



Motions

Published on 2 May 2016 for electronic discussion

World Conservation Congress
Honolulu, Hawai'i, United States of America
1–10 September 2016

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WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS 2016
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Update on the Motions Process

1. In accordance with Rule 49 of the Rules of Procedures of the World Conservation Congress, IUCN Members and the Council have proposed motions by the deadline of 12 February 2016, as set by the IUCN Council.
2. Following the submission of 129 motions by IUCN Members and six by the IUCN Council, the Motions Working Group considered all proposed motions in line with Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure to ensure that they are consistent with the purpose of motions as defined in Rule 48bis and meet the requirements outlined in Rule 54.
3. The Motions Working Group accepted 81 motions, merged 33 into 14 motions and rejected 21 motions.
4. Those 95 motions were published on 01 April 2016 in their original language and on 18 April 2016 in all three languages online at <https://portals.iucn.org/congress/assembly/motions>.
5. Following the receipt of 12 appeals, the Congress Preparatory Committee acting as appeals body under Rule 62ter decided to reinstate four motions and to revise a motion that was merged by the Motions Working Group.

Motions submitted by deadline	135
Motions accepted (as presented or with minor changes)	81
Motions merged	33 merged into 14
Motions rejected	21
Motions reinstated following appeals process	4
Total number of motions accepted and put to online discussion	99 motions

6. The Motions Working Group, acting under Rule 45bis (c) i), has identified (marked with an asterisk) the following six motions that warrant debate at the global level during the Congress because of their significant importance for conservation and for IUCN and its Members, and that will continue to be discussed and subsequently voted upon in Hawai‘i:
 - 026 - Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging activities
 - 049 - Advancing conservation of biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction
 - 063 - Natural Capital
 - 064 - IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets
 - 065 - Improving standards in ecotourism (contains an element linked to certification and therefore a key question is whether IUCN should act as a certification mechanism)
 - 066 - Mitigating the impacts of oil palm expansion on biodiversity
7. In accordance with Rule 62bis, the Motions Working Group transmitted all motions to an online discussion held before Congress from 02 May 2016 to 03 July 2016: <https://portals.iucn.org/congress/assembly/motions>.

8. Following the end of the online discussion, the motions, modified as the case may be, will be submitted to an electronic vote by the IUCN membership in accordance with Rule 62*quinto*, with the exception of the motions classified by the Motions Working Group as warranting debate at the global level during the Congress [Rule 45*bis* (c) i)] and any motions which have been the subject of such debate and divergent proposed amendments that it is not possible to produce a consensus text for submission to a decision by electronic vote prior to Congress [Rule 45*bis* (c) ii)].
9. This electronic vote on motions is scheduled to take place from 01 August – 15 August 2016.
10. As provided in Rule 62*septimo*, motions adopted by electronic ballot prior to the Congress shall have the same validity as motions adopted during the sittings of the Members' Assembly. The Members' Assembly will 'record' en bloc the adoption of these motions in its first sitting (Agenda Item 1.6).
11. As explained in Congress document WCC-2016-1.2/1 regarding the Draft Congress Agenda, it is proposed that the motions warranting debate at the global level during the Congress and the motions pertaining to the governance of IUCN including amendments to the Statutes and the Rules of Procedure [Rule 45 (d)], be referred to relevant Congress Committees in order to convene and facilitate at least one meeting open to all participants of the Members' Assembly (enlarged contact groups) and present to the Members' Assembly a summary of these meetings together with the motion, with or without amendments, for adoption during the 6th and 7th Sittings. The Resolutions Committee of the Congress will inform the Members' Assembly of the process and the timetable of these meetings during the 1st Sitting as part of its first report.
12. The motions pertaining to the governance of IUCN including amendments to the Statutes and Rules of Procedure are presented in Congress document WCC-2016-8.2/1.

List of all accepted motions

ID	Title of Motion
001	<u>Identifying and archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations to strengthen IUCN policy and to enhance implementation of IUCN Resolutions</u>
002	<u>IUCN Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development</u>
003	<u>Preventing electrocution and collision impacts of power infrastructure on birds</u>
004	<u>Conservation of the Helmeted Hornbill (<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>)</u>
005	<u>Promotion of Anguillid eels as flagship species for aquatic conservation</u>
006	<u>Conservation of Amur tiger (<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i>) and Amur leopard (<i>Panthera pardus orientalis</i>) in Northeast Asia</u>
007	<u>Closure of Domestic Markets for Elephant Ivory</u>
008	<u>Giraffids: reversing the decline of Africa's iconic megafauna</u>
009	<u>Terminating the hunting of captive-bred lions (<i>Panthera leo</i>) and other predators and captive breeding for commercial, non-conservation purposes</u>
010	<u>Combatting the illegal poisoning of wildlife</u>
011	<u>Greater protection needed for all pangolin species</u>
012	<u>The IUCN Red List Index for monitoring extinction risk</u>
013	<u>Actions to avert the extinction of the vaquita porpoise (<i>Phocoena sinus</i>)</u>
014	<u>Toward an IUCN standard classification of the impact of invasive alien species</u>
015	<u>Protection of wild bats from culling programmes</u>
016	<u>Management and regulation of intensive breeding and genetic manipulation of large mammals for commercial purposes</u>
017	<u>Strengthening pathway management of alien species in island ecosystems</u>
018	<u>Monitoring and management of 'biomass fisheries'</u>
019	<u>Conservation measures for vultures, including banning the use of veterinary diclofenac</u>
020	<u>Protection for the serranids and syngnathids occurring off the Spanish coasts</u>
021	<u>Supporting the Brazilian Red-Listing process and the conservation of threatened species</u>
022	<u>Recognising, understanding and enhancing the role of local communities in tackling the illegal wildlife trade crisis</u>
023	<u>Improving the conservation and management of threatened sharks and rays</u>
024	<u>Conservation of intertidal habitats and migratory waterbirds of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, especially the Yellow Sea, in a global context</u>
025	<u>Strengthening the implementation of the Bern Convention for migratory bird species</u>
026	<u>Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging activities *</u>
027	<u>Recognising the Centennial of the US National Park Service</u>
028	<u>Incorporating urban dimensions of conservation into the work of IUCN</u>

029	Appropriately recognising and respecting indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas
030	World Parks Congress 2014: The Promise of Sydney
031	Achieving representative systems of protected areas in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean
032	Establishment, recognition and regulation of park rangers career
033	Safeguarding space for nature and securing our future: developing a post-2020 strategy
034	Recognising cultural and spiritual significance of nature in protected and conserved areas
035	Observing protected area norms in the Wild Heart of Europe
036	Transboundary cooperation and protected areas
037	Conservation of private[ly] protected areas
038	Harmonising the integrated management of overlapping Ramsar Sites, World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and UNESCO Global Geoparks
039	Establishing an IUCN/WCPA Task Force on Protected Area Friendly System
040	Integrating forest genetic diversity into protected area conservation objectives
041	Cooperation between the protected areas of the Guiana Shield and northeastern Amazonia
042	Protected areas as natural solutions
043	Support for Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Africa
044	Identifying Key Biodiversity Areas for safeguarding biodiversity
045	Protection of biodiversity refuge areas in the Atlantic biogeographical region
046	Securing the future for global peatlands
047	Protection, restoration and sustainable use of urban water bodies in India
048	Protection of primary forests, ancient forests and intact forest landscapes
049	Advancing conservation of biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction *
050	Cooperation for the protection of coral reefs worldwide
051	International biofouling
052	Promoting regional approaches to tackle the global problem of marine debris
053	Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation
054	Ecological connectivity on the north coast of the Alboran Sea
055	Declaration of Astola Island as a Marine Protected Area
056	Protecting coastal environments from mining waste
057	Protecting the world's greatest salmon fishery in Bristol Bay, Alaska from large-scale mining
058	Concerns about whaling under special permits
059	IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement
060	Pacific region climate resiliency action plan

061	Take greater account of the ocean in the climate regime
062	Integration of nature-based solutions into strategies to combat climate change
063	Natural Capital *
064	IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets *
065	Improving standards in ecotourism *
066	Mitigating the impacts of oil palm expansion on biodiversity *
067	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: integration of biodiversity into development
068	Avoiding extinction in limestone karst areas
069	Contributions of nature to health, well-being and quality of life
070	Financing for biodiversity projects in the European Union's outermost regions and overseas countries and territories
071	Community Based Natural Resource Management in the State of Hawai'i
072	Aloha+ Challenge Model for Sustainable Development
073	Strengthening business engagement in biodiversity
074	Strengthening corporate biodiversity reporting
075	Mandating industrial-scale development projects to follow best practice
076	Management and resolution of social conflict as a key requirement for conservation
077	Defining Nature-based Solutions
078	Crimes against the environment
079	Global Judicial Institute for the Environment
080	Enabling the Whakatane Mechanism to contribute to conservation through securing communities' rights
081	Investments in development finance institutions: socio-environmental impacts and respect for rights
082	Problems and progress regarding the principle of non-regression
083	Affirmation of the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts
084	Improving the means to fight environmental crime
085	Environmental courts and tribunals
086	Supporting implementation of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the African Agenda 2063
087	Referral to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) regarding the legal interest of future generations in regard to sustainable development
088	Indigenous categories system
089	Humanity's right to a healthy environment
090	Phasing-out the use of lead ammunition and replacing it with non-toxic alternatives
091	Conservation of moveable geological heritage

092	<u>Environmental education and natural areas in educational centres for healthy childhood development and better connection with nature</u>
093	<u>Connecting people with nature globally</u>
094	<u>Increase resources for biodiversity conservation research</u>
095	<u>Development of IUCN policy on biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology</u>
096	<u>Endorsement of connectivity conservation definition and guidelines</u>
097	<u>Replacing the concept of “undeveloped” to establish an inclusive definition of “indigenous development” for indigenously-occupied lands</u>
098	<u>Energy efficiency and renewable energy to promote the conservation of nature</u>
099	<u>Development of marine renewable energy and biodiversity conservation</u>

001 - Identifying and archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations to strengthen IUCN policy and to enhance implementation of IUCN Resolutions

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

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

FURTHER NOTING that IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations are accumulative and that to date a total of 1,193 Resolutions and Recommendations have been adopted by Members;

EMPHASISING that it is therefore a challenge for all components of the Union to comprehend and convey this large body of policy, to keep track of its implementation and to review it thoroughly when preparing motions to be submitted to Congress;

WELCOMING the recently launched IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations Platform, which makes Resolutions and Recommendations and information on their implementation accessible to all components of IUCN;

RECOGNISING that Resolutions must be coherent and mutually reinforcing;

RECALLING that in cases where Resolutions or Recommendations are inconsistent on an issue, the most recent Resolution or Recommendation provides the basis for interpretation of IUCN policy on that matter, as stated in Resolution 3.001 *Precedence clause – Establishing precedence in regard to IUCN general policy* (Bangkok, 2004); and

FURTHER RECALLING Resolutions relevant to the motions process, including Resolutions 4.001 *Strengthening the links between IUCN members, Commissions and Secretariat*, 4.002 *Coordination of the IUCN Programme*, 4.003 *Strengthening IUCN's National and Regional Committees*, 4.009 *Transparency of the IUCN Council*, 4.010 *Implementation of Congress Resolutions*, 4.011 *Development of an automated system to record members' actions on Resolutions and Recommendations to improve reporting at, and between, World Conservation Congresses* (Barcelona, 2008), and 5.001 *Strengthening the motions process and enhancing implementation of IUCN Resolutions* (Jeju, 2012);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. WELCOMES the work of the IUCN Council through its Resolutions Task Force in relation to the design and launch of the IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations Platform and the elaboration of an analysis of possibilities to rescind or retire Resolutions and Recommendations;
2. CALLS UPON the IUCN Council to continue its work in this field and to:
 - a. establish criteria for identifying obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations, building on the work of the Resolutions Task Force;
 - b. establish a working group or equivalent to undertake the review of IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations with the objective of applying the criteria established;
 - c. draw on the expertise of Members and Commissions in this review process; and
 - d. create an archive of Resolutions and Recommendations which no longer require implementation and reflect this information in the IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations Platform, as appropriate; and
3. URGES the IUCN Council and the Director General to:
 - a. strengthen the IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations Platform for reporting Members' actions on the implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations;
 - b. support the review process for Resolutions and Recommendations and ensure that sufficient resources are allocated for Secretariat participation in this endeavour; and
 - c. ensure that Recommendations and Resolutions adopted in future World Conservation Congresses are regularly reviewed in the spirit of the established criteria.

Explanatory Memorandum

To date IUCN Members have convened in 19 sessions of the General Assembly and five sessions of the World Conservation Congress (WCC), and adopted a total of 1,193 Resolutions and Recommendations. These Resolutions and Recommendations are accumulative, implying that many of them do not have an explicitly stated end date and thus have been in force ever since their adoption at the Members Assembly.

The recently launched IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations Platform (<https://portals.iucn.org/library/resrec/search>) seeks to make Resolutions and Recommendations, including information on their implementation, accessible to all components of IUCN. However, even with this new Platform it is a challenge for all components of IUCN to comprehend and convey this large body of IUCN policy. Furthermore, keeping track of implementation and reviewing Resolutions and Recommendations when preparing new motions to be submitted to Congress remains a challenge.

Members have noted that at its 85th meeting, IUCN's Council recommended action to rescind Resolutions and Recommendations that have been implemented or are obsolete. To assist this process, the Council recommended seven criteria under which a Resolution or Recommendation could be identified as being obsolete. These are:

1. The Resolution/Recommendation has a time component and is therefore out of date.
2. The Resolution/Recommendation has been implemented at the time of the review.
3. The object or subject of the Resolution/Recommendation no longer exists.
4. The Resolution/Recommendation has been superseded by a more recent Resolution/Recommendation and falls within the realm of Resolution 3.001 *Precedence clause – Establishing precedence in regard to IUCN general policy*, which "URGES, to the extent practicable, sponsors of all motions submitted for consideration at the World Conservation Congress to expressly provide for the rescission of previously adopted Resolutions or Recommendations that are

inconsistent with the motion forwarded for consideration".

5. Congratulatory Resolutions, motions of thanks, and endorsement of Resolutions adopted within other organizations/conventions should be another category as they require no action.

6. Any Resolutions relating to the organization of events. (Note: it seems that this refers to events that have already taken place.)

7. The Resolution/Recommendation was rendered obsolete by subsequent events.

The Council also noted that all Resolutions and Recommendations are invaluable for establishing IUCN general policy and, even when obsolete, they represent a rich source of historical overview of the evolution of the environmental movement. Therefore, regardless of the status of Resolutions and Recommendations, they will still be available for all components of IUCN in the IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations Platform. All Resolutions and Recommendations will continue to exist but rather than all being in force, those that have been retired will contain a note of their status under the established seven criteria. Furthermore, the Council recommended that the review of the Resolutions and Recommendations will be undertaken by a working group. This Motion is being proposed to support and strengthen the Council's recommendation to encourage the archiving of the numerous IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that have become obsolete for some reason or other.

Sponsors

- Center for Environmental Legal Studies (United States of America)
- Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (Mexico)
- Development Alternatives (India)
- 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 (Germany)
- Sierra Club (United States of America)
- Tropical Resources Institute (Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies) (United States of America)

002 - IUCN Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development

BEARING IN MIND Resolution 4.001 *Strengthening links between IUCN members, Commissions and Secretariat* (Barcelona, 2008);

RECALLING Resolution 4.003 *Strengthening IUCN's National and Regional Committees* (Barcelona, 2008);

BEARING IN MIND Resolution 5.005 *Strengthening of the IUCN National and Regional Committees and the use of the three official languages in documents for internal and external communication by IUCN and its Members* (Jeju, 2012);

CONSIDERING the inclusion of National and Regional Committees in the IUCN One Programme Charter and in the ongoing IUCN Framework of Action to Strengthen the Union (FASU) process;

NOTING from the Activity Report for Resolution 5.005, located in the Resolutions and Recommendations Platform, that little progress has been made;

STRESSING the important role that National and Regional Committees play as a critical link between the Secretariat and the Union's constituencies, and in contributing to the efficient mapping of Members, thereby avoiding overlap of actions by Members and the Secretariat;

BEARING IN MIND the great potential for Members to make a significant impact in the field of conservation, if cooperation with them is strengthened;

CONSIDERING that the National and Regional Committees currently receive no financial support from the Secretariat; and

RECOGNISING the positive outputs of regional working groups such as the Working Group for National Committee Development in Europe, North and Central Asia.

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES the Director General to provide logistical support, including translation, for the establishment of a Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development, recognised by IUCN Council and in association with the Union Development Group, as part of the delivery of the One Programme initiative. This group will meet online on a regular basis to:

- a. foster cooperation, communication and collaboration;
- b. share knowledge, practice and experience;
- c. encourage and support the establishment of new National and Regional Committees;
- d. encourage and support the development of existing National and Regional Committees;
- e. strengthen this community of the IUCN family in order for it to better engage with IUCN Commissions, the Secretariat and the Members; and
- f. improve the communication of Member activity in the implementation of the IUCN Programme; and

2. FURTHER REQUESTS logistical support for a biennial two-day meeting of National and Regional Committee representatives to be hosted in each IUCN region in rotation (incorporated into each World Conservation Congress and one other international event), to maintain momentum, enable monitoring and reporting of progress in the development of National and Regional Committees development, and to promote sharing of experience.

Sponsors

- Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (Jordan)
- Association PAÏOLIVE (France)
- Association Vive le Paysan Nouveau (Benin)
- Aula del Mar - Malaga Asociación para la Conservación del Medio Marino (Spain)
- Australian Government Department of the Environment (Australia)
- Biodiversity Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences (China)
- British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Canadian Museum of Nature (Canada)
- Caribbean Natural Resources Institute, Trinidad and Tobago (Trinidad and Tobago)
- Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement (France)
- Danmarks Naturfredningsforening (Denmark)
- Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks (Russian Federation)
- Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (Jamaica)
- Federazione Italiana Parchi e Riserve Naturali (Italy)
- Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine (Haiti)
- Forêts et Développement Rural (Cameroon)
- Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets (Armenia)
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Argentina)
- Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (Ecuador)
- Green Hand Organization (Lebanon)
- Grupo Jaragua (Dominican Republic)
- Hashemite Fund for Development of Jordan Badia (Jordan)
- Jordan Environment Society (Jordan)
- Jordanian Society for Desertification Control and Badia Development (Jordan)
- Jordanian Society for Organic Farming (Jordan)
- Miljø- og Fødevareministeriet (Denmark)
- Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet (Sweden)
- Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (Jordan)
- The Development Institute (Ghana)
- The John Muir Trust (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- The Jordanian Society for Microbial Biodiversity (Jordan)

- The Wildlife Trusts (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Orman ve Su Isleri Bakanligi Sögütözü (Turkey)
- University of Jordan (Jordan)
- Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Zoologisk Have København (Denmark)

003 - Preventing electrocution and collision impacts of power infrastructure on birds

ALARMED by mounting evidence that a largely unaddressed silent epidemic of electrocution and collision of a wide diversity of birds is resulting from inappropriately designed and routed electricity distribution infrastructure, with significant negative impacts on some avian populations;

CONCERNED that effects may be especially severe for apex predators and important scavengers, including globally threatened, internationally protected raptors species such as the Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*), Steppe Eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*), Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) and White-backed Vulture (*Gyps africanus*);

AWARE that bird mortality through electrocution and collision is 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 Tenth Conference of Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS COP10), the Fifth Meeting of Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA MOP5) and the First Meeting of Signatories to the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa (CMS Raptors MoU MOS1) estimating that up to 10,000 electrocutions and 100,000s of collisions may occur per country in the African-Eurasian region each year;

FURTHER AWARE that for migratory bird species, the cumulative impacts of poorly located or poorly designed power infrastructure may be particularly significant;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that risks of electrocution and collision will increase with proliferation of new unsafe or poorly located infrastructure;

NOTING that bird electrocution and collision can also have financial and social impacts by damaging structures and disrupting power supplies;

APPLAUDING the scientific studies conducted to identify and address this problem in many countries including Hungary, Mongolia, South Africa and USA, and regional initiatives to address the issue, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) / Global Environment Facility (GEF) 'Migratory Soaring Birds Project' led by BirdLife International; and

RECOGNISING that guidance on good planning, as well as cost-effective, simple designs for bird-safe infrastructure and methods for mitigation of existing infrastructure are readily available and effective in preventing electrocution and collision of birds while contributing to the stability of energy supplies;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS UPON governments and power companies to ensure that all new power infrastructure complies with measures to prevent bird electrocution and collision;
2. RECOMMENDS adequate environmental assessments (Strategic Environmental Assessment – SEA, Environmental Impact Assessment – EIA) for any planned electricity infrastructure to identify, and minimise through location, bird-safe design and construction measures, potential electrocution and collision impacts on birds;
3. FURTHER CALLS UPON responsible financial institutions to adopt appropriate policies to ensure that power companies are required to minimise impacts on birds through planning to select appropriate locations, to implement adequate EIAs, to utilise safe designs and to employ effective monitoring as part of the terms of funding;
4. URGES relevant governments, power companies, financial institutions and other stakeholders to liaise with each other, and with the Secretariat and Energy Task Force of the CMS to ensure that existing and planned infrastructure which is harmful to birds is identified and is subject to urgent remediation, with monitoring, including monitoring of vulnerable species at national level, to measure effectiveness;
5. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the use of available multi-language guidance adopted by CMS COP10, AEWA MOP5 and CMS Raptors MoU MOS1, as well as BirdLife International's sensitivity mapping and guidance on this issue; and
6. COMMENDS countries and organizations, including power utilities, which are funding research and implementing remediation measures.

Explanatory Memorandum

Throughout the world birds are electrocuted or collide with inappropriately designed power infrastructure. The risks will increase unless the proliferation of new unsafe infrastructure is addressed. Electrocution occurs when a bird bridges the gap between two different phased energized components or an energized and an earthed (also called "grounded") component of the pole structure. Electrocution mainly involves larger species that perch or nest on wires or poles. Low to medium voltage lines pose the greatest risk. One impacted species is the globally Endangered Saker Falcon, listed on Appendix I of the Convention on Migratory Species in 2011 in response to evidence of declines in certain populations of this species. This species has been closely monitored owing to its cultural and economic significance. Data from Mongolia indicate that at least 5000 Saker falcons are electrocuted annually in that country. Similarly, data from Hungary shows that the number of Saker falcons electrocuted tends to be significantly under-estimated. The global population of the Saker Falcon is estimated at a median number of 10,900 breeding pairs. (BirdLife 2013). Electrocution is the principle threat recognised in the Saker Falcon Global Action Plan (CMS 2014). Saker GAP Objective 1 is to ensure the impact of electrocution on the Saker Falcon is reduced significantly.

This issue affects other species of large bird, particularly in open landscapes where perches are limited. Many affected species, including vultures and eagles, are of conservation concern, currently showing significant declines, and are of social or environmental significance.

There is urgent need for provision of electricity supply infrastructure in developing countries, such as through the US Agency for International Development's "Power Africa Initiative". Appropriate design creates a win-win situation for birds and for stability of power supplies. Significant efforts have been made in many places to address this issue through the formation of partnerships between conservationists and electricity supply utilities or through the development of MoUs with government agencies. CMS has addressed this issue in recent resolutions, provides comprehensive information and guidance on the means to address it and has established an Energy Task Force to reconcile energy development with migratory species conservation. Effective strategies exist which reduce bird mortality caused by power infrastructure, including avoidance of key areas important for birds and avoidance of key flyways. Simple design modifications can significantly reduce the risk of collision or electrocution. There are also simple effective and relatively inexpensive measure to mitigate existing dangerous infrastructure and such dangerous infrastructure must be identified.

Electrocution of large birds may damage infrastructure and mitigation measures for infrastructure represent additional expense . The Proponent of this Recommendation, with support of the Co-sponsors, intends to alert and inform governments, power suppliers and funders, providing tools to assist them in ensuring that future infrastructure is bird-safe and in mitigating dangerous existing infrastructure.

Sponsors

- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- BirdLife South Africa (South Africa)
- BirdLife Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe)
- Cape Nature (South Africa)
- Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa)
- Environment Africa (Zimbabwe)
- Environment Agency Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates)
- European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (The Netherlands)
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (South Africa)
- Fédération des Associations de Chasse et Conservation de la Faune Sauvage de l'UE (Belgium)
- Földművelésügyi Minisztérium (Hungary)
- International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (Belgium)
- International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (Hungary)
- International Council of Environmental Law (Germany)
- Namibia Nature Foundation (Namibia)
- Panstwowa Rada Ochrony Przyrody (Poland)

004 - Conservation of the Helmeted Hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*)

NOTING that the Helmeted Hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*) is found in Southeast Asia and listed on Appendix I of CITES;

ACKNOWLEDGING that there has been a recent sharp escalation in the killing of this species, driven by international organised crime, which presents a clear and present threat to its survival in range states;

RECOGNISING that the killing of the species is driven by demand for its solid casque ('hornbill ivory') used in the manufacture of ornaments ('derivative items') that are available in parts of Asia through conventional retailers and online market places;

NOTING that urgently needed conservation action is being undertaken under the auspices of the IUCN Species Survival Commission through the Asia Species Action Partnership (ASAP) and that, in line with best-available scientific knowledge, BirdLife International, the Global Red List Authority on Birds, raised the species' threat status on the IUCN Red List from Near Threatened to Critically Endangered in November 2015;

RECALLING IUCN Resolution 5.027 *Conservation of tropical Asia's threatened species* (Jezu, 2012) and the concern expressed therein with regard to populations of large birds including hornbills;

NOTING that the species is further threatened by habitat loss;

RECOGNISING that the species is of cultural significance to local communities, provides key ecological functions, is a galvanising symbol in the conservation of Southeast Asia's tropical forests and that the trade represents a loss of national patrimony and resources;

RECALLING Aichi Biodiversity Target 12;

RECOGNISING that range states require urgent international action and support to supplement domestic efforts to prevent the extinction of the species and to ensure that its conservation status is improved and sustained;

ACKNOWLEDGING the current enforcement efforts of relevant states; and

RECOGNISING that support for such efforts should be premised on collaborative engagement and mutual respect;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, Commissions and Members, where possible, to support through ASAP and/or to participate in efforts to:

a. monitor threat levels; identify *inter-alia* trade routes, networks, methodologies and participants; aid investigations, gather evidence and evaluate emerging trends;

b. support and expand *in-situ* conservation;

c. strengthen the role of and engage with local communities, conservationists and agencies and support enforcement action;

d. raise awareness through increased communications, publicity, education, public engagement and demand-reduction campaigns;

e. provide technical advice, build capacity and facilitate knowledge sharing and cooperation amongst stakeholders; and

f. engage shops and on-line market places in eliminating the sale of derivative items;

2. REQUESTS the Director General to write to the Secretary General and Chair of the Standing Committee of CITES to request urgent steps to address the increased international trade in hornbill ivory;

3. ENCOURAGES relevant governments to:

a. further enforcement to prevent illegal harvesting;

b. further enforcement to prevent the import, export, transit, carriage, display, sale and/or acquisition of hornbill ivory and derivative items; and

c. address legislative, policy or enforcement gaps, prosecute participants at all levels of the trade network and enhance awareness of applicable laws; and

4. URGES donor organisations to support conservation actions.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Helmeted Hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*) is the largest hornbill species in Asia and is reliant on the evergreen and semi-evergreen tropical forests of Southeast Asia. Specifically, it is found in the lowlands and foothills below 1,500 m in Brunei, Indonesia (Sumatra and Kalimantan), Malaysia, South Myanmar and South Thailand, and formerly in Singapore. The Species is found in several Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)/Important Bird & Biodiversity Areas (IBAs).

Although listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), there has been a recent sharp escalation in the killing of the species due to the increased global demand for 'hornbill ivory' (the unique solid casque on the apex of its bill). Evidence gathered by the Indonesian Hornbill Foundation suggests that in 2012–2013 as many as 500 Helmeted Hornbills were harvested monthly in Sumatra and that the heads were smuggled to major ports in Indonesia for export. Separate studies by the Environmental Investigation Agency and by TRAFFIC South-East Asia have confirmed the scale of the trade. Criminal gangs targeting the species are pervasive across Sumatra and Borneo with local hunters participating in the killing. This threatens the extirpation of wild populations and there has already been a reduction in sightings. The harvesting of the species could conceivably spread to other parts of its range. These points are explored more fully in the December 2015 edition of World Birdwatch.

This threat resulted in an emergency evaluation and raising of the species' conservation status on the IUCN Red List from Near Threatened to Critically Endangered in November 2015. A Working Group to address the conservation of the species was convened in September 2015 under the auspices of the IUCN Species Survival Commission through the Asia Species

Action Partnership (ASAP). The Working Group aims to draw international attention to the crisis, promote all possible solutions, generate consumer awareness of both the illegality and the impact of the trade, support the enforcement efforts of relevant states and NGOs, create guardians amongst local citizenry and promote *in-situ* conservation.

Addressing this threat is also critical given other factors potentially impacting population numbers and recovery. These include long breeding cycles (160 days) in the wild, low population density within habitats, the species' selective habitat, breeding and dietary requirements, and the lack of success in *ex-situ* conservation. The loss and degradation of old-growth forest as a consequence of commercial forestry activities has also resulted in habitat loss.

This motion is designed to highlight the crisis and threats faced by Helmeted Hornbills. It further aims to generate support for the conservation actions of relevant states, the Working Group and ASAP. Finally it seeks the endorsement, support and participation of the IUCN membership in addressing species conservation and the implementation of the motion.

Sponsors

- Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (Singapore)
- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources (Philippines)
- Malaysian Nature Society (Malaysia)
- Nature Society (Singapore) (Singapore)
- Naturschutzbund Deutschland (Germany)
- Vogelbescherming Nederland (The Netherlands)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)

005 - Promotion of Anguillid eels as flagship species for aquatic conservation

CONCERNED by the decline in recruitment, populations and escapement of northern temperate anguillid eel species during the past four decades, such that they are at critically low levels, and by the dearth of knowledge relating to all anguillid eel species, particularly those found in the tropics;

RECOGNISING the species' complex catadromous, panmictic life-cycles that can involve extended migrations across multiple jurisdictions in both marine and freshwater environments, and exposure to anthropogenic threats associated with these ecosystems;

ACKNOWLEDGING that threats such as climate change, barriers to migration, pollution, development and unsustainable exploitation and illegal trade threaten anguillid eels globally and similar threats have significant impacts on thousands of other aquatic species that are resident in both marine and freshwater ecosystems;

APPRECIATING that conservation focused on anguillid eels will have huge benefits for aquatic ecosystems at appropriate scales, including other aquatic flora and fauna, many of which are even more poorly understood than anguillids, and potentially at risk;

ACKNOWLEDGING that by promoting anguillid eels as flagship species for aquatic conservation and connectivity conservation and addressing the threats that impact them, progress towards achieving Aichi Targets 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 19, the objectives of both the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the United Nations Watercourses Convention (UNWC) and IUCN Resolutions 4.062 *Enhancing ecological networks and connectivity conservation areas* (Barcelona, 2008) and 5.056 *Enhancing connectivity conservation through international networking of best practice management* (Jeju, 2012) would be met; and

APPLAUDING the efforts of IUCN Members to address the threats in the aquatic environment, particularly freshwater habitats which, despite providing essential ecosystem services, are under-studied and suffer from limited and under-funded conservation work;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. URGES species range states and signatories to the Convention on the Conservation Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Animals and Plants (CITES), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the UNWC to recognise and promote anguillid eels as flagship species for aquatic conservation, for the benefit of this taxon, aquatic environments and the flora and fauna that inhabit them;
2. CALLS ON species range states and signatories to the CBD, CMS and UNWC to vocally support, and facilitate in a coordinated fashion, the fundraising, advocacy and research efforts of scientists, managers and policy-makers engaged in anguillid eel conservation, from the local to the global level, for the benefit of the species and associated critical, connected ecosystems from the high seas to the sources of inland waters; and
3. PLEDGES TO foster a climate that will strengthen the ongoing efforts of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and its extended network of collaborators and further facilitate achieving the objectives of the SSC 2017-2020 strategy through identifying, and capitalising upon all available opportunities to act for the benefit of the anguillids.

Explanatory Memorandum

There is growing international concern for the population abundance and escapement trends of the primarily catadromous eels of the family Anguillidae, and incomplete knowledge of their remarkable life-histories hampers stock assessment, management and conservation. Anguillids breed in the ocean and feed and grow in continental coastal and freshwater bodies, and as such they link both marine and inland waters and can act as valuable indicators and integrators of the well-being of aquatic ecosystems. These species experience a suite of pressures that include habitat loss/modification, migration barriers, pollution, parasitism, exploitation, and fluctuating oceanic conditions that likely have synergistic and regionally variable impacts, even within species. Of the 13 species assessed using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria, four were listed as 'Threatened' (Vulnerable, Endangered – EN or Critically Endangered – CR); four were Near Threatened (NT), three were Data Deficient (DD) and two were deemed Least Concern (Jacoby, D.M.P. et al. (2015) Synergistic patterns of threat and the challenges facing global anguillid eel conservation. *Global Ecology and Conservation*. 4: 321-333). The northern temperate species of the Japanese (EN), American (EN) and European (CR) eel have shown marked declines in recruitment, population and escapement over the past 30-40 years, with the latter being listed on Appendix II of both CITES and CMS. Equally concerning is our poor understanding of the tropical species – primarily listed as NT or DD – some of which, in addition to existing threats, are beginning to be exploited, legally and illegally, in increasing numbers due to the decline in temperate species (Crook, V. (2014). *Slipping away: International Anguilla eel trade and the role of the Philippines*. TRAFFIC and ZSL, UK; Shiraishi, H. and Crook, V. (2015). *Eel market dynamics: an analysis of Anguilla production, trade and consumption in East Asia*. TRAFFIC. Tokyo, JAPAN).

The CBD states that freshwater is the most important natural resource on the planet but these ecosystems are losing biodiversity faster than any other biome (<https://www.cbd.int/waters/problem/default.shtml>). Further, there is often significantly less political and conservation focus on freshwater due to limited resources and funding (Pittcock, J. et al (2015) 'Managing freshwater, river, wetland and estuarine protected areas', in G. Worboys, M. Lockwood, A. Kothari, S. Feary and I. Pulsford (eds) *Protected Area Governance and Management*, pp. 569–608, ANU Press, Canberra). Sustainable Development Goal 15, target 15.1 (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>) states "By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements", and as such it is essential to conserve freshwater ecosystems as part of the overall goal of halting global biodiversity loss. Anguillid eels spend a significant portion of their life, often decades, in freshwater and are able to act as an excellent flagship species for this ecosystem and this motion provides an indicator species to help monitor progress to this target and goal. Further, due to their catadromous life history they are a global champion for the need for healthy aquatic systems more broadly, and critically, the importance of good connectivity for thousands of other species.

