju, 2012);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to ensure that the IUCN Secretariat contributes to strengthening the governance of transboundary waters, in particular by disseminating information on the role of the Watercourses Convention and the Water Convention, and by building capacity for acceding and implementing them;
2. CALLS ON IUCN Members, in particular civil society organisations, to promote the cooperative, equitable and sustainable management and protection of transboundary waters, and to foster accession to and implementation of the Watercourses Convention and Water Convention;

3. URGES governments to:

- a. ratify/accede to and implement the Watercourses Convention and the Water Convention;
- b. fulfil relevant commitments under international instruments, towards achieving global goals and targets on water, environment and development; and
- c. develop and implement operational arrangements for transboundary water cooperation for all shared basins, fostering conservation and sustainable management of freshwater and related ecosystems and their biodiversity; and

4. ENTREATS governments to:

- a. cooperate in developing and implementing strategies and measures, in particular nature-based solutions, to adapt to climate change in transboundary basins; and
- b. integrate a source-to-sea approach to transboundary water cooperation to reduce marine pollution, including plastics pollution.

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion is submitted in collaboration with the Secretariat of the UNECE Water Convention. Transboundary river and lake basins account for nearly half of the earth's land surface and generate roughly 60% of global freshwater flow. There are also more than 600 shared aquifers. 40% of the world's population lives in shared basins. These shared waters create environmental, social, economic and political interdependencies. Transboundary waters in many areas of the world are however not used sustainably and cooperation in many transboundary basins is not adequate to tackle the existing and emerging challenges. The situation is projected to aggravate in the coming decades owing to increasing pressures from population growth, agriculture, energy production and the impacts of climate change. Transboundary water cooperation is therefore increasingly vital to ensure effective and sustainable management of shared resources. The Watercourses Convention, entered into force in 2014, and the Water Convention, opened to all UN Member States in 2016, provide a legal and intergovernmental framework for countries to work together to ensure transboundary waters are governed in an equitable and sustainable manner. The two conventions collectively consolidate the principles and rules that underpin contemporary international water law and, although the conventions articulate their obligations in a different manner, their objectives and principles are the same. Recognizing the importance of transboundary water cooperation for sustainable development and peace, the UN Secretary-General has, in recent years, repeatedly called upon all countries to accede and fully implement the two UN global water conventions. The Water Convention has proven its effectiveness over the past 25 years and continues to foster the implementation of integrated water resources management, particularly through the basin approach. It is a powerful tool to promote and operationalize the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG6 and such related goals as SDG2, SDG3, SDG7, SDG13, SDG15, SDG16 and SDG17). The Programme of Work for 2019-2021 intends to support the implementation of the Convention with the overall objective to manage transboundary waters worldwide in cooperation between riparian countries to promote sustainable development and peace (available at <https://www.unece.org/index.php?id=51910>). WWF works from the Amazon to the Zambezi, running

freshwater conservation projects in more than 50 countries – from protecting iconic species like sturgeon and river dolphins, to restoring wetlands and keeping rivers free flowing. We're also constantly pushing for better protection for freshwater habitats at a national and international level. Ultimately, though, what's needed is a transformation in the way water is managed across entire river basins – both the river and the land that drains water into it; therefore, it places tremendous importance on transboundary cooperation. We need businesses to take collective responsibility for shared water resources (we call this water stewardship), finance institutions to invest in sustainable water projects, and governments to protect freshwater habitats and ensure everyone's right to enough clean water. With our new global strategy and range of innovative initiatives, WWF's Freshwater of our work is undergoing a paradigm shift. Our focus is on securing systemic and landscape level change making transboundary cooperation key.

Sponsors

- Agrárminisztérium [Hungary]
- Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit [Germany]
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation [Russia]
- Ministry of the Environment of Finland [Finland]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust [United Kingdom]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]

018 — Conservation of spring ecosystems in the Mediterranean region

CONSIDERING that recent research has revealed that natural springs are the biotopes with the richest biodiversity in Mediterranean terrestrial ecosystems, each of them being home to hundreds of species in a surface area of only a few square metres, and are therefore 'super hotspots';

CONSIDERING that they play an essential ecological role (keystone ecosystems), containing the greatest concentration of biological wealth in arid or semiarid countries, and constitute a diffuse ecosystem that indirectly sustains all the aquatic and terrestrial communities in these areas where the water network is seasonal, and are thus of key importance in the maintenance of European, North African and Middle Eastern biological heritage at a regional level;

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that they are rich in exclusive taxa (crenobionts), and constitute the only refuge for numerous rare and endangered species, and for those more sensitive species, especially in the more developed regions of the planet;

MINDFUL of the fact that research carried out in different parts of the world has revealed that each small-spring stronghold is the result of a long evolution in isolated conditions and, because of this, constitutes a unique biological cosmos, which is unique and different from any others;

AWARE that they probably constitute one of the rarest, most fragile habitats, threatened by the effects of climate change and the overexploitation of water resources;

WARNING that there are reports of the accelerated loss of springs, and even the disappearance of entire spring systems on a territorial level;

FURTHER WARNING that this scenario may be hiding a silent but massive biological extinction in the whole Mediterranean biogeographic region; and

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that, in the case of the Mediterranean region, springs are one of the least explored and most neglected habitats, and that *de facto*—for reasons of scale— they were not protected throughout the region by the European Union's Habitats Directive or Water Framework Directive;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES the Commissions to raise greater awareness regarding the importance of conserving spring ecosystems, promoting projects that allow for progress to be made in their conservation;
2. ENCOURAGES State Members in the Mediterranean region, from within the IUCN Statutory Regions of West Europe, West Asia and Africa, as well as their regional governments, to adopt effective conservation measures for spring biodiversity;
3. URGES State Members in the Mediterranean region to include habitat conservation as a priority in the Union's policies and strategies that focus on the conservation of biological diversity, and to recognise:
 - a. spring habitats as a key biotope for preserving aquatic biodiversity, including them as priority habitats of

Community Interest in the Mediterranean region; and

b. natural springs as an “ecosystem dependent” on groundwater bodies, and encouraging their monitoring and management; and

4. CALLS ON all State Members to:

a. adopt, in their areas of competence, urgent legal measures that protect habitats and ban their direct destruction or overexploitation; and

b. include the conservation of spring ecosystems as a priority objective in their national strategies and plans regarding biodiversity and adaptation to climate change.

Sponsors

- Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l` Environnement et le Climat [Morocco]
- Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia [Spain]
- Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat, Generalitat de Catalunya [Spain]
- Federazione Italiana Parchi e Riserve Naturali [Italy]
- Fundació Catalunya-La Pedrera [Spain]
- Fundación Biodiversidad [Spain]
- Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre [Spain]
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología [Spain]
- Sociedad Española para la Defensa del Patrimonio Geológico y Minero [Spain]

019 — Protection of natural flows of water for the conservation of wetlands

NOTING that the Global Wetland Outlook 2018 published by the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands states that “wetlands are declining fast, with 35% loss since 1970”, and that “quality of remaining wetlands is also suffering, due to drainage, ..., disrupted flow regimes and climate change”;

CONCERNED that a major driver of disruption to flow regimes of rivers from their headwaters to the coast, including estuaries, has been the construction of water management infrastructure, including dams and coastal or estuarine barrages, double-dyke reclamations, and mega tide banks;

NOTING that while construction of such artificial structures may provide short-term benefits to some people, they lead to deterioration of riverine and coastal wetlands and their ecosystems through preventing the natural flow of water, and that this threatens the lives of indigenous people and local communities through impacting on traditional and sustainable use, and blocking migratory routes of fauna;

RECOGNISING that Resolution 5.089 *Dams and hydraulic infrastructure* (Jeju, 2012) and Resolution VIII.2 of the 8th Conference of Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands on *The Report of the World Commission on Dams (WCD) and its relevance to the Ramsar Convention* (COP8, Valencia, 2002) address the long-standing efforts of IUCN to overcome controversies over large dams and their impacts, including through WCD, and that the Ramsar Convention has in its resolutions and guidelines repeatedly emphasised the importance of maintaining the natural flow of water through Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), including Resolutions VIII.1 *Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands* (COP8, Valencia, 2002) and XII.2 *The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016–2024* (COP12, Punta del Este, 2015);

RECALLING the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai that emphasised the role of ecosystems in disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR); and

WELCOMING recent efforts, including the removal of Arase Dam in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan, the proposal by Republic of Korea for re-naturalisation of rivers, and the European Union's Water Framework Directive linking water and ecosystem services;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, in collaboration with the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM), the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the Commission on Education and Communication (CEC), to document the present situation of the loss and deterioration of wetlands in river basins and coastal regions, as well as the construction of artificial structures that prevent the natural flow of water, and to promote Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) activities on the importance of protecting and restoring the natural flow of water;

2. CALLS ON governments of all states, including, but not limited to, IUCN State Members, to review, reform and implement legislation based on the precautionary principle to control the construction of artificial structures that prevent the natural flow of water in rivers and on the coast, so as not to threaten the lives of indigenous people and local communities, and to maintain ecosystems;
3. REQUESTS international and national NGO Members to propose to governments and the private sector such projects that are based on Nature Based Principle and the idea of Eco-DRR, to maintain and improve the natural flow of water in rivers and on coasts;
4. ENCOURAGES governments of all states, including, but not limited to, State Members to remove or change the artificial structures that have destroyed wetlands or that have halted the natural flow of water so as to restore such wetlands; and
5. REQUESTS governments of all states, including, but not limited to, State Members to accept a fair third-party review, including local communities and scientists, of the necessity, validity and impacts of any project involving the building of such artificial structures.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Objective is to point out negative impact on wetlands and the ecosystem of artificial structures in the flow of water such as rivers and lakes from headstream to estuaries and coastal area. It invites proponents of development and states in the planning of a development plan to establish and implement a nature-based plan that keeps the natural flow of water following guidelines and recommendations provided by the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and IUCN, and in the case of existing artificial constructions, to restore the natural flow of water by reducing or removing the impact of the constructions. IUCN has adopted resolutions and recommendations at General Assemblies and World Conservation Congresses to emphasise the importance of keeping the natural flow of water from dams and hydropower plant. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands also has resolutions and guidelines that stipulates the importance of keeping natural flow of water. However, Global Wetlands Outlook released in 2018 reports that the degradation and loss of wetlands still goes on. Especially, artificial constructions built in the flow of water disturb the natural flow and stagnates the water, and thereby impact negatively on wetlands and its ecosystem. Such cases are found not only at dams and weirs for hydraulic power plants but also other projects including canals, estuary barrages, tide embankments. Consequently, it is important to address this from the standpoint of integrated river basin management and conservation of ecosystem and biodiversity. Nature based development focussing all the area of the flow of the water integrally from the headstreams to estuaries including areas of wetlands with a depth of 6 meters at the lowest tide as defined by the Ramsar Convention of Wetlands. The motion will be proposed on the basis of the past resolutions and recommendations.

Sponsors

- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Japan Wildlife Conservation Society [Japan]
- Nature Conservation Society of Japan [Japan]

- Ramsar Network Japan [Japan]
- Wild Bird Society of Japan [Japan]
- Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust [United Kingdom]

020 — Valuing and protecting inland fisheries

RECOGNISING that inland fisheries are a critical source of food security for nearly a billion people, particularly in developing countries;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that inland fisheries have an estimated economic value of US\$ 38–44 billion;

ALSO RECOGNISING the potential co-benefits among fishing communities, fish biodiversity and environmental integrity through sustainable inland fisheries;

NOTING that more than 60 million people in the developing world work in inland fisheries, and that women represent at least half this workforce;

MINDFUL that inland fisheries are frequently degraded by other freshwater sector activities that alter the health of freshwater ecosystems;

AWARE that inland fisheries are data limited, hence underrepresented in planning;

CONCERNED that the productivity of inland fisheries is gravely threatened by habitat degradation, flow management, overharvesting, and climate change;

FURTHER CONCERNED that inland fisheries are potentially overlooked in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with SDG 14 (Life below Water) focused on marine fisheries, and SDG 15 (Life on Land) worded so that the value of inland fisheries may be missed in development plans;

AWARE that Aichi Biodiversity Target 6, addressing sustainable harvesting of fishes, is generally applied to marine rather than freshwater fisheries, as evidenced by the marine focus of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 'Scientific Assessment of Progress towards Aichi Target 6';

CONFIRMING the need for integrated river basin management for improving access to affordable food, such as through fisheries, as requested by Resolution 4.065 *Freshwater biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and management of transboundary waters* (Barcelona, 2008);

RECALLING that Resolution 5.106 *Safeguarding the contribution of wild living resources and ecosystems to food security* (Jeju, 2012) highlights that unsustainable use of wild living resources or ecosystems for food systems leads to a decline in biodiversity and ultimately undermines people's food security; and

REITERATING guidance contained in Resolution 2.29 *IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources* (Amman, 2000) that enhancing sustainability of wild living resources, like inland fish, requires on-going improved management;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES the IUCN Director General, Commissions, Members and states to:

- a. support more explicit inclusion of inland fisheries in the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework, specifically through revision of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 3 and 6, to refer to both inland and marine fisheries, and align with SDG Targets 14.4 and 14.6 (regulate harvesting and prohibit subsidies contributing to overfishing), and 15.1 (sustainable use of freshwater ecosystems);
 - b. support assessment of inland fisheries in the SDGs, such that the national status of inland fisheries should not decline from their current state, or should be improved where the existing state is degraded;
 - c. enhance the collection of data to document the status and trends of inland fisheries (as noted by Resolution 1.040 *Multi-Species Management of Aquatic Resources* (Montreal, 1996)); and
 - d. strengthen IUCN's focus on sustainable inland fisheries as part of IUCN's programmes on species, water and ecosystem management;
2. REQUESTS the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) Fisheries Expert Group to address equally both inland and marine fisheries; and
3. CALLS ON government agencies to:
- a. support ecosystem-based management of inland fisheries (Recommendation 5.169 *Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries* (Jeju, 2012)); and
 - b. adopt recommendations made in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 'Rome Declaration: Ten Steps to Responsible Inland Fisheries'.

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion notes inland fisheries are a critical source of food and nutrition security for nearly a billion people, particularly in developing parts of the world (source: McIntyre et al., 2016). It also notes the economic value of inland fisheries as US\$38-44 billion (source: FAO, 2018). It is noted here inland fishery catch represents almost 40% and 30% of small and large-scale marine fisheries, respectively; and that inland fisheries employ three times and two times more people than small- and large scale marine fisheries, respectively (per 1000 tonnes of fish caught) (FAO-World Fish Center, 2008). The motion notes threats to inland fisheries and the ecosystems that support them. Also worth noting is many of the main inland fisheries are supported by transboundary migratory species vulnerable to poor watershed management, including water and land uses. The motion calls for support of ecosystem-based management of inland fisheries, recognizing the relationship between inland fish catch and freshwater fish biodiversity. The >15,000 freshwater fish species equate to about half of all fish biodiversity and 25% of vertebrates. As sources of food and livelihoods, inland fisheries connect resident communities to their environment and underpin greater stewardship of freshwater ecosystems and fish conservation. Hence, ecosystem-based management of inland fisheries can contribute to food security and biodiversity. The motion encourages governments to recognize sustainable inland fisheries as a development opportunity of equal importance to other productive activities and development objectives related to land and water uses, such as agriculture, and urban and industrial development. Inland fisheries should be governed for ecological sustainability and resource equity to safeguard their production and value. This motion pursues inclusion of

inland fisheries in the objectives of the SDGs and the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to reflect their importance, and builds on an analysis and recommendations made by InFish (infish.org) an international team of inland fisheries experts (Lynch et al. in review). The motion also recommends monitoring and assessment of the state inland fisheries in different parts of the world, including indicators for the status of inland fisheries, that can be broadly applied. The Commission on Ecosystem Management's Fisheries Expert Group should provide equal focus on both inland and marine fisheries, to recognize the differences in fish and fisheries in both systems. Publications cited: CBD Technical Series No. 87: Scientific Assessment of Progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 on Sustainable Fisheries. FAO. 2015. The Rome Declaration: Ten Steps to Responsible Inland Fisheries. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5735e.pdf>. FAO-World Fish Center. 2008. Small-scale capture fisheries: A global overview with emphasis on developing countries. World Bank Other Operational Studies 16752, The World Bank. Funge-Smith, S.J. 2018. Review of the state of world fishery resources: inland fisheries FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. C942 Rev.3, Rome. 397 pp. Lynch, A. (in review). Inland fish and fisheries integral to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Nature Sustainability. McIntyre, P.B. et al. 2016. Linking freshwater fishery management to global food security and biodiversity conservation. PNAS 113 (45) 12880-12885.

Sponsors

- Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History - New York [United States of America]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- European Bureau for Conservation and Development [Belgium]
- NatureServe [United States of America]
- Small Fishers Federation [Sri Lanka]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- The Nature Conservancy [United States of America]
- Wetlands International [The Netherlands]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- Zoological Society of London [United Kingdom]

021 — Planning of maritime areas and biodiversity conservation

RECALLING that the health of marine or coastal ecosystems is today seriously threatened by human land-based or marine-based activities, as well as by the effects of climate change, jeopardising the integrity of marine life and that all these activities put some kind of pressure on these ecosystems;

RECALLING that the sea and the coasts are historically places used for human activities and the development of new uses;

CONSIDERING that the intensification and diversification of these activities lead to an increased risk of land-use conflict, and that it is necessary to organise them in a consistent, sustainable manner in order to reduce these conflicts;

RECALLING that these pressures may be associated with indirect, direct and sometimes irreversible impacts and that these impacts must be stopped in their entirety (natural capital, human health, material goods, cultural heritage), particularly in the context of climate change;

RECALLING that these individual impacts add to the sum and combination of cumulative impacts, which very often exceed the simple addition of the individual impacts and that they are not homogenous with regard to the pressure of the activities and the interactions between these activities;

RECALLING that, although marine space is divided up into areas under national and international jurisdiction, it is also a space where all states have common interests;

FURTHER RECALLING that, whilst territories with maritime and coastal areas can legitimately develop in a sustainable manner the riches associated with these ecosystems, they have a responsibility for their protection;

FURTHER RECALLING that the states are committed to the integrated management of coastal zones and the planning of maritime areas through the establishment of adapted governance and strategies, in line with the recommendations of the Rio Summit and in view of attaining the Sustainable Development Goals, including the one on aquatic life, as well as the Aichi Targets;

CONSIDERING that the cumulative impacts of human activities on the sea may have consequences that go beyond the maritime and coastal territories;

RECOGNISING the work and conclusions of international bodies (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) – UNESCO) and regional bodies regarding the planning of maritime areas;

CONSIDERING the need to apply an ecosystem approach to the scale of marine regions, in order to establish the strategic, adapted and efficient strategies for the sustainable development of marine and coastal activities; and to appreciate the cumulative impacts of activities not subject to authorisation or declarations, as well as activities that are already being carried out without being subject to an environmental assessment; and

FURTHER CONSIDERING that the planning of marine areas is a tool that allows for the reinforcement of the necessary protection of marine and coastal ecosystems and in this also integrating the assessment on the cumulative impacts;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES the states to adopt a forward-looking approach to planning their maritime areas, which guarantees the protection of marine and coastal ecosystems by:

a. associating all stakeholders for their preparation, assessment of both singular and cumulative impacts and review;

b. developing a strategic, nested approach at local, regional and national levels and in this assess the cumulative impacts in the studies of impacts or incidences in any onshore project, plan or programme affecting the marine environment; and

c. ensuring the coherence, organisation and continuity between different maritime, coastal and terrestrial plans, as well as with the neighbouring states;

2. ASKS the states to base this approach on:

a. a systematic diagnosis of the gaps in the knowledge on marine and coastal ecosystems;

b. the characterisation of all types of pressure on these ecosystems;

c. the assessment of:

i. cumulative impacts on the offshore and onshore usages;

ii. the potential of the development of all kinds of current and future maritime and coastal activities;

iii. the evolution of the pressure linked to the exploitation of these potentials in terms of the resilience of the environments; and

iv. the compatibility of these different usages with the protection of ecosystems; and

d. the measurement of the consequences on species (life cycles, migration, etc.) and on the functioning of marine and coastal ecosystems; and

3. INVITES the states to:

a. guarantee the necessary funding for the definition and implementation of this planning and the open publication of the assessments; and

b. ensure regular monitoring with the states and the regional organisations concerned, and also ensure the efficient implementation by defining networks of areas of ecological interest, in particular marine protected areas.

Explanatory Memorandum

Les espaces marins sous juridiction nationale ou internationale sont soumis à une augmentation croissante des activités industrielles (extraction, éolien...), traditionnelles (pêche), de transport et de loisirs. Par ailleurs ils sont également impactés par le changement climatique, par les pollution terrestres et la qualité des milieux et des écosystèmes est souvent dégradée. Dans ce contexte il est urgent de renforcer l'évaluation des impacts actuels et prévisibles en fonction des politiques de développement, d'évaluer en particulier leurs effets cumulés afin de les réduire au maximum et compenser les impacts résiduels sur le milieu marin. C'est l'objet de cette motion.

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française des Entreprises pour l'Environnement [France]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association Kwata [French Guiana]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- CED-PPN Centro Europeo di Documentazione sulla Pianificazione dei Parchi Naturali (DIST-Politecnico di Torino) [Italy]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Centre de Recherches et d'Action pour le Développement des Initiatives à la Base [Benin]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement [France]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- France Nature Environnement [France]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l'Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l'Ambiente [Italy]
- Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale [Italy]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]

- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- Réseau des Acteurs de la Sauvergarde des Tortues Marines en Afrique centrale [Congo]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]

022 — Stopping the global plastic pollution crisis in marine environments by 2030

ALARMED by the presence of plastic waste in the marine environment on a global scale, and by the continuous dumping of at least 8 million tonnes of plastic waste per year;

NOTING WITH CONCERN the impact of plastic pollution on the marine and coastal environment, and on the ways of life, health, economy and well-being of coastal communities;

NOTING that the production of plastic in the world has been constantly rising for decades and already vastly exceeds collection and management capacities, and that production is due to increase by 40% over the next 15 years;

FURTHER NOTING that the predominant throwaway model means that over 75% of the plastics ever produced to date are waste, notably because the price of plastic on the market does not represent all of the costs of its lifecycle to nature or society;

NOTING WITH CONCERN the increasing number of scientific studies and analyses highlighting the presence of plastic waste, notably in the form of microplastics, in the remotest parts of the ocean, as well as in the entire food chain;

HIGHLIGHTING the lack of information in the medium and long term on the potential dangers of plastic pollution, both physical and chemical, to marine fauna and flora and also to human health;

CONSIDERING that policies only targeting the behaviour of end users or remedial actions will not solve the problem;

FURTHER CONSIDERING that the problem of plastic waste in nature is linked to a failing system where the stakeholders making a profit from the production and use of plastic are not held responsible for the pollution caused by their activities; and

RECALLING Resolution 4/6 of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-4) on marine litter and microplastics, and Sustainable Development Goal 14.1;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ASKS the Director General and Members to take action and to encourage the implementation of the measures detailed below;
2. URGES the Commissions to collaborate with Members on raising public awareness and promoting innovative solutions to removing marine plastic pollution from the world's oceans;
3. ASKS the international community to pursue a global agreement to combat marine plastic pollution, in order to:
 - a. take strong measures to address the entire plastic value chain to reduce drastically the production and use of plastic and stop it being dumped in nature and in the oceans;

- b. eliminate useless single-use plastics;
 - c. establish and urgently promote innovations and alternatives to plastic;
 - d. invest in environmentally friendly plastic waste collection and recycling systems, taking into account all their impacts on the environment;
 - e. introduce systems that develop a sense of accountability in stakeholders, particularly companies along the entire lifecycle of plastics;
 - f. introduce a scientific framework, including the creation of an intergovernmental group of experts, to improve knowledge of the sources of plastics and their impact on the environment, and particularly on biodiversity and human health; and
 - g. create a support mechanism, including technical and financial support, to facilitate the implementation of this type of agreement; and
4. ASKS all stakeholders to take immediate steps in order to anticipate the introduction of an international governance system.

Explanatory Memorandum

While plastic has revolutionized life on Earth in many ways, we have reached a level of production that is unsustainable. Plastic waste can remain in the environment for centuries, never fully breaking down. Over time, plastic gradually breaks into smaller and smaller pieces, called “microplastics,” spreading out through the ocean and becoming ingested by fish and other animals. Many coastlines and beaches around the world have experienced increased and unrelenting levels of microplastics and marine debris washing ashore and impacting coastal ecosystems and tourism industries. Plastic pollution is increasingly one of the most menacing threats to the health of our oceans. The sheer volume of plastic produced each year, and its virtual permanence in the environment, threatens to saturate our oceans with plastic at unsustainable levels in the near future. In a 2016 report, the World Economic Forum declared that by 2050, there will be more plastic in the oceans than fish. It threatens not only the health of ocean life and marine ecosystems, but also human health through pollution of food and water sources, coastal tourism, and also contributes to global climate change. While the global community must address land-based sources of marine plastic pollution, efforts must also be made to address the amount of plastic already polluting the ocean. Various organizations have designed and tested solutions for remediation of existing marine plastic pollution. This motion will build upon these existing efforts by creating a dynamic online database of innovative solutions through which Member States and other organizations can collaborate to share ideas, best practices, and experiences.

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]

- Association Kwata [French Guiana]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Center for Large Landscape Conservation [United States of America]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environmental Law Institute [United States of America]
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law [United States of America]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne [France]
- Fédération Nationale des Chasseurs [France]
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde [Brazil]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- The Living Desert Zoo and Gardens [United States of America]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]

023 — Protection of herbivorous fish for improved coral community

CONSIDERING the importance of coral communities for marine life, the conservation of which is a great responsibility for humanity, and aware of their essential role for the socio-economic and cultural well-being of more than half a billion people in the world;

NOTING that the health of coral communities continues to decline due to direct (fishing, tourism, maritime traffic, etc.) and indirect (land-based pollution, etc.) pressures, and that this ecosystem is one of those most immediately threatened by the impacts of climate change;

ALARMED by the 2018 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, which predicts a 70–90% decline in coral reefs under a scenario of a 1.5°C temperature increase, and a more than 99% decline with a 2°C increase;

EMPHASISING that healthy coral communities – more resilient to the impacts of climate change – involve an ecological balance between corals and algae, within which herbivory, and particularly that of herbivorous fish, is one of the keys;

NOTING that overfishing of herbivorous fish affects the resilience of coral communities, particularly in the Caribbean region due to the use of fishing techniques such as spearfishing, traps and nets;

RECALLING the Recommendation of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) on *addressing the decline in coral reef health throughout the wider Caribbean: the taking of parrotfish and similar herbivores* adopted at the 28th ICRI General Meeting (Belize, 2013); and

COMMENDING those countries that have already taken regulatory measures to protect herbivorous populations (parrotfish in the Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire (Netherlands), St-Barthélemy (France), and Turks and Caicos (UK), and regulation of herbivorous fish fisheries and coastal protection in French Polynesia);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES governments to adopt conservation and sustainable fisheries management strategies that lead to the recovery of herbivorous fish populations, including a range of measures that can be adapted to local contexts to restore the balance between algae and corals – a feature of healthy coral reefs (e.g. prohibition of the use of some fishing techniques, minimum catch sizes, fishing quotas);
2. REQUESTS that these management strategies be accompanied by necessary resources for outreach, compliance and enforcement, and by the examination of alternative livelihoods for fishers affected by catch restrictions;
3. ENCOURAGES regional fisheries forums to address the problem of reef herbivory;
4. REQUESTS the inclusion of relevant species in the Appendices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES); and

5. REQUESTS, for the Caribbean region, the inscription of the species *Scarus coeruleus*, *S. coelestinus* and *S. guacamaia* in Appendix 2 of the Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) Protocol to the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean Region, and all other herbivorous Scaridae and Acanthuridae fish species in Appendix 3 of the Protocol.

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- Forêts pour le Développement Integral [Congo (DROC)]
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Queensland [Australia]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l` Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l` Ambiente [Italy]
- Loro Parque Fundación [Spain]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- US Department of State, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs [United States of America]

024 — Restoring a peaceful and quiet ocean

CONCERNED that increasing anthropogenic activity in the ocean causes underwater noise pollution;

RECOGNISING that underwater noise pollution disrupts vital life functions of many marine species, threatening the global food web;

REAFFIRMING Resolutions 3.068 *Undersea noise pollution* (Bangkok, 2004) and 5.81 *Addressing ocean noise pollution in Africa* (Jeju, 2012);

RECALLING that the Species Survival Commission (SSC) Cetacean Specialist Group has identified that rising ocean noise threatens cetaceans;

NOTING that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) defines pollution of the marine environment as “introduction by man ... of substances ... into the marine environment ... likely to result in such deleterious effects as harm to living resources and marine” and that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 urges states to reduce marine pollution by 2025;

WELCOMING actions taken at all levels to manage and mitigate underwater noise pollution, including that taken by the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and its development of ‘CMS Family Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessments for Marine Noise-generating Activities’, and by the United National General Assembly (UNGA) through Resolution 71/312 *Our ocean, our future: call for action* (2017), calling on UN Member States to accelerate actions to address marine pollution, especially underwater noise;

APPLAUDING the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS) on regulation of anthropogenic underwater noise pollution and work by the Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area;

RECOGNISING that the Pacific Islands Year of the Whale Declaration (Tonga, 2017) states that whale populations are vulnerable from emerging threats such as noise pollution, and that UNGA Resolution 73/124 *Oceans and the law of the sea* (2018) called for international cooperation on underwater noise pollution;

DISTRESSED that the sixth Global Environment Outlook (GEO-6) articulates how much remains to be done to mitigate ocean noise impacts;

URGING immediate action for regulating underwater noise pollution to reduce its immediate, long-term and cumulative effects; and

CONCERNED that anthropogenic underwater noise pollution could affect over two-thirds of the marine environment, impacting ocean and human health;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS Council to establish an Inter-Commission Panel of Experts, comprised of Species Survival Commission (SSC) and World Commission on Protected Area (WCPA) members, to create an integrated approach to abating anthropogenic underwater noise pollution;

2. REQUESTS WCPA to develop best practices to limit and reduce underwater noise pollution in marine protected areas (MPAs) through regulation of human activity within and adjacent to MPAs, and through speed reduction, use of best-available technology and rerouting of shipping routes;
3. CALLS ON Members to apply the CMS Family Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessments for Marine Noise-generating Activities (2017);
4. ALSO CALLS ON Members to collaborate with the international community to determine best-available technology to reduce underwater noise pollution generated by activities associated with commercial shipping through refining or replacing equipment on vessels to reduce cavitation and vessel hull noise;
5. ENCOURAGES State Members that are party to UNCLOS, and recalling relevant UNGA resolutions, to ensure that a new international legally binding instrument under UNCLOS on biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction and the Exploitation Regulations under Part XI of UNCLOS address anthropogenic underwater noise pollution; and
6. REQUESTS the Director General, with the assistance of the Inter-Commission Panel of Experts established under paragraph 1 of this Resolution, to provide a progress report at the next session of Congress on the implementation on this resolution.

Sponsors

- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law [United States of America]
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde [Brazil]
- International Council of Environmental Law [United States of America]
- Noé Conservation [France]

025 — Halting biodiversity loss in the insular Caribbean

WELCOMING recent reports concerning the biodiversity crisis, such as the:

- Fourth Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4, 2014);
- WWF Living Planet Report (2018);
- Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (2019);
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C* (2018);
- Caribbean Regional Dialogue on Pollinators, Food Security and Climate Resilience (2018); and
- The paper *Haiti's biodiversity threatened by nearly complete loss of primary forest* published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) of the United States of America (2018);

RECOGNISING that islands of the Caribbean harbour an important part of the unique biodiversity of the planet;

RECALLING that the insular Caribbean is considered among the five most important biodiversity hotspots, globally;

FURTHER RECALLING that a significant number of Key Biodiversity Areas (434) are in the insular Caribbean;

CONCERNED about the high and increasing number of threatened species included in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and national red lists;

RECOGNISING that the main driver of threats to biodiversity in the region is the destruction and/or fragmentation of habitats;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that invasive species in the region are increasing and expanding;

ALSO RECOGNISING that the impacts of the global climate crisis are added to existing pressures on biodiversity;

AWARE that the components of biodiversity are essential for the proper functioning of ecosystems and their provision of environmental services;

NOTING that well-managed protected areas represent the most cost-effective way of adapting to climate change;

ALSO NOTING that the economy of the Caribbean, as well as its freshwater and food security, depend on the basis of its biodiversity resources;

RECALLING that Caribbean countries and territories are signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), through which they commit to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and

FURTHER RECALLING the commitment of the region to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS states, as well as regional and international organisations responsible for environmental and

economic sustainability issues, to strengthen actions to halt biodiversity loss in the insular Caribbean by:

- a. strictly enforcing the application of national regulations and MEAs;
- b. mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in planning mechanisms at local, regional and national levels;
- c. recognising the importance of the well-being of ecosystems in natural protected areas, and their importance for ecosystems services and adaptation to climate change;
- d. strengthening environmental impact assessment mechanisms;
- e. incorporating conservation mechanisms into working lands and urban areas to increase protection at landscape scale; and
- f. increasing national budgets for biodiversity management; and

2. ENCOURAGES all stakeholders, including governments, national and local institutions, to:

- a. form a Caribbean Coalition for Biodiversity, with support from any organisation that adheres to the mission and goals of the Coalition;
- b. strengthen and promote the development of young scientists within the Caribbean islands, inter-island cooperation, and the development of awareness-raising actions, particularly participatory science approaches; and
- c. support the IUCN Caribbean Regional Committee and the implementation of IUCN Programme 2012–2024 at regional, national and local levels.

Explanatory Memorandum

Very recently several important documents have been presented showing the enormous biodiversity crisis the planet is phasing. In 2018 the Global Biodiversity Outlook shows that it will be difficult to achieve Aichi Goals by 2020; WWF Living Planet Index highlight an overall decline of 60% in species population sizes between 1970 and 2014, declines especially pronounced in the tropics. IPCC Global Warming of 1.5C alerts about impacts in natural and human systems, and most recently, in 2019, IPBES Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Report tells that an average of around 25 per cent of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened, suggesting that around 1 million species already face extinction. The insular Caribbean has been considered among the top five priority hotspots for biodiversity, due to the high number of endemic plants and animals, and at the same time, the high pressures due to high human populations and other factors. IUCN Global Red List have shown high percentages of endangered species among those taxa already assessed in the region. Caribbean amphibians are good indicators of the highly threatened condition of terrestrial ecosystems. Almost all species are endemic to each island or island groups, do not have direct uses or commercial values. The main threat is habitat destruction or fragmentation, and are the most endangered amphibians of the world. Recent national assessments, like in the Dominican Republic, shows that about 25% of vascular plants of the country are critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable, including many endemics. Recent studies in the Caribbean has shown either that we are losing high percentage of populations, as the loss of 40% of invertebrate populations in humid Puerto Rican

forests, or up to 60% of species and 80% of endemic species, when primary forest are lost, as shown in Haiti by extensive published work. Caribbean countries and territories have good protected areas systems, fairly good environmental regulations, and are signatories of the CBD and most of other environmental multilateral agreements. Nonetheless, enforcement is not always implemented, and as a consequence, primary forest and their species, as well as important ecosystem services, are being diminished. This is aggravated by the fact that these are insular ecosystems, more fragile than continental ones. Also, by the impacts of climate change both in species and ecosystems. Considering all these is that this motion is being presented as a way to call the international and national attention to biodiversity loss in the insular Caribbean.

Sponsors

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves [Paraguay]
- BirdLife International [United Kingdom]
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- 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]
- Fundación Sur Futuro, Inc. [Dominican Republic]
- George Wright Society [United States of America]
- Grupo Jaragua [Dominican Republic]
- Instituto de Derecho Ambiental de la República Dominicana [Dominican Republic]
- Para la Naturaleza [Puerto Rico]
- Rainforest Trust [United States of America]
- Turks & Caicos Reef Fund Inc. [Turks and Caicos Islands]

026 — Establishment of a mid-frequency active (MFA) sonar moratorium for naval exercises conducted in Macaronesia

EMPHASISING that healthy whale populations help to maintain necessary ocean balance by providing ecological services such as keeping fish stocks healthy, cycling nutrients and minimising the effects of climate change;

RECOGNISING that Macaronesia is a cetacean biodiversity hot spot, which hosts 85% of the whale and dolphin species described in the North Atlantic Ocean;

RECALLING its strategic geographical location, crossed by the migratory paths of the great whales, travelling between the tropical waters of the Central-Western Atlantic and feeding grounds in the North Sea, Norwegian Sea and Arctic Ocean;

RECALLING that, pursuant to Article 65 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), coastal states have the right and the duty to ensure the protection of their cetacean species;

NOTING that the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission (IWC), in its report to the 56th meeting of the IWC (Sorrento, 2004), concluded that military sonar, seismic exploration, and other noise sources such as shipping, pose a significant and increasing threat to cetaceans, both acute and chronic;

CONCERNED about the substantive and growing body of corroborating scientific evidence suggesting that a wide range of whale, dolphin and porpoise species can be impacted by the sound produced during military activities;

RECALLING that Resolution 3.068 *Undersea noise pollution* (Bangkok, 2004) requested the Director General “to identify and implement measures to promote among world governments the reduction of anthropogenic ocean noise”;

NOTING ALSO that non-binding resolution B6-0089/2004 of the European Parliament recommended European Union Member States to immediately restrict the use of active naval sonars in their jurisdictional waters; and

MINDFUL that scientific evidence supports the effectiveness of the moratorium on the use of mid-frequency active (MFA) sonar in naval exercises around the Canary Islands for avoiding atypical mass strandings of beaked whales;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON all states with Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) in the Macaronesian region to:

a. support the establishment of an MFA sonar moratorium during naval exercises conducted within their EEZs; and

b. ban the use of this high-energy sonar in naval exercises within the limits of their EEZs; and

2. REQUESTS the Director General to convey this Resolution to all states with EEZs in the region, as well as to the European Parliament.

Explanatory Memorandum

Recent reviews of mitigation measures to minimize impacts of high intensity sound sources, for both seismic surveys conducted during oil and gas development and military activities, have been critical of the standard methods (which tend to rely on visual observers) as being inadequate, concluding that they cannot prevent cetaceans from being affected by sound. An effective method to protect the cetaceans from the behavioral changes triggered by exposure to sonar sounds would reduce the appearance of the unusual “bubble” lesions described in beaked whales. In September 2002, fourteen beaked whales from three different species stranded in the Canary Islands during an anti-submarine warfare exercise in the area. In July 2004, at least four beaked whales died after an international naval exercise. Four other mass strandings, all associated with naval activity, struck the islands in the years before. This situation motivated a non-binding resolution of the European Parliament in 2004 (B6-0089/2004), calling its Member States to adopt a moratorium on the deployment of high-intensity active naval sonars until a global assessment of their cumulative environmental impact on marine mammals, fish and other marine life was completed. The same resolution also recommended the Member States to immediately restrict the use of high-intensity active naval sonars in waters falling under their jurisdiction. The unusual “bubble” lesions discovered in several of the beaked whales that stranded during military exercises near the Canary Islands were similar to those found in cases of decompression sickness. It was subsequently postulated that these whales might have unusually high levels of dissolved nitrogen in their blood and that rapid ascent as a result of behavioral changes triggered by exposure to sonar sounds might cause “bends”-like lesions. The bubble lesions might therefore arise if animals are forced to or near the surface for an extended period, or into very shallow water. In short, the studies suggest that the lesions may result “from an abnormal behavioral response to sonar”, possibly as the result of beaked whales exhibiting an “anti-predator” avoidance response when exposed to sonar noise. Following this recommendation, the Spanish government passed a moratorium on naval sonar in the Canary Islands in November 2004, banning its use within 50 nautical miles of its jurisdictional waters. During the 14 years that have passed since the moratorium was put in place, there have been no atypical mass strandings in the Canary Islands, probing its effectiveness as a mitigation measure. In order to protect one of the most important areas for the cetaceans in the North Atlantic, all the countries and regions of the Macaronesia must be encouraged to adopt the mid-frequency active (MFA) sonar moratorium on their EEZs in order to extend the positive effects that the moratorium had on the cetacean populations of the Canary Islands. Madeira and Azores and the Canary Islands, as EU territories are directly concerned by the B6-0089/2004 resolution of the European Parliament and their willingness to set up a MFA sonar moratorium in their EZZs would mean the protection of over 40% of the Macaronesian Region. Expanding the MFA sonar moratorium to all the rest of the countries in the region would mean an effective protection of over 3,5 Million square km, which represents 85% of this biodiversity hotspot for cetaceans.

Sponsors

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves [Paraguay]
- Asociación Herpetológica Española [Spain]
- Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia [Spain]
- European Association of Zoos and Aquaria [The Netherlands]
- Fundación Biodiversidad [Spain]

- Fundación de Conservación Jocotoco [Ecuador]
- Loro Parque Fundación [Spain]
- PROVITA [Venezuela]
- Sociedad Española para la Defensa del Patrimonio Geológico y Minero [Spain]
- Vice Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Planificación Territorial y Vivienda, Gobierno Vasco [Spain]

027 — Reducing impacts of incidental capture on threatened marine species

AWARE that an increasing number of marine species are being recognised as Endangered or Threatened and are Protected (ETP);

RECALLING that the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species repeatedly cites incidental capture (hereafter called bycatch) as a major threat to an increasing number of marine species;

CONCERNED that even small-scale fisheries that obtain seemingly low levels of bycatch per vessel or per day are, because of the enormous number of vessels and fishing days, cumulatively imposing great pressure on marine ETP species;

DEEPLY CONCERNED, as one example, about the near extinction of the vaquita, driven almost exclusively by bycatch in both legal and illegal fisheries, despite Resolution 6.017 *Actions to avert the extinction of the vaquita porpoise* (*Phocoena sinus*) (Hawai'i, 2016) and its recommendations intended to avoid this fate, as well as the Critically Endangered status of Māui dolphins in New Zealand and other species or populations where bycatch is driving rapid and precipitous population declines;

RECOGNISING, as another example, that conservation measures to limit capture or sale of ETP species from seahorses to sharks are rendered nearly useless by continued bycatch of these species;

MINDFUL that most elements of Recommendation 19.61 *By-Catch of Non-Target Species* (Buenos Aires, 1994) and Resolution 1.16 *Fisheries By-catch* (Montreal, 1996) have not been implemented in the intervening two decades;

WELCOMING the work on bycatch mitigation being undertaken by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs), the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), and a wide range of IUCN Members; and

RECOGNISING that IUCN has a leading role in the formation of global conservation policy that can guide and strengthen work undertaken by State and Government Agency Members as well as by other Members;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and the Species Survival Commission (SSC) to:

a. by 2022 produce a Situational Analysis on the impacts of non-selective fisheries on ETP species, involving all Commissions and addressing small-scale artisanal to industrial fleets, as well as a full range of marine taxa (e.g. invertebrates, fishes, reptiles, mammals, seabirds); and

b. by 2023 develop and promote, with a clear communication strategy, effective policies and a 'toolbox' of potential solutions adaptable to individual situations, to reduce bycatch of marine life, particularly of ETP species;

2. URGES all IUCN Members to act to reduce the pressure on ETP species from non-selective gear and methods; and

3. CALLS ON State and Government Agency Members to:

- a. enhance deployment of selective gear and practices that reduce bycatch, especially of ETP species;
- b. work with national agencies, FAO, RFMOs and NGOs to assess bycatch reliably, including through enhanced observer and/or remote electronic monitoring schemes;
- c. enhance effective archiving and exchange of bycatch data to improve assessments of impacts on ETP populations;
- d. collaborate with and support national agencies, the FAO, RFMOs and NGOs to eliminate bycatch, including through reduction of abandoned gear;
- e. as outlined in Resolution 6.021 *Monitoring and management of unselective, unsustainable and unmonitored (UUU) fisheries* (Hawai'i, 2016), ensure protection of species taken in non-selective fisheries that are, or may become, threatened; and
- f. address needs of stakeholders and dependent communities where non-selective fisheries practices are problematic for ETP species.

Sponsors

- Asociación Rescate y Conservación de Vida Silvestre [Guatemala]
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France [France]
- Centro Desarrollo y Pesca Sustentable [Argentina]
- Emirates Nature-WWF [United Arab Emirates]
- Fondo Mundial Para la Naturaleza (WWF Colombia) [Colombia]
- International Fund for Animal Welfare [United States of America]
- Marine Research Foundation [Malaysia]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- PROVITA [Venezuela]
- Preserve Planet [Costa Rica]
- Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental [Peru]
- South African Association for Marine Biological Research [South Africa]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- The Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan [Jordan]
- Wereld Natuur Fonds - Nederland [The Netherlands]
- Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association [Tanzania]
- Wildlands Conservation Trust [South Africa]
- World Wide Fund - Pakistan [Pakistan]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Hong Kong [China]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]

028 — For an improved management of drifting fish aggregating devices (FADs)

RECALLING Resolution 5.031 *Precautionary tuna management through target and limit reference points and improved drifting Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) management* (Jeju, 2012), which already highlighted concerns regarding drifting fish aggregating devices (FADs);

ALARMED by the state of life in the ocean, including the overexploitation of fish stocks, in particular tuna for which an increasing number of species are considered threatened;

NOTING that the use of FADs has increased worldwide since 2012 (estimated at 30% per year), both in high seas (drifting FADs used in purse seine fisheries) and within Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs);

NOTING WITH CONCERN that FADs not only facilitate the take of juveniles – which affects stock viability – but also change the specific composition of free schools with a significant impact on the biology and ecology of species;

CONCERNED by the other adverse impacts of FADs on marine life, including the significant amount of by-catch in purse seines, and pollution caused by lost or abandoned FADs, which then become marine debris that can cause significant mortality of marine wildlife; and

DEPLORING the lack of management measures for FADs in some oceans, and the lack of transparency in monitoring conservation measures adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) on FADs, both within EEZs and in high seas;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ENCOURAGES governments to implement economic incentives to fish on free schools and reduce the use of drifting FADs;
2. URGES all RFMOs to:
 - a. establish a record of FADs with unique identifiers;
 - b. establish deployment limits per vessel;
 - c. request FAD owners to remove them from the water once they reach the end of their life (e.g. thanks to partnerships with coastal communities or authorities) or to use fully biodegradable FADs;
 - d. impose the use of methods to prevent entanglements of non-commercial species (non-entangling FADS, purse seine mesh size, geographical restriction of installation sites, etc.); and
 - e. demand that non-target species are landed for resale in local markets; and
3. CALLS ON states, industry and the NGO community to establish labels for canned tuna that reflect these practices.

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Queensland [Australia]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l' Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l' Ambiente [Italy]
- Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale [Italy]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- Réseau des Acteurs de la Sauvergarde des Tortues Marines en Afrique centrale [Congo]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- Te Mana o te Moana [French Polynesia]
- The Pew Charitable Trusts [United States of America]

029 — Ecosystem conservation, restoration and remediation in the ocean

REALISING that healthy marine ecosystems provide vital services that include biodiversity support, food and other resources, transport, and carbon regulation and sequestration;

RECOGNISING that the growing number and extent of anthropogenic activities in the marine environment are degrading and destroying marine habitats, and that the decline of marine habitats and ecosystems has devastating impacts on people and livelihoods;

NOTING that marine ecosystems differ from terrestrial ecosystems in being strongly connected in three dimensions, functioning on a larger spatial scale and longer time scale, and largely based on small (often mobile) primary producers;

AWARE that conservation, restoration and remediation of the oceans is made more difficult by a dearth of mapping and knowledge, and a vast area without clear governance;

FURTHER NOTING that ecosystem and habitat restoration are still in their infancy in marine environments, with a dearth of experience and expertise;

ALSO NOTING that restoration and remediation of degraded marine environments have generally been uncoordinated, costly and often unsuccessful;

CONCERNED that there are no globally-accepted mechanisms or frameworks to assess the impacts of anthropogenic or restoration activities on sensitive marine habitats and ecosystems in a multidisciplinary and systematic manner;

ACKNOWLEDGING that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14.2 is to Protect and Restore Ecosystems in marine and coastal areas;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that the forthcoming UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030 aims to accelerate existing global restoration goals through political support, scientific research and increased financing; and

APPRECIATING that IUCN is developing a new tool – the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems – to assess the status of marine ecosystems and habitats;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and the whole of IUCN to:

a. promote ecosystem conservation, restoration and remediation for all marine environments, including those beyond the coastal zone and below the photic zone; and

b. provide extensive support for the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems;

2. ASKS the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) to:

- a. solicit maps of all marine ecosystems and their status;
- b. develop a framework for marine ecosystem restoration that (i) includes ecological, economic, social and cultural considerations, (ii) uses best available scientific and technical practices, (iii) includes clear objectives and metrics, and (iv) considers short- and long-term prospects; and
- c. catalyse creation of a global database on restoration projects, their progress and long-term success;

3. ENTREATS all Members to:

- a. embark on any ecosystem remediation or restoration in a transparent, technically sound manner;
- b. consult meaningfully with stakeholders and experts (including holders of local/traditional knowledge);
- c. develop long-term objectives, avoiding quick fixes that harm biodiversity, ecosystem function or society;
- d. be transparent and precautionary, and analyse risk effectively;
- e. include clear metrics and evaluation; and
- f. guard against allowing restoration to excuse destruction of natural ecosystems; and

4. URGES State and Government Agency Members to include underrepresented marine habitats in implementing Resolution 6.050 *Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation* (Hawai'i, 2016), which called for at least 30% of marine habitats to be included in Marine Protected Areas by 2030.

Sponsors

- China Mangrove Conservation Network (legal name: Putian Green Sprout Coastal Wetlands Research Center) [China]
- Coastal Oceans Research and Development - Indian Ocean (East Africa) [Kenya]
- PROVITA [Venezuela]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- South African National Parks [South Africa]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- The Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan [Jordan]
- Wildlands Conservation Trust [South Africa]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]

030 — International cooperation on marine pollution from sunken vessels

RECOGNISING that the pollution of our oceans is a global problem, which threatens marine species and their ecosystems;

NOTING that there are more than 8,500 potentially polluting sunken vessels around the world, with more than 22 billion gallons of fuel on board, most of which date from World War II, and that because of years of erosion the issue of fuel leakage is no longer ‘if’ but instead ‘when’ it will happen;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that pollution from wrecks is a lesser-known but important issue that threatens the stability and livelihood of our oceans and marine ecosystems;

UNSETTLED about the immediate environmental threat that, as sunken vessels continue to deteriorate, fuel and other dangerous chemicals will begin and continue to spill into our oceans;

CONCERNED that a majority of the efforts for removing fuel have been reactive once a leak is reported, whereas the oceans and the environment deserve and require a proactive approach to this threat; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that several countries have made efforts to document and maintain databases to track these wrecks, including Estonia, Finland and Sweden, with the wreck registers and risk assessment work done in the Sunken Wreck Environmental Risk Assessment (SWERA) project;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ENCOURAGES the Director General to explore a collaboration with Members with a view to producing a toolkit to evaluate the threat of oil pollution from shipwrecks and to identify possible solutions; and
2. CALLS ON State and Government Agency Members to continue to develop and share innovative tools and best practices for pollutant removal from sunken ships having oil or packaged dangerous goods on board.

Explanatory Memorandum

The pollution of our oceans is a global problem that has arisen as a consequence of the industrialization of the world and the intensified shipment of crude oil and the products of its refinement. Pollution from sunken ships is a lesser-known but important issue that threatens the stability of our oceans and marine ecosystems. Most potentially polluting sunken vessels were sunk at or around the time of World War II and continue to deteriorate. Among these wrecks are vessels that still contain fuel or other dangerous substances in their tanks or holds. It is estimated that there could be up to 22 billion gallons of fuel and more than 8,500 at-risk vessels under the world’s oceans. Most wrecks that have lain on the seabed for more than 60 years succumb to corrosion, so there is a considerable likelihood of petroleum products seeping out of many of them. The issue of fuel leakage is no longer “if” but instead “when” it will happen. Recent response efforts in the United States of America and elsewhere have led to interest from both government and industry to systematically identify, investigate, and potentially offload the oil remaining onboard wrecks before they begin to leak. Databases have been developed by several countries to prioritize wrecks based on the amount of oil on-board and the probability of pollution spillage. In 2004, the U.S Navy successfully removed 2.8million gallons of oil from USS Mississinewa, which sunk

during WWII in 1944. However, despite the success of the oil removal it is important to highlight that only after leakage was reported in 2001 action was taken. The leak and potential additional oil leaks from the USS Mississinewa were life threatening to the environment and habitants of Ulithi Atoll (located in the Yap state of the Federated States of Micronesia). One of the issues raised during the Oil removal project in 2004 was the fact that the majority of these sunken vessels are War Graves. So, special considerations are required. However, because of the imminent threat to the environment and life outweighs any possible delays such special considerations may require. Because of the advanced deterioration of these sunken vessels the special considerations ought to be overlooked in order to focus on saving the living. As a recent example of the global cooperation needed to combat this issue, in 2014, Finland, Estonia, and Sweden began to cooperate through their Sunken Wreck Environmental Risk Assessment (SWERA) project. The main objectives of this program were to conduct a wreck survey, create wreck models, risk assessment of different salvage operation alternatives, and develop innovative technological solutions for oil removal operations. The oil, chemicals and unexploded ordnances still on board these vessels pose a grave and imminent danger to the people, marine and coastal environments, fisheries, and species of our oceans. More should be done, on a cooperative, global level, to improve guidelines and strategies for responding to pollution from wrecks; no one country can solve this problem alone.

Sponsors

- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Center for Large Landscape Conservation [United States of America]
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law [United States of America]
- Hawai'i Conservation Alliance [United States of America]
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde [Brazil]
- International Council of Environmental Law [United States of America]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]

031 — Seascapes working for biodiversity conservation

RECOGNISING that oceans harbor substantial biodiversity that is threatened by pollution and other anthropogenic impacts, with overfishing and climate change being the most severe and widespread;

NOTING that waters outside protected areas represent substantial biodiversity conservation potential in their own right, interact ecologically with protected areas, and therefore are equally important for conservation, hence emphasis on “mainstreaming biodiversity” in the 2018 UN Biodiversity Conference;

CONCERNED that failure to address socio-economic needs in management will compromise food security and livelihoods, exacerbate resistance to conservation, and perpetuate ecological degradation;

ALSO CONCERNED that climate change creates new challenges for oceans, raising the imperative for immediate, decisive and comprehensive responses;

AWARE that fishing is the human use most reliant on ocean productivity to support livelihoods, food security, nutrition and heritage, but can have significant ecological impacts and is especially vulnerable to climate change;

MINDFUL that many fisheries lack sufficient management attention and capacity, and suffer illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and that small-scale fisheries (SSF) have special socio-economic importance and need community-based approaches;

ALSO MINDFUL that management of many fisheries, other uses, and protected areas are not well coordinated, which compromises holistic and integrated accounting for all impacts on biodiversity and human needs;

WELCOMING sustainable use being highlighted in development of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, with recognition that other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM) can promote biodiversity conservation; and

ALSO WELCOMING Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 in recognising the importance of ocean ecosystems, and other SDGs in highlighting the socio-economic needs to be met by ocean conservation;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ENCOURAGES the establishment of a Working Seascapes Initiative under the auspices of the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) Fisheries Expert Group to support technical analysis, stakeholder engagement, convening of practitioners, capacity building and information sharing to achieve the objectives set out below;
2. SUPPORTS collaboration among IUCN Members and components, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and other stakeholders and governance bodies in development and implementation of the recommendations of the Working Seascapes Initiative; and
3. CALLS ON states to support targets and strategies for ocean conservation in the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework that:
 - a. recognise fishing as a substantial impact on marine biodiversity, affecting large numbers of people and facing important governance challenges;

- b. seek innovative scientific, technological and governance approaches to balance trade-offs among fishing and other uses, and to benefit biodiversity conservation;
- c. recognise sustainable use as a key element in biodiversity conservation, such that human use supports both environmental and socio-economic needs;
- d. strengthen capacity for implementation, enforcement, monitoring and reporting on targets;
- e. define clear principles for achieving climate resilience in marine ecosystems and human communities; and
- f. result in comprehensive biodiversity conservation plans that are consistent with the SDGs, aligned with relevant policy instruments, and cover all of the world ocean by 2030.

Explanatory Memorandum

The 2019 IPBES report presents a bleak picture of the state of global biodiversity and ecosystems, our progress toward protecting those natural assets, and the acceleration of adverse impacts. Furthermore, climate change exacerbates all of those distressing trends. The report concludes, somberly, that most of the 2020 Aichi Targets will be missed. The IPBES report also attempts to evaluate progress toward the SDGs through the lens of biodiversity conservation, but notes that this assessment is complicated by a lack of explicit linkages with nature in many of the SDGs. A compelling case is then made for the vital contributions that nature makes toward many SDGs. A parallel case can be made about the linkages, or lack thereof, between social and economic issues and the Aichi Targets. With only a few notable exceptions, the Aichi Targets focus strongly on non-human elements. Humanity is present in the Aichi Targets largely as an impact on nature, rather than as a resource worth protecting and cultivating in its own right. As the SDGs are not sufficiently explicit in the importance of promoting nature in their achievement, so the Aichi Targets are not sufficiently explicit in the importance of promoting humanity. It was therefore a critical development in the history of the CBD that its parties agreed midway through the 2011-2020 Decade on Biodiversity that the SDGs should be embraced alongside the Aichi Targets. This union has the potential to counterbalance the deficiency of nature in the SDGs and of humanity in the Aichi Targets. That this union has not yet borne fruit, per the findings of the IPBES report, is likely due in part to the fact that the SDGs were not influencing the CBD across the full Decade on Biodiversity. Their presence for the entirety of the Post-2020 Framework might yield a different result. However, strategies executed in the Post-2020 Framework must embrace the spirit of these combined targets. In other words, sustainable use of natural resources to meet social and economic needs must rise to a place of prominence alongside the strong, and necessary, focus on preservation of nature. This motion aims to do just that, pulling together important directives established through previous WCC Resolutions and Recommendations, UN FAO policy instruments, and others toward an integrated and scaled set of targets and activities for ocean conservation and sustainable use to be included in the CBD Post-2020 Framework and executed by the IUCN community. Notably, CBD COP15 will be hosted by China, a nation undergoing a fundamental shift in its approach to environmental stewardship. High level policy mandates for sustainability are permeating numerous sectors, including fisheries, aquaculture, and other ocean uses. EDF is working with partners in China to support this momentum, which increasingly is becoming focused on COP15. This motion aims to build international momentum to parallel, influence, and

support that in the COP15 host nation and through the 2020-2030 decade ahead. Implementation of comprehensive sustainable use plans at a global scale will ultimately be a resource-intensive endeavor, costing on the order of hundreds of millions of dollars or more over the next decade. This motion does not aim to execute the actual implementation, but rather to enhance the supporting architecture to connect, educate, and empower the practitioners putting conservation and sustainable use into practice.

Sponsors

- Coral Triangle Center [Indonesia]
- European Bureau for Conservation and Development [Belgium]
- Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre [Cuba]
- The Nature Conservancy [United States of America]
- University of the South Pacific [Fiji]
- WWF - New Zealand [New Zealand]

032 — Updating of the legislation to stop the pollution of oceans caused by the discharging of wastewater by ships

OBSERVING that one of the greatest problems facing humanity is ocean pollution, and that the cause of this pollution is not just marine litter, thousands of kilos of which are removed each year, but mainly organic pollution that not only leads to the biodiversity loss of both marine organisms and the ecosystem services they provide, but also has an increasing effect on the phenomena of eutrophication, ocean acidification and the occurrence of red tides along our coasts;

CONSIDERING that these ships include an increasingly large number of tourist cruise ships, authentic floating cities, which sail around the coasts of the world; that two types of wastewater are discharged into the ocean by these cruise ships: black water and grey water; that the black water coming mainly from toilets and medical facilities on board contains harmful bacteria, pathogenic organisms, viruses, intestinal parasites and detrimental nutrients, which, if not treated properly, can cause viral or bacterial pollution in marine organisms and eventually affect human health; that the grey water, which comes from kitchens, sinks, showers, baths, washing machines and swimming pools contains fats, oils, chemicals and bleach and therefore can be considered just as damaging for the marine environment as other types of wastewater; and

INDICATING that the legislation that establishes rules to prevent ocean pollution being caused by sewage being discharged by ships is contained in Annex IV of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), which was drawn up in 1973, a time when maritime transport was carried out by merchant vessels, and when there were only a few transatlantic ships that sailed between Europe and America, when the cruise ship tourist industry did not exist, and thus this legislation has become obsolete;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES the Member States to take initiatives to ensure the effective protection of the oceans through:

a. a change in the current legislation on ocean pollution (Annex IV of the MARPOL Convention), which includes:

i. the updating of Annex IV of the MARPOL Convention to include the express prohibition of the discharge of untreated sewage into the sea, irrespective of the distance from the nearest land; and

ii. the establishment of criteria to install wastewater treatment systems in vessels; and

b. awareness-raising campaigns on the need to protect our seas from the enormous environmental impact of this industry and to preserve the marine environment from private interests;

2. ENCOURAGES all the IUCN Members, regional, national and European administrations with competences in the conservation of the marine environment and international legislation to cooperate and increase their efforts to launch this process, and also to collaborate in the transfer of the information on the objectives to be fulfilled to the land managers and the scientific community; and

3. ASKS the Director General and all the IUCN Members and Commissions, and in particular the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL), to strive to achieve the objectives contained in this motion.