Sponsors

- Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History - New York (United States of America)
- Conservation International (United States of America)
- Nature Conservation Society of Japan (Japan)
- The Nature Conservancy (United States of America)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

006 - Conservation of Amur tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*) and Amur leopard (*Panthera pardus orientalis*) in Northeast Asia

ACKNOWLEDGING that Amur tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*) and Amur leopard (*Panthera pardus orientalis*) are keystone species, providing a charismatic focal point for conservation action in Northeast Asia;

NOTING that Amur tiger and Amur leopard still face the risk of extinction: Amur tiger only has two populations with about 500 individuals and Amur leopard only has one population containing less than 100 individuals;

ALSO NOTING that the temperate forest landscape retained in the species' historical range, including Far East Russia, Northeast China, the Korean peninsula, and even part of Mongolia, is the future for Amur tiger and Amur leopard, providing massive potential habitat for restoring the population in Northeast Asia;

RECOGNISING that the recovery of Amur tiger and Amur leopard can provide significant benefits to national economic development, as well as to local communities;

AWARE that the restoration of tigers and leopards to ecosystems has a positive impact on many other species and biodiversity;

RECOGNISING that the serious threat currently facing Amur tiger and Amur leopard, including their isolated and small populations, prey and habitat degradation, and anthropogenic impacts;

CONSIDERING that numbers of Amur tiger and Amur leopard in the Sino-Russian transboundary area – which supports the entire population of Amur leopard and the only Amur tiger population that could potentially be restored in China – are increasing and dispersing to neighbouring areas, acting as source populations and providing a 'now or never' opportunity to restore tiger and leopard populations in their historical ranges in Northeast Asia;

APPRECIATING that natural forest protection projects in China and long-term conservation projects in Russia conducted for decades, together with other conservation efforts have resulted in growing populations of Amur tiger and Amur leopard in China and Russia in recent years;

NOTING that bilateral and multilateral collaboration is important to safeguard the source population of Amur tiger and Amur leopard in transboundary areas, and to promote the process of restoring Amur tiger and Amur leopard in range states; and

RECOGNISING IUCN's role over many years in providing sound technical and scientific guidance as well as convening and supporting policy processes to facilitate dialogue on tiger and leopard conservation;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM), to provide policy support to a new initiative for the recovery of the Amur tiger and Amur leopard, and to bring it to the attention of range states and international donors;
2. CALLS ON all IUCN Members worldwide to support the initiative;
3. CALLS ON all stakeholders to encourage and launch the initiative in Northeast Asia for the recovery of the Amur tiger and Amur leopard, and biodiversity in general; and
4. CALLS ON range states in the region, which have not yet done so, to develop national action plans for Amur tiger and Amur leopard and their prey species as part of a strategy for long-term conservation and to invest in implementation of these national action plans.

Sponsors

- Beijing Forestry Society (China)
- Biodiversity Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences (China)
- Chengdu Bird Watching Society (China)
- China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (China)
- China Green Carbon Foundation (China)
- Xiamen Green Cross Association (China)

007 - Closure of Domestic Markets for Elephant Ivory

ALARMED that the illegal killing of elephants and trade in their ivory remains a major problem across much of Africa, threatens the survival of many populations of savannah and forest elephants, and undermines the ecological integrity of savannah and forest ecosystems;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that the illegal killing of elephants and illegal elephant ivory trade threatens national security, undermines sustainable economic development in elephant range states including local communities that benefit from healthy wildlife populations, and is a serious risk to the lives of those charged with the protection of elephants and other species;

NOTING that any ivory supply, including legal domestic markets creates opportunities for the laundering of illegal ivory under the guise of legality;

WELCOMING the joint commitments announced September 2015 by US President Obama and Chinese President Xi to combat wildlife trafficking, including the commitment to "enact nearly complete bans on ivory import and export...and to take significant and timely steps to halt the domestic commercial trade of ivory";

NOTING the Cotonou Declaration of 2015 of 25 African elephant range States which (among many issues) agreed to "support all proposals and actions at international and national levels to close domestic ivory markets worldwide";

TAKING NOTE OF the Elephant Protection Initiative, as an African-led initiative (with 11 member countries to date), which calls for *inter alia* the closure of domestic ivory markets and support for the implementation of the African Elephant Action Plan;

ACKNOWLEDGING that many range and consumer states have already announced that they have taken, are taking, or intend to take legislative and regulatory steps to close their legal domestic ivory markets; and

RECOGNISING IUCN's longstanding role in providing sound technical and scientific analyses, and supporting processes designed to conserve elephants and their ecological and societal benefits;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to promote this Resolution, and on the Commissions, especially the Species Survival Commission and World Commission on Environmental Law, to provide all necessary technical and policy support to governments seeking to close their domestic ivory markets;
2. URGES the governments of countries in which there is a legal domestic market for ivory, or any domestic commerce in ivory, to make all necessary legislative and regulatory efforts to close their domestic markets for commercial trade in raw or worked elephant ivory; and
3. CALLS ON all governments, intergovernmental organisations, and non-governmental organisations to provide technical expertise and funding to states and other entities engaged in combating wildlife trafficking to implement this Resolution.

Explanatory Memorandum

It was not possible to include in the following preambular text in the draft Motion, due to word/character limits of the IUCN website. The co-sponsors also wish to share the following, and request that IUCN Members include these paragraphs in their consideration of this important motion:

RECOGNISING that the illegal killing of elephants in the majority of African elephant range states and ivory trafficking is facilitated by international criminal networks and syndicates, fuels and is fuelled by corruption, undermines the rule of law and security, and in some cases provides funding to those involved with insurgent groups and terrorist activities;

WELCOMING the significant actions to date by elephant range states, transit states, consumer states, other governments, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organisations to stop the poaching of elephants, stop the trafficking in ivory, and end the demand for ivory;

NOTING that many elephant range States have called upon transit and consumer States to assist their efforts to protect their elephant populations, by closing their legal domestic ivory markets;

FURTHER WELCOMING the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly on 30 July 2015 of its first-ever resolution on wildlife trafficking (UNGA A/69/L.80 *Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife*) and the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals on 25 September 2015 by the UN Sustainable Development Summit, which specifically address illegal wildlife trade through target 15.7 of Goal 15, which states: "Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products";

APPRECIATING the high-level African Elephant Summit convened by IUCN in Gaborone, Botswana, 2-4 December 2013, and adoption of the 14 Urgent Measures "to halt and reverse the trend in illegal killing of elephants and the illegal trade in ivory";

TAKING NOTE of the African Union Brazzaville Declaration of the April 27-30, 2015 International Conference on Illegal Exploitation and Illicit Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa.

Sponsors

- African Wildlife Foundation - Kenya HQ (Kenya)
- Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux (Gabon)
- Association of Zoos and Aquariums (United States of America)
- Cleveland Metroparks Zoo (United States of America)
- Conservation Council for Hawai'i (United States of America)
- European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (The Netherlands)
- Fauna & Flora International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Marine Conservation Biology Institute (United States of America)
- Natural Resources Defense Council (United States of America)
- Sierra Club (United States of America)

- US Department of State, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (United States of America)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)
- World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (Switzerland)
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

008 - Giraffids: reversing the decline of Africa's iconic megafauna

NOTING that the Giraffidae family includes only two living species, restricted to the African continent: the giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*), currently comprising nine savannah subspecies occurring patchily in 21 countries, and the okapi (*Okapia johnstoni*), restricted to the north-eastern rainforests of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC);

HIGHLIGHTING that despite their iconic status, wide public affection, cultural and economic importance and role in the functioning of African ecosystems, giraffe and okapi are relatively poorly studied and receive limited conservation attention and funding;

ALARMED that recent surveys and reviews highlight severe range reductions, population declines and increasing fragmentation, due to habitat loss and degradation (for agricultural expansion, timber and fuelwood collection, infrastructure development and extractive activities), human encroachment and settlement, poaching, war and civil unrest;

NOTING that while previously listed as Least Concern and Near Threatened, giraffe and okapi have recently been assessed as Vulnerable and Endangered respectively in the IUCN Red List due to population declines of 35–50% over the past three decades, with some giraffe subspecies now Critically Endangered;

RECALLING the Convention on Biological Diversity's Aichi Target 12: "The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained";

NOTING Resolution 5.022 *Supporting regional initiatives to conserve mammal diversity in West and Central Africa* and Recommendation 5.157 *Protection of the Okapi Wildlife Reserve and communities of the Ituri Forest in the Democratic Republic of Congo* (Jeju, 2012);

APPLAUDING the publishing of the Okapi Conservation Strategy 2015-2025 by IUCN and ICCN; and

CONCERNED that without urgent implementation of this Strategy, similar conservation efforts focused on giraffe and wider actions to address overarching threats, overall numbers of both species will continue to fall and some giraffe subspecies may be lost forever;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON IUCN, donors and partners to raise global and local awareness of giraffid declines and conservation needs and funds for key actions (e.g. lobbying range states and engaging local communities);
2. CALLS ON IUCN Members, donors and partners to:
 - a. support the on-the-ground implementation of the 2015-2025 Okapi Conservation Strategy; and
 - b. undertake increased fundraising and capacity building for management and monitoring of giraffid range state protected areas, including intelligence-led law enforcement via tools such as SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool), and for specific giraffid conservation activities, including development of improved survey and monitoring methods;
3. CALLS ON all IUCN Member States, giraffid range states, the United Nations and the international community to help restore the integrity and security of threatened protected areas, in particular World Heritage sites, in the ranges of giraffe (in particular Garamba National Park in DRC, Bouba-Njidda, Benoue and Waza national parks and Faro Reserve in Cameroon, and Shambe, Boma and Badingilo National Parks in South Sudan) and okapi (in particular Virunga and Maiko national parks and Okapi Wildlife Reserve); and
4. URGES all States Parties to the World Heritage Convention to uphold their commitments to the Convention and to ensure that World Heritage Sites are off-limits to and not impacted by extractive and other harmful industrial activities.

Explanatory Memorandum

This work will be supported by the IUCN SSC Giraffe and Okapi Specialist Group (GOSG), which is hosted by the Giraffe Conservation Foundation (GCF) and the Zoological Society of London (ZSL), and its members and partner organisations. Further information on the GOSG and giraffe and okapi can be found at www.giraffidsg.org, including the okapi conservation strategy and status review for 2015–2025, which contains a list of priority objectives and activities for the conservation of this species.

Please note: ICCN, the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature and representing the only country home to both giraffe and okapi, is in strong support of this motion and has agreed to cosponsor but was unavailable to select from the drop-down list.

Sponsors

- African Wildlife Foundation - Kenya HQ (Kenya)
- Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa)
- European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (The Netherlands)
- Koninklijke Maatschappij voor Dierkunde van Antwerpen (Belgium)
- NamibRand Nature Reserve (Namibia)
- Wilderness Foundation (South Africa)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)
- World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (Switzerland)
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt von 1858 - Hilfe für die bedrohte Tierwelt (Germany)
- Zoologisk Have København (Denmark)

009 - Terminating the hunting of captive-bred lions (*Panthera leo*) and other predators and captive breeding for commercial, non-conservation purposes

NOTING the prohibition by the South African Government on the capture of wild lions for breeding or keeping in captivity;

CONCERNED that the continued breeding of lions for the specific purpose of hunting by sectors of the hunting industry in South Africa under the guise of sustainable utilisation has escalated;

FURTHER CONCERNED by the lack of action by the South African Government to terminate 'canned hunting',

AWARE that lion hunts are conducted in enclosed areas or using captive lions;

MINDFUL that professional hunting associations within South Africa and internationally oppose the practice known as 'canned hunting', where the animal is physically unable to escape from a restricted enclosure and/or is captive bred and mentally disinclined to escape due to humanisation as a result of hand-rearing, petting of young animals and close human contact in captive facilities;

NOTING that the great majority of hunters regard 'canned hunting' as an ethically repugnant embarrassment;

CONSIDERING that most South African captive lion breeding facilities do not conform to or comply with the standards of the Pan African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (PAAZA) or the World Association of Zoos and Aquaria (WAZA);

ACCEPTING the value of wildlife and wildlife ranching as a resource that may be utilised in a sustainable, legal and ethical manner, and which is of extreme importance for biodiversity conservation, tourism, and the gross domestic product of tourist destinations;

UNDERSTANDING that sustainable, legal and ethical hunting is a human activity, which generates income and supports human livelihoods in areas where other farming practices are less viable;

UNDERSTANDING that the threats to wild lions include: habitat fragmentation, lack of suitable habitat, human-carnivore conflict, snaring and poisoning; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that captive breeding of lions has not been identified as a conservation action in any African lion conservation planning programme;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Commissions to encourage specifically the South African Government, as well as all other southern African Governments, to support this initiative by drafting and enacting legislation by 2020 and giving reasonable time frames to:

a. terminate the practice of breeding lions in captivity for the purpose of 'canned hunting' through a structured, time-bound process;

b. restrict captive breeding of lions to registered zoos or registered facilities whose documented mandate is as a recognised, registered conservation project;

c. develop norms and standards for the management of captive-bred lions in South Africa that address welfare, biodiversity and utilisation aspects, taking into account Threatened or Protected Species (ToPS) regulations, legislation and IUCN guidelines governing this activity; and

d. legally prohibit the hunting of captive-bred lions under any conditions; and

2. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Commissions to:

a. take the necessary actions to provide the guidance, leadership, support and international lobbying that may be required by the South African Government to enact this Resolution; and

b. to encourage and provide support for other Member States in southern Africa to follow this initiative.

Explanatory Memorandum

Over 200 lion farms exist in South Africa, of which about 5 per cent are registered with the South African Predator Breeders Association. Conditions of breeding and captivity are known to vary considerably but few, if any, comply with standards set by the Pan African Association of Zoos and Aquaria (PAAZA) or the World Association of Zoos and Aquaria (WAZA). Since the capture of wild lions for keeping or breeding in captivity has been prohibited for several years, a genetic paucity exists in the captive population, which is humanised and disinclined to escape when 'released' to be shot in enclosed areas. Professional hunting associations are on record as distancing themselves from a practice described as unethical. The motion seeks to establish a time-bound process to terminate breeding of lions in captivity for non-conservation, commercial purposes; and congruently to terminate the hunting of such captive-bred lions.

Sponsors

- Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa)
- Game Rangers Association of Africa (South Africa)
- National Association of Conservancies of South Africa (South Africa)
- ResourceAfrica South Africa (South Africa)
- Southern African Wildlife College (South Africa)
- Wilderness Foundation (South Africa)
- Wildlands Conservation Trust (South Africa)

010 - Combatting the illegal poisoning of wildlife

MINDFUL of existing Resolutions which refer to pesticide issues, including General Assembly Resolutions 8.12 *Limitation of use of pesticides in National Parks* (Nairobi, 1963), 10.27 *Pesticides* (New Delhi, 1969), 16.5 *International trade in pesticides and other biocides* (Madrid, 1984) and World Conservation Congress Resolutions 3.079 *Conservation of Gyps species of Vultures in South and Southeast Asia* (Bangkok, 2004), and specifically 5.137 *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)* (Jeju, 2012);

CONSIDERING that despite these existing Resolutions, a stronger statement is now needed from IUCN Members focusing in particular on intentional poisoning of wildlife in Africa, the poisoning of migratory birds, and the use of poison baits in the European Union;

AWARE of the need for medical and veterinary medicines, and accepting the essential role of chemicals in maintaining world health, including responsible pesticide use to support sustainable food production and security;

ALSO AWARE that abuses in the use of such chemicals decimates wildlife resources and contaminates the environment and water resources, thus negatively affecting human livelihoods and economies;

NOTING that the chemical industry internationally is subject to legislative controls and international conventions which regulate use, transboundary movements, disposal and other actions;

NOTING that despite such international conventions and national legislative controls on the chemical industry, pesticides are still extensively abused in Africa to kill and harvest wildlife as food, and to eliminate predators and other animals that are the focus of human-wildlife conflicts;

ALARMED that toxic chemicals being used to poison wildlife are widely available in several African countries and that the current legislative framework has allowed the escalation of incidents to increase due to weak law enforcement and control;

AWARE that species are being deliberately poisoned to facilitate poaching, as retaliation for human-wildlife conflict incidents and as a means to kill animals for human consumption;

RECOGNISING that a dramatic increase in the incidence and scale of the use of poison is causing catastrophic declines in wildlife populations (e.g. vultures, elephants, lion, wild dogs) across Africa, which may precipitate a biodiversity crisis and have potential consequences for human health;

CONCERNED that, despite evidence of severe wildlife die-offs, systematic tracking of poisoning incidents across Africa is extremely limited;

NOTING that although poisoning is often targeted at particular species (many of which are listed as Threatened on the IUCN Red List), the consequences are frequently unintentional and affect any species scavenging on poisoned carcasses;

RECOGNISING the need for more focused and specific recommendations and work to ensure adequate control and enforcement in relation to the production, sale and use of pesticides that pose hazards to wildlife and the environment in Africa;

EMPHASISING the need for collaboration between INTERPOL, the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCCWC), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE) International, the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE), and others, to combat this form of environmental crime;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the IUCN Species Survival Commission released a position statement in 2014, *The threat posed by unregulated use of poison to Africa's biodiversity, ecosystems and human health*, to raise the profile of this critical issue and to seek effective strategies to address the root causes of the poisoning problem;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that many affected species have vital roles in maintaining ecosystem health and that their removal, or depletion of their populations, will have significant negative ecological and economic impacts;

NOTING the 2014 global review of the ecological effects of poisoning on migratory birds (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.34) prepared by the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Preventing Poisoning Working Group, which identified the following types of poisoning as having a major destructive effect on migratory birds: agricultural insecticides and rodenticides; poison baits; veterinary pharmaceuticals; and lead used for hunting and fishing;

RECALLING UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.15 *Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds* adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the CMS at its 11th Meeting (Quito, 4-9 November 2014) which adopted 'Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds' and called for the continuation of the CMS Preventing Poisoning Working Group to facilitate concerted efforts, actions and procedures to prevent poisoning of migratory birds globally;

CONCERNED that the categories of poisoning with greatest impacts on migratory birds are also a significant cause of mortality for a wide range of other taxa;

WELCOMING initiatives to implement the CMS guidance via regionalised guidance and action plans including by BirdLife International in the Red Sea-Rift Valley, by the European Union (EU), and by CMS and the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) in southern Africa;

CONCERNED that in the EU the illegal poisoning of wildlife in the countryside using poisoned-baits is one of the most widely used predator eradication methods and is a significant threat to biodiversity, causing population declines and/or regional/national extirpations of some highly threatened bird species and some species of mammals;

RECALLING that the above-mentioned UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.15 recommends the adoption of action plans to eradicate the use of poisoned baits;

RECALLING ALSO IUCN Resolution 4.021 *Elimination of the illegal use of poisoned bait as a method for controlling predators in the EU* (Barcelona, 2008), which urges the EU and its Member States to promote national action plans to prevent the illegal use of poisoned baits;

NOTING, however, that since 2008 very few Member States of the European Union have adopted actions plans to prevent the illegal use of poisoned baits as a method of predator control;

FURTHER NOTING that some EU Member States, including Spain, have approved action plans and strategies that, if adopted and properly developed EU-wide, could effectively be used to tackle the illegal use of poison;

RECOGNISING the proposal for an EU Action Plan adopted in 2015 by the European Network against Environmental Crimes (ENEC), consisting of members from EU BirdLife partners, other EU conservation NGOs and European networks involved in the fight against environmental crimes;

CONSIDERING that the adoption of such an action plan to prevent illegal poisoning of wildlife in the EU would increase the actions taken by Member States to combat this serious risk to threatened species;

AWARE that poisoning is often the symptom of underlying conflicts of various types and that to prevent poisoning, sustainable solutions need to be found for such underlying conflicts deploying a range of tools that can be transferable across taxa and countries;

AWARE that besides illegal use of poisons, the legal use of poisons can inadvertently have adverse effects wildlife;

RECOGNISING that poisons can be a valuable conservation management tool, for example in the elimination of invasive alien species; and

NOTING the substantial expertise and experience among IUCN Commissions and Members regarding the impacts of poisoning on fauna, and on how to prevent these impacts;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

With regard to the overall issue of poisoning of wildlife:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, Commissions and Members to undertake a global situation analysis regarding the impacts of poisons on wild fauna, identifying priorities for conservation action in terms of threatened species, types of poisoning and geographical areas and gathering evidence of successful interventions to prevent poisoning;

With regard to the intentional poisoning of wildlife in Africa:

2. REQUESTS the Director General and Commissions to:

a. include activities on intentional, illegal poisoning in Africa in the IUCN Programme 2017-2020; and

b. establish strong collaboration with INTERPOL, ICCWC, UNEP, UNICRI, UNODC, GLOBE International, INECE, and others to combat this form of environmental crime;

3. REQUESTS the IUCN Commissions to:

a. raise awareness of the problem of intentional, illegal poisoning of wildlife in Africa at the highest political levels across relevant sectors;

b. elicit global attention to the scope and severity of this issue; and

c. assess and fill knowledge gaps relating to paragraphs 2e and 2f above;

4. CALLS ON all IUCN Members in Africa to recognise targeted illegal poisoning as a major threat to biodiversity and to implement urgent action to:

a. increase grassroots educational initiatives to develop and disseminate good practice for problem animal control and enforcement;

b. develop, adopt and enforce adequate and appropriate legal frameworks and legislation, including regulations, policies and standards, to control, ban or restrict the sale, storage, distribution, use and disposal of toxic chemicals used in the indiscriminate killing of wildlife;

c. introduce vigorous pursuit and prosecution of those contravening such legislation, and enforce penalties on those found guilty of wildlife poisoning events that reflect the serious nature of the crime and act as sufficient deterrent to prevent the perpetration of such acts in future;

d. ensure that enforcement agencies are competent and appropriately funded;

e. train and support conservation staff to act swiftly and minimise the damage caused by poisoning;

f. enhance analytical capacity and increase sampling, testing, monitoring and reporting efforts of relevant institutions across the region; and

g. Collaborate with human and agricultural health entities to monitor toxicity threats presented by chemicals, and seek coordinated solutions to the underlying issues contributing to human-wildlife conflict driving poisoning events;

With regard to the intentional poisoning of migratory birds:

5. REQUESTS the Director General, Commissions and Members to promote the implementation of the CMS Preventing Poisoning Guidelines, including through support or engagement as appropriate with the CMS Preventing Poisoning Working Group, and to ensure synergies with work to prevent poisoning of other taxa besides migratory birds;

6. ENCOURAGES governments to implement the CMS Preventing Poisoning Guidelines and to support or engage as appropriate with the CMS Preventing Poisoning Working Group;

With regard to the intentional use of poison baits in the European Union:

7. ENCOURAGES IUCN Members and Commissions, international organisations, and the EU and its Member States to use all available means to eliminate the illegal use of poisoned baits in the countryside; and

8. URGES the EU and its Member States to support the implementation of CMS Resolution 11.15 by adopting an Action Plan to prevent illegal poisoning of wildlife in the EU, considering the recommendations and proposals made by organisations involved in the fight against poisoned baits.

Explanatory Memorandum

Explanatory Memorandum 1

<http://www.cms.int/raptors/en/document/cms-resolution-1115-preventing-poisoning-migratory-birds>
<http://www.cms.int/en/document/guidelines-prevent-risk-poisoning-migratory-birds-unepecmscop11doc2312annex2>
http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/COP11_Inf_34_Review_effects_of_Poisoning_on_Migratory_Birds_Eonly.pdf

Guidance on the Red-Sea Rift Valley <http://www.migratorysoaringbirds.undp.birdlife.org/en/sectors/agriculture>

Explanatory Memorandum 2

The use of pesticides and poisons for poaching of mammals is increasing, because it is silent, equipment requirements are minimal and poisons are easily obtained. Conservationists across the SADC region confirm an upsurge of wildlife poisoning by commercial poachers and elephant poisoning with cyanide in Zimbabwe is an example. Vultures of all species, many of them IUCN Red Listed, are being decimated because poachers are poisoning carcasses to kill vultures to prevent them indicating their presence and allow more time to escape. The rationale for this motion is to enhance collaborative enforcement capacity.

A hindrance and obstacle to ratification is that an insufficient number of African States have signed this Convention, and this obstructs and obfuscates the primary initial intention. We are calling on IUCN to encourage and support African State members to become signatories and ratify this Convention; and to provide the support required to enact it.

Explanatory Memorandum 3

The document *Combating the unregulated use of poisons and toxins to kill wildlife in southern Africa* (Niskanen, 2015) succinctly describes the scope and potential impact of targeted illegal poisoning on wildlife and people in Africa as follows:

The use of poisons to kill wildlife has a long-established place in African history. However, the rapid acceleration in this use, coupled with the move to synthetic pesticides, has been shown to have a devastating effect on populations of many species.

Poisoning is often targeted at particular species, especially those that provide high-value by-products, but the consequences are frequently unintentional and affect any species scavenging on poisoned carcasses. This may have potentially catastrophic human health impacts. There is evidence that a number of different species and ecosystems are being systematically targeted.

Many of the species negatively affected by poisoning are keystone species that play vital roles in maintaining ecosystem health. Their removal, or depletion of their populations, will have alarming cascading negative ecological effects as well as adverse impacts on human health.

Several of the species targeted by poisoning (e.g. elephants) are of immense value to the tourism industries, and hence to the economies of several African countries. Secondary impacts of poisoning cascade through many other species, many of which also have high tourism value and play important roles in the natural food webs.

Chemicals of major concern include the systemic carbamate pesticides Carbofuran and Aldicarb, which are commonly used to poison wildlife. Carbofuran has been banned in Canada, the United States and the European Union because of its acute toxicity to both humans and vertebrates. In addition, various toxic organophosphates and organochlorines, as well as cyanide, strychnine and arsenic, are widely available in several African countries and are often subject to insufficient controls. Exposure to these toxic substances, either through direct handling or indirectly through the food chain and contamination of water supplies, also poses major risks to human health.

The general lack of awareness, at all levels from senior decision-makers to the general population, of the ecological and human health risks associated with the use of poisons and toxics, combined with lack of information about the scale of the problem and the weak controls in place pose a huge challenge to the region's wildlife and people.

Two recent publications that supports the above with regard to the alarming decline in vulture populations in Africa are:

1. Ogada et al, 2015. Another Continental Vulture Crisis: Africa's Vultures Collapsing toward Extinction. *Conservation Letters*, xxx 2015, 0(0), 1–9.
2. Ogada, Botha & Shaw, 2015. Ivory poachers and poison: drivers of Africa's declining vulture populations. *Oryx* doi:10.1017/S0030605315001209

Explanatory Memorandum 4

Use of poison baits in the countryside is one of the most widely used predator eradication methods worldwide (Márquez, et al. 2012) and is a significant threat to biodiversity in the European Union. Poison is used to kill wildlife considered to be harmful to certain activities, in particular game management for hunting, livestock farming and other agricultural practices (Graham, et al. 2005; Sotherton, et al. 2009). Illegal use of poison is considered one of the most important issues regarding illegal killing of birds due to the serious conservation impacts (Margalida, et al. 2008; BirdLife, 2011) and is confirmed to be among the most important direct threats in Europe to the Spanish imperial eagle (*Aquila adalberti*), eastern imperial eagle (*Aquila heliaca*), red kite (*Milvus milvus*), and Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*). Poison baits have been identified, for example, as the primary limiting factor in the expansion of the reintroduced population of red kites in northern Scotland (Smart et al. 2010) and of the UK golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) population (Whitfield et al. 2008). In addition, poison baits impose serious impacts on carnivore mammals (Virgós & Travaini 2005), causing population decline and/or regional/national extinction of some species of bears, lynxes, wolves, mustelids or wild cats (Council of Europe 1993; Breitenmoser 1998; Lozano & Malo 2012; Ripple et al. 2014). Indiscriminate use of poison baits also presents a risk to other wildlife, working animals (shepherd and hunting dogs), pets and human health, with potentially lethal consequences.

Very large numbers of birds are killed annually as a result of deliberate misuse or otherwise illegal use of poisons (Brochet et al. 2015; Bodega Zugasti, D 2014; Birdcrime, RSPB). This unnecessary mortality can severely affect the conservation status of vulnerable species, including species protected under national, EU and wider international law. A transboundary approach at EU level is needed to address this problem in the case of migratory species.

Many of the Species Action Plans (around 50 bird species) developed by BirdLife International and funded by the EU, recognise poisoning as a threat and recommend anti-poisoning actions in most of the plans for raptors (e.g. both imperial eagles, all vultures, red kites).

Moreover, the Action Plan proposed in this motion is also designed to encourage compliance with IUCN Resolution 4.021 *Elimination of the illegal use of poisoned bait as a method for controlling predators in the EU*, adopted by the World Conservation Congress held in Barcelona, Spain, in 2008. The Resolution urges the EU and its Member States to carry out a programme that promotes national action plans and facilitates their development using all available means to enforce existing controls over any use of poison baits in order to reduce negative impacts on native species.

Sponsors

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves (Paraguay)
- BirdLife Botswana (Botswana)
- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- BirdLife South Africa (South Africa)
- Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio, Junta de Andalucía (Spain)
- Conservation International (United States of America)
- EcoHealth Alliance (United States of America)
- Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa)
- Fondation Internationale pour la Gestion de la Faune (France)
- Fundación para la Protección del Mar (Panama)
- Game Rangers Association of Africa (South Africa)
- Grupo Jaragua (Dominican Republic)
- NamibRand Nature Reserve (Namibia)
- National Association of Conservancies of South Africa (South Africa)
- ResourceAfrica South Africa (South Africa)
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología (Spain)
- Sociedad Audubon de Panama (Panama)
- Southern African Wildlife College (South Africa)
- Van Tienhoven Stichting voor Internationale Natuurbescherming (The Netherlands)
- Wilderness Foundation (South Africa)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)

011 - Greater protection needed for all pangolin species

RECOGNISING pangolins as evolutionarily distinct and ecologically important species;

CONCERNED that all eight species of pangolins, family Manidae, have been assessed and categorised on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable, due to the combined effects of overexploitation, illegal trade and habitat degradation;

CONCERNED that global and domestic protection measures and conservation attention have to date been inadequate and not prevented declines of pangolin populations;

ALSO RECOGNISING that pangolin populations are vulnerable to over-exploitation due to their low reproductive rates and ease of capture;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that in recent years the illegal trade in pangolin specimens, parts and derivatives has increased significantly to meet international demand including the emergence of intercontinental trade from Africa to Asia;

RECOGNISING the efforts of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Pangolin Specialist Group on behalf of all eight species of pangolins;

RECALLING that the Ninth Conference of Parties to the Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES COP9), held in Fort Lauderdale, USA in 1994, decided to include all species of pangolins in CITES Appendix II, and that CITES COP11, held in Gigir, Kenya in 2000 decided to amend this listing with a zero annual export quota for the four Asian pangolin species; and

CONCERNED that despite the Appendix II listing and zero annual export quota for Asian pangolin species, there is evidence that all eight pangolin species are declining due to international trade, most of which is illegal;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. AFFIRMS the conclusions of the First Pangolin Range States Meeting (Viet Nam, June 2015) that all eight pangolins species, family Manidae (*Manis pentadactyla*, *M. javanica*, *M. crassicaudata*, *M. culionensis*, *Phataginus tetradactyla*, *P. tricuspis*, *Smutsia gigantea*, *S. temminckii*), qualify for inclusion in Appendix I of CITES⁽¹⁾;
2. URGES all IUCN Members to support transferring all eight pangolin species from Appendix II to Appendix I of CITES at the 17th meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP17) to CITES, to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa in September 2016, in order to contribute to the conservation and sustainability of wild populations through control of the international trade in pangolins and their parts and products⁽¹⁾; and
3. URGES all IUCN Members, pangolin range states and other stakeholders to support efforts to tackle all threats to pangolins through increased protection and law enforcement, conservation research, awareness raising, education, and other actions commensurate to mitigating the threats and successfully delivering pangolin conservation, including through the IUCN SSC Pangolin Specialist Group Conservation Action Plan.

Explanatory Memorandum

(1) It is hereby affirmed that the support of the Congress for the inclusion of these species in CITES Appendix I does not in any way prejudice the independence, or determine the findings, of the IUCN/TRAFFIC Analyses of Proposals to Amend the CITES Appendices.

Sponsors

- Asociación Rescate y Conservación de Vida Silvestre (Guatemala)
- Deutscher Naturschutzring (Germany)
- Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa)
- Environmental Law Institute (United States of America)
- Fauna & Flora International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Freeland Foundation (Thailand)
- National Geographic Society (United States of America)
- Natural Resources Defense Council (United States of America)
- Nature Society (Singapore) (Singapore)
- Rainforest Alliance (United States of America)
- Sierra Club (United States of America)
- Singapore Zoological Gardens (Singapore)
- US Department of State, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (United States of America)
- Wildlife Alliance (United States of America)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Hong Kong (Hong Kong, China)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International (Switzerland)
- World Wildlife Fund - US (United States of America)
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

012 - The IUCN Red List Index for monitoring extinction risk

CELEBRATING the adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Targets, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

AWARE that meaningful targets must be accompanied by indicators to track progress and hold governments accountable;

ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Global Environmental Outlook (GEO), and CBD's Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO), in undertaking regional, thematic, and global environmental assessments;

NOTING that for 50 years the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species has provided information on the status and trends of the world's species, underpinned by the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria;

RECOGNISING that the Red List Partnership led the development of the Red List Index (RLI), which is now widely used to monitor trends in species' extinction risk, based only on genuine changes in status;

FURTHER NOTING that the RLI has been adopted as a primary indicator for measuring progress towards Aichi Target 12 and SDG Target 15.5, and can be disaggregated thematically for reporting against many other of the Aichi and SDG Targets;

AWARE of the considerable efforts being undertaken by countries in support of IUCN Resolution 5.018 *Support for the development and implementation of national and regional red lists* (Jeju, 2012) to undertake assessments at the national level and produce national RLIs;

CONCERNED that nearly half of all CBD Parties do not yet have a national Red List, and that few use evidence-based indicators for assessing progress against Target 12; and

WELCOMING efforts to disaggregate the global RLI to national and regional levels and thereby enable countries to report against Aichi Target 12 and SDG Target 15.5 even in the absence of national assessments;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the IUCN Red List Partnership, SSC and Director General to ensure that the IUCN Red List incorporates repeat assessments of taxonomic groups in order to calculate RLIs, and makes these accessible online to facilitate their incorporation into, *inter alia*:

a. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) Action Plans, and CBD National Reports; and

b. regional, thematic, and global environmental assessments including those by IPBES, GEO, and GBO;

2. URGES IUCN Members, especially Government Agencies, reporting national progress against SDGs, Aichi Targets etc. to include in national reports and NBSAPs data from the IUCN Red List and national RLIs based on disaggregation of these global data;

3. FURTHER URGES IUCN Members, especially Government Agencies, involved in IPBES, GEO, GBO, and other intergovernmental environmental assessment processes to incorporate data from the IUCN Red List, including taxonomic, geographic and thematic disaggregations of the RLI, in their respective assessments;

4. URGES IUCN Members, including Government Agencies, and donors, to invest in the IUCN Red List and support the Red List Partnership to maintain and improve the data underpinning the RLI; and

5. ENCOURAGES the IUCN Red List Partnership and SSC to continue to develop the RLI methodology, including through refining methods for thematic and geographic disaggregation, calculating uncertainty, and projecting trends under alternative policy scenarios.

Sponsors

- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Conservation International (United States of America)
- Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (Jersey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- NatureServe (United States of America)
- Unione Zoologica Italiana onlus (Italy)
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

013 - Actions to avert the extinction of the vaquita porpoise (*Phocoena sinus*)

NOTING that the IUCN Red List classifies vaquita, a porpoise endemic to Mexico, as Critically Endangered;

RECALLING Resolution 19.61 *By-Catch of Non-Target Species* (Buenos Aires, 1994) expressing concern that bycatch rates threaten the vaquita's survival;

RECALLING Resolution 4.025 *Avoiding extinction of the Vaquita Porpoise* *Phocoena sinus* (Barcelona, 2008) urging establishment of a gillnet exclusion zone covering Mexico's vaquita refuge, promotion of vaquita-safe fishing and adequate monitoring and surveillance;

CONCERNED that the 5th meeting of the International Committee for the Recovery of the Vaquita (CIRVA) (2014) found the vaquita in imminent danger of extinction with an abundance estimate of 97 and recommended that Mexico ban gillnet fishing throughout the vaquita's range and use all available tools to stop illegal fishing and trade in totoaba (*Totoaba macdonaldi*);

THANKING the President of Mexico for expanding the vaquita protected area, establishing a two-year gillnet ban, increasing inspections and surveillance, and compensating fishing communities;

ALARMED that the 6th meeting of CIRVA (2015) estimated an annual rate of decline of 31% from 2011 to 2014 and recommended that Mexico make the gillnet ban permanent;

RECOGNISING the concern of the International Whaling Commission and its Scientific Committee's endorsement of the CIRVA recommendations at its 66th meeting;

NOTING that the Expedition Vaquita 2015 survey in late 2015 preliminarily concluded that it will take at least 40 years to rebuild the population to 2008 levels;

CONCERNED that the demand for and illegal trade in totoaba drives fishing activities that incidentally kill vaquitas;

RECOGNISING the effects on fishing communities from the elimination of gillnets;

NOTING that the Official Mexican Standard (NOM-002-SAG/PESC-2013) provides for a 3-year period to remove shrimp gillnets and transition to vaquita-safe shrimp trawls;

CONCERNED that illegal fishing continues; and

FURTHER CONCERNED that research on vaquita-safe fishing has been lacking;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and the Species Survival Commission to provide, as far as possible, technical and scientific help to Mexico in order to prevent the vaquita's extinction;

2. URGES the Mexican Government to:

a. make permanent the gillnet ban throughout the entire vaquita range;

b. expedite implementation of the Official Mexican Standard NOM-002-SAG/PESC-2013 and the use of small shrimp trawls as an alternative to gillnets throughout the Upper Gulf shrimp fishery;

c. increase funding for, and expedite research on, additional technologies and techniques for catching finfish to facilitate and hasten the implementation of gillnet alternatives in these fisheries and establish an international review panel to evaluate the design and implementation of this programme; and

d. review current compensation programmes to ensure full compensation to fishermen and communities supporting vaquita-safe alternatives;

3. CALLS ON all organisations, states, sponsors, gear manufacturers and seafood importers to support the Mexican Government, provide technical and financial support for eliminating gillnets and promote economic alternatives and means of fishing that are vaquita safe; and

4. URGES all governments and competent international organisations, especially the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and INTERPOL, to assist any and all countries where totoaba products are found in markets or in transit, including Mexico, the United States and China, in combating the illegal international trade in totoaba swim bladders.

Sponsors

- Asociación Rescate y Conservación de Vida Silvestre (Guatemala)
- Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (Mexico)
- Deutscher Naturschutzring (Germany)
- Faunam A.C./PG7 (Mexico)
- Freeland Foundation (Thailand)
- Natural Resources Defense Council (United States of America)
- The Cousteau Society (France)
- Wildlife Alliance (United States of America)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)

014 - Toward an IUCN standard classification of the impact of invasive alien species

CONSIDERING that invasive alien species are recognised as a major direct driver of biodiversity loss across the globe, and that their economic impact is estimated at hundreds of billions of dollars each year;

RECALLING that Aichi Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Target 15.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call for the prioritisation of species for prevention, eradication or control;

HIGHLIGHTING that there is no global, standardised, systematic evaluation, prioritisation and monitoring process in place for invasive alien species;

RECOGNISING the efforts carried out by the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) for developing authoritative global knowledge products on invasive alien species, namely the IUCN Global Invasive Species Database and the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species;

APPRECIATING that a global and standardised framework and guidelines for implementing an IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT) have recently been developed and published in the scientific literature, with the notable contribution of the SSC ISSG, following an approach similar to the Categories and Criteria of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species;

NOTING that the framework to ensure the consistent application of EICAT is now available, along with technical protocols for the assessment, review and quality assurance of the resulting classifications, following a wide testing and consultation phase with the main stakeholders to ensure that their diverse needs have been properly met; and

RECOGNISING, that the classification of species under EICAT can feed into risk assessments and statutory regulations, and that changes in classifications over time can be used as an indicator of trends in invasive alien species impacts at regional, national or global level;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the SSC and the Director General to conduct a consultation process involving all relevant stakeholders within the Union to develop EICAT, integrating the outcomes into the IUCN Global Invasive Species Database and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, thus providing an essential background for the achievement of Aichi Target 9 (and subsequent related targets) and SDG Target 15.8;

2. REQUESTS Council to adopt the framework for the IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa, once the consultation process referred to above has been completed, as the Union's standard for classifying alien species in terms of their environmental impact;

3. CALLS ON all Members, and national, regional and global institutions, to work in collaboration with SSC on:

a. implementation of the IUCN Global Invasive Species Database and application of the EICAT, as this information is essential to prevent and mitigate the impacts caused by invasive alien species; and

b. fostering the formal adoption of EICAT and promotion of its use as a decision support tool; and

4. CALLS ON the scientific community to apply EICAT, in coordination with SSC, providing comprehensive supporting information to be published in the IUCN Global Invasive Species Database.

Explanatory Memorandum

The methodology has been developed through a rigorous scientific analysis, and published in a scientific paper in 2014 (Blackburn *et al.*). After the publication, the IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group has carried out a very comprehensive consultation phase, presenting the approach to the Steering Committee of IUCN SSC, to the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity, WTO, IPPC, European Commission and other key stakeholders. The methodology has also been discussed with the IUCN Global Species Programme and with the IUCN Red List Unit, to ensure that the proposed approach is consistent with other IUCN standards.

The Motion is consistent with WCC Resolution 5.021 *Implementing the provisions on invasive alien species of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* (Jeju, 2012). The Convention on Biological Diversity, through Decision XII/17 *Invasive Alien Species: review of work and considerations for future work* has invited "...the IUCN SSC ISSG and other technical partners to continue and complete the work on pathway analysis, and to continue to develop a system for classifying alien species based on the nature and magnitude of their impacts".

After the consultation, a detailed description of the methodology, including all applicative aspects, has been published in an open access article (Hawkins *et al.* 2015).

IUCN/SSC ISSG will coordinate the implementation phase of the actions required by the motion, maintaining constant contact with the IUCN Secretariat as well as the relevant Commissions. Implementation will require improvements in the information basis of the Global Invasive Species Database, and implementation of a dedicated database for EICAT. The Italian Environmental Protection and Research Institute (ISPRA) has committed to supporting these activities.

References:

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Sponsors

- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)
- Federazione Italiana Parchi e Riserve Naturali (Italy)
- Island Conservation (United States of America)
- Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (Italy)
- Landcare Research New Zealand Ltd. (New Zealand)
- LANDS ONLUS (Italy)
- PROVITA (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

015 - Protection of wild bats from culling programmes

ACKNOWLEDGING that bats, over one fifth of terrestrial mammals, are among the most endangered species;

AWARE of alarming declines in bat populations globally, due to anthropogenic pressures such as habitat degradation, fragmentation and destruction, roost disturbance, climate change, bushmeat trade, disease and a history of persecution;

ACKNOWLEDGING that bats are long-lived mammals where females usually give birth to one young per year, reproductive rates are low and populations slow to recover from disturbance and declines;

RECOGNISING that bats have an essential role in the natural world, as insect predators and, through their seed dispersal and pollination services, are crucial to the regeneration of forests;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that ecosystem services offered by bats are globally worth billions of US dollars annually, but are rarely evaluated or considered in natural capital accounts and policy decisions;

MINDFUL that bats remain an extremely misunderstood group of species, with many negative perceptions driving their persecution;

CONCERNED that misinformation about bats causing economic damage and transmitting diseases is exacerbating the human-bat conflict, and that lack of institutional and enforcement capacity (and willingness) are impacting bats in many regions;

ALARMED that due to perceived negative impacts on fruit harvests and human health, governments are legalising, condoning and implementing culling of bats, without a supporting scientific basis;

CONSCIOUS that culls of bats to mitigate disease amplifies the risk to human populations through increased contact rates of people with bats, changes in the dynamics of disease transmissions among bats, and stress-related increases in disease infection;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that the loss or decline of bats has a negative impact on other species, and the critical ecosystem services they provide; and

RECOGNISING IUCN's interventions to avert government culling of wild bat populations;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General, the Species Survival Commission and the World Commission on Protected Areas, to provide technical and scientific support to governments and other agencies to ensure evidence-based approaches for the management of sustainable bat populations;
2. CALLS ON all IUCN State Members to allocate funding for the protection of bats and to provide incentives for conservation, adequate legislation and deterrent penalties to achieve this goal;
3. CALLS ON all IUCN Members to promote education about bats in order to dispel myths and human negativity towards bats and to foster understanding and co-habitation with people;
4. URGES governments to seek non-lethal solutions/mitigation measures to conflicts between humans and bats, as part of a strategy that combines scientific research on bat ecology and ecosystem services, as well as on life-history characteristics that support population models; and
5. URGES governments to not authorise or sanction culls of wild bat populations unless there is peer-reviewed evidence of the significant impact of bats on food security or public health, all non-lethal solutions have been exhausted, there is clear scientific evidence and opinion that a cull will resolve the issue and not threaten species survival, and any decision to authorise a cull is underpinned by rigorous scientific evidence regarding the population structure and dynamics of the species and understanding of the impact of the proposed cull.

Explanatory Memorandum

Co-sponsors to the motion have agreed to promote it in their region and share the motion with their partner organisations. They also wish to work towards the achievement of the motion, which will help protect bats in their region and worldwide from culls that lack scientific justification. They also wish to promote the ecosystem services offered by bats and foster a greater understanding and appreciation of the role of bats. They also wish to encourage the development of greater awareness of bats, research into the actual role they play in damage to crops or disease transmission, to dispel myths and negative attitudes towards bats that have regrettably caused the culling of bats in several instances. Worryingly, some of these culls have been sanctioned, and even implemented, by governments. In some instances, culls have taken place in protected areas that are key to the survival of bats.

The IUCN Bat Specialist Group has been regularly consulted during the the development of this motion, providing useful guidance and advice.

Sponsors

- Association of Zoos and Aquariums (United States of America)
- Bat Conservation International, Inc (United States of America)
- Bristol Clifton and West of England Zoological Society (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Conservation International (United States of America)
- Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (Jersey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- EcoHealth Alliance (United States of America)
- Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa)
- Mauritian Wildlife Foundation (Mauritius)
- PROVITA (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- Singapore Zoological Gardens (Singapore)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)

016 - Management and regulation of intensive breeding and genetic manipulation of large mammals for commercial purposes

RECOGNISING that responsible wildlife use is a cornerstone of sustainable socio-economic development, especially in dryland ecosystems in developing countries, and that responsible wildlife use and conservation are interdependent;

OBSERVING that current uses of indigenous wildlife include intensive breeding (in which animals are kept in small, fenced areas, provided with food and water, and protected from predation and disease), associated with deliberate manipulation of the breeding process to produce animals with specific traits, and that this may involve hybridisation across species, subspecies or other recognised evolutionary boundaries, and increasingly the use of techniques employed in agriculture;

FURTHER OBSERVING that these activities are now taking place on a large scale in some areas and that the animals produced may be released into the wild;

FURTHER OBSERVING that the drive for profit is resulting in a rapidly increasing trend of genetic manipulation and intensification of management, and ultimately increased domestication of wildlife;

CONCERNED that large-scale intensive and selective breeding may have direct and indirect detrimental consequences for biodiversity and the biodiversity economy;

FURTHER CONCERNED that these detrimental effects will reduce the ability of eco-tourism and hunting to contribute sustainably to the economy and human well-being; and

RECALLING the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Antelope Specialist Group *Position Statement on the Intentional Genetic Manipulation of Antelopes*.

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON governments where intensive and selective breeding of wildlife is, or may be, practiced to:

- a. adopt a risk-averse strategy in permitting establishment or expansion of this practice;
- b. prohibit intentional hybridisation of large mammals across species, subspecies or other recognised evolutionary boundaries;
- c. prohibit release of intensively bred or genetically manipulated animals into the wild until the risks are understood and can be managed;
- d. develop legal frameworks to regulate, monitor and mitigate impacts associated with these practices;
- e. require assessments of project-specific and cumulative risks prior to considering the permitting of such activities;
- f. develop and implement norms and standards for husbandry practices of intensively bred species;
- g. strengthen capacity for monitoring, education and enforcement;
- h. establish monitoring systems to document the extent and impact of these activities, and support research to provide more information to anticipate and manage risks; and
- i. develop and implement certification systems for wildlife operations to ensure transparency so that end users know the origin and extent of manipulation of the animals they are using and/or buying; and

2. CALLS ON the wildlife ranching industry to:

- a. acknowledge the risks associated with these practices and their duty of care relating to the environment; and
- b. work with government and other stakeholders to manage and minimise the risks associated with these activities.

Explanatory Memorandum

There has been a significant increase in the extent of intensification of management and deliberate genetic manipulation of large herbivores in South Africa and some other countries in recent years. This practice involves genetic manipulation to select for rare colour mutations, or for certain phenotypic characteristics such as horn length and body size, in small fenced areas where food, water and nutritional supplements are provided, and parasite and predator control implemented. It is estimated that 6% of the game ranch area in South Africa has been converted to this type of activity, with at least a quarter of remaining game ranch owners indicating that they are considering investing in colour and morphological variants.

Planned inbreeding to increase the frequency of recessive genes results in the rapid loss of rare alleles and heterozygosity, with reduced fitness and future adaptability. Absence of selection pressures due to absence of predators, an abundance of food and implementation of parasite control, might compound this impact further. However, the manifestation of inbreeding effects may be delayed because these animals are kept under intensively managed conditions.

Even if the process of intensive breeding and/or genetic manipulation does not result in full domestication of some wildlife species in the short term, the process of domestication is already well underway. Distinctive breeds/races are already quite prevalent and marketed under specific names. The interface between farmed land and natural land, in spite of fences, is porous and farmed and wild populations are likely to be well-connected by gene flow due to planned relocations, accidental escape and deliberate release for hunting purposes.

Given the value of the animals being bred, there has been a decrease in tolerance of predators, with species like leopard and wild dog being increasingly persecuted, including through use of poisons. Increasing numbers of cases of non-target poisoning of other important species are being recorded. Electric fences kill large numbers of animals such as tortoises, pangolins and pythons, and result in habitat fragmentation.

Intensive systems require parasite management. However, the administration of parasiticides is seldom at the approved dosage rate, resulting in development of resistant parasites that can spill over to livestock and free-roaming wildlife. Continuous use of parasiticides results in the loss of disease resistance in the farmed species.

Artificially selected colour forms may suffer thermoregulatory stresses. The commodification of wildlife also results in animals being moved well outside the climatic envelope to which they are adapted. Cancers, melanomas and cataracts have been reported in white varieties.

The shift to intensive breeding systems is seeing a disinvestment in extensive wildlife ranching and associated reduction of the contribution of extensive game farms to the biodiversity economy and national conservation targets.

Although the broad risks of intensification and genetic manipulation have been identified, there are currently few plans or policies to mitigate the evolutionary, ecological and economic consequences. This Motion will provide guidance and support for the development of appropriate measures to reduce the risks.

Sponsors

- Cape Nature (South Africa)
- Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa)
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (South Africa)
- Fondation Internationale pour la Gestion de la Faune (France)
- Game Rangers Association of Africa (South Africa)
- International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (Hungary)
- NamibRand Nature Reserve (Namibia)
- Southern African Wildlife College (South Africa)
- Wildlands Conservation Trust (South Africa)

017 - Strengthening pathway management of alien species in island ecosystems

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

RE-EMPHASISING that Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 associated with the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 states that: "By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment";

RECALLING the *Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species* adopted through Decision VI/23 of the Sixth Conference of Parties to the CBD (CBD COP7, The Hague, 2002), and that Guiding Principle 7 on the role of States indicates that States should consider putting in place appropriate measures to control introductions of invasive alien species within the State according to national legislation and policies where they exist;

AWARE that introduction of alien species beyond a distinct biogeographic region poses a risk of biological invasion even within national jurisdictions;

NOTING that the Government of Japan plans to recommend to UNESCO that three islands of the Ryukyu archipelago, Amamioshima, Tokunoshima and Okinawa Island, be considered for World Natural Heritage status; and

RECOGNISING that the United States Marine Corps facility planned for construction at Henoko on Okinawa Island, requires 21 million cubic metres of soil and rock to be used in reclamation work, of which 17 million cubic metres will be transferred from mainland Japan and two of the other islands of Ryukyu archipelago, Amamioshima and Tokunoshima, where species that are alien to Okinawa Island occur;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS Director General and the Species Survival Commission to strengthen capacity in detection and monitoring of invasive alien species and potentially invasive alien species in island ecosystems through international collaboration;
2. URGES the Government of Japan to address introduction pathways for alien species, especially those contaminating the landfill materials to be transferred to the construction site of the United States Marine Corp Facility at Henoko, Okinawa, and, in particular, to:
 - a. develop methods to detect alien species in landfill materials and to make information available to the public;
 - b. invite third parties to the construction site to conduct detection of alien species in landfill materials prior to transfer of such materials to the islands; and
 - c. take appropriate measures to reduce the risk of introducing alien species through contaminated landfill materials;
3. FURTHER URGES the Government of Japan to address the growing opportunities for the introduction of alien species through tourism and military activities in the Ryukyu islands and to strengthen measures for preventing the entry of alien species at ports of arrival; and
4. INVITES the Government of the United States of America to take appropriate measures to prevent introduction of alien species via landfill materials, ships, aircraft and military activities, and to minimise the impact of alien species establishing themselves on Okinawa Island, in collaboration with the Government of Japan.

Explanatory Memorandum

The impact of invasive species on ecosystems as competitors for food and habitat and as predators of endemic and endangered animals has been shown in different places in Japan and other countries. They also cause serious damage to agriculture and fisheries.

1. As World Conservation Congress Resolution 5.021 (Jeju, 2012) warned, biological invasions are constantly increasing among all taxonomic groups, and in all environments, from marine to freshwater and terrestrial, causing growing impacts on world biodiversity, affecting a high proportion of threatened species.
2. Also the growing number of tourists in Ryukyu islands inevitably increase the risk of invasive alien species entering to the islands with ships, planes and the activities of tourism industry, which threaten the economic value of tropical islands in tourism is associated with their rich biodiversity in natural landscape and iterated in an information document an information document at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in PyeongChang, Republic of Korea, in October 2014. (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/8).
3. Introduction of alien species beyond a distinct biogeographic region poses a risk of biological invasion even within national jurisdictions.
4. CONCERNED that as the biodiversity of the Ryukyu archipelago could be threatened by the introduction of invasive alien species, the economic value of the islands in tourism could be threatened as well (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/8);
5. RECOGNISED the United States Marine Corps facility planned to be built in Henoko, Okinawa Island requires 21 million cubic metres of soils and rocks to be used in the reclamation, of which 17 million cubic metres will be transferred from mainland Japan and two of the other islands, Amamioshima and Tokunoshima, of Ryukyu archipelago where species that are alien to Okinawa Island occur. ALARMED that invasive alien species including Argentine ant (*Linepithema humile*) have been found in some of the above-mentioned sites in mainland Japan;
6. The transportation of such a large quantity of soil and rock across different climate and geographical zones would certainly lead to the introduction and spread of alien species to Okinawa Island and this would have far reaching effects on other islands of Okinawa as well. Specific concern has been raised over the possible impact of *Aspergillus* species and *Serratia marcescens* on coral species in Okinawa as well other land-based species;
7. Apply the precautionary principle and measures to control species which have not been officially designated as invasive alien species under the Alien Species Act of Japan, but would be designated as such in future ("potential invasive alien species");

8. The construction work of the US Marine Corps facility is about to start.

Relevant documents:

a. We have sent a letter to Dr. Piero Genovesi, Invasive Species Specialist Group, Species Survival Commission on January 27, 2014 for seeking advice.

http://www.nacsj.or.jp/katsudo/henoko/pdf/LettertokIUCNkSSckISSGkkJan.27.2014k_1.pdf

b. Alien Species problem of FRF(Futenma Replacement Facility)plan

<http://shark.ti-da.net/e8396074.html>

c. Ecological Society of Japan describe the richness of the planned construction area in the request to the Government of Japan 'Joint Petition by the 19 Society Groups calling for Environmental Conservation of the Highly Remarkable Biodiversity in Oura Bay, Okinawa'

http://www.esj.ne.jp/esj/Activity_e/2015_OuraBay.pdf

Sponsors

- Nature Conservation Society of Japan (Japan)
- Ramsar Network Japan (Japan)
- Save the Dugong Campaign Center (Japan)
- Wild Bird Society of Japan (Japan)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Japan (Japan)
- Yasei Seibutsu Hozenron Kenkyukai (Japan)

018 - Monitoring and management of 'biomass fisheries'

RECOGNISING that marine biodiversity and ecosystems are essential for a healthy planet and vital for food security and livelihoods;

CONSCIOUS that marine biodiversity is declining, threats to marine biodiversity are increasing, marine ecosystems are being degraded, and 'biomass fisheries' are posing a growing and significant threat to marine populations;

DEFINING 'biomass fisheries' as non-selective fisheries that include small demersal fish and invertebrates that were formerly considered to be bycatch or 'trash' species and discarded, but which now have economic value and hence are retained for reduction into fishmeal or other animal feed as well as for low-value human food;

ACKNOWLEDGING our obligation to conserve natural resources and avoid adverse impacts on threatened species and ecosystems, as underpinned by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Convention on Biological Diversity;

RECOGNISING that the growing demand for aquaculture products is leading to an increase in the use of marine life for feed, much from unmanaged wild populations;

ACKNOWLEDGING the growing use of biomass fisheries for processed food products such as surimi and fish paste, which need management for sustainability;

AWARE that there is an urgent need to make efficient, less wasteful and more productive use of natural marine resources for human consumption but that such use must not compromise underlying natural systems;

EMPHASISING the need to address the problems of overcapacity, overfishing, unsustainable fishing methods and wasteful fisheries in areas within and outside national jurisdiction;

ACKNOWLEDGING that little information is available on the biological, economic or social consequences of indiscriminate removal of myriad marine species through biomass fishing; and

DEEPLY CONCERNED that unmanaged biomass fisheries could severely threaten marine biodiversity and marine ecosystems as well as greatly undermining long-term food security;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) to undertake a situation analysis on this topic;
2. CALLS ON IUCN Commissions to consider social, economic and ecological issues around biomass fisheries in their deliberations and strategic planning;
3. CALLS ON coastal and fishing States and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations to:
 - a. implement data collection, monitoring and reporting on the scale, geographic coverage, and catch composition of 'biomass fisheries';
 - b. integrate marine biodiversity and ecosystem considerations into national and regional regulation of fishing activities;
 - c. ensure protection of species taken in biomass fisheries that are or may become threatened;
 - d. conduct research on alternative feeds for aquaculture and animal farming that do not depend so heavily on wild-caught marine life; and
 - e. evaluate the long-term socio-economic costs and benefits of products from biomass fisheries rather than restricting biomass fisheries;
2. ENCOURAGES coastal States to take evidence-based measures to reduce the impacts of biomass fisheries, including spatial or temporal limits on catch or fishing effort as well as monitoring, control and surveillance; and
3. URGES NGOs and other organisations to raise awareness about biomass fisheries through their networks and to consider this issue in their planning and strategic development.

Explanatory Memorandum

With the limited capacity of wild fisheries (fishes and shellfish) to supply growing demand for seafood globally and the need to increasingly fill the demand-supply gap with aquaculture (fish-farming including mariculture) the issue of how to feed farmed fish and obtain sufficient seafood in general has emerged as a major challenge. This is because many fishes and some invertebrates now being farmed are carnivorous and need to be fed, at least in part, with wild-caught fish and invertebrates. Given the growing volume of mariculture there is an increasing demand for wild-caught fish for feed, partly from 'biomass fisheries' which target any and all organic matter available. There are also fisheries that use low-quality fish/shellfish for processing into products such as surimi and fish paste.

In the past the biomass in question comprised what was referred to as 'trash' fish and was considered to be bycatch and sometimes discarded. As the need for processed fish and fish feed for aquaculture has grown, however, this former bycatch now has value and is increasingly the actual target of fishing. Much of the biomass fishery is comprised of undersized human food fish and their feed and is a very inefficient way of using limited marine resources. Such biomass fisheries are not being managed or controlled for sustainability nor are they being monitored and many are taking massive volumes of organic matter indiscriminately with unknown consequences for impacted and threatened species and ecosystems or the fisheries that these species formerly supported. The main gear involved in biomass fisheries is the bottom trawl but other gear, such as large beach seines, are also used in some regions. Very little is understood by the global community, NGOs, and even government fishery departments about biomass fisheries. We need to understand more about biomass fisheries, which need to be managed for sustainability in both fishery and aquaculture operations and sectors.

Sponsors

- A Rocha International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Global Wildlife Conservation (United States of America)
- PROVITA (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Zoologische Gesellschaft für Arten- und Populationsschutz e.V. (Germany)

019 - Conservation measures for vultures, including banning the use of veterinary diclofenac

NOTING that diclofenac, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used for the veterinary care of cattle, was the cause of declines of over 99% in three species of *Gyps* vultures in South Asia;

NOTING that, following the crash in South Asian vulture populations since the 1990s, a drastic decline in African vultures has been revealed, with four species newly listed in 2015 as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and that only two of 16 African-Eurasian species are listed by IUCN as Least Concern;

RECALLING Resolution 3.079 *Conservation of Gyps species of vultures in South and Southeast Asia* (Bangkok, 2004) and Recommendation 5.141 *Conservation of Gyps vulture species in South Asia* (Jeju, 2012), concerning, *inter alia*, veterinary diclofenac and safety testing for all veterinary painkillers as a requirement before licensing, manufacture or retail;

NOTING that other equally effective anti-inflammatory drugs, such as meloxicam, are available for veterinary use at a similar price without the severe impacts on *Gyps* vulture species;

APPLAUDING the efforts of the Governments of Bangladesh, India, Iran, Nepal and Pakistan in banning veterinary diclofenac and working to prevent its availability to farmers;

ALARMED that veterinary diclofenac was recently licensed in Italy and Spain, which support important vulture populations;

NOTING the 2014 Spanish Ornithological Congress resolution calling for the urgent prohibition in Europe of the use of veterinary diclofenac for treatment of livestock and its substitution with alternatives;

CONCERNED that successful recovery efforts for Europe's vultures may be jeopardised by the licensing in EU countries of veterinary diclofenac;

FURTHER NOTING the growing evidence that other veterinary drugs, including other NSAIDs, may also be affecting the health of scavengers, especially vultures and other birds;

NOTING ALSO that the risks of veterinary pharmaceuticals to scavenging birds are not assessed before market authorisation is granted;

RECALLING the global *Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds* adopted through Resolution 11.15 of the Eleventh Conference of Parties to the UNEP Convention on Migratory Species (CMS COP11, Quito, 2014);

RECOGNISING that the World Organisation for Animal Health Working Group on Wildlife in November 2014 expressed concerns for vulture populations in the EU and elsewhere because of their potential exposure to diclofenac while scavenging carcasses, and recommended the prohibition of all use of diclofenac in livestock;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that vultures contribute ecosystem services on a large scale based on their unique specialisation as scavengers that rid the environment of rotting carcasses, and that vulture declines lead to a wide range of environmental and socio-economic (especially human health) and cultural consequences;

NOTING that in addition to the effects of diclofenac, vulture declines are caused by a complex range of factors which vary geographically, including: poisoning related to human-carnivore conflict and elephant poaching; trade in vulture body parts for traditional medicine; and mortality caused by birds colliding with energy infrastructure;

RECOGNISING that many higher-profile species, including big cats, other carnivores, elephants and rhinos, are also threatened by poisoning;

ACKNOWLEDGING the initiative to develop a Multi-Species Action Plan for migratory species of African-Eurasian vultures mandated in UNEP/CMS Resolution 11.14 *Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways* adopted by CMS COP11 (Quito, 2014);

ACKNOWLEDGING that measures to combat the declines in South Asia and some other range countries are showing signs of success, and that conservation efforts elsewhere have been locally successful; and

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that organisations and consortia in all regions have recognised the severity of the issue and have made progress identifying and addressing conservation priorities to guide actions;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and Commissions to:

- a. support the implementation of UNEP/CMS Resolution 11.15 in relation to the recommendations to prevent risks to vultures from veterinary pharmaceuticals used to treat livestock; and
- b. raise awareness of the ecological importance, plight of and solutions for African-Eurasian vultures at the highest political levels;

2. CALLS ON governments to implement urgently the recommendations of UNEP/CMS Resolution 11.15 to:

- a. prohibit the use of veterinary diclofenac for the treatment of livestock and to substitute it with readily available safe alternatives, such as meloxicam; and
- b. introduce mandatory safety testing of NSAIDs for veterinary purposes that pose a risk to scavenging birds, including multi-species testing using *in-vitro* and read-across methods, with the burden of proof on the applicant;

3. CALLS ON the International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Products (VICH/OECD) to evaluate and provide guidance on wider risks of veterinary pharmaceuticals to scavenging birds in line with UNEP/CMS Resolution 11.15;

4. FURTHER CALLS UPON governments to:

- a. include "not for veterinary use" in labelling of diclofenac intended for human use;
- b. recognise in policy and planning the ecosystem service values of vultures, so as to favour actions that conserve vulture populations;

- c. support the development and implementation of the Multi-species Action Plan for African-Eurasian Vultures, mandated by UNEP/CMS Resolution 11.14; and
 - d. further the development, and widen the application of Vulture Safe Zones, including the adaptation of new Vulture Safe Zones;
5. URGES IUCN Members and other organisations and agencies concerned with or affected by population declines in vultures, carnivores, elephants, rhinos and other species under similar pressures to form alliances to mitigate threats;
6. ENCOURAGES multi-sectoral and international collaboration on threats to vultures, particularly among the:
- a. pharmaceutical sector regarding veterinary drugs;
 - b. agrochemical and livestock sectors regarding poison baits;
 - c. energy sector regarding energy generation and transmission;
 - d. health sector regarding disease transmission; and
 - e. traditional medicine sector regarding trade in vulture body parts; and
7. CALLS FOR the development of incentives and/or technical support to landowners, corporations, local and national governments and technical services, willing to manage their resources or environment in a way that conserves vultures in return for formal recognition.

Explanatory Memorandum

Explanatory Memorandum 1

Vultures are among the clearest examples of species that directly contribute ecosystem services, recently valued at US\$ 11,583 per vulture (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity India Initiative, 2015), based on their unique specialization as scavengers that rid the environment of dead animals that would otherwise rot and promote spread of disease. Vulture declines lead to, *inter alia*: increases in rotting carcasses and mammal scavengers (e.g. rats and feral dogs), disease transmission (between animals and to humans) with associated health costs, collection and disposal costs of animal waste, changes in food chains, increased greenhouse gas emissions from transport and disposal of carcasses, cultural impacts where the birds have cultural associations, lost tourism values, water pollution and costs to local industries.

Following the Red List update of 2015, of the 16 African-Eurasian vulture species (tribes Gypaetini and Gypini), eight are listed as Critically Endangered, and three more are Endangered, with three Near Threatened, leaving only two species (13%) of Least Concern. Four African species (Hooded, White-backed, Ruppell's and White-headed) were newly listed in 2015 as Critically Endangered. The new African vulture crisis (Ogada *et al.* 2015, published in Conservation Letters) follows the catastrophic decline in Asian vultures, and occurs alongside the emergence of the threat posed to Europe's vulture populations by the licensing of veterinary diclofenac.

Historically all of these species were common across large areas, and sufficient habitat is present in most of the range countries for vultures to re-colonise and recover if threats can be removed. However, the threats are diverse and challenging. Targeted poisoning of carnivores using baited carcasses, often in response to predation of livestock, has been a major cause of mortality in Africa and parts of Eurasia as vultures have scavenged the carcasses. Elephant or rhino poachers may deliberately poison vultures, which draw attention to poaching activities, or vultures may ingest poison used to kill the elephants. The trade in vulture body parts for use in traditional medicine threatens vultures over large parts of (particularly West) Africa. Vultures suffer mortality caused by collision with, or electrocution from, power generation and transmission infrastructure, such as wind turbines and powerlines.

The vast home ranges of vultures mean that individuals can cross multiple national boundaries and so international cooperation is required to conserve them. This can benefit many other species, including big cats, wild dogs, other carnivores, elephants and rhinos, also threatened by the same factors as vultures. In addition, several non-conservation sectors benefit greatly from the ecosystem services provided by vultures. These factors lead to a real opportunity to work together with other conservation groups on solutions to the shared problems and root causes, and to develop positive approaches to manage land and resources in a way that is compatible with the survival and recovery of vultures and other species, as is being rolled out in Asia in the form of 'Vulture Safe Zones' and promoted by a motion during the 2012 World Conservation Congress.

Explanatory Memorandum 2

To emphasise the potential magnitude of the problem, we summarise below the evidence for the impact of diclofenac and other NSAIDs on all raptors. All statements are based on published evidence.

Diclofenac as a key cause of mortality in vultures in Asia

The main contributory factor causing declines in South-Asian vulture species has been shown to be the use of diclofenac to treat domestic livestock, which are likely to die before the drug is metabolised and thus is available for vultures to feed on (i.e. left in the open after death). After ingestion of livestock carcasses treated with diclofenac shortly prior to death, vultures die as a result of visceral gout that is caused by kidney failure. Death of the vulture usually occurs within a few days of exposure. Many *Gyps* vulture species worldwide rely on domestic ungulates as their traditional wild ungulate food sources have disappeared.

Prior to the banning of diclofenac in these countries, the drug was prevalent in livestock carcasses and caused substantial population declines of three *Gyps* vulture species in South Asia, with serious consequences for the ecosystem and knock-on economic, sanitary, human health and cultural effects. Population declines of *Gyps* vultures were first noticed in India in the early-to-mid 1990s and the cause of the decline was discovered in 2003. Observed rates of population decrease are among the highest recorded for any bird species, leading to total declines in excess of 99.9% for the Oriental white-backed vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) in India between 1992 and 2007. Long-billed (*Gyps indicus*) and slender-billed (*Gyps tenuirostris*) vultures declined by 96.8% over the same period. Modelling shows that only a very small proportion of livestock carcasses need to contain a level of diclofenac lethal to vultures to result in population declines at the observed rates. In Asia Griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), Himalayan Griffon (*Gyps himalayensis*), and potentially other non-*Gyps* vultures and scavenging raptor species could be at risk.