Explanatory Memorandum

SEÑALANDO que, durante mucho tiempo, se ha creído erróneamente que la gran cantidad de agua que fluía en los mares y océanos, podría acabar diluyendo todos los restos mal gestionados producidos por los humanos a lo largo de nuestra existencia. Bien al contrario, la ciencia ha demostrado que, en los últimos tres siglos, debido al gran desarrollo industrial y tecnológico, los desechos se han incrementado brutalmente y han acelerado el proceso de degradación y contaminación de los fondos marinos y que nuestras aguas costeras tienen, entre sus principales fuentes de agresión, los vertidos de aguas residuales sin tratar o deficientemente tratadas que vienen de tierra y las descargas de aguas residuales sin tratar o deficientemente tratadas por parte de los buques; RESALTANDO que la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) de los Estados Unidos de América señala que un crucero de tamaño medio (alrededor de 3.000 turistas) en un viaje típico de una semana genera alrededor de 780.000 litros de aguas negras y 3.800.000 litros de aguas grises y que la industria de los cruceros tiene un crecimiento exponencial, calculándose que en el año 2019, el número de personas que viajan en cruceros alcance la cifra de 30 millones; SIENDO CONSCIENTES que, el Convenio MARPOL fue redactado en Octubre de 1973 y modificado por el Protocolo de 1978, en el cual se estipula que: la descarga de aguas sucias en el mar está prohibida excepto cuando el barco tenga en funcionamiento una instalación de tratamiento de aguas sucias aprobada por la Administración o cuando sean desinfectadas por algún sistema aprobado por la Administración y se descarguen a más de 3 millas marinas de la tierra más próximas las aguas sucias no tratadas se podrán descargar a una distancia superior a las 12 millas de tierra más próxima no hay restricción alguna para la descarga de aguas grises a pesar de constituir el 90% del volumen de aguas residuales de un crucero RECONOCIENDO que, a pesar de haberse hecho varias revisiones sucesivas del Anexo IV del Convenio MARPOL, las condiciones que regulan la descarga de aguas sucias al mar, se mantienen igual que cuando fue publicado el Convenio MARPOL en el año 1973, cuando se ha constatado que el crecimiento de la industria turística de cruceros en todo el mundo es exponencial por lo que el impacto ambiental en nuestros océanos es enorme. RECORDANDO los compromisos adoptados en la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, principalmente las Metas del Objetivo nº 14 relativo a conservar y utilizar en forma sostenible los océanos, los mares y los recursos marinos para el desarrollo sostenible, además de las Metas 2.4, 3.9 y 12.4 relativos a la sostenibilidad de los sistemas de producción, a la contaminación y a la gestión racional de los productos químicos y de todos los desechos.

Sponsors

- Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l'` Environnement et le Climat [Morocco]
- Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia [Spain]
- Consellería de Medio Ambiente e Ordenación do Territorio, Xunta de Galicia [Spain]
- Fundació Catalunya-La Pedrera [Spain]
- Fundación Biodiversidad [Spain]
- Fundación Lonxanet para la Pesca Sostenible [Spain]
- Loro Parque Fundación [Spain]
- Sociedad Española para la Defensa del Patrimonio Geológico y Minero [Spain]
- Vice Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Planificación Territorial y Vivienda, Gobierno Vasco [Spain]

033 — For the urgent global management of marine and coastal sand resources

CONSIDERING that sand is an essential element of coastal and marine ecosystems (turtle spawning grounds, habitat for benthic species, and mitigation against extreme marine weather hazards) and shelters microorganisms and cyanobacteria that are the basis of marine food webs;

RECALLING that sand is the second-most used resource in the world due to its many uses, including non-residential real estate, roads, glass, agriculture, cosmetics, etc.;

NOTING that the excessive extraction of sand prevents the reconstitution of stocks in rivers and streams, which are often already modified by humans; and that sand mining exacerbates shoreline erosion phenomena, which increases vulnerability to natural disasters and can affect the integrity of lagoon substrates particularly around coral islets;

NOTING that 75% of the world's beaches have already been depleted as a result of marine sand overexploitation, that beach modifications through sand depletion also alter coastal habitats, and that this trend will increase due to the diversification of extraction areas;

ALARMED that the easy extraction, combined with the profitability in exploiting this scarce resource, fuels the rise of illegal extraction by organised groups, particularly in India, Morocco, Spain, Cambodia and the Caribbean, thus posing threats to people and damaging beaches;

EMPHASISING that increasing demand and uncontrolled extraction are the basis for a foreseen global shortage of sand resources;

UNDERLINING that the adverse consequences of sand extraction principally affect the poorest regions in the world, e.g. Indonesia, where several islands have already disappeared due to sand mining; and

WELCOMING positive initiatives such as the recycling of building materials or aggregates for road construction in countries such as France and the United Kingdom;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. RECOMMENDS that states and other relevant authorities should:

a. control constructions of artificial structures on sandy beaches, and support industries that re-use waste products from decommissioning, and/or develop sand substitutes;

b. support the implementation of strategic plans for the management of terrestrial and marine sand at a regional, island or geomorphological unit level, based on the study of sediment flows upstream to downstream, and taking the effects of climate change (sea-level rise, intensification of cyclones, etc.) into account, so as to ensure sustainable use of sand; and

c. ensure effective intergovernmental governance to regulate sand extraction activities, through the consolidation of international and regional instruments, using the model of Regional Seas Convention protocols;

2. URGES the private sector and other stakeholders to voluntarily start using alternative solutions to sand;
3. INVITES public research to contribute to the identification of sand alternatives to facilitate their widespread uptake; and
4. CALLS ON communities, civil society organisations and government agencies to report and take drastic measures to stop all illegal sand-mining activities, and to systematically request impact assessments (for legal sand-mining projects) which address not only biodiversity impacts but also erosion impacts.

Explanatory Memorandum

Environmental and social impacts of sand extraction and consumption is a new issue for the international community. This motion stems from on-ground observations from French Overseas Territories experts that unsustainable sand extraction was becoming a serious environmental and social issue, directly impacting their lives. After extensive research on the exact scope and nature of this issue, experts came up with a draft motion which was submitted to all French members for approval. As the motion was being finalized and approved, the United Nations fittingly released a report titled "Sand and Sustainability: Finding new solutions for environmental governance of global sand resources" (May 2019) , which summarized the problem analysis, case studies and main messages presented during an expert roundtable event held in October 2018 in Geneva, Switzerland. Conclusions of this report were similar to that of the motion, particularly as regards to which actions could be brought forward as possible solutions to ensure sand resources are consumed and produced responsibly in the future.

Sponsors

- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- France Nature Environnement [France]

- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l` Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l` Ambiente [Italy]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Nature Conservation Society of Japan [Japan]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- Réseau des Acteurs de la Sauvergarde des Tortues Marines en Afrique centrale [Congo]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- Te Mana o te Moana [French Polynesia]

034 — Climate change and biodiversity crisis

WELCOMING the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C* and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services that document: the role of climate change as a direct driver of biodiversity loss that also exacerbates other existing pressures on biodiversity, the role of ecosystem loss and degradation as a significant source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and driver of climate change and reduced resilience, and the need to prioritise the protection and restoration of ecosystems, especially forests, as an essential mitigation and adaptation action;

WELCOMING the growing recognition of the critical contribution of healthy ecosystems in providing effective Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to climate change;

STRESSING the importance of appropriately implementing these solutions, with the necessary environmental and social safeguards, to maximise benefits for both biodiversity and human well-being, and avoid perverse outcomes;

RECALLING that IUCN Members have adopted several Resolutions expressly referring to the role of ecosystem-based approaches in delivering climate change mitigation and adaptation;

RECALLING in particular Resolutions 5.086 *Integrating protected areas into climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies* (Jeju, 2012) and 4.076 *Biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation in national policies and strategies* (Barcelona, 2008);

FURTHER RECALLING the objectives of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

ALSO RECALLING that Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Technical Series numbers 41 *Forest resilience, biodiversity, and climate change* and 43 *Connecting biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation* noted the feedbacks and interconnections between biodiversity, ecosystem integrity and climate change;

ACKNOWLEDGING the work of IUCN Members in advancing nature-based solutions to climate change;

RECOGNISING the work of the Climate Change Task Force in furthering IUCN's ambitions on the climate and biodiversity crisis;

ALSO RECOGNISING the role of science in developing knowledge and understanding the links between climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation, as well as in informing climate and biodiversity strategies, public policies and actions;

STRESSING the importance of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030, for the implementation of the IUCN Programme 2021–2024;

DEEPLY CONCERNED about the findings of the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C and its projected impacts on biodiversity and human well-being, including severe and irreversible degradation of the world's warm-water coral reefs;

STRONGLY SUPPORTING the report's scientific conclusions, that limiting global warming to below 1.5°C requires net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions to decline by 45% from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching net zero around 2050; and

WELCOMING the inclusion of climate change as a prioritised programme area in the proposed IUCN Programme 2021–2024;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS as a matter of urgency, the Director General and Commissions, in line with the IUCN Programme 2021–2024, to:

- a. intensify efforts to pursue, monitor and adaptively review integrated approaches to solving the biodiversity and climate crises;
- b. ensure climate initiatives enhance biodiversity protection and ecosystem integrity;
- c. prioritise the protection and restoration of carbon-dense ecosystems;
- d. focus restoration action on regeneration and rehabilitation of natural ecosystems and buffering and reconnecting primary ecosystems; and
- e. support indigenous people and local communities to conserve natural ecosystems, in order to maintain their heritage and livelihoods;

2. ENCOURAGES Council to:

- a. initiate the development of a comprehensive climate change policy framework to help guide IUCN's work on the topic, commensurate with the urgency and scale of the climate and biodiversity crisis, and to coordinate the climate work occurring across all IUCN components to represent an accelerated and ambitious IUCN response;
- b. take the initiative, in cooperation with other relevant organisations, to establish a 'learning platform' to share latest knowledge on climate change and biodiversity; and
- c. create a global partnership on climate change to mobilise IUCN's membership and youth towards greater ambition and action;

3. CALLS ON Commissions, Members and partners to:

- a. recognise that the world community faces a global climate and biodiversity crisis that is inexorably interlinked, both in its causes and solutions;
- b. be informed in their work by IUCN's climate change policy framework, with the aim of implementing it effectively; and
- c. take ambitious action on climate change and provide the means, appropriate to their mandate, to support IUCN's climate work, including the 'global partnership' and 'learning platform';

4. URGES governments and donors to support research on the interactions between climate and biodiversity, particularly on the necessary synergies and possible trade-offs, in order to propose appropriate responses to enhance ecological ambition; and

5. ALSO URGES governments to:

a. reinforce synergies between the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), CBD and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), as well as between the IPCC and IPBES;

b. support the deployment of Nature-based Solutions; and

c. raise the ambition of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, and to integrate Nature-based Solutions into their NDCs and long-term strategies.

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion has been proposed in recognition of the existential threat that climate change and the biodiversity crisis poses to the survival of future generations, arising from the failure to successfully develop and implement sufficiently ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions under the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change to date. -- With life on Earth facing two existential crises – climate and biodiversity – both of which result from human pressure on the natural world, we have only a small window left in which to act to solve them. Each crisis is currently making the other worse. Every time we clear or log a primary forest, drain a wetland, dry out a peatland, bleach a coral reef or dam a wild river, we make climate change worse. Carbon once safely stored in those ecosystems is released; and once damaged natural ecosystems are more vulnerable to further loss and damage from drought, fire and climate change - increasing the release of carbon to the atmosphere and making the future for biodiversity on which our lives depend ever more tenuous. Biodiversity underpins ecosystem integrity and stability and thus makes a vital contribution to long-term carbon storage by reducing the risk of carbon loss to the atmosphere. Protecting and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem integrity is thus a fundamental building block for successful climate action. Preventing further damage and improving the integrity of all ecosystems is urgent. We can and must draw a line under the downwards spiral we are on. Unless we act to solve both crises together we will likely fail on both. There is now a global conversation about the role of Nature Based Solutions (NBS) to the climate crisis led by the UN Secretary General. However, if nature is to provide about 30% of the climate solution we must ensure that nature based climate action does 4 things: reduces emissions in relevant time frames (2030 and 2050); protects biodiversity and ensures ecosystem integrity; supports the rights and livelihoods of indigenous communities; and does no harm. Primary, natural ecosystems are irreplaceable for their biodiversity and carbon storage value. Improving their integrity, stability and resilience is critically important. IUCN has a unique and important role to play in policy, education, communication and practice. Peatlands store twice as much carbon as all forests on earth, contribute up to five percent of the global annual CO₂ emissions and take decades to centuries to recover lost carbon; primary forests store 30-70% more carbon than wood production forests; trees sequester more carbon later in life than when young; and old trees keep sequestering carbon until they die. Monocultures do little for biodiversity or climate mitigation and are at much higher risk of loss and damage from pests, disease, drought, fire and climate change. Planting trees only to cut them down 10 – 30 years later will do little to help meet desperately needed emissions reduction by 2030 and

2050. Restoring degraded natural ecosystems offers superior climate and biodiversity outcomes. Research demonstrates the huge sequestration potential from restoring mangroves and peatlands. New research demonstrates that allowing secondary natural forests to reach their biological potential would provide far greater and timely benefits than planting new trees. We must do everything we can to encourage governments to integrate climate and biodiversity action and ensure indigenous and local communities are supported to help protect and restore them. Doing so is the best and only way to protect the climate, biodiversity and ecosystem integrity right now. -- This motion calls for strengthening the links between actions to fight climate change (mitigation and adaptation) and to combat biodiversity loss and land degradation, including with the support of Nature-based Solutions (NBS). This joint approach aims to achieve ambitious objectives on different environmental aspects of the same global ecological crisis. As living beings are key in climate regulation and impacted by its changes, the scientific connection "climate-biodiversity" is on the agenda of the academic sphere. This is demonstrated by the adoption at the 7th plenary session of the Intergovernmental Science and Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) of a decision for a future technical document on climate-biodiversity linkages, the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on Climate Change and the Oceans (SROCC) [adopted in September 2019] and the meeting between IPCC and IPBES experts held in 2018 in Paris. In addition, their respective reports on the links between climate, desertification, land degradation (IPCC, August 2019), and between biodiversity and land degradation and restoration (IPBES, March 2018) recall and confirm that sustainable land management and restoration is a major link with and between climate and biodiversity. Strengthening these links is essential to influence synergies and trade-offs between these two major challenges and the three Rio conventions when deploying concrete solutions based on sound scientific knowledge. As for the UN conventions, the development of the climate action agenda and the biodiversity agenda under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the work of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) testify to this favourable dynamic. It is also the vision that underlies the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations Agenda, which link climate, biodiversity and development issues within a transversal and coherent framework. This motion calls for an upward revision of contributions determined at national level under the Paris Agreement (NDC), with a greater emphasis on NBS. It is also part of a longer-term perspective through the cycle of ambition of the Paris Agreement, which concerns both the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change. The main objective of the motion is to increase commitments on both fights against climate change and biodiversity loss, highlighting the synergies (and being aware of possible trade-offs). Thus, governments, their agencies and non-state actors are invited to integrate biodiversity in their climate policies and activities, and vice versa (integrating climate change in biodiversity activities). The motion gives importance to the development of nature-based solutions, and to strengthening synergies between the Rio conventions, as well as between the IPCC and IPBES. This motion is a unique opportunity for States, international conventions, researchers and other non-state actors to work together to develop solutions that will allow the international community to continuously enhance its ambition to achieve its climate and biodiversity objectives.

Sponsors

- Australian Conservation Foundation [Australia]
- Australian Marine Conservation Society [Australia]

- Australian Rainforest Conservation Society [Australia]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit [Germany]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH [Germany]
- Ecological Society of the Philippines [Philippines]
- Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand [New Zealand]
- Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour le Bien-Être au Bénin [Benin]
- IUCN Council
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Ministère des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération de Monaco [Monaco]
- Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales [Australia]
- The WILD Foundation [United States of America]
- Wetlands International [The Netherlands]
- Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt von 1858 - Hilfe für die bedrohte Tierwelt [Germany]

035 — Enhancing the resilience of coastal areas in the face of climate change

CONSIDERING the rapid littoralisation observed worldwide, as an effect of drivers such as demographic growth, urban sprawl, maritime trade, port installations, and industrialisation, generating pressures that affect coastal ecosystems;

CONCERNED by the rising situations of risk resulting from the combination of climate change and the concentration of human investments in areas exposed to marine hazards;

RECALLING the prejudicial effects of land-use transformation that leads to the irreversible loss of natural green infrastructure (sand dunes, beaches, coral reefs, coastal forests and mangroves, tidal and salt marshes, etc.) and their contribution to risk reduction in case of natural hazards;

NOTING the multiplication of coastal defence infrastructure to combat coastal erosion as responses to insufficiently anticipated situations of risks;

ALSO NOTING the huge disparity between funds invested in post-storm coastal defences, with 97% supporting traditional grey infrastructure, while only 3% valorise green solutions (McCreless, 2016, 'Rethinking Our Global Coastal Investment Portfolio');

RECOGNISING the proven efficiency, reversibility and limited costs of nature-based solutions, ecological engineering and restoration, and the value of hybrid solutions associating green to grey;

REFERRING to recent orientations towards hybrid solutions and infrastructures integrating ecological services (World Bank and World Resources Institute, 2019, 'Integrating Green and Gray: Creating Next Generation Infrastructure');

NOTING that part of coastal infrastructure projects developed worldwide are not yet framed by sufficiently demanding safeguards, impact assessments and eligibility criteria;

RECALLING the necessity to densify effective coastal protected area networks to reduce the impacts of rapid development on coastal ecosystems;

NOTING, in a context of rapid change, delays in elaborating, adopting and implementing sound policies that advocate for prospective and sufficiently anticipated decision making (Goussard, 2017, 'Facing the future: Conservation as a precursor for building coastal territorial cohesion and resilience'); and

APPRECIATING the contributions of the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) Coastal Specialist Group;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. RECOMMENDS that the Director General and Commissions:

a. increase their efforts to promote coastal resilience by providing tools for anticipatory coastal planning and nature-based adaptation; and

b. collaborate with donors and governments to strengthen the eligibility criteria and safeguards applied to

coastal projects;

2. RECOMMENDS that coastal planners and managers:

a. conduct prospective studies to support adaptive planning and early decision making;

b. adopt no-regret adaptation as a basic principle of coastal resilience, recognising the effectivity and efficiency of anticipated decisions to reducing community vulnerability to hazards;

c. implement set-back strategies to reduce risks and enable ecosystem restoration and nature-based adaptation; and

d. valorise protected areas and natural infrastructure as key assets in land-use and adaptation policies;

3. RECOMMENDS that development banks and donors:

a. fine-tune the safeguards applied to projects considering the specificity of coastal areas;

b. apply specific evaluation criteria to coastal projects in order to promote nature-based, reversible and hybrid solutions; and

c. require rigorous impact evaluations for grey infrastructure projects, regardless of scale, comparing potential green or hybrid alternatives; and

4. RECOMMENDS that Marine Protected Area (MPA) managers:

a. incorporate resilience into management plans and management effectiveness evaluation processes; and

b. densify MPA networks in fast-changing coastal areas in order to maintain green areas and enhance the long-term resilience of coastal ecosystems.

Sponsors

- Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l` Environnement et le Climat [Morocco]
- Association Sénégalaise des Amis de la Nature [Senegal]
- CULTURA AMBIENTAL [Uruguay]
- Coastal Oceans Research and Development - Indian Ocean (East Africa) [Kenya]
- ENDA - Tiers Monde [Senegal]
- European Bureau for Conservation and Development [Belgium]
- Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine [Haiti]
- Grupo de Apoio à Educação e Comunicação Ambiental "PALMEIRINHA" [Guinea Bissau]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Te Ipukarea Society [Cook Islands]
- The Development Institute [Ghana]
- University of the South Pacific [Fiji]
- Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association [Tanzania]

036 — The implementation of nature-based solutions in the Mediterranean Basin

RECOGNISING the definition framework of nature-based solutions (NbS) adopted at the World Conservation Congress in 2016, in Hawai'i, through Resolution 6.069 *Defining Nature-based Solutions*;

NOTING that the concept of NbS was identified by the European Commission as a strategic solution for the development of more sustainable cities;

NOTING the recommendations of the Mediterranean workshop on the “Implementation of nature-based solutions to tackle climate change” held in Marseille in January 2019;

CONSIDERING that the Mediterranean Basin is one of the planet's 34 biodiversity hotspots and one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to the impacts of climate change, with the effects it has on ecosystems, the economy and human well-being appearing clearly higher than the global average;

CONSIDERING that the social challenges that NbS intend to address (food security, climate change, water security, human health, disaster risks, economic and social development) are particularly acute in the Mediterranean Basin, because of the historic relationship between Humans and Nature, but also due to the recent significant population growth, the colossal pressure on scant water resources, the concentration of economic activities and the urban development of coastal regions, and the dependence on climate-sensitive agriculture;

RECOGNISING the key role played by Mediterranean ecosystems to address social challenges, but also the extreme pressures they are under, affecting their resilience and their potential NbS role, and aware of the need to protect and restore these ecosystems; and

RECOGNISING moreover that NbS are effective and cheap and that they offer an unprecedented opportunity to increase the resilience of Mediterranean society faced with climate change, and they help to accelerate the transition to a green and blue sustainable and inclusive economy;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON governments and civil society in the Mediterranean Basin to implement NbS actively whenever appropriate, and to increase their effects by networking, particularly on a watershed level;

2. CALLS ON the governments in the Mediterranean Basin to take NbS into account within the framework of the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Sustainable Development Strategy, the Ramsar Convention and its Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet), to include them in their contributions determined at a national level by the Paris Agreement, but also in all the relevant sectoral policies.;

3. CALLS ON local authorities in the Mediterranean Basin to resort to NbS within the framework of the strategies they adopt for the management of natural areas and the development of urban land, and to add them as priorities in territorial and urban development policies;

4. CALLS ON governments, financial institutions and private donors in the Mediterranean region to mobilise funding towards NbS and to envisage them systematically as an alternative or complement to the “grey” infrastructure projects that they finance; and

5. ASKS the Director General of IUCN and the regional offices involved in promoting NbS in the Mediterranean Basin, to ensure the sharing of experiences in this area and the networking of the stakeholders involved.

Explanatory Memorandum

D'autres sponsors, non affichés dans le menu déroulant, soutiennent cette motion : - Fédération des Conservatoires d'Espaces Naturels, France, - Awely, France, - WWF Italy

Sponsors

- Association Les Amis des Oiseaux [Tunisia]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- CED-PPN Centro Europeo di Documentazione sulla Pianificazione dei Parchi Naturali (DIST-Politecnico di Torino) [Italy]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- France Nature Environnement [France]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- Tour du Valat [France]

037 — Ocean impacts of climate change

NOTING WITH ALARM the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C* (2018), the Report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, 2019), and the IPCC *Special Report on the Ocean and the Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* (2019), all of which forecast major negative global impacts of climate change on the ocean, including the loss of up to 70–99% of the world’s coral reefs and 3–25% of marine fish biomass;

GRAVELY CONCERNED about the implications of warming, ocean acidification resulting from carbon dioxide emissions, and other impacts of climate change for the billions of people reliant on the ocean for food and economic security; and

RECALLING 2016 Congress Resolutions emphasising the importance of protected areas in promoting the ocean’s climate resilience by reducing other human stressors such as overfishing, pollution and habitat loss, in particular Resolutions 6.057 *Take greater account of the ocean in the climate regime*, calling for marine and coastal mitigation and adaptation efforts, including creation or expansion of marine protected areas; 6.039 *Protected areas as natural solutions to climate change*, affirming the role of protected areas to address the effects of climate change and calling on State Members and other players to integrate protected area networks into climate change adaptation strategies; and 6.050 *Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation*, recognising that “scientific evidence supports full protection of at least 30% of the ocean... to increase resilience to climate change” (all adopted in Hawai’i, 2016);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General and all components of IUCN to include ocean mitigation and adaptation in all climate change-related programmes and to support the actions listed below; and

2. CALLS ON State and Government Agency Members to:

a. commit to ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement to keep warming below 1.5°C, taking into consideration the impact of carbon dioxide on ocean acidification;

b. promote nature-based solutions to climate change through protected areas and conserving and restoring marine ecosystems, including coral reefs and coastal blue carbon ecosystems such as mangroves, salt marshes and seagrass beds, recognising their multiple benefits for climate adaptation, mitigation, habitat provision and disaster risk reduction;

c. incorporate climate change into the management of fisheries, shipping, mining and other activities in the ocean, and in the establishment, management, monitoring and evaluation of marine protected areas; and

d. avoid impacts on marine biodiversity when taking climate-change mitigation and adaptation actions such as geoengineering, desalination, storm defences and offshore renewable energy.

Sponsors

- Australian Marine Conservation Society [Australia]

- Coastal Oceans Research and Development - Indian Ocean (East Africa) [Kenya]
- Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand [New Zealand]
- Environmental Law Institute [United States of America]
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde [Brazil]
- International Fund for Animal Welfare [United States of America]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- Preserve Planet [Costa Rica]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- South African National Parks [South Africa]
- The Development Institute [Ghana]
- The Nature Conservancy [United States of America]
- The Pew Charitable Trusts [United States of America]
- The WILD Foundation [United States of America]

038 — Promoting biodiversity preservation through energy transformation measures

NOTING that the draft IUCN Programme 2021–2024 recognises in Paragraph II, THE THREAT OF CLIMATE CHANGE, that greenhouse gases (GHGs), “especially CO₂ from burning fossil fuel and deforestation and degradation...” are causing unprecedented threats to biodiversity and ecosystems, and that “IUCN has a crucial role to play helping marshal the conservation community, the public at large, the private sector, and government at all levels, to take the necessary actions and promote ecologically sustainable climate solutions”;

CONCERNED that the climate change implementation directives in Paragraph VI of the draft Programme fail to address the above-prescribed IUCN “crucial role” in addressing fossil fuel as the predominant cause of climate change;

ALARMED by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C* (2018) conclusions that the damaging effects of climate change are more serious and more imminent than previously contemplated, that greenhouse gas emissions have been increasing rather than decreasing since conclusion of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and that its signatories are failing to meet their registered Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) goals;

MINDFUL of the “energy-for-all” mandates of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 7 and 13, and that the 2017 United States Environmental Protection Agency Climate Assessment determined that the burning of fossil fuels accounts for 77% of US GHGs;

HIGHLIGHTING that the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) concluded that “Climate change is a direct driver that has contributed to widespread impacts in many aspects of biodiversity, ...”; and

CELEBRATING that a number of state and political subdivisions have committed to the phasing down of fossil fuels, among them Costa Rica by 2021, New Zealand by 2050, the United Kingdom by 2050, California by 2045, New York 100% carbon-free electricity by 2040 and net zero emissions by 2050, while the G7 nations have pledged to end inefficient fossil subsidies by 2025;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to cooperate with Commissions, Members, Committees and affiliates in providing guidance and technical cooperation;

2. URGES Commissions, Members and experts to assist governments, municipalities and industries:

a. to design and implement plans suggested to achieve 100% clean energy by 2050, using mechanisms such as: (i) eliminating all fossil fuel subsidies; (ii) eliminating use of coal for energy; (iii) reducing other fossil fuel consumption; while (iv) compensating low-income families for their transition costs;

b. to design and adopt extensive renewable energy measures and energy efficiency programmes for all residential, business and industry buildings and operations; and

c. to repeal laws and policies that obstruct energy efficiency and renewable energy use; and

3. REQUESTS Members to share successes and lessons learned in developing national and sub-national targets and plans, so as to assist others in the creation and implementation of successful strategies.

Explanatory Memorandum

From its beginnings, IUCN has focused entirely on biodiversity preservation, with outstanding programs on forest and species protection. With respect to the threat of climate change, it restricted itself to preserving the role of forests, agriculture and oceans in absorbing carbon. It has explicitly excluded involvement with the energy causes of climate change, despite the findings that the burning of fossil fuels for transportation, electricity and industry constitutes the overwhelmingly large and principal cause of greenhouse gases (in the U.S. the EPA finding that the burning of fossil fuels was responsible for a yearly average of 77 percent through 2017). Our Pace Center for Environmental Legal Studies has attempted to urge IUCN, its Members, Commissions and experts, to take the leadership as well in addressing the principal energy causes of climate change, passing resolutions to this effect most recently at the Barcelona, Jeju and Hawaii Congresses; but none were ever implemented, in part alleging that energy was not a part of the Programmes passed at the Congresses. So in Hawaii, we attempted to accomplish these objectives by offering a Resolution to amend the Programme 2017-2020, which was defeated without even an opportunity for discussion. The urgency of action on climate change, and the severe threat to biodiversity and species survival highlighted by the IPBES, were clearly recognized at the start of the proposed Programme 2017-2024 draft. It emphasized the burning of fossil fuels as a prime cause of greenhouse gases and declared it an essential part of the IUCN mission for Members to take urgent action to persuade their governments and private sector organizations to adopt programs to significantly reduce their dependence on fossil fuels. As a result of these factors and the interest of the Chair of the new IUCN Council Climate Change Task Force, we are offering this motion to seek Member action and a second motion to amend the Programme, after having submitted a Consultation on the Programme, and having submitted a Forum Session proposal on the best additional actions IUCN should take to mitigate the energy causes of climate change. IUCN should demonstrate its leadership in preserving biodiversity, forests and species by acting to thwart its essential threat from climate change and its principal energy cause. We will greatly appreciate consideration of the Members of these initiatives.

Sponsors

- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Center for Large Landscape Conservation [United States of America]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental [Mexico]
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law [United States of America]
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde [Brazil]
- International Council of Environmental Law [United States of America]
- Lincoln University, Faculty of Environment, Society and Design [New Zealand]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- Paso Pacífico [United States of America]

039 — Protecting environmental human and peoples' rights defenders and whistleblowers

RECOGNISING that loss of global biodiversity is linked with increasing violence toward people who put their lives at risk to defend nature and related human rights;

NOTING that environmental human and peoples' rights defenders and whistleblowers are any individual or group working to protect or promote human rights in the context of the environment, such as the defence of land rights, access to natural resources and the right to a healthy environment, and that they are often members of indigenous and traditional communities;

ACKNOWLEDGING increasing human rights violations against environmental defenders, especially women, their families and associates, including killings, threats, intimidation, harassment, gender-based violence, smear campaigns, criminalisation, and forced displacement, such that in 2018 alone, 164 environmental activists were killed for defending their homes, lands and natural resources against mining, forestry or agro-industrial projects, that on average, three people died per week, and that more than half of the cases occurred in Latin America;

CONSIDERING that the protection of environmental defenders, their territories and rights is at the heart of IUCN's rights-based approach to conservation as recognised in Resolutions 4.052 *Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, 4.119 *Protection of rangers within and in areas adjacent to protected areas*, and 4.056 *Rights-based approaches to conservation* (all adopted in Barcelona, 2008) and Resolution 5.97 *Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (Jeju, 2012);

APPLAUDING the efforts undertaken by environmental defenders as an essential contribution to conservation for present and future generations and welcoming national, regional and global developments to address the needs and rights of defenders, such as the Aarhus Convention, Escazú Agreement and the cooperation agreement signed by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Human Rights Office to promote and protect environmental and human rights;

RECOGNISING that environmental defenders under threat are found across the full range of IUCN fields of activity and regions and a more comprehensive approach is needed to their protection especially in regions and areas of activity with high degrees of vulnerability; and

STRESSING that it is crucial to ensure the security of environmental defenders, within and outside their territories, and that all forms of violence and criminalisation against defenders must be stopped and recurrence prevented;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ENCOURAGES the Director General to work with State and non-State Members, including IPOs and national NGOs, Commissions, Regional Offices, the Secretariat and International Organisations to:

a. enhance knowledge, data and awareness on environmental defenders and protection mechanisms linked to other current efforts, such as those of UNEP, the UN High Commission on Human Rights, and the Government of Costa Rica;

- b. develop an IUCN policy and action plan on environmental human rights defenders, in collaboration with defenders and their organisations;
 - c. as part of the IUCN Annual Report, report on the development and implementation of the environmental defenders policy and action plan;
 - d. engage in direct dialogue with individual State Members to improve systematic protection of defenders; and
 - e. mobilise resources with donor countries to finance activities in support of environmental defenders;
2. REQUESTS the Commission on Education and Communication (CEC) to initiate a campaign to promote and support the work of environmental human rights defenders as a way to protect them from threats and attacks and to show the importance of their work;
 3. URGES states to adopt and uphold laws guaranteeing the protection of defenders, put in place holistic protection measures for and in consultation with defenders, and ensure accountability and prosecution for threats and attacks against environmental human rights defenders; and
 4. CALLS ON businesses to carry out human rights due diligence and hold meaningful and inclusive consultations with defenders, potentially affected groups and other relevant stakeholders.

Explanatory Memorandum

The declaration of the IUCN South American Conservation Forum, held in Ciudad del Este (Paraguay), from August 12-14th, 2019, pointed out this worrying topic: “Coregions such as the Chaco, the Amazon, the Andes, the Cerrado and the Atlantic Forest, among others, as well as our Mediterranean grasslands, forests and thickets, seas and wetlands, are seriously threatened as are the communities that live there, especially ethnic groups and indigenous peoples, some of them in isolation and in initial contact. The deforestation crisis in the Cerrado and the Amazon (the world's largest tropical forest) is also of particular concern. The situation of people who defend the environment and human rights is extremely serious, presenting the highest rates of attacks and murders in the world. The lack of compliance and low level of implementation of environmental legislation and policies, poor accountability and transparency processes are of concern; and even serious setbacks in the levels of environmental protection achieved in many of our countries... Urgently and actively support people who defend the environment and human rights. In this regard, we call on the countries of South America to prompt ratification and immediate implementation of the Escazú Agreement on Access to Information, the Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, the world's first binding treaty that provides for the obligation of States to protect those who defend the environment and their rights”; -- Fuente de guardaparques caídos en cumplimiento de funciones: <https://sites.google.com/site/areasnaturalesyguardaparques/home/guardaparques/memorial/caidos-en-servicio> , <https://thingreenline.org.au/story/#the-why-of-tglf>

Sponsors

- Asociación Amazónicas por la Amazonía [Peru]

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves [Paraguay]
- Associação de Preservação do Meio Ambiente e da Vida [Brazil]
- Both Ends - Environment and Development Service for NGOs [The Netherlands]
- CULTURA AMBIENTAL [Uruguay]
- Centro de Pesquisas Ambientais do Nordeste [Brazil]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Corporación para la investigación, capacitación y apoyo técnico para el manejo sustentable de los ecosistemas tropicales [Ecuador]
- Ecoa - Ecologia e Ação [Brazil]
- Fundació Catalunya-La Pedrera [Spain]
- Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo [Argentina]
- Fundación Moises Bertoni [Paraguay]
- Fundação Vitória Amazônica [Brazil]
- IUCN Council
- Instituto Conservation International do Brasil [Brazil]
- Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza [Brazil]
- Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental [Paraguay]
- Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola [Brazil]
- Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas [Brazil]
- Sociedad Española para la Defensa del Patrimonio Geológico y Minero [Spain]
- Sociedade para a Conservação das Aves do Brasil - SAVE Brasil [Brazil]
- WCS Associação Conservação da Vida Silvestre [Brazil]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]

040 — Develop and implement a transformational and effective Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

RECOGNISING that the world's ecosystems and biodiversity provide us with food, clean water, the air we breathe, jobs and livelihoods and help us prevent and be resilient to natural disasters;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that nature is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history, that the rate of species extinctions is accelerating and the health of ecosystems is deteriorating more rapidly than ever;

STRESSING that the current rapid and dramatic decline in nature and nature's contributions to people represents a human health and well-being, development, economic and existential threat and that we are facing a planetary emergency;

ALSO STRESSING that nature loss, climate change, desertification and land degradation, and unsustainable development are all different sides of the same problem and that need to be addressed in an integrated and coherent way by all relevant legal and policy instruments;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that impacts of nature loss are hitting the poorest hardest, causing food and water insecurity and conflict, and costing the global economy billions each year, and contributing to climate change;

AWARE that the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment Report concluded that goals for conserving and sustainably using nature and achieving sustainability cannot be met by current trajectories, and that goals for 2030 and beyond may only be achieved through transformative changes across economic, social, political and technological factors;

CONCERNED that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture concluded that biodiversity for food and agriculture is declining, and that enabling frameworks for the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture remain insufficient;

NOTING WITH CONCERN that climate change is already impacting nature, people and livelihoods with impacts expected to increase over coming decades;

RECOGNISING that ramping-up the conservation of nature will be critical for solving the climate emergency;

ALSO RECOGNISING the call from IUCN Members for a New Deal for Nature and People in 2020 that will halt the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet by 2030, tackle climate change, achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and enable people and communities to thrive in a healthy and stable future;

MINDFUL that youth, religious and traditional leaders, scientists, indigenous people, business leaders, civil society organisations and the public are calling for bold and ambitious action to address the climatic and ecological crisis;

AWARE OF the comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in accordance with Decision 14/34 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to be concluded at the 15th Conference of Parties in Kunming, China in 2020;

WELCOMING the establishment of the CBD's Open Ended Intersessional Working Group to support the preparation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;

LAUDING the multiple calls to action launched in 2019 at the Nature Champions Summit, the G7 Environment Ministers Meeting and the 9th Trondheim Biodiversity Conference;

RECALLING Resolution 6.096 *Safeguarding space for nature and securing our future: developing a post-2020 strategy* (Hawai'i, 2016), which called on the Director General and all components of IUCN to promote and support the development of the post-2020 strategy; and

WELCOMING the inputs of Council's Post-2020 Task Force and of Commissions to IUCN's evolving position on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General and all of IUCN to continue to contribute to the development of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework; and fully support the Global Biodiversity Framework through the implementation of the IUCN Programme 2021–2024;

2. CALLS ON CBD Parties, other governments and all stakeholders (including youth, women, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, non-state actors and private sector) to join forces to develop, adopt and implement a Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework that:

a. reflects the transformative change necessary to address the biodiversity crisis and secure the planet's life support system;

b. contains a Vision for 2050 of restoration and recovery of Nature at scale, and a 2030 Mission of no net loss of nature by 2030;

c. can be translated into adequate national, multilateral and sectoral targets, commitments and actions;

d. includes area-based targets that protect terrestrial, marine and freshwater places of global significance for biodiversity (including Key Biodiversity Areas), retain the integrity/intactness of natural ecosystems, and restore degraded places, through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; and

e. forms a unified action plan that integrates and achieves the objectives of the CBD, the other Rio Conventions and biodiversity-related conventions and processes, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and

3. URGES all governments to:

a. elevate the need to urgently tackle nature loss to the highest political level, including via a successful 2020 Heads of State Summit on Biodiversity;

b. fully integrate nature in all key political, economic, cultural and social decisions;

c. secure legally-binding agreements on Biological Diversity of areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ); and

d. maintain global warming below 1.5 degrees, including by rapidly and significantly scaling up the

implementation of nature-based solutions.

Explanatory Memorandum

We face alarming loss of Nature. As IPBES concluded, urgent, decisive, global and transformative action to bend the curve on devastating nature loss is needed to secure the future of humanity. We must urgently make nature a top priority, raise the global ambition for nature and accelerate co-ordinated and integrated action between climate, nature and sustainable development to accelerate progress on achieving global goals set by world leaders in these areas. We have before us an unparalleled opportunity in 2020. The world will review its progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including the goals related to nature, and take the next important step with the Paris Agreement as countries enhance and improve their nationally determined contributions. A new global biodiversity framework will be agreed and the world will come together to celebrate 75 years of the UN. 2020 will also be the beginning of the decade of ecosystems restoration. We need a global collective decision, a New Deal for Nature and People, by 2020 to bring together these as yet disconnected efforts. This deal should be reflected in a strong endorsement by Heads of State in 2020 of ambitious global goals and targets and mechanisms to reverse the loss of nature and to protect and restore nature by 2030, in support of and underpinned by the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. We need a deal that makes it socially, politically and economically unacceptable to sit back and watch the destruction of nature. A deal focused on tackling the root causes of nature's decline. A deal that not only stops the catastrophic loss of nature, but leads to a collective global programme of recovery. We need a New Deal for Nature and People to unite world leaders behind the biggest issue of our generation and catalyse a new movement that can and will save our planet. We must also capitalize on this unprecedented opportunity by substantially strengthening the Global Biodiversity Framework through: A) Ambitious, and measurable goals and targets as well as implementation and accountability mechanisms that address the drivers of nature loss, and contribute more effectively to mitigate and adapt to climate change. C) Actions by all countries, stakeholders and sectors which will, collectively, add up to delivering strengthened global targets and halt and restore the loss of nature. Additional information on the New Deal for Nature and People can be found here: <https://explore.panda.org/newdeal> and in this blog post: <https://medium.com/@WWF/the-world-needs-an-ambitious-new-deal-for-nature-people-9a290d0e244a>

Sponsors

- Academia Colombiana de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales [Colombia]
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France [France]
- Biodiversity Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences [China]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Fondation des amis de la nature [Burkina Faso]
- Fondo Mundial Para la Naturaleza (WWF Colombia) [Colombia]
- Fundación Humedales [Colombia]
- Fundación Malpelo y Otros Ecosistemas Marinos [Colombia]
- Fundación Natura [Colombia]
- Fundación Pro-Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta [Colombia]
- Fundacja WWF Polska [Poland]

- IUCN Council
- Instituto Sinchi [Colombia]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development [Switzerland]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - U.K. [United Kingdom]
- World Wildlife Fund - US [United States of America]

041 — Ecological integrity in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

RECALLING that ecological integrity or its converse, degradation of ecosystems, is included within soft law (e.g. 1992 Rio Declaration) and international agreements (e.g. the Paris Agreement on Climate Change);

RECALLING that Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have agreed on the value of ecosystem integrity to climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction, including adoption of relevant guidance on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction at the 14th Meeting of Conference of Parties to CBD (COP14, Egypt, 2018);

FURTHER RECALLING that ‘ecosystem integrity’ is mentioned in CBD Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 on climate-vulnerable ecosystems and recognised as a criterion of the Key Biodiversity Areas Standard, endorsed by the last IUCN Congress (Hawai’i, 2016);

NOTING that the Parties to the CBD will adopt a new Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in 2020, which will drive action for the conservation of biodiversity for at least the next decade;

FURTHER NOTING that ecosystem integrity refers to the presence of viable and ecologically functional species populations within sufficient quality and extent of habitat, and that this concept underpins biodiversity conservation as well as other environmental values including carbon storage and sequestration, and fisheries replenishment;

RECOGNISING that ecosystem integrity is critical for the livelihoods and cultural expression of many indigenous peoples, many of whom depend on intact ecosystems;

AWARE of clear evidence that highly intact ecosystems are Earth’s remaining strongholds for species with declining populations in parts of their range where development and resource extraction pressures are high, and are increasingly valuable in a time of climate change due to their higher levels of resilience, and provide enhanced services for human well-being; and

FURTHER AWARE that Earth’s ecological integrity depends on intact ecosystems and connectivity between them, and therefore intactness, connectivity and species migration must be addressed through any new global biodiversity framework;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS UPON IUCN Members, Governments, NGOs, indigenous peoples and intergovernmental organisations, to work to ensure that the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be adopted at the 15th Meeting of Conference of Parties to CBD (COP15, China, 2020):

a. recognises that maintaining and enhancing ecological integrity is critically important and on a par with preventing the conversion of ecosystems, as a measure to address the biodiversity and climate crises, ensure resilience, and maintain other values critical to sustainable development;

- b. includes an explicit, measurable target to maintain, and where possible enhance, current levels of ecological integrity in ecosystems of all types (marine, freshwater, terrestrial), especially those of high biodiversity, by ensuring they are effectively managed, at relevant scales, potentially with biome-specific goals on integrity;
 - c. prioritises the critical need to secure the integrity of the last-remaining highly intact ecosystems on the planet; and
 - d. recognises that, where levels of ecological integrity are already reduced, they should be protected from further loss, and where possible increased via restoration; and
2. CALLS UPON the Director General of IUCN and thereby the IUCN Secretariat to promote the elements of paragraphs 1 a to 1 d, above, in discussions, advocacy, and advice relevant to the adoption of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework through the CBD.

Explanatory Memorandum

The condition of Earth's ecosystems is declining. Due to humanity's expanding footprint, the extent of ecosystems that still have high integrity and ecological functionality is dwindling; many are in a partly degraded state and face ongoing declines. The recent IPBES Report highlighted the loss of ecological integrity to be as serious as the conversion of ecosystems. The consequences for biodiversity are clear: increasing species' declines and extinction due to degradation of critical habitat, compounded by fundamental changes to the climatic environments in which they evolved. There is ongoing decline in critical ecosystem services that underpin the human well-being. The impacts may be especially devastating for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, many of whom depend on high levels of ecological integrity for their food security, livelihoods, and cultural identity. There is clear evidence that highly intact ecosystems are Earth's remaining strongholds for biodiversity, and are increasingly critical in a time of climate change due to higher resilience. Compared to exploited and degraded forests, the planet's remaining intact forest ecosystems support more diverse and robust environmental values and necessary services. These include carbon sequestration, water provision, refuges for imperilled species, and protection of indigenous cultures. Whilst partial restoration may be possible, once intact ecosystems are degraded it is generally impossible to restore them to functionality over reasonable timescales. Also, management-intensive restoration activities are enormously expensive. Thus, the best way to secure these systems in the best condition is to conserve them proactively before anthropogenic impacts start to seriously erode their quality. Therefore, ecosystem integrity must be front and center in the post-2020 framework. It is in the Rio Declaration and other MEAs, including the Paris Agreement. Parties negotiating the post-2020 framework should ensure that the new targets prioritize the need to secure the ecological integrity of all ecosystems, long term, at or above current levels. The integrity of the last remaining highly intact ecosystems (marine, freshwater, terrestrial) should be conserved as a priority, and, where ecosystems have already experienced damage, they should be protected from further degradation. These measures should take account of the rights and needs of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Ecosystem degradation (from pressures including fragmentation, logging, overgrazing, over-hunting, overfishing), is the primary threat to ecological integrity. Current Aichi Target 5 calls for major reductions in loss of natural habitats through decreasing rates of degradation and fragmentation. This target must be improved in precision, clarity and ambition in a post-2020 framework. Previous IUCN Congresses adopted motions mentioning ecological integrity, but none dealt holistically with the

conservation of ecological integrity across biomes and threats, in the context of global biodiversity targets, nor with the need to conserve and manage ecosystems based on their ecological integrity. This motion urges IUCN members and the Secretariat to help ensure that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework include an explicit, measurable target on the protection of ecological integrity in ecosystems of all types, at relevant scales, with priority given to ecosystems with high ecological integrity.

Sponsors

- Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition [United States of America]
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France [France]
- Center for Large Landscape Conservation [United States of America]
- Chicago Zoological Society [United States of America]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fundação Vitória Amazônica [Brazil]
- George Wright Society [United States of America]
- Global Wildlife Conservation [United States of America]
- Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá [Brazil]
- Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas [Brazil]
- Lincoln Park Zoo [United States of America]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- NatureServe [United States of America]
- Politique scientifique fédérale [Belgium]
- Sociedade Civil Mamiraua [Brazil]
- The Living Desert Zoo and Gardens [United States of America]
- The Nature Conservancy [United States of America]
- Thinking Animals, Inc. [United States of America]
- Tour du Valat [France]
- WCS Associação Conservação da Vida Silvestre [Brazil]
- Wilburforce Foundation [United States of America]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- World Resources Institute [United States of America]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative [United States of America]

042 — Promoting IUCN leadership in the implementation of the UN Decade on Restoration 2021–2030

APPLAUDING the recent adoption of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030 through UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/73/284 , which is aimed at “supporting and scaling up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide and raise awareness of the importance of successful ecosystem restoration”;

AFFIRMING that the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030 presents a major opportunity to position Nature-based Solutions as a key global strategy for addressing critical societal challenges such as human health, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, food and water security;

RECOGNISING the key role and value of international voluntary initiatives such as the Bonn Challenge, Global Mangrove Alliance, and Global Peatland Initiative in facilitating tangible bottom-up action for delivering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;

HIGHLIGHTING that many threatened ecosystem types currently do not receive sufficient attention and prioritisation, lack a target-setting framework and do not have coordinated communities of action to support implementation, capacity building and resource mobilisation;

NOTING Resolution 6.075 *Affirmation of the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts* (Hawai‘i, 2016); and

EMPHASISING that in order to optimise the societal and conservation benefits that can accrue from the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030 there is a need to promote the use of credible and proven ecosystem restoration approaches;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. DECLARES its support and commitment for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to promote implementation by:
 - a. championing the raising of ambition on ‘ecosystem restoration’ across different ecosystem types;
 - b. advising and assisting governments and stakeholders in the development of effective and efficient ecosystem restoration strategies, plans and policies;
 - c. facilitating integration, cooperation and synergies amongst bottom-up communities of action working on restoration of specific ecosystem types;
 - d. providing assistance to governments and other stakeholders in effectively tracking, monitoring and adaptively managing ecosystem restoration using IUCN tools and knowledge, while championing and supporting the leadership of indigenous peoples and local communities in conserving and restoring land; and
 - e. developing an open knowledge platform to share lessons learned about restoration by ecosystem type, to track progress and to facilitate quantitative meta-analysis of restoration effectiveness and effects;

3. ENCOURAGES all Members to take bold action within their mandates and in their work to scale up ecosystem restoration at all scales, contributing to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030;
4. INVITES all Members to identify and develop activities for the implementation of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030; and
5. CALLS ON governments and all stakeholders to meaningfully address the drivers of ecosystem degradation while investing efforts to restore what has been degraded already.

Explanatory Memorandum

Listed below are relevant Resolutions on ecosystem restoration that have been adopted by IUCN's members. Together they provide a robust institutional policy framework on restoration. WCC 2016 Res 075: Affirmation of the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts WCC 2016 Rec 107: Integration of nature-based solutions into strategies to combat climate change WCC 2012 Res 104: Food security, ecosystem restoration and climate change WCC 2012 Res 044: Implementing ecological restoration best practices in and around protected areas WCC 2012 Rec 158: Support for the Bonn Challenge on restoration of lost forests and degraded lands WCC 2008 REC 134: Responding to deforestation and land degradation related to climate change and desertification WCC 2004 RES 014: Poverty reduction, food security and conservation

Sponsors

- IUCN Council

043 — Declaration of global priority for conservation in the Amazon Biome

CONSIDERING reports by the Monitoring of the Andean Amazon Project (MAAP), over a period of 17 years (2001–2017) that around 4.2 million hectares of Amazon rainforest were lost; that of this total, 50% were in Peru (2.1 million ha), 41% in Colombia (1.7 million ha) and 9% in Ecuador (359,000 ha); that according to the Institute of People and the Environment of the Amazon (Imazon), the deforestation of the Amazon in Brazil increased by 15% between August 2018 and July 2019, with 5.042 km² of deforestation being recorded during this period; that the main causes are agriculture, livestock farming, mining, dams, roads infrastructure, etc.; and that it is estimated that 59 million metric tonnes of carbon were lost in the Peruvian Amazon alone during the period 2013–2017;

BEARING IN MIND that, according to information from the Brazilian National Institute for Space Research (INPE), a total of 72,843 fires were detected in the Brazilian Amazon up to August 2019, representing a rise of 83% compared with 2018, creating devastating conditions in one of the world's most emblematic ecosystems;

AWARE that the Amazon stores 86 billion tons of carbon, which, if released to the atmosphere would represent 315 pentagrams (Pg) of CO₂, or equivalent to 10 years of current global emissions;

AWARE that this mosaic of rich and diversified landscapes is also home to over 30 million people, including 2.7 million indigenous people representing approximately 400 different indigenous ethnicities, with about 60 known groups living in voluntary isolation; and

OBSERVING that the policies encouraging agriculture and mining that are being implemented in some countries threaten the safeguarding of natural and cultural heritage, that they accelerate the drivers of deforestation, increase poverty and socio-environmental conflicts over access to resources, and lead to the disappearance of habitat;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. RECOMMENDS that the Director General and Members RECOGNIZE the Amazon Basin as one-fifth of the world's forests playing an important role in supporting global and continental climate stability;
2. ASKS the Director General to declare the Amazon Biome a priority region for conservation and fire prevention, due to the global benefits it provides;
3. REQUESTS the IUCN Director General and state governments to respect International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169, supporting the implementation of a Free, Prior and Informed Consultation Process (FPIC) with local, traditional and indigenous communities;
4. URGES Members and Commission members in the Amazon to address any threats or conflicts that might arise in relation to the FPIC process; and

5. CALLS ON the countries that share the Amazon Basin to take the necessary steps and to create shared public policies, so that the forests and aquatic ecosystems in the Amazon Biome and the goods and services they provide are safeguarded beyond the borders of the countries encompassed by the Amazon Basin, including policies that incorporate specific, urgent actions for fire prevention, as well as for the effective conservation and sustainable use of the resources in the Amazon Biome, comprehensively and with a territorial approach.

Explanatory Memorandum

<https://elcomercio.pe/mundo/latinoamerica/incendios-amazonas-fuego-arraso-millon-hectareas-bolivia-noticia-668817> <https://elordenmundial.com/la-deforestacion-amazonica/>
<https://maaproject.org/2018/sintesis3/>

Sponsors

- Asociación Amazónicas por la Amazonía [Peru]
- Asociación Costa Rica por Siempre [Costa Rica]
- Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral [Peru]
- Associação de Preservação do Meio Ambiente e da Vida [Brazil]
- Bank Information Center [United States of America]
- Centro de Conservación, Investigación y Manejo de Áreas Naturales - Cordillera Azul [Peru]
- Centro de Pesquisas Ambientais do Nordeste [Brazil]
- Centro para el Desarrollo del Indígena Amazónico [Peru]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales [Peru]
- Fundação Vitória Amazônica [Brazil]
- Instituto Conservation International do Brasil [Brazil]
- Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza [Brazil]
- Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola [Brazil]
- Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas [Brazil]
- Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental [Peru]

044 — Actions to strengthen food sovereignty and security of indigenous peoples and peasant communities

AWARE that indigenous peoples, peasants, and small farming communities, and other local, small-scale forms of organisation around the world have played and continue to play a key role in providing almost 80% of the food for humanity and overseeing 80% of global biodiversity;

RECOGNISING, in this respect, that it is necessary to incorporate these peoples as key players in the work to guarantee global food security and, at the same time, to recognise their issues with food insecurity expressed, mainly, in malnutrition, health problems and a growing impact on their environment, including agroecosystems, due to the effects of major changes in climate patterns;

RECOGNISING that food insecurity depends on the availability, access to and use of food, as well as on the stability of the food system, where local indigenous peoples, peasants, and small farming communities, consumers, supermarket chains and traders, play different roles, as set out by the Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action of the United Nations System High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis;

RECOGNISING that agrobiodiversity is a component that differentiates practices of indigenous peoples, peasants, and small farming communities, as a priority for conservation and the construction of sustainability, while providing them with resources to support their livelihoods;

RECOGNISING the different cultures of indigenous peoples as social, socio-cognitive systems that have generated long-term biocultural practices in an indissoluble relationship with nature;

OBSERVING that indigenous peoples and local communities are recognised as the central social subjects for conservation and sustainable development in Article 8, sub-paragraph j of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);

WELCOMING the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP) by the UN General Assembly in December 2018;

APPRECIATING that UNDROP calls on states to take measures aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of land and other natural resources, including through agroecology, and ensure the conditions for the regeneration of biological and other natural capacities and cycles;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the world's agrobiodiversity is currently based on the knowledge developed by indigenous peoples, peasants, and small farming communities, as a result of the domestication and diversification of over 1,000 species and their variants, present in different food and health systems;

SPECIFYING that 'food sovereignty' as a concept helps complement that way of understanding indigenous peoples, peasants, and small farming communities, which require autonomy and independence to define their agricultural development strategies, including what they produce and how, in order to serve a specific group;

RECALLING that Congress has formerly recognised the link between promoting food sovereignty and conserving biodiversity (Resolution 3.017 *Promoting food sovereignty to conserve biodiversity and end hunger* (Bangkok, 2004)), and has acknowledged the need for IUCN to integrate human rights issues into its work (Resolution 5.099 *IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development* (Jeju, 2012)); and

FURTHER HIGHLIGHTING the fact that food security is a fundamental human right, set out in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, as part of the right to an adequate standard of living (Article 25) and further developed through the UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR, 1966).

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ASKS the Director General to:

a. promote more discussions in the relevant Commissions on the relations between food security, food sovereignty and indigenous peoples, peasants, and small farming communities, including, for example, the connection with protected areas; and

b. to disseminate UNDROP to all Members;

2. REQUESTS the relevant Commissions to study options to strengthen food sovereignty and security of indigenous peoples, peasants, and small farming communities, including the role of agrobiodiversity, among others;

3. CALLS ON Members, along with other international bodies, to promote the enactment of a decree to establish mechanisms for the recognition of biocultural territories in order to ensure the protection and autonomous conservation of agrobiodiversity, including the implementation of UNDROP and the rights contained therein; and

4. CALLS ON states and other stakeholders active in agrobiodiversity issues to:

a. call for compliance with the right to FPIC in territories mainly inhabited by indigenous peoples, in order to strengthen local governance and autonomy in agrobiodiversity issues;

b. support indigenous peoples, peasants, and small farming communities' rights to priority and origin for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of agrobiodiversity knowledge and resources in and from their land; and

c. recognise indigenous peoples' ancestral management regarding biodiversity, as well as the sociocognitive construction and the biocultural heritage involved.

Explanatory Memorandum

The essential biodiversity that underpins global food production is disappearing. As reported by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization in 2019, biodiversity for food and agriculture is in perilous decline as a result of high-input agriculture practices, monoculture farming, and changes in land, water and other natural resource management. Industrial agriculture has also led to a host of other environmental problems, including

deforestation, soil degradation, increased greenhouse gas emissions, extinction of species, and pollution of freshwater sources. Moreover, our industrial food system often impoverishes small-scale farmers, and displaces rural communities and indigenous peoples. An alternative exists that supports economically-viable development and increased prosperity for small-scale farmers, while conserving biodiversity and preserving the integrity of local ecosystems. Peasant movements from around the globe are advancing a model oriented toward peasant-based agriculture that prioritizes local markets and uses agroecological production methods to facilitate the transition to more sustainable and inclusive food systems. This model underscores the rights of indigenous, rural, and traditionally-underrepresented peoples to define their own agricultural systems and policies, also known as the right to food sovereignty. We now have a powerful legal tool to help ensure peasants' rights and elevate this model. In December 2018, the U.N. General Assembly adopted the landmark U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas ("UNDROP"). The result of nearly 20 years of mobilization by the social movement La Via Campesina and its allies, and six years of negotiation at the U.N. Human Rights Council, UNDROP is a response to the ongoing violations of the rights of peasants and other rural communities who help protect biodiversity and build sustainable food systems but are themselves disproportionately affected by extreme poverty and hunger. UNDROP upholds peasant farming as an alternative to industrial agriculture. It also champions women's rights and affirms peasants' rights to land, seeds, and food sovereignty, as well as their right to maintain biological diversity through the use of traditional practices and knowledge. When their rights are recognized and protected, peasants inherently shore up the ecological infrastructure needed to conserve biodiversity, build sustainable food systems, and protect rural and urban communities against climate shocks. Notably, the IPCC 2019 Special Report on Climate Change and Land states with high confidence that agricultural practices that include indigenous and local knowledge can help overcome the combined challenges of climate change, food insecurity, and biodiversity conservation. The need for transformative action, including in the realm of agriculture, is reflected in IUCN's views on the preparation, scope and content of the Post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Indeed, if we are to stem the significant biodiversity loss that is occurring alongside mass species extinction, we must reject destructive agricultural practices and embrace more sustainable food pathways. This, in turn, requires global recognition of the rights of peasants and respect for traditional agrarian knowledge. -- <https://spda.org.pe/wpfb-file/ensayo-de-agrobiodiversidad-pdf/> <http://www.actualidadambiental.pe/?p=26602> <http://www.grade.org.pe/publicaciones/1116-seguridad-alimentaria-y-shocks-negativos-en-el-peru-rural/> https://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_51243-1522-4-30.pdf <https://spda.org.pe/wpfb-file/las-areas-protegidas-kas-spda-version-web-pdf/>

Sponsors

- ALTERNARE A.C. [Mexico]
- Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral [Peru]
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental [Mexico]
- Centro de Conservación, Investigación y Manejo de Áreas Naturales - Cordillera Azul [Peru]
- Centro para el Desarrollo del Indígena Amazónico [Peru]
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law [United States of America]
- Federación Nativa del Río Madre De Dios y Afluentes [Peru]

- Fondo Pro-Cuenca Valle de Bravo A.C. [Mexico]
- Forest Peoples Programme [United Kingdom]
- Fundación Biosfera del Anahuac A.C. [Mexico]
- International Council of Environmental Law [United States of America]
- Kamehameha Schools [United States of America]
- Noé Conservation [France]
- Pronatura Sur, A.C. [Mexico]
- Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental [Peru]

045 — Recognising and supporting indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights and roles in conservation

NOTING that functioning ecosystems are essential for maintaining life on Earth;

RECOGNISING that, as per the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, there are 370 million indigenous people worldwide who make up 5% of the global population but govern and manage at least 20–25% of the Earth's land surface, and that lands and waters conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities are some of the most diverse on earth, holding an estimated 80% of the planet's biodiversity;

RECOGNISING that, as per the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Ecosystem Services Panel (IPBES) report and other scientific sources, Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 in its current form is insufficient to protect biodiversity globally or to secure ecosystem services essential for humans and other forms of life;

RECALLING Resolution 5.097 *Implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (Jeju, 2012), which calls for ensuring that the principles of UNDRIP are observed in the work of the Union;

RECALLING Resolution 4.048 *Indigenous peoples, protected areas and implementation of the Durban Accord* (Barcelona, 2008), which calls for recognition of indigenous peoples' rights and collaboration to ensure free, prior and informed consent in the establishment of protected areas, as per the Durban Accord (2003);

REITERATING the importance of appropriate recognition of, and support for, territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs—territories of life) in collective governance, management and conservation of biologically diverse landscapes expressed in previous IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations, including *inter alia*:

a. Resolution 5.094 *Respecting, recognizing and supporting Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas* (Jeju, 2012); and

b. Resolution 6.030 *Recognising and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas* (Hawai'i, 2016); and

WELCOMING the work to develop the 'Gold Standard Principles' for best practice for recognising and respecting indigenous peoples' and local communities' land and resource rights in landscapes (Global Landscape Forum, 2019);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to assemble a working group coordinated by the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) to develop guidelines and strategies for all Members to support indigenous and local community-led conservation efforts with reference to material already available;

2. ENCOURAGES State and Government Agency Members to ensure that protected and conserved areas are established, governed and managed by indigenous peoples and local communities, or – at the very least – to ensure full and effective participation, free, prior and informed consent, and appropriate recognition of customary and local governance authorities of indigenous peoples and local communities in the establishment,

expansion, governance and management of protected and conserved areas, including those aiming to contribute to achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and/or the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework; and

3. REQUESTS IUCN and its Members to ensure decision-making processes concerning protected and conserved areas are inclusive and equitable, with effective representation and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, including in the establishment of new protected and conserved areas, as well as the expansion of existing such areas, that may affect them.

Explanatory Memorandum

Noting the development and on-going wide consultations around the "Gold Standard – Principles for best practice for recognizing and respecting Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' land and resource rights in landscapes", an important outcome of the Global Landscape Forum held in Bonn, Germany, in June 2019, this Motion proposes that the final Gold Standard text be reviewed, endorsed and supported by IUCN membership, and implemented to the extent possible by both IUCN membership and other IUCN organs and entities (including relevant Commissions and Secretariat). The Gold Standard was developed by the Rights and Resources Initiative and the Indigenous Peoples Major Group, with support from other organisations, and will be launched in early 2020. The full text of this Standard will be provided to all interested membership and widely consulted in advance of the World Conservation Congress to establish support for this proposal.

<https://www.globallandscapesforum.org/glf-news/gold-standard-debuts-at-global-landscapes-forum-2019-accelerates-action-on-rights-to-confront-climate-crisis-global-warming/> <https://forestsnews.cifor.org/61226/25-of-worlds-surface-can-be-better-protected-with-rights?fnl=en>

Sponsors

- Asociación SOTZ`IL [Guatemala]
- Asociación Ak'Tenamit [Guatemala]
- Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sostenible [Bolivia]
- Both Ends - Environment and Development Service for NGOs [The Netherlands]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Forest Peoples Programme [United Kingdom]
- Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee [South Africa]
- Kua`aina Ulu`Auamo [United States of America]
- National Geographic Society [United States of America]
- Non-Timber Forest Products - Exchange Programme Asia [Philippines]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- The Christensen Fund [United States of America]
- The WILD Foundation [United States of America]

046 — Strengthening the Global Judicial Institute on the Environment and the Global Institute of Prosecutors for the Environment

APPRECIATING the quadrennial mandate (2012–2016) of the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) to build capacity to effectively adjudicate environmental issues and to develop environmental law expertise and networks worldwide;

NOTING the need for strong, independent, effective and transparent institutions that facilitate access to justice for all, to achieve peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, pursuant to Sustainable Development Goal 16;

FURTHER NOTING that the Johannesburg Principles on the Rule of Law and Sustainable Development (2002) called for the “improvement of the capacity of those involved in the process of promoting, implementing, developing and enforcing environmental law,” including prosecutors, to carry out their functions on a well-informed basis;

FURTHER NOTING that the Rio+20 Declaration on Justice, Governance and Law for Environmental Sustainability (2012) calls on states to encourage relevant institutions to support the capacity of prosecutors to implement environmental law;

RECOGNISING IUCN’s commitment to enforcing environmental laws as they are critical to the conservation of nature;

RECALLING that Resolution 5.129 *Courts and access to justice* (Jeju, 2012) calls for “an autonomous international judicial institute on the environment” and ACKNOWLEDGING that the Global Institute of Prosecutors for the Environment (GIPE) was established at the World Water Forum in Brasília, Brazil on 18 March 2018 through the dedicated efforts of WCEL;

RECALLING Resolution 6.071 *Global Judicial Institute for the Environment* (Hawai’i, 2016) requested the Director General and WCEL to assist the Global Judicial Institute for the Environment (GJIE) with meeting its objectives;

RECOGNISING that the Charter of GJIE formally established the GJIE at the 1st IUCN World Environmental Law Congress held at the Supreme Court of the State of Rio de Janeiro on 26 April 2016;

RECALLING that the mission of GJIE is “to support the role of courts and tribunals in applying and enforcing environmental laws and in promoting the environmental rule of law and the fair distribution of environmental benefits and burdens”;

RECOGNISING the importance of adding prosecutors who are focused on protection of biodiversity, natural resources and human rights to the IUCN network as part of the growing IUCN Environmental Law Programme;

RECOGNISING the mission of GIPE to support the role of prosecutors in applying and enforcing environmental law and in promoting the rule of law regarding the environment and the equitable distribution of environmental benefits and burdens;

HIGHLIGHTING the value of GJIE in developing judicial best practices, stimulating collaboration and bolstering information exchange for the global advancement of environmental justice;

CONSIDERING that judicial colloquia, symposia and conferences coordinated by GJIE provide platforms for judges to advance environmental constitutionalism and rights;

NOTING that GJIE, WCEL and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) partnered to develop a Judicial Portal to make environmental jurisprudence and legislation from around the world accessible; and

COGNISANT of the important contribution of the judicial community to enforcing standards and safeguards for environmental sustainability;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and WCEL to continue their commitment to and support of GIPE;
2. URGES WCEL and UNEP to continue their collaboration with GJIE to develop a Judicial Portal that can provide access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision making, and access to justice;
3. INVITES State Members to support national and sub-national prosecutorial offices focused on environmental protection in order to further strengthen the capacity of governments and institutions around the world to promote the environmental rule of law; and
4. ALSO INVITES State Members to collaborate with the GJIE to develop best practices to strengthen the capacity of judges.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Global Judicial Institute on the Environment (GJIE) is organized by judges for judges and committed to judicial independence, transparency, and integrity that supports the judiciary across the world to effectively handle cases concerning the environment. The mission of the GJIE is to develop and enhance the capacity of judges, courts, and tribunals across the world to exercise their role in environmental matters through the effective implementation, compliance, and enforcement of the law. In 2002, members of the judiciary across the globe assembled at the Global Judges Symposium on Sustainable Development and the Role of Law in Johannesburg, South Africa where the importance of having an independent judiciary and judicial process for the implementation, development and enforcement of environmental law was recognized. The 2012 Rio+20 Declaration on Justice, Governance, and Law for Environmental Sustainability furthered the importance of the role of the GJIE as one of the leading authorities in providing a framework for principles and rights that provide the foundations for environmental justice. This view continued through 2018 at 8th World Water Forum in Brasilia where the need to strengthen the capacity of and collaboration among judiciary members in implementing and enforcing environmental laws were recognized and encouraged. At present, environmental law has progressed and calls for a new ethic that takes science into account and goes beyond traditional boundaries and local contexts to encompass the needs of all living organisms and the Earth as a whole. Environmental challenges transcend historical and legal contexts and require judges to balance not only the views of the parties in specific

disputes, but also the interests of the larger community and future generations. Such trends give rise to the need to further equip judges and the judiciary process with the resources to increase capacity to handle broadening and more challenging environmental concerns and disputes. As such, strengthening and supporting the role GJIE is not only imperative but necessary. -- Environmental laws are only as effective as the level of enforcement they receive. Considering the increasing threats to the environment from the climate crisis to the killings of environmental defenders, ensuring adequate enforcement of the environmental rule of law has never been more important. Many prosecutors tasked with the responsibility of ensuring compliance lack resources and training in upholding the environmental rule of law. The Global Institute of Prosecutors for the Environment (GIPE) provides prosecutors access to resources and trainings to be adequately equipped for environmental cases. Without adequate training, those guilty of environmental crimes receive minimal sentencing, undermining the purpose of the law. By continuing to provide support through the work of its Members, the IUCN plays a crucial role in providing access to knowledge and networking for the Global Institute of Prosecutors for the Environment.

Sponsors

- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental [Mexico]
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law [United States of America]
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde [Brazil]
- International Council of Environmental Law [United States of America]

047 — Treating environmental crimes as serious crimes

RECOGNISING that environmental crime covers illegal activities harming the environment and aimed at benefitting individuals, groups or companies, and includes wildlife trafficking and illegal wildlife trade, illegal forest exploitation, illegal fishing, dumping and illegal traffic of hazardous and toxic wastes and substances, illegal mining and illicit trafficking of minerals;

RECALLING that environmental crime is one of the most lucrative criminal activities in the world and, in addition to its financial consequences for states and the private sector, environmental crime harms biodiversity and natural environments, deprives people of important resources and generation of income, is likely to affect public health, and in doing so endangers international security;

VERY CONCERNED by the close links between environmental crime and other types of illicit trafficking and crime, such as illicit firearms trafficking, drug trafficking, corruption, money laundering and obstruction of justice;

RECALLING Resolutions 6.070 *Crimes against the environment* and 6.076 *Improving the means to fight environmental crime* (Hawai'i, 2016) ;

FURTHER RECALLING United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolutions 69/314, 70/1 and 71/13, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Resolutions Conf. 11.3 and Conf. 17.6, the Paris Declaration (2013), the London Declaration (2014), the Kasane Statement (2015), the G20 Leaders' Declaration (2017) and targets 15.7 and 15.c of the Sustainable Development Goals, which recognise the urgent need to combat wildlife trafficking;

WELCOMING the measures taken to combat illegal trafficking in wildlife, timber, fish and other natural resources by governments, the United Nations, CITES, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the private sector and non-governmental organisations;

ALARMED that, despite these measures, environmental crime is becoming increasingly sophisticated and organised, is occurring on an unprecedented global scale, and continues to contribute to the destruction of nature and the decline of populations of numerous threatened species;

VERY CONCERNED by the fact that authorities in numerous countries involved do not recognise environmental crimes as serious crimes and do not devote sufficient means to combatting them, whilst the resources they generate are used to fund networks involved in other forms of serious crime; and

NOTING WITH CONCERN that this situation allows organised crime to flourish and expand to trafficking in wildlife, timber, fish and other natural resources, because the criminal risk is frequently very low in comparison with the profits generated;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

URGES States to:

a. recognise environmental crimes as serious crimes within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), providing for dissuasive and proportionate penal sanctions and guaranteeing the application of sanctions;

- b. fully implement and effectively use the provisions of UNTOC and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) to strengthen national capacities and cooperation to prevent and combat environmental crime and the corruption and money laundering associated with it, and which can facilitate such crime;
- c. reinforce the organisation of the regulatory frameworks, in particular those related to corruption, money laundering, organised crime, firearms, labour law and terrorism, to link environmental crimes and other forms of crime;
- d. adopt and implement, where necessary, national, regional and international legal standards providing for effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties for perpetrators of environmental crime, accompanied by liability of legal persons for such crimes, civil compensation and habitat restoration for environmental damage and victims;
- e. enhance national law-enforcement capacities to conduct transnational investigations and operations to disrupt criminal networks dealing with wildlife, timber, fish and other environmental commodities worldwide;
- f. encourage, where appropriate and permitted by applicable law, the establishment of integrated national entities in charge of the fight against environmental crime, combining law enforcement agencies, customs, environmental agencies, prosecutors and NGOs;
- g. create specialised survey services with sufficient means and capacities, and strengthen international legal cooperation in order to dismantle the criminal networks involved, by retracing the entire supply chain, by taking into account the corruption that facilitates the crossing of borders, and by investigating illicit financial flows;
- h. strengthen the training and specialisation of magistrates in the field of environmental crime; and
- i. actively support specialised international agencies to increase cooperation, to develop data and the monitoring of environmental crime (offences, seizures and the effectiveness of measures) and to dismantle networks involved in the trafficking of wildlife, timber, fish and other illicit natural resources.

Sponsors

- Administracao Nacional das Areas de Conservacao [Mozambique]
- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France [France]
- Association Kwata [French Guiana]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]

- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Cheetah Conservation Fund [Namibia]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Conservatoire pour la Protection des Primates [France]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- European Association of Zoos and Aquaria [The Netherlands]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- Giraffe Conservation Foundation [Namibia]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey [Belgium]
- International Fund for Animal Welfare [United States of America]
- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l` Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l` Ambiente [Italy]
- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía [Costa Rica]
- Ministerul Mediului, Apelor și Pădurilor [Romania]
- Ministère de l'Environnement Luxembourg [Luxembourg]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Red Panda Network [United States of America]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- Singapore Zoological Gardens [Singapore]
- Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement [France]
- Species360 [United States of America]
- Verband der Zoologischen Gaerten (VdZ) [Germany]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- World Association of Zoos and Aquariums [Spain]
- Zoo Leipzig GmbH [Germany]

048 — Rediscovering care for Mother Earth through renouncing the ‘Doctrine of Discovery’

GRATEFUL that IUCN has full participation of representatives of Indigenous Peoples Organizations among its Members;

SEEKING to advance further IUCN’s 2008 endorsement of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and supporting the International Labour Organization’s Convention 169 and IUCN’s continuous participation in the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;

CONSCIOUS of the many contributions indigenous peoples make to restoring and sustaining Mother Earth and the alliances all IUCN Members embrace to conserve biodiversity and natural and cultural heritage;

TROUBLED that the denials of the human rights of indigenous peoples are fundamentally unjust and impede IUCN policies and programmes to restore ecologically and socially just relations among all living beings;

AWARE that the rights of indigenous peoples have been denied since the beginnings of the colonial era in the 15th century, when Papal Bulls and royal edicts legitimised their enslavement and seizures of their assets, and occupying the lands where they lived, through proclaiming the so-called legal ‘Doctrine of Discovery’;

MINDFUL that many governments seek to establish just and equitable relations with the indigenous peoples in the lands of which they are stewards, and that the Arctic Council has embraced the Permanent Representatives of Indigenous Peoples as full participants in the stewardship of the Arctic regions;

RECOGNISING that many post-colonial legal regimes still formally recognise the so-called ‘Doctrine of Discovery’, despite most acknowledging that indigenous peoples have long inhabited lands European powers claimed to have discovered and that neither the Holy See nor the Church of England have annulled their Papal Bulls and Edicts that gave moral and religious support for the ‘Doctrine of Discovery’; and

CONVINCED that acknowledgements of truth and testimonies for reconciliation are essential predicates for building social justice and peaceful relations among peoples;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. RENOUNCES the ‘Doctrine of Discovery’ in all its manifestations;
2. REQUESTS Council to establish an IUCN Truth and Reconciliation Working Group, to explore and explain best practices for involving indigenous peoples in co-stewardship of protected natural areas, conservation of nature, and sustainable use of species, and other appropriate activities for the care of Mother Earth;
3. URGES all states to repeal all legal vestiges of the ‘Doctrine of Discovery’, and to consider establishing truth and reconciliation commissions through which the story of the so-called ‘Doctrine of Discovery’ can be made known and pathways toward justice discovered; and
4. INVITES the leaders of all religions to repeal and renounce their past proclamations that legitimized the so-called ‘Doctrine of Discovery’.

Explanatory Memorandum

The legacy problems of colonialism take many years to resolve. The failure to address the unjust “doctrine of discovery” is one of the world’s most serious of these problems. The Doctrine is a legal argument that lands and waters claimed by colonial states were discovered by them, and ignored the indigenous inhabitants of those places and their rights. The Catholic Church and Church of England gave religious and moral support for the Discovery Doctrine, which allowed enslavement of native peoples and seizure of their assets, beginning in the 14th century. The United Nations began to tackle the issues of the so-called Discovery Doctrine when it created the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in 2002, and later adopted the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. IUCN’s World Conservation Congress has endorsed this Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Recently, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues has held an open debate on “The Doctrine of Discovery: its enduring impact on indigenous peoples and the right to redress for past conquests (articles 28 and 37 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)”. For more information, see the United Nations Press Release HR/5086. UN Special Rapporteur Reports have documented the harms that the Doctrine of Discovery has caused to indigenous peoples and biodiversity. See E/C.19/2009/CRP. 7 A draft guide on the relevant principles contained in the UNDRIP, International Labour Organisation Convention No. 169 and International Labour Organisation Convention No. 107 that relate to Indigenous land tenure and management arrangements by Michael Dodson; and E/C.19/2010/13 Impact on Indigenous Peoples of the International Legal construct known as the Doctrine of Discovery, which has served as the Foundation of the Violation of their Human Rights by Tonya Gonnella Frichner; and E/C.19/2012/10 Study, as examples of good practice, of the Indigenous participatory mechanisms in the Arctic Council, the Circumpolar Inuit Declaration on Resource Development Principles in Inuit Nunaat, and the Laponia management system by Dalee Sambo Dorough; and E/C.19/2013/13 Study on the rights of indigenous peoples and truth commissions and other truth-seeking mechanisms on the American continent by Edward John, Myrna Cunningham and Álvaro Pop; and E/C.19/2014/3 Study on the impacts of the Doctrine of Discovery on indigenous peoples, including mechanisms, processes and instruments of redress by Edward John; and E/C.19/2015/4 Study on the treatment of traditional knowledge in the framework of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the post-2015 development agenda by María Eugenia Choque Quispe; and E/C.19/2018/9 Study to examine conservation and indigenous peoples’ human rights by Brian Keane and Elifuraha Laltaika. These reports document the on-going adverse impacts that the remnants of the Discovery Doctrine impose on indigenous peoples. It is time for IUCN to renounce the Doctrine of Discovery and explore new ways to respect the rights of indigenous peoples as we serve IUCN’s mission to care for Mother Earth.

Sponsors

- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental [Mexico]
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde [Brazil]
- International Council of Environmental Law [United States of America]
- Kua`aina Ulu`Auamo [United States of America]
- Lincoln University, Faculty of Environment, Society and Design [New Zealand]

049 — Australia's extinction crisis and national environmental law reform

NOTING that Australia is one of 17 mega-biodiverse countries globally;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that three vertebrate species have gone extinct in Australia since 2009;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that a number of ecosystems in Australia demonstrate evidence of collapse;

CONCERNED that Australia has been identified as a global deforestation hotspot;

FURTHER CONCERNED that since Australia's national environmental law has been in operation it is estimated more than 7.7 million hectares of habitat for nationally-listed threatened species have been destroyed;

NOTING that Australia is reviewing its primary national environmental law, the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act;

FURTHER NOTING the interconnections between community well-being, human-health outcomes and a healthy environment; and

ALSO NOTING the obligations of the Australian Government as a State Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity to achieve the objectives of the convention;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

CALLS ON the Australian Government to demonstrate national leadership in environmental protection and ensure that reform of its national environmental law:

- a. prevents the destruction of primary, remnant, old-growth or high-conservation value forests;
- b. prevents the avoidable extinction of native fauna and flora;
- c. protects and recovers key biodiversity areas, threatened ecological communities and threatened species, including strict protection for their critical habitats;
- d. prevents the introduction of, and reduces the current extent, spread and population size of, invasive species;
- e. substantially reduces Australia's greenhouse gas pollution and increases carbon sequestration in biodiverse landscapes and seascapes;
- f. protects World Heritage Areas, National Heritage Places, Wetlands of International Importance and the National Reserve System from unsustainable development and ensures adequate management;
- g. protects freshwater supplies and other areas essential for ecosystem services;
- h. reduces, to as close to zero as possible, air pollution, plastic pollution and chemical pollution;
- i. effectively protects Australia's wildlife from illegal trade and unsustainable fishing;
- j. provides communities with transparent information and access to justice;

k. ensures decisions are made on the best-available science; and

l. creates a positive obligation on governments to develop and adequately resource threat abatement and recovery planning instruments.

Explanatory Memorandum

Australia is one of only 17 'mega-biodiverse' countries globally and contains over 12% of the world's vertebrate species. Eighty per-cent of species that occur in Australia are found nowhere else on earth. Since European settlement Australia has recorded 91 extinctions: 37 plants, 27 mammals, 22 birds, 4 frogs, 1 invertebrate. Australia has the highest rate of mammal extinctions globally and is fourth in the world for animal extinction events. Australia's extinction crisis is contemporary challenge. Three vertebrate species, the Christmas Island Pipistrelle, Christmas Island Skink and Bramble Cay Melomys, have gone extinct since 2009. The major drivers of extinction in Australia include habitat destruction and fragmentation, invasive species, over-exploitation and climate change. Australia's State of the Environment Report, a statutory report completed by an independent panel and handed to the federal parliament in 2017 noted that: "The outlook for Australian biodiversity is generally poor, given the current overall poor status, deteriorating trends and increasing pressures. Our current investments in biodiversity management are not keeping pace with the scale and magnitude of current pressures. Resources for managing biodiversity and for limiting the impact of key pressures mostly appear inadequate to arrest the declining status of many species. Biodiversity and broader conservation management will require major reinvestments across long timeframes to reverse deteriorating trends." Since 2016 there have been a number of ecosystems across Australia that have begun to demonstrate signs of collapse. These include the death of approximately 50% of corals in the Great Barrier Reef through two successive coral bleaching events, the death of upto one million native fish in the Murray-Darling Basin due over-extraction of water and the death of upto 20,000 nationally threatened Spectacled Flying-foxes (estimated at approximately one third of the total species population) in one heatwave event. Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation is the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It gives effect to Australia's international obligations and is intended to protect matters of national environmental significance such as nationally threatened species, world heritage areas and Ramsar convention listed wetlands. However, since this legislation came into force 7.7 million hectares of nationally threatened species habitat has been destroyed and Australia has been declared one of eleven global deforestation hotspots . Australia's national environmental law is undergoing a statutory review which is likely to be completed in late 2020. This motion highlights the significant challenges facing Australia's biodiversity, the urgency of the need to act, and urges the Australian government to use the opportunity presented through the review of Australia's national environmental law to demonstrate leadership on the protection of biodiversity.

Sponsors

- Australian Conservation Foundation [Australia]
- Australian Marine Conservation Society [Australia]
- Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales [Australia]

- The Wilderness Society [Australia]
- WWF-Australia [Australia]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]

050 — Implementing international efforts to combat wildlife cybercrime

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the severe threat that illegal wildlife trade poses to the survival of protected and endangered species, local communities and the rule of law;

AWARE that the relative anonymity of the internet and its ease of use allow a range of wildlife and wildlife products to be trafficked to a wider market than ever before;

RECOGNISING IUCN's efforts to address environmental crime and protect the most frequently trafficked species;

RECALLING Resolution 6.070 *Crimes against the environment* (Hawai'i, 2016), which, *inter alia*, encourages collaboration amongst relevant actors to examine and provide legal and policy expertise to respond to environmental crimes;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 6.076 *Improving the means to fight environmental crime* (Hawai'i, 2016), which, *inter alia*, calls for the strengthening of environmental criminal laws;

WELCOMING steps taken to address wildlife crime linked to the internet by Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);

FURTHER WELCOMING efforts to combat wildlife cybercrime, including the Global Wildlife Cybercrime Action Plan, the first cross-sector partnership of enforcers, NGOs and academics linking policy and private sector initiatives, and the Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online, which includes more than 30 of the world's leading online technology companies;

NOTING increased public awareness, public reporting channels and that a freer exchange of information, expertise and best practices amongst interested parties would improve the detection, disruption and deterrence of wildlife cybercrime;

APPLAUDING steps taken already by some governments to address wildlife cybercrime, including by amending legislation, enhancing enforcement capacity and engaging private, academic and non-government sectors; and

NOTING that the decline of traditional markets relative to the growth of online markets makes the current period a critical juncture in time;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, in collaboration with the Commissions, to facilitate efforts to reduce wildlife cybercrime by:

a. assisting IUCN Members to convene a cross-sector workshop to review progress and best practices in tackling wildlife cybercrime;

b. reviewing national legislation addressing wildlife cybercrime and make recommendations; and

c. contributing to awareness-raising efforts about wildlife cybercrime;

2. CALLS ON governments and intergovernmental organisations to become signatories to the Global Wildlife Cybercrime Action Plan;
3. RECOMMENDS that governments adopt best-practice enforcement models and utilise INTERPOL's Guidelines on Wildlife Crime Linked to the Internet;
4. CALLS ON governments to:
 - a. strengthen legislation to address wildlife cybercrime;
 - b. collaborate across departments and sectors, and with other countries, to enhance the detection and disruption of wildlife cybercrime;
 - c. encourage technology companies to improve efforts to tackle wildlife cybercrime; and
 - d. raise awareness of their citizens concerning wildlife trade-related regulations and the requirements pertaining to them;
5. ENCOURAGES governments, international funding mechanisms and Members to increase resources available to tackle wildlife cybercrime; and
6. ASKS non-governmental organisation Members to monitor and report wildlife cybercrime to companies and enforcement agencies, and to raise awareness of this threat with their supporters.

Explanatory Memorandum

The internet allows wildlife traffickers to exploit access to a vast international marketplace – one that is borderless, anonymous, and open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Disrupting wildlife cybercrime is a critical component to ensure the survival of threatened wild animals and plants. Research has found thousands of endangered wildlife products and live animals for sale over the internet, such as ivory, rhino horn products, taxidermy, fur and skins from endangered big cats (cheetah, leopard, lion, tiger) and both live big cats and primates (orangutans, gorillas). Studies have also uncovered significant trade in protected live parrots, birds of prey, and numerous reptiles and amphibians. Investigations by IFAW, TRAFFIC, the Wildlife Justice Commission and others have uncovered such products and live animals for sale on various online marketplaces and social media platforms, worth many millions of dollars. These investigations have been limited in time and in scope, thus these results are just the tip of the iceberg. Technology companies are a key stakeholder when tackling wildlife cybercrime. In March 2018 The Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online was formed. It unites online technology companies across continents in partnership with experts WWF, TRAFFIC and IFAW to reduce wildlife trafficking online by 80% by 2020. It includes over 30 companies, including some of the most recognized names in technology such as eBay, Facebook, Google, Instagram, Microsoft, Tencent, Alibaba and Baidu. NGO engagement with companies, including via The Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online, has led to the removal of thousands of suspected illegal wildlife posts. This includes eBay removing or blocking 165,000 listings between 2017 – 2019; Baidu cleaning up more than 276,700 illegal wildlife trade listings, shutting down 44 online groups and banning 94 users permanently on Baidu's online forums from 2018 to May 2019; and 5,800 WeChat accounts being blocked since Tencent launched 'Tencent for the planet' in 2015. To combat wildlife cybercrime it is

essential to create a network to defeat a criminal network. At the Illegal Wildlife Trade Conference in London during October 2018 the Global Wildlife Cybercrime Action Plan was launched in partnership with IFAW, WWF, TRAFFIC, INTERPOL, the Oxford Martin School, and the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE). The Action Plan aims to enhance cooperation, communication and collaboration across all key sectors, empowering governments, enforcers, companies, intergovernmental organisations, non-governmental organisations and academics to detect and disrupt wildlife cybercriminals. IUCN's global convening power and influence is well-placed to further enhance efforts to combat wildlife cybercrime by encouraging the necessary collaboration between sectors. A motion on wildlife cybercrime would also contribute directly to fulfilment of the stated commitment to fight environmental crime by "focusing on the illegal trafficking of flora and fauna" in the proposed IUCN Programme for 2021-2024, under the Programme Area 'Equitable Governance of Natural Resources'.

Sponsors

- African Wildlife Foundation - Kenya HQ [Kenya]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France [France]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Cheetah Conservation Fund [Namibia]
- Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks [Russia]
- International Fund for Animal Welfare [United States of America]
- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía [Costa Rica]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- Polskie Towarzystwo Ochrony Przyrody "Salamandra" [Poland]
- The Syrian Society for the Conservation of Wildlife [Syria]
- Wildlife Trust of India [India]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Belgium [Belgium]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]

051 — Ensuring funding to secure rights and secure ecologies

RECOGNISING that many indigenous peoples and local communities seek to self-govern, manage, care for, and sustainably use their territories and areas, including commons and sacred sites, and have internationally recognised rights to maintain and develop such management, use and care;

RECALLING IUCN's affirmation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and further affirmation of indigenous peoples' and local communities' collective rights and responsibilities to land, water and resources in their traditional territories, including through Resolution 5.094 *Respecting, recognizing and supporting Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas* (Jeju, 2012);

ALSO RECALLING Resolution 6.072 *Enabling the Whakatane Mechanism to contribute to conservation through securing communities' rights* (Hawai'i, 2016), which remains extremely under-resourced;

UNDERSTANDING that indigenous peoples' organisations and authorities and local community initiatives that contribute to conservation outcomes receive a disproportionately small share of conservation funding globally, despite the significant conservation outcomes being achieved under indigenous and community governance, management and use;

CONSIDERING that previous World Conservation Congresses have passed numerous Resolutions recognising the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in conservation, and underlining the need to protect and uphold rights of these communities in all conservation efforts, including Resolution 5.094 cited above; and

EMPHASISING that we are in a global climate, biodiversity and ecological emergency that requires significant and sustained shifts towards supporting indigenous peoples and local communities to manage, use, conserve and sustain their territories, and that this is particularly effective where security of tenure is recognised;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to work with State and non-State Members, Commissions, Regional Offices and the Secretariat to:

- a. affirm the need for a shift in conservation funding towards rights-affirming conservation in which Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) have equal standing to state and non-state conservation organisations;
- b. facilitate dialogue between non-governmental organisation, indigenous people's organisation and government membership on how to enable this shift to happen in practice;
- c. actively monitor the shift in funding at all levels and in major conservation organisations, and publicly report on progress in the redirection of funding to rights-affirming and community tenure-securing conservation; and
- d. undertake resource mobilisation with donors to finance this shift to securing collective tenure and indigenous rights;

2. REQUESTS Commissions, in particular the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), to contribute to knowledge generation, fund-raising and technical support to ensure donor funding is redirected to support communities to sustain and be sustained by their lands;
3. CALLS ON IUCN, states, and Members to ensure funding is committed to support communities to sustain and be sustained by their lands through self-determined effective rights-based conservation;
4. CALLS on Members to promote and uphold this rights-affirming principle as a basis for membership cooperation and solidarity; and
5. URGES states and donors to ensure that their legal and funding regimes secure ecologies through securing IPLCs tenure rights.

Explanatory Memorandum

This proposed motion directly addresses the disproportionately low levels of conservation funding that are directed towards the affirmation of land and tenure rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, where community and indigenous management has evidenced significant positive conservation outcomes. The motion identifies previously inadequate funding flows as an underlying cause for the failure to-date to secure widespread and consistent realisation of indigenous and other collective tenures as part of the answer to conservation imperatives. It calls for quantifiable commitments and monitoring of resources to support a shift towards adequate funding of indigenous and community-led initiatives, or initiatives supporting the realisation of tenure security.

Sponsors

- Asociación SOTZ`IL [Guatemala]
- Asociación Ak'Tenamit [Guatemala]
- Both Ends - Environment and Development Service for NGOs [The Netherlands]
- Forest Peoples Programme [United Kingdom]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- The Christensen Fund [United States of America]

052 — Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflict

NOTING that military conflict continues to destroy megafauna and their habitats, push species to extinction, reduce biodiversity and damage the environment;

FURTHER NOTING that conflicts over natural resources underpin and prolong many armed conflicts, and through unsustainable methods of extraction cause further environmental harm;

AWARE that the uncontrolled circulation of arms exacerbates environmental damage in conflict situations, for instance, by driving unsustainable hunting of wildlife;

RECOGNISING the links between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts as stressed in United Nations Security Council Resolution S/RES/2136 (2014);

CONSCIOUS that long-term peace and security depends on a productive environment able to deliver the ecosystem services needed to sustain human well-being and for the fulfilment of human rights;

CONCERNED that, despite numerous calls for improvements in international law to protect the environment in relation to armed conflict, an international legal framework that upholds environmental protections during armed confrontations is still lacking;

RECALLING Resolution 19.41 *Armed Conflict and the Environment* (Buenos Aires, 1994);

WELCOMING the United Nations International Law Commission's (ILC's) adoption of draft legal principles concerning the protection of the environment in relation to armed conflict (UN General Assembly document A/CN.4/L.937); and

RECOGNISING the need for conservationists and lawyers to work together to ensure that these principles are adopted and implemented through international law;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to strongly encourage the United Nations Security Council to extend the mandate of UN peacekeeping operations to include countering wildlife trafficking, and the protection of threatened species and their habitats;
2. CALLS ON the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) Specialist Group on Peace, Security and Conflict to develop model legislation to help State Members protect the environment in relation to armed conflict in a manner consistent with the ILC's draft principles;
3. URGES State Members to support and implement the ILC's draft principles to protect the environment in relation to armed conflict;
4. CALLS ON State Members to hold the military industry to account for the environmental impacts of its activities and to regulate arms transfers to prevent uncontrolled circulation of arms during, and after, conflicts;

5. URGES Members to engage with the work of the ILC on protecting the environment in relation to armed conflict to ensure that legal principles adequately address issues associated with sustaining ecosystems and preventing biodiversity loss;

6. ALSO URGES Members to conduct scientific research to improve understanding of impacts of armed conflict on the environment and broader socio-ecological systems; and

7. CALLS ON the global community to recognise the importance of environmental protection before, during and after armed conflicts in order to foster peace and security.

Explanatory Memorandum

The natural environment and armed conflicts are inextricably intertwined. An estimated 40% of internal conflicts are linked to the exploitation of natural resources (<https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/press-release/environment-silent-casualty-armed-conflict>), yet armed conflicts further damage the environment (<http://www.fecpl.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Lawrence-et-al.-2015-War.pdf>), leading to conditions likely to escalate conflicts. Hence, a vicious cycle emerges resulting in an increasingly degraded natural environment with catastrophic impacts on biodiversity and human well-being. Extreme climatic events, due to climate change, are expected to exacerbate local and regional conflicts, particularly in regions subject to stochastic droughts (<https://bit.ly/2GgrZH0>), and uncontrolled circulation of firearms further underpins conflict escalation and wildlife declines. Increasing recognition of harmful impacts of modern warfare on the socio-ecological systems that sustain us has seen increasing calls for environmental protections during armed conflicts. Previous IUCN actions include the Resolution on Conservation and Peace in 1981 (15/2), and the Resolution on Armed Conflict and the Environment in 1994 (19/41), which further emphasised the need for international legal frameworks to reduce or mitigate environmental damage. Despite these positive developments, there has been little improvement in legal protections for the environment during war. This failure is illustrated by a 565% increase in conflicts in North Africa since 2011 with devastating impacts on people and the environment, and which has hastened wildlife population collapse (<https://bit.ly/2KXpRY0>). However, 2013 saw an important development when the United Nations International Law Commission (ILC) embarked on a program to develop a set of legal principles to protect the environment in relation to armed conflict (PERAC), which was finalised and adopted by the ILC in 2019 (<https://bit.ly/2ZySliU>). Thus, PERAC provides an unprecedented opportunity for lawyers, scientists and conservationists to work together to ensure the implementation of new legal principles to safeguard the environment before, during, and after, armed conflicts. This IUCN motion has been developed to take advantage of this opportunity (<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-02248-6>). Priorities are to: - Ensure the recognition by the global community of the importance of environmental protection before, during and after armed conflicts in order to foster peace and security; - Engage IUCN Members with PERAC to ensure that legal principles adequately address issues associated with sustaining ecosystem services and preventing biodiversity loss; - Stimulate the IUCN-WCEL Specialist Group on Peace, Security and Conflict to develop model legislation for IUCN Member States in a manner consistent with PERAC legal principles; - Increase scientific research to improve understanding of the impacts of armed conflicts on the environment and broader socio-ecological systems; - Allow IUCN Member States to implement the PERAC legal principles as part of their commitments to international law; - Stimulate IUCN Member States to work with the military industry to regulate

arms transfers, such as by adopting the UN Arms Trade Treaty principles; It is anticipated that the activities, which centre around awareness raising and policy influencing, will not incur substantial additional costs.

Sponsors

- Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l` Environnement et le Climat [Morocco]
- Environmental Law Institute [United States of America]
- Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte contre la Désertification [Morocco]
- The WILD Foundation [United States of America]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- Zoological Society of London [United Kingdom]

053 — Enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through National Voluntary Commitments

RECALLING that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20, 2012) recognised the importance of the three Rio Conventions to advancing sustainable development and urged Parties to fully implement their commitments;

RECALLING paragraph 198 of the Rio+20 outcome document, which reiterates nations' commitment to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and calls for urgent actions that effectively reduce the rate of, halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity;

NOTING that in decision 14/29 of the 14th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the CBD (COP14, Egypt, 2018), the Parties recognised the need to strengthen their implementation and commitments to achieve the 2050 Vision of CBD;

WELCOMING the report of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, National Geographic Society, International Symposium on Biodiversity Sciences held in Beijing, China, in June 2019, which proposes moving from generalised global targets to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to improve the measurement of conservation progress;

NOTING the differing biodiversity status and varying protection goals among Parties of developed and developing countries, Small Island Developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition;

NOTING that in COP14 decision 14/5, the Parties to CBD recognised the interaction and synergy between the two issues of biodiversity and climate change, and encouraged Parties to integrate national priorities for each issue into national strategies and action plans for both, including the NDCs set up by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and

NOTING that the CBD report *Synthesis of views on the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework* (CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/INF/1) indicates that there were discussions on the desirability of voluntary commitments, and that it was also suggested to develop a process to incorporate voluntary contribution into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and other national and sub-national planning;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General:

- a. to develop IUCN guidelines on how to incorporate National Voluntary Contributions (NVCs) into NBSAPs and other national and sub-national planning and how to ensure synergies, coordination and alignment with the NDCs developed under the UNFCCC;
- b. to promote the development of a financial mechanism to support the development and implementation of the NVCs; and
- c. to develop global strategies for collaboration and technology transfer, and to provide training to assist in

capacity building for stakeholders required for implementation of the established NVCs;

2. CALLS ON all governmental and non-governmental Members to develop and publically present their own voluntary biodiversity commitments with the aim to increase the level of ambition needed to achieve CBD's 2050 Vision; and

3. CALLS ON IUCN Members and experts, particularly through the National Committees:

a. to advocate for the role of ambitious NVCs and a ratcheting mechanism in enhancing the achievement of strong and ambitious global biodiversity conservation targets to be agreed at CBD COP15 (Beijing, 2020); and

b. to assist in the development of NVCs based on science to support biodiversity conservation efforts.

Sponsors

- Biodiversity Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences [China]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- China Association of National Parks and Scenic Sites [China]
- China Wild Plant Conservation Association [China]
- Chinese Society of Forestry [China]
- Eco Foundation Global [China]
- Noé Conservation [France]
- Shan Shui Conservation Center [China]

054 — Climate crisis legal toolkit

ACKNOWLEDGING that the climate crisis and the transgression of planetary boundaries pose an imminent threat to present and future generations;

RECALLING IUCN's commitment to mitigating and adapting to the climate crisis through the creation of a Climate Change Taskforce;

NOTING the dire consequences of the climate crisis on ecosystems, biodiversity, economies, societies and world peace;

RECOGNISING that mitigating and adapting to climate crisis effects is essential to the survival of species;

ACKNOWLEDGING the difficulty of unified and coordinated action to effectively mitigate the impact of the climate crisis;

RECALLING IUCN's goal to reduce climate change risks and impacts through climate change mitigation and adaptation methods in the IUCN Programme 2021–2024;

NOTING the existing bodies of treaty and customary international law that call for governments to adequately reduce carbon emissions;

RECALLING the IUCN World Declaration on the Environmental Rule of Law, which states that it should serve as the legal foundation for promoting a sustainable future for all; and

FURTHER RECOGNISING that the rule of law has a limited time to formulate and implement solutions to ensure the survival of future generations;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) to create a climate crisis toolkit to assist national, sub-national and local legal work on climate crisis mitigation and adaptation, including drafting pieces of legislation by jurisdiction, governance structure and ecosystem, from which State Members can choose those most appropriate for their governance structure, judicial system and ecosystem, to create legislation that they can adopt;
2. RECOMMENDS strengthening synergies and interlinkages between environmental law databases, such as ECOLEX and InforMEA, and increasing resources on climate crisis cases through the Global Judicial Institute on the Environment's Judicial Platform to support legal professionals in environmental litigation; and
3. ENCOURAGES IUCN State Members to utilise the climate crisis toolkit, when available, as a basis for drafting their own legislation.

Explanatory Memorandum

The climate crisis threatens the survival of future generations and nature. The planet already feels its impacts. Disastrous weather effects wreak havoc on communities globally. Small island States face forced migration as

sea level rises. If States do not take immediate action, mitigation and adaptation will become impossible. The international community has discussed the climate crisis for over three decades, yet there is a gap between policy and action. International agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, call on States to mitigate the crisis through actions, like emissions reductions. But these agreements have no enforcement mechanism. Unless States are bound to enforceable emissions reductions, the climate crisis will destroy the planet. National legislation and litigation are the path to enforcing emissions reductions. Activists in their respective countries must do this work. IUCN has a major role to play as a source of high-level intellectual research. IUCN has paved the way to further its work on the climate crisis through its previous resolutions and work on the subject. Activists often have limited access to resources and information to legislate or litigate for climate action. IUCN may provide guidance and access to resources for activists. The toolkit will develop legislation that is easily adapted to individual jurisdictions. This will require creating multiple pieces of legislation to accommodate different legal systems, particularly common and civil law jurisdictions. Additionally, the IUCN must draft legislation adaptable to different ecosystems when addressing adaptation and nature-based solutions. In using the pieces of legislation, activists would first select their appropriate jurisdiction and form of central government, then select dominant ecosystems. For example, an activist in Gabon would need legislation for a unitary civil law system with rainforest as its dominant ecosystem. This type of variation within the model legislation allows for activists to compile legislation for their respective States. The litigation portion of the toolkit will provide access to climate crisis cases, organized by jurisdiction (common law or civil law) and legal theory taken. Because legal research is expensive and difficult, this compilation and organization of cases will aid litigation on behalf of climate action. In creating the toolkit, the IUCN should work with relevant existing research databases, such as InforMEA and ECOLEX. The IUCN should also partner with the Global Judicial Institute on Environmental (GJIE) to work on the Judicial Portal, which is developing an open database on global environmental case law. IUCN may compile climate litigation cases through the Judicial Platform once GJIE has established it.

Sponsors

- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Center for Large Landscape Conservation [United States of America]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law [United States of America]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- The Living Desert Zoo and Gardens [United States of America]

055 — Global Indigenous Network for Aquaculture (GINA)

RECALLS that Resolution 1.018 *Aquaculture* (Montreal, 1996) promotes aquaculture as a solution to global food security, and supports the integration of traditional forms of aquaculture into local fishing methods of coastal communities;

CONCERNED that industrial aquaculture as currently practiced is often unsustainable, resulting in negative impacts to local subsistence and livelihoods, indigenous food systems and the natural environment;

RECOGNISING that indigenous communities have practiced sustainable aquaculture for generations;

AWARE of the need to involve indigenous knowledge and traditional aquaculture practices to reconcile the sustainable management of coastal fishing resources, food safety and access to the market, by enhancing aquaculture management strategies to adapt with traditional knowledge of the ecosystem;

RECOGNISING that the Native Hawaiian loko i'a approach of cultivating lower trophic level herbivorous fish, to conserve and maintain a balanced marine food chain, sustained a population estimated to be upwards of one million people, and limited marine bycatch;

RECOGNISING the need to facilitate dialogue between indigenous peoples and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), in order to facilitate and ensure respect for intellectual property rights as well as the sharing of benefits associated with traditional knowledge as framed by the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing;

RECALLING IUCN's affirmation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP);

ALSO RECALLING that Resolution 6.065 *Community Based Natural Resource Management in the State of Hawai'i* (Hawai'i, 2016) supported indigenous principles to benefit the environment and the partnership between wildlife and communities;

RECALLING that Resolution 5.169 *Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries* (Jeju, 2012) recognised the benefit ecosystem-based fisheries can have for the environment; and

WELCOMING technological advances that increase accessibility to global information about indigenous peoples' approaches;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. RECOMMENDS that the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) explores the creation of the Global Indigenous Network for Aquaculture (GINA), a global database of indigenous aquaculture practices;
2. URGES State Members to encourage and support private and public aquaculture facilities that implement best practices;

3. REQUESTS the Secretariat to initiate pathways that support global indigenous efforts and exchanges to develop restorative approaches to aquaculture as a foundation for the development of sustainable food systems and abundance; and

4. ENCOURAGES Indigenous Peoples' Organizations and partners to:

a. develop best practices and implement sustainable aquaculture; and

b. document and share experiences, including both successes and failures, as well as lessons learned, and build a collection of indigenous aquaculture practices.

Explanatory Memorandum

Food security has become a global issue. Aquaculture can substantially increase local food supply, but in some areas, aquaculture is practiced in an unsustainable manner causing harm to local ecosystems and fishing communities. In some areas where food security needs are most acute, traditional practices can have a positive impact, while mitigating impacts on the environment. The ancient fishponds of Hawai'i (Loko i'a) are unique aquaculture systems that existed throughout Hawai'i, and continue to feed and connect communities around the islands, providing the main source of protein for a population of a million people. The basic Loko i'a method utilizes agricultural run off to feed herbivorous fish in a walled off coastal ecosystem. A wall and gate, create a natural flow of seawater through the pond. The wall blocks off marine predators allowing the herbivorous fish to grow to larger sizes than nature permits. This method guarantees no by-catch of unwanted endangered species found off the coast of the Hawaiian Islands. This understanding of the ecosystem and balance between cultivation and conservation promote a healthier ocean mitigating the damages of industrial fishing. Indigenous peoples and local communities' lives are frequently closely tied to the environment and have a vital role of in the conservation of wildlife and biodiversity. The IUCN recently affirmed the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and indigenous peoples' collective rights and responsibilities with respect to their territories, lands, water and resources, including within protected areas, and additional prerogatives and responsibilities relevant to participating fully and effectively in protected area governance. The Hawaiian approach to aquaculture is just one of many indigenous aquaculture practices that commercial aquaculture industry can draw lessons on sustainable practices.

Sponsors

- Edith Kanakaole Foundation [United States of America]
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law [United States of America]
- Kamehameha Schools [United States of America]
- Kua`aina Ulu`Auamo [United States of America]
- North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance Limited [Australia]
- Small Fishers Federation [Sri Lanka]

056 — Creation of the Ombudsperson for Future Generations

AWARE that the destiny of future generations depends on the decisions and measures taken today; that current problems must be solved in the interests of present and future generations; and that extreme poverty, underdevelopment, exclusion, discrimination and the biodiversity and climate crises represent a serious danger for all generations, but particularly for future generations;

RECOGNISING the need to establish new equitable and global links of partnership and solidarity between generations and to promote intergenerational solidarity within the framework of the continuity of humanity, so as to preserve our environment and for the benefit of future generations;

RECALLING that the task of guaranteeing the protection of future generations, in particular through education and the policies of equality, inclusion and equity, constitutes an important part of the fundamental ethical mission of institutions;

RECOGNISING that in the Declaration approved in 2011 by the Annual Conference of the United Nations Department of Public Information for non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the United Nations was asked to create the figure of an Ombudsperson for Future Generations, also proposing the creation in the United Nations of a High Commission for Future Generations to deal with and promote this moral idea in a healthy world, with intergenerational solidarity and at international, regional and national levels;

RECALLING that sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present generations, without compromising the ability of future generations;

CONCERNED about the climate and global environmental crisis, which is the cause of the death and displacement of millions of people; and

POINTING OUT that the responsibilities for future generations have already been mentioned in numerous international conventions and agreements (UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Rio Summit (1992), the World Conference on Human Rights (1993), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), etc.);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES IUCN Members to promote and develop the creation and development of the figure of an Ombudsperson for Future Generations at international, national, regional and local levels;
2. URGES all governments to create and introduce the figure of the Ombudsperson for Future Generations; and
3. ASKS the Director General of IUCN to disseminate this figure to the United Nations, as well as the Union's Member States.

Explanatory Memorandum

Esta iniciativa está siendo desarrollada por una organización española, la Fundación Savia <http://fundacionsavia.com/>, como parte de una iniciativa global para pedir que los diferentes Gobiernos (Estados, Regiones, Instituciones internacionales intergubernamentales, etc) creen la figura del Defensor de los Derechos de las Generaciones Futuras, de forma análoga al "Defensor del Pueblo" o Ombudsman, pero en temas de futuro sostenible de los recursos naturales, clima, biodiversidad, etc. Las responsabilidades de las actuales generaciones para con las futuras ya se recogen en distintos instrumentos jurídicos como la Convención para la Protección del Patrimonio Mundial, Cultural y Natural- UNESCO (1972), el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (1992), la Declaración de Río sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo, la Declaración y el Programa de Acción de Derechos Humanos de Viena (1993), y las diversas resoluciones de la AG de las NNUU sobre la protección del clima mundial aprobadas desde 1990. El Derecho Ambiental, como verdadero Derecho de supervivencia, es un derecho del Ser Humano. Su interés de defensa es un interés social y universal, lo que implica no alterar significativamente el mundo natural y la biosfera. El interés ambiental va de la mano del interés económico y se aúnan para conseguir el objetivo común de generar riqueza sin perjudicar el entorno, con un carácter intergeneracional y para la supervivencia de la raza humana.

Sponsors

- Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l` Environnement et le Climat [Morocco]
- Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia [Spain]
- Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible, Junta de Andalucía [Spain]
- Federazione Italiana Parchi e Riserve Naturali [Italy]
- Fundació Catalunya-La Pedrera [Spain]
- Fundación Biodiversidad [Spain]
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología [Spain]
- Sociedad Española para la Defensa del Patrimonio Geológico y Minero [Spain]
- Sociedad Geológica de España [Spain]
- Un bosque para el Planeta Tierra [Spain]

057 — Law enforcement regarding commercial trade in tigers and tiger parts

RECALLING that four out of nine subspecies of tigers have become extinct largely due to illegal wildlife trade, hunting and habitat loss in the last century;

NOTING findings in a recent TRAFFIC report on tiger seizures from 2000–2018 showing that the survival of tiger populations continues to be seriously threatened by illegal trade in whole tigers and their parts;

RECOGNISING the positive efforts of existing international conventions and legislation to mitigate negative effects of wildlife trade;

ACKNOWLEDGING Resolution 6.010 *Conservation of Amur tiger (Panthera tigris altaica) and Amur leopard (Panthera pardus orientalis) in Northeast Asia* (Hawai'i 2016) which contributes to the conservation of Amur tiger in Northeast Asia;

BUILDING ON Resolution 5.024 *Enhancing anti-poaching and wildlife resource protection efforts, using rhino and elephant as indicators* (Jeju, 2012) that deplored the commercial exploitation of animal species by international organised criminal syndicates and requested IUCN to encourage State Members, governments and civil society, and local and international non-governmental organisations and foundations, to enhance anti-poaching and wildlife-resource protection efforts;

MINDFUL of Resolution 5.027 *Conservation of tropical Asia's threatened species* (Jeju, 2012) that urges all governments to ensure that import of endangered species originating from South and Southeast Asia is legal and sustainable in accordance with the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and Resolution 3.076 *Illegal and unsustainable international trade in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Mekong river riparian states* (Bangkok, 2004), which advocates an international effort to control illegal and unsustainable international trade in Southeast Asian states;

NOTING that only two tiger subspecies are included in the abovementioned Resolutions;

CONCERNED that high market demand persists for tiger body parts used as traditional medicine and luxury products;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that recent seizures have exposed well-organised trafficking networks for products originating from tigers that were from captive sources both in and outside of tiger range countries and territories; and

CONCLUDING that there is room for further actions and improvements to address the trade in tigers and tiger parts;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON IUCN Members, including State, government agency and non-governmental organisations to take immediate action to eliminate illegal trade in tigers and tiger parts by:

a. providing data and expertise to assist with intelligence-led law enforcement;

- b. sharing information, especially in relation to cross-border incidents;
 - c. identifying and removing legislative loopholes that facilitate illegal trade;
 - d. increasing penalties and fines to act as stronger deterrents;
 - e. employing more robust 'wildlife diplomacy' to promote conservation and discourage third countries from introducing measures and decisions that incentivise illegal trade; and
 - f. ensuring that the *ex situ* tiger populations in human care are appropriately registered and regularly monitored to evidence that they serve non-commercial purposes such as research, education and conservation breeding; and
2. REQUESTS states and government agencies, donors and funding agencies to make more funding available to improve enforcement and regulation as indicated above.

Explanatory Memorandum

Despite strong international action, the survival of tiger populations continues to be seriously threatened by illegal trade in live tigers and tiger parts. High market demand persists for tiger body parts that are used as traditional medicine and luxury products. Large-scale commercial trade continues not only across the tiger's natural range in Asia but more and more often in global markets outside of this natural range. Worryingly, it also seems that increasing numbers of captive tigers are making their way into the market. One example of this was the discovery of a large network of traffickers in tiger parts in the Czech Republic in 2018. The latest report published by TRAFFIC analyzing illegal trade in Tigers from 2000 to 2018 also includes a call to 'register, manage, monitor, audit and control captive facilities'. Specific expertise from the zoo and aquarium community can be shared to assist law enforcement efforts and establish standards for the difference between breeding and exchange of animals for non-commercial conservation work and the illegal trade for profit. For example, leading zoo and aquarium associations across the world monitor and manage intensively the population of tigers in their care, with strict rules governing the transfer between zoos or breeding of these animals. Not only does this provide a framework for oversight of captive facilities but it also enables collation of species data references that may be crucial to law enforcement efforts. Renewed coordinated action is needed to address the various aspects of illegal trade in live tigers and tiger parts. Submission of this motion aims to reach the widest possible IUCN audience to develop further collaborations and opportunities for robust actions to eliminate this illegal trade. EAZA Position Statement on the European trade in tigers and tiger parts: <https://bit.ly/2NDUI2W> Skin and Bones unresolved. TRAFFIC analysis of tiger seizures from 2000 to 2018: <https://bit.ly/2HoVDem>

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association of Zoos and Aquariums [United States of America]
- Bristol Clifton and West of England Zoological Society [United Kingdom]
- British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums [United Kingdom]

- Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust [Jersey]
- European Association of Zoo and Wildlife Veterinarians [Switzerland]
- European Association of Zoos and Aquaria [The Netherlands]
- Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets [Armenia]
- Koninklijke Maatschappij voor Dierkunde van Antwerpen [Belgium]
- Korkeasaaren eläintarhan Säätiö [Finland]
- Marwell Wildlife [United Kingdom]
- Nederlandse Vereniging van Dierentuinen [The Netherlands]
- North of England Zoological Society (Chester Zoo) [United Kingdom]
- Singapore Zoological Gardens [Singapore]
- Species360 [United States of America]
- Twycross Zoo, East Midland Zoological Society [United Kingdom]
- Verband der Zoologischen Gärten (VdZ) [Germany]
- World Association of Zoos and Aquariums [Spain]
- Zoo Leipzig GmbH [Germany]
- Zoological Society of London [United Kingdom]
- Zoologische Gesellschaft für Arten- und Populationsschutz e.V. [Germany]
- Zoologisk Have København [Denmark]

058 — Contributions of the Conservation Hierarchy to the post-2020 CBD framework

RECALLING that Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) requires that “biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development... and planning processes” by governments and other stakeholders;

FURTHER RECALLING that the IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets supports the rigorous implementation of a mitigation hierarchy for biodiversity impacts, and states that this can contribute to positive biodiversity outcomes;

RECOGNISING that economic development is often necessary for enhancing human well-being, particularly in less industrialised or poorer nations;

NOTING that CBD Parties will adopt a Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in 2020, driving action for the conservation of biodiversity for the next decade;

FURTHER NOTING that this framework must incorporate means by which governments, businesses and stakeholders at all levels “have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption” (Aichi Biodiversity Target 4);

ALSO NOTING that this framework must recognise that all actions which result in desirable biodiversity outcomes (including both retention and restoration) should count as progress towards desired outcomes;

NOTING that the IUCN Global Inventory of Biodiversity Offset Policies shows over 100 countries to have policy machinery in place or under development that makes provisions either implicitly or explicitly for a mitigation hierarchy;

STRESSING that the most important step in the mitigation hierarchy is avoidance of biodiversity loss, which requires exploring multiple development options in the earliest phases of planning, in order to avoid areas of high environmental or socio-cultural importance; and

AWARE of emerging evidence that policies incorporating a mitigation hierarchy for biodiversity impacts of development can, given necessary conditions, result in neutral or positive net biodiversity outcomes;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ENCOURAGES the Director General, Commissions and all Members to consider the following elements in its discussions, advocacy and advice relevant to the adoption of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework through the CBD, and to report to the next session of the World Conservation Congress on progress in implementing this Resolution:

a. explicit mention of those biodiversity features that must never be compromised by economic development as a result of said biodiversity features being irreplaceable and/or culturally indispensable;

- b. explicit reference to the Conservation Hierarchy of sequentially preferred actions (avoid, minimise, remediate, offset, additional conservation actions) as an operational structure for assessing biodiversity losses and gains from human activities, with the aim that the latter outweigh the former (i.e. seeking net gain); and
 - c. a requirement that any biodiversity losses due to economic development should be more than compensated for by comparable gains;
2. CALLS ON all public-sector and private-sector entities to work to ensure that the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be adopted at CBD COP15 (Beijing, 2020) includes the aforementioned elements; and
 3. CALLS ON the relevant donors to support implementation by funding, in particular, associated capacity-building as well as monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Explanatory Memorandum

Economic development activities are key drivers of continuing biodiversity decline. The continuing erosion of biodiversity has ramifications for human wellbeing, as explored extensively by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and the first IPBES Assessment report. Economic development often leads to considerable gains in human wellbeing; such development is desirable and a moral necessity, meaning that biodiversity cannot always be conserved everywhere. The challenge is how to decide when, where, and how development activities and any associated biodiversity losses should be permitted – from the perspective of achieving the best possible outcomes for biodiversity and people. There is growing experience and evidence worldwide for the use of biodiversity impact ‘mitigation hierarchies’ to manage and compensate for biodiversity losses caused by development. A mitigation hierarchy is typically governed by an overarching biodiversity objective, such as ‘no net loss or better’, and details the set of sequentially-preferred conservation actions to mitigate losses (avoid, minimise, remediate, offset). The mitigation hierarchy is a well-developed framework for balancing development and conservation to achieve long-term social and biodiversity objectives, clarifying where biodiversity loss should be prevented, where it is permissible and where compensation measures are needed. Crucially, mitigation hierarchies can be employed at multiple spatial scales to require (1) recognition that everything which results in desirable or undesirable biodiversity outcomes (including retention and restoration on the positive side) should count; and, (2) a shift of emphasis away from top-down global targets and towards a process-based framework within which to capture progress towards desired outcomes at all scales and for all sectors and impacts. As a result, recent proposals have been made – both in the scientific and grey literatures, as well as in the IUCN’s submission to the CBD for CoP14 – that all losses and gains of biodiversity caused by human activities be categorised under a global mitigation hierarchy (the so-called Conservation Hierarchy). Doing this would not only clarify how the diverse range of conservation interventions implemented worldwide contribute towards overall international biodiversity policy goals. It would also provide a framework for exploring different strategies for mitigating biodiversity losses from development (e.g. prevention-heavy vs. compensation-heavy), and a basis for empirical evaluation and prioritisation of conservation investments. It is the only available and feasible framework for determining how best to address biodiversity losses from necessary economic development activities across multiple scales, sectors, impact types and habitats. For this reason, an approach based on the Conservation Hierarchy can contribute to the post-2020 biodiversity strategy, leading towards the CBD’s 2050 vision. The overall guiding objective of the framework should be based on the principle of net outcomes for

biodiversity: e.g., an objective of a 'net positive impact on biodiversity from all human activities'. Such an objective could be designed to complement and be conceptually consistent with the Paris Agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, on acceptable net greenhouse gas emissions. Resolutions 059; 061; and 067, and Recommendation 110, all from the 2016 WCC, are relevant to this motion.