Other NSAIDs may also cause raptor mortality

Recently reported evidence suggested that a dead wild griffon vulture found in Spain may have been killed through ingestion of flunixin, another veterinary NSAID, confirming previously raised concerns that this drug may be toxic to vultures. Evidence is mounting that other NSAIDs in veterinary use, including nimesulide, carprofen and ketoprofen are also toxic to vultures and possibly other scavenging raptors.

Impact of diclofenac on *Aquila* eagles and other Accipitridae

Diclofenac has now also been shown to be toxic to *Aquila* eagles, of which there are 14 species distributed across Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe and North America (including four species occurring in the EU), well beyond the more restricted distribution of *Gyps* vultures. The fact that two distinct genera (*Gyps* vultures and *Aquila* eagles) within the Accipitridae family have been shown to be vulnerable to this drug raises the possibility that, with further testing, other scavenging species within the same family might also be shown to be vulnerable to diclofenac and other NSAIDs.

Sponsors

- Aaranyak (India)
- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- BirdLife Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe)
- Bombay Natural History Society (India)
- Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa)
- Nature Kenya - The East Africa Natural History Society (Kenya)
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología (Spain)
- The Corbett Foundation (India)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)
- Wildlife Protection Society of India (India)

020 - Protection for the serranids and syngnathids occurring off the Spanish coasts

OBSERVING that the highest levels of marine biodiversity in Europe are concentrated along the Spanish coasts, and that these coasts contain numerous unique ecosystems, a natural heritage that forms part of the NATURA 2000 Network;

INDICATING that the populations of many of these marine species are experiencing a dramatic, alarming decline due, among other things, to urban pressure on the coastlines, overfishing, dumping and the pollution of both the water and the seabed;

CONSIDERING that in order to achieve the effective conservation of marine ecosystems, it is necessary to identify keystone species, biological indicators of these species' state of health, which at the same time can act as 'umbrella' species, helping to conserve entire habitats;

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that fish are the group that is most vulnerable and affected, including the families Serranidae and Signatidae, species that are generally solitary, territorial and linked to ecosystems of great ecological value, such as seagrass meadows and coral beds, which places them at the top of the food chains in these coastal ecosystems;

WARNING that in most of these species the viability of their populations is being compromised in many traditional areas where they occurred, since they are species of high value to fisheries;

AWARE that public opinion is not adequately informed, that except in cases such as that of the dusky grouper (*Epinephelus marginatus*) or seahorses, most of the species have not been assessed properly in the Red List due to lack of scientific knowledge, and that regulations currently in place in Spain do not have the power needed to curb this situation; and

RECOGNISING that to achieve effective management resulting in the protection of these species, as well as the comprehensive conservation of the ecosystems in which they occur, an international initiative is required, as is a framework or coverage at a European Union directive level;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to:

- a. collaborate with Members and Commissions, especially in a European and Mediterranean context, to achieve greater awareness of the conservation of coastal biodiversity, and more specifically the protection of serranids;
- b. provide technical and programmatic support to promote and strengthen existing initiatives and to share information on their conservation; and
- c. urge European member states, and Spain in particular, as well as their regional governments, to promote effective measures to protect these species, through specific regulations and management plans;

2. ENCOURAGES all Members to cooperate actively in the conservation of these species and/or the dissemination of the problems they face off the Spanish – and by extension – European, coasts; and

3. URGES the European Union and its Member States to provide funds for the study and conservation of these emblematic, keystone species for European coastal ecosystems.

Sponsors

- Asociación Española de Entomología (Spain)
- Aula del Mar - Malaga Asociación para la Conservación del Medio Marino (Spain)
- Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia (Spain)
- Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio, Junta de Andalucía (Spain)
- Fundación Lonxanet para la Pesca Sostenible (Spain)
- Fundación Oxígeno (Spain)

021 - Supporting the Brazilian Red-Listing process and the conservation of threatened species

RECOGNISING that Brazil is a megadiverse country, being home to 60% of the Amazon Rainforest, which accounts for approximately one-tenth of all species in the world;

AWARE that Brazil has more species of plants (55,000), freshwater fish (3,000) and mammals (more than 689) than any other country;

NOTING that Brazil has the third largest number of birds (1,832) and primates (over 100) and ranks second for reptiles (744);

AFFIRMING that the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, founded in 1964, is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of species, being set upon precise scientific criteria, against which the extinction risk of thousands of species and subspecies have been evaluated;

NOTING that a series of national Red Lists assess the risk of extinction of species within countries following similar criteria;

RECALLING that Brazil's official lists of endangered species (Ministry of the Environment ordinances 443/2014, 444/2014 and 445/2014) follow criteria similar to IUCN's and provide an important tool in official decisions and policies connected to the environment;

AWARE that the Brazilian list has more than 70 mammal and 103 bird species that are considered endangered, and that a total of 1,173 species are listed overall;

RECALLING the many recent threats to Brazil's officially listed endangered species, such as in June 2015 when endangered species of aquatic animals lost legal protection after Ordinance 445/2014 was nullified by a Federal Court, following a Legislative Decree that reduced the list substantially;

AWARE that the recently proposed Legislative Decree 184 aimed to restrict Ordinance 444, which gives legal protection to endangered species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and terrestrial invertebrates; and

ANTICIPATING the continuation of pressure by the Legislative Houses in Brazil on the o;

[Editorial note: Text of preamble as submitted ends here.]

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

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

a. provide the scientific and technical support needed by Brazil to ensure that its national Red-Listing process and related legislation is maintained; and

b. support IUCN Members and Commission members in Brazil to address any threats that might arise in relation to the national red-listing process;

2. CONGRATULATES Brazil for having created an outstanding national Red-Listing process linked to specific measures to protect threatened species; and

3. REQUESTS the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and SSC to develop mutually beneficial means for two-way data exchange between the official endangered species lists of Brazil and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Sponsors

- Calgary Zoological Society (Canada)
- Conservation International (United States of America)
- Fundação Museu do Homem Americano (Brazil)
- Instituto Çarakura (Brazil)
- Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas (Brazil)
- PROVITA (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- WCS Associação Conservação da Vida Silvestre (Brazil)

022 - Recognising, understanding and enhancing the role of local communities in tackling the illegal wildlife trade crisis

RECALLING the resolutions of *inter alia* the IUCN World Conservation Congress that emphasise both the vital role of indigenous peoples and local communities in the conservation of wildlife and biodiversity and that their needs, concerns, and priorities should be considered in conservation actions and policies;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in a wide range of taxa is of great concern and requires urgent action, including increased deterrence and enforcement efforts along the length of the value chain from poachers in the field to traders and transporters of illegal wildlife products, as well as the reduction of consumer demand;

RECOGNISING that current responses to IWT may inadvertently have collateral and negative impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities living with wildlife, and thus influence their willingness to contribute tangibly to combatting IWT in the long term;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that a sustainable long-term solution to IWT requires an integrated, coherent response built on the recognition that indigenous peoples and local communities that live with wildlife have a key role to play in conserving wildlife, and that these peoples and communities should be engaged and incentivised through financial and non-financial benefits in support of their contribution to combatting IWT;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the African Elephant Action Plan (2010), the African Elephant Summit (2013), the London Declaration (2014), the Kasane Declaration (2015), the Brazzaville Declaration (2015), United Nations General Assembly Resolution 69/314 (2015) and Target 15.c of the Sustainable Development Goals (2015), recognise the important role of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC) in combatting IWT; and

STRESSING Strategic Goal D and Target 18 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity, which emphasise incorporating the knowledge, innovation, and practices of indigenous and local communities in conservation;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. URGES the Director General to work with State and non-state Members and international organisations, Commissions, and Regional Offices to:

a. recognise the critical role of indigenous peoples and local communities that live with wildlife in planning and implementing decisions and interventions to address IWT, and to ensure that the need to engage and incentivise these peoples and communities is fully respected and reflected in these interventions and policies;

b. develop and promote thinking on and development of a conceptual and planning framework to guide decisions, interventions and investments on combating IWT for indigenous peoples and local communities; and

c. support the collection of evidence to strengthen the engagement of communities in combatting IWT that adheres to previous IUCN resolutions, and to the targets, strategic goals and policy commitments listed below; and

2. CALLS on all governments, intergovernmental bodies, conservation and development agencies and IUCN partners to implement relevant policy commitments from the London Declaration (2014), the Kasane Declaration (2015), the Brazzaville Declaration (2015), United Nations General Assembly Resolution 69/314 (2015), Target 15.c of the Sustainable Development Goals (2015) and Aichi Biodiversity Targets Strategic Goal D and Target 18, and to strengthen the role, rights and responsibilities of indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to managing and conserving wildlife and combating IWT.

Explanatory Memorandum

Wildlife crime is at the top of the international conservation agenda. Poaching and the associated illegal wildlife trade (IWT) are devastating populations of iconic wildlife species such as rhinos and elephants, as well as a host of lesser known ones such as pangolins, some birds, reptiles, primates, medicinal plants and timber species.

Wildlife trade is big business and there has always been an illegal element to it, but it has gained unprecedented high-level international attention over the last few years as a result of a huge increase in poaching of African elephants and rhinos, and concerns for the longer-term survival of these and other already threatened species.

Wildlife crime is also of concern outside of the conservation community. The scale and sophistication of poaching is unlike anything experienced before and there is evidence of a link to large-scale organised crime and armed/militant groups – with subsequent repercussions for national and international security and stability.

These immediate security threats mask a wider development issue. Wildlife can be a key asset for indigenous peoples and rural local communities, providing a foundation for investment and economic development – for example through tourism or timber trade. Depletion of this asset as a result of poaching can undermine this foundation – limiting options for local and national sustainable development. However, the way in which wildlife crime is tackled can also have major implications for the communities who live alongside wildlife and in turn for the equitability and effectiveness of interventions.

It is critical therefore that wildlife crime is tackled as a priority issue for both the conservation and development community. It is well recognised that there is no simple solution to tackling wildlife crime. The different initiatives that have emerged have adopted multiple approaches. These can broadly be classified into three types:

- Increase law enforcement and strengthen criminal justice systems;
- Reduce demand/consumption; and
- Support sustainable livelihoods and local economic development.

To date, most attention has been paid to the first two approaches with relatively limited attention to the third strategy. This Motion calls attention of key relevant constituencies to this 'third pillar' of responses to IWT and proposes measures to help ensure that interventions to address IWT fully integrate these approaches in an effective and equitable manner.

Sponsors

- Department of Environmental Affairs (South Africa)
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (South Africa)
- Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (South Africa)

- International Institute for Environment and Development (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Namibia Nature Foundation (Namibia)
- ResourceAfrica South Africa (South Africa)
- Southern African Wildlife College (South Africa)
- Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (Kenya)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)

023 - Improving the conservation and management of threatened sharks and rays

ALARMED that a quarter of assessed shark species (sharks, skates, rays, chimeras) are classified by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as Threatened or Near Threatened with extinction due to unregulated fishing and bycatch;

AWARE that sharks play an important role in maintaining marine ecosystems, that the loss of sharks can result in a cascade of effects, and that sharks life-history characteristics make them intrinsically vulnerable to overfishing;

RECALLING Recommendation 5.144 *Conservation and management of threatened sharks* (Jeju, 2012), which recommended that Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) should consider inclusion on CITES Appendices of shark species that are subject to international trade;

CONCERNED that silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.) and mobula rays (*Mobula* spp.) are globally vulnerable and continuing to decline because of the international trade in their products;

RECALLING that listing of species on CITES Appendix II does not prohibit trade, but rather ensures trade is controlled in order to avoid use incompatible with these species' survival;

COMMENDING the CITES Parties that sponsored and supported the listings of the porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*), oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), scalloped hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*), smooth hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna zygaena*) and great hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna mokarran*), and both species of manta ray (*Manta* spp.) on Appendix II at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CITES COP16, Bangkok, 2013);

RECOGNISING the global collective effort undertaken by the CITES Parties and Secretariat, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and nonprofit organisations to ensure that countries have the tools needed to fully implement these listings and that only sustainable trade in these species continues; and

APPLAUDING the Governments of Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Fiji for proposing the Appendix II listings of silky shark, thresher sharks and mobula rays, respectively, at CITES COP17 (Johannesburg, September 2016);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS all CITES Parties to support the inclusion of the silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), bigeye thresher shark (*Alopias superciliosus*), common thresher shark (*Alopias vulpinus*), pelagic thresher shark (*Alopias pelagicus*), and nine species of mobula rays (*Mobula* spp.) on Appendix II of CITES to allow for the recovery of these species' populations through the control of international trade in their products, taking into account the status of the species in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and other relevant information⁽¹⁾; and

2. URGES all shark range States, fishing States, other entities, and relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations to take into consideration all available sources of scientific data, advice, and assessments, including the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and to adopt precautionary, science-based management measures with strong monitoring and enforcement controls to prevent illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and to ensure that overfishing of silky shark, thresher sharks, and mobula rays does not occur and their populations are rebuilt.

Explanatory Memorandum

Footnote (1) – see end of first operative paragraph: It is hereby affirmed that the support of the Congress for the inclusion of these species in CITES Appendix II does not in any way prejudice the independence, or determine the findings, of the IUCN/TRAFFIC Analyses of Proposals to Amend the CITES Appendices.

Sponsors

- Agencia para el Desarrollo de la Mosquitia (Honduras)
- Asociación Costa Rica por Siempre (Costa Rica)
- Asociación Rescate y Conservación de Vida Silvestre (Guatemala)
- Asociación Terra Nostra (Costa Rica)
- Bahamas National Trust (Bahamas)
- Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (Mexico)
- Conservation International (United States of America)
- Deutscher Naturschutzring (Germany)
- Fundación MarViva (Costa Rica)
- Herpetario de la Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (Mexico)
- Marine Conservation Biology Institute (United States of America)
- Natural Resources Defense Council (United States of America)
- Preserve Planet (Costa Rica)
- Programa Restauración de Tortugas Marinas (Costa Rica)
- SalvaNatura (El Salvador)
- The Pew Charitable Trusts (United States of America)
- Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional (Costa Rica)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International (Switzerland)

024 - Conservation of intertidal habitats and migratory waterbirds of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, especially the Yellow Sea, in a global context

RECALLING Resolution 5.028 *Conservation of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and its threatened waterbirds, with particular reference to the Yellow Sea* (Jeju, 2012);

ALARMED by the Red Listing as Globally Threatened or Near Threatened of an additional six migratory waterbird species due to the rapid rate of conversion of intertidal wetlands in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF), particularly the Yellow Sea;

NOTING the results of studies arising from Resolution 5.028 on the benefits of ecosystem services provided by intertidal wetlands, and the status of endangered birds and their habitats to prioritise sites requiring urgent conservation and restoration (including the 2014 WWF-Hong Kong study on migratory shorebirds) and identification of important migratory waterbird sites and expert networks;

RECOGNISING workshop declarations on the conservation of intertidal areas, including nationally for China (September 2014) and the Republic of Korea (November 2015, April 2016), and internationally for South East Asia (Singapore, June 2014) and the Yellow Sea (July 2016), calling for increased recognition of the importance of intertidal ecosystems and their stronger protection;

NOTING the September 2015 recommendations of the China Coastal Wetland Conservation Blueprint project to strengthen wetland legislation and improve the protection, management and restoration of coastal wetlands in the spirit of ecological civilisation;

RECOGNISING the creation of the China Coastal Wetland Conservation Network in June 2015 to increase awareness and cooperative actions to protect coastal wetlands among government and society;

NOTING the annual Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of China and WWF to support coastal wetland and flyway conservation in China, signed in October 2015; and

RECOGNISING that the priority actions of the Arctic Council's Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative for the EAAF focuses on intertidal habitat protection, particularly in the Yellow Sea;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, Commissions and Members to consider, in conjunction with the Convention on Migratory Species and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, as appropriate, to develop global guidance on management for migratory birds of 'working coastal wetlands' (i.e. those used for shellfisheries, aquaculture, fish ponds and salt pans);

2. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director General and Commissions (to the extent possible within available resources) to provide assistance to governments and IUCN Members along the EAAF, and particularly those around the Yellow Sea, to further implement Resolution 5.028 in particular through the measures listed below; and

3. ENCOURAGES governments along the EAAF to:

a. implement the following national and regional workshop declarations intended to define implementation of Resolution 5.028: Beijing 2015, South East Asia 2014, 2015 and Republic of Korea 2016, Yellow Sea 2016 and the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative Work Plan for the EAAF;

b. consider the possibility of a future trilateral World Heritage nomination for the intertidal zone of the Yellow Sea;

c. support the development of a 'Caring for Coasts' Initiative, in the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention, as part of a global movement to restore coastal wetlands; and

d. use the EAAF Partnership as a framework for strengthening habitat and species protection.

Sponsors

- All-China Environment Federation (China)
- Australian Marine Conservation Society (Australia)
- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- China Mangrove Conservation Network (legal name: Putian Green Sprout Coastal Wetlands Research Center) (China)
- International Crane Foundation, Inc. (United States of America)
- Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea (Korea (Republic of))
- Nature Society (Singapore) (Singapore)
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Wereld Natuur Fonds - Nederland (The Netherlands)
- Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Japan (Japan)

025 - Strengthening the implementation of the Bern Convention for migratory bird species

RECALLING that the responsibility to conserve migratory species necessarily lies in each and every one of the countries that these species cross;

OBSERVING that the conservation of these species requires close collaboration between the different States in which any of the phases of their life cycle takes place;

RECOGNISING and SUPPORTING the great work that is being carried out by the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), and noting in particular the efforts made to approve conservation plans that encompass the entire migration corridor;

ALSO RECOGNISING the great work carried out by the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), the Agreement on the Conservation of African-European Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MoU) and the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP);

OBSERVING that all these international agreements involve the will of the member States that have signed them to cooperate in the conservation of migratory species;

NOTING that along a given migration corridor, not all States have the same economic and technical capacity for dealing with the essential challenge involved in conserving nature and, in particular, migratory species;

OBSERVING that on many occasions the countries with the greatest economic capacity and some that are particularly aware, are investing a great deal of money and imposing restrictions on their citizens in order to conserve species in their country where only one of the phases of the species' life cycle takes place, but they are taking no action once the species cross beyond their borders;

INDICATING that a great deal of basic information is still required for the conservation of migratory species in countries with fewer resources;

CONSIDERING that conservation policies for migratory species in countries with more resources would benefit, and costs would even been reduced, if more conservation measures were adopted by the other countries within the species' range;

FURTHER OBSERVING that bird migrations are one of the most remarkable phenomena in nature and that during their migrations birds are particularly vulnerable to changes and disturbances, including climate change;

BEARING IN MIND that over 40% of long-distance migrants in the African-Eurasian flyway have shown signs of decline over the last three decades and that governments therefore need to adopt urgent measures as this situation represents a serious threat to nature conservation and to ecosystem balance, especially in migratory game-bird species;

RECALLING the CMS and the Bern Convention, which aims to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, placing particular emphasis on endangered and vulnerable migratory species; and

FURTHER RECALLING the EU's responsibility for migratory bird conservation, being a Contracting Party to both the CMS and the Bern Convention, and having adopted the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) and the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to:

- a. collaborate with Members and Commissions to achieve greater international awareness in order to ensure that those countries with more resources take joint responsibility for the conservation of migratory species in third countries; and
- b. provide technical and programmatic support for the above-mentioned efforts in order to strengthen existing initiatives and share information on conservation;

2. ASKS the Director General and the Species Survival Commission to enhance the engagement of appropriate IUCN expertise in monitoring the implementation of the Bern Convention and the CMS;

3. URGES all Members to cooperate actively in the conservation of migratory species and to share information that benefits their conservation;

4. URGES State Members to support the development and implementation, under the Bern Convention and CMS, of an Action Plan for the conservation of migratory landbirds and their habitats;

5. CALLS ON State Members with greater capacity to provide economic and technical support to countries with a lesser capacity for obtaining more knowledge of the abundance, distribution, biology and threats to migratory species, especially in their migration corridors, as well as to adopt conservation measures; and

6. CALLS ON all countries to promote the coordination of policies and actions to guarantee the conservation of migratory bird species, especially migratory game species.

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion follows previous steps recently taken within IUCN concerning the protection of migratory birds in the Mediterranean; see Resolution 5.029 *Combating the illegal or unsustainable capture, trade or killing of migratory birds in the Mediterranean* (Jeju, 2012).

Sponsors

- Asociación Española de Entomología (Spain)
- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves (Paraguay)
- Aula del Mar - Malaga Asociación para la Conservación del Medio Marino (Spain)
- Aves y Conservación (Ecuador)
- Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia (Spain)
- Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio, Junta de Andalucía (Spain)
- Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre (Spain)
- Fundación para la Protección del Mar (Panama)
- Grupo Jaragua (Dominican Republic)
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología (Spain)

- Sociedad Audubon de Panama (Panama)

026 - Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging activities

RECALLING the following Resolutions and Recommendations, which address the negative impacts of mining, extractive industries and other infrastructure development projects in, on, or otherwise affecting protected areas: Resolution 1.51 *Indigenous Peoples, Mineral and Oil Extraction, Infrastructure and Development Works* (Montreal, 1996), Resolution 2.34 *Multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and projects impacting on biodiversity and natural features* (Amman 2000), Recommendation 2.82 *Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration* (Amman, 2000), Recommendation 3.087 *Financial institutions and the World Commission on Dams recommendations* (Bangkok, 2004), Recommendation 4.087 *Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas* (Barcelona, 2008), Resolution 4.088 *Establishing the IUCN Extractive Industry Responsibility Initiative* (Barcelona, 2008) and Recommendation 4.136 *Biodiversity, protected areas, indigenous people and mining activities* (Barcelona, 2008);

RECALLING relevant recommendations of the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014, including the call to apply No-Go policies for priority sites from extractive industries, the recommendation that protected areas should progress and not regress, and that a step increase is necessary in the scale of protected area investment to deliver conservation goals;

RECALLING the request by IUCN members "to assert 'No-Go Areas' for mining and other extractive industries and destructive activities threatening World Heritage Sites, and protected areas, including ICCAs and sacred natural sites and territories" (Plenary Resolution #12, 10th World Wilderness Congress, 2013);

RECOGNISING that 'No-Go' has been integral to conservation policy;

NOTING that, despite our diverse ethical foundations, we share a belief in the universal responsibility for protecting Earth's vitality, variety and beauty (e.g. Earth Charter);

RECOGNISING the adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity's 'Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020' and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the findings of Global Biodiversity Outlook 4 that the loss of biodiversity continues despite these efforts;

ALSO RECOGNISING the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, and the essential role that protected areas continue to play in achieving many of these goals;

FURTHER RECOGNISING the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the essential part played by protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures to achieve climate change mitigation and adaptation;

ACKNOWLEDGING the decisions of the World Heritage Committee that mining and oil and gas exploration and exploitation are incompatible with World Heritage status, and the need to avoid negative impacts on World Heritage Sites from such activities outside their boundaries (e.g. Decisions 39COM7A.4 and 34COM7A.2);

CONCERNED by the continued rapid growth of resource extraction industries (mining, oil and gas), and infrastructure development (including roads and hydroelectric projects) that threatens and causes irreparable damage such as mountain-top removal, deforestation, pollution and drying of water sources, and that impact directly or indirectly on protected areas of particular importance for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services identified as essential to achieving Aichi Target 11 (protected areas); and

STRESSING that many Governments still do not have adequate policies and measures in place to ensure the integrity of protected areas, as well as other areas of particular importance for the conservation of biodiversity or ecosystem services, and that they are not compromised by mining, extractive industries or infrastructure projects;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REAFFIRMS the importance and relevance of IUCN's existing resolutions regarding environmentally damaging mining, extractive industries and infrastructure development projects in, on, under or otherwise negatively affecting all protected areas;
2. RECOGNISES that the pursuit of such activities impedes achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 (protected areas) and 12 (threatened species), as well as the Sustainable Development Goals;
3. CALLS ON governments to prohibit by law, mining, extractive industries and infrastructure development projects that have negative impacts on protected areas, including sacred areas, natural and indigenous/community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs), Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and other areas of similarly high conservation value, and to regulate all activities that are incompatible with the objectives of these areas, through:
 - a. integrated, transparent national policies and landscape-scale planning;
 - b. engaged social and moral leadership to mobilise public support; and
 - c. enhanced legislative support for local stewards of ICCAs, locally-managed marine areas, and sacred natural sites etc;
4. FURTHER CALL ON governments not to de-gazette, downgrade or alter the boundaries of protected areas to facilitate extractive industries and infrastructure development projects;
5. CALLS ON Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to adopt these No-Go principles for protected areas and other priority conservation areas, including sacred areas, ICCAs, KBAs and other areas of similarly high conservation value;
6. CALLS ON governments, when preparing regional development plans, and plans for infrastructure, energy etc., to adopt policies to avoid environmentally damaging projects that have significant negative impacts on protected areas, or on any areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services that are essential to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12;
7. CALLS ON the mining, extractives and energy industries to respect No-Go areas and withdraw from exploration or extractive activities in these areas, and not to conduct future activities of this nature; and
8. URGES the private sector, including resource companies, and financial institutions not to invest in or fund in other ways extractive industries and infrastructure projects that negatively impact on protected areas and priority conservation

areas, or on any areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services that are identified as essential to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12.

Explanatory Memorandum

The preamble to the 'Promise of Sydney' states: "...threats to nature, its biological diversity and protected areas are now at the highest level in human history, due to a convergence at immense scale of the impacts of human consumption patterns, population growth, and industrial activity". For the sake of life on Earth we need to stop destructive industrial activity now. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) warned that many of the Earth's ecosystems were near collapse. We have since witnessed the loss of coral reefs and fish stocks, desertification, loss of biodiversity, and cryospheric melting.

Despite the palpable threat of climate change, and lured by the prospects of economic growth, governments are expanding mining licenses that: menace protected areas, fragile ecosystems and key conservation priorities; affect water tables, forest and soil cover, and biodiversity; and greatly impact land-based peoples and, ultimately, wider human society.

This contradicts the very spirit and goal of achieving a just world that values and conserves nature, directly impacts the well-being and cultural integrity of local and traditional communities, undermines the purpose of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and impedes the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals.

Industrial activity is central to modern economies. This includes 'resource' extraction (mining, oil and gas, logging), extractives-linked infrastructure development, industrial agriculture, roads and hydroelectric projects. The urgent challenge of our generation is to devise a development framework that sees nature as the foundation of all livelihoods, that empowers the stewards of land- and sea-scapes, and calls for intergenerational responsibility.

The purpose of this Motion is to acknowledge that our planet is increasingly under threat from destructive industrial activity, that we must immediately stop this in certain specific areas, and ultimately develop a different relationship with energy and minerals. Even the World Economic Forum (2015) acknowledges that "Conserving the environment and climate means that the mining and metals sector operates within the physical and environmental boundaries of the planet. The systematic extraction of concentrated substances from the earth's crust cannot be sustained indefinitely on a finite planet."

IUCN possesses long-standing policy positions on 'No-Go' for extractive industries in protected areas, including Resolutions and Recommendations 2.82 *Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration* (Amman, 2000) stating that mining should not take place in IUCN category I–IV Protected Areas; 1.51 *Indigenous Peoples, Mineral and Oil Extraction, Infrastructure and Development Works*; 2.34 *Multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and projects impacting on biodiversity and natural features*; 4.087 *Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas*; 4.088 *Establishing the IUCN Extractive Industry Responsibility Initiative*; and 4.136 *Biodiversity, protected areas, indigenous people and mining activities* (Barcelona, 2008),

Yet many existing 'No-Go' policies and governance mechanisms for restricting industrial and extractive activities remain underutilised or ineffectively enforced by governments.

Sponsors

- Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sostenible (Bolivia (Plurinational State of))
- Australian Rainforest Conservation Society (Australia)
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (Canada)
- Centre for Sustainable Development (Iran (Islamic Republic of))
- Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa)
- Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (South Africa)
- Nature Tropicale (Benin)
- Sierra Club (United States of America)
- The Christensen Fund (United States of America)
- The John Muir Trust (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- The WILD Foundation (United States of America)
- Wilderness Foundation (South Africa)
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- IUCN Council

027 - Recognising the Centennial of the US National Park Service

RECALLING that "the 'cleft' or 'gorge' in the granite peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, ... known as the Yo-Semite Valley," was created as the first area in the United States to "be held for public use, resort, and recreation" by the US Congress and President Abraham Lincoln on June 30, 1864;

FURTHER RECALLING the creation of the first National Parks in the United States – Yellowstone National Park (1872), and Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks (1890) – also for permanent protection of their scenic beauty and important scientific values, following the example of the reservation of Yosemite Valley;

REMEMBERING the efforts of John Muir, first President of the Sierra Club, and others, including US President Theodore Roosevelt, to promote the permanent protection of many important scenic and wilderness areas in the United States;

CELEBRATING the creation by the US Congress and President Woodrow Wilson of the National Park Service as a unit of the US Department of Interior on August 25, 1916, stating that "The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations [for] the fundamental purposes ...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations";

WELCOMING the programme of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas that developed and promotes the IUCN Protected Areas Categories System giving global prominence to the importance of National Parks and Monuments; and

WELCOMING ALSO the effort of States and international, national and local organisations, including indigenous communities, to continue to promote establishment and proper management of National Parks within their jurisdiction;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CONGRATULATES the US Department of Interior National Park Service on the centennial of its founding in August, 1916;
2. REQUESTS the IUCN Director General to communicate these congratulations by a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the US Department of Interior, and the Director of the US National Park Service;
3. RECOMMENDS all states and their regional and local governments to support and implement the National Park idea and give permanent protection to critical scenic and natural areas and the wildlife therein and to manage them with responsible stewardship for the full protection of all their features over the long term and for the enjoyment and benefit of present and future generations; and
4. FURTHER RECOMMENDS all international, national and local non-governmental organisations to support global and local efforts to create and maintain permanent protection of critical scenic and natural areas and to promote their responsible management in order to assure their full protection over the long term.

Explanatory Memorandum

On August 25, 1916, US President Woodrow Wilson signed the act creating the National Park Service (NPS). The 'Organic Act' states that the fundamental purpose of the NPS "is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations".

The 2016 Mission Statement says: "The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world".

Since 1916, the American people have entrusted the NPS with the care of their national parks. With the help of volunteers and park partners, it safeguards more than 400 places and shares their stories with more than 275 million visitors every year.

Native American tribes, local governments, nonprofit organisations, businesses, and individual citizens ask for NPS help in revitalising their communities, preserving local history, celebrating local heritage, and creating close-to-home opportunities for kids and families to get outside, be active, and have fun.

The US National Park System covers more than 84 million acres and is comprised of 409 sites with 28 different designations. These include 128 historical parks or sites, 78 national monuments, 59 national parks, 25 battlefields or military parks, 19 preserves, 18 recreation areas, 10 seashores, four parkways, four lakeshores, and two reserves.

The NPS maintains 879 visitor centers and contact stations, which were visited by nearly 280 million people in 2014. More than 500,000 attended special events and ranger programmes. More than 660,000 children participated in the 'Junior Ranger' programme.

According to the 2014 United Nations List of Protected Areas, which is a compilation of all designated protected areas in the world, there are over 209,000 designated marine and terrestrial protected areas covering more than 30 million km². This shows the growth of the international formal protected areas movement, which was stimulated by the example of the United States' early efforts at wild land and scenic area protection.

It is particularly fitting that the first IUCN World Conservation Congress held in the United States recognise this country's pioneering contribution to global conservation.

Sponsors

- Department of Conservation (New Zealand)
- Ecological Society of the Philippines (Philippines)
- International Council of Environmental Law (Germany)
- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (Costa Rica)
- Parks Canada Agency - Agence Parcs Canada (Canada)
- Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (Jordan)

- Sierra Club (United States of America)
- The John Muir Trust (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

028 - Incorporating urban dimensions of conservation into the work of IUCN

CONSIDERING that IUCN and the global conservation community generally have tended to focus attention on areas relatively remote from cities;

CONCERNED that giving higher priority to those areas where human impact on the biosphere has been least, may risk overlooking the many reasons why urban places, people, and institutions are also crucial to IUCN's success;

MINDFUL that the world is urbanising fast, and that as urban influences spread ever outwards, previously remote areas will be affected;

RECOGNISING that urban people are critical for nature conservation, nationally and globally, that cities are where national-level political power is exercised most strongly, most wealth is concentrated, and most media are based, and that conservation depends on support from urban voters, donors, and communicators – yet people living in cities have diminishing contact with nature;

NOTING that urban conservation actors include national, sub-national, and local authorities, and a range of non-governmental organisations, academic and scientific bodies, and community groups;

AWARE that nature is essential to people's physical and mental health, development, and wellbeing, that natural areas in and around cities help give residents a sense of place, offer opportunities to learn about nature and sustainability, provide a wide range of ecosystem services, contribute to carbon sequestration, and bolster resilience to climate change, and that many natural and semi-natural areas in and around cities are rich in biodiversity and can include protected areas in any of IUCN's six categories;

NOTING that urban natural areas can enhance tourist attractions of cities and boost income from tourism; and

RECOGNISING that cities can have major negative impacts on surrounding ecosystems, that urban ports, airports, and gardens are entry points for invasive alien species, and that urban sprawl is often a major threat to biodiversity;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to:

a. direct all Secretariat groups to review their programmes to ensure that urban dimensions of conservation are appropriately reflected in their priorities; and

b. appoint a focal point at senior level in the Secretariat to coordinate urban matters;

2. STRONGLY REQUESTS the Director General and Commissions to:

a. convey to leading organisations and experts concerned with urban dimensions of conservation the importance of participating in IUCN Membership and Commissions;

b. contribute expertise on this theme to intergovernmental organisations; and

c. Promote cooperation among conservation agencies and museums, zoos, botanical gardens, and similar institutions in urban areas to introduce urban people to their region's natural heritage; and

3. CALLS ON Council to:

a. lead a strong IUCN-wide initiative to promote awareness of the crucial role that nature performs in urban places;

b. encourage actions that reinforce the role of nature in the planning and management of urban areas, and the role of urban areas in planning and managing conservation programmes; and

c. establish an 'IUCN Urban Alliance', chaired by a member of Council and composed of Members and units of Commissions and the Secretariat concerned with urban dimensions of conservation, and charge it with assisting Council, the Director General and Commissions in carrying out the purposes of this Resolution.

Explanatory Memorandum

This Motion, which has broad support, was drafted by several longtime IUCN leaders who include former chairs of three IUCN Commissions (Adrian Phillips, George Rabb, and Ted Trzyna) and the former IUCN Chief Scientist (Jeff McNeely). We believe strongly that IUCN cannot pursue its mission successfully without placing urban dimensions of conservation centre stage.

We emphasise that this Motion is about urban people and places, rather than cities as local governments. Local authorities are important, but are only one among many kinds of conservation actors in the urban arena. (Proposals have been made to admit local authorities as IUCN Members. Nothing in this motion is meant to imply support for – or opposition to – those proposals.)

A recent IUCN publication provides detailed background and strong arguments for IUCN as a Union giving concentrated and systematic attention to urban matters. Although it focuses on urban nature reserves, its arguments apply to other aspects of conservation:

Urban Protected Areas: Profiles and best practice guidelines (2014).
http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/bpg_urban_protected_areas.pdf

Two quotations from this publication:

"Ours has become a planet of urban dwellers in a very short time. Already, over half of humanity lives in urban areas. Two thirds will do so in the lifetimes of most people now living on Earth. This trend is already having profound consequences for the environment and for people. Everywhere nature is being squeezed and people are losing contact with it. The implications are many and diverse, but they make the conservation of nature ever more urgent and often more difficult to deliver."

And:

"The wildest and remotest places on Earth, the most imperiled species on Earth, the chain of life sustaining human life on Earth will be protected only if urban people care about nature ... Conservationists must take urban people and urban places much more seriously. Unless they do so, they will struggle for relevance in the years to come."

Sponsors

- Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (Barbados)
- Chicago Zoological Society (United States of America)
- Development Alternatives (India)
- Friends of the Country Parks (Hong Kong, China)
- InterEnvironment Institute (United States of America)
- Los Angeles Zoo (United States of America)
- Nature Canada (Canada)
- Sierra Club (United States of America)
- Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

029 - Appropriately recognising and respecting indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas

RECOGNISING that many indigenous peoples and local communities self-govern, manage, care for, and sustainably use all or parts of their territories and areas, including commons and sacred sites, in ways that meet IUCN definitions of protected areas and of indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs);

CONCERNED that government-designated and privately protected areas often overlap with ICCAs without appropriately recognising and respecting them;

RECALLING IUCN's affirmation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and of indigenous peoples' and local communities' collective rights and responsibilities to land, water and resources within protected areas in their traditional territories and right to participate fully and effectively in protected area governance;

RECALLING Resolution 5.094 *Respecting, recognizing and supporting Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas* (Jeju, 2012), including its call for recognising and supporting ICCAs "in situations where they overlap with protected area or other designations";

NOTING Recommendation 4.127 *Indigenous peoples' rights in the management of protected areas fully or partially in the territories of indigenous people* (Barcelona, 2008), which calls for indigenous peoples' governance of Indigenous Conservation Territories when protected areas fully or partially overlap with those territories;

MINDFUL OF Resolution 4.038 *Recognition and conservation of sacred natural sites in protected areas* (Barcelona, 2008) and Recommendation 5.147 *Sacred Natural Sites – Support for custodian protocols and customary laws in the face of global threats and challenges* (Jeju, 2012), which call for recognition of custodians' care and protection of Sacred Natural Sites in protected areas;

WELCOMING recommendations of the IUCN World Parks Congress (Sydney, 2014) to recognise and support ICCAs both "within and outside protected areas" and to ensure collective governance rights in overlap situations (Stream 6) and "ensure Indigenous governance of protected areas" in their traditional territories (Stream 7);

RECALLING that the Durban Accord and Action Plan and the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas recognise ICCAs and indigenous peoples' and local communities' right to participate in protected area governance; and

APPRECIATING the work of the ICCA Consortium;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, Council, Commissions and Members, together with the ICCA Consortium and relevant partners, to:

a. develop, disseminate, and urge implementation of best practice guidance on identification, recognition, and respect for ICCAs in protected area overlap situations;

b. require appropriate recognition and respect for overlapped ICCAs, and obtaining the free, prior and informed consent of their custodian indigenous peoples and local communities, before including any protected area in IUCN's Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas or before advising the granting of World Heritage status;

c. encourage indigenous peoples' organisations and networks and the Whakatane Mechanism to facilitate recognition and respect of ICCAs overlapped by protected areas;

d. encourage agencies and donors to promote recognition and respect of overlapped ICCAs and to assist their custodians in including them in the World Database on Protected Areas and the ICCA Registry with their free, prior and informed consent; and

e. report annually on the above actions to the IUCN Council, to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and in IUCN's annual report to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; and

2. CALLS UPON IUCN Members, non-member States, and other actors involved with protected areas to develop and implement laws, regulations, agreements, protocols, plans, and administrative procedures and practices that appropriately recognise and respect ICCAs overlapped by protected areas.

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion advances the 'Promise of Sydney's' commitments to the "expansion and improved governance and management of protected and conserved areas" and to recognising the knowledge, rights, and responsibilities of indigenous peoples and local communities by addressing a significant missed opportunity for conservation and source of injustice in many protected areas worldwide.

Many government-designated (and private) protected areas overlap indigenous peoples' and local communities' territories and areas, often without appropriately recognising, respecting and supporting those that meet the IUCN definition of indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) as "natural and modified ecosystems... voluntarily conserved by indigenous and local communities through customary laws or other effective means" (IUCN World Parks Congress 2003 Recommendation V.26). ICCAs include diverse kinds of collectively-governed and managed conserved areas, from sustainably used commons and cultural sites such as sacred natural sites to protected areas declared and governed by indigenous peoples and local communities. They may encompass all or particular parts of indigenous peoples' and local communities' legally titled or customary, collectively-owned and governed territories and areas.

The IUCN and the Parties to the CBD both hold that ICCAs can merit recognition as protected areas, and those that do not meet protected area definitions often exemplify a type of voluntary conservation or "conserved area" referred to by the Parties to the CBD in Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 as "other effective area-based conservation measures". In both cases complex governance situations result when ICCAs are overlapped by government or privately protected areas. When these appropriately recognise and respect ICCAs this can catalyse collaboration and conservation synergies. Failing to do so, however, and ignoring or undermining ICCAs can violate internationally-affirmed rights and have important conservation as well as social, economic, and cultural costs.

IUCN has not yet developed and disseminated good practice guidance for recognising and respecting ICCAs that are overlapped by government designated or private protected areas. Doing so is one of the actions called for in this Motion. Preliminary research by the ICCA Consortium, to be released soon in a policy brief and companion paper, suggests that diverse governance arrangements exist that can respect the integrity of ICCAs and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

This Motion differs from World Conservation Congress 2008 Recommendation 4.127 in referring to voluntary conservation by both local communities and indigenous peoples and also by referring to ICCAs rather than to territories in general. It differs from Recommendation 4.127 and also from World Conservation Congress 2012 Resolution 5.094 (which calls for implementing laws and regulations to recognise ICCAs overlapped by protected areas) by calling also for appropriate agreements, protocols, plans, and administrative procedures and practices; development and dissemination of best practices guidance; encouragement to agencies and donors to support listing-overlapped ICCAs in the ICCA Registry and World Database on Protected Areas; and specific actions and reporting by IUCN concerning the Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas, World Heritage Sites, and the Whakatane Mechanism.

Sponsors

- Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sostenible (Bolivia (Plurinational State of))
- Both Ends - Environment and Development Service for NGOs (The Netherlands)
- Centre for Sustainable Development (Iran (Islamic Republic of))
- Corporación Grupo Randi Randi (Ecuador)
- Forest Peoples Programme (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Foundation for Ecological Security (India)
- Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (South Africa)
- The Christensen Fund (United States of America)
- The Samdhana Institute Incorporated (Indonesia)
- The WILD Foundation (United States of America)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Indonesia (Indonesia)

030 - World Parks Congress 2014: The Promise of Sydney

RECALLING the World Parks Congress 2014 (WPC), held in Sydney, Australia and co-hosted by the Australian and New South Wales Governments alongside IUCN;

ACKNOWLEDGING with appreciation the welcome from the traditional owners of the land on which the Congress was held;

RECOGNISING the ongoing role and contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to understanding, valuing and conserving nature;

ACKNOWLEDGING also the many substantial contributions made by the World Commission on Protected Areas and other IUCN Commissions, IUCN Members, partners, donors and the Secretariat, which enabled a successful WPC to take place;

WELCOMING the 'Promise of Sydney' Vision and related recommendations, and the breadth and diversity of inspiring solutions and commitments as the substantial outcomes of the WPC;

NOTING IUCN Council Decision C/85/35 to take custodianship of the Promise of Sydney and to track and communicate progress on specific promises and commitments; and

NOTING with appreciation the initiative of the Director General and the Salzburg Global Seminar to organise the initial Parks for the Planet Forum: Nature, Health and a New Urban Generation, in Salzburg, Austria in November 2015;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to report annually on implementation of commitments arising from the Promise of Sydney and to assess how they have influenced conservation outcomes and mainstreamed nature-based solutions within and across sectors after 5 and 10 years;

2. URGES IUCN Members to prioritise the innovative and transformative agenda of the Promise of Sydney in policy development and influencing opportunities, research and knowledge generation, and programmes, particularly to:

a. engage a broader constituency for conservation that connects people with Nature (e.g. Nature for All) and that values Nature for its health and wellbeing benefits (e.g. the Healthy Parks Healthy People approach);

b. improve effective and equitable management of terrestrial and marine protected areas through initiatives such as the Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas;

c. emphasise marine conservation to address urgent threats and low levels of protection in the world's seas and oceans; and

d. mainstream protected areas as natural solutions to global challenges such as climate change and sustainable development;

3. URGES IUCN Members to inform the Director General of existing and new commitments made to implement the Promise of Sydney; and

4. COMMENDS the Promise of Sydney and commitments made by IUCN Members and other organisations to accelerate implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 to the 13th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP13) to be held in Mexico in December 2016.

Sponsors

- Australian Government Department of the Environment (Australia)
- Department of Conservation (New Zealand)
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Queensland (Australia)
- Korea National Park Service (Korea (Republic of))
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (Australia)
- Parks Canada Agency - Agence Parcs Canada (Canada)
- Parks Victoria (Australia)

031 - Achieving representative systems of protected areas in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean

RECALLING Resolutions and Recommendations of previous IUCN World Conservation Congresses and General Assemblies that pertain to Antarctica and the Southern Ocean: 16/9 *Antarctica (II)* (Madrid, 1984), 18.74 *The Antarctic Conservation Strategy* (Perth, 1990), 19.96 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean* (Buenos Aires, 1994), 19.95 *Improved Protection for Wildlife in Subantarctic Island Ecosystems* (Buenos Aires, 1994), 2.54 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean* (Amman 2000), 3.36 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean* (Bangkok 2004), 4.034 *IUCN's engagement on Antarctica and the Southern Ocean* (Barcelona, 2008), 4.118 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean* (Barcelona 2008) and 5.66 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean* (Jeju 2012);

NOTING the commitments made by heads of state and governments at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg) to facilitate development of representative networks of marine protected areas (MPAs), Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 on terrestrial and marine protection (Nagoya, Japan, 2010), and the recommendation of the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress to increase the ocean area that is effectively and equitably managed in ecologically representative and well-connected systems of MPAs or other effective conservation measures, with at least 30% of that area having no extractive activities;

WELCOMING the steps taken by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) to develop a network of MPAs in the Southern Ocean, and decisions taken by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to designate Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs) in both terrestrial and marine environments;

CONCERNED about the lack of progress in fulfilling commitments to designate a representative system of MPAs in the Southern Ocean;

NOTING that protection of Antarctica's terrestrial ecosystems is also not yet comprehensive or representative;

RECOGNISING the primary role of the Antarctic Treaty System in the conservation and management of the Antarctic region; and

CONCERNED that Antarctica and the Southern Ocean are increasingly threatened by climate change;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and Commissions, in implementing the IUCN Programme 2017-2020 to:
 - a. take steps to support the work of the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition;
 - b. strengthen IUCN's participation in Antarctic Treaty and CCAMLR meetings; and
 - c. include Antarctica in its policy and polar priorities and to mobilise adequate resources for this work;
2. URGES CCAMLR to designate large, ecologically representative MPAs across the breadth of the Southern Ocean that are also designed to enhance the resilience of Antarctic marine ecosystems to climate change, and to approve this year current proposals for MPAs in the Ross Sea and East Antarctica; and
3. URGES all Parties to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to take the necessary steps to designate a comprehensive network of ASPAs that protects all biogeographic regions and can help preserve Antarctica's unique wilderness values in a changing climate.

Explanatory Memorandum

Antarctica and its surrounding Southern Ocean are not part of any IUCN region and therefore are not within the current IUCN membership structure. Nevertheless, these areas contain unique habitats and species, and their biodiversity should be protected. In recent decades, there have been many targets and goals for increasing the percentage of global marine and terrestrial habitats included in networks of protected areas, which have been set by various bodies such as the Convention on Biodiversity and the World Parks Congress. The Antarctic governance system has also indicated its intentions to create representative protected area systems, but has not been able to achieve this goal either in marine or terrestrial environments, despite a wealth of scientific information to support the design of such areas.

Environmental NGOs have participated actively in Antarctic governance fora to encourage state governments to take action, but believe that IUCN's involvement would speed up implementation. IUCN has significant expertise in all aspects of protected area creation and management and already has official status to attend Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings and meetings of the Commission on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). IUCN representatives have attended some of these meetings in recent years, and have made valuable contributions. This included providing useful clarifications during the 2015 CCAMLR meeting discussion of IUCN protected area categories. Thus, this motion does not ask for significant new investments in Antarctic area protection efforts from IUCN, but rather more consistent engagement using existing resources and staff.

In an era of climate change and increasing human activity in the polar regions, it is imperative that there be comprehensive protection of Antarctic biodiversity and habitats. IUCN has a critical role to play in helping the Antarctic governance system fulfill its commitments to provide ecologically representative protection for the Antarctic environment.

Sponsors

- Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (United States of America)
- Australian Marine Conservation Society (Australia)
- Environment and Conservation Organizations of New Zealand (New Zealand)
- Marine Conservation Biology Institute (United States of America)
- Natural Resources Defense Council (United States of America)
- The Pew Charitable Trusts (United States of America)
- World Wildlife Fund - US (United States of America)
- WWF - New Zealand (New Zealand)

032 - Establishment, recognition and regulation of park rangers career

CONSIDERING that nature conservation through creation and maintenance of protected areas is one of the most effective ways of protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services;

ALSO CONSIDERING that protected areas without professional park rangers (front-line protected area staff) or the regulation of their management plans will not fulfill their essential role; and

NOTING that:

- a. the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) encourages each Party to establish their own systems of protected areas, including all essential measures for conserving nature (as reflected in Article 8 of the Convention – *in situ* conservation);
- b. the Aichi Biodiversity Targets stand for dissemination in society of the values of sustainability and their incorporation into national, subnational and local agendas (Targets 1 and 2), for reduction in the loss of natural habitats and for controlling overfishing and exploitation of national resources (Targets 5 and 6), as well as for the effective protection of natural areas and endangered species (Targets 11 and 12);
- c. rangers are key workers for the management of Protected Areas, as environmental protection agents and as a link between public policies and the local communities in which they operate;
- d. it is essential that the ranger's career becomes established and encouraged to ensure that protected areas fulfill their ultimate goal;
- e. the 264 delegates from 40 countries at the 7th World Ranger Congress (Arusha, 2012), and 1,262 participants from 15 countries at the 8th Brazilian Congress on Protected Areas (Curitiba, 2015), pointed out that the actions of park rangers in the conservation of protected areas have been officially recognised as fundamental;
- f. some countries do not recognise the role of park ranger as a career, bringing problems of low effectiveness with harmful consequences for biodiversity monitoring, environmental education, trails maintenance, and visitation programmes alike; and
- g. the IUCN strategy includes strengthening park rangers career to share resources and professional exchange;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

CALL ON IUCN State and Government Agency Members, as well as governments and agencies of other countries, which do not have a professionalised career advancement system for front-line protected area staff to:

- a. officially establish, recognise and regulate career paths for front-line protected area staff and provide appropriate conditions for their effective application;
- b. establish, encourage and maintain training and improvement of front-line protected area staff, including through technical and university courses;
- c. launch public calls or recruit the appropriate number of front-line protected area staff for public protected areas; and
- d. provide incentives for maintaining an adequate number of front-line protected area staff for private protected areas, complementing efforts for public conservation areas.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Boticário Group Foundation (Brazil) maintains two Private Natural Reserves in perpetuity for nature conservation: the Salto Morato Natural Reserve (State of Parana), and the Serra do Tombador Natural Reserve (State of Goiás). The reserves are located in the Atlantic Forest and Cerrado/Savanna, two of the most threatened biomes in Brazil, and with high levels of endemic species. In both areas we carry out scientific research to increase knowledge of biodiversity. Together, they account for more than 11,000 ha of protected natural areas, with several endangered species of flora and fauna. The two reserves have recently updated their management plans and maintain full-time employees who work in supervision, visitation and supporting field activities. The Boticário Group Foundation supports the regulation of the ranger profession in Brazil, currently a Draft Act (7276/14) in the National Congress.

Sponsors

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves (Paraguay)
- Fundação Museu do Homem Americano (Brazil)
- Fundação o Boticário de Proteção à Natureza (Brazil)
- Instituto Çarakura (Brazil)
- Instituto Conservation International do Brasil (Brazil)
- WCS Associação Conservação da Vida Silvestre (Brazil)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Brasil (Brazil)

033 - Safeguarding space for nature and securing our future: developing a post-2020 strategy

CONCERNED that with a growing human population and demand for natural resources, we are losing Earth's last wild species and spaces;

RECALLING Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to protect by 2020 at least 17% of global land area and 10% of the marine area, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, via well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes;

NOTING that this target was largely political, with little public input or scientific basis in relation to the area that needs to be protected to sustain humans and life on earth;

AWARE that to date only 15% of the world's land area and 3% of the marine area are protected, but that these protected areas are often not effectively managed or in the right place to conserve maximum biodiversity or ecosystem services;

RECALLING the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals, which include Goals 14 and 15 on marine and terrestrial conservation and the need to "decouple economic growth from environmental degradation" (Target 8.4), "develop... sustainable... infrastructure" (9.1), "protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage" (11.4) and "strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters" (13.1);

RECOGNISING the critical role that intact ecosystems play in defending against climate change, sustaining other ecosystem services and protecting biodiversity;

CONCERNED about the increasing threat to intact ecosystems, protected areas, primary forests and other key areas from infrastructure, extractives and agri-business;

RECALLING Resolutions 2.34 *Multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and projects impacting on biodiversity and natural features* (Amman, 2000), 3.050 *Integrating protected area systems into the wider landscape* (Bangkok, 2004), 3.087 *Financial institutions and the World Commission on Dams recommendations* (Bangkok, 2004), 4.062 *Enhancing ecological networks and connectivity conservation areas* (Barcelona, 2008), 4.087 *Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas* (Barcelona, 2008), 5.046 *Strengthening the World Heritage Convention* (Jeju, 2012) and 5.089 *Dams and hydraulic infrastructure* (Jeju, 2012); and

NOTING that the report from Stream 1 of the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress states that many delegates argued for protected area coverage of "around 30% of the planet for no take reserves, 50% overall protection, and 100% of the land and water managed sustainably";

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. URGES the Parties to the CBD to initiate an ambitious post-Aichi strategy/targets to safeguard space for nature, based on an enhanced understanding of the planet's life support systems and the role of biodiversity and connectivity in underpinning these, and thresholds for maintaining biodiversity, to include:

a. a review and expert meetings to define science-based targets for effective conservation of areas of greatest importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, in terms of percentage coverage of IUCN-recognised protected areas within wider, sustainably managed, ecologically functional landscapes and seascapes, taking into account location, size, connectivity, equitability and effectiveness;

b. consultation with governments, financial institutions and industry to strengthen:

i. widespread recognition that key areas such as World Heritage Sites and other protected areas should be off-limits to and not impacted by harmful industrial activities; and

ii. transparent, sustainable, landscape-scale planning for the siting of public and private sector-funded infrastructure, concessions and other harmful industrial activities; and

c. development of a mechanism for joint implementation of the strategy to support the SDGs and conventions such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), World Heritage Convention and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs); and

2. CALLS ON the Director General and all components of IUCN to provide technical support for, promote and support the development of this new strategy.

Explanatory Memorandum

The current CBD Aichi Target 11 was largely agreed through a political process, with little consultation either with the public on what areas we should protect for nature, or with scientists on what areas we need to protect in order to sustain humans and the rest of life on earth.

The first-ever global public opinion survey on space for nature (www.zsl.org/spacefornature) suggested that people feel around 50% of the world's land and seas should be protected (in line with calls that nature needs half: e.g. http://resolutions.wild10.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/res2_nature-needs-half_final.pdf) and the limited scientific evidence currently available points to 30-50% of the planet (e.g. Locke 2013, E.O. Wilson, in press), both far exceeding the current and target proportions of land and sea areas protected.

Following a flagship session at the IUCN World Parks Congress in Sydney in 2014 led by ZSL and bringing together a wide variety of experts in the field, this Motion calls for joint research mapping the existence (biodiversity) and utilitarian (ecosystem services) values of nature at different ecologically- and politically-relevant scales (global, regional and local), to help us understand 'what would need to be conserved where', in order to maintain particular thresholds of biodiversity and ecosystem services. This would then feed into the development of a strategy and targets integrating IUCN's concept of connectivity conservation (<https://portals.iucn.org/congress/motionproposal/10127>) to guide the CBD's future Programme of Work on Protected Areas and the post-2020 Strategy.

A World Conservation Congress event, organised by IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), ZSL and partners, will accompany this Motion, and will invite feedback and collaboration on the development of the strategy. Following this, ZSL is planning a high-profile, two-day international symposium at ZSL in 2017 (see examples at <http://www.zsl.org/science/whats-on>), bringing together scientific and policy experts from around the world to present

their perspectives and research in this area, to evaluate case studies and to work towards agreements on key points, areas of spatial overlap, mechanisms and policy advice. It is proposed that this will then feed into the CBD, sustainable development agenda, and other MEAs, under an IUCN mandate with the support of WCPA and Member organisations.

Sponsors

- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (Canada)
- Conservation International (United States of America)
- Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa)
- Fauna & Flora International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- The Nature Conservancy (United States of America)
- The Samdhana Institute Incorporated (Indonesia)
- The WILD Foundation (United States of America)
- Wilderness Foundation (South Africa)
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt von 1858 - Hilfe für die bedrohte Tierwelt (Germany)

034 - Recognising cultural and spiritual significance of nature in protected and conserved areas

RECOGNISING that effective and equitable approaches to the design, governance and management of protected or conserved areas need to be grounded not only in science but also in cultures, religions, worldviews and co-existing customary practices relating to nature;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that worldwide, government-designated protected areas overlap with Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) and Sacred Natural Sites and have distinct cultural and spiritual significance to communities living in and adjacent to the sites;

WELCOMING IUCN's affirmation of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to integrate culture and religion into protected areas and recognise the responsibilities and duties of site custodians;

RECALLING Resolution 4.038 *Recognition and conservation of sacred natural sites in protected areas* (Barcelona, 2008), which urges managers and bodies responsible for protected areas to recognise the cultural & spiritual values of sacred natural sites within these areas, as well as Recommendation 4.127 *Indigenous peoples' rights in the management of protected areas fully or partially in the territories of indigenous peoples* (Barcelona, 2008), which advocates governance of Indigenous Conservation Territories;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 5.099 *IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development* (Jeju, 2012) and Recommendation 5.147 *Sacred Natural Sites – Support for custodian protocols and customary laws in the face of global threats and challenges* (Jeju, 2012), which promote custodian protocols and customary laws for sacred natural sites as valid and effective cultural means of management and governance of protected and conserved areas;

RECALLING recommendation V.13 of the 2003 IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban) "to promote and adopt laws and policies that foster multicultural values and approaches to protected area systems" and "ensure that protected area systems, protected area designation, objective setting, management planning, zoning and training of managers [...] give balanced attention to the full spectrum of material, cultural and spiritual values"; and

NOTING that the reports of Streams 6 and 7 of the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress (Sydney) include 20 recommendations for enhancing the diversity, quality and vitality of governance, including devolution to local and cultural governance bodies, and 14 recommendations for respecting indigenous and traditional knowledge and culture;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, the World Commission on Protected Areas, and relevant partners, to:

a. develop and disseminate best practice guidelines and training modules for stakeholders that design, govern and manage protected and conserved areas, on the recognition and integration of the cultural and spiritual significance of nature; and

b. encourage institutions, protected area authorities and States to promote recognition and integration of the cultural and spiritual significance of nature in the governance and management of protected and conserved areas; and

2. CALLS ON IUCN Members and other actors to:

a. promote and implement guidance and training for protected and conserved area managers to build capacity and improve recognition of the role of cultural and spiritual significance of nature in the design, governance and management of protected and conserved areas; and

b. promote and adopt policies and strategies that (i) foster multicultural values and approaches to protected and conserved areas, (ii) foster full and effective participation and consent of indigenous peoples, local communities, site custodians, faith groups and the public, and (iii) emphasise rights-based approaches to conservation.

Explanatory Memorandum

To be sustainable, effective, and equitable, approaches to the management and governance of protected and conserved areas need to be grounded not only in solid scientific research and practice, but also in deeply held cultural, spiritual and aesthetic values and ideas capable of inspiring conservation of biological and cultural diversity. Otherwise they risk failing to win the broad support of key stakeholders, ranging from indigenous peoples and local communities to followers of mainstream religions, and members of the general public.

With the expanding range of different kinds of protected areas around the world, it is critical to expand the scope of protected area management and governance to acknowledge and take into account the rights and aspirations of stakeholders from a variety of cultural and religious backgrounds.

The Motion therefore also pertains to 'other effective area based conservation measures' (OECMs), which are increasingly recognised as conserved areas and may include areas governed by custodians of sacred places or faith groups and increasingly also local governments.

The changes proposed under this Motion also extend to the recognition of customary practices that align with, or co-exist alongside, conservation objectives as well as with IUCN's mission on taking rights based approaches.

The IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Specialist Group on Cultural and Spiritual Values of protected Areas (CSVPA, www.csvpa.org) was formed in 1998 and has been influential in supporting IUCN in recognising, respecting and integrating the cultural and spiritual significance of nature in protected and conserved area governance and management.

Key achievements are recommendations VIII from the 2003 World Parks Congress on cultural and spiritual values as well as the 2008 World Conservation Congress Resolution 4.038 and 2012 Recommendation 4.099 147 all adopted by IUCN, see: <http://csvpa.org/policy/csvpa-iucn-policy/>.

CSVPA also organized many international workshops and produced various publications on the topic, see: <http://csvpa.org/resource-center/library/>

Notable are the IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidelines No. 16 on Sacred Natural Sites, translated into over ten languages, see: <http://sacrednaturalsites.org/items/sacred-natural-sites-guidelines-for-protected-area-managers/>

CSVPA also created two initiatives that run their own fully funded programmes on sacred natural sites focusing on

mainstream faiths, see: <http://www.med-ina.org/delos/> and indigenous peoples, see: <http://sacrednaturalsites.org/>

Currently CSVPA and its members are preparing 3 international workshops, IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidelines and a selection of training modules for capacity building on the promotion of cultural and spiritual significance of nature in protected and conserved area governance and management. This work has partly been funded by the WCPA, The Christensen Fund and the German Federal Ministry of Nature Conservation (BfN).

We stress the importance of the cultural and spiritual significance of nature in relation to the devolution and decentralization of governance arrangements for protected and conserved areas.

In implementing this motion CSVPA takes an holistic approach collaborating closely across commissions, IUCN secretariat, IUCN members, government protected areas and other protected and conserved areas. CSVPA is committed to continuing to be a driving force behind this motion as part of its work plan and mandate under IUCN.

Sponsors

- Fauna & Flora International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Forest Peoples Programme (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Instituto de Montaña (Peru)
- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (Nepal)
- Seibutsu Tayosei Japan (Biodiversity Network Japan) (Japan)
- The Christensen Fund (United States of America)
- The Samdhana Institute Incorporated (Indonesia)
- Tour du Valat (France)

035 - Observing protected area norms in the Wild Heart of Europe

WELCOMING the call through United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 for States to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of ecosystems, to sustainably manage forests, and to preserve biodiversity;

RECOGNISING that SDG 15 endorses the primary objective of IUCN Category II Protected Areas under the guidelines endorsed in Resolution 5.040 *Endorsement and uniform application of protected area management guidelines* (Jeju, 2012) to protect biodiversity along with its underlying ecological structure and supporting environmental processes;

CONCERNED that the guidelines are not being uniformly applied in the largest natural forested area in Central Europe, which encompasses the National Parks Šumava and Bayerischer Wald at the borders of the Czech Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the adjacent Böhmerwald-Mühltäler protected area in the Republic of Austria;

AWARE that the National Parks Šumava and Bayerischer Wald were declared as Transboundary Parks by the EUROPARC Federation, based in part on the States' mutual commitments to work together towards the objectives of IUCN Protected Area Category II;

TROUBLED by the failure of National Park Šumava to implement the recommendations of the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) to accelerate its transition to a non-intervention management regime for the predominant area of the Park, an insufficiently large natural zone being incompatible with Category II classification;

RECOGNISING the need for international cooperation in the conservation of transboundary and migratory populations of National Park Šumava, National Park Bayerischer Wald, and the Böhmerwald-Mühltäler area, as well as in the preservation of wilderness areas to serve as migration stepping stones as a means of adaptation to climate change in pursuit of SDG 13; and

CONSIDERING Article IV of the Convention on Migratory Species, which encourages Parties to conclude agreements for the benefit of all transboundary populations, in conjunction with the objective of IUCN Category II Protected Areas, to contribute to the protection of wide-ranging species, regional ecological processes and migration routes;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the IUCN Director General, the WCPA, and Members in the region to confer with those responsible for National Park Šumava and National Park Bayerischer Wald as Transboundary Parks ensuring that this Resolution is understood and providing unambiguous guidance as to the uniform application of the IUCN Protected Area Category guidelines;
2. CONGRATULATES the Czech Republic and Bavaria on their commitment to managing National Park Šumava and National Park Bayerischer Wald in accordance with IUCN's Category II classification for protected areas;
3. ENDORSES Resolution 22 adopted by the 10th World Wilderness Congress (Salamanca, 2013), which emphasises the international importance of wilderness conservation in National Park Šumava and calls for the implementation of WCPA recommendations for its management; and
4. AFFIRMS that, to adhere to Category II criteria, the Czech Republic must, at a minimum, implement past WCPA recommendations by:
 - a. extending the non-intervention management zone to 30% of the National Park area immediately; and
 - b. setting out a binding timetable for further extension of this zone to at least 50% of the Park's area by 2030, in strict accordance with scientific recommendations.

Explanatory Memorandum

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have provided an ambitious agenda to be achieved by the year 2030, including SDG 15, concerning the preservation of forests, ecosystems and biodiversity. This Motion takes the SDGs as an opportunity to renew the call on the Czech Republic to make significant progress towards full adherence to IUCN criteria for Category II Protected Areas in National Park Šumava by 2030. It asks the IUCN Director General and WCPA to provide unambiguous guidance as to uniform application of IUCN Protected Area Categories in the largest contiguous natural forested area in Central Europe.

This area is nominally conserved in a complex of Category II Protected Areas, National Parks Šumava (Czech Republic) and Bayerischer Wald (Germany) are recognised by the EUROPARC Federation as Transboundary Parks. While adherence to Category II criteria is a shared goal of the parks, NP Šumava has not devoted the predominant part of its area to the primary purpose of the category, as required by the IUCN guidelines document, endorsed by World Conservation Congress Resolution 5.040 (Jeju, 2012).

Faithful adherence to the guidelines makes States reliable partners for much-needed international cooperation on the issue of protection of wide-ranging and migratory species, a stated aim of Protected Area Category II. The Transboundary Parks and the adjacent protected area Böhmerwald-Mühltäler (Austria) share several populations of wild animals, including the western capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*), the wide-ranging European lynx (*Lynx lynx*), poaching of which urgently requires transboundary action, as well as migratory birds such as black stork (*Ciconia nigra*). Moreover, preserved wilderness areas contribute toward achieving SDG 13, as stepping-stones facilitating the adaptation of other migrating species to climate change. The Motion therefore calls on the States involved to build on the Category II Transboundary Parks with an agreement, pursuant to Article IV of the Convention on Migratory Species, to promote their conservation.

The issue of zoning NP Šumava in accordance with IUCN's guidelines led the Czech Minister of the Environment to invite a mission from the WCPA in 2002, which recommended an accelerated plan to conserve at least 30% of the park in a non-intervention zone by 2008 and agreed that the goal of at least 50% by 2030, stated in the park's management plan, is clear, noting that an insufficient extent of a non-intervention core zone would be incompatible with Category II classification.

The importance of observing IUCN criteria in NP Šumava for biodiversity and wilderness protection in Central Europe and beyond was highlighted by resolution 22 passed by the 10th World Wilderness Congress, proposed by the WCPA Chair, Ernesto Hoeflich. A petition from 72 conservation officials, activists, and academics from across Europe pointed to the

inherent and precedential importance of observing protected area norms in one of the largest and best-known Category II Protected Areas in the region. A 2012 letter from the IUCN/WCPA European regional office renewed the call for implementing the recommendations. The core zone remains below 30% of the park area, however, despite all efforts at the national and regional levels.

All of the supporting documents cited here and more can be found at www.hnutiduha.cz/iucnmotion.