Sponsors

- PROVITA [Venezuela]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- The Nature Conservancy [United States of America]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - U.K. [United Kingdom]
- World Wildlife Fund - US [United States of America]
- Zoological Society of London [United Kingdom]

059 — Mainstreaming the Cerrado in international cooperation and global environmental funds

RECALLING that in more than 30 countries around the world semi-forest or non-forest ecosystems cover about 25% of the Earth's land area and are of key importance for the sustainable livelihoods of present and future generations;

OBSERVING that, in a context of international scrutiny, important efforts are being made to conserve tropical forests, yet the destruction of the savannahs advances with increasing leaps but little controversy;

HIGHLIGHTING that substantial investments are needed to address drivers of conversion, to promote sustainable rehabilitation of degraded areas and restoration of native vegetation, and to create the enabling environment for sustainable practices;

KNOWING that it is imperative to cover glaring gaps in the international policy and financial models for savannahs to maintain the functions of non-forest tropical ecosystems that are vital in environmental, economic and social terms;

RECOGNISING that the Cerrado – extending over 2 million square kilometers across Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia – is the second largest integral biome in Latin America, the most biodiverse savannah on the planet, and provides key ecosystem services such as water provision, climate regulation and food production;

BEARING IN MIND the key contributions of local communities, including traditional and indigenous peoples, in addition to other forms of environmental and social protection, to the maintenance of these vital ecosystem functions;

NOTING that the Cerrado is poorly protected and has already lost about 50% of its native vegetation cover through being destroyed and degraded by conversion for livestock and agriculture, and other land-use changes, due to weak environmental governance; and

STRESSING that there is still no dedicated financial mechanism to support conservation and restoration strategies for the Cerrado, only different funding arrangements that need to be negotiated for each phase to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and which are hard to access for local stakeholders;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

ASKS the Director General to :

a. call on the European Commission and European Union (EU) Member States to implement the five priorities and key actions stated in the 'EU Communication (2019) on stepping up EU Action to protect and restore the world's forests', focusing on the Cerrado, mostly to:

i. assess additional demand-side regulatory and non-regulatory measures to ensure deforestation-free supply chains, associated with commodity imports in the EU;

ii. help partner countries to implement sustainable forest-based value chains and promote sustainable bio-economies; and

- iii. develop and implement incentive mechanisms for smallholder farmers to maintain and enhance ecosystem services and products provided by sustainable forest management and agriculture;
- b. mobilise the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to:
 - i. redirect finance to support more sustainable land-use practices in the Cerrado, directly to beneficiaries; and
 - ii. promote sustainable mechanisms to catalyse regeneration of ecosystems, and to create positive incentives for investments in sustainable forest management and sustainable forest-based value chains to further leverage and increase funding; and
- c. encourage the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and its public and private donors, to:
 - i. increase their support for the Cerrado hotspot; and
 - ii. boost positive incentives for investments in sustainable forest management and sustainable forest-based value chains.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Ecosystem Profile for the Cerrado Biodiversity Hotspot of the CEPF gives an important contribution to support this motion by characterizing the Cerrado as one of the largest and biologically richest tropical savanna regions in the world. The biome supports highly diverse biodiverse communities with many unique species and varieties. Many of these species and varieties are endemic not only to the hotspot, but also to single sites within it. They are unique and valuable, as well as constituting an ecosystem that is vital regarding supplies of water and energy, control of erosion and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Such species are highly vulnerable to habitat loss, hunting, poaching, pollution and other human pressures. The Ecosystem Profile lists 1,593 terrestrial and freshwater species classified by the IUCN as globally threatened and by Brazilian environmental authorities as nationally threatened, as well as rare fish and rare plant species. There are many more species for which data is inadequate to allow full assessment of their status. For many species, the key to conservation is protection of adequate areas in appropriate habitats. The profile, therefore, identifies important sites within the Cerrado, known as key biodiversity areas (KBAs), where these threatened species are able to survive. In total, 761 KBAs have been identified in the Cerrado using records of the presence of threatened and vulnerable species. In some cases, the protection of discrete areas of habitat within a KBA may not ensure the survival of a species, especially where the species ranges widely over the landscape or occurs at a very low density. These large areas play a vital role in ensuring connectivity among KBAs. In doing so, they also play an important role in maintaining ecosystem functions, which are crucial for nature and for human livelihoods in the Cerrado, other biomes and neighboring countries, and even the whole planet, in the perspectives of climate change. Regional fragmentation has had a defining influence on social, political and economic landscapes. Across parts of southern Brazil, northeastern Paraguay, and eastern Bolivia, a mosaic of habitat types come together: wet and dry forests, grasslands and savannas, marshes and wetlands, and gallery forests and shrublands. An average of 50 to 80 inches (1,270 to 2,032 mm) of rain falls each year, washing over the Cerrado's nutrient-poor but well-drained soils. The major threats to the Cerrado now and in the near future are cattle-raising, annual crops (mainly soybeans, corn and cotton), biofuel (sugar cane), charcoal, fire misuse and mono-species tree plantations.

Erosion, invasive species, permanent crops, land grabbing, transport systems and climate change (both local and global) are also relevant. These activities and processes have led to deforestation at the rate of 6,000 km² per year, in Brazil. With the current knowledge, the hotspot lost approximately 50% of its natural coverage.

Sponsors

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves [Paraguay]
- Associação de Defesa do Património de Mértola [Portugal]
- Ecoa - Ecologia e Ação [Brazil]
- Fundación para la Conservación del Bosque Chiquitano [Bolivia]
- Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza [Brazil]
- Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola [Brazil]
- Sociedade para a Conservação das Aves do Brasil - SAVE Brasil [Brazil]
- Wereld Natuur Fonds - Nederland [The Netherlands]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Brasil [Brazil]

060 — Measuring the effectiveness of environmental law thanks to legal indicators

CONSIDERING that nature conservation requires the effective application of international, regional, national and local environmental rules;

AWARE that the implementation of these rules is unsatisfactory, and that their application involves all the stakeholders, following a complex legal process: administrations, economic stakeholders, legal professions, environmental associations;

OBSERVING that the reports on the state of the environment only assess policies through scientific or economic indicators, omitting to appreciate their legal effectiveness;

REGRETTING that the indicators regarding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are rarely aimed at the contribution of the law and do not report on qualitative data allowing for the assessment of the effectiveness of rules, thereby disregarding the contribution of the law to the success or failure of environmental policies;

DELIGHTED AT the emerging interest in more representative indicators of the difficulties of applying environmental law, as revealed by the European Union's 7th Environment Action Plan, demanding specific indicators to control environmental legislation or the ministerial statement on the third meeting of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-3), encouraging the development of multidisciplinary indicators;

NOTING that the Escazú Agreement in Latin America and the Caribbean provides for indicators to assess the efficacy, effectiveness and the progress of policies;

NOTING the promotion by IUCN, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Institute for the French-speaking World for Sustainable Development-International Organisation of La Francophonie (IFDD-OIF) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) of an innovative methodology regarding the creation of legal indicators during the Yaoundé Symposium in 2018; and

PERSUADED that the legal indicators will increase the visibility and legitimacy of environmental law, allowing for a greater understanding of the reasons why it is misapplied or rarely applied;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) and its members, supported by the Director General, to develop experiments and training in the creation of legal indicators on nature conservation, with the participation of law professors, lawyers, judges, prosecutors and the administrative services responsible for the enforcement of environmental law;
2. ASKS the Director General to invite the United Nations System and other international and regional organisations to add legal indicators to the SDG indicators on the environment;
3. ASKS the Member States of the European Union, parties to regional and universal conventions on the environment, to introduce legal indicators also, in order to measure the effectiveness of these conventions in the application reports required by these conventions;

4. INVITES all the governments and NGOs that are Members of IUCN to take voluntary initiatives to experiment with and promote the implementation of legal indicators in their national environmental law, in particular on issues linked to nature conservation; and

5. URGES all the governments and secretariats of international and regional organisations to introduce legal indicators in their regular reports on the state of the environment.

Explanatory Memorandum

La création innovante d'indicateurs juridiques sur une base scientifique doit permettre d'identifier et de mesurer mathématiquement l'application effective du droit de la conservation de la nature. Cela permettra d'attirer l'attention des élus et du public sur les lacunes et les régressions du droit de l'environnement. Les agents chargés de l'application et du contrôle des règles existantes pourront être mieux informés sur les conditions de la mise en œuvre de ce droit et sur les obstacles qui empêchent une application satisfaisante. Publications: - M. PRIEUR, Les indicateurs juridiques, outils d'évaluation de l'effectivité du droit de l'environnement, IFDD, Québec, 2018.

Accessible en ligne: <https://www.ifdd.francophonie.org/ressources/ressources-pub-desc.php?id=733> - M. PRIEUR et M. A. MEKOUAR, Measuring the Effectivity of Environmental Lawthrough Legal Indicators in the Context of Francophone Africa, in Blasing the Trail, for Prof. Charles OKIDI, University of Nairobi, School of Law, 2019.

Sponsors

- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Centre of Live and Learn for Environment and Community [Viet Nam]
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales [Argentina]
- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne [France]
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde [Brazil]
- International Council of Environmental Law [United States of America]
- Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental [Peru]
- Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement [France]

061 — Regional agreement on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean

RECALLING Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992);

WELCOMING the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), adopted by 24 countries in the Escazú region, Costa Rica, on 4 March 2018;

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that the Escazú Agreement was the result of a preparatory phase, which was supported by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as technical secretary, and brought together government delegates, representatives of the public and the academic sector, experts and other interested parties, who participated actively, collaboratively and on an equal footing;

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that the Escazú Agreement was opened for signing on 27 September 2018 at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York, requiring 11 ratifications to enter into force;

CONCERNED ABOUT the harassment and murder attempts suffered by people who defend the environment and human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that the Escazú Agreement is the first binding agreement in the world that obliges the Member States to protect and promote the rights of people who defend human rights in environmental matters;

CONSIDERING the opportunities that arise from the Escazú Agreement to contribute to a fair world that values and conserves nature;

RECALLING that since it was established IUCN has recognised the importance of the rights to access to build democratic, fair, transparent, participatory, sustainable and pacific societies, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and

RECALLING Recommendation 1.43 *Public participation and right to know* (Montreal, 1996), Resolution 2.37 *Support for environmental defenders* (Amman, 2000) and Resolution 3.081 *Implementation of Principle 10 by building comprehensive good governance systems* (Bangkok, 2004);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES the States of Latin America and the Caribbean to sign and ratify the Escazú Agreement on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean;

2. URGES the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean to do their utmost to ensure the effective implementation of the Escazú Agreement in their countries, with the broad and effective participation of civil society; and

3. CALLS ON the Director General, through the corresponding programmes, the Commission on Environmental Law and the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy, with the available resources, to:

- a. provide technical support to all members in Latin America and the Caribbean, including States and government bodies, in the implementation of the Escazú Agreement;
- b. support the development of the skills of IUCN Members in Latin America and the Caribbean in issues such as: access to information, access to justice, citizen participation, environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment processes, the rights of environmentalists and human rights; and
- c. share with the members in Latin America and the Caribbean material created by IUCN on the rights to access environmental materials (manuals, guidelines, and publications), and promote events and activities in order to ensure wide dissemination and the building of capacities in the entire region.

Explanatory Memorandum

El 4 de marzo de 2018, América Latina y el Caribe hizo historia al adoptar, en Escazú (Costa Rica), el Acuerdo Regional sobre el Acceso a la Información, la Participación Pública y el Acceso a la Justicia en Asuntos Ambientales en América Latina y el Caribe. Este Acuerdo Regional, originado en la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible (Río+20) y fundamentado en el Principio 10 de la Declaración de Río sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo de 1992, es el fruto de una fase preparatoria de dos años y de nueve intensas reuniones de su Comité de Negociación. Durante las negociaciones, lideradas por Chile y Costa Rica en su calidad de Copresidentes y por otros cinco integrantes de la Mesa Directiva (Argentina, México, Perú, San Vicente y las Granadinas y Trinidad y Tabago), se reunieron delegados gubernamentales, representantes del público y del sector académico, expertos y otras partes interesadas, que participaron activamente, de manera colaborativa y en pie de igualdad. El resultado de este proceso tan innovador no podría ser más inspirador. En un momento de creciente incertidumbre y profundos desequilibrios económicos, sociales y ambientales, en que, precisamente, el multilateralismo se encuentra sometido a un intenso escrutinio, los países de América Latina y el Caribe han demostrado el valor de la acción regional. Para avanzar hacia una mayor protección del medio ambiente y más derechos ambientales en el plano local, nuestros países han decidido actuar de manera coordinada a nivel regional, poniendo la creación de capacidades y la cooperación al servicio de bienes e intereses colectivos superiores. Este Acuerdo Regional es un instrumento jurídico pionero en materia de protección ambiental, pero también es un tratado de derechos humanos. Sus principales beneficiarios son la población de nuestra región, en particular los grupos y comunidades más vulnerables. Su objetivo es garantizar el derecho de todas las personas a tener acceso a la información de manera oportuna y adecuada, a participar de manera significativa en las decisiones que afectan sus vidas y su entorno y a acceder a la justicia cuando estos derechos hayan sido vulnerados. En el tratado se reconocen los derechos de todas las personas, se proporcionan medidas para facilitar su ejercicio y, lo que es más importante, se establecen mecanismos para llevarlos a efecto. Con este Acuerdo, nuestra región también brinda un ejemplo de cómo equilibrar las tres dimensiones del desarrollo sostenible. Asegurando la participación del público en todas las decisiones que lo afectan y estableciendo una nueva relación entre el Estado, el mercado y la sociedad, nuestros países refutan la falsa dicotomía entre la protección del medio ambiente y el desarrollo económico. Ver más información en:

<https://www.cepal.org/es/acuerdodeescazu>

Sponsors

- Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sostenible [Bolivia]
- Both Ends - Environment and Development Service for NGOs [The Netherlands]
- CULTURA AMBIENTAL [Uruguay]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental [Mexico]
- Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora [Chile]
- Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales [Peru]
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales [Argentina]
- Fundación Biodiversidad [Argentina]
- Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano [Ecuador]
- Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo [Argentina]
- Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina [Argentina]
- Fundación para la Conservación y el Uso Sustentable de los Humedales [Argentina]
- Ministerio de Vivienda Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente [Uruguay]
- Vida Silvestre Uruguay [Uruguay]

062 — Towards a Policy on Natural Capital

RECALLING the adoption of Resolution 6.058 *Natural Capital* (Hawai'i, 2016);

WELCOMING the substantial work carried out to date to address Resolution 6.058, as listed in the 2018 progress report for that Resolution, but RECOGNISING that the Resolution has not yet been fully implemented, and that a working group has not been formally set up, but is needed, along with an open and inclusive process, for the development of a natural capital policy;

HIGHLIGHTING the continued importance of the development and implementation of standards and frameworks for the integration of the value of nature into decision making by governments, businesses, financial institutions and society;

NOTING significant advances and IUCN's involvement in a number of key initiatives to improve the understanding and application of concepts and methods associated with natural capital approaches, examples including (i) the revision of the United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting – Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EEA) and links to the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species; (ii) the continued application and development of Sector Guides for the apparel, food and beverage, and forestry sectors, as well as a supplement for the finance sector, under the Natural Capital Protocol, a standardised framework for business to measure and value natural capital; and (iii) the development of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) preliminary guide on diverse conceptualisation of multiple values of nature and its benefits, and many others; and

PROPOSING a set of principles contained in the Annex to this motion for the working group to consider when developing a policy;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. PROPOSES principles – attached herewith as an Annex – to be considered in the development of an 'IUCN Policy on Natural Capital'; and
2. REQUESTS Council to establish an inclusive mechanism to consider the proposed Principles widely among Members.

Annex: Principles to consider in the development of an IUCN Policy on Natural Capital

Definitions

Natural capital is defined in these Principles as the stock of natural ecosystems on Earth including air, water, land, soil, biodiversity and geological resources. This stock underpins our economy and society by producing value for people, both directly and indirectly. Goods and services provided to humans by sustainably managed natural capital include a range of social and environmental benefits including clean air and water, climate change mitigation and adaptation, food, energy, places to live, materials for products, recreation and protection from hazards.

Sustainable Development is defined in these Principles using the Brundtland Report definition as ‘development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’.

The definition of community used in these Principles includes: territorial or ‘place communities’ where people have something in common and this shared element is understood geographically; and ‘interest communities’ where people share a common characteristic other than place.

This Annex provides a set of principles that aim to ensure that actions taken to preserve or restore natural capital are equitable, effective and sustainable.

General principles

Principle 1. Natural capital value

Understanding the value of natural capital at local, regional and global levels can be a powerful driver towards the protection, restoration and/or sustainable use of natural capital.

Principle 2. Intrinsic value of nature

Application of the concept of natural capital must always recognise that nature has an intrinsic value in and of itself, and that this is an important moral precept for the protection, restoration and sustainable use of natural capital.

Principle 3. Positive outcomes

Application of the concept of natural capital through any given natural capital approach must at the very least maintain, but preferably enhance, the condition of natural capital.

Principle 4. Sustainable development

Application of the concept of natural capital should further sustainable development and be guided by the principles of living within planetary boundaries whilst fostering a strong, healthy and just society.

Principle 5. Ecosystem Approach

Application of the concept of natural capital should be informed by the twelve principles of the Ecosystem Approach as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Principle 6. Continuous learning and adaptive management

Knowledge of the evolving theory and practice of natural capital should be shared widely and used to continuously improve our understanding of the concept of natural capital and ensure more effective application of these Principles, which may be amended in light of new research and knowledge becoming available, over time.

Inclusivity principles

Principle 7. Design and application of natural capital approaches

The design and application of natural capital approaches should be based on available sound science together with local and expert knowledge with the desired outcomes from a given approach agreed by a range of appropriate stakeholders, including youth, in advance.

Principle 8. Indigenous peoples and local communities

Application of the concept of natural capital should respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to make their own decisions affecting their lands, territories and resources, by assuring their rights to manage natural resources on which their livelihoods and ways of life depend. These rights must not be derogated.

Principle 9. Ownership of natural capital

Notwithstanding that some natural assets, such as land and mineral resources, can be legally owned by governments and private interests, natural capital should also be viewed as shared commons which provide both local and global ecosystem goods and services to society and for which society as a whole has rights and responsibilities.

Principle 10. Private gain and transparency

Any actor applying the concept of natural capital through a given mechanism should do so transparently and in such a way that any private gain accrued does not contravene Principle 3.

Principle 11. Principles 10 (Public Participation) and 15 (Precautionary Approach) of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) should be observed.

Implementation principles

Principle 12. Limitations of natural capital valuations

Natural capital valuations can only ever be approximations of true value. The cultural and spiritual values people derive from natural capital are particularly difficult to place monetary or non-monetary measures on and this must always be taken into consideration when interpreting valuations.

Principle 13. Mitigation hierarchy

Where biodiversity offsets and related compensatory mechanisms are used, there should be strict adherence to the IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets, including the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, minimisation, rehabilitation/restoration and, as a last resort, offsetting. Offsetting must never be used as justification for development.

Principle 14. Additionality and cost-shifting

Mobilisation of resources from natural capital approaches should result in additional action to value, protect, restore and sustainably use natural capital and should never be used to justify the reduction of resources from existing or planned public expenditure.

Principle 15. Complexity of ecosystems

Application of the concept of natural capital should recognise that components of natural capital are connected in complex, interdependent ecosystems. When considering the value and management of one component of natural capital, these connections and interdependencies should be recognised and understood using best-available science in order to avoid unintended impacts on the ecosystem as a whole. This necessitates a precautionary approach to the design and application of natural capital approaches.

Principle 16. Trading and markets

The risks and limitations of securitisation, trading and offsetting monetary or non-monetary units of natural capital on markets should be recognised and mitigated through robust, transparent and effective regulation by governments and, where these are cross-border, by international institutions. Where market mechanisms are voluntary in nature these should operate in accordance with the principles in this paper and any future IUCN Policy on natural capital, using best-available guidelines, recognising that natural capital from one place can never be exactly equivalent to that in another place.

Principle 17. Species diversity and habitat integrity

Living natural capital encompasses not just the genetic and species diversity and abundance in a given area but also the relative habitat integrity of that area, which may be species-rich or naturally species-poor.

Principle 18. Data

Natural capital approaches should use the most robust, valid and reliable data and data analysis methods available. Where insufficient data is available, the aim should be to collect additional data in the field prior to any conclusions being reached or management decisions being taken. All data should be made available for independent and public scrutiny.

Principle 19. Transboundary impacts and dependencies

Application of the concept of natural capital should recognise that decisions made in a given area such as a catchment, region or sovereign state, may have impacts and/or effect dependencies in other areas. The design of natural capital approaches should ensure transboundary impacts and dependencies are considered and managed in a fair and equitable way.

Principle 20. Irreplaceability

Strict protection should be given to irreplaceable natural capital such as endangered species or critical water supplies where they would be lost without such protection. Natural capital mechanisms may complement such legal protection mechanisms but should be additional to, rather than a replacement for, strict protection.

Principle 21. Future generations

The management of natural capital must consider the well-being of both current and future generations as its objective, following the general principles of sustainable development.

Sponsors

- IUCN Council

063 — Dams in the Alto Paraguay River Basin, the Pantanal and the Paraná-Paraguay Wetland System

RECOGNISING that the Alto Paraguay River Basin is the largest flood plain on Earth, the Pantanal, and that this territory was one of the priority regions for the installation of Small Hydro Power Stations, which have been considered strategic for the expansion of Brazil's energy mix over the last few decades and that, despite their clean image, these 'development' projects cause irreversible impacts on the biophysical space and drastically alter the environment in which they are carried out, generating significant losses for the traditional communities in the Pantanal;

RECOGNISING that the Alto Paraguay Basin has 52 operational dams and there are plans to build 101 more, and that each of these infrastructure interventions has a negative impact on the landscape, especially the Pantanal, one of the regions of the world with the highest levels of biodiversity, thanks to the convergence of several biomes: the Cerrado, Amazônia, Mata Atlântica, Chaco and the Chiquitano Dry Forest;

CONSIDERING that the Pantanal forms part of the Paraná-Paraguay Wetland System, the largest in the world, which encompasses parts of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay;

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that the Pantanal was declared a Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, with an internationally adopted, integrated management model, which is participatory and sustainable in the use of natural resources, and also contains four Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites);

OBSERVING that damming the rivers that flow into the Pantanal alters the natural rhythm of the waters of the largest tropical wetland in the world, which is home to a wide range of different plants and animals adapted to living in calm waters, with 1,000 species of bird and 300 species of mammal, including the jaguar, the capybara and the tapir; and

FURTHER OBSERVING that the total energy generated by all these dams is insignificant for Brazil and that, of the 63.98% of all the hydroelectricity generated by Brazil, only 0.70% is produced in the basin;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ASKS the countries whose territory includes part of the Paraná-Paraguay Wetland System to:

- a. make an effort to carry out more detailed studies of the impacts caused by the construction of new projects in the Alto Paraguay Basin;
- b. promote processes and mechanisms for discussion between the respective governments and civil society and for the protection of towns in the Pantanal and along the shores of the Alto Paraguay River Basin;
- c. adopt as a state policy that the infrastructure projects should still be presented to the Integrated/Strategic Environmental Assessment during the planning phase;
- d. adopt strategies to minimise the impacts the country suffers overall along with civil society; and
- e. suspend the installation of new hydroelectric projects in the region until the synergistic impacts are better

understood; and

2. URGES the international organisations and programmes of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to:

a. take into account the movement to relax Brazil's environmental regulations, an issue which, combined with economic and financial incentives, requires the urgent integrated management of the basin, considering the potential of those policies to promote the acceleration of the introduction of hydraulic projects in the region;

b. take into account the fragile status of the Pantanal in the face of infrastructures in the Alto Paraguay Basin; and

c. call on the IUCN South American Regional Office (IUCN-Sur) and the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) to promote a regional event with the participation of Members and experts.

Explanatory Memorandum

El estudio de Energía Hidroeléctrica Sostenible del siglo XXI realizado por la Universidad Estatal de Michigan, señala cómo las grandes represas hidroeléctricas podrían convertirse en una fuente de energía aún menos sostenible frente al cambio climático. Según los investigadores, las preocupaciones sobre los impactos sociales y ambientales de este tipo de energía renovable se producen principalmente en los países en desarrollo, que continúan invirtiendo en la instalación de este modelo. Las llamadas Pequeñas Centrales Hidroeléctricas (PCHs) se han presentado durante algún tiempo como una fuente limpia de generación de electricidad debido a sus menores impactos ambientales en comparación con las grandes represas. Pero a pesar de la imagen limpia, estos proyectos de 'desarrollo' causan impactos irreversibles en el espacio biofísico y alteran severamente el entorno en el que se insertan, generando importantes pérdidas ambientales, sociales y económicas. Un estudio presentado en el artículo de Forbes (The Unexpectedly Large Impacts Of Small Hydropower) muestra que las PCHs realmente tienen un mayor impacto por megavatio que los grandes proyectos hidroeléctricos. Un artículo del geólogo Dr. Pierre Girard (2010) también muestra que ante estos posibles impactos de cada PCH, hay efectos acumulativos, es decir, con cada nueva represa, los impactos se suman. La la cuenca del Alto Paraguay, donde se encuentra el Pantanal, actualmente tiene 52 proyectos hidroeléctricos en operación y se espera que se instalen otros 101 en los próximos años. ECOA y los socios regionales han estado estudiando el tema y la conclusión es que la presa traerá grandes efectos negativos ambientales, sociales y económicos al Pantanal, siendo el más visible el impedimento de la migración de peces para la reproducción. Dado que la pesca es la actividad que genera más trabajo e ingresos, podemos deducir los efectos económicos y sociales de estas empresas. Un elemento importante a considerar es que si todas las PCHs proyectadas se agregan a las ya instaladas, la energía generada sería insignificante para el país. La asimetría sorprendente entre beneficios y daños, especialmente ambientales y sociales, está claramente identificada. Según la investigadora Silvia Santana Zanatta (2019), hoy, la cuenca del Alto Paraguay es responsable de la generación de un insignificante 0.70% del 63.98% de toda la energía hidroeléctrica brasileña producida. En otras palabras, la cuenca del Alto Paraguay produce solo 1,192.87KW de la cantidad de 108,462,348KW producida por los ríos del país.

Sponsors

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves [Paraguay]

- Ecoa - Ecologia e Ação [Brazil]
- Fundación para la Conservación del Bosque Chiquitano [Bolivia]
- Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza [Brazil]
- Verdens Skove [Denmark]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Brasil [Brazil]

064 — Promoting sustainable and ethical mining practices in Africa

NOTING the exploitation of minerals, such as columbite – tantalite (coltan), in African countries and the market demand for coltan in the global electronics economy;

RECALLING the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OCED) Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas;

RECOGNISING the dialogue between IUCN and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) to advance sustainable development in mining through responsible sourcing, product stewardship and chemical management;

REAFFIRMING the World Charter for Nature's call to not overexploit non-renewable resources and United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which call on mining companies to respect human rights and to prioritise environmental management;

AWARE that environmental impact assessments (EIAs) are customary international law;

CONCERNED that without EIAs, the Sustainable Development Goals are difficult to achieve as peace, security and sustainable development depend on maintaining a healthy environment;

AWARE that lack of EIAs in Africa has caused human rights violations through forcible evictions, land-grabs, ill-treatment of miners and exploitation by armed groups and political leaders, and that forest degradation, water contamination, soil erosion, toxic chemical release and climate change intensification occur from unsustainable mining practices;

CALLING on those engaged in international commerce in metals and materials from African mines to pay attention to the supply chain in order to be environmentally ethical companies;

RECOGNISING that importer states have the most responsibility to ensure supply chains do not destroy the environment;

DISMAYED that environmental degradation in Africa happens because importers fail to follow OECD guidelines on sustainable mining practices and human rights compliance; and

ENCOURAGED that electronic and mobile phone recycling may reduce coltan mining by recovering up to 99% percent of materials, thereby protecting crucial chimpanzee and gorilla habitats severely endangered by coltan;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the IUCN Director General, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to convey to ICMM the urgent need for supply-chain stewardship with respect to coltan mining;
2. REQUESTS the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) to prepare a report to Council on breaches of environmental law with regard to unsustainable mining practices in Africa and to consult with the African Union on how to strengthen African rule of law with respect to mining through EIAs;

3. REAFFIRMS UN Environment Assembly Resolution UNEP/EA.4/Res.19 (2019), establishing sustainable mineral resource governance by encouraging governments, business, NGOs and academics to diligently ensure sustainable supply-chain management;

4. REQUESTS states that import coltan to establish supply-chain standards to ensure that importers are not harming the African environment;

5. INVITES ICMM to establish supply-chain standards on coltan mining to prevent human rights abuses from occurring in the African region; and

6. ENCOURAGES recycling and reuse of coltan by Members to further protect gorilla habitat destroyed by coltan mining.

Sponsors

- African Conservation Trust [South Africa]
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde [Brazil]
- International Council of Environmental Law [United States of America]

065 — Engaging the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking

RECOGNISING that wildlife trafficking is an international crisis that is negatively affecting populations of a variety of threatened species, including timber species;

RECALLING that wildlife trafficking is now the fourth largest transnational crime, and that illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife parts around the world continues to increase in scope and volume;

RECOGNISING that combatting wildlife trafficking is a complex issue that requires a holistic, civil society approach and the inclusion of non-traditional actors;

WELCOMING the ongoing efforts by nonprofit organisations to engage the private sector across a variety of industries;

RECALLING the IUCN Business and Biodiversity Programme, which engages key sectors to address biodiversity challenges;

NOTING WITH CONCERN that wildlife traffickers are utilising global supply chains to transport and trade illicit goods;

RECOGNISING that law enforcement is strengthened when witnesses to crimes are encouraged financially and otherwise to provide information ('blow the whistle') to prosecutors, and are protected from retaliation when they do, and that authorities regularly miss opportunities to prosecute wildlife trafficking when whistleblowers are not encouraged and protected; and

HIGHLIGHTING that the private sector has unique consumer audiences that can be educated and mobilised to reduce global demand for illegal wildlife and wildlife products;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General, in cooperation with Commissions and Members, to:

a. inventory and identify priorities for strengthening and expanding the various private-sector initiatives and partnerships underway to fight wildlife crime in various sectors; and

b. develop a strategy to further engage key private-sector industries, working with relevant international organisations;

2. URGES Members to increase engagement with the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking;

3. CALLS ON Members to share case studies and lessons learned when engaging with the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking;

4. REQUESTS the private sector, in partnership with Members, to develop and implement strategies that seek to combat wildlife trafficking, such as by:

a. implementing strong corporate policies that seek to close supply chains and thwart the transport and trade of

illegal wildlife and wildlife products;

b. utilising owned communications channels to amplify unified messaging to combat wildlife trafficking, engaging consumers in efforts to reduce global demand; and

c. working in partnership with law enforcement to comply with international and domestic wildlife laws and create internal and external reporting mechanisms for suspicious activities; and

4. URGES states to actively encourage, protect and otherwise support whistleblowers who are willing and able to provide information for the prosecution of wildlife trafficking.

Explanatory Memorandum

Wildlife trafficking is an international crisis. An unprecedented global demand for exotic wildlife products has triggered an industrial-scale killing spree of endangered species. Wildlife experts have confirmed that if we don't act quickly, trafficking will wipe out many endangered species in our lifetime. In addition to increasing law enforcement and community-based programs for conservation, in addition to other critical efforts, the issue of both supply and demand of illegal wildlife and wildlife products requires further attention, and unity. Several efforts to engage the private sector are underway in a variety of sectors, including efforts by the Wildlife Trafficking Alliance, a coalition of more than seventy nonprofit organizations, companies, and AZA-accredited zoos and aquariums, working together to combat wildlife trafficking by: (1) raising public awareness; (2) effecting behavior change in order to reduce demand; and (3) mobilizing companies in key sectors to assist in efforts to combat wildlife trafficking, including addressing both the supply and demand of illicit goods. The private sector has a very important role to play--not only in closing supply chains that transport and trade illicit wildlife goods, but in raising the public awareness about the crisis of wildlife trafficking. In 2016, BBMG and GlobeScan released the results of a global study which confirmed that the number of "aspirational consumers" is growing rapidly around the world. "Aspirationals" are defined by their love of shopping, desire for responsible consumption, and their trust in brands that act in the best interest of society. They are also among the most likely to "support companies and brands that have a purpose of making a positive difference in society through their products, services, and operations." In addition to initiatives within the Wildlife Trafficking Alliance, several global efforts to engage the private sector have been formed, including the Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online, United for Wildlife's Task Force on Transportation and Finance, USAID's Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species (ROUTES), the National Whistleblower Center's (NWC) Global Wildlife Whistleblower Program, the World Travel and Tourism Council's (WTTC) Buenos Aires Declaration on Wildlife Trafficking, and many others. Opportunities now exist to inventory and identify priorities for strengthening and expanding the various private sector initiatives and partnerships underway to fight wildlife crime in various sectors; and developing a comprehensive global strategy to further engage key private sector industries.

Sponsors

- Association of Zoos and Aquariums [United States of America]
- Earth Day Network [United States of America]
- Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand [New Zealand]

- Freeland Foundation [Thailand]
- National Whistleblower Center [United States of America]
- PROVITA [Venezuela]
- Reforestamos México A.C. [Mexico]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- San Diego Zoo Global [United States of America]
- Thinking Animals, Inc. [United States of America]
- World Resources Institute [United States of America]

066 — Guidance to identify industrial fishing incompatible with protected areas

RECALLING that urgent clarification is needed to implement Recommendation 6.102 *Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development* (Hawai'i, 2016), which states that effective management of marine protected areas (MPAs) requires that they do not have any environmentally damaging industrial activities or infrastructural developments located in, adjacent to, or otherwise negatively affecting them, and calls on government to prohibit environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development in all IUCN categories of protected area;

RECOGNISING that the IUCN MPA Standards published in 2018 are consistent with Recommendation 6.102, and WELCOMING the guidance that any industrial activities and infrastructural developments (e.g. mining, industrial fishing, oil and gas extraction) are not compatible with MPAs;

NOTING that further guidance is needed to define what any environmentally damaging and industrial activities or infrastructural developments mean for different marine industries, in particular industrial fishing inside MPAs;

MINDFUL that IUCN Protected Area Guidelines identify protected areas as indispensable reference areas for scientific research and monitoring that should allow, where appropriate, low-impact scientific research activities and ecological monitoring related to and consistent with the values and restrictions of the protected area, particularly when collection cannot be conducted elsewhere;

RECOGNISING that IUCN Protected Area Guidelines allow sustainable resource use by indigenous people to conserve their traditional spiritual and cultural values, provided this is done in accordance with cultural tradition;

RECALLING that IUCN Guidance for Protected Area Category VI allows for a proportion of the area having low-level non-industrial use of natural resources, including sustainable commercial or recreational fishing, as long as it is compatible with nature conservation, has a stated primary conservation aim, meets the overall definition of a protected area, and achieves verifiable ecological sustainability;

REAFFIRMING the six IUCN Protected Area Management Categories and four Governance Types and the importance and relevance of IUCN's existing Resolutions and Recommendations regarding environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure projects in MPAs; and

RECOGNISING that 'industrial fishing' activities can be identified by the size of vessels and the method and volume of fish extraction, and that in the context of protected areas, 'industrial fishing' is defined here as large (> 12 m) motorised vessels, requiring large sums for their construction, maintenance, and operation and mostly sold commercially, and that all fishing using trawling gears that are dragged or towed across the seafloor or through the water column, as well as fishing using purse seines and large longlines, is defined as industrial fishing;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General and the Commissions to provide guidance to countries to ensure that the definition of 'industrial fishing' formulated above is acknowledged and that 'industrial fishing' is not being allowed in MPAs and OECMs, as identified in Recommendation 6.102 *Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development* (Hawai'i, 2016);
2. CALLS ON Commissions, Members and states and government agencies to apply the definition of 'industrial fishing' formulated above, to promulgate its usage in policy frameworks; and
3. CALLS ON state and government agencies to accurately report their MPAs and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) taking into account all IUCN Standards and Guidance.

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion attempts to define industrial fishing to determine what is and is not allowed within marine protected areas (MPAs). In 2018, the International Union for Conservation of Nature published the guidelines for applying their Global Conservation Standards to MPAs. (<https://www.iucn.org/commissions/world-commission-protected-areas/our-work/marine/marine-protected-areas-global-standards-success>) These guidelines reinforce the primary purpose of MPAs which is to conserve nature above all and to layout industrial activities that are not compatible with MPAs. In this publication a direct definition of 'industrial fishing' was not put forth and this omission may lead to inconsistencies on how governments manage and report MPAs. This motion is meant to fill in this gap. MPAs are the most practical and cost-effective means of maximizing ocean conservation and sustainably conserving marine life. Effectively managed MPAs are designed to conserve biodiversity as their primary goal and have also been demonstrated to bring back depleted and over-exploited fish stocks and maintain key and essential habitats that provide important ecosystem services including carbon storage and sequestration, spawning grounds, storm protection and food provisioning. Enhanced environmental productivity is contingent on effective ecosystem-wide management of the MPA, as biomass from wildlife spill-over will benefit adjacent impoverished and exploited fisheries. With enhanced protection, effectively managed MPAs may also serve to promote greater resilience to the threats from climate change due to increased habitat complexity and wildlife abundance. IUCN Protected Area Guidelines state that extractive activity is only allowed for scientific research, and only if the research cannot be conducted elsewhere. Certain extractive activities by indigenous peoples are also permitted given that resources are taken sustainably to conserve their traditional, spiritual, and cultural values, in accordance with cultural traditions in MPAs. It should be noted that IUCN Protected Area Category VI allows for a proportion of the protected area having low-level and non-industrial use of natural resources. These uses include sustainable commercial or recreational fishing, but only if it is compatible with nature conservation, has a stated primary conservation aim, meets the overall definition of a protected area, and achieves verifiable ecological sustainability. Industrial fisheries disguise themselves within the above categories, to continue fishing in protected areas – using the categories as loopholes. Therefore, we propose that 'industrial fishing' activities can be identified by the size of vessels and the method and volume of fish extraction. Industrial fishing in the context of protected areas is defined as large (> 12 meters in length) motorized vessels requiring large sums for their construction, maintenance, and operation; operating in any waters; and landing a large volume of catch that is sold commercially. In addition, all fishing using trawling gears that are dragged or towed

across the seafloor or through the water column, as well as fishing using purse seines and large longlines, is defined as industrial fishing.

Sponsors

- Earth Day Network [United States of America]
- Grupo Jaragua [Dominican Republic]
- Island Conservation [United States of America]
- Micronesian Shark Foundation [Palau]
- Para la Naturaleza [Puerto Rico]
- The Pew Charitable Trusts [United States of America]
- The WILD Foundation [United States of America]

067 — Reducing the impacts of the mining industry on biodiversity

CONCERNED by the considerable increase in demand for mineral resources worldwide, principally from industries such as construction, transport and defence, but also renewable energy, information and communication technologies and agri-food sectors, threatening terrestrial but also marine ecosystems with increasing pressure for exploration of the seabed, the ecology of which is still largely unknown;

NOTING that the mineral and metal industry represents 30% of international maritime traffic, and 8–10% of the world's energy consumption, in a context of dramatic global warming;

AWARE that the mining industry is considered to be one of the most impactful for nature due to the major damage it causes to ecosystems, and that rehabilitation of formerly exploited sites must progress very significantly;

NOTING the rarefaction of rich and easily exploitable deposits and, consequently, the steady decline in mining sequence grades, which pushes back the physical (geographic area, depth) and technological (e.g. leaching, mountaintop removal) boundaries of projects and increases the threats to and impacts on socio-ecosystems;

NOTING the serious hazards linked with some practices such as the deliberate dumping of mine waste in riverine, lake and marine environments, or the storage of waste in tailing dams, and recalling that more than 50 dam failures have occurred since 2000 with major and lasting consequences on humans and the environment; and

CONSIDERING that mineral resources are subject to a frenzied quest for profit, leading to socially and ecologically disastrous practices, whilst rarely generating development benefits for local economies;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CHARGES the IUCN Environmental Law Programme with developing guidance on legislation and regulations for mining activities, which can be adopted by authorities;

2. CALLS ON states to better regulate mining activities within their territories through international regulation or through the effective implementation of national and/or local regulations;

3. RECOMMENDS a more sober consumption of primary resources;

4. REQUESTS that governments and industries prioritise recycling as a source of supply of mineral resources and improve the efficiency of associated techniques, whilst considering both re-use and substitution;

5. CALLS ON states to apply, as a priority for the still little-known marine environment, the precautionary principle for the management of risks to benthic ecosystems and to the water column from the exploration phase;

6. URGES the end of practices that are dangerous to humans and nature, particularly the storage of mine waste in tailing dams, the use of chemicals such as cyanide or mercury in ore processing, and the voluntary dumping of mine waste in rivers, lakes and the sea;

7. INVITES states to examine the uses of some mineral resources and to plan the end of their primary

exploitation, in particular gold, lithium and phosphates; and

8. ENCOURAGES governments to create an independent body in charge of producing medium-, and long-term mineral supply plans, taking biodiversity and human well-being issues into account through strategic environmental and social assessments.

Explanatory Memorandum

Les évolutions technologiques ont fait émerger des besoins sur de nouveaux métaux et ont accentué la demande sur des métaux déjà utilisés. La demande en énergies fossiles et fissiles ne faiblit pas, poussant à la recherche et l'exploitation de nouveaux gisements dans des conditions parfois extrêmes et dans des écosystèmes vierges ou riches en biodiversité. Or, les techniques minières n'ont pas fondamentalement évolué au fil de ces 50 dernières années, faisant naître un doute sérieux sur l'amélioration de la maîtrise de leurs impacts environnementaux et sanitaires. Il est donc impératif de donner la priorité à la réduction des besoins en énergie et en métaux, au recyclage des matières premières et à la planification de l'exploitation, notamment afin de préserver les écosystèmes les plus sensibles et fragiles.

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement [France]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- France Nature Environnement [France]
- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne [France]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]

- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l` Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l` Ambiente [Italy]
- Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale [Italy]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement [France]

068 — Biodiversity financing

RECOGNISING that biodiversity and associated ecosystem services provide a range of invaluable services for society that underpin human health, well-being and economic development;

RECALLING that more than 30% of the mitigations necessary to deliver the 2-degree Celsius target under the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change can be cost-effectively achieved through investment in nature, specifically by stopping deforestation and restoring coastal ecosystems;

RECALLING that a massive increase in finance is necessary to safeguard life under water (Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14) and on land (SDG 15) and to allow humanity to achieve the other SDGs;

RECALLING that annual global funding needed to safeguard nature is estimated at US\$ 300–400 billion while the current finance flows are around US\$ 50–80 billion per year, based on the latest available data, and current biodiversity-related bilateral official development assistance is less than US\$ 10 billion per year; and

RECALLING that the cost of inaction in the face of biodiversity loss is estimated to be at least 7% of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2050;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON Members to:

a. assess and communicate socio-economic dependencies and impacts on biodiversity at geographic scales relevant to decision makers; and

b. assess and showcase the co-benefits of investments in nature conservation and its sustainable use and the costs of inaction;

2. CALLS ON states:

a. to integrate biodiversity goals and considerations into the national development plans and policies of key economic sectors; and

b. as recommended in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) report 'Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action' to:

i. scale up the suite of policy instruments for biodiversity and get the economic incentives right to ensure biodiversity is better reflected in producer and consumer decision making;

ii. scale up and align finance for biodiversity from all sources – public and private;

iii. establish consistent and comparable finance tracking and reporting frameworks across countries and companies; and

iv. identify, assess and reform subsidies harmful to biodiversity at the national level, and expand internationally comparable information on those subsidies, for example, through peer review; and

3. CALLS ON the financing sector to launch a multi-stakeholder Task Force on Business and Nature Impacts Dependencies, capitalising on the example of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, and to analyse business activities that have a material impact on biodiversity as well as activities with transformational potential to support biodiversity.

Sponsors

- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía [Costa Rica]
- Ministerul Mediului, Apelor și Pădurilor [Romania]
- Ministère de l'Environnement Luxembourg [Luxembourg]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Ministère des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération de Monaco [Monaco]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]

069 — Protection of deep-ocean ecosystems and biodiversity through a moratorium on seabed mining

RECALLING that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) established the International Seabed Authority (ISA) to act on behalf of humankind as a whole and charged it with ensuring the effective protection of the marine environment from harmful effects of seabed mining activities in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ);

RECALLING UNCLOS Articles 136 and 145, Article 5 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the commitments of states to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 12 and 14;

RECALLING Resolution 5.079 *Protection of the deep ocean ecosystem and biodiversity from the threats of sea bed mining* (Jeju, 2012) urging all State Members of IUCN to facilitate the adoption of precautionary and ecosystem approaches, including the precautionary principle, with respect to deep-sea mining;

NOTING that the ISA has already approved 30 licences for the exploration of seabed minerals in ABNJ, and is working to adopt commercial mining regulations to enable applications from countries and companies for commercial mining permits in the international seabed area;

NOTING the need to ensure sufficient scientific information on deep-sea biodiversity and ecosystems and an appropriate and transparent institutional structure prior to adopting such regulations;

NOTING the warning of the 2019 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services that up to a million species are threatened with extinction;

RECOGNISING advances in scientific knowledge since 2012 regarding deep-sea mining and concerns expressed by scientists that biodiversity loss will be inevitable if deep-sea mining is permitted to occur, that this loss is likely to be permanent on human timescales, and that the consequences for ocean ecosystem function are unknown;

CONSIDERING the unique, vulnerable character of deep ocean and seabed ecosystems, and their fundamental and intrinsic value to life on Earth;

NOTING that the societal need for deep-sea mining has not been demonstrated; and

NOTING commitments in SDG 12;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

CALLS on all State Members, individually and through relevant international fora, to:

a. support and implement a moratorium on deep seabed mining, issuing of exploitation and new exploration contracts, and the adoption of seabed mining regulations for exploitation, including ‘exploitation’ regulations by the International Seabed Authority (ISA) unless or until:

- i. rigorous and transparent impact assessments have been conducted, the environmental, social, cultural and economic risks of deep seabed mining are comprehensively understood, and the effective protection of the marine environment can be ensured;
 - ii. the precautionary principle, ecosystem approach, and the polluter pays principle have been implemented;
 - iii. policies to ensure the responsible production and use of metals, such as the reduction of demand for primary metals, a transformation to a resource-efficient circular economy, and responsible terrestrial mining practices, have been developed and implemented; and
 - iv. public consultation mechanisms have been incorporated into all decision-making processes related to deep-sea mining ensuring effective engagement allowing for independent review, and, where relevant, that the free, prior, informed consent of indigenous peoples is respected and consent from potentially affected communities is achieved; and
- b. promote the reform of the ISA to ensure transparent, accountable, inclusive, effective and environmentally responsible decision making and regulation.

Sponsors

- Fauna & Flora International [United Kingdom]
- Fundación MarViva [Costa Rica]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- Wildlands Conservation Trust [South Africa]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]

070 — Accounting for biodiversity: encompassing ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

CONCERNED with the ongoing rapid decline of biodiversity, as highlighted in the 2030 United Nations Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and the negative impacts that this decline has on the benefits that living nature provides to health and well-being;

RECOGNISING that a contributing factor towards these declines is that the conventional system of national accounts, and the political, economic, and social decisions made based on these, are effectively blind to biodiversity;

ACKNOWLEDGING Resolution 6.058 *Natural Capital* (Hawai'i, 2016), which will contribute towards mainstreaming the incorporation of biodiversity into national policy and other decision making;

EMPHASISING that natural capital accounting must recognise, and support discussion of, biodiversity's multiple values to promote fully informed decision making;

WELCOMING the progress led by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in the development of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and its implementation through many programmes;

OPTIMISTIC that the implementation of the SEEA offers substantial opportunity for synergy with the development of indicators to track progress towards many SDGs, in particular goals 2, 6, 11, 12, 14 and 15, the Aichi Targets, as well as the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;

FURTHER WELCOMING the progress led by the UNSD in the revision of the SEEA – Experimental Ecosystem Accounting with the objective of elevating it to an international statistical standard; and

NOTING that the Convention on Biological Diversity's definition of 'biological diversity' includes "diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems", such that biodiversity spans levels of ecological organisation encompassing genes, species and ecosystems;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, Commissions, Members and partners to engage, and to mobilise resources to facilitate such engagement, with the UNSD, other partners and leading global initiatives:

a. in the development and implementation of the SEEA to describe accounting for biodiversity at ecosystem, species and genetic levels, building on current advances in accounting for ecosystems, including the development and maintenance of relevant classifications (e.g. the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species); and

b. in the application of accounting to support the derivation of indicators of biodiversity change (e.g. with respect to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, indicators for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and the SDGs) and to underpin the organisation of data for assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services;

2. CALLS on Members and partners, especially national governments and multilateral institutions, to support national statistical offices, relevant technical agencies and experts in implementing the SEEA; and

3. CALLS FOR engagement from Members and partners, especially national governments and multilateral institutions, in testing and implementation of the SEEA accounting for biodiversity in all relevant aspects of their work.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Convention of Biodiversity Aichi Targets (e.g., Target 2), already recognized the importance of accounting and called for incorporating biodiversity in national accounts. The process for the post-2020 Biodiversity Framework calls for a transformative approach that considers the underlying economic pressures and drivers of biodiversity loss as well as the vital contributions that healthy, biologically-diverse ecosystems make to human health and well-being. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in turn, represent a fundamental shift toward integration of a multitude of policy issues into a single policy agenda. The UN's System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA), the agreed international statistical standard for natural capital accounting, represents a global effort towards the goal of mainstreaming nature into decision-making. The SEEA provides frameworks for producing accounts in several thematic areas, including SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EEA). It takes the perspective of ecosystems and considers how individual environmental assets interact as part of natural processes within a given spatial area. Enabled by significant advances in the science of measurement and valuation of natural capital, more than 40 countries are implementing SEEA EEA. Repeated over time as a regular statistics effort of a country, SEEA EEA has the potential to consistently inform a wide policy and management practice spectrum that does not currently consider nature, using the same system for economic assessment that countries currently use. Biodiversity is defined according to the Convention on Biological Diversity as “the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems”. In SEEA EEA, biodiversity is reflected in (i) ecosystem extent accounts showing the changing composition of ecosystem types; (ii) ecosystem condition accounts which incorporate indicators of local species distribution and assemblage. Biodiversity is also recognized as underpinning the capacity to supply all ecosystem services and the SEEA EEA describes species population accounts. With ecosystems as an accounting organizing principle in the SEEA EEA, a clear and common understanding is needed about how the SEEA could incorporate all levels of biodiversity to support policy and decision making. There is growing momentum toward accounting, with several regional and national efforts working toward mainstreaming of biodiversity and natural capital (e.g., Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa, EU Biodiversity Strategy). SEEA is also well-positioned to help drive the post-2020 Biodiversity framework and the implementation of the SDGs can also be informed and supported by the SEEA's integrated statistical framework. We call on IUCN to support and facilitate further development and implementation of the SEEA, including encouraging member countries to implement and further develop SEEA EEA and to further investigate how statistical and accounting approaches can more fully incorporate existing knowledge, and advances in, biodiversity measurement, with respect to diversity within species (i.e. genes), between species, and of the interconnections among levels of ecological organization.

Sponsors

- Bank Information Center [United States of America]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- EcoHealth Alliance [United States of America]
- Global Wildlife Conservation [United States of America]
- Kalahari Conservation Society [Botswana]
- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía [Costa Rica]
- NatureServe [United States of America]
- Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales [Mexico]
- South African National Parks [South Africa]

071 — Safeguarding coral reefs from harmful chemicals in sunscreen

EMPHASISING that coral-reef ecosystems play a fundamental role in ecological, social and economic well-being;

AWARE that over 60% of the world's coral reefs are at risk from factors including climate change, pollution and overfishing;

RECOGNISING that sunscreen is a source of coral-reef pollution and scientists have found that certain chemicals in sunscreen contribute to coral-reef bleaching and pose a threat to healthy coral-reef ecosystems, even at extremely low concentrations;

CONCERNED that 6,000 to 14,000 tons of sunscreen wash into the ocean every year;

RECOGNISING that sound coral-reef management and protection is integral to a strong and healthy marine ecosystem;

HIGHLIGHTING that Hawai'i, Palau, US Virgin Islands, and certain parts of Mexico and the Florida Keys have banned sunscreens containing chemicals harmful to coral reefs;

RECALLING the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, particularly Target 10, “By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning”;

UNDERLINING that the Fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4) found that Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 is not being met and that significantly accelerated actions are needed to reverse this trend;

RECOGNISING that the proposed IUCN Programme 2021–2024 identifies restoring the health of the world ocean as one of four priority areas;

ACKNOWLEDGING Goal (3) of the International Coral Reef Initiative Plan of Action 2016–2018 to “review issues related to the impact of sunscreens and other endocrine disruptors on coral reefs, and encourage the production of sunscreens that are proven not to damage coral reefs”; and

APPRECIATING IUCN's longstanding commitment to coral-reef protection;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES the Species Survival Commission (SSC) to conduct an assessment on best practices to inform and help State Members to protect coral reefs from the harmful chemicals found in sunscreen;
2. CALLS ON the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) to develop model legislation for State Members to adopt for the purpose of protecting coral reefs from harmful chemicals found in sunscreen; and
3. REQUESTS Members to encourage the adoption and implementation of model legislation to protect coral reefs from harmful chemicals found in sunscreen.

Explanatory Memorandum

Vitally important in terms of biodiversity, culture, and economics; coral reef ecosystems have often been described as the “rainforests of the sea.” Coral reef ecosystems serve as resources for food, income, and protection for over half a billion people. Around the world, healthy and resilient coral reefs are crucially important to indigenous cultures. As hotspots of biodiversity, they “cover less than 1% of the ocean’s floor, but nearly one million species of fish, invertebrates, and algae are estimated to live in and around the world’s reefs.” (National Park Service). In addition to the value of coral reefs in terms of biodiversity, culture, and nature, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) notes that coral reef ecosystems provide an estimated economic value of 375 billion dollars per year. Despite the abundant benefits of healthy coral reefs, they are facing mounting threats. Scientists estimate that up to ten percent of the world’s reefs are threatened due to sunscreen induced coral reef bleaching. (Danovaro et al.). Studies have shown that even at extremely low concentrations, certain chemicals in sunscreen, such as oxybenzone and octinoxate, are causing rapid and complete bleaching of hard corals. (Danovaro et al.). A 2016 study concluded that “oxybenzone poses a hazard to coral reef conservation and threatens the resiliency of coral reefs to climate change.” (Downs et al.). Estimates show that 6,000 to 14,000 tons of sunscreen wash into the ocean every year, yet this is not spread out amongst the entire ocean, instead it is concentrated in some of the world’s most popular marine destination areas, such as national parks. Worldwide, coral reef degradation is a critical concern. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi Target 10 sought to reduce anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, yet the Fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook found that “we have actually moved away from achieving this target.” To counter this trend, the Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted priority actions, including “reducing the impacts of multiple stressors, in particular those stressors that are more tractable at the regional, national, and local levels.” The International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) adopted goal 3-5, specifically related to the impacts of sunscreens on coral reefs. In response to this goal, the Government of Sweden conducted a study on the impacts of sunscreens on coral reefs and advocated for a proactive and precautionary approach. In 2018, the Hawai‘i Legislature recognized the harmful impacts of oxybenzone and octinoxate to Hawaii’s marine environment and enacted a law banning the sale of sunscreens containing those chemicals. Additional regions have begun adopting bans of sunscreens containing chemicals harmful to coral reefs, including Palau, US Virgin Islands, certain parts of Mexico, and parts of the Florida Keys. While most bans prohibit the sale, some bans, including the US Virgin Islands ban, also prohibit the distribution and import of sunscreens containing harmful chemicals. With the health and resiliency of coral reef ecosystems at risk, the damaging impacts of certain chemicals found in sunscreen is a key concern. IUCN support would serve a valuable purpose in conserving these incomparable ecosystems.

Sponsors

- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Center for Large Landscape Conservation [United States of America]
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law [United States of America]
- Global Wildlife Conservation [United States of America]
- Palau Conservation Society [Palau]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]

072 — Combatting the illegal trade in lion body parts

RECOGNISING that the global lion population has declined during the past decades;

RECALLING that the African lion (*Panthera leo*) has been classified as Vulnerable on the global IUCN Red List of Threatened Species;

RECOGNISING that the main reasons for this decline are habitat destruction, depletion of prey populations, retaliatory killing in relation to carnivore–human conflicts and illegal poaching for lion body parts;

RECOGNISING that there are indications that the illegal poaching of lions for the trade in lion body parts is increasing and that this is partly caused by the illegal pan-African and Asian trade in lion body parts, including bones, claws and teeth for zoo-therapeutic, decorative and status purposes across the continuum from subsistence to commercial use and trade, but that there is limited published evidence devoted to the subject;

RECALLING that the legal export of lion skeletons from South Africa represents a highly complex nexus of conservation, political and social concerns, and that it is suggested that the legal trade in lion skeletons also acts as an incentive for illegal trade, whereas, conversely, the opposing opinion states that legal trade may reduce demand for wild felid products and that further restricting legal trade may incentivise illegal trade;

CONSIDERING that the paucity of conclusive evidence for the impact of legal trade upon wild lion populations in Africa leads to the question of where conservation action is best directed regarding the illegal exploitation of wild lions across the continent; and

RECOGNISING that the World Health Organization (WHO) recently endorsed Traditional Chinese Medicines, which may add a risk factor for the illegal trade in threatened species, including large cats such as lions;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. DECLARES the importance of controlling the illegal poaching of lions for lion body parts;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to support an initiative for further exploration of the extent and drivers of African lion-part trade in Africa and in East/South-East Asia, information that is required to better inform decision-making and intervention measures; and
3. ENCOURAGES Members to focus on reductions of illegal exploitation of wild lion populations by improving law enforcement, improving and enforcing wildlife crime legislation, and tackling corruption.

Explanatory Memorandum

The global population of the African lion (*Panthera leo*) is decreasing. There are suggestions that this is partly caused by the illegal pan-African and Asian trade in lion body parts, including bones, claws and teeth for zootherapeutic, decorative and status purposes across the continuum of subsistence to commercial use and trade. [There is limited published evidence however devoted to the subject]. The legal export of lion skeletons from South Africa represents a highly complex nexus of conservation, political, and social concerns. It is suggested that the legal trade in lion skeletons also acts as an incentive for illegal trade. Conversely, the opposing opinion states that legal trade may reduce demand for wild felid products and that further restricting

legal trade may incentivise illegal trade. From other contentious wildlife trade issues involving species such as tigers, rhinos, and elephants it has been posited that outright trade bans and hunting prohibitions may increase illegal exploitation [due to incentivisation of illegal trade through modified pricing structures] The paucity of clear evidence for the impact of legal trade upon wild lion populations in Africa leads to the question of where conservation action is best directed regarding the illegal exploitation (poaching) of wild lions across the continent. We believe that conservation action should focus on reductions of illegal exploitation of wild lion populations by improving law enforcement, improving and enforcing wildlife crime laws, and tackling corruption. In addition, further exploration of the extent and drivers of African lion part trade [in Africa and S/SE Asia] are required to better inform decision-making and intervention measures.

Sponsors

- Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sostenible [Bolivia]
- Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l` Environnement et le Climat [Morocco]
- Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society [Cameroon]
- Conservation Force, Inc. [United States of America]
- Leo Foundation [The Netherlands]
- Nederlandse Vereniging van Dierentuinen [The Netherlands]
- Wildlife ACT Fund Trust [South Africa]

073 — Adoption of a standard approach to implement Nature-based Solutions for societal challenges

ACKNOWLEDGING that a definition and a set of eight principles for Nature-based Solutions (NbS) were presented in Resolution 6.069 *Defining Nature-based Solutions* (Hawai'i, 2016), and that the importance and relevance of NbS was reflected in three seminal resolutions: Resolution 5.083 *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*, Resolution 5.084 *Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation*, and Resolution 5.058 *Ecosystem management for disaster risk reduction (DRR)* (Jeju, 2012);

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING the conclusions of the recent report entitled 'Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services' that was prepared under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES);

RECOGNISING that NbS have demonstrated potential to significantly reduce the impact of disaster-scale events;

ALSO RECOGNISING that NbS can play a critical role in adaptation and mitigation related to changing climate;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that NbS have gained significant international recognition, including through the development and implementation of relevant policies;

UNDERSTANDING that the IUCN Secretariat, in partnership with the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM), has developed a standard approach to incorporating NbS into actions across scales, guided by the NbS principles; and

APPRECIATING the crucial role that NbS can play in fostering transformative change across economic, social, political and technological factors;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to:

a. adopt the standard approach for guiding policy uptake, implementation and scientific research on NbS, in accordance with NbS principles adopted through Resolution 6.069;

b. further promote the NbS concept throughout IUCN; and

c. provide technical support, where requested, to assist Members in applying NbS in their conservation and development activities to address societal needs;

2. REQUESTS CEM, in collaboration with Members and the Secretariat, and in the spirit of the One Programme Charter, to:

a. identify specialists with the diversity of technical skills needed to advise and assist in the development of a standard approach to NbS that can be applied globally; and

b. compile, manage and share lessons learned from the application of NbS at the local, national and international levels; and

3. ENCOURAGES Members and partners to support the development of a standard approach through provision of technical expertise and by engaging via the consultation processes.