Sponsors

- Bund Naturschutz in Bayern (Germany)
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies (United States of America)
- Český svaz ochránců přírody (Czech Republic)
- Magyar Természetvédők Szövetsége (Hungary)
- Pro Natura / Friends of the Earth Switzerland (Switzerland)
- Stiftung Europäisches Naturerbe - EuroNatur (Germany)
- Tropical Resources Institute (Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies) (United States of America)

036 - Transboundary cooperation and protected areas

NOTING that many areas of high biodiversity value straddle international borders and that transboundary conservation initiatives have been expanding over recent years;

ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that transboundary cooperation to achieve conservation goals across international boundaries has the capacity to deliver multiple objectives, including enhanced nature conservation outcomes, sustainable socio-economic development, and the promotion of peace;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that cooperative frameworks supported by transboundary conservation processes may be used as a platform for peace building and international collaboration in times of political instability, involving local communities, indigenous peoples, protected area staff, civil society, and scientists;

RECOGNISING the fundamental role played by protected areas in the provision of ecosystem services for the development of economic activities, and the need to increase their extent, connectivity (including across international borders), ecological representation and management effectiveness in order to ensure the continuing provision of these services;

NOTING that the relevance of protected areas is dependent upon public support from citizens of the countries entrusted with their protection and management, and that this relevance must be fostered by continuous connection with citizens via visitation, communication and awareness raising;

RECOGNISING that the institutional resilience of conservation agencies worldwide is strengthened by interrelated initiatives, activities and cooperation with a sense of co-responsibility and that this can be achieved by working together at transboundary and continental scales;

NOTING WITH CONCERN the specific threats facing transboundary natural areas, such as: armed conflict, physical marking of the boundary, and inconsistencies in national legislation;

STRESSING that the absence of a global legal framework leads to uncertainties regarding the protection of transboundary natural areas, such as: the content and scope of the obligation to cooperate, protection in times of armed conflict, the implementation of impact studies, or the fair division of conservation work and benefits;

CONVINCED that the conservation of transboundary natural areas involves intergovernmental cooperation and also cooperation between local authorities and indigenous communities;

RECALLING the work carried out by the Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group since its creation;

FURTHER RECALLING Resolution 5.043 *Establishing a forum for transboundary protected area managers* (Jeju, 2012) and Recommendation 5.152 *Enlarging and connecting transboundary protected areas for the Ecological Corridor of Northeast Asia* (Jeju, 2012);

ALSO RECALLING the recommendations of the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003), including Recommendation V.15 *Peace, Conflict and Protected Areas*;

REALISING that IUCN is able to encourage international cooperation by using its convening role and scientific knowledge networks to achieve more effective conservation and sustainable development in transboundary areas; and

EAGER to strengthen IUCN's contribution to the development of transboundary conservation by encouraging the study and dissemination of legal data on transboundary natural areas, as well as forward-looking reflection;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. ASKS the Director General to work in close cooperation with all Commissions, including the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), Members and partners in order to:

- a. support transboundary conservation initiatives through thematic and regional programmes, emphasising capacity development;
- b. conduct research and sharing of knowledge and tools for adopting, scaling up, measuring, and evaluating policy, strategy, communication, and action to foster transboundary co-management of wild and protected areas; and
- c. facilitate the establishment of a Global Platform for Transboundary Conservation, in conjunction with IUCN Members and partners, to promote and guide transboundary conservation worldwide;

2. CALLS upon the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) to develop a comprehensive global inventory of transboundary conservation areas, as a component of the World Database on Protected Areas;

3. ASKS the World Commission on Environmental Law, in connection with the WCPA's Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group, to establish a legal network or observatory on transboundary natural areas;

4. CALLS ON IUCN to continue supporting the Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group and implementing the 2015 WCPA Guidelines on transboundary conservation, and to compile and systematise experiences into policy briefs to inform public and private decisions related to the conservation of transboundary protected and wild areas worldwide;

5. CALLS ON governments and all IUCN constituencies to foster the transboundary co-management of protected areas at bilateral and multilateral scales, and to take further action and coordination for developing and implementing comprehensive action plans that ensure the sustainability of ecological processes across national boundaries;

6. ENCOURAGES the strengthening of existing transboundary cooperation mechanisms, including transboundary Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar Sites, and World Heritage Sites, and the development of new mechanisms, in accordance with the WCPA Guidelines, including Eco-Peace Parks and Transboundary Migration Conservation Areas; and

7. ENCOURAGES cooperation and exchange of knowledge between scientists, protected area managers, civil society and other interested parties at relevant scales.

Explanatory Memorandum

Explanatory Memorandum 1

The North American Inter-Governmental Committee on Cooperation for Wilderness & Protected Areas Conservation (NAWPA Committee) is comprised of the heads of federal land management agencies that oversee wilderness and protected areas in Canada, the United States and Mexico. These agencies share a continent with vast, interconnected wilderness and other land, marine and coastal areas protected in a natural state. Forests, mountain ranges, wildlife species, freshwater systems, and oceans and marine life extending across boundaries are treasured by each for their intrinsic and practical values. The NAWPA Committee aims to strengthen the conservation and management of these areas by cooperating on the formulation and implementation of strategies related to the research, monitoring, protection, and restoration of natural resources, ecosystems and their components, while facilitating opportunities for public outreach, education, visitor experience and enjoyment.

The mandate of the NAWPA Committee is prescribed by the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Cooperation for Wilderness Conservation signed by seven North American government agencies at WILD9, the 9th World Wilderness Congress (WWC), in Mérida, State of Yucatán, Mexico on 7 November 2009:

- Parks Canada Agency of the Government of Canada
- Mexican National Commission for Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) of the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
- National Park Service (USNPS), Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) of the U.S. Department of Interior, Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

The MOU is a voluntary framework and the first international agreement dedicated to wilderness, and as decided subsequently by the NAWPA Committee in May 2011, it now extends to protected areas. The MOU heralds a growing global understanding of the importance of wilderness and protected areas in the 21st century – and the critical role it plays in response to climate change, the extinction crisis, quality water shortages, and other environmental decline. The publications and results of the Committee can be consulted at the website:
<http://nawpacommittee.org>

Explanatory Memorandum 2

Lots of high-biodiversity sites straddling transboundary areas and transboundary conservation initiatives were continuously expanded. Transboundary cooperation, aimed at achieving conservation goals across international boundaries has the capacity to deliver multiple objectives, including enhanced nature conservation outcomes, sustainable socio-economic development, and the promotion of peace.

In order for more effective conservation and sustainable development in transboundary areas, IUCN needs to encourage international cooperation through using its convening role and scientific knowledge networks:

- to support transboundary conservation initiatives through thematic and regional programmes, emphasizing capacity development through knowledge sharing and the dissemination of best practices;
- to facilitate the establishment of a Global Platform for Transboundary Conservation, in conjunction with IUCN members and partners, to promote and guide transboundary conservation worldwide;
- to develop a comprehensive global inventory of transboundary conservation areas, as a component of the World Database on Protected Areas in cooperation with IUCN Members, UNESCO and the Ramsar and CBD Secretariats.

Sponsors

- Association PAÏOLIVE (France)
- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies (United States of America)
- Centre de Suivi Ecologique (Senegal)
- Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement (France)
- Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (Mexico)
- Fondo para la Biodiversidad CONABIO (Mexico)
- France Nature Environnement (France)
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Argentina)
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde (Brazil)
- International Council of Environmental Law (Germany)
- International Crane Foundation, Inc. (United States of America)
- Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment (Korea (Republic of))
- Korea National Park Service (Korea (Republic of))
- Korean Wetlands Society (Korea (Republic of))
- Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea (Korea (Republic of))
- NatureServe (United States of America)
- Parks Canada Agency - Agence Parcs Canada (Canada)
- Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Mexico)
- Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement (France)
- The WILD Foundation (United States of America)
- US Department of Agriculture - Forest Service (United States of America)
- US Department of the Interior, National Park Service (United States of America)

037 - Conservation of private[ly] protected areas

IN THE LIGHT OF the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) regarding the importance of conserving biodiversity and promoting its sustainable use;

AWARE of the need to promote the proper management of natural resources and biodiversity in both individually and collectively owned private land;

CONSIDERING that protected area systems should include all existing conservation units in each country in the region, including different jurisdictions (national, provincial, regional or local) and various types of governance (public, community, private and mixed);

RECOGNISING the importance of the private protected areas and their increase in the last two decades, with their contribution of complementarity to public and community areas, supporting the establishment of conservation corridors between them, and in many cases, constituting strategic areas themselves;

RECOGNISING the importance of highlighting the voluntary character in the conservation of private land as a form of motivation and recognition of individual and/or community, non-state efforts;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that private landowners or land users protect their properties for philanthropic reasons or due to economic or scientific interests;

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that voluntary conservation action in private land should be placed in the context of the principle of subsidiarity of non-governmental action regarding the State, which has the primary, non-delegable responsibility to manage, implement, develop and provide resources for the protected area systems in each country, as established in the region's national legislation and the binding commitments made as Parties to the CBD;

EMPHASISING the role played by NGOs in the creation, implementation and management of private nature reserves, enriching national and local biodiversity conservation policies, promoting the participation of civil society and interaction with the public sector;

VALUING the existence of national and regional networks of private protected areas in several countries and their contribution to biodiversity conservation;

OBSERVING that currently, in many countries, under the legislation currently in force, private protected areas do not have a separate conservation category, and neither do they form part of national, provincial, regional or local protected area systems, and that most of them only include public and community protected areas;

AWARE OF the fact, that some States explicitly foresee the right of initiative for the designation of private properties as protected areas, while others do not mention this possibility, but allow it implicitly;

CONCERNED, that as a result of insufficiently flexible State policies towards voluntary conservation initiatives, standard protected area conservation categories developed by IUCN and even the governance type of private protected areas do not respect these motivations comprehensively (requiring standard guarantees for dedication and perpetuity);

CONCERNED, that quite a wide range of private land conservation practices (safe harbour agreements, conservation easements, conservation leases, etc.) do not fit IUCN requirements for private protected areas, and are not recognised as independent governance types; and

SUPPORTING the use of Privately Protected Area to mean "a protected area under private governance, i.e. individuals and groups of individuals; non-governmental organisations; corporations – both existing commercial companies and sometimes corporations set up by groups of private owners to manage groups of Privately Protected Areas; for-profit owners; research entities (e.g. universities, field stations) or religious entities";

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. URGES the Director General, Commissions and Members to include in their various institutional platforms the concept of "Voluntary conservation on private individual and community land" to promote the inclusion of different sectors into the conservation initiatives carried out, understanding by this concept conservation actions that are carried out on private land, voluntarily and that therefore they must be recognised in view of the fact that they contribute a great deal to the conservation, rehabilitation and/or restoration of areas of interest for humanity, protecting indispensable ecosystem services;

2. LIKEWISE CALLS ON the Director General and Commissions:

a. to approach national governments, with the support of respective National Committees, in order to promote the creation of legislation and mechanisms for the integration of private nature reserves into national and local protected area systems;

b. to provide them with guidance on legal and financial incentives for private land conservation;

c. to support countries in the implementation of their requirements towards environmental conventions such as the CBD, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

d. to develop guidance on best practice in the conservation of Privately Protected Areas; and

e. to further the study of the extent, configuration and contribution of Privately Protected Areas, particularly concerning:

i. subtypes of areas protected by companies, religious institutions and universities, for which less information is available;

ii. methods for assessing the effectiveness of Privately Protected Areas in conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services; and

iii. the effective integration of Privately Protected Areas into national conservation policies and protected area systems;

3. URGES the World Commission on Protected Areas in particular:

a. to consider providing advice and a certification mechanism to entities aiming to gain a private protected area status; and

- b. to initiate close cooperation with national governments to continuously oversee further maintenance of IUCN-certified private protected areas;
4. CALLS ON all components of IUCN to consider using "privately protected area" instead of "private protected area";
5. CALLS ON all Members to adopt the definition of a privately protected area, and to report on those sites when reporting protected area coverage and other information, including to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and to the CBD, in collaboration with – and with agreement from – the owners of Privately Protected Areas;
6. FURTHER CALLS ON IUCN State Members:
- a. to adopt policies that recognise, encourage, and monitor privately protected areas as a key contribution to national and international conservation targets, and also to implement mechanisms to integrate private nature reserves into national, provincial and local protected area systems;
- b. to create legal and financial incentives and schemes for the maintenance and strengthening of privately protected areas, particularly in countries that face restrictions and/or ambiguity in national legislation and maintain the establishment of private protected areas; and
- c. to work alongside civil society organisations to establish in the public agenda the importance of the voluntary conservation of private land, based on the concept of subsidiarity of the private, non-governmental sector in national conservation policies; and
7. ASKS the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) to support governments and other data providers in the inclusion of Privately Protected Areas within the WDPA.

Explanatory Memorandum

Explanatory Memorandum 1

Privately protected areas (PPAs) will be an essential component in achieving the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 on completing ecologically representative protected area networks around the world. A recent IUCN Report, *The Futures of Privately Protected Areas*, supports this by creating a framework to allow governments to expand their use and support of PPAs and by raising awareness that PPAs can and should be reported to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and the CBD. The report is based on an extensive literature review, discussions with PPA specialists, an expert workshop and 171 commissioned country reviews.

Definition and governance: There are currently at least 50 definitions of privately protected areas in use. Only six of the 17 countries studied linked their PPA definition directly with the IUCN protected area definition, and several have PPA legislation even though they are without an official definition. The report proposes a definition of a PPA that is based on this IUCN definition – an area can only become a PPA if it qualifies as a protected area. To increase support for PPAs, IUCN has adopted the following definition: a privately protected area is a protected area, as defined by IUCN, under private governance (i.e. individuals and groups of individuals; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); corporations – both existing commercial companies and sometimes corporations set up by groups of private owners to manage groups of PPAs; for-profit owners; research entities (e.g. universities, field stations) or religious entities). Not all private conservation initiatives can or should become PPAs, although some initiatives that are not currently PPAs could become so with minor changes in management and emphasis.

The report provides guidance on applying the IUCN definition of a protected area to PPAs. Two of the most important elements of this guidance are: 1) PPA managers should be aware of any use rights impacting conservation objectives that are not under their control and ensure these do not reduce the area's conservation effectiveness or undermine the status of the IUCN protected area definition; and 2) due to the challenge PPAs may have in proving 'long-term' conservation, focus should be on demonstrating long-term intent to conservation. Long-term here should be at least 25 years, though the intent should be conservation 'in perpetuity', and safeguards put in place to ensure conservation objectives persist even if ownership changes.

PPA coverage: The global coverage of PPAs remains unknown due to a variety of factors including a lack of common definitions on what comprises a PPA and the fact that governments do not report on PPAs to the WDPA. There are few established national or subnational PPA databases or attempts at systematic data collection, although this is changing.

Explanatory Memorandum 2

According to the Law on 'Specially Protected Natural Areas' of Armenia, the land within protected areas of international and national importance is exclusively state property, while protected areas of local importance could be situated on the land of the local communities as well. According to the same Law, protected areas of international and national importance should be exclusively managed by the responsible authority, the Ministry of Nature Protection.

In the draft amendments on 'Specially Protected Natural Areas' developed in 2012 but not yet adopted by the National Assembly, there are 6 conservation categories identified: strict reserve, national park, natural monument, sanctuary, protected landscape and natural monument. Buffer zones, ecological corridors and ecological networks are also mentioned, but these do not have the legal status of Specially Protected Natural Area and have only a few restrictions.

The idea of potentially allowing establishment of private protected areas on territories of buffer zones and ecological corridors in case of some guarantees from government could be rather smart. It can be through providing 'environmental' status to land, which is included in a category of 'Special Protected Area' provided by the Land code. There is a huge gap between these two regulations. It is not clear if the status of 'environmental' lands is significant for private lands and also what general restrictions exist on natural resource exploitation, landscape and biodiversity degradation or pollution. It relies on other legislative documents for the provision of strict rules for these activities (again the law on 'Specially Protected Natural Areas').

Taking into account the position of the government, which doesn't provide any formal agreements or official recognition of private protected area (PPA) status, no private entity has real chances to fit IUCN's requirements on PPAs.

According to IUCN guidelines, the required 'dedication' can be shown through:

- Formal agreements with the government agencies that have legal control to ensure that conservation values are maintained (practically impossible);
- Publicly available long-term management plans with indication of dedication to conservation (practically impossible without an agreement with government);
- Other recognition processes; for example, in case of voluntary conservation commitments, recognition by a national or subnational association of PPAs with guidelines and inventory can help provide additional evidence of the site's dedication to management which meets the IUCN definition of a protected area. It may be possible in the future for such

associations to be additionally recognised by outside experts (e.g. WCPA regional chairs or the WCPA PPA Specialist Group).

We are positive that the submitted motion can become a basis for elaborating an alternative option that will maintain promotion and development of a culture of PPAs in different countries that have no relevant legislation.

Explanatory Memorandum 3

En varios países de América del Sur, la legislación de áreas protegidas no contempla las áreas de gobernanza no gubernamental o en tierras privadas, situación que deseamos revertir, para establecer mecanismos de participación del sector privado en las estrategias nacionales de áreas protegidas, como esfuerzo subsidiario a la responsabilidad primaria que le compete a los Estados.

Sponsors

- Asociación de Reservas Naturales Privadas de Guatemala (Guatemala)
- BirdLife South Africa (South Africa)
- Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (Georgia)
- Centre for Biodiversity Conservation & Research (Georgia)
- Centro para la Investigación y Planificación del Desarrollo Maya SOTZ'IL (Guatemala)
- Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat, Generalitat de Catalunya (Spain)
- Department of Environmental Affairs (South Africa)
- Environmental Education Center Zapovedniks (Russian Federation)
- Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets (Armenia)
- Fundação o Boticário de Proteção à Natureza (Brazil)
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Argentina)
- Fundación Biodiversidad (Argentina)
- Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza (Guatemala)
- Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo (Argentina)
- Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral del Hombre y su Entorno, CALMECAC (Guatemala)
- Fundación para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservación (Guatemala)
- Fundación para la Conservación de los Recursos Naturales y Ambiente en Guatemala (Guatemala)
- Fundación Patagonia Natural (Argentina)
- Fundación Urundei (Argentina)
- Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina (Argentina)
- George Wright Society (United States of America)
- Hayastani Trchyunneri Pahpanman Miutyun (Armenia)
- Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (Peru)
- Vida Silvestre Uruguay (Uruguay)
- Wildlands Conservation Trust (South Africa)
- Wildlife Trust of India (India)
- World Land Trust (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

038 - Harmonising the integrated management of overlapping Ramsar Sites, World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and UNESCO Global Geoparks

RECALLING Resolution 5.052 *Establishment of an integrated management system for UNESCO protected areas* (Jeju, 2012);

NOTING that over 260 protected areas designated internationally under the Ramsar Convention, the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (natural sites, mixed properties and cultural landscapes), the World Network of Biosphere Reserves under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, and UNESCO Global Geoparks as part of the International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme (IGGP), have complete or partial spatial overlap;

CONCERNED that different management guidelines, time cycles and periods provided and monitored by different authorities for the regular evaluation of Ramsar and UNESCO designated sites impedes the establishment of a comprehensive management regime for areas with multiple international designations;

EMPHASISING that integrated management is an important part of IUCN's mission;

FURTHER EMPHASISING that the main objective of Ramsar Sites is the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources, while the objective of the World Heritage Convention is the conservation of natural and cultural sites of outstanding universal value for future generations, the objective of Biosphere Reserves is the conservation of biological diversity in line with sustainable development and based on sound science, and the objective of UNESCO Global Geoparks is the appreciation of geological heritage through local community support and education; and

CONVINCED that a harmonised management system for Ramsar and UNESCO designated areas is essential for better environmental conservation of overlapping multiply internationally designated areas (MIDAs), as well as providing benefits to visitors and local communities, and that this approach to management complies with the fundamental concept of IUCN and contributes to the sustainable use of ecosystems;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. WELCOMES the forthcoming IUCN publication on "Managing Overlapping Internationally Designated Areas - Guidance on harmonising the integrated management of multiply internationally designated areas: Ramsar Sites, World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and UNESCO Global Geoparks" (hereafter referred to as 'IUCN Guidance'), which provides information about the similarities and specificities of Ramsar and UNESCO designations, as well as about the benefits and challenges of MIDAs, and on the synergies that multiple designations can offer;
2. INVITES the Director General to consider establishing an education and training programme in collaboration with the Ramsar Convention and UNESCO to disseminate and apply the IUCN Guidance;
3. INVITES IUCN Members and the four international designating bodies to consider implementation of the recommendations of the IUCN Guidance;
4. REQUESTS that support is sought from IUCN Members and donor agencies to facilitate the implementation of harmonised management systems for MIDAs;
5. ENCOURAGES national authorities for MIDAs to improve coordination and information sharing among different national authorities responsible for MIDAs and to align conservation policies for these areas as appropriate; and
6. FURTHER ENCOURAGES site managers to update existing management plans for MIDAs, to ensure harmonised visibility for all site designations, and to engage with local communities to ensure that they are fully aware of the added value of MIDAs.

Sponsors

- Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Agenda 21 (Korea (Republic of))
- Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment (Korea (Republic of))
- Korea Forest Service (Korea (Republic of))
- Korea National Park Service (Korea (Republic of))
- Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea (Korea (Republic of))
- Nature Conservation Union of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Korea (Democratic People's Republic of))
- Sah-dahn-beob-in Jeju Gukje Noksaek-Seom Forum (Korea (Republic of))

039 - Establishing an IUCN/WCPA Task Force on Protected Area Friendly System

RECOGNISING that biodiversity plays a vital role for the survival of human beings, but that, according to the 2015 WWF Living Planet Index, during the last 40 years, the global population of terrestrial vertebrates has been reduced by nearly 50%, and the index for freshwater ecosystems has declined by 76%, yet the severity and urgency of the crisis has not been recognised or the world alerted;

ALSO RECOGNISING the critical role of protected areas in biodiversity conservation, but that through urbanisation and industrial and agricultural development, nature ecosystems have been continuously destroyed and degraded;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that once ecosystems and especially wildlife populations have declined to a certain point – the so-called 'Eco-security Bottom-line' – nature would no longer be able to provide sufficient ecological functions and human beings would not be able to survive and develop on the earth;

RECALLING Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 that protected area coverage should reach 17% of the world's terrestrial area and 10% of its marine area by 2020, but that even for existing protected areas, surrounding uncontrolled development has posed serious threats to these areas, including the use of poisonous and deleterious agricultural chemicals, the introduction of monocultures and alien species with high economic value, disturbance from excessive tourism (which poses negative impacts for the survival of endangered species), illegal hunting, reclamation, and road and dam development, all of which are quickly destroying remaining protected areas;

REFERRING TO successful examples internationally, such as Rainforest Alliance (RA) certification, which is widely accepted, and Bird Friendly Certification Criteria developed by ecologists from the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center, as well as many others, such as Fair Trade and certifications for marine products and palm oil certifications, which play important roles in biodiversity conservation;

TAKING NOTE of the successful operation of a Protected Area Friendly System (PAFS) in China over the last two years;

AWARE that in 2015, PAFS conducted work in 15 protected areas covering over 40,000 km², in which PAFS grew to over 2,600 members, conducted a total of more than 10,000 km of patrols, cleared nearly 7,000 wildlife snares, reduced use of agriculture chemicals by more than 18,000 kg, and produced 15 products friendly to protected areas, including rice, wheat, wild vegetable, walnuts, honey, sheep, tea etc., and undertook conservation education reaching over 30,000 people; and

NOTING that it is important for people to adopt lifestyles that are friendly to protected areas globally;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

REQUESTS the World Commission of Protected Areas (WCPA) to consider establishing a Task Force on 'Protected Area Friendly System' to:

- a. coordinate international cooperation on PAFS theory research as well as practice, demonstration and promotion activities in a global context;
- b. promote international cross-industry and cross-profession links between organisations, individuals and resources to conduct in-depth cooperation and information sharing;
- c. initiate, promote and actively support lifestyles friendly to protected areas; and
- d. restore and improve integrated capacity for man and nature to live harmoniously together and to effectively preserve and enlarge protected areas worldwide.

Explanatory Memorandum

Protected Area Friendly System (PAFS) consists of people who follow the rules of nature, who maintain and restore wildlife habitat, stop behaviours threatening nature, and respect and support local communities since they protect nature. The objective of PAFS is to promote lifestyles that are friendly to protected areas across China and which, under the pre-condition of conserving biodiversity, maximise economic and social benefits. The most important indicators are that wild animal populations are healthy, and water and soil are well preserved.

PAFS was founded by Dr XIE Yan, an associate research professor from the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, in 2013. With 20 years experience of biodiversity conservation focusing on the conservation of endangered species, such as Amur tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*), Tibetan antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*), Chinese alligator (*Alligator sinensis*) and wildlife trade control, she organised the first large-scale evaluation of over 10,000 Chinese species following the Criteria of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and promoted development of the Protected Area Law of China. Her work has had a big influence on policy and conservation awareness in China. In September 2014 29 stockholders invested in and established the Protected Area Friendly System Co. Ltd. in the commonwealth way which these investment cannot be withdrawn for 3 years and no dividend is ever paid. The company is responsible for the marketing operation of PAFS.

PAFS has developed a detailed certification procedure and criteria for 'protected area friendly products'. In 2015, PAFS conducted work in 15 protected areas covering over 40,000 km², membership increased to over 2600, conducted patrols totalling over 10,000 km, cleared nearly 7,000 wildlife snares, reduced over 18,000 kg of agriculture chemicals, and undertook conservation education activities reaching over 30,000 people. PAFS has produced 15 products friendly to protected areas, including rice in Jingxin wetland, Jilin Province; five types of grain in tiger habitat in Heilongjiang Province, and two types wild vegetable in Longxihongkou of Dujiangyan, Sichuan Province. Other products include sheep meat in Jiuding Mountain, walnuts in Pingwu, Sichuan Province, tea in Baishuijiang Nature Reserve, Gansu Province and green plums in Libo County, Guizhou Province. In addition, five varieties of wheat have been planted and will be harvested in July, 2016. Some products are sold in PAFS e-stores.

After two years of experience, PAFS is starting to focus on calling and inspiring wider social resources to join in with nature conservation actions. This work is cross-industry and cross-profession, involving organisations, individuals and resources at multiple levels, requesting coordination of many aspects and linkage of research, conservation, production, management, business, transportation, and nature education. It is much more than the capacity of the existing PAFS team. In 2016, we will focus on improving the scientific system, establishing international cooperation, supervision of final conservation outputs and quality control, and other relevant work that should be conducted together with strategic partners with different strengths and advantages.

Sponsors

- All-China Environment Federation (China)
- Chengdu Bird Watching Society (China)
- China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (China)
- PROVITA (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- Shan Shui Conservation Center (China)
- The Jane Goodall Institute China (China)

040 - Integrating forest genetic diversity into protected area conservation objectives

RECALLING the three interdependent components of biodiversity: genetic diversity, species diversity and ecosystem diversity;

NOTING that the conservation of genetic diversity is not sufficiently taken into account in forest conservation programmes;

REGRETTING that, in Europe, only forest genetic resources of species of economic interest are subject to a long-term conservation programme;

ALSO RECALLING the priorities of the *Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources*, adopted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference at its 38th session in June 2013, notably on the *in situ* conservation goals for forest genetic resources;

RECOGNISING the importance, for the medium and long term, of a dynamic conservation of genetic diversity, which favours the adaptive capacities and evolution of forests in the face of environmental changes;

ALSO RECOGNISING that the genetic diversity of trees is a key component in forest biodiversity and that, in part, it determines the functioning of the other components of the biodiversity of forest ecosystems; and

FINALLY RECOGNISING the role of the genetic biodiversity of trees in the resilience and adaptation of forest ecosystems to the direct and indirect effects of climate change;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

ASKS the States, governmental and non-governmental organisations involved in nature conservation to:

- a. promote the taking into account of forest genetic diversity conservation at all levels of action (local, national, global);
- b. integrate the conservation of forest genetic diversity into the conservation goals for protected areas, in order to:
 - i. take this key component of forest biodiversity fully into account; and
 - ii. reinforce the resilience and adaptation of forest ecosystems to the direct and indirect effects of climate change; and
- c. recognise a protected area protection status (Category IV) corresponding to the conservation units of forest genetic diversity selected within the framework of national and/or international programmes, as a result of:
 - i. their contribution to an *in situ* conservation network representative of the genetic variability of woody forest species; and
 - ii. the existence of *in situ* management measures, established in a management document, aimed at maintaining the genetic diversity of the species involved and to favour their adaptation to environmental changes.

Sponsors

- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France (France)
- Association Française Interprofessionnelle des Ecologues (France)
- Association PAÏOLIVE (France)
- Fédération des Conservatoires botaniques nationaux (France)
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France (France)
- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne (France)
- Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme (France)
- France Nature Environnement (France)
- Noé Conservation (France)
- Te Mana o te Moana (French Polynesia, France)
- Tour du Valat (France)

041 - Cooperation between the protected areas of the Guiana Shield and northeastern Amazonia

CONSIDERING that northeastern Amazonia, including the Guiana Shield (Brazil, France, Guyana, Suriname), forms one of the largest expanses of protected tropical forest in the world, almost 90% of which is intact and containing over 15% of the fresh water on Earth;

CONSIDERING that this region sequesters over 4 billion tonnes of carbon;

NOTING that this region contains over 30 million hectares of protected land and that 40% of the ecosystems enjoy protected status;

WELCOMING the progress made since the adoption of Resolution 2.32 *Nature conservation on the Guiana Shield* (Amman, 2000) asking for the continuation of the implementation of conservation measures and the establishment of a coherent network of protected areas;

WELCOMING the voluntary commitment to conservation made by the Guiana Shield countries through the creation of connected protected areas such as the Central Suriname Nature Reserve in 1998, designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2000, the Tumucumaque Mountains National Park in 2002, the Guiana Amazonian Park in 2007, as well as the network of natural and forest reserves in Guiana and the South Suriname Conservation Corridor in 2015;

SERIOUSLY CONCERNED by the continued practice of illegal mining activities that cause irreversible damage to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and significant pollution involving mercury in particular, which affect not only the environment but also the health and way of life of human populations; and

AWARE of the importance of ensuring the sustainable, socio-economic development of local populations and their well-being;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. ASKS the managers of the protected areas on the Guiana Shield and other forested land, such as indigenous lands and right-of-use zones, to set up a working group focusing on the exchange of ideas in order to build their capacities, ensure the protection of their ecosystems and associated ways of life, and to help create a coherent, integrated strategy for protected areas and other forested land;
2. ASKS the States involved (Brazil, France, Suriname) to facilitate the establishment of this working group focusing on the exchange of ideas, by mobilising technical and financial means in particular;
3. ASKS the other stakeholders (local authorities, representatives of communities, national, regional and international conservation organisations, scientific organisations, regional platforms and networks such as REDPARQUES and the Guiana Shield Facility) to provide technical and financial support for the establishment of this exchange and working group as well as collaboration in the implementation of its 2017-2025 programme; and
4. ASKS the Brazilian, French and Surinamese States to cooperate more extensively with Guyana, Venezuela and Colombia in order to protect local forests and populations in northern Amazonia and to continue their efforts to combat illegal and informal mining operations, as well as all trafficking related to this activity.

Sponsors

- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France (France)
- Association Française Interprofessionnelle des Ecologues (France)
- Conservation International (United States of America)
- Direction de l'environnement de la province Sud (New Caledonia, France)
- Fédération des Conservatoires botaniques nationaux (France)
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France (France)
- Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme (France)
- France Nature Environnement (France)
- Humanité et Biodiversité (France)
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (France)
- Noé Conservation (France)
- Parcs nationaux de France (France)
- Te Mana o te Moana (French Polynesia, France)
- Tour du Valat (France)

042 - Protected areas as natural solutions

RECOGNISING that protected areas play a critical role in addressing climate change, both through mitigation by sequestration and storage of carbon in terrestrial and marine vegetation, soils and peat and through providing ecosystem services for adaptation to existing and projected climate change in terms of food and water security, disaster risk reduction and provision of genetic material for crop and livestock breeding and new medicines;

NOTING that IUCN and its World Commission on Protected Areas have played a leading role in identifying and promoting these benefits, including through co-publishing the first global report on the role of protected areas in addressing climate change in 2009, and fostering establishment of the Protected Areas Climate Change Specialist Group in 2015;

AWARE that in 2012, Canada, Mexico and the USA jointly released the framework document 'North American Protected Areas as Natural Solutions for Climate Change', and that new players, such as WWF and further partners from Latin American, are adding to this initiative;

CONSIDERING that many IUCN State Members are already building protected areas into their climate adaptation strategies;

AWARE that in August 2015, 18 Latin American countries signed the Declaration on Protected Areas and Climate Change during the Council meeting of REDPARQUES, the Latin American Technical Cooperation Network on Protected Areas; and

NOTING that this message was repeated at the 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris in December 2015, for the first time bringing protected areas directly into negotiations about controlling climate change;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. AFFIRMS the role of protected areas as natural tools to address climate change, both in terms of mitigation and adaptation;
2. NOTES key elements of the REDPARQUES declaration, including the call for the international community to: "Recognize national and regional efforts of countries to improve the contribution of protected areas and other effective conservation measures to the national strategies to address the adverse effects of climate change and accomplish existing goals; Increase the attention given to protected areas and other effective conservation measures as an adequate response to the effects of climate change; Respond to the need for greater scientific, technical, technological and financial assistance to achieve a more effective management of protected areas under climate change criteria...";
3. REQUESTS the IUCN Director General to work in close cooperation with all IUCN's Commissions, Members, global thematic programs, and partners to operationalise the 'Promise of Sydney' recommendations concerning climate change;
4. URGES State Members to consider making public statements on the importance of protected areas as tools for the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change, in line with the REDPARQUES declaration; and
5. CALLS ON all State Members and other players to integrate protected area networks into climate change adaptation strategies, whilst keeping protected area management in line with the IUCN definition of a protected area and the associated principles.

Explanatory Memorandum

- Protected Areas Climate Change Specialist Group (website in development)
https://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/gpap_home/gpap_solutions/gpap_climate/
- Global Climate Change Publications
https://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/gpap_home/gpap_capacity2/gpap_pub/gpap_natsolpub/
- REDPARQUES Declaration
<http://redparques.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/DECLARACION-DE-LA-RED-LATINOAMERICANA-DE-COOPERACION-TECNICA-EN-PARQUES-NACIONALES.pdf>
- WWF and partners new tool: Climate Adaptation Methodology for Protected Areas (CAMPA):
<http://www.panda.org/campa>

Sponsors

- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (Canada)
- Espacios Naturales y Desarrollo Sustentable A.C. (Mexico)
- Fondo Mundial Para la Naturaleza (WWF Colombia) (Colombia)
- Parks Canada Agency - Agence Parcs Canada (Canada)
- Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Mexico)
- The WILD Foundation (United States of America)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International (Switzerland)

043 - Support for Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Africa

RECOGNISING that IUCN has played a central role in developing and promoting forest and landscape restoration (FLR) in Africa and beyond, especially through its leadership role in the Bonn Challenge to restore 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded lands by 2020;

ALSO RECOGNISING that, while Africa has contributed only minimally to global climate change, Africans will be among those most affected and that Africa's population is expected to nearly double by 2050, which will see the demand soar for already scarce resources of soil, crops and water;

AWARE that FLR can increase soil fertility and food security, improve availability and quality of water resources, combat desertification, protect and increase biodiversity, create green jobs, bolster economic growth and livelihood diversification, reduce disaster risk, increase the capacity for climate change resilience and adaptation and contribute to climate change mitigation;

NOTING that Africa has the largest opportunity for the restoration of forest or mosaic landscapes of any continent in the world, according to global analyses by IUCN, the World Resources Institute (WRI) and other IUCN Members;

ALSO NOTING that the African Union endorsed AFR100 (the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative), a country-led effort to bring 100 million hectares of land in Africa into restoration by 2030 while contributing to Vision 2063, the Malabo Declaration on food security, and the Cairo Declaration on Africa's Natural Capital; and

FURTHER NOTING that AFR100 is a direct contribution to the implementation of the Bonn Challenge and the New York Declaration on Forests, and the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI), an initiative to promote integrated landscape management in Africa with the goal of adapting to and mitigating climate change;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to:

a. contribute to the success of AFR100 as part of the Bonn Challenge by maintaining a strong focus on FLR consistent with the IUCN Programme 2017-2020; and

b. provide technical advice and assistance to Members in developing environmental and social standards for the implementation of AFR100 aimed at increasing the contribution of FLR across Africa to improving human well-being, ecosystem health and biodiversity conservation; and

2. URGES Governments, civil society organisations, corporations, research institutions, investors and the donor community engaged in land use-related interventions in Africa to:

a. recognise that increased programmatic support for, and investment in, FLR produces multiple benefits that contribute to local, national, regional and global environmental and development goals;

b. leverage opportunities for FLR to capture synergies among national and international commitments already made to address climate change, land degradation, food and water security, biodiversity conservation, and resilience;

c. formalise national FLR commitments as contributions to the AFR100 target of restoring 100 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes by 2030; and

d. develop strategies for achieving AFR100's target and mobilising technical and financial resources to scale up restoration successes, with attention to promoting good practices, supporting scaling strategies, facilitating finance, and monitoring progress.