Explanatory Memorandum

The standard development process has commenced and is in its final stages. By October 2019 a full draft would be ready for online discussions of the contact group. By January 2019, the final version of the standard will also be available, following revisions arising from piloting the standard in different NbS projects around the world. Members are invited to engage with the 2nd public consultation process to be carried out in August and September 2019, which will be announced through the IUCN members' digest and summarise the progress to date.

Sponsors

- IUCN Council

074 — Partnerships and adoption of a Global Ecosystem Typology

RECALLING Resolution 4.020 *Quantitative thresholds for categories and criteria of threatened ecosystems* (Barcelona, 2008) that requested “the Director General, in consultation with IUCN’s Commissions and Members, to initiate 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 RECALLING Resolution 5.055 *Consolidation of the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems* (Jeju, 2012), which urged “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...”;

APPLAUDING the progress made towards a global Red List of terrestrial ecosystems with national Red Lists of Ecosystems completed in more than 25 countries;

ACKNOWLEDGING the scientific advances in developing comprehensive and practical Global Ecosystem Typology (GET) and the importance for comprehensive data on the status of the world’s ecosystems to monitor and assess changes in that status;

RECOGNISING the importance of the GET that has been developed through extensive expert consultation to further the aims of the IUCN One Programme Charter, as reflected in the proposed IUCN Programme 2021–2024; and

ACKNOWLEDGING the urgent need to undertake, and/or complete, cross-compatible national-scale assessments of ecosystems using the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. TAKES NOTE of the ongoing work to develop a GET;

2. ENCOURAGES Council to:

a. promote and support Members, including indigenous peoples, local communities, and public actors,

Commissions, and public and private partnerships, in applying the GET to support global, regional and national efforts to assess and manage risks to ecosystems;

b. support continued development of national Red Lists of Ecosystems to enhance implementation of action for conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and their biological diversity;

c. support application of Red List of Ecosystems criteria to assess risk of collapse in the world’s thematic priority ecosystems; and

d. as part of the IUCN Annual Report, report on progress on development of the Red List of Ecosystems database, integration of the Red List of Ecosystems approach, as well as in IUCN position and policy products for UN Sustainable Development Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets; and

3. CALLS ON the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) to lead:

- a. continued mapping of the distribution of the GET related to terrestrial, freshwater and oceanic environments;
- b. identification of contributions of the world's major ecosystem types to a diverse suite of services and/or benefits contributing to human health and well-being; and
- c. development of innovative educational material, including print and web-based publications, other web-based resources, phone apps, etc., which provide access to ecosystem information.

Explanatory Memorandum

The conservation and management of ecosystems has never been more central to the future of biodiversity and human well-being on Earth. The CBD Aichi targets and UN Sustainable Development Goals mandate global action that depends directly or indirectly on ecosystem assessment. Rapidly developing information infrastructure to support these global policy initiatives includes the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting – Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EEA), listing criteria for the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems (RLE) and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), among several other tools. All of these initiatives, their overarching policy framework and several other activities, require a standardised, globally consistent, spatially explicit typology and terminology for managing the world's ecosystems and their services.

Sponsors

- IUCN Council

075 — IUCN Principles on Synthetic Biology and Biodiversity Conservation

RECOGNISING the mandate given by Resolution 6.086 *Development of IUCN policy on biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology* (Hawai'i, 2016);

ACKNOWLEDGING the processes contributing towards advancing this subject up until 2016, as documented in the preamble to Resolution 6.086;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the processes which have advanced the subject since 2016, notably decision XIV/19 of the 14th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP14, Egypt, 2018);

GRATEFUL TO the IUCN Task Force and Technical Sub-Group on Synthetic Biology and Biodiversity Conservation, established under the authority of all six IUCN Commission Chairs and the Director General for their work in completing 'Genetic Frontiers for Conservation: An Assessment of Synthetic Biology and Biodiversity Conservation';

RECOGNISING the fundamental importance of the Precautionary Principle for conservation and sustainable development and for prevention of ecosystem destruction and environmental degradation as set out in the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and noted in Resolution 4.075 *Applying the Precautionary Principle in environmental decision-making and management* (Barcelona, 2008);

AWARE that the field of synthetic biology is advancing very quickly in the context of rapid biodiversity loss, and therefore understanding of the relationship between this rapidly growing field of technology and biodiversity conservation is continuing to evolve;

STRESSING the urgent need for IUCN to show leadership on this issue and to guide its Members and Commissions as they engage with it; and

EMPHASISING the unique role of IUCN in fostering multi-stakeholder conversations on this issue;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. PROPOSES the IUCN Principles on Synthetic Biology and Biodiversity Conservation (see Annex) as guidelines for the development of an IUCN policy on these technologies, taking into account the Precautionary Principle, and having deliberated on the importance – and controversy – of the issue, thus seeking a broader consensus;
2. REQUESTS the Director General, Commission Chairs and Members to foster increased understanding of this topic, and consultations on these new technologies, as laid out in the attached Principles; and
3. REQUESTS Council to establish an inclusive mechanism involving representation of all IUCN components and diversity of views, to develop an IUCN Policy on Synthetic Biology and Biodiversity Conservation to be debated and voted on by the next (2024) World Conservation Congress.

Annex: IUCN Principles on Synthetic Biology and Biodiversity Conservation

I.

The purpose of these principles is to inform discussion, promote consultations and support improved understanding of synthetic biology (including engineered gene drive) and the direct and indirect impacts that these technologies might have on biodiversity and its conservation, sustainable use, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources.

These principles are not intended to serve as a specific set of guidelines for decision making about the use of synthetic biology (including engineered gene drive), nor are they intended to serve as a risk assessment methodology, technology assessment process, or regulatory framework. They are primarily framed to serve as guidelines for the development of an IUCN Policy during the period 2020–2024.

The audience for these principles is all constituent parts of IUCN. These principles (which include all four sections of this document) are therefore intended to guide the work of IUCN Member organisations, Commission members, Secretariat staff, Council, and National and Regional Committees. These principles are also intended to inform others involved or interested in synthetic biology (including engineered gene drive) within and beyond the synthetic biology and conservation communities.

The scope of these principles is all aspects of existing and proposed application of the tools and technologies of synthetic biology (including organisms, components, and products developed using synthetic biology, and engineered gene drives), in relation to any of their possible negative and positive impacts, over all time scales, spatial scales (including within and between countries), and dimensions of biological diversity (including at genetic, species and ecosystem levels), on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and on the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources. This includes consideration of uncertainties, including those magnified by rapid technological and environmental change. The elements of modern biotechnology are included in synthetic biology.

II.

The Precautionary Principle is a principle of international law and should define, as stated in international law and treaties, any development and application of synthetic biology. In the context of biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology (including engineered gene drive), it is necessary to apply the Precautionary Principle as set out in the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and as adopted by the 2004 IUCN World Conservation Congress under Resolution WCC-2004-RES-075 “Applying the Precautionary Principle in environmental decision-making and management.” Invoking the precautionary approach means that: “In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by states according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.”

III.

The following eight principles aim to guide further research on synthetic biology, and to create a groundwork for the creation of an IUCN Policy. These principles should not be interpreted as supporting the application of synthetic biology or as a guide for implementation:

1. Biodiversity conservation imperative. Any potential synthetic biology applications (including engineered gene drives), both those designed to achieve conservation outcomes and those designed for other purposes evaluated in ways that are consistent with IUCN's Vision and Mission, international law, and human rights law to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable to inform decision making, including the further development of policy in IUCN.
2. Intergenerational equity and sustainable development. Both the potential benefits and adverse effects of the application of synthetic biology to conservation may impact biodiversity, resource management and economic development now and for future generations. The study or research of potential synthetic biology applications should address intergenerational equity, which entails an obligation of stewardship of the natural environment for future generations; intragenerational equity, which stresses the need to meet the basic needs of current generations across circumstances and regions; as well as sustainable development with a view to strengthening understanding and policy in IUCN.
3. Respect for rights, beliefs and cultures. The rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over their traditional territories, sacred sites, customary laws and species populations must be respected, as elaborated in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and must not be derogated.
4. Stakeholder and rightsholder participation. The full, effective and timely participation of stakeholders and rightsholders, at the relevant level, should be ensured in further developing an IUCN policy and understanding in IUCN, irrespective of whether they are designed to achieve conservation outcomes, as well as those designed for other purposes but with biodiversity implications. Such an approach should be adopted at all stages of development of IUCN policy, with periodic reviews and open dialogue in line with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration in 1992 on public participation. The values, belief systems, knowledge and worldviews of stakeholders and rightsholders should be taken into consideration in such policy-making process.
5. Free, prior and informed consent. When considering the potential introduction of a synthetic biology application (including engineered gene drive) that may impact their traditional practices, territories, sacred sites and species populations, the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities must be obtained.
6. Evidence that informs estimation and characterisation of risks and benefits to support decision making should draw upon multiple sources and types of knowledge and expertise, including local and indigenous knowledge and the many disciplines of science.
7. Multidisciplinary dialogue including conservationists and synthetic biologists. Assessments of the directions and impacts of synthetic biology (including engineered gene drive) on conservation should be informed by dialogues between those involved in conservation, land and environment custodians, and those involved in the technology. Experts in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including local communities and indigenous people, should engage with experts in technology and vice versa to ensure all relevant players are involved in co-generation of knowledge, identification of potential impacts and uncertainties, and decision making regarding implementation.

8. Ethics. Ethics is about the values that should be respected by all as ethical norms of behaviour, and it provides a foundation for rights and obligations. In the area of synthetic biology there is a need for society to study the ethical relations between human beings and nature. The engineering of organisms will require new norms and ethical behaviours for researchers, industry, governments and society in general, respecting cultural and regional values. Ethical arguments are important to take into consideration when considering synthetic biology applications and they need to be clearly framed when responding to the concerns of different cultural traditions and political orientations within and between particular communities or regions

IV.

Synthetic biology applications (including engineered gene drives), whether or not they are designed to address conservation issues, could have negative or positive impacts for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources. Application of these principles should include the following elements as well as being based on the principles above:

- Case-by-case decision making;
- For applications of synthetic biology intended for conservation goals, evaluation of existing alternatives;
- For applications of synthetic biology intended for purposes other than conservation, steps to ensure that such applications do not threaten biodiversity and its sustainable use;
- Staged assessment of risks and benefits;
- Governance;
- Knowledge gaps and research needs;
- Knowledge transfer and capacity building; and
- Potential introduction of moratoria.

These elements and the principles listed above are intended to support the avoidance or minimisation of any potential negative biodiversity outcomes, and, in the event that a particular synthetic biology application is acceptable for implementation, to maximise the potential for augmenting or complementing alternative conservation approaches.

- Case-by-case decision making. Because synthetic biology takes many forms and may be applied in many different contexts, decisions about developing or using synthetic biology (including engineered gene drive) should be made on a case-by-case basis, without compromising these principles. Each case analysis should include multiple decision points regarding whether or not to move forward, and if so, under what conditions. Constructive discussions of such cases may proceed simultaneously and may mutually inform one another. Such discussions would be complemented with discussions that explore the broader issues that surround decisions about developing or using synthetic biology, incorporating ethics, cultural priorities, tradeoffs and management alternatives.
- Applications of synthetic biology intended for conservation goals. Synthetic biology applications (including engineered gene drives) could be pursued with the intention of directly achieving conservation goals, including both the abatement of current threats to biodiversity and the restoration of biodiversity towards a recovered state. Decisions on such applications should be considered and governed in the context of the availability of alternative conservation tools, as well as the implementation of

- comprehensive risk assessment, societal discussion of the specific conservation goals in question, ethical considerations, and potential effectiveness, or lack thereof, of the application in achieving these goals.
- Applications of synthetic biology intended for purposes other than conservation. Synthetic biology (including engineered gene drive) will likely most often be applied for purposes that are not directly motivated by biodiversity conservation goals. Nevertheless, those responsible for the design, development and approval of such applications should consider and take action to ensure that the direct and indirect impacts of their work do not threaten biodiversity and its sustainable use, especially if there is a risk of serious and irreversible damage. The conservation community itself should actively take part in reviewing such applications, along with relevant stakeholders and rightsholders.
 - Staged assessment of risks and benefits. There are inherent challenges to analysing and balancing the risks and benefits of synthetic biology applications (including engineered gene drive). To reduce the likelihood of an inappropriately early or late decision, it is desirable to have a staged decision-making process, in which evidence is discussed at each stage in a transparent manner. Where adequate assessment methodologies are available, they should be used to inform decision making. Where assessment methodologies are inadequate or unavailable, appropriate methodologies must first be developed or made available to understand the balance between risks and benefits before any environmental release. Such assessments should also incorporate consideration of the balance of risks and benefits of non-synthetic biology approaches, and of inaction. The potential risks and benefits of a particular synthetic biology application (including engineered gene drive) might only become apparent as that application matures. The various stages and formats of the synthetic biology development and application in question therefore need to be considered, including laboratory research, contained trials, field trials, environmental releases and production methods.
 - Governance. The development of governance arrangements should reflect the principles presented above and should be adaptable to encompass changing technologies, as well as the accessibility to, and understanding of those technologies. The development of appropriate governance should be guided by broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment of genetic and other relevant emerging technologies. Given the pace of development of synthetic biology, there is potential for existing governance regimes to become inappropriate for new techniques and applications related to synthetic biology (including engineered gene drives).
 - Knowledge gaps and research needs. There are significant gaps in knowledge regarding the evaluation of the risks and benefits of synthetic biology (including engineered gene drives) to conservation, as well as the social, economic, cultural and ethical aspects of potential applications. This includes, among others, the need for information on potential impacts across time and space, including evolutionary responses. Addressing these gaps is necessary for informed and robust decision making. This will require identification of research needs in different areas, provision of training for specialists, and development of a common research agenda that identifies and addresses gaps in methodologies, technologies, tools and knowledge. Such work should advance collaboration by bridging the disciplinary differences between conservationists, biotechnologists, and those conducting relevant social and cultural research, and better align their outcomes to the mission of IUCN.
 - Knowledge transfer and capacity building. To allow for informed decision making by all potential users, there is a need for capacity-building for all stakeholders and rightsholders, including indigenous peoples

and local communities and others without access to these technologies, to enable them to engage in the assessment of actual and potential impacts of synthetic biology. There is also a need to build awareness, share information and promote technology exchange in all aspects of biotechnology development, use and governance, where needed. This includes developments in fundamental research and development infrastructure, governance and regulation, risk assessment, technology transfer, and stakeholder and rightsholder education and communications.

- Potential introduction of moratoria. There could be situations in which moratoria on the environmental release of specific applications of synthetic biology (including engineered gene drives) are warranted. Specific guidance would be required regarding what data and other information are needed to determine if or when a moratorium might be introduced, how a moratorium would be implemented, and how a moratorium on a particular application could be removed.

Definitions

Biodiversity: biological diversity, “the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems” (Convention on Biological Diversity).

Component: Parts used in a synthetic biology process (for example, a DNA molecule); a component is considered a non-living entity (CBD/SYNBIO/AHTEG/2019/1/3).

Gene drive: A phenomenon of biased inheritance in which the ability of a genetic element to pass from a parent to its offspring through sexual reproduction is enhanced, leading to the preferential increase of a specific genotype that may determine a specific phenotype from one generation to the next, and potentially throughout a population. A gene drive element is a heritable element that can induce gene drive, such that the gene drive element is preferentially inherited. Gene drive elements may be referred to as gene drive systems or simply ‘gene drives’.

Modern biotechnology: The first generation of genetic engineering tools were developed in the 1970s. Current genome-scale tools include DNA sequencing and DNA synthesis. For the past 40 years the four primary applications of such tools have been: basic science; modification of agricultural crops; production of medicines; and manufacture of chemicals and materials. All such tools and their applications, existing or emerging, comprise what we refer to as ‘modern biotechnology’.

Product: The resulting output of a synthetic biology process (for example, a chemical substance); a product is considered a non-living entity (CBD/SYNBIO/AHTEG/2019/1/3).

Risk: The likelihood and severity of a potential adverse effect. For example, if the likelihood of an adverse effect occurring is high, but the severity of the adverse effect is very low, the overall risk will be low. If, however, the severity of the adverse effect is extremely high, even a low probability of it occurring may still be considered a large risk.

Risk assessment: The structured process for analysing risk.

Synthetic biology: the Convention on Biological Diversity acknowledges that the outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology on the operational definition is “a further development and new dimension of modern biotechnology that combines science, technology and engineering to facilitate and accelerate the understanding, design, redesign, manufacture and/or modification of genetic materials, living organisms and biological systems”, and considers it useful as a starting point for the purpose of facilitating scientific and technical deliberations under the Convention and its Protocols (CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/17).

Explanatory Memorandum

IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Conservation and Synthetic Biology (Annex I)

Sponsors

- IUCN Council

076 — Children and youth in nature conservation

ACKNOWLEDGING the need for children and youth to be aware of environmental challenges;

AFFIRMING that children and youth, an important part of society, can and should be able to contribute to solving critical environmental issues;

CONCERNED that the creative ideas of children and youth are often overlooked and that this violates the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which outlines children's freedom of expression and rights to participation and education;

RECOGNISING the central role that academic institutions, such as primary schools, secondary schools, colleges, universities and scientific facilities play in raising this awareness and engaging children and youth around environmental issues;

COMMENDING the work carried out by the IUCN institutions in the area of environmental education;

RECALLING Resolutions 5.008 *Increasing youth engagement and intergenerational partnership across and through the Union* (Jeju, 2012) and 6.084 *Environmental education and how to naturalise the spaces in educational centres for healthy development and a better childhood connection with nature* (Hawai'i, 2016), as well as student protests such as Youth Strike 4 Climate that shows youth's social and political influence;

RECALLING that the Tunza Youth Statement, emerging from the 2013 UNEP Tunza International Youth Conference, suggested that "government should introduce Education for Sustainable Development in formal education curriculums";

ALSO RECALLING Resolution 6.085 *Connecting people with nature globally* (Hawai'i 2016), which recognised the potential of technology in engaging youth to learn about and connect with nature as well as sharing experiences with each other; and

CONSIDERING that children and youth in urban areas may lack the motivation to engage in nature (outdoors) activities, that online resources can be an efficient way for children to learn about nature, and that existing and new technologies can provide innovative and captivating ways to engage young people and prepare urban youth for experiences in nature;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS State Members to draft and enact legislation to:

- a. incorporate environmental education into the formal curriculum with both online and offline sections; and
- b. incorporate youth engagement into policy making, recognising their respective rights and the value of young professionals, and respecting youth-initiated legal forms of action, such as petitions and strikes; and

2. ASKS all Members to increase youth engagement and education on environmental issues, including by:

- a. developing interactive online games and lessons for children and youth;

- b. establishing organised platforms for connecting youth globally to discuss issues that impact nature and the environment, including online;
- c. facilitating the participation of educational establishments and academic institutions, including primary schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities, in global networks and ‘twinning’ relationships designed to connect children and youth in different parts of the world as a means to improve education and awareness around all aspects of the environment, biodiversity and climate change through work and study exchange;
- d. develop public information specifically designed for and oriented towards children and youth, including through websites and other online platforms;
- e. integrate online and offline activities and promote innovative technologies that encourage education on nature and environmental issues; and
- f. develop community-based approaches to encourage the participation of vulnerable groups and women, including through family-based nature activities.

Explanatory Memorandum

Aqui adjunto el enlace de la pagina web de la ONG Un bosque para el planeta tierra con noticias, apoyos, imagenes, reuniones y municipios por donde pasa el recorrido del bosque:

<http://www.unbosqueparaelplanetatierra.com/> A continuación enlaces de noticias de los proyectos y reuniones de la ONG: http://www.elcorreodeburgos.com/noticias/provincia/ong-un-bosque-planeta-tierra-pide-apoyo-oficina-cambio-climatico_186320.html <https://www.ubu.es/agenda/gala-de-premios-medioambientales-de-la-ong-un-bosque-para-el-planeta-tierra>

<http://www.thescreamfromnature.com/index.php/2016/01/04/collaboration-with-un-bosque-para-el-planeta-tierra/> <https://www.elnortedecastilla.es/palencia/201409/02/reserva-bisonte-firma-acuerdo-20140902135853.html> <https://www.diariodeburgos.es/noticia/Z0448F5AD-BCC7-A109-A9076A5A546BD562/20140317/bosque/abrazar/planeta> http://www.diariodevalladolid.es/noticias/mundo-agrario/replantacion-ecologica-social_135343.html

http://www.thescreamfromnature.com/index.php/lens_portfolio/700-trees-in-unesco-site-atapuerca/ <https://www.diariopalentino.es/noticia/Z386AB593-ADBB-9AA5-8AD707BE6862A30B/201603/desde-palencia-un-grito-de-la-naturaleza-> <https://www.ubu.es/agenda/i-congreso-internacional-de-medio-ambiente-y-clima> <https://www.burgosconecta.es/2016/03/03/de-burgos-saldra-un-documento-dirigido-a-la-onu-para-revertir-el-cambio-climatico.html> <https://www.diariodeleon.es/articulo/sociedad/proyectos-concretos-lsquo-fondo-verde-rsquo/201603040400011579075.html> La ONG Un bosque para el planeta tierra lleva desarrollando el corredor biológico mundial desde 2012. Para ello utiliza diferentes formas de actuación: Tiene firmados acuerdos oficiales de colaboración con los municipios o ciudades. Los municipios apoyan institucionalmente, facilitando el contacto con los centros educativos. El gobierno regional de Castilla y León ha facilitado apoyo institucional. La ONG Un bosque para el planeta tierra tiene continuamente su propia producción de árboles para las plantaciones, con especies autóctonas con los cocentros educativos. Son los propios municipios los que ayudan y aportan al proyecto ayuda institucional indispensable para conseguir que el proyecto de concienciación sea un éxito. La unión de diferentes proyectos de educación medioambiental puede dar un giro extraordinario y que los

alumnos vean de otra forma el medioambiente y la situación del planeta y su futuro. Trabajar de forma conjunta con muchas ONGs e instituciones locales, regionales, nacionales e internacionales, gobiernos y ayuntamientos hará posible que se pueda desarrollar a nivel mundial.

Sponsors

- Alianza de Derecho Ambiental y Agua [Guatemala]
- All-China Environment Federation [China]
- Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l` Environnement et le Climat [Morocco]
- Beijing Xicheng District Evergreen Center For Sustainable Development [China]
- Biodiversity Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences [China]
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society [Canada]
- Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia [Spain]
- China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation [China]
- China Wild Plant Conservation Association [China]
- China Wildlife Conservation Association [China]
- Chinese Society of Forestry [China]
- Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible, Junta de Andalucía [Spain]
- Eco Foundation Global [China]
- Friends of Nature [China]
- Fundación Biodiversidad [Spain]
- Fundación Moises Bertoni [Paraguay]
- Fundación para la Conservación del Quebrantahuesos [Spain]
- National Trust of Fiji Islands [Fiji]
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología [Spain]
- Shan Shui Conservation Center [China]
- Sociedad Geológica de España [Spain]
- Tenkile Conservation Alliance [Papua New Guinea]
- Un bosque para el Planeta Tierra [Spain]
- Vice Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Planificación Territorial y Vivienda, Gobierno Vasco [Spain]

077 — Urgent call to share and use primary biodiversity in-situ data through emerging biodiversity data platforms at local, national and global scales

RECOGNISING that wildlife is an essential component of natural ecosystems and contributes important ecosystem services to people including adequate carbon storage, seed dispersal, pollination, soil integrity and fertility, and food, among others;

CONCERNED that according to the latest Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) report, “around 1 million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction, many within decades, more than ever before in human history”;

NOTING that the collection of *in-situ* biodiversity data has dramatically increased in the last decade due to the popularisation of passive automatic data collection sensors such as camera traps, sound recorders, drones and eDNA collection devices;

CONCERNED that despite a large amount of *in-situ* biodiversity data being collected with these new technologies, most of these data are not shared or used in conservation due to the lack of technical capacity to process and analyse them, lack of adequate tools for data management, and lack of trusted data repositories that are available at local to global scales;

AWARE that in order to properly and transparently manage wildlife, conservation managers and policy makers need data on wildlife populations that are current (real-time or near-real-time), primary (in their original form), geographically representative (covering most of the spatial distribution of a species), with the right temporal granularity (sampling intervals that are at least 10% of the expected generation time of a species), and readily available to the conservation, science and public community at large;

NOTING that this information is essential for the development of knowledge and management products required to measure progress and set concrete targets towards the conservation of wildlife at local, national, regional and global scales;

RECOGNISING the role of the network of experts organised under the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the Red List Unit of the Secretariat for the delivery of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species; and

MINDFUL and WELCOMING of the emergence of various wildlife and biodiversity *in-situ* data-sharing platforms such as GBIF, eBird, iNaturalist, eMammal and Wildlife Insights among others;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON Commissions, Members and the global community of *in-situ* data collectors to:

a. consider these data as a public good for the planet and an invaluable resource to manage, benefit and conserve wildlife for the benefits of nature and people;

b. readily deposit these data in globally available repositories and platforms, or public national biodiversity repositories;

- c. readily share these data using the most unrestricted Creative Commons data-sharing licenses such as CC0 (public domain) or CC-BY (attribution generic);
 - d. minimise the time data are embargoed under any of these platforms to maximise their utility for the conservation of species while recognising the need to keep some data partially private (for research, education or security);
 - e. share needs on specific knowledge products at local, regional and global scales; and
 - f. ensure and demand that these platforms comply with the 'Sensitive Data Access Restrictions Policy for the IUCN Red List' such that the exact sampling locations for sensitive species are obscured for their protection; and
2. INVITES the global community of data users, including scientists, policy makers, conservation managers, private citizens and others, to:
- a. readily use these data to inform knowledge of biodiversity and conservation through their application in, among others, assessments for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, identification of Key Biodiversity Areas, and development of biodiversity indicators; and
 - b. develop these products in a transparent and reproducible way while respecting corresponding data-sharing licences.

Sponsors

- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt [Colombia]
- NatureServe [United States of America]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- Zoological Society of London [United Kingdom]

078 — Promoting conservation through behaviour-centred solutions

RECOGNISING the severe threats facing global biodiversity and ecosystems, as stated in the 2019 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment Report and Global Biodiversity Outlook 4 (GBO-4), and that transformative change in our present patterns of production and consumption is required to end biodiversity loss;

RECALLING Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 that “by 2020, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably”;

PROPOSING that awareness itself is not enough for the change necessary to meet global conservation targets;

RECOGNISING that advances in the field of behavioural science have changed our understanding of human decision making and have revealed strategies that can aid in designing effective conservation solutions and policies;

RECALLING that GBO-4 also states that social sciences, including our knowledge of social and cultural drivers, can accelerate progress to tackling the underlying causes of biodiversity loss;

NOTING that many development and health organisations have used behavioural science, social marketing, and design thinking to achieve positive change;

IDENTIFYING behaviour-centred design (BCD) as combining behavioural science and design thinking;

WELCOMING BCD as an expanded tool for conservation efforts;

ACKNOWLEDGING the influence of cultural values and beliefs on behaviour and the need for sensitivity, ethics and integrity in promoting change;

HIGHLIGHTING the critical role that Members play to ensure that solutions using BCD are in all conservation efforts, including when they work with natural-resource users, with corporations/supply chains and with consumers demanding unsustainable products; and

NOTING specifically the role that zoos, aquariums, botanical gardens and museums have in reaching wide audiences (more than one billion visitors annually), as well as the critical role of *in-situ* conservation programmes, and the influence these experiences have in motivating action for biodiversity;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to work closely with Members to employ BCD within conservation initiatives and planning;
2. URGES Members to address conservation as a behavioural challenge and to incorporate action alongside raising awareness;
3. REQUESTS that post-2020 goals for biodiversity conservation include measurable targets on behaviour change involving citizens, institutions (governmental and non-governmental) and businesses;

4. URGES governments to embed conservation action and behaviour change within outreach and education programmes, such as the national educational curriculum, on a par with climate change, and to fund such initiatives, building on Resolution 6.084 *Environmental education and how to naturalise the spaces in educational centres for healthy development and a better childhood connection with nature* (Hawai'i, 2016);
5. REQUESTS that Members incorporate BCD into programmes that:
 - a. champion campaigns, aimed at the wider public in increasingly urban-based societies, to engage consumers and drive change through demand (e.g. plastics, palm oil, endangered wildlife), utilising emotional appeals, social incentives and choice architecture – such as featuring iconic species to capture the public imagination;
 - b. engage with local resource users, producers and supply chains as a means of driving sustainable practices;
 - c. develop and enforce policies that protect biodiversity and use resources sustainably; and
 - d. inspire a younger generation to mobilise and adopt sustainable lifestyles; and
6. CALLS ON Members to share research that provides evidence-based lessons to facilitate growth across this field.

Explanatory Memorandum

The most urgent environmental challenges of our time have one thing in common, to solve them, people must start behaving differently. There is increasing recognition that human behavior is key to addressing the world's most critical development and environmental challenges. And as such, conservationists must leverage the growing body of behavioral sciences to design efforts with that research at their cores. For decades, the norm in conservation has been to rely on three key approaches: information sharing, regulation, and economic incentives. Yet each faces challenges in the conservation space. Regulations, even well-designed, can be difficult to enforce; Economic incentives can be powerful, but they are often applied in over-simplified ways, producing unintended consequences. Simply providing new facts and information rarely leads to desired environmental outcomes. On their own, these approaches form an incomplete toolkit for addressing global conservation challenges. Thanks to new insights in behavioral science, there is a growing suite of strategies that can advance the field. An emerging body of research has shown that emotions play a critical role in our decision-making. Advances in evolutionary biology show that people are inherently social animals and that 'self-interest' is more complex than once assumed. Under the right conditions, we excel at cooperation, we seek reciprocity, and we act based on social cues. To get people to change, we need to design solutions that meet people where they are and use the power of emotional appeals, social incentives, and choice architecture as expertly as we apply financial incentives or regulatory frameworks. Solutions designed with behavioral science at the core (e.g. behavior-centered design, BCD) must become the norm in the conservation field. If behavior is the source of the problem, it must also be central to the solution. Therefore, BCD is as relevant for those working with remote communities on fisheries or agriculture as it is for policymakers as it is for zoos and museums engaging the public in conservation. In an effort to make nature a part of all people's lives, thereby creating increased support and action for conservation globally, the #NatureForAll initiative was formally launched at the 2016 WCC. It was based on the concept that the more people experience and connect with nature emotionally, the more support and

action there will be for conservation. This has since been detailed in the report, *Home to Us All: How Connecting with Nature Helps Us Care for Ourselves and the Earth*, which shares evidence that people’s relationship with nature profoundly influences their behaviors toward the Earth. We want to build on this momentum by providing inclusive platforms that leverage behavioral science and drive sustainable behaviors, whether they be targeted at the general public, local communities, businesses or policymakers. Many of the co-sponsors already engage in relevant efforts (e.g. www.rare.org/center; www.letitgrow.eu/about/; www.waza.site-ym.com/page/Naturerecipients; www.chesterzoo.org/what-you-can-do/campaigns/; www.amnh.org/explore/science-topics/climate-change/climate-change-the-multiplier-effect) and a coordinated approach has the potential to influence societal change at the scale needed to tackle the environmental challenges we now face. Sources: Bacon & Krpan 2018; Bhanot, S.P. 2018; Byerly, H. et al. 2018; Green, K.M. et al. 2019.

Sponsors

- Association of Zoos and Aquariums [United States of America]
- Bristol Clifton and West of England Zoological Society [United Kingdom]
- British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums [United Kingdom]
- Canada's Accredited Zoos and Aquariums/ Aquariums et zoos accrédité du Canada [Canada]
- Canadian Museum of Nature [Canada]
- Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History - New York [United States of America]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Endangered Wildlife Trust [South Africa]
- European Association of Zoo and Wildlife Veterinarians [Switzerland]
- European Association of Zoos and Aquaria [The Netherlands]
- Fondo de Conservación El Triunfo A.C. [Mexico]
- Instituto de Montaña [Peru]
- Marwell Wildlife [United Kingdom]
- National Geographic Society [United States of America]
- Nederlandse Vereniging van Dierentuinen [The Netherlands]
- North of England Zoological Society (Chester Zoo) [United Kingdom]
- PCI-Media Impact, Inc [United States of America]
- Rare [United States of America]
- Singapore Zoological Gardens [Singapore]
- South African Association for Marine Biological Research [South Africa]
- Twycross Zoo, East Midland Zoological Society [United Kingdom]
- Verband der Zoologischen Gaerten (VdZ) [Germany]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- World Association of Zoos and Aquariums [Spain]
- Zoo Leipzig GmbH [Germany]
- Zoologische Gesellschaft für Arten- und Populationsschutz e.V. [Germany]
- Zoologisk Have København [Denmark]
- Zoos Victoria [Australia]

079 — Enhancing knowledge of natural resource conservation and alternative sustainable energy models through faith-based organisation networks

BEARING IN MIND the cultural and spiritual significance of faith-based organisations found in peoples' daily lives;

CONSIDERING the opportunity to share and spread sustainable living practices through interactions between faith leaders and people of faith and their communities;

NOTING existing relationships between traditional, local and cultural knowledge in natural-resource conservation, whether it be through scripture or in practice;

DEVELOPING information sessions, capacity-building programmes, interface dialogues and other methods for correlating aspects of spirituality, religion and culture with sustainable living practices;

RECOGNISING efforts being made by the International Network of Engaged Buddhists (INEB) of Thailand, a group of Buddhist and non-Buddhist thinkers and social activists, concerning environmentally-friendly practices; and

HIGHLIGHTING the emergence of the Inter-Religious Climate and Ecology Network (ICE) and their actions to address the root causes of climate change through religious traditions, leaders and institutions;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

CALLS ON the Director General, Council and Members to:

- a. support cooperation between faiths and relevant stakeholders with technological or academic information while working towards common goals of natural-resource conservation and sustainable living practices; and
- b. encourage relations between faith-based organisations and environmental groups, as the latter may provide guidance to facilitate the knowledge and practice already present in faith-based groups.

Sponsors

- Center for Environment and Community Research [Viet Nam]
- Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation [Thailand]
- Freeland Foundation [Thailand]
- Good Governance for Social Development and the Environment Institute Foundation [Thailand]
- International Network of Engaged Buddhists [Thailand]
- Mai Khao Marine Turtle Foundation [Thailand]
- Regional Community Forestry Training Center [Thailand]
- Thai Conservation of Forest Foundation [Thailand]
- Thai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals [Thailand]
- Thailand Environmental Institute Foundation [Thailand]
- The Born Free Foundation [United Kingdom]

080 — Generalising alternative techniques to the use of pesticides

RECALLING the harmful impact of synthetic pesticides on biodiversity, water quality, soil and health, as highlighted in IUCN Resolution 16/5 *International trade in pesticides and other biocides* (Madrid, 1984) and Resolution 17.20 *Transfer of Technology Relating to Contaminating Products, including Pesticides* (San José, 1988);

CONSIDERING that a large number of synthetic pesticides have proven to be toxic for biodiversity, including the aquatic ecosystems in which they accumulate;

NOTING that the Worldwide Integrated Assessment of the Impact of Synthetic Pesticides on Biodiversity and Ecosystems, carried out by IUCN experts by summarising 1,121 studies, shows that one important cause of the decline in pollinators is the use of pesticides, as does the International Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) assessment report on pollinators (2016);

ALSO NOTING that part of the annual global food production, with a market value of around 577 billion USD, is faced with the risk of the disappearance of pollinators;

NOTING that a growing number of judgments are recognising occupational illnesses linked to pesticides;

NOTING that their impact on health and biodiversity is certainly underestimated, given the assessment systems currently being implemented;

WELCOMING the fact that hundreds of towns across the globe have successfully stopped using pesticides in public areas, and this has had a positive impact on nature in towns and cities and thus on their inhabitants' quality of life;

FURTHER WELCOMING the commitment by increasing numbers of farmers, individuals and businesses to reduce or stop the use of pesticides;

WELCOMING the adoption in several countries of stringent regulations aimed at severely limiting the use of pesticides; and

RECOGNISING that alternative techniques such as agroecology or organic farming reduce the pressure on ecosystems, whilst having real potential for ensuring food security, as highlighted in the United Nations report *Agroecology and the right to food* presented at the 16th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (2014) and the *Organic agriculture and food security* (2007) report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON all the States and sub-national and local governments to implement techniques that are respectful of natural ecosystems, in order to generalise in agricultural and non-agricultural areas alternatives to the use of pesticides such as agroecology and organic farming:

a. ambitious policies;

- b. economic, financial, and fiscal incentives; and
 - c. training and awareness-raising programmes;
2. ENCOURAGES all farmers to adopt these practices on their land and to accelerate the ecological transition in agriculture;
 3. INVITES all private businesses to adopt a proactive approach in suppressing the use of pesticides to maintain their property;
 4. CALLS ON all citizens to stop using pesticides in their gardens or in any land they own;
 5. ASKS IUCN Members, in particular NGO Members to:
 - a. raise public awareness about alternatives to pesticides and about the progressive elimination of pesticides; and
 - b. promote and support the implementation of nature-based solutions to address the food supply challenge.

Explanatory Memorandum

L'utilisation des pesticides de synthèse dans les espaces agricoles et non-agricoles a un impact fort sur la biodiversité qu'ils abritent, sur la qualité de l'eau, et sur la santé des utilisateurs professionnels, mais aussi des particuliers qui ne sont pas formés aux précautions d'emploi des produits et plus largement des consommateurs ou des riverains de parcelles agricoles. En ce qui concerne l'utilisation agricole, plusieurs pays sont engagés dans la sortie de certains produits phytosanitaires comme la France ou l'Autriche pour le glyphosate.... D'autres Etats partout dans le monde sont allés encore plus loin, comme un Etat du Nord de l'Inde Sikkim interdisant totalement l'utilisation de produits phytosanitaires et en favorisant les techniques alternatives. D'autres collectivités encore on développé des systèmes incitatifs et de soutien financier comme la Commune de Barjac en France. Les techniques alternatives comme l'agro-écologie ou l'agriculture biologique limitent les pressions sur les écosystèmes tout en ayant un réel potentiel pour la sécurité alimentaire comme le soulignent les rapports de la FAO et de l'ONU : Rapport « agroécologie et droit à l'alimentation » et présenté à la 16ème session du Conseil des droits de l'homme de l'ONU (2014) et rapport « Agriculture biologique et sécurité alimentaire » de la FAO (2007). D'autre part, de nombreuses villes ont déjà pris des mesures pour en interdire l'utilisation non-agricole, comme l'a fait la France en 2014 avec la Loi Labbé. Au Canada plus de 170 villes (dont des villes importantes comme Vancouver) interdisent l'utilisation des pesticides, et 8 des 10 provinces du Canada restreignent fortement l'utilisation « cosmétique » des pesticides. La ville de Rosario en Argentine a interdit l'usage du glyphosate. Dans ce pays, 400 municipalités ont a minima des mesures de restriction de cet herbicide. Au Danemark, Aalborg interdit l'usage des pesticides par les particuliers. Au Canada et aux Etats-Unis, des dizaines de villes interdisent ou restreignent fortement l'utilisation des pesticides sur les espaces publics, ou pour les particuliers. Enfin à l'heure où une part de plus en plus grande de la population vie en ville (plus de 50 % aujourd'hui, sachant que ce chiffre est en augmentation constante), le développement cette sensibilisation des urbains et des personnes possédant un jardin à la nature spontanée et aux risques des pesticides, que permet le « zéro phyto », paraît intéressant pour sensibiliser le public aux enjeux de conservation de la biodiversité. Il y a

donc urgence pour que les techniques alternatives aux pesticides soient largement déployées partout dans le monde, c'est le sens de cette motion.

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Biodiversity Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences [China]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- France Nature Environnement [France]
- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne [France]
- Fédération Nationale des Chasseurs [France]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Institute for Nature Conservation in Albania [Albania]
- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l`Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l`Ambiente [Italy]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Noé Conservation [France]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]

081 — Strengthening the IUCN Urban Alliance

RECOGNISING that cities cover just 2% of the world's land surface yet account for over half of the global population, and approximately three-quarters of natural-resource consumption and anthropogenic carbon-dioxide emissions;

CONCERNED that rapid urbanisation, particularly in the global south, is transforming vast tracts of natural habitat, impacting directly on species and ecosystems, and intensifying pressures on protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas;

RECOGNISING that, as centres of production and consumption, cities can have profound indirect ecological impacts that extend well beyond their immediate peri-urban environments;

ACKNOWLEDGING that cities are facing tremendous challenges, such as climate change, natural disasters, air quality, energy supply, water-resource quantity and quality, mobility, stress, food security or loss of agricultural lands;

AWARE OF the diversity of situations and the necessity to implement measures taking into account both traditional and innovative solutions, and thus the extraordinary potential for nature-based solutions to cost-effectively address pressing urban challenges such as heat stress, pollution and flooding;

RECOGNISING that well-designed green and blue infrastructure can profoundly enhance urban livability, resilience and sustainability, while reducing climate and disaster risks, contributing to public health and well-being, and supporting substantial components of native biodiversity;

ALSO RECOGNISING IUCN's partnership with The Nature Conservancy and ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability in developing CitiesWithNature, a platform for local and sub-national governments to report on their commitments to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;

RECALLING that further to Resolution 6.029 *Incorporating urban dimensions of conservation into the work of IUCN* (Hawai'i, 2016), the IUCN Urban Alliance was launched in September 2018 as a coalition of IUCN constituents concerned with urban dimensions of nature conservation, chaired by an IUCN Councillor and including three IUCN Commission Chairs on its strategic board; and

NOTING that in its initial phase of development the IUCN Urban Alliance has focused on three priorities: creating a platform for knowledge exchange and debate; catalysing new projects and partnerships; and developing a new knowledge product – the Urban Nature Index – with the aim of helping cities to measure, value and conserve nature within and beyond their boundaries;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to champion the work and further development of a strong IUCN Urban Alliance through supporting its activities, including:

a. developing and promoting the Urban Nature Index knowledge product;

b. establishing science-based targets work to measure and understand the positive and negative impacts that

cities have on ecosystems around the world;

c. compiling case studies of nature-based urban interventions that have resulted in tangible benefits to the health and well-being of people and nature; and

d. ensuring these are widely communicated through platforms such as Panorama Solutions and CitiesWithNature;

2. URGES IUCN and its constituent parts to scale up work with cities and their networks, such as ICLEI, in mainstreaming of biodiversity into urban planning and decision-making processes, promoting the implementation of the principles of ecological urbanism, strengthening urban resilience to climate change through enhancing green infrastructure and wildlife habitats, reducing the ecological footprint of cities, and fostering meaningful connections between people and nature;

3. CALLS ON Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, other governments and stakeholders to recognise the critical importance of cities in the development and implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework; and

4. ENCOURAGES research institutions to develop and provide programmes and training courses on urban nature and biodiversity, and governmental authorities to take into account a need to restore and develop nature in cities in the programmes they administer.

Explanatory Memorandum

Further actions to be encouraged are: ENCOURAGE cities to measure, monitor, value and conserve nature within and beyond their boundaries using tools such as the IUCN Urban Nature Index; ENGAGE developers, real estate agents, engineers, architects and planners in forums beyond the conservation sector e.g. Future Planning: Designing Places in a Climate Emergency; Congress for New Urbanism EXAMINE the legal basis for framing access to a clean, safe and wildlife-rich environment within cities as a human right; CONSIDER organising a first IUCN Cities Summit within two years of the World Conservation Congress; EXPAND the IUCN Urban Alliance to incorporate a new network of city related partners committed to the conservation of nature and the implementation of the Urban Nature Index; EXPAND the eligibility of the IUCN Urban Alliance Chair to include former IUCN Councillors; and ALLOCATE and in some cases re-allocate existing capacity and fundraise for adequate staff and resources to implement this Motion. -- L'urbanisation du monde est un phénomène massif et irréversible En 2050, selon ONU Habitat, 70 % de la population mondiale vivra en ville. On compte actuellement 5 millions de nouveaux citoyens par mois dans les villes en développement, soit l'équivalent d'une ville de 1,2 millions d'habitants par semaine (AFD). Plus d'1 milliard d'entre eux vivent actuellement dans des bidonvilles et, si rien n'est fait, ils seront 3 milliards en 2050 (AFD). Le parc immobilier mondial doit quasi doubler d'ici 2050. Le lien Ville-Nature-Biodiversité-Agriculture est fondamental pour l'avenir D'abord parce que la planification, la construction et la gestion des villes a un impact essentiel sur la nature et la biodiversité : en termes de ressource, d'artificialisation des sols, de préservation des corridors écologiques, de survie de certaines espèces (animales et végétales) ; Mais bien plus parce que la nature en ville offre des solutions évidentes en termes de climat et de risques (atténuation et adaptation), de qualité de l'air, de bien-être, de santé et d'alimentation (agriculture urbaine). On peut ajouter que l'agriculture urbaine, et plus généralement la nature en ville, peut avoir un impact

économique et social massif (sécurité alimentaire, emploi local, insertion, valorisation des savoir-faire des populations issues de l'exode rural, place des femmes, ...). Si le potentiel est énorme (multiple benefits low hanging fruit) ce lien n'est cependant pas facile à actualiser. Tous ces impacts bénéfiques évidents demandent en effet une forte capacité d'anticipation et de mise en œuvre, une culture commune et une prise en compte par l'ensemble des acteurs et une importante technicité qui sont encore embryonnaires au niveau mondial. Les infrastructures urbaines, routes, bâtiments, réseaux, sont construits pour longtemps. Il est donc essentiel et bien plus économique d'agir en amont. L'effet de stock est extrêmement important. Il semble souhaitable d'investir ce champ, de lui donner la visibilité qu'il mérite et les moyens qu'il requiert au niveau international.

Sponsors

- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit [Germany]
- France Nature Environnement [France]
- ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability - Africa, NPC [Germany]
- IUCN Council
- Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea [Korea (RK)]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Tour du Valat [France]

082 — Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area

ALARMED that the government of New South Wales (NSW) is continuing to push ahead with processes designed to facilitate the raising of the Warragamba Dam, given its location within the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area that would inundate over 1,000 hectares of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area and 3,700 hectares of the surrounding National Park, considered essential to the integrity of the property at the time of nomination;

CONCERNED that the NSW Government's publicly stated intention is to raise the Warragamba Dam wall by 14 m, which will result in the regular flooding of 65 km of streams and rivers, home to eucalypt forests and threatened species habitat;

CONCERNED that over 300 indigenous cultural sites would be inundated by the proposal to raise the Warragamba Dam wall;

AWARE that the Australian Government has stated that "The impact of increased flood water levels within the dam is likely to have extensive and significant impacts on listed threatened species and communities and world and national heritage values of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area"; and

CONCERNED that the cumulative impacts of coal mining within the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area, notably water pollution and cliff collapse, are impacting upon the Outstanding Universal Values of the site;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ENCOURAGES the IUCN World Heritage Programme to keep the World Heritage Committee informed of any developments regarding the Warragamba Dam-raising project, along with any other threats to the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area;
2. CALLS ON the State Government of NSW to abandon all plans to raise the Warragamba Dam wall; and
3. CALLS ON the government of Australia to refuse all approvals for the raising of the Warragamba Dam wall and any other developments which would impact the Outstanding Universal Values of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area (GBMWA) in Australia is at risk of being flooded by a proposal to raise the Warragamba Dam wall 14 metres for flood mitigation to enable downstream development on floodplains. The areas to be inundated (within the World Heritage Area) are of Outstanding Universal Value due to the eucalypt diversity of the region. The catchment is the most protected natural area in Australia, with six layers of state, federal and international protection afforded to it. The NSW Government Preliminary EIS stated there were 47 threatened species, including several species of eucalypt, that live within the areas that would be inundated by the proposal. The New South Wales (provincial) Government passed an amendment to the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974) to allow the flooding of the GBMWA in October 2018. IUCN identified this piece of legislation as central to the protection of the site its 2017 outlook report. Further to this, the IUCN World Heritage Outlook Report (2017) identified the raising of Warragamba Dam wall as being of "high threat inside the

site.” The NSW and Federal Government World Heritage Advisory Committee has stated: “the proposal will have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity, siltation and weed dispersal, wilderness and wild river values, Aboriginal cultural heritage values, aesthetic values and management access” of the site. Over 300 Indigenous cultural heritage sites belonging to the Gundungurra people are located within the regions of the GBMWH and will be inundated by the dam wall raising . Given that a World Heritage Site will be impacted, the Australian Federal Government will have final consent over the dam wall raising. This consent is due to be decided upon in 2020. The New South Wales (provincial) Government has stated construction will commence in 2020 after the Environmental Impact Statement is completed . International best practice floodplain development controls are not being applied in the Hawksbury-Nepean Valley. A comprehensive alternative flood management strategy for the downstream valleys has been compiled by respected Australian National University scientist Prof. Jamie Pittock .

Sponsors

- Australian Conservation Foundation [Australia]
- Australian Marine Conservation Society [Australia]
- Australian Rainforest Conservation Society [Australia]
- Ecological Society of the Philippines [Philippines]
- Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales [Australia]
- The WILD Foundation [United States of America]
- The Wilderness Society [Australia]
- WWF-Australia [Australia]

083 — Ban plastic bottles and related materials in protected areas

APPRECIATING that protected areas serve a vital role in managing the entire world's natural resources and provide natural solutions to climate change;

AWARE that wildlife resources also serve as important components of ecosystems, providing services that benefit humanity in the form of pollination, seed dissemination, disease control, pest control, food, water purification and waste decomposition;

RECALLING that plastic bottles, bags and related materials account for more than 90% of waste in protected areas and are thrown all over the place, that single-use plastic is not easily disposable and, when discarded, takes up to a thousand years to decompose;

RECOGNISING that plastics are an environmental eyesore and may affect wildlife if consumed in protected areas; and

NOTING that there are alternatives to plastics for carrying items and for drinking water when in protected areas;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

URGES states to take action and ban single-use plastic bags, bottles and other related materials from protected areas.

Explanatory Memorandum

Ban on plastic bags in kenya - https://www.nema.go.ke/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=102&Itemid=120

Sponsors

- African Wildlife Foundation - Kenya HQ [Kenya]
- Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust [Malawi]
- Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife [Kenya]
- Nature Uganda [Uganda]
- PCI-Media Impact, Inc [United States of America]
- Wildlife Clubs of Kenya [Kenya]

084 — Taking action to reduce light pollution

NOTING that the impacts of artificial light at night affect many biological groups, both fauna and flora, vertebrate and non-vertebrate, and affect the functioning of ecosystems, including pollination;

RECALLING that 28% of vertebrates and 64% of invertebrates live partially or exclusively at night;

RECOGNISING that the lighting of plants at night is harmful for their proper development, especially by advancing the budding period;

RECOGNISING that artificial lighting disrupts the orientation of many animal species (marine turtles, migrating birds, etc.) and reduces the quality of habitats and connectivity within landscapes, with consequences for the viability of populations;

NOTING that for many species of chiropterans, artificial light is the second most important nuisance factor;

NOTING that artificial light obscures the anti-predator, luring and courtship signals of diverse bio-luminescent organisms including fireflies and glow-worms;

RECOGNISING that the impacts of light wavelengths on these biological groups are very diverse (e.g. orientation, growth, phototaxis, circadian clock, activity modification) and that a biological group can be affected by several types of impact;

RECOGNISING that some wavelengths have more impact on biological groups than others;

NOTING that the outdoor lighting fleet is now either gradually being replaced or newly installed using light-emitting diode (LED) technologies that can lead to an increase in lamp intensity and significant emission in blue wavelengths;

RECOGNISING that awareness of light pollution is still low among most states, local authorities and private actors; and

NOTING the importance of urban development and the number of places lit at night with no purpose;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON Members to be aware of the negative impacts of light pollution and to disseminate this knowledge to the public;

2. ENCOURAGES authorities in charge of the planning and management of night lighting and those in charge of outdoor lighting of private sites (e.g. gardens, shops) to examine the utility of existing lighting and to keep only essential lighting in order to reduce light pollution;

3. ENCOURAGES the same authorities to reflect on the remaining lighting by studying several options:

a. reducing the lighting time at night, in particular by switching off in the middle of the night;

b. avoiding upward lighting; and

c. choosing wavelengths that cause the least problems for species groups and ensuring this consideration leads to regulation;

4. RECOMMENDS that light managers, when using LED technology, ensure that the emission of blue wavelengths is as low as possible and define the useful illumination, so as not to risk over-lighting, and that aquatic environments not be illuminated in order to reduce or avoid pollution, unless safety is at stake;

5. RECOMMENDS that local authorities identify, preserve and restore dark infrastructure (ecological networks formed by cores and corridors) to guarantee the functioning of biodiversity at night; and

6. RECOMMENDS that agencies funding research support research and knowledge synthesis on the effects of artificial night lighting on species and that research organisations and universities set up research programmes.

Sponsors

- Malaysian Nature Society [Malaysia]
- Ministère de l'Environnement Luxembourg [Luxembourg]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Ministère des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération de Monaco [Monaco]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Noé Conservation [France]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]

085 — Combatting soil artificialisation

AWARE that soils are reservoirs of biodiversity, ensuring numerous ecosystem services such as food production, climate regulation and water quality;

AWARE that faced with the growing demands on soils by human activities, this limited and non-renewable resource is subject to pressures that have an impact on its quality and restrict its availability;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the following definition of artificialised soils: non-agricultural, non-forest, non-natural soils, covering most of the areas being used for human activities (towns, homes, economic infrastructures, transport networks);

AWARE that the artificialisation of soils calls into question the relations between humans and nature and causes significant damage to biodiversity;

RECALLING that all countries, developed or emergent, are affected by this phenomenon but that it does not always correlate with real needs;

NOTING that the States as well all the private and public economic players and all sectors (property, tourism, industry) do not seem to integrate this problem into their strategies and development projects;

FURTHER NOTING with interest the work by certain States, which have carried out land use planning policies for their territory, objectives for limiting the consumption of natural, agricultural and forestry areas (green belts around towns, a zero net artificialisation goal) or economic levers (market for the rights to create an artificial environment, environmental tax incentives);

SATISFIED that numerous construction techniques mitigate the harmful effects of the artificialisation of soils (green roofs, pools, etc.) and allow for their 'de-artificialisation'; and

CONSIDERING that, despite the national initiatives and possible ways to alleviate the soil artificialisation phenomenon, no global response has been formulated;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ASKS the States, sub-national and local governments at different levels to:

- a. establish land use plans to curb the artificialisation of their territory, setting specific goals for the sustainable maintenance of non-artificialised soils;
- b. develop policies for the renaturation and the de-artificialisation of soils, supporting the techniques for the reduction of the effects of soil sealing;
- c. give priority to constructions on soils that have already been artificialised and applying circular economy principles (multifunctionality, shared usage, reversibility, etc.); and
- d. propose economic incentive levers to:
 - i. preserve natural and agricultural areas of high ecological value, notably favouring virtuous land strategies and

involving private owners; and

ii. encourage the revaluation and optimisation of built-up land;

2. CALLS ON private and public economic players to include the fight against soil artificialisation in their development strategies, to report on their initiatives, notably through their extra-financial reports;

3. ASKS NGOs and IUCN Members to collaborate with all the stakeholders in order to support these approaches through expertise, education and specific actions; and

4. ASKS the competent agencies to reinforce controls and sanctions if necessary.

Explanatory Memorandum

Cette motion est volontairement restreinte à la définition de l'artificialisation donnée par l'ESCO 2017. Le terme d'artificialisation des sols désigne les surfaces retirées de leur état naturel (friche, prairie naturelle, zone humide, etc.), ou de leurs usages forestiers ou agricoles. Les sols dégradés par des pratiques agricoles intensives ou des mauvaises gestions forestières par exemple ne sont pas concernés par cette motion. Sont pris ici en considération l'urbanisation, l'étalement urbain, la fragmentation par des infrastructures. Le terme d'imperméabilisation fait référence au degré le plus élevé d'artificialisation. Un regard particulier serait à apporter aux pays émergents où les mesures de protections peuvent être soumises à des pressions difficilement contrôlables.

Sponsors

- Association Française des Entreprises pour l'Environnement [France]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement [France]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- Fondo Mundial Para la Naturaleza (WWF Colombia) [Colombia]
- France Nature Environnement [France]

- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne [France]
- Fédération Nationale des Chasseurs [France]
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France [France]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l` Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l` Ambiente [Italy]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]

086 — Wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure

ALARMED by proliferation of linear infrastructure – roads, railways, canals, powerlines, fences and pipelines – into some of the most biodiverse, intact and important ecosystems in the world, including protected and conserved areas;

AWARE that linear infrastructure harms wildlife, especially through mortality and barriers to movement and ecological connectivity, and drives biodiversity loss by opening remote regions to habitat loss and human exploitation;

CONCERNED that financial investment in linear infrastructure can saddle developing economies with lasting environmental degradation and long-term debt;

RECALLING adoption of more than ten IUCN Resolutions since 1996 addressing impacts of infrastructure on species and ecosystems, including Resolution 6.102 *Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development* (Hawai'i, 2016) and that Programme Area 1 'Healthy Lands and Waters' of the draft IUCN Programme 2021–2024 proposes Key Result 1.4 to establish “greener, nature-positive industry and infrastructure...”;

NOTING that the 2017 International Forum on Sustainable Infrastructure resulted in the 'Hanoi Principles' for planning, designing and financing ecologically sound linear infrastructure;

RECOGNISING the World Commission on Protected Areas's (WCPA's) preparation of 'Guidance for connectivity conservation impacted by linear transportation infrastructure';

CONVINCED that the ecological impacts of linear infrastructure are well-known and can be addressed in part through the use of the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore, compensate); and

FURTHER CONVINCED that increased knowledge, expanded expertise and enhanced partnerships are necessary to deliver existing and new frameworks, including the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, to integrate science, policy and best practices that avoid and mitigate adverse impacts of linear infrastructure;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General and Members to emphasise in the IUCN Programme 2021–2024 provision of scientific, technical and policy solutions to avoid impacts of linear infrastructure on the environment, and to mitigate impacts when necessary;

2. REQUESTS Members, all components of the Union, governments and agencies, intergovernmental organisations, non-governmental organisations, Local Communities, indigenous peoples, and financial institutions to implement the 'Hanoi Principles' for more effective linear infrastructure avoidance and mitigation, based on specific targets and indicators, and to develop:

a. evidence-based spatial plans incorporating the needs of wildlife;

b. scientifically rigorous research, data collection and analysis;

- c. accurate quantification of adverse impacts at appropriate spatial and temporal scales; and
- d. rigorous monitoring and evaluation to determine effectiveness of mitigation measures; and

3. INVITES all relevant actors to consider foremost the need to reduce wildlife mortality, maintain ecological connectivity, and to provide all other necessary protections for biodiversity, including exceeding compliance with existing laws and policies when developing new, and addressing existing, linear infrastructure impacting areas of importance for biodiversity, including Key Biodiversity Areas and ecological connectivity.

Explanatory Memorandum

It is estimated that there are over 100 million kilometers (km) of roads on Earth, with a projected 25 million km more to be built by 2050. In addition, 300,000 km of new rail lines are projected to be added by 2050. Expansion of road and railway networks—as well as other linear infrastructure, including canals, powerlines, fences and pipelines—into previously intact areas threatens the structural and functional ecological connectivity of landscapes, harms wildlife through direct and indirect mortality, and enables further human disturbance through illegal logging and mining, poaching, and encroachment. We are entering a time of unprecedented infrastructure development, where roughly 90% of the projected new roads and railways are to be built in developing countries and tropical regions. Decisive action to oppose the numerous ecological threats of linear infrastructure is necessary. This motion emphasizes the urgent need for scientific, technical, and policy solutions, as well as increased collaboration between IUCN constituencies and other relevant stakeholders, to confront the proliferation of linear infrastructure and its adverse effects. The motion builds on over 20 years of efforts at IUCN to address impacts of extractive industries and infrastructure on species and ecosystems. Related resolutions include: 1) 2016-102 “Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development” 2) 2016-067 “Best practice for industrial-scale development projects” 3) 2012-037 “The importance of nature conservation criteria in land-use planning policies” 4) 2008-136 “Biodiversity, protected areas, indigenous people and mining activities” 5) 2008-088 “Establishing the IUCN Extractive Industry Responsibility Initiative” 6) 2008-087 “Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas” 7) 2004-087 “Financial institutions and the World Commission on Dams recommendations” 8) 2004-3111 “Impact of roads and other infrastructure through the ecosystem of Darién” 9) 2000-82 “Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration; 10) 2000-34 “Multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and projects impacting on biodiversity” 11) 1996-51 “Indigenous Peoples, Mineral and Oil Extraction, Infrastructure and Development Works

Sponsors

- Asociación Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación [Costa Rica]
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Center for Large Landscape Conservation [United States of America]
- China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation [China]
- Cornell Botanic Gardens [United States of America]
- Fundació Catalunya-La Pedrera [Spain]
- Fundatia Carpati [Romania]

- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development [Nepal]
- International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation [Hungary]
- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía [Costa Rica]
- Rewilding Europe [The Netherlands]
- The Corbett Foundation [India]
- Thinking Animals, Inc. [United States of America]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- World Wildlife Fund - US [United States of America]

087 — Importance to conservation of removing barriers to voluntary family planning

NOTING that the United Nations estimates the 2019 global human population to be 7.7 billion and forecasts that the 2050 population will be between 8.9 billion (low variant projection) and 10.6 billion (high variant projection);

MINDFUL that the 2050 medium variant projection (9.7 billion) is commonly cited, but is only one possibility;

CONCERNED that physical, educational, social and other barriers to family planning prevent access to and use of contraception;

NOTING that barriers exist in all countries and are often greatest in rural areas, where conservation takes place;

NOTING that 214 million women in low- and middle-income countries are not using modern contraception despite wanting to delay or avoid pregnancy and that global estimates of unintended pregnancy suggest hundreds of millions of women would have fewer children and/or begin motherhood later if they faced no barriers to contraception;

AWARE that future population size is greatly influenced by reproductive healthcare provision provided now, and that removing barriers to family planning now would have significant impacts on long-term population size and therefore reduce some pressures on the environment;

AWARE that unintended pregnancy can restrict ability to engage in natural-resource management and conservation action;

RECALLING the 1992 agreement at the International Conference on Population and Development on links between population, sustainable development and the need for universal access to reproductive health services, based on the right to decide for one's self whether and when to have children;

NOTING that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call for universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, the integration of reproductive health into national strategies, and building of partnerships; and

AWARE that the impacts of human population growth on biodiversity are stated in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) by 64 of the 69 countries with the greatest barriers to family planning;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS that an inter-Commission Task Force be formed by the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), the Species Survival Commission (SSC), and other interested Commissions, supported by the Margaret Pyke Trust, to assist IUCN to develop guidance on how and why removing barriers to family planning can strengthen conservation outcomes in addition to promoting the health, well-being and empowerment of women and girls;

2. CALLS ON State Members to include the importance of family planning in their NBSAPs and other national planning documents that draw attention to the impact of human population growth on ecosystems;

3. URGES Members to consider:

- a. internal training and awareness programmes on how improved reproductive health benefits women's and girls' health and empowerment, reduces pressures on ecosystems and ecosystem services, and enhances sustainable development, and how such issues can be included in project planning; and
 - b. partnerships with health organisations to pilot or plan a population, health and environment (PHE) programme (a conservation model integrating sustainable and alternative conservation livelihood actions with reproductive health improvements, benefiting human and ecosystem health), this being a critical project model in areas where removing barriers to family planning can improve conservation outcomes; and
4. REQUESTS Members, donors, academics and others to encourage the implementation of PHE programmes and to ensure integrated funding streams and multi-sector collaboration.

Explanatory Memorandum

It is common for conservationists to discuss human population, but knowledge about how voluntary family planning affects population growth and size is less common. For instance, research shows that among the 69 countries the UN has identified as priority countries for family planning action, 64 state in their National Biodiversity and Action Plans that human population growth, density or size is a challenge for protecting biodiversity, yet only 13 reference family planning as relevant to that challenge. Small reductions in fertility (average number of children per mother) lead to massive reductions in the pace of population growth. While UN demographers project the world will have 9.8 billion people in 2050, up from 7.7 billion today, this future scenario is neither settled nor certain. This is merely one projection, the “medium variant” projection. The “low variant” projection is that global population in 2050 will be 8.7 billion. Possibilities are hugely divergent and dependent on healthcare provision provided now. This is elementary knowledge in the health sector, but not well communicated to the conservation sector. That people should be able to decide for themselves, whether, when, how often and with whom to bring children into the world has been a recognized human right since the 1968 International Conference on Human Rights. There are misconceptions that barriers to family planning only exist in low-income countries, the health organizations which have supported draft this Motion know there are barriers in every country, even if family planning provision is, generally speaking, most inadequate in low income countries. Not since Recommendation 18.17 in 1990 has IUCN considered this topic but this 29 year old recommendation (and those that went before: 17.17, 16/3 and 15/3) urgently need updating to suit the SDG era and rights-based narrative. We do not need “population policies” for instance, but rather to remove barriers to family planning, we need to work with the reproductive health sector on programs and policies, as SDG17 the “Partnership for the Goals” sets out. The 2019 Thriving Together campaign, launched by the Margaret Pyke Trust, led to 155 environmental and reproductive health organizations working in 170 countries declare support for a first-of-its-kind campaign recognizing that improving access to family planning services is critically important for the environment, as well as for women's and girls' health, well-being and empowerment. 45 of the endorsing organizations are IUCN Members. There is great appetite for this agenda. The campaign took a step back and stated that people should not be viewed as the challenge facing the environment – the real challenge is barriers to people accessing family planning services. Read more about the campaign and its IUCN Member supporters at www.ThrivingTogether.Global. The background paper sets out some ideas for the Task Force. The Thriving

Together medium sized stand at World Conservation Congress (where 6 days of seminars/presentations will focus on this topic) and this Motion are the next steps to build on this global cross-sector alliance. Family planning is not a panacea for all environmental challenges, but there are many areas where population growth resulting from barriers to family planning is a major direct environmental issue. There is no doubt that in such areas better access to a wider availability of modern contraception can ease that risk.

Sponsors

- African Conservation Trust [South Africa]
- Bristol Clifton and West of England Zoological Society [United Kingdom]
- British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums [United Kingdom]
- Cheetah Conservation Fund [Namibia]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Conservation Through Public Health [Uganda]
- Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust [Jersey]
- Endangered Wildlife Trust [South Africa]
- International Crane Foundation, Inc. [United States of America]
- Margaret Pyke Trust, with the Population & Sustainability Network [United Kingdom]
- Marwell Wildlife [United Kingdom]
- Namibia Nature Foundation [Namibia]
- Nature Uganda [Uganda]
- Population, Health and Environment Ethiopia Consortium [Ethiopia]
- Southern African Wildlife College [South Africa]
- The Born Free Foundation [United Kingdom]
- Wildlife Trust of India [India]
- Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt von 1858 - Hilfe für die bedrohte Tierwelt [Germany]

088 — Connectivity conservation and international cooperation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

ALARMED that fragmentation, habitat loss and climate change gravely threaten persistence of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, as detailed in the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;

AWARE that plants and animals move as part of life strategies, and that successful conservation requires interconnected ecological networks to sustain and enhance biodiversity regardless of political borders;

RECALLING over 20 related IUCN Resolutions adopted since 1996, including Resolution 6.087 *Awareness of connectivity conservation definition and guidelines* (Hawai'i, 2016);

OBSERVING that Resolutions 6.087 (cited above), 6.051 *Ecological connectivity on the north coast of the Alboran Sea* and 6.096 *Safeguarding space for nature and securing our future: developing a post-2020 strategy* (all adopted in Hawai'i, 2016), as well as Resolutions 12.07 *The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species* and 12.26 *Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species* adopted by the 12th Conference of Parties to the UNEP Convention on Migratory Species (UNEP/CMS, COP12, Philippines, 2017);

FURTHER OBSERVING commitment to Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 for well-connected systems of protected areas, and adoption of Decisions 14/1 *Updated assessment of progress towards selected Aichi Biodiversity Targets and options to accelerate progress* and 14/8 *Protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures* adopted by the 14th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP14, Egypt, 2018);

FURTHER NOTING ecological connectivity as part of the current draft of a new international legally-binding instrument for marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction;

ACKNOWLEDGING that since its entry into force in 1983, UNEP/CMS has been providing the primary specialised intergovernmental framework for international cooperative efforts on issues of connectivity conservation;

RECOGNISING proliferation of connectivity conservation plans at all spatial scales, including indigenous, urban and working lands, that will benefit from globally consistent guidance of their creation, implementation and reporting;

FURTHER RECOGNISING preparation of IUCN Guidance for 'Safeguarding ecological corridors in the context of ecological networks for conservation'; and

CONVINCED this Guidance and enhanced collaboration will deliver connectivity conservation solutions that reinforce current commitments and elevate the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be progressive, inspirational, measurable and effective;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to clearly integrate connectivity conservation into the IUCN Programme 2021–2024, including formal/informal cooperation, enabling policies/mechanisms, and public/private sector engagement for funding and implementation;
2. RECOMMENDS that the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) work with existing and new partners to advance connectivity conservation by:
 - a. exploring how to document connectivity issues between terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments;
 - b. promoting information exchange and production of case studies, analyses and practical guidance for scientifically-informed policies, laws, plans and operational instruments; and
 - c. providing technical and scientific expertise to identify key drivers, species, areas, ecosystems and processes to prioritise ecological connectivity, especially in indigenous areas, urban areas and working lands;
3. CALLS ON Members to recognise the role of connectivity conservation in underpinning the planet’s life-support systems and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and three goals of the CBD, to promote and support the inclusion of connectivity conservation and international cooperation in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and in other relevant initiatives such as the 2030 Agenda and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030, and, as a part of that, to promote use of the IUCN Guidance for ‘Safeguarding ecological corridors in the context of ecological networks for conservation’;
4. INVITES Parties to the CBD, UNEP/CMS, the World Heritage Convention, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and other treaties/agreements to use this Guidance and draw synergies for establishing and implementing area-based and species-based targets of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework; and
5. RECOMMENDS that Parties to the CBD include appropriate goals, targets and indicators on connectivity conservation into the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and ensure that connectivity conservation is effectively addressed there via appropriate tools.

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion asks for the inclusion of Connectivity Conservation and International Cooperation in the development of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and other relevant initiatives, such as the Agenda 2030 and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets address connectivity only in Aichi Target 11, in relation to protected areas. The IPBES Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services shows that while the numeric components of Aichi Target 11 were on a path to being achieved, other important aspects of the target, including connectivity and the ecological representativeness of protected areas, have made little or no progress.. The assessment also stresses the need to include connectivity in future biodiversity targets beyond protected area measures, because of its key role in improving freshwater management, building sustainable cities, restoring habitats, maintaining and enhancing ecosystem services. Connectivity conservation can be achieved only through international cooperation but, the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity only calls for the establishment and implementation of strategies and

actions at national level. Connectivity indeed provides a means by which countries and stakeholders can agree on common goals and shared responsibilities, coordinating their actions and cooperating across boundaries and sectors from the transboundary, regional and international levels. Related Resolutions and other materials of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) are: Res. 12.07 on The Role of Ecological Networks; Res. 12.26 Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity and COP12 Info.Doc.20 on Migratory Animals connect the Planet: the Importance of Connectivity as a Key of Migration Systems and a Biological Basis for Coordinated International Conservation Policies Related IUCN Resolutions are: 2016-102 Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development”; 2016-096 Safeguarding space for nature and securing our future: developing a post-2020 strategy; 2016-087 Awareness of connectivity conservation definition and guidelines; 2016-051 Ecological connectivity on the north coast of the Alboran Sea; 2016-067 Best practice for industrial-scale development projects; 2016-035 Transboundary cooperation in protected areas; 2012-037 The importance of nature conservation criteria in land-use planning policies; 2012-044 Implementing ecological restoration best practices in and around protected areas; 2012-056 Enhancing connectivity conservation through international networking of best practice management; 2012-086 Integrating protected areas into climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies; 2012.089 Dams and hydraulic infrastructure; 2012-149 Transboundary ecological corridors in the Western Iberian Peninsula; 2012-152 Enlarging and connecting transboundary protected areas for the Ecological Corridor of Northeast Asia; 2008-4.036 Best practice protected area guideline for ecological restoration; 008-4.061 The Great Ecological Connectivity Corridor: Cantabrig Range – Pyrenees – Massif Central – Western Alps; 2008-4.062 Enhancing ecological networks and connectivity conservation areas; 1996-038 Ecological Networks and Corridors of Natural and Semi-Natural Areas -- This motion focuses IUCN’s commitment to connectivity conservation, promotes understanding and application of consistent practices, and initiates enhanced collaboration to conserve and restore ecological connectivity of terrestrial, freshwater, and marine environments. It is premised on work by the WCPA Connectivity Conservation Specialist Group (CCSG) to produce guidance for “Safeguarding ecological corridors in the context of ecological networks for conservation”. An advanced draft of the guidance is currently undergoing a public global online consultation until 30 Sept. 2019 to gather diverse input to inform broad and effective applicability. The final version—planned for publication before the 2020 IUCN WCC—will serve as basis for this resolution. The Guidance builds on over 20 years of work at IUCN to incorporate science into coherent large-scale conservation measures. Related resolutions include: 1) 2016-102 “Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development” 2) 2016-096 “Safeguarding space for nature and securing our future: developing a post-2020 strategy” 3) 2016-087 “Awareness of connectivity conservation definition and guidelines” 4) 2016-067 “Best practice for industrial-scale development projects” 5) 2016-051 "Ecological connectivity on the north coast of the Alboran Sea” 6) 2016-035 “Transboundary cooperation in protected areas” 7) 2012-152 “Enlarging and connecting transboundary protected areas for the Ecological Corridor of Northeast Asia” 8) 2012-149 “Transboundary ecological corridors in the Western Iberian Peninsula” 9) 2012-086 “Integrating protected areas into climate change adaptation and mitigation [...]” 10) 2012-056 “Enhancing connectivity conservation through international networking [...]” 11) 2012-044 “Implementing ecological restoration best practices [...]” 12) 2012-037 “The importance of nature conservation criteria in land-use [...]” 13) 2008-4.128 “Setting up networks of protected urban and periurban natural areas” 14) 2008-4.087 “Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas” 15) 2008-4.073 “Support the building of an ecological vision for the Amazon biome” 16)

2008-4.062 “Enhancing ecological networks and connectivity conservation areas” 17) 2008-4.061 “The Great Ecological Connectivity Corridor [...]” 18) 2008-4.036 “Best practice protected area guideline for ecological restoration” 19) 2008-4.035 “Strengthening IUCN’s work on protected areas” 20) 2004-3111 “Impact of roads and other infrastructure [...]” 21) 2004-3.050 “Integrating protected area systems into the wider landscape” 22) 1996-038 “Ecological Networks and Corridors of Natural and Semi-Natural Areas” The 2016 IUCN WCC, by adopting Resolution 2016-087, invited IUCN Members and governments to focus attention on an advanced draft of existing guidelines for connectivity conservation, and to work toward development, designation, planning, and management of connectivity areas and networks. Efforts to establish these consistent global approaches have progressed since. Based on the advanced draft, a series of consultations was held in 2017 and 2018 by the CCSG. Drawing on feedback, collaboration among a group of lead authors and experts throughout 2018 and early 2019 resulted in this consultation draft intended to clarify and standardize approaches.

Sponsors

- Asociación Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación [Costa Rica]
- Association Les Amis des Oiseaux [Tunisia]
- BirdLife International [United Kingdom]
- Bombay Natural History Society [India]
- Canadian Council on Ecological Areas [Canada]
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society [Canada]
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Center for Large Landscape Conservation [United States of America]
- China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation [China]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Cornell Botanic Gardens [United States of America]
- Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine [Haiti]
- Fundació Catalunya-La Pedrera [Spain]
- Fundatia Carpati [Romania]
- George Wright Society [United States of America]
- Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources [Philippines]
- Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas [Brazil]
- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development [Nepal]
- International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation [Hungary]
- International Crane Foundation, Inc. [United States of America]
- International Fund for Animal Welfare [United States of America]
- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía [Costa Rica]
- Nature Kenya - The East Africa Natural History Society [Kenya]
- Naturschutzbund Deutschland [Germany]
- Office fédéral de l'environnement [Switzerland]
- Peace Parks Foundation [South Africa]
- Rainforest Trust [United States of America]

- Rewilding Europe [The Netherlands]
- Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature [Jordan]
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds [United Kingdom]
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología [Spain]
- Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Inc. [United States of America]
- The Corbett Foundation [India]
- The Nature Conservancy [United States of America]
- The Pew Charitable Trusts [United States of America]
- The WILD Foundation [United States of America]
- Thinking Animals, Inc. [United States of America]
- Wetlands International [The Netherlands]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- Wildlife Trust of India [India]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- World Wildlife Fund - US [United States of America]
- Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative [United States of America]

089 — Geoheritage and protected areas

CONSIDERING that our well-being and survival depend on nature, including elements of both geodiversity and biodiversity;

NOTING the growing commitment with respect to the preservation, study and sustainable use of geodiversity;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the main geodiversity elements directly influencing biodiversity are geological substrates, which condition chemistry of soils, erosion, nutrients, health and vegetation cover; landforms, which condition meteorology, climate and habitats and species distribution; and active geological processes, which condition habitats and species distribution and survival;

RECOGNISING that selected geodiversity elements and processes, designated as geoheritage, play a crucial role in underpinning biodiversity conservation and the conservation of protected areas, as well as providing other scientific, conservation and ecosystem-service benefits;

CONSIDERING that natural cavities result from complex dynamic processes linking the Earth's surface and underground strata;

RECOGNISING the biological interest in natural cavities, which combine terrestrial and aquatic habitats, support fauna, flora and fungi specific to these environments, and include landscapes without any equivalent on Earth's surface;

RECALLING that underground environments remain largely unknown because they are invisible to most people and hard to access, and are a pioneering front for scientific research and discoveries;

FURTHER RECALLING that soils have been recognised by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as finite resources and by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, as well as by the 2015 World Soil Charter and the World Soils Policy, which recognise soil resources as a component of natural heritage;

CONCERNED that the role of geodiversity in ecosystem services is not yet being fully addressed by protected areas;

BEARING IN MIND that, while certain countries have geoheritage protections, it is generally recognised that the mechanisms available, whether internationally or nationally, are not enough to guarantee conservation of the most significant geosites, and that many of these sites are at risk, mostly due to threats from human activities;

RECOGNISING the existence of numerous scientific publications and technical guides on the management and protection of caves and the underground environment, notably the work by the International Union of Speleology;

WELCOMING the efforts of the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), including the Global Geosites Programme working to identify geological sites of international relevance, and the initiative of the IUGS International Commission on Stratigraphy, which identifies sites of global significance as standards for Earth's geological time and its record;

RECALLING that Resolution 5.048 *Valuing and conserving geoheritage within the IUCN Programme 2013–2016* (Jeju, 2012) specifically called on the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) to “promote and support, in collaboration with UNESCO and the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), the elaboration and extension of the inventory for the Global Geosites Programme, as well as other regional and international inventories of sites of geological interest”;

RECALLING Resolutions 4.040 *Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage* (Barcelona, 2008), 5.048 (cited above) and 6.083 *Conservation of moveable geological heritage* (Hawai‘i, 2016) in favour of geoconservation;

RECALLING Resolution 6.041 *Identifying Key Biodiversity Areas for safeguarding biodiversity* (Hawai‘i, 2016), which reveals that identifying, promoting and protecting geodiversity is missing in the global conservation agenda; and

WELCOMING the efforts of WCPA’s Geoheritage Specialist Group on the development of effective tools addressed to park managers;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and WCPA to:

- a. mobilise Regional Offices and the Global Programme in support of national efforts to collect, compile and publish data on geoheritage and geodiversity in protected areas, including proper inventories, research, and sustainable management and protection of geological substrate, landforms and active geological processes;
- b. support the development of a detailed study envisaging the establishment of a future IUCN initiative on Key Geoheritage Areas, as a complement to the existing Key Biodiversity Areas programme, in order to protect geoheritage sites of global conservation significance and move towards more integrated nature conservation;
- c. promote work to protect and enhance natural and cultural heritage linked to underground environments and the incorporation of measures related to geological elements in protected area conservation policies, particularly in karst zones; and
- d. challenge protected area managers to enhance the information and proper interpretation of geodiversity in order to increase the awareness of visitors of all natural features inside protected areas;

2. ENCOURAGES national Member organisations, other nature conservation organisations, civil society, academia and managers of protected or outstanding underground sites to:

- a. foster knowledge about geoheritage inside and outside protected areas and to integrate nature conservation principles and methods in the management of protected areas to ensure the effective protection of this component of natural heritage;
- b. establish or improve national legislation concerning the protection of geoheritage, and to enable the necessary conditions to ensure the implementation of effective conservation measures;
- c. encourage the respectful exploration and study of underground environments and their interrelations with the surface; and

d. invite stakeholders using underground environments or exploiting their resources (mines, quarries, catchments, sanitation, tourism, etc.) to raise public awareness about respecting these environments and contribute to policies aimed at preserving and conserving them; and

3. CALLS ON states, non-governmental organisations, universities, researchers, economic stakeholders and protected area managers to take into account the specific issues linked to underground environments in the definition and implementation of nature conservation policies and to adopt a holistic approach to the management of underground natural environments, considering all relationships between biological and geological elements.

Explanatory Memorandum

In addition to the preamble, the relevance of this motion is further justified because: -The growing human population creates new challenges and puts natural resources at risk, and that this requires new and effective strategies in order to achieve the right balance between economic prosperity and the health of our planet; -The role of geodiversity elements in natural capital and ecosystem services is not yet being fully addressed by the international community or in global policies; -Many of the targets defined for most of the UN Sustainable Development Goals can only be fully addressed if geodiversity elements and processes are properly taken into account; -Geological heritage not only plays an important role in underpinning biodiversity conservation, but also is a key element in the natural diversity of the planet and supply different types of benefits such as providing:

- a) A source of scientific information that allows us to better understand how nature works, which is essential to guarantee effective and sustainable use of natural resources, to inform adaptation to climate change, and to mitigate natural disaster risk;
- b) A resource to support educational activities addressed to young people and the general public to improve understanding of how human prosperity is dependent on the limited natural resources of the planet;
- c) The foundation of economic activities based on sustainable tourism that can bring benefits to indigenous and local communities, and promote gender equity;
- d) Support for good health and wellbeing through inspirational, spiritual, aesthetic and cultural values of natural features and opportunities for recreation;

-The two UNESCO mechanisms to celebrate the importance of geoheritage – the World Heritage Convention and the Global Geoparks Programme – are the only two initiatives at the international level and no specific programme on geoheritage exists in IUCN; -Recommendation Rec(2004)3 on Conservation of the Geological Heritage and Areas of Special Geological Interest established by the Council of Europe in 2004 and its call to strengthen cooperation amongst international organizations, scientific institutions and NGOs in the field of geoconservation needs to be fully implemented; -Protected areas have long been successful as the basis for holistic nature conservation actions but new actions for the management of geoheritage need to be effective; -The efforts of the WCPA's Geoheritage Specialist Group in producing guidelines to foster the identification and best practice management of geoheritage, and to give effective tools to protected area managers will give a solid support to Key Geoheritage Areas managers (working title); - Several IUCN resolutions were approved in recent years recognising the importance of geodiversity and geoheritage for nature conservation, namely Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage (2008, Barcelona), Valuing and conserving geoheritage within the IUCN Programme 2013–2016 (2012, Jeju), and Conservation of moveable geological heritage (2016, Hawaii). -- Cette motion en faveur des milieux souterrains a été élaborée par l'IFREEMIS (Institut de formation, de recherche et d'expertise sur les milieux souterrains), une structure française de création récente qui regroupe des acteurs

concernés par les milieux souterrains et représentant la diversité des enjeux qui y sont associés (environnementaux, scientifiques, touristiques, etc.). L'IFREEMIS a été pensé comme une plate-forme collaborative visant à assembler les acteurs des mondes souterrains (techniciens, ingénieurs, gestionnaires, chercheurs). Son action est orientée vers la formation, l'appui technique aux structures publiques et privées et la coopération internationale pour la connaissance, la préservation, la conservation et la valorisation des milieux souterrains et de leurs ressources naturelles et culturelles. Plus précisément, cette motion est portée à l'initiative de la commission "milieux souterrains et espaces naturels protégés", qui est l'une des composantes de l'IFREEMIS. RNF, qui est membre de l'IFREEMIS, a été choisie pour être l'auteur principal de la motion. La Fédération des Parcs Naturels Régionaux et l'association Païolive, elles aussi membre de l'institut, font partie des co-parrains. Parmi les structures ayant participé à la réflexion et contribué à la rédaction de la motion, et qui ne sont pas membres de l'UICN, peuvent également être cités : - le groupe "Géopatrimoine" de l'UICN (IUCN WCPA GSG) - l'Union Internationale de Spéléologie (UIS) - l'Université de Savoie Mont Blanc - le Centre de Ressources, d'Expertise et de Performance Sportives (CREPS) Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes - la Fédération Française de Spéléologie (FFS) - le Comité Départemental Spéléologie de l'Ardèche (CDS 07) - l'Association Nationale des Exploitants de Cavernes Aménagées pour le Tourisme (ANECAT) - l'Australian Cave and Karst Management Association Incorporated (ACKMA)

Sponsors

- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Biodiversity Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences [China]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement [France]
- China Association of National Parks and Scenic Sites [China]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat, Generalitat de Catalunya [Spain]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco [Monaco]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotopie pour la Biodiversité [France]
- France Nature Environnement [France]
- Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre [Cuba]
- Fundación Charles Darwin para las Islas Galápagos [Ecuador]
- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne [France]

- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France [France]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l` Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l` Ambiente [Italy]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- Sociedad Española para la Defensa del Patrimonio Geológico y Minero [Spain]
- Sociedad Geológica de España [Spain]
- Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement [France]
- The European Association for the Conservation of the Geological Heritage [Sweden]
- The Samdhana Institute Incorporated [Indonesia]
- Vice Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Planificación Territorial y Vivienda, Gobierno Vasco [Spain]
- World Heritage Promotion Team of Korean Tidal Flats [Korea (RK)]

090 — Transboundary cooperation for conservation of big cats in Northeast Asia

RECALLING Resolutions 6.010 *Conservation of Amur tiger* (*Panthera tigris altaica*) and *Amur leopard* (*Panthera pardus orientalis*) in *Northeast Asia* and 6.035 *Transboundary cooperation and protected areas* (both adopted in Hawai'i, 2016);

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 5.043 *Establishing a forum for transboundary protected area managers* and Recommendation 5.152 *Enlarging and connecting transboundary protected areas for the Ecological Corridor of Northeast Asia* (both adopted in Jeju, 2012);

ALSO RECALLING the Harbin Consensus adopted by the International Forum on Tiger and Leopard Transboundary Conservation (Harbin, China, 28–29 July 2019);

WELCOMING the efforts of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) in partnership with interested Members;

APPRECIATING State Members into development of transboundary conservation in Northeast Asia;

ACKNOWLEDGING that Amur tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*) and Far Eastern leopard (*Panthera pardus orientalis*) are flagship species for biodiversity conservation of the Earth and sacred species for the peoples of Northeast Asia;

NOTING that an increase in the number of Amur tigers to 600 individuals and Far Eastern leopards to 120 individuals has occurred in the last four years;

DRAWING ATTENTION to the effectiveness of transboundary cooperation in the conservation of IUCN Red List species;

RECOGNISING IUCN's role in providing scientific and conservation expertise and policy guidance in restoring big cat species populations; and

CONSIDERING the international experience of the SSC Cat Specialist Group and WCPA Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group, as well as the WCPA/SSC Joint Task Force on Biodiversity and Protected Areas in the conservation of globally endangered species;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, SSC, WCPA and the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) to provide support to:

a. create a Russian-Chinese Natural Reserve Land of Big Cats including the Biosphere Reserve 'Kedrovaya Pad' (Russia), National Park 'Land of Leopard' (Russia) and North East National Park of Tiger and Leopard (China) for conservation of Amur tiger and Far Eastern leopard, as well as a number of other transboundary Russian-Chinese nature reserves in the Amur river basin;

b. develop mid-term action plans for established transboundary reserves; and

- c. promote research and sharing of knowledge for conservation and rehabilitation of Far Eastern leopard populations in partnership with the SSC Cat Specialist Group and the Eurasian Center for Conservation of Far Eastern Leopards (Russia);
2. ASKS the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) to provide consultancy on the legal framework for establishing a system of bilateral transboundary protected areas;
3. URGES the governments of Russia and China, as IUCN State Members, and all interested components of IUCN, to foster transboundary cooperation towards the conservation of big cats; and
4. REQUESTS the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP/WCMC), in partnership with the SSC Cat Specialist Group and Eurasian Center for Conservation of Far Eastern Leopards (Russia), to engage in consultations on gathering and compiling relevant data.

Sponsors

- Autonomous noncommercial organization "Eurasian center of saving far eastern leopards" [Russia]
- Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks [Russia]
- International Fund for Animal Welfare [United States of America]
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation [Russia]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Russia [Russia]

091 — Building and strengthening wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa

RECOGNISING that there are many successful examples from the Eastern and Southern African region of sustainable wildlife-based land uses that have helped to maintain or expand the area under conservation while providing benefits to people;

NOTING the growing interest across the region to promote sustainable wildlife economies for the benefit of both people and biodiversity;

CONCERNED that many areas in the region, which currently support extensive wildlife economies, and which are on communal, state or privately held lands, are under threat of conversion to other land uses;

UNDERSTANDING that land under wildlife use requires reliable revenue streams to remain competitive and stave-off transformation to alternative land-use options that will be largely, if not wholly, incompatible with biodiversity conservation;

NOTING that non-consumptive uses of wildlife, such as photographic tourism, can generate significant revenues and employment, thereby providing strong incentives for landowners and managers to maintain wildlife on their land, but only under certain favourable conditions that are, by their very nature, limited in most countries in the region;

RECOGNISING that discussions on consumptive wildlife use are increasingly divisive, and the issue of the commercialisation of wildlife needs to be dealt with sensitively;

CONCERNED that there is a great deal of misinformation released in print and social media on these issues, little of it evidence-based;

MINDFUL that there is an ever-increasing need and a decreasing window in time in which to find or develop potential alternative and more sustainable funding mechanisms to retain communal and privately held lands under some form of wildlife-based land use; and

WELCOMING that the 2019 Africa Wildlife Economy Summit in Victoria Falls raised the profile of this issue and its importance to local communities of the region, as expressed in their ‘Declaration on a New Deal for Communities, Wildlife and Natural Resources’;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON all three pillars of IUCN in Eastern and Southern Africa to establish a One Programme Initiative, with technical support from the Species Survival Commission (SSC) and Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group, to:

a. continue to evaluate social, economic and ecological opportunities provided by wildlife-based land uses (WBLUs) for local communities, governments and the private sector;

b. investigate the barriers and limitations of current financing mechanisms for WBLUs;

c. work with investors and financial institutions to identify and pilot novel funding opportunities, including possible mechanisms for these, emphasising approaches that are sustainable and lead to self-sufficiency; and

d. share information on the above with role players from all relevant sectors;

2. REQUESTS the Secretariat in Eastern and Southern Africa to work with Members and Commissions to develop this One Programme Initiative by helping to secure the necessary technical expertise, and through joint fundraising efforts to secure the necessary resources; and

3. REQUESTS State Members in Eastern and Southern Africa to:

a. integrate WBLUs, where relevant and feasible, into national planning processes, and especially spatial planning at the landscape level; and

b. develop partnerships with financial institutions, the private sector, civil society and communities, to unlock social, economic and ecological benefits of WBLUs as viable and optimal land-use options for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Explanatory Memorandum

In referring to wildlife-based land uses, this motion intends to include those that are deemed "responsible", which means that they confer appropriate and adequate protection of wildlife, ensure the sustainable use of resources, and lead to community beneficiation.

Sponsors

- African Conservation Trust [South Africa]
- BirdLife South Africa [South Africa]
- Endangered Wildlife Trust [South Africa]
- Game Rangers Association of Africa [South Africa]
- International Institute for Environment and Development [United Kingdom]
- Kalahari Conservation Society [Botswana]
- Southern African Wildlife College [South Africa]
- Wildlife ACT Fund Trust [South Africa]

092 — Effects of the increase in the use of paper as a substitute for plastic on plantations of timber species

AWARE of the impact that plastic waste has on nature, in particular because of the excessive amount of containers and the problems with their management, since they lead to the dumping of large quantities of waste;

RECOGNISING that there has been an increase in the implementation of new laws, voluntary agreements and awareness-raising campaigns focused on reducing the consumption of plastic containers;

REALISING that consumer habits currently do not point to a reduction in single-use containers, especially bags in supermarkets and other shops, but rather to the replacement of the materials used to create them;

AWARE that the reduction of plastic containers is leading to a greater demand for other types of container, such as paper packaging;

FURTHER AWARE that the paper industry is booming, with a growing demand for paper for packaging, amongst other things, which leads to an increase in forested areas given over to pulpwood species;

INDICATING that plantations of pulpwood species mainly contain fast-growing species, listed by the paper industry as softwood lumber (pines, firs, etc.) or hardwood lumber (birch trees, oaks) and that these species are grown in monoculture plantations, with negative effects on indigenous ecosystems;

WARNING that the selection of species used in pulpwood forest plantations prioritise the criteria of the quality and type of paper produced, and not ecological criteria; for example eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.) in different parts of the world, capable of acting as invasive species, displacing native species and changing ecosystems; and

ALARMED by the growing demand for paper and the corresponding increase in the size of monoculture forests at the expense of natural ecosystems and the selection of species based on commercial rather than ecological criteria, with some species being potentially highly invasive;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

URGES the Director General to address national and regional governments in paper-producing areas to ask them to implement the following actions:

- a. ensure that the planting of pulpwood trees is carried out within regional land-use planning programmes, following regulations led by and compatible with nature conservation plans in the land used;
- b. encourage paper manufacturing companies to adopt ecological criteria and gradually replace the plantations of non-native pulpwood species with others containing native species, ecologically related to the country's own ecosystems;
- c. generate environmental education campaigns specifically aimed at consumers, promoting the use of reusable bags and the reduction in the demand for products packaged in plastic or other single-use materials;
- d. continue encouraging the use of recycled paper to cover the new demand for paper packaging; and

e. allow for progress to be made in research into and the implementation of materials that have a lower impact on the environment.

Sponsors

- Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l` Environnement et le Climat [Morocco]
- Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia [Spain]
- Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible, Junta de Andalucía [Spain]
- Federazione Italiana Parchi e Riserve Naturali [Italy]
- Fundació Catalunya-La Pedrera [Spain]
- Fundación Biodiversidad [Spain]
- Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre [Spain]
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología [Spain]
- Sociedad Española para la Defensa del Patrimonio Geológico y Minero [Spain]
- Sociedad Geológica de España [Spain]
- Un bosque para el Planeta Tierra [Spain]

093 — Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems

NOTING that since the last IUCN Resolution on mangroves globally, General Assembly Resolution 15.12 *Protection of mangrove ecosystems* (Christchurch, 1981), more than one-third of the world's mangroves have disappeared;

RECALLING that mangroves and associated tropical coastal ecosystems harbour vital biodiversity, are highly productive and provide major ecosystem services like coastal protection, carbon storage, water purification, flood prevention, sediment trapping, prevention of salt intrusion, important cultural and heritage values, and nursery habitat for fisheries species, and therefore contribute towards poverty alleviation, food security, nutrition and support for livelihoods of coastal communities, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation;

RECOGNISING that mangroves support complex ecological communities that are typically tightly linked with adjacent ecosystems such as mudflats, coral reefs, seagrass beds and salt marshes via ecological processes and energy flows and that therefore, thousands of other species are interacting with mangroves in a myriad of ways and with complex interdependencies;

CONCERNED by the continued worldwide loss of mangroves at an alarming rate – over half of them have disappeared in the last century – principally due to impacts of human activities, including coastal and infrastructure development, agriculture, intensive aquaculture, overharvesting and climate change;

NOTING the need to foster the application of best practices in development and implementation of mangrove restoration projects in terms of location, selected species and techniques; and

WELCOMING the contribution of global mangrove conservation initiatives, including the Global Mangrove Alliance, Save Our Mangroves Now!, as well as other efforts contributing to the same overall goals such as the IUCN Mangrove Specialist Group and pledging mechanisms for mangrove conservation targets, including the Bonn Challenge for restoration and the United Nations Community of Ocean Action (CoA) on Mangroves supporting implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES Members to take all necessary measures to protect, sustainably manage and, where relevant, restore mangroves applying best practices of nature-based solutions and ecological restoration, and to promote further knowledge and adaptive management;
2. URGES Members to involve local communities and traditional owners, applying participatory and co-management approaches for conservation and sustainable management of mangroves while recognising environmental and social safeguards, ensuring approaches are inclusive, equitable, and follow best practices, and recognising that communities dependent on mangroves may be some of the poorest, most marginalised and vulnerable;
3. ENCOURAGES Members to join, support and contribute to ongoing mangrove conservation efforts;

4. REQUESTS urban and infrastructure development and agriculture authorities, as well as the private sector, particularly insurers, to adequately consider the provision of ecosystem services by mangroves, to systematically consider climate projections for sea-level rise with a view to allowing ecosystems to migrate inland, to adopt ecosystem-based adaptation and ridge-to-reef approaches that consider upstream impacts on mangroves, and to ensure sustainable use of wetlands; and

5. CALLS ON relevant authorities to assess and integrate services provided by mangroves into law-making and regulatory authorisation procedures for projects that impact mangroves directly or indirectly, and to adopt adequate compliance and enforcement processes.

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion is also: ACKNOWLEDGING recent work by Global Mangrove Alliance and IUCN Mangrove Specialist Group members that elevate scientific understanding of the importance of mangroves (Curnick et al 2019), the links between mangrove ecosystems and blue carbon stocks (Adame et al, 2018), marine megafauna (Sievers et al. 2019), and global fisheries production (Brown et al., 2019), and highlight the importance of correct restoration practices (Lee et al 2019); as well as “Save Our Mangroves Now!”’s work assessing legal frameworks for mangrove conservation, and their collaborative efforts to define widely accepted key principles for mangrove conservation and management aiming at positive environmental, social and economic impacts.

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Kwata [French Guiana]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit [Germany]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]

- France Nature Environnement [France]
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France [France]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l` Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l` Ambiente [Italy]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- Nature Conservation Society of Japan [Japan]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- Réseau des Acteurs de la Sauvergarde des Tortues Marines en Afrique centrale [Congo]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- WWF - Deutschland [Germany]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- World Wildlife Fund - US [United States of America]

094 — Linking in situ and ex situ efforts to save threatened species

ALARMED that 73 species are considered Extinct in the Wild, and that 6,127 are classified as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species;

RECOGNISING that the status of a number of these species is in part due to a failure to intervene with emergency action early enough in their decline, and that preventing extinction is more likely when efforts are initiated before a species is reduced to a small number of individuals;

HIGHLIGHTING the Species Survival Commission's (SSC) adoption of the One Plan Approach and the provision of technical advice summarised in *IUCN Species Survival Commission Guidelines on the Use of Ex situ Management for Species Conservation*, which encourage deliberative science-based processes of action-plan development by all responsible parties for all populations of a species across the spectrum of management, and provide practical guidance on evaluating the suitability and requirements of an *ex situ* component for achieving species-conservation objectives, respectively;

AWARE OF the many successes in species recovery that have resulted directly from *ex situ* action, and of the powerful role and as yet not fully realised potential of professional and accredited zoos, aquariums and botanic gardens in species conservation;

UNDERSTANDING that conservation breeding programmes can take significant time to be successful;

ACKNOWLEDGING the increasing value and potential of animal records as an *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation resource to understand key species demographics essential to conservation breeding, required to understand extinction risk, and to support conservation-directed research; and

ACKNOWLEDGING the increasing value and potential of biobanking as an *ex situ* conservation resource to secure genetic material, enable conservation-directed research, improve the viability of small populations, and provide a backstop against extinction in certain cases;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES the Secretariat and professional societies to promote integration of *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation interventions by applying the One Plan Approach, to ensure effective use of all available conservation tools;
2. CALLS ON IUCN Commissions and Members to enable and support establishment of a global network of biobanks dedicated to the achievement of global species conservation targets and operating to common standards of good practice and information sharing;
3. ALSO CALLS ON all Members to ensure that 11th hour, last ditch *ex situ* conservation efforts are prevented by proactive and timely application of planning methods, such as the One Plan Approach, and informed by the *Guidelines on the Use of Ex situ Management for Species Conservation*;
4. RECOMMENDS closer collaboration between SSC and conservation advisory groups of zoos, aquariums, botanical gardens and biobanks through integrated membership, aligned goals and shared planning processes;

5. CALLS ON Commissions, Members and Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) to support collection of standards-based animal records for *in situ* and *ex situ* populations and to support sharing of information, data analytics and research for the conservation of *in situ* and *ex situ* populations; and

6. CALLS ON CITES Parties and governments to support and take measures, as appropriate and consistent with applicable laws, to enable efficient transfer of samples from/to biobanks for species conservation purposes.

Explanatory Memorandum

The One Plan Approach is defined as ‘Integrated conservation for a species both inside and outside its natural range, and under all conditions of management, engaging all responsible parties and all available resources from the very start of any species conservation planning initiative’. IUCN Guidelines on the Use of Ex Situ Management for Species Conservation: <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2014-064.pdf>.

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association of Zoos and Aquariums [United States of America]
- Bristol Clifton and West of England Zoological Society [United Kingdom]
- European Association of Zoos and Aquaria [The Netherlands]
- Global Wildlife Conservation [United States of America]
- Marwell Wildlife [United Kingdom]
- National Geographic Society [United States of America]
- North of England Zoological Society (Chester Zoo) [United Kingdom]
- PROVITA [Venezuela]
- San Diego Zoo Global [United States of America]
- Singapore Zoological Gardens [Singapore]
- Smithsonian Institution [United States of America]
- Society for Conservation Biology [United States of America]
- Species360 [United States of America]
- St. Louis Zoological Park [United States of America]
- The Royal Zoological Society of Scotland [United Kingdom]
- Toronto Zoo [Canada]
- Twycross Zoo, East Midland Zoological Society [United Kingdom]
- Verband der Zoologischen Gaerten (VdZ) [Germany]
- World Association of Zoos and Aquariums [Spain]
- Zoo Leipzig GmbH [Germany]
- Zoologische Gesellschaft für Arten- und Populationsschutz e.V. [Germany]
- Zoologisk Have København [Denmark]

095 — Recognising, reporting and supporting other effective area-based conservation measures

RECOGNISING that Decision 14/8 *Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures* of the 14th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP14, Egypt, 2018) provides the definition of “other effective area-based conservation measures” (OECMs) and requests IUCN to assist Parties in identifying OECMs and in applying scientific and technical advice;

NOTING that the CBD states “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...” (CBD Preamble);

RECALLING the following IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations relevant to OECMs: Resolution 6.030 *Recognising and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas*, Resolution 6.050 *Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation*, Recommendation 6.102 *Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development* (all adopted in Hawai’i, 2016) Resolution 5.077 *Promoting Locally Managed Marine Areas as a socially inclusive approach to meeting area-based conservation and Marine Protected Area targets* and Resolution 5.094 *Respecting, recognizing and supporting Indigenous Peoples’ and Community Conserved Territories and Areas* (both adopted in Jeju, 2012);

MINDFUL of the ecological importance of many sites, including Key Biodiversity Areas and other important sites for biodiversity, outside of protected areas that nonetheless effectively conserve biodiversity *in-situ* for the long term, and the potential benefits of recognising, reporting and supporting such areas as OECMs in line with CBD Decision 14/8; and

RECOGNISING the importance of tracking of protected areas and OECMs and their dynamics over time in order to ensure that conservation goals are being met;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General, Secretariat, Commissions and Members to:

- a. support the recognition and reporting of OECMs, working with the full range of governance authorities to operationalise CBD Decision 14/8;
- b. engage with the appropriate governance authorities and other partners to assess potential OECMs using the IUCN Technical Report ‘Recognising and Reporting OECMs’; and
- c. secure and strengthen overall capacity related to OECMs and monitor threats and conservation measures at the site level;

2. INVITES Members, governments and other institutions to use the IUCN Technical Report ‘Recognising and Reporting OECMs’ to recognise, report on and support OECMs in accordance with the framework of existing principles set out by the CBD, IUCN and partners;

3. INVITES Members and governments to encourage transparent reporting on OECMs – including their assessment results and spatio-temporal dynamics – by the relevant governance authorities to United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), alongside the reporting of protected areas to the World Database on Protected Areas (CBD Decision 14/8 paragraph 9);
4. INVITES the Secretariats of relevant multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) to work with their Parties to consider how OECMs can also provide or strengthen natural solutions to global issues, such as climate change; and
5. ENCOURAGES the private sector, finance institutions and donors to provide appropriate financial support for OECMs to sustain long-term effective conservation.

Sponsors

- BirdLife International [United Kingdom]
- BirdLife South Africa [South Africa]
- Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History - New York [United States of America]
- China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation [China]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales [Argentina]
- Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt [Colombia]
- Rainforest Trust [United States of America]
- The Pew Charitable Trusts [United States of America]
- Wilderness Foundation [South Africa]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]

096 — Strengthening national spatial planning to ensure the global persistence of biodiversity

CONCERNED that biodiversity is declining across the world despite a decade in which governments have signed up to specific targets for biodiversity conservation;

NOTING that governments, businesses and civil society generally want to see development happen with minimal negative impacts on biodiversity;

RECOGNISING the efforts of the systematic conservation planning (SCP) community to advance the science and practice of spatial conservation planning;

VALUING the development of spatial maps of important sites for biodiversity and their ability to guide not only guide conservation investment but also guide development of infrastructure, agriculture and industry such that it avoids and minimises impacts on biodiversity;

RECOGNISING that spatial planning tools such as the UNEP Mapping Biodiversity Priorities guidance, are available for governments and local authorities to follow a step by step process for how to develop spatial plans and include key components such as ensuring representation of all species and ecosystem types;

RECALLING Resolution 5.036 *Biodiversity, protected areas, and Key Biodiversity Areas* (Jeju, 2012) which welcomed the efforts of the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and Species Survival Commission (SSC) Joint Task Force on Biodiversity and Protected Areas in consolidating standards for the identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) as sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 6.041 *Identifying Key Biodiversity Areas for safeguarding biodiversity* (Hawai'i, 2016), which encouraged the conservation community, governments and business to identify and safeguard KBAs;

NOTING Resolution 6.087 *Awareness of connectivity conservation definition and guidelines* (Hawai'i 2016) which encouraged the raising of awareness around the guidelines for ecological corridors and their implementation to develop, designate, plan and manage ecological networks of connectivity;

FURTHER NOTING Resolution 5.037 *The importance of nature conservation criteria in land-use planning policies* (Jeju, 2012), which recognised the value of land-use planning and encouraged its application at national level; and

WELCOMING the efforts countries have made in developing their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), which have guided national efforts in conservation over the past decade;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS UPON governments to:

1. Develop or update spatial plans incorporating sites of importance for the global persistence of biodiversity across multiple taxa and ecosystems (KBAs), along with the connectivity required to ensure biodiversity

persistence, and use these to inform plans to expand networks of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures;

2. Incorporate these plans into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and integrate them through cross-sectoral planning across government institutions, using them to guide national land- and sea- use planning, while avoiding or otherwise minimising negative impacts on biodiversity;

2. REQUESTS the Director General and the Commissions and their Specialist Groups to:

- a. Support the development~~/~~ or updating of spatial conservation plans at national level, specifically: 1) Identifying and mapping sites of significance for the global persistence of species and ecosystems (KBAs), for multiple taxonomic groups and ecosystems; 2) Incorporating these and existing KBAs, plus other important sites identified with tools such as Spatial Biodiversity Planning or sites important for regionally/nationally red listed species; and 3) Identifying corridors linking these sites, to provide the required connectivity where appropriate;
- b. raise funding to train national individuals and organisations at the national level in spatial planning; and
- c. continue to support implementation of Resolution 6.041 to identify KBAs for safeguarding biodiversity;

3. ENCOURAGES IUCN Members and the donor community to:

- a. Support existing and establish new KBA National Coordination Groups in each country to update national KBA inventories through applying the global KBA standard to multiple taxonomic groups and ecosystems;
- b. Apply guidelines for connectivity such as the ***IUCN Guidance for Conserving Connectivity through Ecological Networks and Corridors*** to identify vital corridors;
- c. Work with governments to support the integration of these plans into multi-sectoral spatial land-use plans;
- d. Monitor species and ecosystems for which sites are identified, and corridors established.

Explanatory Memorandum

Concern over the continued loss of biodiversity, despite multiple actions to conserve it, has led this group to propose this motion. While many countries have developed their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), many of these have been developed around the existing locations of protected areas and sites of national importance within the country. Many countries have not assessed their biodiversity systematically or developed spatial plans for the conservation of multiple taxonomic groups. This includes relatively wealthy developed nations. 'A Global Standard for Key Biodiversity Areas' provides a tangible method to identify areas that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity and are based on global Red List assessments for species and ecosystems. Spatial planning tools such as the 'UNEP Mapping Biodiversity Priorities guidance' are available for countries to follow a step by step process for how to develop spatial plans and include key components such as ensuring representation of all species and ecosystem types, prioritising key sites for the persistence of biodiversity (i.e. KBAs) while providing for their ecological requirements such as ensuring

sufficiently large ecological functional areas are retained and maintaining connectivity through corridors. National spatial biodiversity plans can be used through a landscape approach to expand protected area coverage, foster biodiversity compatible land use, and thereby maintain the connectivity required to ensure the long-term survival of species and ecosystems. The proponents of this motion believe that ensuring that the next generation of NBSAPs should all incorporate spatial conservation action plans that have been developed or updated by assessing the conservation needs of multiple taxonomic groups and updating these regularly as data on species distributions are improved. Countries should then use these plans to strengthen and expand networks of protected areas and OECMs to conserve nature, and to guide the placement of development activities (e.g. agriculture, energy development, transport infrastructure and settlement) to minimise the negative impacts on biodiversity. Supporting countries to develop these national spatial plans over the next 5 years should be a priority to ensure that they are informing government planning before we have lost more species and ecosystems.

Sponsors

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves [Paraguay]
- BirdLife South Africa [South Africa]
- Center for Large Landscape Conservation [United States of America]
- Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora [Chile]
- Fundación de Conservación Jocotoco [Ecuador]
- Global Wildlife Conservation [United States of America]
- Nature Kenya - The East Africa Natural History Society [Kenya]
- NatureServe [United States of America]
- Rainforest Trust [United States of America]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]

097 — Reducing marine turtle bycatch: the important role of regulatory mechanisms in the global roll-out of Turtle Excluder Devices

CONCERNED that six of the seven marine turtle species are categorised as Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (the remaining species is data deficient), and that fisheries bycatch is recognised as a major threat to all seven species;

ACKNOWLEDGING that a proven tool exists for reducing marine turtle bycatch in shrimp trawls, namely the Turtle Excluder Device (TED), which reduces mortality of turtles and other marine megafauna by 97% (Eayrs, 2007), whilst increasing productivity of trawling operations by reducing damage to nets, reducing the crushing of the catch, and reducing fuel costs (Gillet, 2008);

RECOGNISING that the United States of America passed legislation in 1989 prohibiting the importation of shrimp harvested in a manner that may adversely affect sea turtles but offering an exception to the ban for the use of TEDs;

RECALLING previous IUCN Congress and General Assembly Resolutions and Recommendations, such as: Recommendation 5.140 *Reversing the crisis of the decline in turtle survival* (Jeju, 2012); Recommendation 17.47 *Sea Turtles* (San José, 1988), which recognised the importance of supporting the United States' promulgation of TED regulations; Recommendation 19.61 *By-Catch of Non-Target Species* (Buenos Aires, 1994), requiring bycatch monitoring and mitigation; and Resolution 1.16 *Fisheries Bycatch* (Montreal, 1996) which expressed alarm at the slow progress in effectively tackling fisheries bycatch;

NOTING that of the countries that export wild-caught tropical shrimp to the European Union (EU), at least six countries have been identified as not using TEDs in their trawls, which is leading to the bycatch of tens of thousands of turtles a year (CRPMEM, 2017); and

WELCOMING the European institutions' approval in 2019 of an amendment in the Fisheries Technical Measures that requires the mandatory use of TEDs for tropical shrimp trawlers fishing in European waters in the Western Atlantic and the Indian Ocean (European Parliament Committee on Fisheries Provisional Agreement PE636.188);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to raise awareness of the importance of adoption and implementation of TEDs in tropical shrimp fisheries in all relevant national, regional and international fora, and with national governments, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and regional fisheries management bodies;
2. ENCOURAGES the European Commission and EU Member States that import tropical trawl-caught shrimp, to work with exporting countries to support the implementation of effective turtle bycatch mitigation measures, such as the use of TEDs, including the provision of technical capacity and/or financial support;
3. CALLS ON the EU to adopt import regulations requiring the introduction of TEDs for all countries exporting wild-caught tropical shrimp to the European market;

4. URGES the EU to ban imports of tropical trawl-caught shrimp from countries that are not adhering to their own national regulations currently requiring the mandatory use of TEDs on shrimp-trawl vessels, thus engaging in dialogue with third parties to ensure alignment with the EU Regulation 1005/2008 to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU Regulation); and

5. CALLS ON corporations which purchase tropical trawl-caught shrimp to consider voluntary measures to ensure they are not contributing to marine turtle bycatch, for example by purchasing only those shrimp products that are certified for export to the USA, until other exporting countries have fully rolled out TEDs on all their tropical shrimp trawls.

Explanatory Memorandum

Six of the seven species of sea turtles are classified as Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered according to the IUCN Red List and are found in CITES Appendix I. Bycatch is recognized as the main threat to this group of species (Wallace et al., 2013). According to a study between 1990 and 2008, more than 85,000 turtles were caught, "but due to the small percentage of fishing effort observed and reported (generally <1% of total fleets) this probably underestimates the true total by at least two orders of magnitude" (Wallace et al., 2010: 1). Shrimp trawling is generally considered as one of the least selective fishing methods because bycatch can compensate for shrimp catch by 20 to 1 or more (Eayrs, 2007). Shrimp trawlers in tropical regions of the world are especially problematic for sea turtles, as they are often accidentally caught by sharing the habitat with the target shrimp of these fisheries. The turtle excluder device (TED) was developed in the 70s in the United States, reducing the mortality of turtles and other marine megafaunas by 97% (Eayrs, 2007), while increasing the productivity of trawling operations by reducing damage to the fishing gear, reducing the crushing of the catch, and reducing fuel costs (Gillet, 2008). Therefore, the United States passed legislation in 1989 that prohibits the import of harvested shrimp in a way that can negatively affect sea turtles, but offering an exception to those fisheries that use TEDs (Public Law 101-162, Section 609). Meanwhile, the European Union, the main importer of shrimp in the world (FAO, 2018), does not require TEDs in the tropical shrimp fisheries from which they import, despite the fact that bycatch of sea turtles in shrimp trawls that do not use TEDs is estimated at around 7 turtles per fishing trip (Wallace et al. 2010: 1). Of the countries that export tropical shrimp to the European Union (EU), it has been identified that at least six countries have no measures comparable to those in the US; these are: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Thailand, and Viet Nam; that between 2009 and 2014 exported an average of 121,000 tons of shrimp to the EU (FAO Globefish, 2015). These countries, with the exception of Viet Nam, have national legislation that requires the use of TEDs, but the regulations are not implemented properly (CRPMEM, 2017 (<http://www.rapporttedeu.com/>)). The EU is party to many international conservation treaties and has further endorsed a range of international conservation oriented guidelines; many of which contain specific text that clearly outlines obligations to minimize harmful fishing practices, such as those that result in marine turtle bycatch, among these being the Sustainable Development Goals (eg Target 14.4 "By 2020 ... end ... destructive fishing practices") and resolutions in Conventions (eg. Convention on Migratory Species resolution 9.18 on Bycatch.). In this motion we raise awareness of the problems associated with the lack TED implementation and we call on the European Union to work with exporting countries to support the uptake of effective mitigation measures for turtle bycatch, such as the use of TEDs. We also seek for industries that buy wild tropical shrimps, to consider voluntary measures to ensure that they do not contribute to marine turtle bycatch. And finally we ask

IUCN to raise awareness about the importance of the adoption and implementation of TEDs in tropical shrimp fisheries.

Sponsors

- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France [France]
- Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco [Monaco]
- International Fund for Animal Welfare [United States of America]
- Marine Research Foundation [Malaysia]
- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía [Costa Rica]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- Réseau des Acteurs de la Sauvergarde des Tortues Marines en Afrique centrale [Congo]
- WWF - Deutschland [Germany]
- Wereld Natuur Fonds - Nederland [The Netherlands]
- World Wide Fund - Pakistan [Pakistan]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]

098 — Ensuring the compatibility of human activities with conservation objectives in protected areas

REAFFIRMING that protected areas have a common, priority objective of ensuring the long-term conservation of nature and ecosystem services and the associated cultural values;

CONCERNED about the worsening of direct and indirect human pressure, in particular urban development, the exploitation of natural resources, which is affecting almost one third of all the world's protected areas, to such an extent that these pressures are compromising conservation objectives;

RECALLING the preceding resolutions and recommendations voted at the IUCN General Assemblies on activities that are incompatible with protected areas, in particular Recommendation 102 *Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development* (Hawai'i, 2016);

NOTING that there are no international guidelines that allow the compatibility of certain human activities to be assessed in line with the IUCN protected area management categories, in accordance with their nature and their intensity; and

FURTHER NOTING that very limited information is given about the IUCN management and governance categories in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), despite the commitment made by the States Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity within the framework of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (2004);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ASKS the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) to define in a guide a methodological approach to assess the level of compatibility of human activities in accordance with the management categories for terrestrial and marine protected areas;

2. ASKS the States to:

a. provide information to the WDPA systematically on the management categories and the types of governance of all their protected areas;

b. guarantee the respect for the protected area management objectives by clearly establishing a compatibility obligation for human activities, with the biodiversity conservation objectives assigned to protected areas;

c. reinforce the integration of protected areas into their terrestrial and marine landscapes, and to take into account the pressures that are also placed on locations outside protected areas;

d. ensure the quality of the assessment processes for the impacts created by human activities, in accordance with the highest environmental standards; and

e. establish systematic monitoring of human activities in the management plans; and

3. ENCOURAGES the organisations responsible for protected areas to include systematically information on their environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic benefits and to develop assessment mechanisms for local stakeholders.

Sponsors

- A ROCHA GHANA [Ghana]
- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association Kwata [French Guiana]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- CED-PPN Centro Europeo di Documentazione sulla Pianificazione dei Parchi Naturali (DIST-Politecnico di Torino) [Italy]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne [France]
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France [France]
- George Wright Society [United States of America]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l`Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l`Ambiente [Italy]
- Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale [Italy]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- Réseau des Acteurs de la Sauvergarde des Tortues Marines en Afrique centrale [Congo]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]

099 — Global response to protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PADDD)

RECOGNISING the importance of well-managed protected areas (PAs) to reduce biodiversity loss, safeguard intact ecosystems, benefit livelihoods, and mitigate and adapt to climate change;

RECALLING the Promise of Sydney, which “Promised to INVIGORATE our efforts to ensure that protected areas do not regress but rather progress”;

ACKNOWLEDGING the emerging global trend of PA downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PADDD) – legal processes through which PA restrictions are tempered, boundaries reduced or protection status eliminated;

NOTING that at least 73 countries have enacted 3,749 PADDD events in terrestrial and marine PAs, including in World Heritage sites, affecting an area of nearly 2 million square kilometres, that most events are related to industrial-scale natural resource extraction and development, and that PADDD events have the potential to accelerate environmental degradation;

FURTHER RECALLING that Recommendation 6.102 *Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development* (Hawai‘i, 2016) “calls on governments not to de-gazette, downgrade or alter the boundaries of all categories of protected areas to facilitate environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development”;

FURTHER RECALLING that Recommendation 6.102 also “urges companies, public sector bodies, financial institutions (including development banks), relevant certification bodies and relevant industry groups not to conduct, invest in or fund environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development within, or that negatively impact protected areas or any areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services that are identified by governments as essential to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to make public commitments to this effect”; and

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the need to consider PADDD on a case-by-case basis, as some legal changes may not undermine conservation objectives, such as efforts to restore land rights of Indigenous and local communities, or to improve the overall efficiency of a PA network;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) to provide technical support to defend the integrity of PAs as a means to reduce PADDD events; and

2. CALLS on all Members, including governments, to:

a. strengthen and expand PAs to safeguard areas of importance for biodiversity, indigenous peoples and local communities, climate mitigation and adaptation, and other ecosystem services;

b. comprehensively integrate PAs into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and post-2020 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) targets at the national level;

c. acknowledge the risks that unrestrained and poorly-governed PADDD poses to biodiversity conservation

objectives;

d. support the adoption of PADD indicators as performance metrics for PAs under the CBD and encourage CBD Parties to report information on PADD to a central, publicly accessible database (e.g. United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC));

e. refrain from enacting, conducting, investing in or funding PADD that will lead to industrial activities and infrastructure development;

f. consider proposed changes to PA rules and boundaries through transparent, participatory and evidence- and rights-based processes that are equivalent to those governing PA establishment, to ensure compatibility with conservation objectives (e.g. conservation planning or resolving land claims or restoring rights for indigenous communities); and

g. mobilise adequate and predictable financial and technical resources to enhance PA permanence and monitoring to manage PAs more comprehensively and in compliance with their primary objectives.