Explanatory Memorandum

AFR100 is an Africa-led initiative

- AFR100 is country-led, with African nations making commitments to restore deforested and degraded landscapes.
- AFR100 includes a robust package of political, financial, and technical resources.
- The 100 million hectare target is endorsed by the African Union and the NEPAD Agency will serve as the Initiative's Secretariat.
- AFR100 will also support the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative, an Africa-led initiative to adapt to and mitigate climate change, while increasing land productivity and reducing poverty.

Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) will benefit Africa

- Africa has contributed only minimally to global climate change, but Africans will be among those most vulnerable and affected unless more is done to restore the productivity and resilience of degraded landscapes.
- Africa's population is expected to nearly double by 2050. As population grows, so will the demand for the already scarce resources of soil, crops and water and it is imperative that increased efforts be aimed at increasing the productivity of degraded forest landscapes.
- FLR can help achieve food and water security by scaling up restoration practices that increase the density of trees in the landscape and help to improve soil fertility and secure water supplies.
- FLR can increase climate resilience by helping smallholder farmers to adapt to climate-related stresses on agricultural production systems.
- FLR can create green jobs, diversify livelihoods, and bolster economic growth.
- Restoration will improve key ecosystem services and conserve biodiversity.

Africa's FLR can benefit the rest of the world

- Africa can make a huge contribution to help the world reach the 2 degrees celsius target by sequestering carbon through FLR. AFR100 builds on the climate commitments made by African countries. So far, 13 of the INDCs submitted by African countries include restoration, conservation of standing forests, or 'climate-smart' agriculture. According to World Resource Institute analysis, following through on the commitments would cumulatively reduce emissions by 1.2 Gt CO₂eq over the next 10 years, or 36 percent of Africa's annual emissions and 0.25 percent of global emissions.
- AFR100 is a demonstration of global leadership by Africa on FLR, and will constitute a very ambitious contribution to the Bonn Challenge and the New York Declaration on Forests.
- Africa has a strong record on forest landscape restoration success; AFR100 scales it up to become continent-wide.
- Africa's FLR success stories are diverse, across multiple countries and ecological zones. AFR100 helps committed

countries and champions of FLR to share knowledge and resources.

- There are already many examples of restoration success in Africa that could be scaled-up significantly.
- AFR100 is about translating ambitious commitments into action and results on the ground.
- AFR100 is about catalysing ambitious commitments to FLR and following through by translating commitments into action and results by 2030.

Sponsors

- Conservation International (United States of America)
- Ecoagriculture Partners (United States of America)
- Forest Trends (United States of America)
- Rainforest Alliance (United States of America)
- Society for Ecological Restoration (United States of America)
- Uganda Wildlife Society (Uganda)
- World Resources Institute (United States of America)

044 - Identifying Key Biodiversity Areas for safeguarding biodiversity

RECALLING Resolution 3.013 *The uses of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* (Bangkok, 2004), which requested the Species Survival Commission (SSC) to convene a worldwide consultative process to agree a unified methodology to identify Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs);

FURTHER 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)/SSC Joint Task Force on Biodiversity and Protected Areas in consolidating standards for the identification of KBAs as sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity;

RECOGNISING that since the 1970s BirdLife International Partners have documented and promoted the conservation of more than 12,800 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) using globally standardised criteria in bottom-up multi-stakeholder processes;

RECOGNISING that other organisations have developed similar processes to identify important sites for subsets of biodiversity, including Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, NatureServe Network B-ranked sites, Important Fungus Areas, Important Plant Areas, Prime Butterfly Areas, Important Marine Mammal Areas and freshwater, marine and terrestrial KBAs;

RECOGNISING the widespread application of, and further demand for, information about such important sites by Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), finance institutions, the private sector, governments and the conservation community;

FURTHER RECOGNISING the importance of KBAs for indigenous and local communities living in and around them;

THANKING the WCPA and SSC, supported by IUCN Members and the Director General, for their efforts in developing a global standard for the identification of KBAs;

GRATEFUL for financial and in-kind support from a wide range of organisations to develop this standard;

WELCOMING the adoption of the 'IUCN Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas' by IUCN Council in May 2016; and

WELCOMING the development of a KBA Partnership to bring together a coalition of organisations that are committed to coordinating jointly the identification and promotion of KBAs using the new IUCN Standard;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and Commissions to work with KBA Partners to fundraise for identifying and promoting KBAs;
2. REQUESTS Commissions and Members and other institutions to work with KBA Partners to identify and document KBAs through:
 - a. completing the documentation of existing important sites for biodiversity using the new KBA Standard;
 - b. applying the Standard to elements of biodiversity for which sites have yet to be identified, so filling taxonomic and geographic gaps; and
 - c. monitoring the condition, threats and conservation measures at KBAs to keep documentation up to date;
3. INVITES governments to:
 - a. use KBAs to identify sites for establishing new and expanding existing protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs); and
 - b. use the coverage of KBAs by protected areas and OECMs as an indicator for Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and Sustainable Development Goals 14 and 15;
4. INVITES MEAs to work with their Parties to use KBAs to inform the location of new or expanded protected areas, OECMs and conservation actions as appropriate;
5. ENCOURAGES the private sector, finance institutions and donors to consider KBAs as critical habitats for environmental and sustainability safeguards;
6. INVITES the conservation community to use KBAs to inform conservation planning and implementation; and
7. ENCOURAGES donors to support the KBA Partnership in identifying and promoting KBAs and to direct resources at KBA conservation.

Sponsors

- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Global Wildlife Conservation (United States of America)
- Nature Kenya - The East Africa Natural History Society (Kenya)
- NatureServe (United States of America)
- PROVITA (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Switzerland (Switzerland)

045 - Protection of biodiversity refuge areas in the Atlantic biogeographical region

OBSERVING that the Cantabrian-Atlantic area of the Iberian Peninsula is one of the areas for which the highest quantity of palaeoenvironmental information is available, data that derive from several decades of research, which have made it possible to establish the dynamics of vegetation and ecosystems in relation to climate change over the last 100,000 years;

INDICATING that from the results obtained, it has been possible to confirm the existence in the Cantabrian-Atlantic region of areas that constituted refuges for biodiversity during the ice ages when biological groups adapted and evolved to the consequences of climate change, giving rise to a large number of endemic taxa;

CONSIDERING that these areas in themselves constitute an element of biodiversity and that the identification of these areas and their dynamics is vital when it comes to defining biodiversity conservation strategies, and that, due to their characteristics, these areas play a key role in the maintenance and favourable conservation status of wild habitats and species within the current context of global climate change, and BEARING IN MIND the importance of the Spanish Atlantic region at a European level, since the Iberian Peninsula acts as a large reservoir of biodiversity;

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that biodiversity is being lost globally at an unprecedented rate and that this trend is also true for Spain, since most of the habitats and species have an unfavourable conservation status;

WARNING that the causes of biodiversity loss are not going to be mitigated or disappear over the next few decades unless decisive, urgent measures are adopted;

AWARE that there is still insufficient knowledge about biodiversity in Spain and that existing information needs to be updated; and

RECOGNISING that this Resolution relates to the measures included in the Spanish 'Strategic Plan for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity 2011-2017', mainly in four of the goals;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to:

- a. collaborate with Members and Commissions, especially in the Atlantic biogeographical region, to achieve greater awareness of biodiversity conservation, and, more specifically, the protection of biodiversity refuges;
- b. provide technical and programmatic support to promote and strengthen existing initiatives and to share information on their conservation; and
- c. urge the **European member states**, and Spain in particular, as well as their regional governments, to promote effective measures to protect these areas, through the identification of such areas and the subsequent drawing up of management plans;

2. ENCOURAGES all Members and the Spanish administrations with competence in this field to cooperate and increase the efforts made to protect and conserve these areas of special importance for conservation, as well as to collaborate in the transfer of information on biodiversity within the Spanish Atlantic region to the managers of this land and to the scientific community; and

3. URGES the European Union and its Member States to provide funds for the identification of these biodiversity refuge areas in the Spanish Atlantic region and for the analysis of their sensitivity to climate change, studying the effects of the latter on these areas of importance for biodiversity conservation within the Spanish Atlantic region.

Explanatory Memorandum

El territorio Cantabro-Atlántico de la Península Ibérica constituye una de las áreas en las que se dispone de mayor cantidad de información paleoambiental, datos que derivan de varias décadas de investigación que han permitido establecer la dinámica de la vegetación y los ecosistemas en relación con el cambio climático durante los últimos 100.000 años.

Entre los resultados obtenidos, destaca la determinación de la posición estratégica que ocupa el noroeste ibérico en relación con el registro de los cambios climáticos en el Atlántico Norte lo que ha permitido constatar la existencia en el territorio de áreas de refugio biológico durante los periodos glaciares en los que hubo grupos biológicos que se adaptaron y evolucionaron frente a las consecuencias del cambio climático, dando origen a un gran número de taxones endémicos, muchos de los cuales aún poseen un papel importante en la configuración de los ecosistemas. Estos espacios constituyen en sí mismos un elemento de la biodiversidad y la identificación de estas áreas y su dinámica, resulta trascendental a la hora de definir estrategias de conservación de la biodiversidad. Por sus características, estas áreas juegan un papel clave en el mantenimiento, en un estado de conservación favorable, de hábitats y especies silvestres en el contexto actual de cambio global y teniendo en cuenta la importancia de la región atlántica española a nivel europeo, al funcionar la Península Ibérica como un gran reservorio de biodiversidad, la identificación y el análisis de estas áreas de refugio representa una valiosa información para la elaboración de las directrices para la ordenación de los Recursos Naturales, para la conservación de la Red Natura 2000 y las Áreas Protegidas por instrumentos internacionales.

Por otra parte, es evidente que el conocimiento sobre biodiversidad en España es todavía insuficiente y necesita mantenerse actualizado, como recomienda el Plan Estratégico del Patrimonio Natural y de la Biodiversidad. Buena parte de la información ambiental se encuentra disponible pero, en muchos casos, de manera dispersa, heterógena o de difícil acceso. También se tiene en cuenta que los avances científicos tardan en llegar a los gestores y no se transmiten de manera efectiva, lo cual, no contribuye a una adecuada conservación de la biodiversidad.

Estas 4 metas que se persiguen son: 1.- Disponer de los mejores conocimientos para la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad y los servicios de los ecosistemas, 2.- Proteger, conservar y restaurar la naturaleza en España y reducir sus principales amenazas, 3.- Fomentar la integración de la biodiversidad en las políticas sectoriales, 4.- Promover la participación de la sociedad en la conservación de la biodiversidad y fomentar su concienciación y compromiso.

Sponsors

- Asociación Española de Entomología (Spain)
- Aula del Mar - Malaga Asociación para la Conservación del Medio Marino (Spain)

- Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia (Spain)
- Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio, Junta de Andalucía (Spain)
- Fundación Lonxanet para la Pesca Sostenible (Spain)
- Fundación Naturaleza y Hombre (Spain)
- Fundación Oxígeno (Spain)
- Sociedad Geológica de España (Spain)

046 - Securing the future for global peatlands

NOTING that peatlands occur in every continent of the world;

RECOGNISING that peatlands occupy 3% of the Earth's land surface area yet store more carbon than all the world's vegetation, including all forests, and that damaged peatlands release two gigatonnes of carbon to the atmosphere each year, equivalent to the carbon emissions of all air travel;

RECOGNISING that peatlands are among the most valuable ecosystems on Earth (also providing clean water and playing a key role in flood management), and support a wide range of rare, specialist and threatened biodiversity, and are valuable as a paleological archive;

WELCOMING the recognition by international environmental agreements and initiatives (e.g. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Ramsar Convention, and the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)) of the importance of peatlands for climate change, biodiversity conservation, and a wide range of ecosystem services for local communities, and RECALLING that the restoration and sustainable use of peatlands has long been recognised as a priority under such activities but that implementation of these has been largely ineffective;

RECOGNISING that a workshop held during the IUCN World Conservation Congress at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea (2012) called for IUCN to provide a focus for peatland action, for work with the business and private sector to secure funding, and for support to international efforts to share good practice and science relating to peatlands;

ACKNOWLEDGING the commitment to action for peatlands in the draft IUCN Programme 2017-2020, the work of National Committees, such as the IUCN National Committee for the United Kingdom Peatland Programme, and the work of Members such as Wetlands International;

GRATEFUL that the IUCN National Committee for the United Kingdom has pioneered procedures to re-wet peat, to restore biodiversity, and sequester greenhouse gases;

TROUBLED that peat is being lost rapidly through conversion of peatlands for agricultural uses, mining for fuel, mining to sell in horticulture, and to enable construction;

ALARMED at the potential for catastrophic loss of carbon, biodiversity and harm to water systems if action is not taken to halt the loss of peatlands and to restore damaged peatlands (e.g. in Borneo and Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, peat destruction has released such vast amounts of methane that this region now contributes greenhouse gas emissions comparable to those of China or the USA); and

CONCERNED that globally, there exists no shared definition or legal provision for the stewardship of peat, unless coincidentally peatland is located in a designated protected area or is subject to wetland preservation laws;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. RECOMMENDS that the Commission on Ecosystem Management should develop a scientific definition of peat to be applied by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in its Soils Charter, by the Ramsar Convention in its classification of wetland type, and by IUCN;
2. REQUESTS the World Commission on Environmental Law to prepare draft legislation for nations to use as a guideline recommending how to preserve and restore peatlands and how to include them alongside forests in all relevant intergovernmental agreements relating to climate change and biodiversity;
3. CALLS ON National Committees to cooperate with the Secretariat, Commissions and Members in developing or contributing to country-focused programmes to protect and restore peatlands taking cognisance of the strategic actions of the FAO 'guidance for climate change mitigation by conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use of peatlands' and the ongoing work of the Ramsar Convention particularly under Ramsar Resolution XII.11 on peatlands, climate change and wise use (2015);
4. URGES states to place a moratorium on all peat exploitation until their wetland legislation is strengthened to strictly preserve natural areas where peat is located; and
5. RECOMMENDS implementation of national REDD+ legislation, and that preservation of peat be given priority in the implementation of such legislation.

Explanatory Memorandum

Explanatory Memorandum 1

The IUCN Peatland Programme, a project of the IUCN UK National Committee <http://www.iucn-uk-peatlandprogramme.org/>, is an exemplar of a national and international scale approach to peatland conservation, involving a wide range of IUCN constituents, demonstrating delivery of the 'One Programme'.

This Motion builds on the consensus from a workshop held at the 2012 World Conservation Congress. The recommended strategic action points to inform national and international peatland conservation action are:

1. Establish an international overview of progress in delivering peatland conservation action and facilitate exchange of experience and good practice.
2. Give a strong steer in national plans that peatlands should be conserved and restored, identifying occurrence and status of the peatland ecosystem.
3. Introduce strategic planning to restore peatlands and protect them from damaging development with integrated landuse planning to balance different pressures.
4. Remove perverse incentives that lead to peatland damage and introduce measures to support delivery of conservation and restoration, in recognition of the ecosystem services they provide.
5. Provide public finance for peatland conservation/restoration and attract investment from the private sector aimed at delivering multiple 'win wins' for carbon, water and biodiversity.
6. Support local and landscape-scale projects facilitated by project managers, with strong stakeholder engagement and coordinate effort across different private and public sectors.
7. Support ongoing survey and monitoring of peatland condition and delivery of ecosystem services.
8. Coordinate scientific effort across the different disciplines to provide consensus-based evidence for policy and practical management.

9. Share experiences and expertise on peatland conservation and restoration internationally and within countries engaging a wide range of land managers and relevant stakeholders.
10. Promote the benefits of peatlands for their biodiversity and ecosystem services to help inform and educate the public.

Examples of national-level peatland strategies include the publication of a UK Statement of Action on Peatlands together with devolved Government plans such as the National Peatland Plan for Scotland.

We are acknowledging the global importance and role of peatlands as outlined in Ramsar Resolution XII.11 *Peatlands, climate change and wise use: Implications for the Ramsar Convention* which further requests that the Ramsar bodies collaborate with relevant international conventions and organisations including UNFCCC bodies, within their respective mandates, to further investigate the potential contribution of peatland ecosystems to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to develop policies and measures that are aimed at reducing anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions from peatlands.

Explanatory Memorandum 2

Some three percent of the Earth's terrestrial environment is composed of peat. Peatland is the often vast accumulation of sphagnum mosses and dead plant material preserved in wetlands, bogs, wet forests and other places, and it is one of the largest natural atmospheric sources of the potent greenhouse gas, methane. Anaerobic conditions caused by waters encompassing peat deposits can inhibit decay and any release of carbon dioxide and methane from peat deposits. However, peat is rapidly being lost throughout the world through conversion for agricultural uses, mining for fuel, mining to sell in horticulture, and to enable construction. More than fifty percent of the peat wetlands in the USA or Western Europe have been destroyed, a trend continuing worldwide. In Indonesia and Malaysia, peat forests are being increasingly drained, sometimes unlawfully burned, and converted to oil palm plantations. Peat destruction in these areas has released such vast amounts of methane that this region now contributes greenhouse gas emissions comparable to those of China or the United States of America. Vast natural peat areas still exist in Siberia, the Andes and Brazil, SE Asia, Canada, Scandinavia, Africa, and elsewhere.

National laws characterise peat inconsistently. Most national laws fail to recognise peat as a distinct biological resource with diverse ecosystem benefits, and many laws authorise draining wetlands as obstacles to development. Environmental laws fail to provide a standard approach to characterising peat or prescribing stewardship norms for peat conservation or preservation. Peat-related impacts on climate change, however, have stimulated interest in enacting national legislation to preserve sequestration of historic peat areas. Proposals for climate change emissions trading, such as through Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) policies, can provide important economic tools to phase out economic dependencies on peat exploitation and facilitate the transition from exploiting peat to preserving peat, compensating those whose livelihoods presently depend on peat exploitation and providing incentives to re-wet and restore the capacity of peat to store greenhouse gases.

If Earth is to avert a spike in atmospheric temperatures, then states must act both to preserve existing peat and to re-wet and restore all areas of peat. This Motion aims to harness the increased global awareness about the importance of peat, and renewed interest in proposals for emissions trading, to encourage states to become legal stewards of peat and peatland ecosystems. If adopted, the Motion would: 1) recommend the creation of a scientific definition of peat to reconcile terms employed by various international legal frameworks; 2) urge states to place a moratorium on peat exploitation until they are able to strengthen legislation to strictly preserve peat; 3) urge states to expeditiously implement REDD+ legislation with a priority of preserving peat; 4) request the IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law to prepare draft legislation for states to consider in designing national frameworks to preserve peat; and 5) request the IUCN Director General to oversee implementation of these recommendations.

Sponsors

- Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (Singapore)
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies (United States of America)
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law (United States of America)
- International Council of Environmental Law (Germany)
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Scottish Environment Link (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- The European Outdoor Conservation Association (Switzerland)
- The John Muir Trust (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- The Wildlife Trusts (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Tropical Resources Institute (Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies) (United States of America)
- Wetlands International (The Netherlands)

047 - Protection, restoration and sustainable use of urban water bodies in India

BEARING IN MIND that water is essential for life and that in an urban setting the role of water bodies becomes crucial for the functioning of urban ecosystems;

WELCOMING the call through United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 11 to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of urban water bodies;

RECOGNISING that the revival of water bodies is becoming an imperative, as urban India is growing rapidly and causing serious existential threats to water bodies;

AWARE that a significant number of water bodies located in six major cities of India – Delhi, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai – are either encroached on, polluted, dried up or facing severe threat;

NOTING that water bodies in cities are not only sources of surface water but essential for maintaining already stressed water tables to provide water for millions of people, for supporting ecosystem services and providing habitat to birds, including migratory birds, and other species;

ALSO NOTING that, as an example, in Delhi during the last four decades, of 1,012 water bodies, 349 have dried up, 165 have been encroached on and others are facing existential threats, and that these trends are common to other cities;

FURTHER NOTING that although environmental and research groups have time and again raised their concerns over the loss of water bodies essential for maintaining groundwater levels, year-by-year all major cities in India are losing their water bodies;

OBSERVING that in Bengaluru, lakes also act to mitigate floods, but that as many as 2,789 lakes in that city are facing various stages of decay; and

CONCERNED that the existing water bodies across all six major cities in India are facing multi-level pressures – such as eutrophication, waste dumping, unloading of sewage water, siltation, encroachment, and toxic pollution from industrial effluents and bad management – and that these have threatened the existence of valuable and productive water bodies in the cities;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON IUCN Members in India:

a. to adopt collaborative approaches at national, state and district level to address the threats faced by urban water bodies;

b. to collaborate for the protection and restoration of urban water bodies through scientific research, water quality monitoring and other relevant practices; and

c. to raise awareness of the importance of protection, restoration, and conservation of urban water bodies; and

2. URGES the Government of India (GoI):

a. to take all measures necessary to protect, restore and sustainably use urban water bodies, focusing especially on the water bodies located in major cities;

b. to give special attention to monitoring the quality of existing water bodies and enabling robust measures to mitigate threats; and

c. to incorporate the protection and sustainable use of urban water bodies as one of the top priorities in GoI's 100 Smart Cities Plan.

Sponsors

- Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (Singapore)
- Development Alternatives (India)
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law (United States of America)
- InsPIRE Network for Environment (India)
- International Council of Environmental Law (Germany)
- Tropical Resources Institute (Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies) (United States of America)

048 - Protection of intact forest landscapes

RECOGNISING the critical role that forests play in maintaining biodiversity, providing ecosystem goods and services on which human society depends, contributing to national development, and nurturing people living in poor, marginalised communities;

ALSO RECALLING that forest ecosystems are at the origin of numerous ecosystem services that are essential for human survival, for example oxygen production, carbon capture and storage, water and air purification;

STRESSING that the dynamics of forest ecosystems are part of very long-term ecological processes;

NOTING that intact forest landscapes are the most effective at delivering a range of values, from biodiversity conservation to the protection of indigenous cultures and livelihoods, to mitigating climate change;

CONCERNED that while forests vary greatly in their structure, distribution, size, function and values, the Paris Agreement reached at the 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP21) in December 2015, as well as other important initiatives, do not distinguish between forests or offer guidance on which actions are necessary or at which scale;

RECALLING the poor dispersal and colonisation ability of some species strictly dependent on ancient forests;

ALSO STRESSING that the age of a forest, defined by the continuity of forest cover throughout history, is one of the components to take into account, along with maturity and integrity, for the protection and sustainable management of forests of high ecological value, including their soil;

NOTING that unlike maturity criteria, forest age criteria, notably for temperate and boreal forests, are currently not very well integrated into decisions concerning the management of forests or land use in general;

NOTING recent research confirming that primary forests are irreplaceable in terms of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, and in particular that boreal forest ecosystems contain massive stores of below-ground carbon and that tropical forests alone could constitute 50% of the mitigation solution in the next 50 years to ensure a safe transition to renewable energy;

FURTHER RECOGNISING, as explicitly included in the Paris Agreement, the role of forests in mitigating climate change by storing carbon and, through growth, sequestering more carbon, as well as altering local and regional climate dynamics, including precipitation;

NOTING that the biodiversity values and ecosystem services provided by the protection of intact forest landscapes will advance the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

RECALLING that the Paris Agreement issued a strong and clear call for ecosystem integrity and the need to limit the rise in the average global temperature to well below 2°C, and noted the importance of forests in achieving climate objectives;

NOTING with concern that loss, degradation and fragmentation of primary forests, and temperate and boreal forests in particular, continue at very high rates, and that such loss and degradation make a major contribution to rapidly accelerating global biodiversity and climate change crises, affecting human well-being across the planet, and in particular the livelihoods and cultures of local communities and indigenous peoples;

NOTING that these trends have a major negative impact on forest biodiversity and on the proper functioning of forest ecosystems;

FURTHER NOTING that it is significantly more cost-effective to conserve intact forest landscapes than to protect or restore degraded ones, and that often full ecosystem restoration is not possible;

RECALLING Resolution 5.060 *Strengthening the role of IUCN in saving the world's primary forests* (Jeju, 2012) which, *inter alia*, asks the Director General and Council to establish an IUCN mechanism to assess opportunities to strengthen relevant IUCN global programmes and build synergies between them, as well as with the Commissions, with a view to saving the world's remaining primary forests; and

WELCOMING the work carried out to date by the IUCN Primary Forest Task Team assembled to identify a strategy for implementing Resolution 5.060, and looking forward to its continued work through 2016;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. ASKS the Director General and Commissions to:

a. develop a policy statement on the importance of intact forest landscapes and primary forest conservation, including a consideration of how the conservation of intact forest landscapes and primary forests can contribute to IUCN's nature-based solutions; and

b. form a working group to examine mechanisms, opportunities for, and barriers to the protection of intact forest landscapes and primary forests;

2. ENCOURAGES Members, States, the private sector and international financial institutions to:

a. recognise age as one of the criteria linked to the high ecological value of forests and integrate the age criterion into land-use planning and nature conservation policies;

b. support a mapping inventory and the continuous monitoring of ancient forests at global, regional and national levels; promote the integration of an indicator for the preservation of areas of ancient forest in the suite of sustainable management indicators at global, regional and national levels; allow for access to spatial information on ancient forests; encourage research in order to learn more about the ecological importance of age for various taxa; and investigate the most favourable management approaches for keeping these ecosystems in good condition;

c. raise the awareness of forest stakeholders and the general public regarding the ecological importance of ancient forests;

d. promote intact forest landscapes and primary forest conservation in their development planning, Nationally Determined Contributions under the UNFCCC, and implementation of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, including the CBD; and

e. increase efforts to establish large, connected intact forest landscapes and primary forest protected areas, while at all times fully implementing rights-based approaches, and to support primary forest conservation initiatives by local communities; and

3. URGES State and Government Agency Members, to ensure that all steps possible are taken to ensure that intact forest landscapes and primary forests are fully and effectively protected for their full range of benefits.

Sponsors

- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France (France)
- Association Française Interprofessionnelle des Ecologues (France)
- Association PAÏOLIVE (France)
- Australian Rainforest Conservation Society (Australia)
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (Canada)
- Fédération des Conservatoires botaniques nationaux (France)
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France (France)
- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne (France)
- Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme (France)
- France Nature Environnement (France)
- Global Wildlife Conservation (United States of America)
- PROVITA (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- Rainforest Trust (United States of America)
- Sierra Club (United States of America)
- Te Mana o te Moana (French Polynesia, France)
- Tenkile Conservation Alliance (Papua New Guinea)
- The WILD Foundation (United States of America)
- Tour du Valat (France)
- WCS Associação Conservação da Vida Silvestre (Brazil)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)
- World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (Switzerland)
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Zoologische Gesellschaft für Arten- und Populationsschutz e.V. (Germany)

049 - Advancing conservation of biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction

NOTING that nearly two-thirds of the world's ocean is beyond national jurisdiction, and that this area provides valuable ecological, economic, social and cultural benefits;

CONCERNED about the increasing pressure on marine biodiversity from human activities, with no international framework to fully protect biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ), such as by establishing comprehensively protected marine protected areas (MPAs) and reserves in most ABNJ;

NOTING that the 'Promise of Sydney', adopted by the IUCN World Parks Congress (Sydney, 2014): (a) implied support for Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 – at least 10% of the world's coastal and marine areas are under protection by 2020 – with the ultimate aim of creating a fully sustainable ocean, at least 30% of which has no extractive activities; and (b) recommended development and adoption of an international instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to protect and manage biodiversity in the high seas;

CONCERNED that greater effort will be needed to establish MPAs in ABNJ to meet these targets;

RECOGNISING that UNCLOS provides an overarching legal framework for governance of human activities in ABNJ;

NOTING that marine reserves are tools for safeguarding biodiversity and offer greater conservation benefits than partially protected areas;

AWARE that the Convention on Biological Diversity process to identify ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in ABNJ is useful for describing areas such as the Costa Rica Dome that need enhanced protection, but lacks authority to establish protective measures;

RECALLING that Resolution 5.074 *Implementing conservation and sustainable management of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction* (Jeju, 2012) supported the conservation and sustainable management of marine biodiversity in ABNJ; and

WELCOMING United Nations General Assembly Resolution 69/292, adopted by consensus in June 2015, which agreed to develop a legally-binding international instrument under UNCLOS for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity of ABNJ;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. URGES all states to actively promote development of a new legally-binding instrument under UNCLOS for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in ABNJ that includes effective mechanisms for:

- a. the rapid identification, designation and effective management of an ecologically representative and well-connected system of MPAs and reserves in ABNJ;
- b. the assessment of the impacts of human activities on ABNJ, including cumulative impacts;
- c. the regulation of activities to prevent significant adverse impacts on the marine environment;
- d. effective monitoring, compliance and enforcement;
- e. facilitating capacity building and the transfer of marine technology; and
- f. enhancing access to, and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from, marine genetic resources from ABNJ;

2. ENCOURAGES Members to support a science-based process that allows for the establishment of an ecologically representative and well-connected system of MPAs including reserves as an element of the new agreement;

3. URGES states to call on the UNGA to convene an intergovernmental conference in 2018 to consider recommendations from the Preparatory Committee established under Resolution 69/292 and to adopt the text of an agreement for the protection of biodiversity in ABNJ; and

4. CALLS ON the Director General, the Commissions and Secretariat to provide technical support and to promote and support the actions described in paragraphs 1-3 above.

Explanatory Memorandum

This Motion has gone through the IUCN programmes, Commissions and offices. Its proponent and co-sponsors consulted the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) – a network of environmental law and policy experts from all regions of the world who volunteer their knowledge and services to IUCN activities – regarding its contents.

Overview of the High Seas

The high seas fall outside countries' exclusive economic zones and cover nearly two-thirds (64%) of the ocean's surface. Once thought to be largely barren, the high seas are now known to be among the largest reservoirs of biodiversity on the planet. Areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) are under increasing pressure from human activities, such as overfishing, habitat destruction and the impacts of climate change. Currently, ABNJ are governed by a patchwork of international, regional, and sectoral agreements and treaties. As a result, this ocean ecosystem is at risk of becoming a classic 'tragedy of the commons', a resource used freely by all but owned and protected by no one.

Progress made thus far toward a legal instrument to provide more comprehensive protections for biodiversity in ABNJ is the result of discussions that have been ongoing at the United Nations since 2003. Building on the momentum of the Rio+20 Conference, however, the UN working group finally decided in January of 2015 to recommend that negotiations commence, and in June 2015 a resolution was adopted by the UN General Assembly launching the development of a new international agreement for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in ABNJ. Specifically the agreement will focus on the following elements: marine genetic resources, including the sharing of benefits; area-based management tools, including marine protected areas; environmental impact assessments; and capacity building and the transfer of marine technology.

The UN's decision to move forward with the development of a new international agreement is a great start, but much work remains to be done. Over the next two years, a Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) will meet so that member states

can make substantive recommendations on the elements of an agreement. By September 2018, the UN General Assembly will decide, based on the progress and advice from the PrepCom, whether to convene an intergovernmental conference to finalise text of the agreement and set a start date for the conference to begin.

Discussions have been ongoing for over a decade. For the first time, instead of negotiating a treaty to manage the removal of marine life from the ocean, the UN will negotiate ways to protect it and keep it in the water. By setting aside areas that are free from harmful activities, marine protected areas and marine reserves serve as a critical tool for safeguarding biodiversity and building resilience. Governments have committed to the need to meet certain targets for protecting more of the ocean (Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, Promise of Sydney, SDGs) and the need to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change (COP21). But these targets can't be reached without the umbrella framework the agreement can provide for the coordination of existing bodies and instruments. Without a robust new treaty, human activities will continue to jeopardise the ocean and the planet. By developing a treaty in a timely manner, we can protect the biodiversity of the high seas for generations to come.

Sponsors

- Asociación Conservacionista de Monteverde (Costa Rica)
- Asociación Costa Rica por Siempre (Costa Rica)
- Asociación Mesoamericana para la Biología y la Conservación (Costa Rica)
- Asociación Terra Nostra (Costa Rica)
- Association of Protected Areas Management Organizations (Belize)
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies (United States of America)
- Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (Barbados)
- Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement (France)
- Centro de Incidencia Ambiental (Panama)
- Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (Mexico)
- Environment and Conservation Organizations of New Zealand (New Zealand)
- Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine (Haiti)
- Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza A.C. (Mexico)
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Argentina)
- Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (Ecuador)
- Fundación MarViva (Costa Rica)
- Fundación Natura (Colombia)
- Fundación para la Protección del Mar (Panama)
- Fundación Patagonia Natural (Argentina)
- Marine Conservation Biology Institute (United States of America)
- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (Costa Rica)
- Natural Resources Defense Council (United States of America)
- Preserve Planet (Costa Rica)
- Programa Restauración de Tortugas Marinas (Costa Rica)
- PROVITA (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- The Pew Charitable Trusts (United States of America)
- Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional (Costa Rica)

050 - Cooperation for the protection of coral reefs worldwide

RECALLING that coral reefs and lagoons cover 600,000 km² of our planet, that they are found in over 100 countries and territories, and are home to around 25% of all known marine species;

UNDERLINING the importance of the services provided by coral ecosystems in terms of the sociocultural and cultural well-being and sense of identity of human populations, and recalling that half a billion people depend on their proper functioning every day;

NOTING that the El Niño phenomenon regularly triggers coral bleaching events;

ALSO RECALLING decision VII/5 of the Seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP7, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2004), which describes the difficulties involved in protecting coral reefs and marine ecosystems, and Aichi Biodiversity Target 10, which states that *"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"*;

NOTING that, according to the *Global Biodiversity Outlook 4* report, Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 has not been attained and coral reefs are continuing to decline worldwide;

WELCOMING the existence of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), and several regional and national initiatives;

STRESSING the scientific community's recognition of the need to strengthen monitoring and observation of coral reefs worldwide, particularly in order to learn more about their resilience mechanisms; and

UNDERLINING the need to strengthen regional cooperation for the protection, monitoring and sustainable management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems as part of a regional and global vision;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

ASKS States and both regional and international organisations responsible for environmental issues to strengthen regional cooperation on the preservation of coral reefs and associated ecosystems, in order to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10, and more specifically to:

- a. establish regularly, through regional reports, a global summary of the status of coral reefs, using standardised methodological tools; and
- b. develop and strengthen national and regional initiatives by:
 - i. adopting integrated management and spatial planning approaches for the preservation of coral reefs and associated ecosystems;
 - ii. implementing conservation projects for coral reefs and globally important species;
 - iii. building stakeholders' capacities regarding the integrated management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems;
 - iv. promoting the implementation and dissemination of best practices for improved management; and
 - v. promoting scientific cooperation and the development of awareness-raising actions, particularly participatory science approaches.