Explanatory Memorandum

Protected areas (PAs), the cornerstone of efforts to conserve biodiversity, are increasingly subject to legal changes that temper restrictions, shrink boundaries, and eliminate protections entirely, known as PA downgrading, downsizing, and degazettement (PADD) events. Terms are defined following Dudley (2008) and Mascia and Pailler (2011): Protected area: a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values; Downgrade: a decrease in legal restrictions on the number, magnitude, or extent of human activities within a PA; Downsize: a decrease in size of a PA as a result of excision of land or sea area through a legal boundary change; Degazettement: a loss of legal protection for an entire PA. Between 1892 and 2018, 73 countries enacted at least 3,749 PADD events in 3,048 PAs, which removed protections from 519,857 sq-km and tempered restrictions in an additional 1,659,972 sq-km. Most PADD events were recent (78% enacted since 2000) and related to industrial-scale resource extraction and development (62%), including infrastructure, mining, oil and gas, and industrial agriculture. A recent study identified 23 instances of enacted and proposed PADD events in UNESCO sites (5% of the global estate) (Qin et al. 2019). These represent conservative estimates, as many legal documents remain inaccessible. PADD can accelerate forest loss and fragmentation and carbon emissions (Forrest et al. 2015, Golden Kroner et al. 2016) and PAs with higher forest loss are at greater risk of PADD (Tesfaw et al. 2018). Although most research has focused on terrestrial PAs, marine PAs have also experienced PADD events (WWF 2017). Notably, some PADD events are not likely to undermine conservation objectives: 1.7% of events are related to conservation planning, and 28% are related to local land pressures and land claims (e.g. subsistence use of natural resources, restoration of rights to Indigenous communities). Given that PADD is a global trend with the potential to undermine conservation objectives, this motion suggests responses for conservation policy and practice. Dudley, N. (Editor) 2008. Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. Forrest, J. L., et al. (2015). Tropical Deforestation and Carbon Emissions from Protected Area Downgrading, Downsizing, and Degazettement (PADD). *Conserv. Lett.*, 8(3), 153–161. Golden Kroner, R. E., et al. (2016). Effects of protected area downsizing on

habitat fragmentation in Yosemite National Park (USA), 1864 - 2014. *Ecol Soc.*, 21(3). Golden Kroner, R.E., et al. 2019. The uncertain future of protected lands and waters. *Science*. 364(6443), 881-886. Mascia, M. B., & Pailler, S. (2011). Protected area downgrading, downsizing, and degazettement (PADD) and its conservation implications. *Conserv. Lett.* 4(1), 9–20. Tesfaw, A. T., et al. (2018). Land-use and land-cover change shape the sustainability and impacts of protected areas. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 115(9), 2084-2089. Qin, S., R.E. et al. 2019. Protected area downgrading, downsizing, and degazettement as a threat to iconic protected areas. *Conserv. Biol.* WWF. 2017. WWF analysis shows Australia proposes “the largest protected area downgrading in the world.” <https://bit.ly/34dawue> More information: <https://www.paddtracker.org/>

Sponsors

- Asociación Conservacionista de Monteverde [Costa Rica]
- Associação de Preservação do Meio Ambiente e da Vida [Brazil]
- Centro de Pesquisas Ambientais do Nordeste [Brazil]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Fundação Vitória Amazônica [Brazil]
- Instituto Conservation International do Brasil [Brazil]
- Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza [Brazil]
- Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola [Brazil]
- Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas [Brazil]
- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía [Costa Rica]
- WCS Associação Conservação da Vida Silvestre [Brazil]
- WWF-Australia [Australia]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Brasil [Brazil]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- World Wildlife Fund - US [United States of America]

100 — Rewilding

CONCERNED that human activities are increasingly altering key processes important to the productivity and diversity of Earth's ecosystems;

RECALLING the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the need to “achieve a land degradation-neutral world” (SDG Target 15.3) and “healthy and productive oceans” (SDG Target 14.2);

FURTHER RECALLING the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and recognising the critical role that healthy ecosystems play in defending against climate change and sustaining other ecosystem services;

NOTING the emergence of rewilding as a new approach to enhancing biodiversity, connectivity, ecological resilience and ecosystem service delivery;

FURTHER NOTING that rewilding and restoring are related concepts that both have a place in ecosystem stewardship;

ACKNOWLEDGING that rewilding places emphasis on ecosystem functionality over species composition, promotes unpredictability in ecosystem dynamic trajectory and has lower fidelity to taxonomic precedent;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that rewilding is complementary to, and not a replacement for, efforts to conserve the ecological integrity of natural systems;

WELCOMING efforts by governments, conservation agencies and other partners to rewild parts of the world and develop evidence-based guidance;

AWARE that large rewilding initiatives have emerged, and are emerging, across the world, and have gained great practical experience and generated lessons learned that should be used and considered in implementing this motion;

MINDFUL OF the challenges associated with developing a generally accepted approach and set of indicators for rewilding initiatives to measure and report on success;

AWARE OF the achievements of the Commission on Ecosystem Management's (CEM) Rewilding Task Force; and

FURTHER STRESSING the need to consider ecological, economical and societal issues in the development of rewilding initiatives and to engage all relevant stakeholders from the onset;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General, in consultation with CEM and the Species Survival Commission (SSC), to establish with urgency an inter-disciplinary and cross-Commissional working group involving diverse representatives from the Secretariat, Commissions, Members, rewilding practitioners and other relevant experts to:

a. develop principles, parameters and guidelines for applying rewilding approaches; and

b. submit an evidence-based IUCN Policy on rewilding, to be shared with Council, to guide the Director General,

Commissions, Members and other agencies on best practice;

2. ENCOURAGES the Director General, Commissions and Members to use this Policy to promote rewilding approaches as a way to reinstate or enhance ecosystem function(s) and viable species populations in terrestrial and aquatic social-ecological systems;

3. CALLS ON governments and civil society, with Members taking the lead, to incorporate rewilding into strategies and measures that encourage innovation and learning from on-the-ground activities;

4. STRESSES the need for adherence to IUCN's *Guidelines for Reintroductions and Other Conservation Translocations* in rewilding initiatives; and

5. CALLS ON governments, donor countries and financial institutions, private funders and businesses to recognise and support rewilding as a cross-societal approach to achieving sustainable development.

Sponsors

- Bristol Clifton and West of England Zoological Society [United Kingdom]
- Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust [Jersey]
- Rewilding Europe [The Netherlands]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - U.K. [United Kingdom]
- Zoo Leipzig GmbH [Germany]
- Zoological Society of London [United Kingdom]

101 — Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive

DEEPLY CONCERNED that nature and its life-sustaining contributions to people are deteriorating faster than at any time in human history, and that habitat loss and overexploitation are the primary direct drivers of this decline;

MINDFUL that climate change and biodiversity loss are the greatest environmental threats of our time, are mutually reinforcing, and should be tackled in a coordinated way;

AWARE that well-designed and managed networks of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) are effective tools to protect and restore habitat and species;

RECOGNISING the important role of indigenous peoples in conserving nature, and the need for conservation measures to respect and honour their rights and interests;

WELCOMING efforts of states and others to establish and recognise protected areas and OECMs towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 11;

MINDFUL of the urgent need to significantly scale-up the proportion of land, inland waters and ocean effectively protected, conserved and restored to reverse the decline of nature and tackle climate change, and of the significant benefits this would provide for people;

RECOGNISING evidence that at least 30% and up to 70% or more of the world should be protected, conserved and restored in an interconnected way to safeguard biodiversity, stabilise the climate and provide a foundation for a sustainable relationship with the Earth;

RECALLING Resolution 6.050 *Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation* (Hawai'i, 2016) encouraging IUCN State Members to designate at least 30% of each marine habitat in a network of highly protected marine protected areas (MPAs) and OECMs by 2030;

WELCOMING IUCN guidance and standards, including for Key Biodiversity Areas, OECMs, management effectiveness, categories and governance types, and the Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas; and

RECOGNISING that Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have endorsed guiding principles directing that the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework be 'transformative' and 'knowledge-based';

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General and all components of IUCN to support a goal of protecting, conserving and restoring half or more of our planet, as a foundation for sustainably managing the whole planet, and promote the incorporation of this goal into the CBD's Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;
2. ENCOURAGES State and Government Agency Members to implement this area-based goal in ways that are appropriate to regional conditions through participatory, knowledge-based spatial planning processes that include identifying and conserving in protected areas or OECMs:

- a. Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and equivalent national priorities, Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs), and other areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services;
 - b. areas important for ecological connectivity, including for migratory species;
 - c. areas representative of all ecosystem types;
 - d. remaining intact ecosystems, including globally significant areas of exceptional ecological integrity; and
 - e. culturally important areas and species identified by indigenous peoples; and
3. REQUESTS all Members to support the achievement of the actions described above.

Explanatory Memorandum

Current ecological decline is unprecedented and, along with the disruption of climate systems, threatens the well-being of billions of people. The primary driver of biodiversity loss is habitat loss and degradation through land/sea use conversion, and overexploitation (particularly oceanic). This motion is based on the best available scientific evidence that a minimum of 30% and up to 70% or more of earth's land and sea must be protected and restored in an interconnected way, nested within sustainably managed land and seascapes, to reverse biodiversity decline, maintain and restore ecosystem integrity, and stabilize the climate. Conserving half or more of earth is supported by many scientific studies (see below). A large evidence-based percentage goal is important to drive progress at scale; however, implementation must also focus on quality to achieve conservation outcomes. The motion calls on governments to prioritize conservation of areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem services, with high levels of integrity (ie. intact wilderness), ecological connectivity, and culturally significant natural areas identified by Indigenous peoples. A global goal of protecting half must recognize regional realities. Eg. heavily settled regions do not have enough intact nature left to protect half. These regions should focus on protecting remaining fragments of nature and restoring interconnected habitat. In other regions, such as the Amazon, much more than half the ecosystem needs protecting to prevent a "regime shift" from rainforest to savannah. Globally, the % target for land and sea protected should be about half or more to safeguard life on earth. Public opinion polls around the world show strong support. An 8 country study found that citizens support protecting about half the earth. Butchart et al. 2015. Shortfalls and solutions for meeting national and global conservation area targets. *Conservation Letters*, 8(5). Dinerstein et al. 2019. A Global Deal for Nature: Guiding principles, milestones, and targets. *Science Advances* 5(4). DOI:10.1126/sciadv.aaw2869. Lovejoy and Nobre 2018. Amazon tipping point. *Science Advances* 4 (2) DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aat2340. Locke 2013. *Nature Needs Half: A necessary and hopeful new agenda for protected areas*. *Parks* 19(2): 13-22. DOI: 10.2305/IUCN.CH.2013.PARKS-19-2.HL.en. Locke et al (in review) Three Global Conditions for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use: an implementation fr Mogg et al. 2019. Targeted expansion of Protected Areas to maximize the persistence of terrestrial mammals. (Preprint). DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/608992> . Noss et al. 2012. Bolder thinking for conservation. *Conservation Biology*, 26(1), pp.1-4. O'Leary et al. 2016. Effective Coverage Targets for Ocean Protection. *Conservation Letters*. doi:10.1111/conl.12247. Svancara et al. 2005. Policy-driven versus evidence-based conservation: a review of political targets and biological needs. *BioScience* 55 (11): 989-995. Teske, S. (ed.) 2019. *Achieving the Paris Climate Agreement Goals*. Springer Open. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-05843-2> Wilson, E. O. 2016. *Half-Earth: Our Planet's Fight for Life*. New York.

Liveright Publishing, Wright et al. 201). Canadians' perspectives on how much space nature needs. Facets 4, pp. 1-14. doi.org/10.1139/facets-2018-0030 . ZSL 2014 "Space for Nature" survey: <https://www.zsl.org/conservation/news/planet%E2%80%99s-protected-areas-fall-short-of-public%E2%80%99s-expectations>

Sponsors

- Australian Rainforest Conservation Society [Australia]
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society [Canada]
- Eco Foundation Global [China]
- Fundación para la Conservación del Bosque Chiquitano [Bolivia]
- The WILD Foundation [United States of America]
- Wilderness Foundation [South Africa]
- Wildlife Conservation Trust [India]
- Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative [United States of America]

102 — Strengthening mutual benefits of livestock and wildlife in shared landscapes

OBSERVING that many extensive landscapes throughout the world are shared by livestock and wildlife, and managed by livestock herders and wildlife managers;

FURTHER OBSERVING that the world livestock herd is continuously increasing whereas biodiversity as a whole, and wildlife in particular, are on the decrease;

NOTING the critical socio-economic and cultural importance of the pastoral livestock industry for many local communities;

FURTHER NOTING the vital importance of such landscapes for the conservation of biodiversity, especially many species of large herbivores and their predators;

RECOGNISING that ecological compatibility between livestock and wildlife can occur when properly managed;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that local communities, livestock and wildlife share common health risks and health status;

CONCERNED that the interface between livestock and wildlife, and between livestock herders and wildlife managers, is often a source of challenges such as competition for space, water and pasture, potentially leading to overgrazing, disease spill-over, uncontrolled fires, wildlife poaching, etc.;

FURTHER CONCERNED that the health of people, livestock and wildlife is not always considered as a common issue despite being closely linked;

FURTHER CONCERNED that amplified climatic events under climate change, along with changing land use and other drivers of ecosystem degradation, may worsen the common sanitary risks for domestic and wild animals and humans, thus enhancing the need for a coordinated, multisectoral One Health approach;

FURTHER CONCERNED that negative interferences between livestock and wildlife on one side, and livestock herders and wildlife managers on the other side, may have direct and indirect detrimental consequences for biodiversity; and

FURTHER CONCERNED that these detrimental effects will reduce the ability of wildlife-based activities to contribute sustainably to the economy and human well-being;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. INVITES governments in countries where livestock and wildlife share the same landscapes to:

a. promote cohabitation between livestock and wildlife, and collaboration between livestock herders and wildlife managers;

b. establish strategies supporting both livestock development and wildlife conservation together;

c. promote the One Health approach in landscapes shared by humans, livestock and wildlife, for more efficient

and coordinated protection of a common sanitary status; and

d. establish early warning and monitoring systems on sanitary consequences of climatic events and land-use changes;

2. ENCOURAGES livestock administrations to:

a. consider wildlife positively in livestock development activities;

b. involve wildlife managers in livestock development activities; and

c. collaborate with wildlife managers to minimise sanitary risks shared by humans, livestock and wildlife;

3. ENCOURAGES wildlife administrations to:

a. consider livestock positively in wildlife conservation activities;

b. involve cattle herders in wildlife conservation activities; and

c. collaborate with livestock herders to minimise sanitary risks shared by humans, livestock and wildlife; and

4. INVITES international agencies involved in livestock-wildlife interactions to:

a. support projects encouraging cohabitation of wildlife in areas with livestock, and collaboration between livestock herders and wildlife managers; and

b. promote policies adopting the One Health approach.

Sponsors

- Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l' Environnement et le Climat [Morocco]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Conservation Through Public Health [Uganda]
- EcoHealth Alliance [United States of America]
- European Bureau for Conservation and Development [Belgium]
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales [Argentina]
- Fundación Biodiversidad [Argentina]
- Leo Foundation [The Netherlands]
- Marwell Wildlife [United Kingdom]
- Sahara Conservation Fund [United States of America]
- San Diego Zoo Global [United States of America]
- The Born Free Foundation [United Kingdom]

103 — Urgent measures to safeguard the globally important Atewa Forest, Ghana

AWARE that the Atewa Forest in the Eastern Region of Ghana is one of the most important places in West Africa for biodiversity conservation, being a rare example of ‘upland evergreen’ forest, with over 100 species listed in the Threatened or Near Threatened categories of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species;

NOTING that at least two species in Atewa are Critically Endangered, and a further two are likely to become so when assessed, and that one plant species, two butterflies and one frog are endemic to Atewa;

EMPHASISING that Atewa is a critical water source, housing the headwaters of the Birim, Densu and Ayensu Rivers, which provide water to local communities as well as to millions of people downstream, including in Accra;

APPRECIATING the establishment of a Forest Reserve at Atewa in 1926 and its formal protection by the government of Ghana in the decades following independence;

ALARMED that in June 2019, in the absence of an environmental impact assessment, the Ghanaian authorities started clearing access roads to the summit of the Atewa Forest to allow test-drilling for bauxite;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that strip mining for bauxite would irrecoverably damage the Atewa Forest, resulting in species extinctions and highly degraded water sources;

RECOGNISING the strong opposition from communities around Atewa, and from Ghanaian civil society, to mining in Atewa Forest;

AWARE that both Ghanaian and international companies are involved in the development of bauxite mining at Atewa;

ALSO AWARE of the potential contribution that the aluminium industry could make to Ghana, while noting that mining bauxite at Atewa is not critical to this industry;

APPRECIATIVE of the commitment of His Excellency The President of the Republic of Ghana to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); and

STRESSING that mining bauxite in the Atewa Forest is fundamentally inconsistent with international commitments;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES the Government of Ghana to:

a. immediately and permanently halt all mining-related operations and other destructive activities in Atewa Forest; and

b. establish a national park over the entirety of Atewa Forest to ensure its conservation in perpetuity;

2. URGES the donor community to provide the financial assistance needed to build a world-class protected area

in the Atewa Forest, as well as for supporting green developments within the landscape;

In the event that the Government of Ghana does not implement the provisions of the first operative paragraph:

3. STRONGLY REQUESTS all companies in the mining sector not to participate in any mining activities in or near Atewa Forest and all companies using aluminium to ensure that no aluminium from Atewa Forest enters their supply chains;

4. REQUESTS the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative to assist companies to ensure that aluminium from Atewa does not enter their supply chains and urge their member companies not to become involved in mining activities in or near the Atewa Forest;

5. URGES all financial institutions to ensure that they provide no finance in any form for any mining or other destructive activities in or near Atewa Forest; and

6. REQUESTS the Director General, in view of the extreme urgency of the situation in the Atewa Forest, to provide a special report to the next session of the World Conservation Congress on the implementation of this resolution.

Explanatory Memorandum

Atewa Forest was originally reserved for watershed protection in 1926 and has since been designated as a Globally Significant Biodiversity Area, Important Bird Area (2001) and a Key Biodiversity Area (2016). By 2016 the Government of Ghana (GoG) was supportive of establishing a National Park at Atewa (<https://bit.ly/2JA964u>; page 7) but this was not enacted. The Critically Endangered Togo Slippery Frog *Conraua derooi* in Atewa is now known to be a distinct species and therefore entirely endemic to the forest. The other CR species in Atewa is the plant *Aubregria taiensis*. *Afia Birago Puddle Frog Phrynobatrachus afiabirago* and the plant *Monanthotaxis atewensis* are both recently described and presumed CR. Other notable species include the Endangered White-naped Manageby *Cercocebus lunulatus*, both Long-tailed Pangolin *Phataginus tetradactyla* and White-bellied Pangolin *P. tetradactyla*, twelve amphibians that are threatened or near-threatened, over 1100 species of plants and the richest butterfly fauna of any site in West Africa (<https://bit.ly/2JAxLWA>). The three major rivers arising in Atewa – Ayensu, Densu and Birim – supply water to c. 5 million people, including c. one million in Accra via the Weija Dam that is fed by the Densu.. The forest is critical to the livelihoods and well-being of the c. 150,000 people who live around its margins. Economic analysis of alternative scenarios for the future of Atewa Forest has shown that protection of the forest with a well-managed buffer zone would contribute c \$1 bn to the economy of Ghana over 25 years (<https://bit.ly/2JA964u>). Ghana's largest bauxite deposits are at Nyinahin where there may be 900 million tonnes. A smaller deposit at Awaso is currently being exploited by Chinese company Ghana Bauxite Company. Deposits at Atewa are estimated at 150-180 mt. Successive governments have refrained from mining at Atewa at least in part because of concerns about the environmental impact. Bauxite deposits in Atewa are in the high elevation plateau which is precisely where the most significant biodiversity values are concentrated. Their extraction will require strip mining from which there is little likelihood the forest can recover. The current GoG signed a \$2 bn loan agreement with Chinese company Sinohydro in 2018 to be repaid with the proceeds of bauxite. The Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation includes Atewa in plans to supply this bauxite and started clearing access roads into Atewa in June 2019 and commissioned drilling operations to confirm the deposits. The GoG has signed agreements with European investors and companies

(<https://bit.ly/2O0EMEC>) to construct a railway line to Kibi (Kyebi) at Atewa to serve the proposed mine (<https://bit.ly/2O31uvC>). There has been no Environmental or Social Impact Assessment, nor a Strategic Environmental Assessment despite the very clear social, hydrological and environmental risks. Local civil society groups and community leaders living around Atewa Forest have been raising their objections to the plans and calling for more transparency. Representation has been made to the GoG on numerous occasions by local communities, civil society groups, national bodies, international organisations, distinguished individuals and the general public, but these have prompted very little response.

Sponsors

- A ROCHA GHANA [Ghana]
- A Rocha International [United Kingdom]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- BirdLife International [United Kingdom]
- Global Wildlife Conservation [United States of America]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Rainforest Trust [United States of America]
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds [United Kingdom]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- The Development Institute [Ghana]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]

104 — The conservation of natural diversity and the natural heritage in mining environments

CONSIDERING that mining activity often exposes geological heritage of national and international importance, like karst cavities, fossils and minerals or geological structures, such as the giant geodes in the mines in Naica (Mexico) and Pulpí (Spain), or the dinosaur fossil tracks in the Cretaceous limestone quarry in Sucre (Bolivia);

ALSO CONSIDERING that mining activity can generate landscapes of high aesthetic value that can be declared Protected Landscapes (e.g. the Río Tinto mines, Huelva, Spain) or UNESCO World Heritage Sites (e.g. the Las Médulas Roman gold mines, León, Spain);

FURTHER CONSIDERING that in these surface and underground mining environments, the geological and biological processes can be very diverse and/or unusual, and that they can contain unique types of mineral or unique species, and that they are very useful for the study of the origin and evolution of life and natural diversity (both of geodiversity and biodiversity) in extremophilic environments on this and other planets;

RECALLING that underground and surface (open-cast mines and quarries) mining environments are natural laboratories for investigating and teaching about the natural processes and their results;

RECOGNISING that, after the end of mining activities, the restoration of the mining environment can lead to the irreparable loss of the geological, biological and/or cultural natural heritage that the exploitation had generated;

ALSO RECOGNISING that examples of best practices for the scientific, educational and tourist use of mining environments already exist; and

RECALLING the IUCN Resolutions in favour of geoconservation and the proper management of geodiversity and the geological heritage (Resolution 4.040 *Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage* (Barcelona, 2008), Resolution 5.058 *Ecosystem management for disaster risk reduction (DDR)* (Jeju, 2012) and Resolution 6.083 *Conservation of the moveable geological heritage* (Hawai'i, 2016)) and Resolution 6.053 *Protecting coastal and marine environments from mining waste* (Hawai'i, 2016), which calls on all States to restore their coastlines affected by mining waste, whilst ensuring that this process does not affect the environment or the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Member States to conserve mining environments, both underground and surface (open-cast mines and quarries), which are of significant value due to their natural heritage, both geological and/or biological; and

2. ASKS the Member States to start initiatives in order to ensure that the natural heritage of these mining environments is used for scientific, educational, cultural and/or tourist purposes, and to this end:

a. encourages the Member States to draw up inventories of the natural and cultural heritage resulting from mining activities, both historical and current, and to take the necessary legal action to conserve them;

b. urges the Member States to ensure that mining authorisations and their environmental impact studies include a requirement for initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of the natural heritage that arises during the activity and/or after it finishes, in mining restorations;

c. asks the Member States to support public and private initiatives for the sustainable scientific, educational and tourist use of mining environments, with the proper safety measures; and

d. calls on the Member States to take steps to raise positive awareness and to educate civil society, companies, non-governmental organisations and public authorities regarding the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage generated in mining environments.

Explanatory Memorandum

CONSIDERING that mining activity frequently exposes geological heritage of national and international relevance, such as karst cavities, tectonic structures, fossils or minerals, such as the giant geodes in the mines of Naica (Mexico) and Pulpí (Spain), or the dinosaur fossil footprints in the Cretaceous limestone quarry of Sucre (Bolivia). CONSIDERING that mining activity may generate spectacular landscapes of great aesthetic value and with high cultural heritage significance, and that these places may be declared as Protected Landscape (such as the Rio Tinto mines, Huelva, Spain) or even as World Heritage Sites by UNESCO (Roman gold mines of Las Médulas, León, Spain). CONSIDERING that in these mining environments, whether opencast or underground, geological and biological processes can be very diverse and/or rare, even hosting unique minerals and/or species useful for the scientific study of the origin and evolution of life and natural diversity (both geodiversity and biodiversity) in extreme environments, both for this and other planets. RECALLING that mining environments, mines and quarries, are natural laboratories to investigate and educate on natural processes and their results. ACKNOWLEDGING that, after the closure of mines and the abandonment of mining activity, the restoration of the mining environment may lead to an irreversible loss of the natural heritage, both geological and biological, previously generated by mine development. ACKNOWLEDGING that there are already model examples of best practices in legislation, environmental planning, management, sustainable use and protection of natural heritage in mining environments; RECALLING the IUCN resolutions in favor of geoconservation and proper management of geodiversity and geological heritage (WCC-2008-Res-040, WCC-2012-Res-058, WCC-2016-Res-083) and the WCC-2016-Res-053 which urges all States to restore all their coastal areas affected by mining waste, whether recent or old, while ensuring that the restoration process does not adversely affect the environment, human health, human activities, or the conservation of natural and cultural heritage. REQUESTS Member States to conserve mining environments, mines and quarries, that have a relevant value for their natural heritage, whether geological and / or biological; REQUESTS Member States to take initiatives so that the natural heritage of these mining environments is used for scientific, educational, cultural and/or tourist purposes, and for this: a. ENCOURAGES member states to undertake inventories of the natural and cultural heritage resulting from mining activity, whether historical or modern, and to take the necessary legal measures for its conservation; b. URGES all Member States to include as a requirement for mine restoration, in mining authorizations and their environmental impact studies, initiatives for the conservation and proper sustainable use of the natural heritage generated during the mining activity and/or after its termination; c. REQUESTS Member States to support public and private initiatives for the sustainable scientific, educational and touristic use of mining environments,

including the development of appropriate security measures; d. REQUESTS Member States to take measures to increase the positive awareness and education of civil society, private business, non-governmental organizations, and public authorities for the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage generated in mining environments.

Sponsors

- Asociación Herpetológica Española [Spain]
- Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sostenible [Bolivia]
- Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l` Environnement et le Climat [Morocco]
- Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia [Spain]
- Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible, Junta de Andalucía [Spain]
- Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat, Generalitat de Catalunya [Spain]
- Fundació Catalunya-La Pedrera [Spain]
- Fundación Biodiversidad [Argentina]
- Fundación Biodiversidad [Spain]
- Fundación Moises Bertoni [Paraguay]
- Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre [Spain]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- Sociedad Española para la Defensa del Patrimonio Geológico y Minero [Spain]
- Sociedad Geológica de España [Spain]
- The European Association for the Conservation of the Geological Heritage [Sweden]
- Un bosque para el Planeta Tierra [Spain]
- Vice Consejería de Medio Ambiente, Planificación Territorial y Vivienda, Gobierno Vasco [Spain]
- World Heritage Promotion Team of Korean Tidal Flats [Korea (RK)]

105 — Preventing the extinction of the Great Indian Bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*) in India

ALARMED by documented deaths of great Indian bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*), a Critically Endangered species endemic to the Indian subcontinent, due to collisions with the power-line infrastructure laid over the species' habitat resulting in severe negative impact on its population;

CONCERNED that deaths due to collisions with power lines have adversely affected the already fragmented and depleted populations of these birds in semi-arid regions and grassland habitats, most of which are wrongly categorised as 'wastelands' in Indian Government records;

FURTHER CONCERNED that with a global population of less than 150 individuals, the great Indian bustard faces imminent threat of extinction owing to severe habitat loss, predation and uncontrolled grazing of livestock disturbing the species' breeding activities;

AWARE that bird mortalities through power-line collision and electrocution are documented in every region of the world, with the 'Review of the conflict between migratory birds and electricity power grids in the African-Eurasian region' adopted by the 10th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS COP10, Norway, 2011) and by the 5th Meeting of Parties to the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA MOP5, France, 2012);

FURTHER AWARE that for heavy-bodied birds such as great Indian bustard, the impact of poorly located or poorly designed power-line infrastructure with inadequate mitigation measures may be particularly significant and fatal;

APPLAUDING the scientific studies conducted to identify and address this problem in many countries including India, and regional initiatives to address the issue;

RECOGNISING that guidance on good planning, cost-effective designs for bird-safe infrastructure and methods for mitigation of existing infrastructure, are available in preventing collision of bustards;

AWARE that the government of India has launched the Great Indian Bustard Recovery Programme which includes conservation breeding; and

WELCOMING the establishment of an emergency national expert panel through India's Supreme Court to provide recommendations for the great Indian bustard's population recovery;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS UPON the Government of India, renewable energy companies (especially wind and solar) and other power companies operating in India to ensure that all new power infrastructure complies with measures to prevent bustard collision and electrocution;
2. RECOMMENDS to bring the renewable energy projects under the umbrella of strict Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and minimise the collision and electrocution of bustards by relocating, realigning or redesigning the infrastructures of power lines, windmills and solar panels;

3. URGES the government of India and respective state governments where bustards occur, power companies, financial institutions and other stakeholders to liaise with each other, and with the CMS Secretariat and CMS Energy Task Force, Wildlife Institute of India, The Corbett Foundation, Bombay Natural History Society and other organisations working on this species to ensure that existing and planned infrastructure which is harmful to bustards is identified and is subject to urgent remedial action, with monitoring to measure effectiveness;
4. FURTHER CALLS UPON the government of India to recognise semi-arid regions and grasslands that are important for bustards as important ecosystems; and
5. FURTHER URGES the Indian Army and Indian Air Force to liaise with the organisations working on the species to develop a plan to manage the species inside defence establishments close to bustard habitats in India.

Explanatory Memorandum

Endemic to the Indian subcontinent, the Great Indian Bustard (GIB) once roamed in the grasslands and semi-arid regions of India and Pakistan. A population of around 1,200 birds was estimated to be present in 1969, but not more than 150 birds survive in India. In 2011, this species was uplifted from 'Endangered' to 'Critically Endangered' by the IUCN mainly because of its low genetic diversity and extirpation from 90% of its former range. The GIB has suffered a great deal due to the gross neglect of its habitat. Much of the semi-arid and grassland habitats that it requires for survival have been wrongly categorised as 'wasteland' in government records. Such areas are given away for developmental projects – knowingly or unknowingly – sacrificing huge tracts of GIB habitat over the years. In today's times, grasslands are diverted and destroyed for agricultural and infrastructural developments, such as industries, roads and canals, and have been heavily overgrazed, rendering them unsuitable for the species. However, the most severe and immediate threat to the GIB is its fatal collision with the power transmission wires. About 18 GIB likely die per year from a population of about 128 ± 19 individuals in Thar, which is around 15% annually, due to collision with power lines (Dutta et al.). This is extremely high given the low population of around 150 birds remaining in India. For years, the GIB has been sharing the agricultural landscape with the locals. However, with the use of inorganic pesticides and the rapidly changing crop pattern from traditional to cash crops unsuitable for the bustards, today's agricultural landscape has become less suitable for the GIB. Exponential growth in the population of stray or community-owned dogs is also a grave threat to the GIB, its eggs and chicks as dogs have been observed disturbing nests and thus negatively affecting its breeding success. GIB also faces a threat from its natural predators and unintentional hunting. It is absolutely essential to recognise that the GIB today survives in human-dominated landscapes. It feeds on berries, reptiles, insects and other potential pests of crops, thus helping the farmers. The GIB's presence in an agricultural field is not a threat to farmers. GIB conservation should encourage bustard-friendly traditional farming practices and protection of pasture lands so as to ensure a co-existence of humans and GIBs. This approach is already being piloted by The Corbett Foundation and Bombay Natural History Society and possibly others through Bustard Community Conserved Areas but needs scaling up through sustained funding efforts. The GIB population in India has dwindled at an alarming rate in the last decade from 600 birds in 2001 to 300 birds in 2008 and to less than 150 birds in 2018. With every passing day, the GIB is moving closer to its extinction. India, credited for having fared exceptionally well in conserving large mammals such as Asian Elephant, Asiatic Lion, Greater One-horned Rhinoceros and Tiger cannot and should not let the Great Indian Bustard become a modern day Dodo.

Sponsors

- Aaranyak [India]
- BirdLife International [United Kingdom]
- Bombay Natural History Society [India]
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds [United Kingdom]
- The Corbett Foundation [India]
- Wildlife Conservation Trust [India]
- Wildlife Protection Society of India [India]
- Wildlife Trust of India [India]

106 — Continental conservation priority for the jaguar (*Panthera onca*)

RECOGNISING that the jaguar (*Panthera onca*), the largest feline in America, is an emblematic species on the American continent, with a deep symbolic meaning, central to the world view, culture and practices of numerous indigenous peoples; that it plays a fundamental role in maintaining tropical ecosystems, since it is at the top of the food chain; and that it is a key element in ecotourism operations, which help improve the economies of local communities;

OBSERVING that its geographic distribution has declined by 45% over the last 70 years because of habitat loss and the degradation of ecosystems;

FURTHER OBSERVING the systematic persecution of the jaguar for centuries, hunted for the commercialisation of its skins or exterminated due to the advance of colonisation of forests and savannahs;

CONCERNED ABOUT the growing demand for jaguar parts (skins, fangs and bones) at local and international levels;

AWARE that the jaguar populations in the countries that constitute its historical distribution range have declined, and that at least two of them have died out, and that, according to the latest estimations, the total number of jaguars left possibly does not exceed 60,000 individuals;

BEARING IN MIND that the conservation of this species should be based on local visions, involving all stakeholders, with the active participation of the local community and the indigenous and African American peoples of America;

RECOGNISING the efforts made by different groups, States and organisations to conserve the jaguar in its distribution range; and

FURTHER RECOGNISING that in March 2018, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) organised a high-level event, which included the governments in the jaguar's distribution range, and that this resulted in: 1) the Jaguar 2030 New York Statement; 2) the creation of a coordination committee for the Jaguar 2030 Initiative; and 3) a 2030 Jaguar Conservation Roadmap for the Americas;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ASKS the Director General to:

a. call on the countries in the jaguar's range from Mexico to Argentina to commit to conserving the jaguar as a focal, emblematic species of America, including:

i. the recognition of this species' ecological value as an indicator of the good environmental status of the ecosystems;

ii. the prioritisation of its protection faced with the increase in habitat loss;

iii. work to minimise the conflict between humans and the jaguar, placing particular emphasis on the

- participation of local communities and the indigenous and African American peoples;
- iv. the implementation of strict measures to control the illegal hunting of this species and its exploitation as a pet and its use in circuses and shows, and the application of all the legal and political means required to combat trafficking networks that trade in the jaguar and its parts;
 - v. the effective management of the pressures caused by the hunting of the jaguar's natural prey;
 - vi. the assurance that in the planning of the management units in the jaguar's range, the connectivity needs of this species and its natural prey are considered; and
 - vii. the strengthening of the protected natural areas, buffer zones, private areas and biological corridors where the jaguar occurs, including cross-border territories;
2. ASKS IUCN Members to enhance and enrich the cultural practices associated with the jaguar that are compatible with the species' conservation, so that these practices are considered an intangible cultural heritage in the Member States and, subsequently, for humanity;
 3. URGES international organisations and the United Nations programmes, especially the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to:
 - a. address the threats to the species and establish and/or promote joint agendas with actions for its conservation; and
 - b. incorporate strategies to protect the jaguar in development initiatives; and
 4. CALLS ON the IUCN Regional Office for South America (IUCN-Sur) along with the Members and Commissions, to organise an event that brings together the States in the jaguar's range and specialists, and indigenous communities and peoples, in order to promote the recognition and adoption of the 2030 Jaguar Conservation Roadmap for the Americas.

Explanatory Memorandum

El Jaguar, por su ubicación en la pirámide alimenticia y la extraordinaria diversidad de presas de las que se alimenta, ha sido identificado, como una especie fundamental en la regulación de las poblaciones de otras especies y por tanto, en el mantenimiento de la estabilidad de los ecosistemas que habita. Su importancia también implica el control de pequeños roedores, entre los cuales hay especies que pueden ser reservorios de virus que ocasionan enfermedades letales, especialmente, dado que son presas comunes de cachorros jóvenes que empiezan a cazar. Su rol, como especie paraguas, no solo permite la protección de decenas de especies silvestres que comparten su hábitat, sino que además se extiende a justificar plenamente la conservación de extensas masas de ecosistemas naturales, que incluyen áreas protegidas y otros espacios naturales bajo gestión, ambas figuras, bajo atención permanente de las políticas de la IUCN. EL papel que la IUCN ha desarrollado a nivel internacional en la protección y conservación de los grandes felinos, como el jaguar en América, permite: 1. Priorizar las acciones de protección del jaguar en los diversos países de Sud y Meso América, a partir del fortalecimiento de las políticas de conservación de la biodiversidad y medidas efectivas de control. 2. Defender

las acciones de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil y de movimientos sociales que exigen en sus respectivos países la protección efectiva del jaguar y de la biodiversidad en general. 3. Adherirse y ratificar los acuerdos y convenios internacionales, como el CBD o CITES, que amparan la protección y conservación de la biodiversidad en todos sus niveles y que comprometen a los países ratificantes a establecer y desarrollar políticas y acciones efectivas para el logro de los objetivos acordados, entre los cuales se encuentra incluida la protección del jaguar. 4. Asegurar que se establezcan en los países, sistemas eficientes de control de la caza furtiva y el tráfico de especies, que afectan especialmente al jaguar, así como plataformas legales que judicialicen de forma efectiva las prácticas delincuenciales que atentan contra la biodiversidad. 5. Proteger debidamente los espacios e iniciativas de la sociedad civil, ONGs, y en especial de los activistas que denuncian y defienden la biodiversidad, y que enfrentan conflictos y ataques de terceros. 6. Apoyar las contribuciones de organizaciones de la sociedad civil y sus vocerías en procesos ambientales multilaterales globales y regionales. 7. Permitir el acceso a mecanismos de financiamiento y cooperación tanto nacionales como internacionales dirigidos a la protección del jaguar, y el fortalecimiento de aquellas áreas protegidas que aseguran su conservación. 8. Promover diálogos nacionales, resolución de conflictos y mecanismos de quejas para la membresía de organizaciones de la sociedad civil que promueven la protección de la biodiversidad en general y del jaguar en particular.

Sponsors

- Academia Colombiana de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales [Colombia]
- Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sostenible [Bolivia]
- Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral [Peru]
- Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia [Spain]
- Federación Nativa del Río Madre De Dios y Afluentes [Peru]
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales [Argentina]
- Fundación Biodiversidad [Argentina]
- Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano [Ecuador]
- Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo [Argentina]
- Fundación para la Conservación del Bosque Chiquitano [Bolivia]
- Leo Foundation [The Netherlands]
- Loro Parque Fundación [Spain]
- Ministerio de Vivienda Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente [Uruguay]
- Naturaleza, Tierra y Vida [Bolivia]
- PROVITA [Venezuela]
- Sociedad Española para la Defensa del Patrimonio Geológico y Minero [Spain]
- WCS Associação Conservação da Vida Silvestre [Brazil]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]

107 — Global Conservation of rhino rays (Rhinidae, Glaucostegidae, Rhinobatidae)

NOTING that wedgefishes (Rhinidae), giant guitarfishes (Glaucostegidae), and guitarfishes (Rhinobatidae) are collectively known as rhino rays, based on their distinctive, pointy snouts;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that the recent IUCN Red List Assessment of giant guitarfishes and wedgefishes determined that they are now the most threatened marine fishes, with 15 of 16 species assessed as Critically Endangered;

NOTING that rhino rays, like other elasmobranchs, exhibit relatively low reproductive rates which contribute to their high risk of extinction, hinder population rebound potential, and warrant a particularly precautionary management approach;

STRESSING that rhino rays are fished, essentially without limit, in much of the world's warm, coastal waters, particularly the Arabian Sea and adjacent waters, the Indo-Malay Archipelago, along the Indian coast, and off most of Africa and South America;

AWARE that the fins of rhino rays are prized for shark-fin soup, that the meat is also valued and that the gelatinous filling in their snouts is considered a delicacy;

RECOGNISING the recent inclusion in 2017 of white-spotted wedgefish (*Rhynchobatus australiae*), giant guitarfish (*Rhynchobatus djiddensis*), and smoothnose wedgefish (*Rhynchobatus laevis*) in Appendix II of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the recent submission of CMS Concerted Actions for the rhino rays; and

WELCOMING the 2019 listing of white-spotted wedgefish and giant guitarfish in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) with the other members of the family Rhinidae as lookalike species and the Appendix II listing of blackchin guitarfish (*Glaucostegus cemiculus*) and the sharpnose guitarfish (*G. granulatus*) with other members of the family Glaucostegidae as lookalike species;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Species Survival Commission (SSC) Shark Specialist Group, in consultation with stakeholders, to develop a global conservation strategy for rhino rays;
2. URGES Members to support the implementation of the 'EDGE of Existence' Sharks and Rays initiative for rhino rays (EDGE: Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered);
3. URGES all rhino ray range states, unless their fisheries have already been determined to be sustainable, to employ the precautionary approach and introduce strict protections without delay for Critically Endangered and Endangered rhino ray species, including prohibitions on retention, as well as measures to mitigate incidental mortality and to conserve critical habitats;

4. FURTHER URGES all rhino ray range states, fishing and trading states, other entities, and relevant regional fisheries and wildlife bodies to immediately ensure that exploitation is consistent with population recovery and sustainability, including through the development of the Non-Detriment and Legal Acquisition Findings required by CITES;
5. ALSO URGES all rhino ray range states to develop species-specific monitoring of catches and population trends, to facilitate determination of population status and sustainable take, trade and, specifically, traceability;
6. URGES researchers to study (with minimal harm) rhino ray life histories and ecological data to assist in the development of population assessments and conservation actions; and
7. URGES conservation organisations to prioritise projects aimed at rhino ray protection and population recovery.

Sponsors

- Aquameridian Conservation & Education Foundation [China]
- Coastal Oceans Research and Development - Indian Ocean (East Africa) [Kenya]
- Fondation Save Our Seas [Switzerland]
- International Fund for Animal Welfare [United States of America]
- Paul G. Allen Family Foundation [United States of America]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- Wildlands Conservation Trust [South Africa]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- Zoological Society of London [United Kingdom]

108 — Adapting traditional medicine to fulfill the vision of ecocivilisation

RECOGNISING that Traditional Medicine (TM) is an advanced medicinal system with many advantages;

NOTING that TM species have an important cultural and medicinal role;

ACKNOWLEDGING that inclusion in the World Health Organization's International Classification of Disease 2019 is justified and appropriate;

CAUTIONING that the use of endangered wildlife in TM has the capacity to damage both humans and biodiversity;

HIGHLIGHTING that the poaching of all eight species of pangolin, rhinoceros, tiger and lion, and many other species, is a direct result of the demand for TM;

ALSO NOTING that the trade of many species used in TM is poorly regulated and is putting pressures on wild populations across the tropics;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the well-regulated use of wild products or their domestication based on common standards, such as the FairWild Standard, has significant advantages for human safety and biodiversity;

HIGHLIGHTING that despite the decades elapsed since pre-ban reserves of pangolin ran out, there is still an annual quota of pangolin for use in some regions;

NOTING that many species have only recently been added to pharmacopias and that in some cases, such as pangolin species, substitutions fail to meet existing texts;

ALSO HIGHLIGHTING that as TM will expand alongside increasingly booming international trade, caution is required to ensure it does not negatively impact on biodiversity;

NOTING that the sustainable use of the environment is a key pillar of ecocivilisation and thus TM must also follow this model; and

HIGHLIGHTING that endangered species are not a crucial component of TM and safer more sustainable TM has benefits across society;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS Commissions and the Secretariat to help in the development of standards for the sustainable production of TM ingredients, such as the FairWild Standard for the sustainable production of plants;

2. ALSO REQUESTS Commissions and the Secretariat to help in the promotion of sustainable, Endangered-species-free TM;

3. CALLS ON Members to support the prevention of the use in TM of endangered species assessed in categories Vulnerable or higher, or which are considered data deficient, in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species;

4. FURTHER CALLS ON Members to assist in the development of sustainable alternatives to the use of wildlife in

TM;

5. REQUESTS Members to halt the total use of endangered species in TM, both domestically and internationally;

6. FURTHER REQUESTS Members to stop the importation of medicines from companies known to use endangered species in the production of any of their medicines; and

7. ALSO CALLS ON Members to take strong measures to reduce the demand for the use of endangered species in TM within their countries, including through education programmes to train practitioners in sustainable alternatives and the promotion of Endangered-species-free TM across society.

Sponsors

- Beijing Xicheng District Evergreen Center For Sustainable Development [China]
- China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation [China]
- Friends of Nature [China]
- The Jane Goodall Institute China [China]
- Wildlands Conservation Trust [South Africa]

109 — A call for increased consideration of genetic diversity in IUCN planning and actions

RECOGNISING the importance of maintaining genetic diversity as the third pillar of biological diversity, as described in the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and further specified in the CBD Aichi Biodiversity Target 13 for 2020;

HIGHLIGHTING in particular emphasis in Aichi Biodiversity Target 13 on conserving genetic diversity for wild and domesticated species by including those of cultural and social or economic importance;

NOTING that genetic diversity is a critical resource for nature and society, that many species have documented pharmaceutical, industrial, ecosystem-service or cultural values (e.g. more than 28,000 medicinal plant species), and that abundant scientific evidence demonstrates the significant role of genetic diversity in wild species for ecosystem resilience, species survival, and adaptation, especially under increased threats of climate change and new pests and diseases;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that loss of genetic variation, like loss of species, is permanent;

NOTING that scientists have assessed genetic diversity for thousands of species over four decades, that genetic diversity is eroding from habitat and population loss, direct harvest, disease and increasing extreme events, and that genetic diversity is inadequately safeguarded both *in situ* and *ex situ*, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the role of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) Conservation Genetics Specialist Group and the SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group in providing expertise on maintaining genetic diversity and integrating genetic diversity actions into conservation planning;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON IUCN to integrate genetic diversity into all relevant activities beyond 2020, recognising it as a crucial pillar of biodiversity, key to resilient ecosystems and society, and to preventing species extinctions, and thus contributing to maintaining all other levels of biodiversity, and underpinning the CBD and biodiversity-relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
2. ENCOURAGES that consideration of genetic diversity should be incorporated, where possible, into protected area planning, species conservation, natural capital assessments, and biodiversity monitoring using appropriate tools, indicators and databases; and
3. URGES that fair and collaborative research and relevant genetic analysis for non-commercial biodiversity management and safeguarding should be acknowledged and facilitated across nations to ensure that critical scientific and conservation advances can be generated and shared without impediment of inappropriate application of the CBD Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (2010).

Explanatory Memorandum

We welcome inclusion of genetic diversity as one of three central elements of biodiversity in the CBD framework since its inception in 1992. Support the CBD emphasis on conserving genetic diversity of multiple kinds of species

including those of cultural, economic, or ecological importance, as currently summarized in Target 13 language “other socioeconomically and culturally valuable species”, noting that a large fraction of all species have documented pharmaceutical, industrial, ecosystem service or cultural values (e.g. more than 28,000 medicinal plant species). We also make the following statements regarding current genetic knowledge: Genetic diversity is a critical resource for society and nature. Genetic diversity is a nature-based solution to many modern challenges. There is abundant scientific evidence for the large role of genetic diversity for ecosystem resilience, species survival, and adaptation, especially under increased threats of climate change and new pests and disease. Likewise, there are many examples of catastrophic loss to societies and economies caused by over-reliance on narrow genetic stocks in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Loss of genetic diversity, like loss of species diversity, is essentially permanent. Abundant genetic data exists, and can support biodiversity targets. Scientists have assessed genetic diversity in thousands of species over four decades. However, few data sets are ideal for measuring country level progress on genetic Targets, and existing data are strongly biased with notably under-sampled geographic regions, ecosystem realms, and taxa. Still, progress is being made on best practice for genetic monitoring and genetic proxies. Genetic diversity is eroding from habitat and population loss, direct harvest, disease and increasing extreme events, based on analysis of thousands of datasets. Genetic diversity is inadequately safeguarded in-situ and ex-situ, with as little as 3% of taxa safeguarded sufficiently. Current ex-situ practices are often insufficient for preserving genetic diversity within species. Currently used indicators for Target 13 have very little documented correlation to erosion or safeguarding of genetic diversity including animal abundance or plant cover, Red List Index, and number of threatened breeds or varieties. Genetic diversity may erode without change in such indicators (e.g. loss of seaweed genetic diversity with no cover change), and indicators may change without genetic erosion.

Sponsors

- Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust [Jersey]
- Koninklijke Maatschappij voor Dierkunde van Antwerpen [Belgium]
- Leo Foundation [The Netherlands]
- North of England Zoological Society (Chester Zoo) [United Kingdom]
- The Royal Zoological Society of Scotland [United Kingdom]
- Zoos Victoria [Australia]

110 — Safeguarding the Endangered narrow-ridged finless porpoise (*Neophocaena asiaeorientalis*) off the Korean Peninsula

RECOGNISING that the narrow-ridged finless porpoise (*Neophocaena asiaeorientalis*) is endemic to the East Asia region and that the species was included in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as Endangered (A2bcde+3bcde+4bcde) in 2017, because of historical and anticipated future population declines;

AWARE that *N. asiaeorientalis* occurs in China, Korea and Japan, with the largest number of *N. asiaeorientalis* occurring off the western and southern Korean Peninsula;

GIVEN that the population of *N. asiaeorientalis* off the Korean Peninsula is estimated to have declined from 36,000 in 2005 to 13,000 in 2011, a decrease of 64%, and that this decline is likely continuing;

TROUBLED that the continued population decrease of *N. asiaeorientalis* can be attributed mainly to bycatch in gillnet, trawl-net and stow-net fisheries in the area;

CONCERNED about other pressures on ecosystems associated with the species, from fishing activities such as fish farming and abandoned (ghost) fishing nets;

NOTING that additional efforts are needed to accurately monitor the status of the species and its populations, especially given the very limited surveys in the Republic of Korea's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ);

DETERMINED to promote action to reduce the toll from fishing on *N. asiaeorientalis*; and

COMMITTED to reversing the declines of *N. asiaeorientalis* and stabilising its populations such that the species is eventually evaluated as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES the Republic of Korea, with support from IUCN State and Government Agency Members around the Yellow Sea and other Members working in the region, to complete the following prioritised actions while also advancing research:

- a. form a regional working group to address threats to *N. asiaeorientalis*;
- b. hold a meaningful consultation with stakeholders (especially fishers) and communities that influence the future of *N. asiaeorientalis* to address conservation concerns for the species, and maintain that consultation;
- c. conduct robust, comprehensive research on population dynamics, distribution, habitat conditions and migratory routes of *N. asiaeorientalis*;
- d. improve monitoring of *N. asiaeorientalis* bycatch across space and time and by fishery and gear;
- e. analyse and develop effective solutions to environmental threats to *N. asiaeorientalis*;
- f. develop and implement bycatch mitigation measures for *N. asiaeorientalis*, including spatial and temporal management, gear modification and release mechanisms;

- g. establish support mechanisms for fishers who implement proven bycatch mitigation measures; and
- h. analyse impacts of fishing and fishing-related activities on mortality and abundance of *N. asiaeorientalis*; and
2. INVITES the International Whaling Commission and other relevant intergovernmental bodies to engage actively – and to support states in the region – in addressing issues of population decline and bycatch of *N. asiaeorientalis*.

Sponsors

- Asociación Rescate y Conservación de Vida Silvestre [Guatemala]
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France [France]
- Centro Desarrollo y Pesca Sustentable [Argentina]
- Jeju provincial Council for Sustainability Development [Korea (RK)]
- Marine Research Foundation [Malaysia]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- Preserve Planet [Costa Rica]
- Wereld Natuur Fonds - Nederland [The Netherlands]
- World Wide Fund - Pakistan [Pakistan]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]

111 — Conservation of seahorses, pipefishes and seadragons (family Syngnathidae)

DELIGHTED that seahorses, pipefishes and seadragons (more than 300 species in the family Syngnathidae) exhibit remarkable life histories, including paternal care through to full male pregnancies;

AWARE that syngnathids occur from tropical to subarctic regions in freshwater, transitional/estuarine waters and coastal seas;

MINDFUL that syngnathids are iconic flagship species, help structure communities, are ascribed medicinal and cultural value, and can be economically important for fishers and traders;

WORRIED that human activity and climate change are causing widespread degradation and destruction of syngnathids' freshwater, transitional and coastal habitats (e.g. estuaries, coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds);

CONSCIOUS that about 80 countries have exported tens of millions of syngnathids annually for traditional medicines, dried seafood, aquarium display and curiosities;

DISTURBED that syngnathids are extracted by bottom trawls and other non-selective gear at unsustainable levels, particularly during biomass fishing;

DISMAYED about large declines in catch per unit effort for syngnathids in industrial and small-scale fisheries;

NOTING that the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species includes 113 syngnathid species as Threatened, Near Threatened or Data Deficient, with special concerns for seahorses (*Hippocampus* spp.), freshwater pipefishes and estuarine species;

APPRECIATIVE that the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) listed seahorses on its Appendix II and approved Decisions at the 18th Meeting of the Conference of Parties (CITES COP18, Geneva, 2019) to strengthen support for this genus;

PERTURBED that many CITES Parties face difficulties in implementation, with vast illegal exports of dried seahorses;

NOTING that bans on capture and export of syngnathids may achieve little without constraints on non-selective fishing gear;

TROUBLED that aquaculture ventures for syngnathids often add to pressures on their wild populations; and

CONCERNED that syngnathids are released from captive populations or translocated haphazardly, without plans or monitoring;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ENCOURAGES IUCN to:

a. use iconic syngnathids to promote action on broad ocean issues, including climate change; and

- b. contribute to public databases on syngnathids, particularly iNaturalist and iSeahorse;
2. CALLS ON all Members, especially State and Government Agency Members, to:
- a. by 2021, consult the Species Survival Commission (SSC) Seahorse, Pipefish and Seadragon Specialist Group on how to conserve syngnathids;
 - b. by 2022, ensure all national/regional Red Lists include all syngnathids;
 - c. ensure that initiatives to combat Illegal Wildlife Trade (including e-commerce) embrace marine fishes fully;
 - d. by 2020, for any release, apply SSC guidelines for reintroductions and translocations; and
 - e. protect and restore freshwater, transitional and coastal habitats, using best practices; and
3. URGES all IUCN State and Government Agency Members to:
- a. enforce regulations on fisheries, area-based management, habitat protection, wildlife trade and other measures that affect syngnathids;
 - b. meet all CITES obligations for seahorses;
 - c. respecting Resolution 6.021 *Monitoring and management of unselective, unsustainable and unmonitored (UUU) fisheries* (Hawai'i, 2016), measurably reduce impacts of non-selective fisheries on syngnathids;
 - d. in implementing Resolution 6.050 *Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation* (Hawai'i, 2016), improve protection for syngnathid populations nationally;
 - e. remove perverse fisheries incentives that affect syngnathids; and
 - f. by 2021, restrict syngnathid culture to operations with viable market, conservation and risk analyses.

Explanatory Memorandum

The action items presented in this Motion largely build on existing obligations by Members, enhancing the response to some agreements and adding to new impetus to many. The Motion also encourages careful evaluation and planning in line with IUCN norms before embarking on syngnathids releases or aquaculture, both of which are problematic. This paper provides an introduction to syngnathid conservation: Vincent, A.C.J, S.J. Foster and H.J. Koldewey. 2011. Conservation and management of seahorses and other syngnathids. *Journal of Fish Biology* 78(6):1681-1724. Further information can be found on these websites: www.iucn-seahorse.org and www.projectseahorse.org. Project Seahorse was appointed to act as the core for the IUCN SSC Seahorse, Pipefish and Seadragon Specialist Group. Action is needed to support syngnathid fish (seahorses, pipefishes and seadragons). Many species are under excessive pressure from fishing, whether small-scale targeted removal or large scale extraction by non-selective gear such as trawls and gill nets. Their freshwater, estuarine and coastal habitats are also being degraded and damaged, with problems worsened by the effects of climate change. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species includes a total of 114 syngnathids (out of about 300 species) as threatened, near threatened or Data Deficient (www.iucnredlist.org). Many of the listings are based on Criterion A which

refers to population declines of 30% over a 10 year period, primarily because of high levels of exploitation. Exploitation pressures on syngnathids are very high. Syngnathids are found around the world, from subArctic to tropical regions, and have been traded by at least 80 countries. Many species of syngnathid are sold dried for traditional medicines, curiosities and live for the aquarium trade. Restrictions on capture and trade are undermined by the non-selective nature of the fisheries that most commonly land syngnathids; these fishes are often caught, at unsustainable levels in gear that are increasingly engaged in biomass trawling, which means targeting all forms of life indiscriminately for eventual sale as fish meal. Many countries already have restrictions on nonselective fisheries but these generally need to be better implemented. CITES decided to add seahorses (*Hippocampus* spp) to Appendix II in 2002, the first fully marine fishes inscribed there along with whale sharks and basking sharks. These fishes have been setting precedent at CITES ever since, with the first probe for marine fishes on how countries were meeting their obligations and the first trade suspension imposed by CITES for any marine fish. The illegal international trade in seahorses has, however, become a big concern. CITES decided in August 2019, at its 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to act to enhance implementation of the seahorse listing. Conservation of syngnathid populations has benefits for marine conservation generally. In improving fisheries restrictions, protecting areas where syngnathids are found, enhancing management of entire watersheds, and taking precautionary approaches to aquaculture and releases, our actions benefit syngnathids and marine life more generally. Moreover, it is easy to engage interest for the needs of syngnathid fishes, and particularly to seahorses and seadragons.

Sponsors

- Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l` Environnement et le Climat [Morocco]
- Chengdu Bird Watching Society [China]
- China Mangrove Conservation Network (legal name: Putian Green Sprout Coastal Wetlands Research Center) [China]
- Endangered Wildlife Trust [South Africa]
- Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco [Monaco]
- Game Rangers Association of Africa [South Africa]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Ministère des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération de Monaco [Monaco]
- PROVITA [Venezuela]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- South African Association for Marine Biological Research [South Africa]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- The Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan [Jordan]
- The Syrian Society for the Conservation of Wildlife [Syria]
- Wildlands Conservation Trust [South Africa]
- Zoological Society of London [United Kingdom]

112 — Maximising return on conservation investments and sustainable development: eradicating invasive alien species (IAS) to conserve island biodiversity and benefit society

RECOGNISING that islands are key to the livelihoods, economies, well-being and cultural identities of 600 million people; support a disproportionate amount of global biodiversity, including ~20% of plant and animal species and 36% of species classified as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species; and are the site of 75% of bird, mammal, amphibian and reptile extinctions since 1500;

RECOGNISING that invasive alien species (IAS), particularly mammals, have been the major driver of island species extinctions, and remain a serious threat to extant island species and human communities;

NOTING that more than 1,200 non-native mammal eradications have been implemented globally, with an average success rate exceeding 85% in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi Biodiversity Targets 9 and 12, and up to 12 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

FURTHER NOTING that a dramatic increase in the scope, scale and pace of eradications of IAS from islands is needed to prevent extinctions and to protect island communities, aligning with the objectives of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030 and the CBD Programme of Work on Islands;

ALSO NOTING that biosecurity guidance and measures to protect islands from IAS are available to island communities, and must be more developed and widely adopted;

WELCOMING the recent publication of a global analysis of the most important islands worldwide for eradicating IAS to benefit native biodiversity, accounting for technical and socio-political feasibility of potential eradications (Holmes *et al.* 2019); and

RECALLING relevant Resolutions and Recommendations including 5.021 *Implementing the provisions on invasive alien species of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* (Jeju, 2012) and 6.018 *Toward an IUCN standard classification of the impact of invasive alien species*, 6.020 *Strengthening pathway management of alien species in island ecosystems*, and 6.094 *Support for increased conservation effort for Hawai'i's threatened birds* (latter three adopted in Hawai'i, 2016);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Director General and Commissions to:

- a. request Members, governments and relevant Rio Conventions (CBD, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC) to incorporate policies related to the post-2020 targets that promote the increased scale, scope and pace of IAS eradications from islands worldwide;
- b. promote and support transfer of knowledge products that inform prioritisation of efforts, including the Threatened Island Biodiversity Database, IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and Global Invasive Species Database, and to track returns on investments to biodiversity, people and communities, and sustainable development; and

c. support an alliance committed to coordinating engagement of science, policy, funding, communication and on-the-ground action toward IAS eradication;

2. APPEALS to governments, non-governmental organisations and private businesses to increase the scale, scope and pace of IAS eradications on islands by investing in innovative techniques, methods, technologies and strategies;

3. REQUESTS governments, island nations and nations with islands to prioritise IAS pathways and sites to enable effective biosecurity measures to protect islands from invasion or reinvasion of IAS; and

4. CALLS ON governments and private sector donor communities to give greater priority to supporting island IAS eradication and protecting the investment through enhanced biosecurity measures.

Explanatory Memorandum

Citation noted in Introduction: Holmes ND, Spatz DR, Opper S, Tershy B, Croll DA, et al. (2019) Globally important islands where eradicating invasive mammals will benefit highly threatened vertebrates. PLOS ONE 14(3): e0212128. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0212128>.

Sponsors

- BirdLife International [United Kingdom]
- Fundación Charles Darwin para las Islas Galápagos [Ecuador]
- Hawai'i Conservation Alliance [United States of America]
- Island Conservation [United States of America]
- Mauritian Wildlife Foundation [Mauritius]
- Palau Conservation Society [Palau]
- Te Ipukarea Society [Cook Islands]

113 — National Plan for the Sustainable Management of the Guanaco in Argentina

RECALLING that the guanaco's distribution range includes Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Peru and that the species is considered to be in danger of extinction in Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru;

CONSIDERING that over 80% of the guanaco's population occurs in Argentina and that its density is highly variable there;

RECOGNISING that for over a century, a gradual, continuous desertification process has been taking place in Argentine Patagonia, which means that significant areas are now seriously degraded;

CONSIDERING that the livestock sectors wrongly blame the guanaco for the degradation of pastures grazed by sheep, and recently promoted extractive management measures on some of the populations in the far south of its range;

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that the guanaco can be a valuable resource, since it has one of the finest animal fibres in the world, which allows for the development of an alternative product that is complementary to sheep farming;

BEARING IN MIND that in 2019 the National Plan for the Sustainable Management of the Guanaco in Argentina was approved, which facilitates the extractive use of wild guanacos to obtain their meat, skins and fibre, and the interprovincial transit of the products obtained through commercial hunting;

CONSIDERING that there are doubts about the feasibility of meeting the proposed goal of achieving the sustainable use of guanaco populations and about certain measures contained in the National Plan, in particular the extraction of guanacos from the wild;

RECOGNISING that the scientific and technical sectors pointed out shortcomings in the approved National Plan, that these opinions were not given serious consideration, and that the distribution of the guanaco in Argentina involves 15 provinces and that only a few of them were consulted; and

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that an extensive consultation of the sectors involved would significantly improve the abovementioned National Plan for the Sustainable Management of the Guanaco in Argentina;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

ASKS the Argentine Government to:

a. suspend the implementation of the recently approved National Plan for the Sustainable Management of the Guanaco in Argentina in order to introduce changes aimed at guaranteeing the viability of the management of guanaco populations across its entire national distribution range, and the effective control of overexploitation and poaching;

b. draw up, by consensus with all the sectors involved and the provinces in the guanaco's distribution range in Argentina, a revised National Plan for the management of the guanaco that takes into account the scientific background to the management of the species and its conservation status across its entire distribution range in that country; and

c. ensure that the revised National Plan includes an effective traceability system for the trade that allows the fibre obtained from the live-shearing of guanacos to be identified and differentiated from the fibre obtained from the shearing of dead animals, the marketing of which is not recommended.

Sponsors

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves [Paraguay]
- Así Conserva Chile [Chile]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Centro Desarrollo y Pesca Sustentable [Argentina]
- Fundació Catalunya-La Pedrera [Spain]
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales [Argentina]
- Fundación Biodiversidad [Argentina]
- Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo [Argentina]
- Fundación RIE - Red Informatica Ecologista [Argentina]
- Fundación para la Conservación y el Uso Sustentable de los Humedales [Argentina]
- Pro Natura / Friends of the Earth Switzerland [Switzerland]
- Sociedad Geológica de España [Spain]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- Wildlife Trust of India [India]

114 — Saving the world's otters

NOTING that otters are unique animals that help increase public attention on the importance of wetland, coastal and freshwater ecosystems;

ALARMED that otter populations are declining worldwide due to environmental threats including pollution, deforestation, degradation of wetland habitats, direct exploitation for pelts and for use as pets, limited legal protections, and climate change;

FURTHER NOTING that eight of the world's 13 otter species have been categorised on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as facing a high risk of extinction (Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable), including the giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*), marine otter (*Lontra felina*), southern river otter (*L. provocax*), sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*), Asian small-clawed otter (*Aonyx cinereus*), smooth-coated otter (*Lutrogale perspicillata*) and hairy-nosed otter (*Lutra sumatrana*), and that four other species will become threatened with extinction in the absence of concerted global conservation efforts;

ALSO NOTING that several species (and populations of others) are on Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) where international trade must be regulated and monitored for sustainability, whereas others are on CITES Appendix I, where all international commercial trade is banned, with the latter including smooth-coated otter and Asian small-clawed otter, which were moved to CITES Appendix I only recently, in August 2019;

ACKNOWLEDGING the Species Survival Commission (SSC) Otter Specialist Group's leadership in otter conservation, including its 2019 Global Otter Conservation Strategy, which highlights the need for governments, the private sector, conservation funders, scientists, and local and indigenous communities to work together to reduce threats to otters and to recover their populations;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that subsistence hunting of otters is central to the customs and traditions of indigenous peoples and local communities;

CONCERNED that existing global and domestic conservation measures are inadequate to reverse the decline of otter populations and that habitat loss, and the emerging Asian online trade in live otters for use as pets and attractions, will drive several otter species to extinction without decisive action;

NOTING the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) 2019 Global Assessment's dire warning that about one million species could go extinct in the next few decades in the absence of transformative changes in global biodiversity policy; and

INSPIRED by the resiliency of otters which, when provided with protection from exploitation and suitable habitats, can flourish in a wide range of natural, near-natural and human-altered habitats;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. URGES Members, otter range states and other stakeholders to support efforts to address threats to otters by:
 - a. maintaining and enhancing otter habitats and eliminating killing of live otters;

- b. developing and applying national and international legislation to protect otters, including prohibiting their capture and sale for local and international trade;
 - c. eliminating the illegal trade in otters by increasing law enforcement, ensuring compliance with CITES, and reducing demand for otters;
 - d. engaging in scientific research and otter population surveys, as well as educational and awareness activities;
 - e. increasing societal support for otters and their environment and facilitating peaceful co-existence between otters and people;
 - f. ensuring that all captive breeding is linked to, or part of, *ex-situ* collaborative conservation programmes; and
 - g. providing funding for activities outlined in the SSC Otter Specialist Group's Global Otter Conservation Strategy;
2. URGES SSC and Members to work with otter range states to transfer the hairy-nosed otter to CITES Appendix I as soon as possible, along with future proposals to transfer other otter species to Appendix I if necessary;
 3. URGES governments to prohibit the import, breeding and use of live otters as pets and attractions, and to work with online platforms to stop the demand for live juvenile otters; and
 4. FURTHER URGES governments to ensure that any trade (domestic or global) is legal and sustainable, contributing to local livelihoods and conservation.

Explanatory Memorandum

There are thirteen otter species spread around the world. Some species are more aquatic than others but all otters are strong swimmers, well adapted to both marine and freshwater habitats. Otters are incredibly resilient animals. Give them protection and healthy rivers with fish, and they will recover. We have seen this happen in huge cities like Singapore where otter family groups move from one fishing hole to another in parks surrounded by people; in the United Kingdom, where once-scarce otters now live in every county; and on the West Coast of the United States, where sea otters have returned from the brink of extinction. Yet otter populations everywhere remain fragile and at risk. Pollution, deforestation, overpopulation, illegal trade, limited protections, conflicts between fishermen and otters, and the escalating effects of climate change all threaten otter populations. The growing trade in live otters for pets in Southeast Asia, and otter furs and parts for curios, is a new problem. However, it is growing quickly due to social media, which creates demand for pet otters, as well as serving as a conduit for otter sales. Thankfully, the smooth-coated otter and small-clawed otter were listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in August 2019. However, much work remains to be done to ensure this harmful trade does not further imperil already-suffering otter species.

Sponsors

- Center for Environmental Legal Studies [United States of America]
- Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá [Brazil]
- Malaysian Nature Society [Malaysia]

- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- Singapore Zoological Gardens [Singapore]
- Sociedade Civil Mamiara [Brazil]
- The Born Free Foundation [United Kingdom]
- Wildlife Protection Society of India [India]
- Wildlife Trust of India [India]
- Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt von 1858 - Hilfe für die bedrohte Tierwelt [Germany]

115 — Strengthening great ape conservation across countries, in and outside of protected areas, involving local actors

ACKNOWLEDGING that the seven species of great apes, our closest relatives, native to 21 countries in Africa and two countries in Southeast Asia, are all ranked as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, that all are listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and that gorillas and chimpanzees are included in Appendix I of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS);

RECOGNISING their intrinsic value and their role as flagship, umbrella and keystone species for biodiversity conservation;

CONCERNED by the 70% decline of the great ape populations since 1980 and by the numerous threats, varying in each country in their nature, extent and magnitude, but all caused by habitat loss and fragmentation due to industrial agriculture, mining, logging and major infrastructure projects, human-wildlife conflict, poaching for bushmeat, illegal live animal trade and diseases;

RECOGNISING that great apes can provide significant benefits to national economies of the range states, and to indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), and that their principal habitat – tropical forest – is one of the most important reservoirs of biodiversity and plays a major role in mitigating global climate change;

FURTHER RECOGNISING the role of the Species Survival Commission Primate Specialist Group (SSC PSG) and the existence of the United Nations Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP);

CONSIDERING that Aichi Biodiversity Target 12 under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) aims to prevent by 2020 the extinction of known threatened species, and to improve and maintain their conservation status, particularly of those experiencing the greatest declines;

ALSO CONSIDERING that the New York Declaration on Forests (2014) and the Amsterdam Declarations on deforestation and palm oil (2015) engaged states and private companies to support, by 2020, a fully sustainable production chain by stopping illegal deforestation and forest loss associated with agricultural production such as that for palm oil and paper; and

RECOGNISING that, except for the mountain gorilla (*Gorilla beringei*ssp. *beringei*), conservation efforts for great apes have failed to prevent continuing declines, and that, as such, the 2020 commitments have yet to be achieved;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS FOR the creation, by 2022, of Pan-African and Southeast Asian networks based on local non-governmental organisations, IPLCs and local researchers, similar to the Alliance for the Conservation of Great Apes in Central Africa (A-GSAC);
2. REQUESTS that these networks protect great apes in and outside of protected areas, develop long-term surveys of great ape populations (monitoring their size and viability), and contribute to local development;

3. CALLS ON all countries and the private sector, including lending banks, to avoid agricultural, mining, forestry and infrastructure projects that impact great ape habitat and to establish and implement policies against trade of products deriving from deforestation;
4. REQUESTS states with wild or captive great apes or that are involved in the transit or final destination of meat or live apes take immediate measures to stop all illegal trade and to prohibit the capture of wild great apes;
5. CALLS ON the great ape range states and the international community to ensure that the governance of great ape conservation involves local actors and that they be technically and financially supported in their conservation actions through an increase of public and private funds and through the development of innovative financing systems; and
6. ASKS FOR collaboration between the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC), CMS, SSC PSG, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to organise, in 2021, a high-level meeting, back-to-back with the 5th United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-5), to aid all range states to implement, by 2022, an international action plan for great ape conservation, together with the aforementioned network of local actors.

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Biodiversity Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences [China]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- Forêts pour le Développement Integral [Congo (DROC)]
- Fundación Biodiversidad [Argentina]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l` Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l` Ambiente [Italy]

- Loro Parque Fundación [Spain]
- Ministère de l'Environnement Luxembourg [Luxembourg]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Ministère des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération de Monaco [Monaco]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]

116 — Building Madagascar's capacity to counter the threat from invasive species

RECALLING Recommendation 5.151 *Safeguarding Madagascar's unique and highly threatened natural heritage* (Jeju, 2012);

EMPHASISING that Madagascar's extraordinary concentration of endemic animal and plant species makes the country a global conservation priority;

THANKFUL for the enormous efforts of the government of Madagascar and non-governmental organisations to conserve the country's biodiversity despite limited resources;

ALARMED that invasive alien species (IAS) are a major and growing threat to Madagascar's biodiversity;

NOTING that in 1975, the house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and in around 2010, the Asian common toad (*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*), were both accidentally introduced to Toamasina, Madagascar, and now both number well over seven million individuals;

FEARING that the eradication of both species may be unachievable and that control or mitigation methods to reduce environmental and economic impacts will be expensive and will need to be applied in perpetuity;

ACKNOWLEDGING that such costs seriously challenge Madagascar's limited financial resources;

NOTING that these costs could have been avoided through rapid action to remove these IAS soon after their arrival in the country;

ENCOURAGED that decisive steps are being taken to control the Asian common toad and to remove the invasive house crow (*Corvus splendens*) from Madagascar;

RECOGNISING the existing Malagasy phytosanitary, veterinary, human health, and international trade legislation and procedures that aim to reduce the import of non-native animals, animal and human diseases, and agricultural pests;

NOTING that Madagascar's growing connections with international trading partners and limited biosecurity and capacity will increase its vulnerability to IAS; and

RECALLING that Resolution 5.021 *Implementing the provisions on invasive alien species of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020*, (Jeju, 2012) called for development of strong national programmes to counter growing threats to biodiversity and human livelihoods from IAS;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS that:

a. the IUCN Environmental Law Centre and the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) support the Malagasy Government to strengthen existing legislation to further protect against IAS;

b. the Species Survival Commission (SSC) and other experts provide critical data and advice to key decision makers on Madagascar's priority IAS (current and potential), pathways of introduction, and sensitive or susceptible sites, in order to inform policy and procedures; and

c. SSC and donors help raise funds to build capacity within Madagascar to develop and implement a country-wide programme to counter IAS; and

2. CALLS ON the government of Madagascar to establish a country-wide programme to counter the growing threat from IAS, with the following suggested components:

a. a lead government agency (lead agency) specifically tasked and legally empowered to tackle invasive species and biosecurity issues;

b. development of existing legislation regulating the import (accidental and intentional) of IAS into Madagascar, including a framework for the management of IAS;

c. a cross-sectoral national invasive species committee comprised of government, private sector and non-governmental organisation members to support the lead agency;

d. a country-wide invasive species reporting and learning network;

e. a national database of IAS species in Madagascar;

f. a national invasive species strategy; and

g. a rapid-response capability within the lead agency to implement measures to remove newly detected IAS without delay.

Explanatory Memorandum

Madagascar is renowned as one of the richest and most threatened biodiversity hotspots in the world (Myers et al. 2000; Goodman and Benstead 2005). Invasive species are recognised as being amongst the primary drivers of biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystem function worldwide (Butchart et al. 2010, Mack & Antonio 1998) and are now also being recognised as such in Madagascar (Kull et al. 2014). Goodman et al (2018) highlight the issue using several key examples of recent terrestrial animal invaders now proliferating to such numbers that, most likely, negate the possibility of eradication, which pose large environmental and economic threats. Likewise, there are numerous problematic alien invasive plant species in Madagascar (Binggeli 2003). The Malagasy National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBASP) 2015-2025, states that a key objective is to “promote mechanisms for regulation, management and governance for invasive species to protect natural ecosystems”. Yet, as pointed out by Randriamoria (2018), existing legislation, preventative measures and capacity currently in place in Madagascar are limited and in urgent need of further development to prevent, or at least reduce, the arrival of new IAS or to tackle current invasions. It will be essential to coordinate between multiple Malagasy government departments to align existing phytosanitary, veterinary, human health and international trade legislation that addresses biosecurity and pest management issues and to build on these. Randriamoria (2018) further identifies, amongst other suggestions, the urgent need for a dedicated governmental agency to deal with

invasive species and biosecurity issues, risk pathway analysis to identify severe potential threats, a national invasive species strategy, capacity building within Madagascar, and indeed many of the actions highlighted in the present motion, to facilitate the beginning of the process to address these gaps. With limited resources available, it will be vital for the SSC and the international community to support the proposed efforts through fundraising and the identification of donors. References Butchart S.H.M., Walpole M. & Collen B. (2010) Global biodiversity: indicators of recent declines. *Science*, 328, 1164–1168. Binggeli, P. (2003) Introduced and invasive plants. In: *The Natural History of Madagascar*. S. M. Goodman, J. P. Benstead (eds.), pp 257–268. University of Chicago Press. Goodman S.M. & Benstead J.P. (2005) Updated estimates of biotic diversity and endemism for Madagascar. *Oryx*, 39(1): 73–77. Goodman S.M., Raselimanana A.P., Andrianiaina H.A., Gauthier N.E., Ravaojanahary F.F., Sylvestre M.H. & Raherilalao M.J. (2017) The distribution and ecology of invasive alien vertebrate species in the greater Toamasina region, central eastern Madagascar. *Malagasy Nature* 12: 95–109 Kull C.A., Tassin J. & Carrière S.M. (2014) Approaching invasive species in Madagascar. *Madagascar Conservation and Development*, 9(2): 60–70. Mack M.C. & Antonio C.M. (1998) Impacts of biological invasions on disturbance regimes. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 13, 195–198. Myers N., Mittermeier R.A., Mittermeier C.G., Da Fonseca G.A. & Kent J (2000) Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities. *Nature*, 403(6772): 853–858. Randriamoria T.M. (2019) Revue des stratégies nationales sur la biosécurité et perspectives sur la gestion des espèces exotiques envahissantes à Madagascar. *Malagasy Nature*, 13: 76-87.

Sponsors

- Florida Association of Zoos & Aquariums, Inc. [United States of America]
- Island Conservation [United States of America]
- Madagascar Institut pour la Conservation des Ecosystèmes Tropicaux [Madagascar]
- Madagasikara Voakajy [Madagascar]
- St. Louis Zoological Park [United States of America]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- Zoo Leipzig GmbH [Germany]
- Zoologischer Garten Köln [Germany]

117 — Addressing human-wildlife conflict: fostering a safe and beneficial coexistence of people and wildlife

NOTING that although humans have coexisted with wildlife for centuries, growing competition over space and resources means that human wildlife conflict (HWC) is a complex and escalating global challenge;

FURTHER NOTING that HWC can be defined as ‘negative interactions between people and wild animals, with consequences for both people and their resources and wildlife and their habitats’;

CONCERNED that HWC is a significant risk to the survival of many threatened species, as well as eroding people’s appreciation of the value of wildlife and their support for associated conservation and resource-management measures that can drive wildlife or nature-based economies;

ALARMED that despite IUCN recommendations dating back to 2003 (e.g. World Parks Congress Recommendation V.20 *Preventing and Mitigating Human-Wildlife Conflicts* (Durban, 2003)) HWC still leads to avoidable negative impacts on people’s livelihoods, personal safety and well-being, with many of those affected among the world’s most marginalised and vulnerable peoples;

CONCERNED that in a corporate context HWC has an impact on yields, profits and worker safety, and in the developing world, HWC impacts food security, local and national economic growth, and opportunities for achieving sustainable development;

FURTHER CONCERNED about the scarcity of mechanisms that provide wildlife-derived benefits to, and secure livelihoods for, the rural communities most affected by HWC;

RECOGNISING that escalating HWC will hinder achievement of many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), *inter alia* SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14 and 15;

ACKNOWLEDGING that HWC needs to be addressed at scale and that there is an urgent need to create a global enabling environment that ensures a safer and more beneficial coexistence of people and wildlife, and to empower affected communities, ensuring that they have the knowledge, skills, resources, resolve and capacity to protect their own lives and their property; and

WELCOMING the establishment of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) Task Force on Human-Wildlife Conflict;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the global community to recognise HWC as a rapidly growing cause of wildlife declines and population disruptions, as well as a threat to sustainable development, food security and biodiversity conservation, and to develop holistic responses at scale, co-created and co-implemented by multiple stakeholders, including the communities most affected, and supported by systematically collected and credible evidence;

2. URGES governments to:

- a. incorporate the needs of both wildlife and human populations (including HWC risks) into well-informed spatial plans that form part of holistic cross-sectoral national and sub-national development plans, which maintain connectivity, minimise HWC and optimise opportunities for benefit generation from wildlife;
 - b. develop specific laws, regulations and incentives, underpinned by good governance, that buffer affected people and businesses from the impacts of HWC, foster wildlife-based benefits and enable those benefits to accrue locally; and
 - c. address HWC in the framework of relevant Conventions, including the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;
3. URGES the private sector to develop innovations to foster wildlife-based economies, and in the agricultural sector, adopt best management practices to minimise HWC, ensure safe working conditions, conserve agrobiodiversity, and maintain and restore natural habitat connectivity across production sites;
 4. URGES donor agencies to address HWC in their programmes and to adopt safeguards to avoid exacerbating HWC; and
 5. URGES civil society organisations to address HWC.

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion was developed in consultation with the Chair of the IUCN Species Survival Commission's Human Wildlife Task Force. The motion is also endorsed by the following organisations who are not currently members of IUCN: - The Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Climate Change - The United Nations Development Programme - Panthera - Wildlife Conservation Network - Okapi Conservation Programme

Sponsors

- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France [France]
- Cheetah Conservation Fund [Namibia]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Fauna & Flora International [United Kingdom]
- International Institute for Environment and Development [United Kingdom]
- Wereld Natuur Fonds - Nederland [The Netherlands]
- World Wide Fund - Pakistan [Pakistan]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - India [India]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Russia [Russia]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - U.K. [United Kingdom]
- World Wildlife Fund - US [United States of America]
- Zoological Society of London [United Kingdom]

118 — Reinforcing the protection of marine mammals through regional cooperation

RECALLING that, in line with international conventions on the protection of marine mammals, notably the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the International Whaling Convention (IWC), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), States have made commitments to ensure the protection of these species in their countries;

NOTING the existence of regional agreements such as the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS), the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS), and regional sea conventions such as those of Nairobi and Cartagena, which recognise the need for cooperation between all stakeholders on the adoption of measures to conserve cetaceans;

HIGHLIGHTING with concern that, despite the existence of these regional and international commitments and agreements, 27% of marine mammal species are globally threatened, due to the continued existence of major impacts notably due to bycatch in active and discarded fishing gear, collisions and noise pollution;

SPECIFYING that the migratory nature of numerous marine mammal species and/or their very extensive distribution range covering several States and international waters require protection at different levels, which needs cooperation between States with the appropriate means of surveillance and protection; and

RECALLING IUCN's support for the creation of cetacean sanctuaries in the South Atlantic (Resolution 091 *South Atlantic Whale Sanctuary* (Hawai'i, 2016)), for sanctuaries in the Indian Ocean and the Southern Ocean (Recommendation 18.34 *Cetacean conservation and the International Whaling Commission Moratorium* (Perth, 1990) and Recommendation 19.64 *Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary* (Buenos Aires, 1994));

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ASKS the States to reinforce the protection of marine mammals by:

- a. identifying the marine regions with significant conservation issues for marine mammals (i.e. the breeding, feeding or resting areas with a high level of potentially harmful human activities);
- b. establishing new cooperation agreements in these regions and by reinforcing already existing agreements;
- c. providing these agreements with operational action plans, identifying major impacts for the region in question, giving priority to the most effective measures for controlling them, proposing indicators to monitor these measures, and having sufficient financial and human means and logistics to deal with the issues identified;
- d. creating, within these regions, reinforced protected areas for the most highly threatened marine mammal populations, based on the Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) that have already been identified; and
- e. associating regional networks of marine protected area managers in the definition and implementation of strategies for the protection of marine mammals, in order to allow for an effective and consistent management at a biogeographic level, including migratory corridors; and

2. URGES the CMS and the IWC to support the States in the implementation of regional agreements, ensuring that in the short term this support allows for a significant reduction in the main threats facing marine mammals.

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association Kwata [French Guiana]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comoé-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Benin Environment and Education Society [Benin]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- France Nature Environnement [France]
- Groupe Local d'Observation et d` Identification des cétacés de la Réunion [Reunion]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l` Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l` Ambiente [Italy]
- Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale [Italy]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Réseau des Acteurs de la Sauvergarde des Tortues Marines en Afrique centrale [Congo]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement [France]

119 — Improving process and action to identify and recover ‘Extinct in the Wild’ species

RECALLING Aichi Biodiversity Target 12 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 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’;

ALSO RECALLING Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 to ‘conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development’, and SDG 15 to ‘protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss’;

NOTING the United Nations General Assembly declared 2021–2030 as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration;

RECOGNISING that the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (version 2019.2) has 873 species listed as Extinct, 6,127 species listed as Critically Endangered, and only 73 species listed as Extinct In the Wild despite extensive collections of *ex situ* populations for highly imperiled species of animal, plants and fungi globally;

ACKNOWLEDGING the vital role of the world’s zoological institutions and botanical gardens in providing valuable care for these ‘Extinct in the Wild’ species;

RECOGNISING that some species previously listed as Extinct in the Wild have been downlisted in the IUCN Red List thanks to effectively integrated and implemented reintroduction programmes;

RECOGNISING that Red List status is important in prioritising conservation strategies and actions; and

CONCERNED that numerous species listed as Critically Endangered and often noted as ‘Possibly Extinct’, may in fact be Extinct in the Wild, and concerned that the lack of such classification may preclude focused attention on such species before *ex-situ* populations dwindle or become unsuitable for reintroduction into the wild;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Species Survival Commission (SSC) to continue valuable efforts to assess species that might warrant listing as Extinct in the Wild according to the guidelines in *IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria*, and to recognise the role of populations outside historic ranges resulting from assisted colonisation, as defined in the *Guidelines for Reintroductions and Other Conservation Translocations* in these assessments;
2. ENCOURAGES Members, in particular government agencies and non-governmental organisations, and Commissions to develop collaborative and ambitious strategies, action plans and targets to initiate the responsible re-establishment of ‘Extinct in the Wild’ species in the wild by 2030, with significant demonstrable progress by 2024, as a significant contribution towards achieving a post-2020 strategy for biodiversity;
3. URGES that conservation translocation efforts of ‘Extinct in the Wild’ species be conducted in strict accordance with the IUCN *Guidelines for Reintroductions and Other Conservation Translocations*; and

4. URGES zoological and botanical gardens, government agencies and other relevant institutions serving as custodians for 'Extinct in the Wild' species to lead public awareness of their plight, to help develop collaborative conservation translocation strategies, and to contribute individuals for releases while minimising the generations of species kept in such institutions prior to translocation.

Explanatory Memorandum

For clarification, please note that the current definition according to the IUCN Red List (2012) for 'Extinct in the Wild' reads as follows: 'A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.' Please also realize that the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Strategic Plan 2017-2020 aims among others for 'Result 3. Selected species groups are periodically reassessed to allow the IUCN Red List Index to be widely used as an effective biodiversity indicator', and for 'Result 7. The IUCN Red List is used effectively to inform policy and action'. Finally please note that we would see a significant role for communication, particularly in terms of conveying successes of past 'Extinct In the Wild' species recoveries. This is the ultimate example that conservation can work, sometimes against all odds.

Sponsors

- Calgary Zoological Society [Canada]
- Canadian Wildlife Federation [Canada]
- Marwell Wildlife [United Kingdom]
- PROVITA [Venezuela]
- World Association of Zoos and Aquariums [Spain]
- Zoological Society of London [United Kingdom]

120 — Action against songbird trafficking

NOTING the multiple severe threats posed by the global trade in songbird species;

RECALLING that the 2016 update of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species moved many Asian songbird species into increasingly endangered status categories, largely as a result of excessive trapping for trade, and that this group is thus most in need of focused action;

AWARE that 2018 reports show that even more Asian songbird species are under threat;

RECOGNISING that despite European Union (EU) legislation, specifically Commission Regulation 139/2013, banning the importation of wild-caught songbirds, the high numbers and species of birds being offered for sale in the EU indicate that Europe is still a consumer destination;

CONCERNED that derogations to Regulation 139/2013, such as the exemption for facilities with a zoo licence to import birds, or for private people to import a limited number of birds as pets, could be misused and may provide opportunities for exploitation via onward sale into trade;

FURTHER CONCERNED that Regulation 139/2013 does not recognise the status of country-of-origin export regulations, which provides further potential loopholes for trade that threatens species;

ENCOURAGED by the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking (COM/2016/87) as a means to prevent wildlife trafficking and addressing its root causes, to implement and enforce existing rules to combat organised wildlife crime more effectively, and to strengthen the global partnership of source, consumer and transit countries against wildlife trafficking;

AWARE OF the good groundwork that IUCN General Assembly Resolution 14.25 *International trade in animals caught in the wild for the pet trade* (Ashkhabad, 1978) and Recommendation 19.49 *International Trade in Wild Birds* (Buenos Aires, 1994) have provided for addressing concerns relating to international trade in animals caught in the wild for the pet trade and international trade in wild birds respectively; and

CONCERNED that many traded Asian songbird species, including threatened species, are not listed in the Appendices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and are thus not protected by actions relating to Recommendation 19.49;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON State, Government Agency and Non-governmental Organisation Members to strengthen regulation and enforcement of existing legislation relating to trade in Asian songbirds by collaboratively developing and implementing systems to:

- a. gain current information on distribution and status in the wild via increased cooperation with countries of origin;
- b. provide technical and financial support for efforts to collect evidence to monitor trade, including online trade;
- c. share scientific expertise in cases of songbird species identification, current status in the wild, and human care;

and

d. provide advice on suitable facilities for confiscations;

2. ENCOURAGES those listed above to monitor the effectiveness of the systems developed and to share good practice examples;

3. CALLS ON State, Government Agency and Non-governmental Organisation Members, as well as non-Member Parties to CITES to facilitate improved control of existing CITES-listed Asian songbird species, as well as to support the development of proposals for listing of new species in CITES Appendices where available evidence indicates that these species meet the relevant CITES listing criteria, and to support research to gather such evidence;

4. URGES EU institutions and Member State national authorities to develop tighter controls on licensing of facilities and derogations to private people permitted to import and hold Asian songbirds; and

5. REQUESTS states and government agencies, donors and funding agencies to make more funding available to improve regulation and enforcement of existing legislation relating to trade in Asian songbirds.

Explanatory Memorandum

In the past decades, Asian songbirds have become the subject of an excessive but culturally deep-rooted consumption for trade, singing competitions, pets, status symbols, export, traditional medicine and food. The IUCN (2016) Red List update moved many Asian songbird species into increasing endangered status categories (1). However, there were many significant differences in conservation status between the IUCN Red List and the species given protection under Indonesian law. In February 2017, the second Asian Songbird Trade Crisis Summit, organized by Wildlife Reserves Singapore and TRAFFIC gathered 60 experts who discussed the progress and implementation of the Conservation Strategy for Southeast Asian Songbirds in Trade, developed two years before. Opportunities to raise global awareness of this crisis through campaigns by zoos were also discussed. In October that year, EAZA, together with the IUCN Species Survival Commission Asian Songbird Trade Specialist Group, Birdlife International and TRAFFIC, launched the Silent Forest campaign, aiming to address and mitigate the ongoing songbird extinction crisis in Asia and increase awareness within and beyond the zoo community (www.silentforest.eu). As part of this campaign a Position Statement, supported by all the partner organisations, was released (2). In August 2019 there are 241 institutions from 32 countries who are supporting the campaign, both financially and technically in Europe and in situ. Birdlife International's report "State of the world's birds" published in 2018 demonstrates challenges still need to be tackled but suggests solutions and confirms that "harnessing local expertise within a global framework of best practice based on sound science is key to achieve far-reaching and enduring impact" (3). The two-year Silent Forest campaign stops in 2019. Submitting a motion to the IUCN WCC would allow to continue our robust actions to save a growing number of songbird species from imminent extinction with the help of an even wider audience. Given the current support of the zoo community to the songbird crisis, the expertise to provide advice on suitable facilities for confiscations and on potential reintroduction programmes, when possible and appropriate, is already available. This motion calls for global efforts to implement and reinforce laws. References: (1) IUCN (2016) New bird species and giraffe under threat – IUCN Red List. <https://bit.ly/2Hj0tYS> (2) EAZA Position Statement on songbird trafficking -

<https://www.eaza.net/assets/Uploads/Position-statements/2018-EAZA-IUCN-SSC-SG-Birdlife-TRAFFIC-Position-Statement-on-songbird-trafficking-FINAL.pdf> (3) BirdLife International (2018) State of the world's birds: taking the pulse of the planet. <https://bit.ly/2zoFMIq>

Sponsors

- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- BirdLife International [United Kingdom]
- Bristol Clifton and West of England Zoological Society [United Kingdom]
- British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums [United Kingdom]
- European Association of Zoo and Wildlife Veterinarians [Switzerland]
- European Association of Zoos and Aquaria [The Netherlands]
- Korkeasaaren eläintarhan Säätiö [Finland]
- Loro Parque Fundación [Spain]
- Nederlandse Vereniging van Dierentuinen [The Netherlands]
- North of England Zoological Society (Chester Zoo) [United Kingdom]
- Singapore Zoological Gardens [Singapore]
- Species360 [United States of America]
- Synchronicity Earth [United Kingdom]
- Twycross Zoo, East Midland Zoological Society [United Kingdom]
- Verband der Zoologischen Gärten (VdZ) [Germany]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- Zoo Leipzig GmbH [Germany]
- Zoologische Gesellschaft für Arten- und Populationsschutz e.V. [Germany]
- Zoologischer Garten Köln [Germany]
- Zoologisk Have København [Denmark]

121 — Next IUCN World Parks Congress

RECALLING the long and successful history of IUCN World Parks Congresses convened by IUCN and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), and held in the United States of America (1962, 1972), Indonesia (1982), Venezuela (1992), South Africa (2003) and Australia (2014);

RECALLING *The Promise of Sydney* concluded at the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014, hosted by Australia in Sydney; and

ACKNOWLEDGING the significant influence that these Congresses have had on the development of policies, programmes and approaches to governance and management of protected and conserved areas and their contribution to nature conservation and human well-being;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and the Chair of WCPA to monitor and report on progress of the implementation of *The Promise of Sydney*;
2. DECIDES to convene the next IUCN World Parks Congress during the inter-sessional period between the 2024 and 2028 World Conservation Congresses;
3. REQUESTS the Director General to call for proposals from suitably qualified countries to host the next IUCN World Parks Congress;
4. REQUESTS the Director General and the Chair of WCPA to establish, at an appropriate time, an International Steering Committee to determine the theme and scope of the Congress; and
5. INVITES the Council, Members, Commissions and partners of IUCN to support the preparation and delivery of the next IUCN World Parks Congress.

Explanatory Memorandum

World Parks Congresses have been convened by IUCN approximately every 10 years since 1962. These Congresses have been acknowledged as having been significantly influential in developing, promoting and mobilising action around protected area policy. The 1982 Congress in Bali brought social issues in protected area management strongly onto the agenda. The Durban Action Plan developed at the Vth World Parks Congress in 2003 was very influential in developing the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas and commitments made through the Promise of Sydney from the Vith World Parks Congress in 2014 are contributing significantly to the implementation of the Convention's current strategic plan. Keeping with the approximate 10-year period between World Parks Congresses would place the next Congress during the intersessional period between the 2024 and 2028 World Conservation Congresses, with the exact timing to be decided by IUCN and the host nation. Planning for the Congress, including calling for expressions of interest from potential host countries will need to start during the current intersessional period.

Sponsors

- Australian Government Department of the Environment [Australia]
- Blue Mountains World Heritage Institute [Australia]
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society [Canada]
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage [Australia]
- The WILD Foundation [United States of America]
- US Department of the Interior (National Park Service) [United States of America]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]
- World Wildlife Fund - US [United States of America]

122 — Conserving and protecting coral reefs through the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

NOTING that coral reefs are found in more than 100 countries, cover only 0.2% of the sea floor, but support at least 25% of marine species and underpin the wellbeing, food and economic security of hundreds of millions of people;

FURTHER NOTING the unique vulnerability of coral reefs to anthropogenic impacts, including global threats from climate change and ocean acidification, as well as local impacts from land-based and maritime pollution, overfishing and destructive fishing practices;

CONCERNED that global assessments have found that live coral cover has declined by almost 50% since 1870, and that this decline is accelerating;

FURTHER CONCERNED that Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have not achieved Aichi Target 10, which seeks to maintain the “integrity and functioning” of coral reefs, and that the 6th Global Environment Outlook (GEO-6) report advised governments to prepare for the decline and possible collapse of coral-reef ecosystems;

WELCOMING the efforts of CBD Parties and other stakeholders, including the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) in developing a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, within the context of the 2050 vision, that considers coral reefs;

RECALLING Recommendation 6.106 *Cooperation for the conservation and protection of coral reefs worldwide* (Hawai'i, 2016) which asks States to “develop and strengthen international, regional and national initiatives on the conservation of coral reefs...,” as well as Resolution UNEP/EA.4/RES.13 *Sustainable coral reefs management* adopted by the 4th session of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA-4, Nairobi, 2019), which calls for “... enhanced streamlining and coordination of the numerous international policy instruments” related to coral reef conservation; and

WELCOMING the commitment of G7 Environment Ministers and IUCN Government Members to “continue strengthening the conservation/protection of coral reefs...”, and to develop “a new coral reef target as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework”;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON IUCN Members, government agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations to:

a. explicitly recognise and incorporate the unique contribution of coral reefs in efforts to achieve existing international goals, including the CBD Aichi Targets, the Paris Climate Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to strengthen regional and global cooperation in this regard;

b. work towards the inclusion of a measurable, outcome-based 2030 target and 2050 vision for coral reefs that are relevant for all coral-reef ecosystems and prioritises their integrity and functioning, including the provision of ecosystem services, in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;

c. engage in ICRI's Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, including through participation in regional networks and the application of indicators and best practice identified through the Network, to strengthen local and global monitoring capacity; and

d. enhance financing mechanisms for coral-reef ecosystems to undertake remedial measures, monitor coral reef status, improve governance mechanisms, and implement resilience-based management for coral reefs with a view to achieving relevant global goals; and

2. REQUESTS the Director General and Secretariat, to promote all elements of paragraph 1 above, and most urgently paragraph 1b, in IUCN's provision of advice to Parties relevant to the adoption of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Explanatory Memorandum

Retaining and improving the health and function of coral reefs is an important key to realizing the Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030. Shallow, warm water coral reefs occur in the waters of more than 100 countries with 85% of these reefs under the jurisdiction of just 25 states. Coral reefs support food systems, economies, human health and have important cultural significance. The urgency of addressing coral reef decline remains and warrants special attention. Recent global assessments show coral reefs to be on a catastrophic trajectory. Almost 50% of living coral has been lost since 1870 and the losses are accelerating. In light of predicted global population growth and climate change scenarios, direct and indirect pressures on coral reefs will continue to increase over the next 30 years to 2050 and beyond. Aichi Target 10 is not appropriate to carry forward in its current form, however it did succeed in drawing attention to coral reefs and stimulated increased activity and funding for marine conservation. Pressures on coral reefs have increased and coral reef ecosystems continued to decline. Poor implementation has been attributed to complex, ambiguous wording without clear ambition, and challenges addressing multi-sectoral pressures. The timeline was unrealistic and supporting guidance and tools were late; the required monitoring and data not available making it impossible to measure progress. There are more than 230 international policy instruments related to coral reefs, 73 binding instruments at the global and regional scale, and 591 commitments. For society to continue to benefit from coral reefs substantially, coherent and effective implementation needs urgent attention, as committed to by States through UNEA Resolution UNEP/EA.4/13. It has been shown that proactive policies to protect and restore the health of the world's coral reefs have potential to generate substantial economic gain, provide important societal benefits including to local communities, and help deliver the UN Sustainable Development Goals. There is an active and engaged community of Nations, organisations and experts already convened on the issue of coral reef conservation and protection, in particular through the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) and its associated Networks, including the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN). Work is ongoing within ICRI to contribute a proposal on how to consider coral reefs within the CBD-Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, including how to measure change, defining capacity requirement and resource opportunities. New elements that will be available to support a coral reef target include: ● New indicators to add to the existing indicators in use at the global scale (e.g. live coral cover) and improve ability to measure change; ● GCRMN will deliver an updated global status of coral reefs in 2020 which will serve as an updated baseline for coral reefs; ● The Allen Coral Atlas is a digital atlas that uses remote sensing and machine learning to develop new coral maps, also due by 2020; ●

New technologies and integrated monitoring are areas of active work, helping to fill gaps in measurement of change in the status and functioning of coral reefs; • Following the adoption of a new Implementation and Governance plan for GCRMN, a strengthened network for improving national, regional and global monitoring efforts.

Sponsors

- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France [France]
- Australian Government Department of the Environment [Australia]
- Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit [Germany]
- Coastal Oceans Research and Development - Indian Ocean (East Africa) [Kenya]
- Coral Triangle Center [Indonesia]
- Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco [Monaco]
- Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine [Haiti]
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Queensland [Australia]
- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía [Costa Rica]
- Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change [Seychelles]
- Ministère des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération de Monaco [Monaco]
- Paul G. Allen Family Foundation [United States of America]
- The Nature Conservancy [United States of America]
- Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association [Tanzania]
- Wildlife Conservation Society [United States of America]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]

123 — Protection of Kakadu World Heritage site and rehabilitation of the Ranger uranium mine and Ranger Project Area

RECALLING Recommendations 18.67 *Kakadu National Park, Australia* (Perth, 1990), 19.87 *Conservation of Kakadu World Heritage Site, Australia* (Buenos Aires, 1994), 1.104 *Conservation of Kakadu World Heritage Site, Australia* (Montreal, 1996) and 6.102 *Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development* (Hawai'i, 2016);

NOTING the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) position statement of September 2003, which commits member companies to: “Not explore or mine in World Heritage properties. All possible steps will be taken to ensure that existing and future operations adjacent to World Heritage properties are not incompatible with the outstanding universal value for which these properties are listed and do not put the integrity of these properties at risk”;

NOTING commitments in the ICMM Good Practice Guide on ‘Integrated Mine Closure’ to a high degree of community participation in planning and implementing successful mine closures;

AWARE that recent archaeological work at Madjedbebe, on Mirarr lands, shows people have been living in the Kakadu area for at least 65,000 years and that the Ranger uranium mine exists in an enclave, which is ecologically connected to the Kakadu World Heritage area;

FURTHER AWARE that Ranger uranium mine has ceased mining, that milling of stock-piled ore will cease by January 2021 and that rehabilitation will be undertaken for a period of years thereafter;

RECOGNISING that mine rehabilitation has failed at many Australian sites, e.g. uranium mines at Mary Kathleen and Rum Jungle; and

EMPHASISING that given the Outstanding Universal Values of this location, and that Kakadu is one of the first World Heritage Sites listed for both natural and cultural values, it is imperative that the highest level of rehabilitation is undertaken to ensure long-term maintenance of cultural values and ecological integrity of this internationally significant landscape;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. CALLS ON the Australian and Northern Territory (NT) Governments, Energy Resources Australia (ERA) and Rio Tinto to implement the Statutory Environmental Requirements requiring rehabilitation of the Ranger Project Area (RPA) to a state that could be incorporated into the adjacent Kakadu National Park and ensure that all tailings and contaminants are isolated from the environment for at least 10,000 years;

2. CALLS ON the above parties to ensure that the Mine Closure Plan (MCP) adequately addresses:

a. remediation of the site in line with Supervising Scientist Branch research work;

b. impacts of climate change on rehabilitation;

c. social impacts of mine closure;

d. enhanced modelling of contaminant pathways; and

e. credible worst-case scenario modelling;

3. EMPHASISES the need for the Australian and NT Governments to revise regulatory and rehabilitation frameworks to meet industry best practice and community expectations, especially with regard to the:

a. requirement that ERA make key documents public, including MCP, rehabilitation monitoring plan and detailed monitoring plan for the rehabilitated RPA, including water quality and topography;

b. commitment to formal public consultation on 'stand-alone' applications;

c. post-closure plan for ongoing maintenance and isolation of mine tailings, including assurance systems; and

d. independent assessment of post-closure financial provision, financial management plans and governance structures; and

4. REQUESTS IUCN to undertake periodic monitoring of the rehabilitation processes at the Ranger uranium mine.

Explanatory Memorandum

Recalling WCC Recommendations 18.67, 19.87,1.104 and 102-EN

Sponsors

- Australian Conservation Foundation [Australia]
- Australian Marine Conservation Society [Australia]
- Australian Rainforest Conservation Society [Australia]
- Ecological Society of the Philippines [Philippines]
- Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales [Australia]

124 — Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity

CONSCIOUS that ocean health depends on thriving biodiversity;

MINDFUL that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 recognises the importance of ocean conservation and sustainable use;

EMPHASISING that fisheries exert enormous, growing proximate pressure on biodiversity;

DISTURBED by high incidences of poor management of fisheries, over-fishing, destructive fishing and illegal fishing, contravening Article 61 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS);

NOTING that negative impacts extend far beyond those on fish and biodiversity, into social and economic spheres;

MINDFUL that the effects of fisheries on biodiversity are linked to realities such as livelihoods and culture, and exacerbated by corruption, human-rights violations, global markets and perverse incentives;

DISTURBED that Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 has been largely unsuccessful in stemming the adverse impacts of fisheries on biodiversity or in achieving recovery of depleted species;

ACKNOWLEDGING work by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other organisations to promote sustainable, responsible fisheries;

CONCERNED about increasing the number of imperilled marine species on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, requiring action from The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) CITES and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS);

ACKNOWLEDGING that applying Resolution 6.021 *Monitoring and management of unselective, unsustainable and unmonitored (UUU) fisheries* (Hawai'i, 2016) is an important part of curbing fisheries impacts;

CONCERNED that ecosystem-based management of fisheries, as recognised by Recommendation 5.169 *Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)* (Jeju, 2012), is rarely applied;

AWARE that fishing impacts thousands of species that are targeted or taken accidentally without adequate regulation or reporting;

NOTING that applying Resolution 6.050 *Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation* (Hawai'i, 2016) to protect the ocean would significantly limit fisheries impacts; and

CONCERNED that reconciling fisheries and conservation requires a comprehensive integrated approach, including consideration of small-scale fisheries, women's fisheries, indiscriminate fisheries, habitat destructive fishing (e.g. bottom trawling, dynamite), non-fish fisheries (e.g. fisheries for invertebrates, reptiles), extraction for non-food purposes (e.g. aquarium, medicinal), fisheries flawed by perverse incentives, and distant-water fisheries;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and Commission Chairs to:

- a. establish, in 2020, a Task Force to reconcile fisheries and conservation, involving all Commissions and all IUCN Regions;
- b. produce, by 2022, a Situational Analysis on the effects of fisheries on biodiversity, involving a Consultative Workshop, and taking an inclusive approach, to cover:
 - i. fishery types (e.g. small-scale, women's, indigenous, non-selective, invertebrate, distant-water); and
 - ii. issues (e.g. spatial management, efficacy of legal instruments, perverse incentives, economic dependencies, human wellbeing and rights, climate change impacts); and
- c. convene, in 2023, a second Consultative Workshop to consider the findings of the Situational Analysis and to propose policy to IUCN and implementing parties; and

2. ENTREATS all IUCN State and Government Agency Members to:

- a. establish/strengthen a national ministry/department with explicit mandate for marine biodiversity conservation;
- b. ensure national Red List committee reports include marine fishes and invertebrates;
- c. ensure all fisheries management, including distant water permitting, avoids putting pressure on threatened marine species (across entire ranges), vulnerable habitats and human well-being;
- d. constrain destructive and non-selective fisheries practices respecting Resolution 6.021;
- e. ensure, when implementing Resolution 6.050, that marine protected areas mitigate the impacts of fisheries on biodiversity; and
- f. remove perverse incentives for fisheries, including harmful subsidies.

Sponsors

- China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation [China]
- Coastal Oceans Research and Development - Indian Ocean (East Africa) [Kenya]
- Endangered Wildlife Trust [South Africa]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- Nature Seychelles [Seychelles]
- Noé Conservation [France]
- PROVITA [Venezuela]
- SANCCOB (Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds) [South Africa]
- SHARKPROJECT Germany e.V. [Germany]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]

- South African Association for Marine Biological Research [South Africa]
- The Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan [Jordan]
- Wildlands Conservation Trust [South Africa]
- Wildlife ACT Fund Trust [South Africa]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Russia [Russia]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - South Africa [South Africa]

125 — Strengthening the protection of old-growth forests in Europe and facilitating their restoration where possible

RECALLING that primary, virgin or old-growth forests are a keystone element of conservation worldwide, because of both natural and cultural values for humankind, as previously stated by IUCN, e.g. Resolution 6.045 *Protection of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes* (Hawai'i, 2016);

FURTHER RECALLING that in Europe old-growth forest includes virgin, near-virgin, long-untouched forests and those dominated by natural processes – all relating to the notion of primary forest. They are characterised by old trees, uneven-aged stand structure and a large quantity of deadwood, and play a crucial role in maintaining thousands of species, often rare or endangered, some of them unlisted in European nature policies;

ALSO RECALLING the guidelines promoted by the Resolution of the European Parliament of 3 February 2009 on wilderness areas in Europe, which fully apply here;

NOTING the lack of mutual understanding of European citizens about what is an old-growth forest in the context of Europe, despite the clarifications provided by the European Commission Guidelines for the Management of Wilderness and Wild Areas in the Natura 2000 Network (2013);

NOTING the gaps in mapping of the last-remaining old-growth forests in Europe, despite the recent efforts by Sabatini *et al.* (2018) who show that old-growth forests remnants cover less than 1% of Europe's forest area, and that most are not yet strictly protected;

EMPHASISING that, beyond a priceless existence value, old-growth forests provide essential ecosystem services, contribute to climate change mitigation and support biodiversity;

GRAVELY CONCERNED by the continuous degradation of old-growth forests in Europe due to harmful activities, sometimes despite site protection;

NOTING that protection of remaining patches of old-growth forest is essential for the restoration of old-growth forest-dwelling species; and

EMPHASISING that old-growth forest characteristics develop over long timescales, often requiring more than a century, and that these forests are therefore crucial to fully understanding the natural dynamics of the ecosystem;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to develop a favourable context for conservation by:

- a. securing an agreement on a practical understanding relevant for all regions of Europe; and
- b. catalysing completion of a comprehensive map of old-growth forests across Europe showing location and protective status;

2. ENCOURAGES State Members in Europe to promote a framework in favour of the conservation of old-growth

forests, with actions to:

a. promote implementation, where relevant, of the Biodiversity Strategy of the European Union (EU), and develop links with the European Forest Strategy, Natura 2000, UNESCO World Heritage Convention, national forest strategies and regional initiatives;

b. support the creation of warning systems, for identifying and preventing new threats as soon as they emerge; and

c. assess and promote alternatives for protection in perpetuity, such as tax rules, payment for ecosystem services, land purchase, long leasehold and easement opportunities; and

3. ENCOURAGES State Members and forest managers in Europe to save old-growth forests, even the small ones, by:

a. supporting full disclosure of timber sourcing from old-growth forests and ensure the protection of these forests through certification systems; and

b. catalysing protection and restoration efforts, including expansion and linkage for old-growth forests, based on existing expertise and experience.

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France [France]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- France Nature Environnement [France]
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France [France]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- WWF - Deutschland [Germany]
- WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature, Danube-Carpathian Program Bulgaria [Bulgaria]
- WWF Osterreich [Austria]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Norway [Norway]

126 — Advancing conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in the ocean beyond national jurisdiction

NOTING that marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) comprise nearly two-thirds of the world's ocean and provide incalculable ecological, economic, social, cultural, scientific and food-security benefits to humanity;

CONCERNED about rising threats to marine biodiversity in ABNJ, including climate change, ocean acidification, deoxygenation, overfishing, habitat destruction, and chemical, noise and plastic pollution;

NOTING that highly-protected marine protected areas (MPAs) and prior environmental impact assessments (EIAs) are critical tools for safeguarding marine biodiversity, but that less than one percent of the ocean in ABNJ is highly protected and that uniform EIA requirements are lacking for ABNJ;

WELCOMING the decision by the United Nations General Assembly (Resolution 72/249, 2017) to convene an intergovernmental conference from 2018 to 2020 to develop an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in ABNJ;

RECALLING relevant IUCN resolutions and outcome documents, including Resolutions 6.047 *Advancing conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction* and 6.050 *Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation* (Hawai'i, 2016), which called on states to support a robust new Agreement and designate and implement at least 30% of each marine habitat in a network of highly protected marine protected areas (MPAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures by 2030; and

RECOGNISING that international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, provides the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. ENCOURAGES states developing an international legally binding instrument, under UNCLOS, on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in ABNJ, to:

a. complete their work by 31 December 2020; and

b. ensure that the final text provides for:

i. rapid identification, establishment and management of an ecologically representative, well-connected and well-managed network of highly- and fully-protected MPAs in ABNJ through a transparent, science-based process;

ii. rigorous, integrated, independent, science-based assessment, management and monitoring of the individual and cumulative effects of human activities and climate change on marine biological diversity in ABNJ;

iii. a decision-making body, a scientific advisory body and effective decision-making and dispute-resolution provisions;

- iv. strategic environmental assessments;
 - v. ensuring that, if environmental assessments find that an activity poses significant adverse effects to ABNJ, such activity is managed to prevent such impacts or not permitted to proceed;
 - vi. effective monitoring, compliance and enforcement;
 - vii. effective capacity building and transfer of marine technology; and
 - viii. fair and equitable sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits from marine genetic resources from ABNJ;
2. CALLS ON the Director General, Commissions and Secretariat to provide technical support and to promote and support these actions; and
 3. ENCOURAGES Members to actively support and promote these objectives.

Sponsors

- Australian Marine Conservation Society [Australia]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Environment and Conservation Organisations of New Zealand [New Zealand]
- Environmental Law Institute [United States of America]
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law [United States of America]
- Fundación MarViva [Costa Rica]
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde [Brazil]
- International Fund for Animal Welfare [United States of America]
- Natural Resources Defense Council [United States of America]
- Preserve Planet [Costa Rica]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]
- The Nature Conservancy [United States of America]
- The Pew Charitable Trusts [United States of America]
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International [Switzerland]

127 — Deforestation and agricultural commodity supply chains

EXPRESSING ITS DEEP CONCERN over the ongoing loss and degradation of forests about 80% of which is due to the conversion of forests to agricultural land, with severe impacts on biodiversity and climate and large socio-economic costs;

STRESSING that forests provide major ecosystem services, play a crucial role in soil quality and water-cycle regulation, host up to 80% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity, and are vital to the livelihoods of more than 1.6 billion people;

RECALLING Article 5 of the Paris Climate Agreement, concerning reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and Aichi Biodiversity Target 5 on the sharp reduction of the loss rate of all natural habitats, including forests, by 2020;

WELCOMING the work of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its major role, notably in the implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests;

FURTHER RECALLING decision XIII/3 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Cancun, 2016), welcoming initiatives from the private sector and financial institutions to eliminate deforestation from the production of agricultural commodities and operations across their supply chains;

ALSO RECALLING the commitments to combat deforestation made by some major commodity-consuming countries, including the New York and Amsterdam Declarations, the Bonn Challenge and the 2019 G7 Environment Declaration on halting deforestation, including through sustainable agricultural commodity supply chains, as well as 'zero deforestation' agriculture plans in some producing countries and policies of some major groups of the private sector;

EMPHASISING the urgent need to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, including forests; and

RECOGNISING that combating deforestation nested in agricultural commodity supply chains requires international cooperation;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. REAFFIRMS its commitment to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15, as well as other UN commitments on forest protection, sustainable management, restoration and halting forest and biodiversity loss and degradation, and CALLS FOR timely implementation;
2. STRESSES the urgent need to eliminate forest loss, degradation and fragmentation, especially that linked with agricultural commodity supply chains, while achieving food security;
3. URGES states to:
 - a. assess the impact of their agricultural commodity domestic production and consumption on deforestation and take measures accordingly, including non-binding measures;

- b. support consumer education, promote due diligence and enhance the transparency and traceability of supply chains;
 - c. facilitate investment for sustainable agriculture, through the incentive structure of private spending and public procurement;
 - d. help build a strong capacity of smallholder farmers for an economically viable deforestation-free agriculture; and
 - e. implement virtuous land-use practices, according to High Carbon Stock and High Conservation Value (HCS/HCV) approaches; and
4. INVITES and STRESSES THE NEED FOR the private sector linked to agricultural commodity supply chains to:
- a. fulfil and strengthen its existing commitments;
 - b. join initiatives to eliminate deforestation from its supply chains and to make public commitments accordingly;
 - c. implement the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains; and
 - d. improve its transparency and reporting practices, including to consumers, on the impacts of agricultural commodity supply chains on forests.

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion takes place in the context of high and continuing of forest loss across the world, and of raising awareness about the shared responsibility along the agricultural commodity supply chains, that are a major driver of deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity loss.

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France [France]
- Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit [Germany]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]
- Conservation International [United States of America]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit [The Netherlands]
- Ministry of Climate and Environment (Norway) [Norway]
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international [France]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- The Cousteau Society [France]
- World Resources Institute [United States of America]

128 — Increasing funding for biodiversity in developing countries

NOTING that the annual funding requirements for nature conservation are estimated at between 300 and 400 billion USD, much higher than the amounts currently available, which are estimated at around 53 billion USD per year;

RECALLING that the Aichi Target 20 provided for a considerable increase in the mobilisation of the financial resources necessary for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and that this objective will not be met;

FURTHER RECALLING the decision adopted at the 11th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Hyderabad, to double the international financial support for biological diversity in developing countries by 2015, in particular for the least advanced countries and Small Island Developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, and to at least maintain it at this level until 2020;

CONSIDERING MOREOVER the lack of funding available for biodiversity in developing countries, where the needs are great;

CONSIDERING that biodiversity conservation in developing countries is conditioned by the availability of accessible, sufficient and sustainable funding, both for states and for civil society players;

NOTING that a high percentage of protected areas and other conservation mechanisms in developing countries currently have limited financial resources to allow them to fund their recurrent operational costs and to implement the actions planned in their management plans;

NOTING that the funding strategies of different donors would benefit from being better coordinated and implemented in synergy; and

RECALLING Recommendation 4.109 *Funding programmes for smallscale civil society projects for global biodiversity conservation* (Barcelona, 2008), supporting the implementation of funding programmes for biodiversity conservation;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Marseille, France, 11-19 June 2020:

1. RECOMMENDS to bilateral and multilateral donors of public funding to:

- a. increase the share of grants devoted to biodiversity in developing countries;
- b. integrate these issues more fully into their funding strategies;
- c. make greater use of innovative and complementary funding mechanisms in developing countries, such as charges based on fast-moving consumer goods or trust funds;
- d. adapt the duration of the funding allocated to the time required for obtaining results for biodiversity conservation and restoration;
- e. reinforce the joint governance of the allocated funding and do more to report back on its effectiveness and the

results obtained; and

f. increase the coordination of their funding so as to prioritise synergies of action, on a territorial scale in particular;

2. ASKS the signatory states to the CBD to:

a. report in a transparent, regular and detailed manner on their funding that is mobilised respecting the biodiversity commitments made both nationally and globally; and

b. establish appropriate legal frameworks to systematise environmental mitigation (Avoid, Minimise, Compensate);

3. RECOMMENDS that states rely more on civil society organisations and support their actions by long-term structured finance; and

4. CALLS ON the mobilisation of the financial sector – bankers, investors, insurers – to make investments in order to conserve biodiversity.

Explanatory Memorandum

Il s'agit de demander aux bailleurs de fonds publics d'augmenter les subventions consacrées à la biodiversité dans les pays en développement et d'adapter et de mieux coordonner leurs stratégies aux questions de biodiversité dans ces contextes (mécanismes innovants, durée des projets, etc.). La motion demande aux États de rapporter de manière transparente, régulière et détaillée sur leurs financements mobilisés conformément à leurs engagements et de mieux soutenir les organisations de la société civile. Enfin, la motion appelle le secteur financier (banques, investisseurs, assurances) à investir dans la préservation de la biodiversité. Les membres Européens ont été consultés lors du Forum Européen Régional de la Nature 2019 ainsi qu'une dizaine de membres africains (cf co-sponsors de la motion).

Sponsors

- Association Beauval Nature pour la Conservation et la Recherche [France]
- Association Française des Parcs Zoologiques [France]
- Association Kwata [French Guiana]
- Association Les Eco Maires [France]
- Association intervillageoise de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune de la Comœ-Léraba [Burkina Faso]
- Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Italy) [Italy]
- Awely, des animaux et des hommes [France]
- Cameroon Environmental Watch [Cameroon]
- Centre international de droit comparé de l`environnement [France]

- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association [Bangladesh]
- Conservation des Espèces Marines [Côte d'Ivoire]
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche [Italy]
- Environment and Rural Development Foundation [Cameroon]
- Fondation d'Entreprise Biotope pour la Biodiversité [France]
- Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme [France]
- Humanité et Biodiversité [France]
- Istituto Pangea -Onlus- Istituto Europeo per l` Educazione e la Formazione Professionale per l` Ambiente [Italy]
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle [France]
- Nature Tropicale [Benin]
- Noé Conservation [France]
- Reserves Naturelles de France [France]
- Réseau des Acteurs de la Sauvergarde des Tortues Marines en Afrique centrale [Congo]
- SYLVIA EARLE ALLIANCE (DBA MISSION BLUE) [United States of America]



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