Sponsors

- Agence des aires marines protégées (France)
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France (France)
- Association Française Interprofessionnelle des Ecologues (France)
- Association PAÏOLIVE (France)
- Fédération des Conservatoires botaniques nationaux (France)
- Fédération des conservatoires d'espaces naturels (France)
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France (France)
- Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme (France)
- France Nature Environnement (France)
- Humanité et Biodiversité (France)
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international (France)
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (France)
- Noé Conservation (France)
- Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement (France)
- Te Mana o te Moana (French Polynesia, France)
- Tour du Valat (France)

051 - International biofouling

RECALLING Recommendation 1.77 Marine Pollution and MARPOL (Montreal, 1996), strongly urging the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to work towards a binding framework to control the introduction of unwanted aquatic organisms from ballast water;

FURTHER RECALLING that Member States of the IMO committed to minimise the transfer of aquatic invasive species (AIS) in adopting the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004;

FURTHER RECALLING that the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the IMO adopted resolution MEPC.207(62), 2011, the first set of international recommendations for the control and management of vessel biofouling;

NOTING that Part XII, Section 1, Article 196 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides the global framework requiring states to work together to prevent, reduce, and control pollution of the marine environment;

FURTHER NOTING the Objectives of Article 1 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992, and that the transfer and introduction of invasive alien species (IAS) through biofouling from ships threatens the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

MINDFUL that 90% of world trade is carried by sea, demanding a globally consistent approach;

CONCERNED that biofouling of vessels is as harmful as ballast water discharge, a human-made vector for AIS;

RECOGNISING that implementing practices to control and manage biofouling of ships can reduce the spread of AIS, and reduce ship-borne greenhouse gas emissions through greater hydrodynamic performance;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that the interconnection of ports worldwide justifies the development and implementation of mandatory international biofouling standards; and

AWARE OF the substantial steps taken by Australia, New Zealand, and several jurisdictions in the United States to address and implement biofouling management;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to:

a. promote and support cooperation among Members, governments, the business sector, stakeholders and academia for the exchange of information, knowledge, technology, and best practices to prevent AIS introduction through biofouling; and

b. urge governments to create and implement legal frameworks to share responsibility for the prevention of AIS introduction through biofouling;

2. URGES all Members to recognise the urgent need for international coordination and cooperation to address biofouling; and

3. STRONGLY URGES the IMO to establish a convention to develop an internationally binding instrument to address the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens from ship biofouling.

Explanatory Memorandum

International-level work to manage vector-based invasive alien species (IAS) or aquatic invasive species (AIS) first began at the 19th IUCN General Assembly in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1994. Recommendation 19.47 *Marine pollution* recognised the lack of internationally binding ballast water management protocols and called upon all states to take positive steps to prevent marine pollution by adopting IMO's voluntary guidelines for ballast water treatment.

Two years later, the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress ramped up its efforts by adopting Recommendation 1.77 *Marine Pollution and MARPOL* strongly urging IMO to work toward a legally binding framework to control the introduction of IAS from ballast water. Recommendation 1.77 reiterated IUCN's concern about the threat to marine biodiversity from introduced species and clarified the need for compulsory management.

Eight years after that, the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water & Sediments (2004 BWM Convention) was adopted. The Convention enters into force twelve months after ratification by 30 states, AND 35% of world merchant shipping tonnage. As of the time of writing of this memo, 47 countries have ratified the Convention, although their combined fleets only comprise 34.56% of global tonnage. Thus, the BWM Convention is on the cusp of entry into force. Regardless of this, the BWM Convention has made a tremendous impact internationally through the commitment of IMO Member States to reducing the spread of harmful species and pathogens.

Today, studies have shown that biofouling of ships is as important, or more important as a vector for introducing IAS as ballast water. For example, in Hawaii up to 78% of the 463 introduced and cryptogenic marine species in the state are believed to have arrived in the islands via vessel biofouling. In Australia, over 250 marine species have been introduced by vessels of all types. Of these, up to 75% are likely to have arrived as biofouling organisms. In recognition of biofouling as a clear risk, Australia, New Zealand, and the state of California have each taken steps towards creating legally binding mechanisms for managing biofouling.

Species such as the Asian paddle crab (*Charybdis japonica*), colonial tunicates, North Pacific seastar (*Asterias amurensis*), black striped mussel (*Mytilopsis sallei*), bay barnacle (*Amphibalanus improvisus*), and European shore crab (*Carcinus maenas*) are prime examples of high-profile IAS that are capable of being translocated via biofouling.

In recognition that addressing IAS requires coordinated, consistent actions between nations, IMO adopted Biofouling Guidelines in 2011. Though voluntary, the Guidelines provide a globally consistent set of guidelines for IMO member states and the shipping industry, on measures to minimize the risk of transferring IAS via biofouling.

IMO has recently expressed the "possibility" of transitioning its current biofouling guidelines into a convention. As with the BWM Convention, full implementation of such a convention would take several years. Therefore, by adopting this motion, the IUCN would be sending a clear message to IMO that a biofouling convention is necessary for worldwide biosecurity, while providing a consistent framework for vessel hull husbandry across national and international lines.

Sponsors

- Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation (United States of America)
- Conservation Council for Hawai'i (United States of America)
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law (United States of America)
- Harold L. Lyon Arboretum, of the University of Hawaii (United States of America)
- Hawai'i Conservation Alliance (United States of America)
- Island Conservation (United States of America)
- Sierra Club (United States of America)

052 - Promoting regional approaches to tackle the global problem of marine debris

RECOGNISING the contribution of IUCN's Global Marine and Polar Programme to understanding of marine plastics and their environmental impacts;

NOTING that plastic debris has become the most serious problem affecting the marine environment, not only for coastal areas of developing countries that lack appropriate waste management infrastructure, but also for the world's oceans as a whole due to slowly degrading large plastic items generating microplastic particles that spread over long distances by wind-driven ocean surface layer circulation;

RECALLING Resolution 5.136 *Effective strategy and actions to address the worsening problem of petrochemical plastic and other solid wastes* (Jeju, 2012);

REAFFIRMING the commitment of United Nations Member States in 'The Future We Want' and 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources;

RECALLING United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/235 *Oceans and the law of the sea*, which notes with concern that a range of human-related threats, including marine debris, may severely impact marine life and calls upon states and competent international organisations to cooperate and coordinate their research efforts to reduce these impacts and preserve the integrity of the whole marine ecosystem while fully respecting the mandates of relevant international organisations;

FURTHER RECALLING the ongoing work of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to better understand and reduce marine debris, including the adoption of United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) Resolution 1/6 *Marine plastic debris and microplastics* (2014), which called on the Executive Director of UNEP, in consultation with other relevant institutions and stakeholders, to undertake a study on marine plastic debris and marine microplastics;

WELCOMING the Global Partnership on Marine Litter's work to support this study; and

EMPHASISING the importance of reducing the use of petrochemical plastics and preventing their leakage into the environment, and of capturing the economic value of plastic wastes in order to incentivise plastic waste treatments and provide socio-economic benefits to local communities through processes such as conversion to materials or energy;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to:

a. foster intersectoral cooperation to prevent, reduce and manage debris from land-based sources at local and regional levels; and

b. promote and support the exchange of information, technology and best practice among Members, Commissions, industry, academia and governments on socio-economically viable innovations in recovery and treatment of plastic waste;

2. ENCOURAGES State Members to reduce existing marine debris by:

a. developing effective methods to locate marine debris accumulations;

b. developing effective systems for reporting marine debris accumulations; and

c. developing capacity, coordination and research to provide biologically sensitive mechanisms for marine debris removal;

3. ENCOURAGES Members to progress the solutions and recommendations of the UNEP Executive Director's assessment on the environmental impacts of marine plastics;

4. URGES all parties to follow up on the recommended actions, as appropriate, of the UNEP Executive Director's report on marine plastic debris and microplastics;

5. CALLS on the international community to accelerate the development of:

a. collection infrastructure and plugging of post-collection leakage;

b. commercially viable treatment options to convert plastic waste to material or energy; and

c. innovations in recovery and treatment technologies;

6. ALSO CALLS ON the international community to find ways to prevent, reduce and manage debris from land-based sources, to address marine-based sources and to remove accumulated marine debris from the coastal and marine environment; and

7. ENCOURAGES competent organisations and their member states to provide leadership in developing regional approaches to tackling waste production, management and disposal.

Explanatory Memorandum

Explanatory Memorandum 1

Plastic marine debris is a ubiquitous global problem. Recent research estimates that the ocean may already contain upward of 150 million metric tons of plastic and approximately 8 million metric tons of plastic are estimated to leak out of the global economy and into the ocean each year. This plastic mostly accumulates in the convergence zones of each of the five major gyres forming marine debris vortices.

Common global challenges include the increasing production and use of plastic worldwide, inadequate management and disposal of plastic debris, impacts (both lethal and sublethal) on marine wildlife and ecosystems and potential impacts on human health.

Plastic debris is continuously broken down in the ocean, with waves and radiation from the sun fragmenting it into smaller and micro particles.

Large debris, such as lost or discarded fishing gear, may entangle wildlife and cause significant mortality and population impacts. Small plastic pieces can be ingested by wildlife, causing physical blockage, internal injuries and death by starvation.

The range of management approaches needed to address these global challenges includes research and monitoring, public outreach and education, preventing and reducing debris from land-based sources as well as addressing marine-based sources and removing accumulated marine debris from the coastal and marine environment.

This Motion is a call to action to the international community to:

- a) accelerate the development of practical solutions to prevent, reduce and manage debris from both land-based and marine-based sources;
- b) provide leadership to develop regional approaches to tackling the challenge of waste production, management and disposal;
- c) progress the recommendations, actions and solutions outlined in recent resolutions, reports and programmes on addressing the problem of marine debris; and
- d) foster cooperation and the exchange of information, knowledge, technology and best practice across sectors.

Explanatory Memorandum 2

The vast quantity of plastic debris discarded in our oceans concentrates around oceanic gyres and forms trash vortices commonly referred to as 'garbage patches'. Most of the plastic debris in the patches is suspended in the water or just below the water surface so garbage patches are difficult to detect by satellite photography or aircraft. Across the globe, nine major garbage patches have been identified in the North Atlantic, North Pacific, South Atlantic, South Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

The deleterious impacts of marine debris are severe and harm species and humans in nearly all countries. Annually, an estimated one million sea birds and 100,000 sea mammals and turtles die from ingesting plastic debris. Some plastics contain toxic additives that have been found to lead to organ damage in animals and reproductive problems in humans. When these toxic chemicals leach from the plastic debris stuck in the bodies of the fishes that consume them, the chemicals may interfere with the reproductive function of the fishes. At other times, the toxic chemicals bio-accumulate in the bodies of the fishes, and when the fish are consumed by humans and marine mammals, they are in turn harmed.

Efforts to reduce plastic debris in the ocean are ongoing and critical to tackling this problem. In 2011, government agencies, non-governmental organisations, academic institutions, and private entities developed the Honolulu Strategy as "a framework for a comprehensive and global effort to reduce the ecological, human health, and economic impacts of marine debris". The purpose of the document is to serve as a planning and monitoring tool that can help coordinate the full spectrum of civil society, government and intergovernmental organisations, and the private sector.

At the Fifth International Marine Debris Conference, representatives of 58 Governments and the European Commission endorsed the Honolulu Commitment inviting nations, industry, and other stakeholders to prevent, reduce, and manage marine debris through information exchange, technology, financial support, and collaboration.

In 2012, land-based marine litter was highlighted in the Manila Declaration as a priority source category for 2012-2016, giving the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) a strong mandate to continue its work on this issue. Later that year, UNEP launched the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML), a voluntary coordination mechanism "to protect human health and the global environment by the reduction and management of marine litter as its main goal, through several specific objectives".

In 2014, 58 government agencies, nongovernmental organisations, academic institutions, and private entities facilitated the development of the Hawaii Marine Debris Action Plan, which established a comprehensive framework for strategic action to reduce the ecological, health and safety, and economic impacts of marine debris around Hawaii by 2020.

This Marine Debris Motion calls upon the IUCN Director General, State Members, and Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) to further efforts that have been made in recent years to tackle the issue of plastic debris across the globe.

Sponsors

- Australian Government Department of the Environment (Australia)
- Australian Marine Conservation Society (Australia)
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies (United States of America)
- Conservation Council for Hawai'i (United States of America)
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law (United States of America)
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Queensland (Australia)
- International Council of Environmental Law (Germany)
- Kua`aina Ulu `Auamo (United States of America)
- Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales (Australia)
- Te Ipukarea Society (Cook Islands)
- Tropical Resources Institute (Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies) (United States of America)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)
- WWF-Australia (Australia)

053 - Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation

NOTING the ocean covers 71% of the earth's surface yet only 2% is fully protected;

CONCERNED that pollution, over-exploitation, warming, acidification, and biodiversity loss in the ocean are occurring at rapid rates and human impacts have reached the distant polar regions and the high seas;

AWARE that effectively managed, fully protected marine protected areas (MPAs) are important tools that help conserve the critical habitats, ecosystem services and biodiversity that support human life;

MINDFUL that scientists and strong scientific evidence support full protection of at least 30% of the ocean to reverse existing adverse impacts, increase resilience to climate change, and sustain long-term ocean health;

RECALLING the IUCN World Parks Congress (Sydney, 2014) recommendation to "urgently increase the ocean area that is effectively and equitably managed..." ultimately creating "a fully sustainable ocean, at least 30% of which has no extractive activities";

FURTHER RECALLING the 2014 World Parks Congress commitments by State Members, such as Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Comoros, Fiji, France (French Polynesia), Gabon, Madagascar, Russia and South Africa to expand their MPA coverage;

RECOGNISING the progress being made by states to establish large, fully protected marine reserves within their jurisdictions, efforts at the United Nations to create an instrument to establish MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction, and the commitment of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) to create a network of MPAs in the Southern Ocean; and

CONSIDERING that the 10th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10, Aichi, 2010) set Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 to conserve at least 10% of the Earth's coastal and marine areas by 2020, and that CBD COP15 is likely to negotiate a new target in 2020;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General and all components of IUCN to promote and support the actions described in paragraphs 2-4 below;
2. ENCOURAGES IUCN State and Government Agency Members to actively support the recommendation set forth in the 'Promise of Sydney', the main output of the 2014 World Parks Congress, to include at least 30% of each marine habitat in a network of MPAs with the ultimate aim of creating a fully sustainable ocean, at least 30% of which has no extractive activities, by:
 - a. committing to designate at least 30% of their national waters as MPAs by 2030, consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People; and
 - b. engaging constructively in establishing MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including through:
 - i. the development of a new instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction that contains a robust mechanism for establishing networks of MPAs and reserves; and
 - ii. the adoption of existing MPA proposals in 2016 and the timely preparation and adoption of new MPA proposals by CCAMLR;
3. URGES IUCN State Members to call on the CBD Secretariat to initiate the process for achieving a post-Aichi target of 30% of coastal and marine areas fully protected by 2030; and
4. REQUESTS all Members to support the achievement of the actions described in paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Convention for Biological Diversity's Aichi Target 11 aims to conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020. The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also includes a goal to conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information, by 2020. While these target percentages are the goal for marine protected area (MPA) coverage, they were largely agreed through a political process with little scientific basis. Furthermore, it is important to note that some governments have already achieved at least 10% protection of their coastal waters and will look to the next iteration of the Aichi Targets to guide their actions.

This motion calling for an increase in fully protected MPAs to cover at least 30% of the oceans follows the best available scientific advice, and, if adopted, would further the 2003 and 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress (WPC) recommendations by guiding IUCN's policy and work programme and influencing organisations around the world.

In 2003, the WPC recommended that MPA networks should be "extensive and include strictly protected areas that amount to at least 20-30% of each habitat, and contribute to a global target for healthy and productive oceans." Published science, including an article by Callum Roberts, *et al.* that stated, "To meet both conservation goals and human needs, our best estimate is that networks of fully protected reserves (those closed to all fishing and any other form of consumptive removal of marine life) should cover 20% or more of all biogeographic regions and habitats," served as a basis for this recommendation.

In 2014, the WPC expanded this recommendation, with two streams and themes including a 30% target in the Promise of Sydney. The marine theme recommended to "urgently increase the ocean area that is effectively and equitably managed in ecologically representative and well-connected systems of MPAs or other effective conservation measures. This network should target protection of both biodiversity and ecosystem services and should include at least 30% of each marine habitat. The ultimate aim is to create a fully sustainable ocean, at least 30% of which has no-extractive activities." The 'reaching conservation goals' stream recognised that the total area of protected areas needs to be far higher than current conceptions and delegates agreed on the importance of setting ambitious targets. It noted that delegates argued for a target of "around 30% of the planet for no take reserves". Eminent scientists support full protection of at least 30% of the ocean, and new science furthering this case should be available by the time the World Conservation Congress convenes in Honolulu in September 2016.

During the consultation process, an MPA expert from the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) suggested we include language on management effectiveness of existing MPAs and livelihoods. Although not explicitly stated, we consider the following issues outlined in the Promise of Sydney to be underlying principles of the MPA process: 1) effective management of all MPAs, based on the best available scientific information; 2) MPAs as cost-effective solutions for climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction; and 3) the design and management of MPAs for human as well as ecological benefits, through committed partnerships and engagement with indigenous and local coastal communities.

Sponsors

- Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (United States of America)
- Bahamas National Trust (Bahamas)
- Biosphere Expeditions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Blue Ventures Conservation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies (United States of America)
- Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement (France)
- Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (Dutch Caribbean, The Netherlands)
- Environment and Conservation Organizations of New Zealand (New Zealand)
- Fauna & Flora International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Fundación MarViva (Costa Rica)
- Hawai'i Conservation Alliance (United States of America)
- Marine Conservation Biology Institute (United States of America)
- Micronesian Shark Foundation (Palau)
- Natural Resources Defense Council (United States of America)
- Noé Conservation (France)
- Palau Conservation Society (Palau)
- Programa Restauración de Tortugas Marinas (Costa Rica)
- Te Mana o te Moana (French Polynesia, France)
- The Cousteau Society (France)
- The Pew Charitable Trusts (United States of America)
- The Sibthorp Trust (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

054 - Ecological connectivity on the north coast of the Alboran Sea

RECOGNISING the Alboran Sea as one of the most important marine biodiversity reservoirs in the world and as the European sea with the highest diversity of species;

RECALLING its strategic geographical location, forming a natural border between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, being situated at the closest point between the continents of Europe and Africa and, therefore, an essential enclave for migratory processes;

CONSIDERING that the Alboran Sea forms part of the Mediterranean, a basin that is protected by international commitments such as the Mediterranean Action Plan or the Network of Managers of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean;

AWARE of the Alboran Sea's dependency on the conservation status of its shores, subject to high demographic pressure with corresponding effects on biodiversity, water quality and the availability of resources;

AWARE that a large part of this coastline has been profoundly transformed by human actions, especially through urban development, in some cases to extreme levels, leading to the disappearance of entire habitats;

NOTING that the Autonomous Government of Andalusia has made notable efforts to protect the north coast of the Alboran Sea, protecting the most important ecosystems on the Andalusian coast that are still intact or have suffered few changes;

RECOGNISING the need to protect the ecosystems that have remained undisturbed by human activities or that have been only partially modified and are not legally protected, as well as the urgent need to restore habitats wherever possible; and

CONCERNED about the existence of a road network along the coast of Andalusia, which forms a powerful artificial barrier isolating coastal ecosystems from other surrounding natural areas, and hampering or preventing processes of ecological connectivity;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON Members to collaborate actively with the Director General and Commissions, especially in Europe and the Mediterranean region, to develop actions aimed at improving the status of coastal ecosystems, their connectivity and to disseminate information about the problems they are facing;
2. ENCOURAGES Commissions to provide technical and programmatic support to promote and strengthen existing initiatives and to share information on their conservation;
3. URGES IUCN State Members that border on Alboran Basin, as well as their regional governments, to promote effective measures to improve the status of the coastal ecosystems in the Alboran Sea;
4. URGES the European Union and its Member States to provide funds for the creation of green infrastructure, which allows for the restoration of ecological connectivity between coastal ecosystems and those inland, in addition to the development of actions to rehabilitate and restore coastal ecosystems; and
5. ENCOURAGES Spanish administrations with competence for the Andalusian coastline to maintain and increase efforts made to protect coastal ecosystems and to rehabilitate and restore coastal habitats that have disappeared or are declining, as well as to open up new lines of work aimed at the restoration of ecological connectivity.

Sponsors

- Asociación Española de Entomología (Spain)
- Aula del Mar - Malaga Asociación para la Conservación del Medio Marino (Spain)
- Centro de Extensión Universitaria e Divulgación Ambiental de Galicia (Spain)
- Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio, Junta de Andalucía (Spain)
- Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat, Generalitat de Catalunya (Spain)
- Fundación Lonxanet para la Pesca Sostenible (Spain)
- Fundación Oxígeno (Spain)
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología (Spain)
- Sociedad Geológica de España (Spain)

055 - Declaration of Astola Island as a Marine Protected Area

NOTING that there is no Marine Park off the coast of Pakistan;

AWARE that fishing communities are suffering from a lack of fish stock owing to over-fishing by large trawlers that come within the 15 mile zone allocated for local fishing only;

FURTHER AWARE that the Government of Pakistan scheduled Astola as a Marine Preserve in 2007;

RECALLING IUCN's strong commitment to the conservation of marine species and habitats, as reflected in past Resolutions and Recommendations, such as Resolution 5.076 *Accelerating the global pace of establishing marine protected areas and the certification of their effective management* (Jeju,2012);

BELIEVING IN the importance of Marine Parks for increasing marine biodiversity;

ACKNOWLEDGING that all stakeholders, governmental and private, must be on board from the beginning, with clear No Objection Certificates (NOCs) being issued by all Federal and Provincial Departments;

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING both the need for fishing communities to thoroughly understand that a Marine Park will eventually be for their benefit, and the need for alternative livelihoods to be encouraged and supported by all stakeholders, especially non-governmental organisations that work along the coast; and

RECOGNISING that sustainable funding mechanisms must be in place for at least ten years;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General, Commissions and Members to support and endorse the establishing of Astola Island as a Marine Park in Pakistan;
2. REQUESTS the Director General, with the assistance of Council, Commissions and Members, to assist both technically and intellectually with the methodology for establishing such a Marine Park;
3. ALSO REQUESTS the Director General to encourage Members to support further research pertaining to a Marine Park at Astola Island; and
4. URGES State and Government Agency Members in Pakistan to support the establishment of this Marine Park and to help formulate effective legislation to protect the Park for at least five years from its inception in the field.

Explanatory Memorandum

Pakistan depends heavily on its marine life commercially. These marine species are depleting at a rapid rate, mostly owing to over-fishing by trawlers. It is now important for Pakistan to establish a Marine Park where species are allowed to flourish and increase the biodiversity that marine life depends upon. An endorsement and offer to assist in any way possible from IUCN will carry much weight in approaching Government and stakeholders in the private sector for their commitment and ultimately financial support.

Sponsors

- AWAZ Foundation Pakistan: Center for Development Services (Pakistan)
- Baanhn Beli (Pakistan)
- Indus Earth Trust (Pakistan)
- Strengthening Participatory Organization (Pakistan)
- Taraqee Foundation (Pakistan)
- Water, Environment and Sanitation Society (Pakistan)

056 - Protecting coastal environments from mining waste

WELCOMING the call through United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14 for States to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

NOTING Target 14.1 to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities;

ALSO NOTING Aichi Biodiversity Target 8 that "by 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity";

OBSERVING article 210 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that "States shall adopt laws and regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment by dumping";

AWARE that the objective of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention) and its Protocol is to promote the effective control of all sources of marine pollution, and that Contracting Parties shall take effective measures to prevent pollution of the marine environment caused by dumping at sea;

ALSO AWARE that the dumping of mining waste on the sea floor (submarine tailings disposal – STD) may significantly harm the marine environment;

OBSERVING that most nations have moved away from the practice of STD due to its harmful effects on the marine environment, and that many good alternatives of backfilling and alternative use of mining waste exist;

CONCERNED that a few countries continue to allow dumping of mining waste in their coastal waters and are continuing to accept proposals for this practice;

ACKNOWLEDGING that if dumping of mining waste had happened from a ship, it would have been regulated by the London Convention and Protocol;

TROUBLED that dumping of mining waste from land with potential significant harmful effects through pollution, smothering of marine life etc. is currently not explicitly covered by any international regulations; and

WELCOMING the collaboration between the United Nations Environment Programme's Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (UNEP-GPA), International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the London Convention and Protocol to address the problem of submarine tailings disposal;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to communicate this Resolution to the countries concerned and to discuss with their governments in order to find possible alternatives and stop the destruction and degradation of marine habitats by dumping of mining waste;
2. CONGRATULATES those nations that have implemented regulations against dumping of mining waste in their water bodies;
3. CALLS ON all states to ban marine disposal of mine tailings for new mines as soon as possible, and to plan a stop to ongoing marine disposal sites;
4. AFFIRMS that to fulfil Target 14.1 of the SDGs, as well as the objectives of UNCLOS and the London Convention and Protocol, regulations should be put in place to regulate and ultimately stop the use of marine disposal of mining waste; and
5. ASKS UNEP-GPA and IMO to consider regulation of submarine tailings disposal from land-based activities in the same manner as in the open sea, applying the general principles of the IMO, and the London Convention and Protocol.

Explanatory Memorandum

One of the biggest environmental problems with mining is the huge amount of left-over material that is created. A small number of mines dump the waste in the sea, called submarine tailings disposals (STD).

STD used to be more widespread, but as several countries have ended or banned this practice, due to the negative impact on the marine environment, only five countries remain; Chile, Indonesia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, and Turkey.

STD is attractive to the mining companies due to the low cost. Running the waste through a pipe, directly to the seafloor is far cheaper than constructing and maintaining land-based tailings dams, dry stacking, or backfilling the waste in the mine. The best solution would be to find alternative uses for as much of the mine tailings as possible.

IMO has published a report on STD, stating some of the negative impacts:

- "– Smothering all benthic organisms in the disposal site and physically altering the bottom habitat;
- Reduction in species composition/abundance and biodiversity of marine communities; and
- Bioaccumulation of metals through food webs and ultimately into human fish-consuming communities-increases in risk to human health.

The extent of impacts beyond the intended footprint is the real question, as currents, up-welling, and inappropriate site location may result in spreading the mine tailings to adjacent habitats and to the surface water fisheries."

Depending on the ore body and the mining and extraction process the tailings may contain as many as three dozen dangerous chemicals including arsenic, lead, mercury, and cyanide. The tailings have extremely large surfaces, due to the small dimensions of the particles, and this increases the leaching speed of toxic chemicals into the marine environment. Even tailings particles that are categorised as non-toxic can harm aquatic species, even in low concentrations (for example, by making fish eggs and larvae sink to the bottom.) Nano-sized tailings particles represent another threat, as otherwise stable and non-toxic compounds can be harmful in small sizes.

The discussion of marine tailings disposal will be particularly urgent in the coming years, as the mining industry and some national governments attempt to mainstream the practice and even tout it as an environmentally friendly method of mine-waste disposal.

The Norwegian mining industry has launched a campaign to legitimise extensive dumping of mine waste into Norwegian fjords. A group of government and industry officials in Chile are also promoting "deep sea tailings placement", a term we feel is a greenwash attempt to downplay the impacts of marine waste dumping and get international acceptance to introduce new mine projects that would involve tailings disposal into the sea. Both parties are collaborating closely to develop so-called scientifically based best practice guidelines for STD in order to achieve their goal of an international general acceptance for the disposal of mine tailings into the sea.

Much has been done by civil society to try to stop this harmful practice, especially in Norway, the country with most active STD practices, and several of the sponsors of this motion have already been active in sending a letter to the Norwegian Government, complaining to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Surveillance Authority, and generally raising awareness about the issue.

Sponsors

- Centre for Sustainable Development (Iran (Islamic Republic of))
- Cesky svaz ochránců přírody (Czech Republic)
- Ecological Society of the Philippines (Philippines)
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Argentina)
- Magyar Természetvédők Szövetsége (Hungary)
- Pro Natura / Friends of the Earth Switzerland (Switzerland)
- Swiss Association for the Protection of Birds - BirdLife Switzerland (Switzerland)
- Tropical Resources Institute (Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies) (United States of America)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Norway (Norway)

057 - Protecting the world's greatest salmon fishery in Bristol Bay, Alaska from large-scale mining

RECALLING the numerous Resolutions and Recommendations regarding both mining and indigenous peoples that have been adopted by IUCN General Assemblies and World Conservation Congresses;

CONSIDERING that the Bristol Bay watershed is an unparalleled ecological and economic resource of global significance, supporting the world's largest salmon fishery, sport and subsistence fishing and hunting, and tourism;

RECOGNISING that the Bristol Bay watershed has sustained indigenous peoples in Alaska for millennia;

NOTING that the Bristol Bay watershed provides habitat for more than 29 fish, 40 mammal, and 190 bird species;

AWARE that the Bristol Bay watershed also contains low-grade mineral deposits, including the proposed Pebble Mine;

ALARMED that, if developed as proposed, the Pebble Mine would be the largest gold and copper mine in North America, producing over 10 billion tons of mining waste;

TROUBLED that as little as a two to eight parts per billion ($2-8 \times 10^{-9}$) increase in copper above background levels can be toxic to salmon;

DISMAYED that plans for the Pebble Mine require the construction of a port in critical habitat for Cook Inlet beluga whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*), which are designated as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species;

COMMENDING the United States Environmental Protection Agency for conducting a scientific assessment which concluded that the Pebble Mine would result in "significant" and even "catastrophic" effects;

HIGHLIGHTING the overwhelming opposition to the Pebble Mine, including 85% of commercial fishermen, 81% of indigenous peoples, and 80% of residents in Bristol Bay;

CONCERNED that the construction of infrastructure necessary to build the Pebble Mine will enable the development of North America's largest mining district in the Bristol Bay watershed; and

ALSO CONCERNED that if action isn't taken to stop large-scale mining in the Bristol Bay watershed, it will have devastating impacts on the region's environment, economies, and indigenous peoples;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General, Commissions and Members to support, as appropriate, through administrative, technical, scientific, and financial assistance, the local indigenous peoples, tribes, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) of Bristol Bay working to prevent large-scale mining in the Bristol Bay watershed including, in particular, the proposed Pebble Mine;

2. URGES that the Bristol Bay watershed be protected from large-scale mining like the Pebble Mine; and

3. ALSO URGES the Government of the United States to consider the historic importance of preserving the Bristol Bay watershed from an economic, environmental and cultural heritage perspective, and to take the necessary measures to prevent the granting of permits for large-scale mining in the Bristol Bay watershed.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Bristol Bay watershed in southwest Alaska supports the world's greatest wild salmon fishery with runs of 30-50 million fish annually. Bristol Bay's fishery has sustained indigenous peoples in Alaska for over 4,000 years, and the Yup'ik and Dena'ina are two of the last intact, salmon-based cultures in the world. Salmon are the lifeblood of indigenous culture, providing not only food and a subsistence-based livelihood, but a foundation for their language, spirituality, and social structure.

Salmon are also the linchpin of the region's economy, supporting a \$1.5 billion annual commercial fishery that employs 14,000 full and part-time workers and supplies half of the world's sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*). In addition, Bristol Bay salmon support other vital economic sectors, including sport and subsistence fishing/hunting, tourism, and recreation. Surrounded by two national parks, wildlife refuges and the largest state park in the US, the Bristol Bay watershed provides habitat for more than 29 fish species (all five species of Pacific salmon found in North America), 40 terrestrial mammal species, and 190 bird species.

If built, the proposed Pebble Mine – located at the headwaters of Bristol Bay's two biggest salmon-producing rivers – would be North America's largest open-pit mine. According to initial plans, excavating the Pebble deposit would produce 10 billion tons of mining waste, to be contained forever by tailings dams over 700 feet tall (taller than China's Three Gorges Dam) in a wet, porous, and seismically active Arctic region. One hundred miles of road and slurry pipelines across tundra – along with a new deep-water port in habitat critical to Cook Inlet beluga whales (designated 'Critically Endangered' on the IUCN Red List) – would need to be built. A scientific assessment by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concluded the mine could have "significant" and even "catastrophic" effects on the region. EPA found that even in a best-case scenario – experiencing no failures – the Pebble Mine would destroy up to 94 miles (151 km) of streams; eliminate 5,350 acres (2,165 hectares) of wetlands, ponds, and lakes; and significantly impact fish populations in streams around the mine site.

The Pebble Mine has generated unparalleled opposition from Alaska Natives, tribes, Bristol Bay residents, fishermen, sportsmen, faith-based organizations, jewelers, chefs, conservation and environmental groups, and from people around the world, citing the environmental, social, and economic risks of the mine. For the Yup'ik, Dena'ina, and Alutiiq indigenous communities in Bristol Bay, it is a fight to save their traditional way of life and food supply. For commercial fishermen and business owners in the region, it is a fight to save their livelihoods. And for all of us, it is a fight to stop a reckless scheme that threatens one of the world's great ecosystems.

Sponsors

- Center for Environmental Legal Studies (United States of America)
- Conservation Council for Hawai'i (United States of America)
- Conservation Force, Inc. (United States of America)
- Dallas Safari Club (United States of America)
- Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (South Africa)

- Marine Conservation Biology Institute (United States of America)
- Natural Resources Defense Council (United States of America)
- Sierra Club (United States of America)
- The WILD Foundation (United States of America)
- World Wildlife Fund - US (United States of America)

058 - Concerns about whaling under special permits

RECALLING IUCN's support for the decision by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) to establish a worldwide moratorium on commercial whaling, including Recommendations 17.46 *Whaling* (San José, 1988), 18.34 *Cetacean Conservation and the International Whaling Commission Moratorium* (Perth, 1990), and 19.63 *Commercial Whaling* (Buenos Aires, 1994);

RECOGNISING that Article VIII of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW) allows contracting governments to issue special permits to take whales for purposes of scientific research;

CONCERNED that Japanese whaling vessels have taken over 15,000 whales under special permits issued since the moratorium, including over 10,000 whales in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary, and that products from these hunts are sold;

NOTING the IWC has adopted 22 resolutions calling on Japan to halt or restrict its whaling under special permits;

NOTING the 2014 Judgment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) that Japan's programme of whaling in the Antarctic was not in conformity with Article VIII of the ICRW;

FURTHER NOTING that IWC Resolution 2014-5 *Resolution on Whaling under Special Permit* requested parties not to issue any further special permits for takes of whales until the IWC has provided its advice, which has not yet happened;

AWARE that Japan initially accepted the ICJ judgment and conducted only non-lethal whale research in the Antarctic in the 2014/15 season, but later withdrew its recognition of ICJ jurisdiction over disputes involving living marine resources;

CONCERNED that Japan in December 2015 issued a special permit allowing the take of 333 minke whales in the Southern Ocean in the 2015/16 season under a new research plan that was reviewed by an expert panel appointed by the IWC Scientific Committee (SC), which concluded that the proposed lethal sampling was not justified; and

RECOGNISING the January 2016 letter published in *Nature* from 32 members of the SC finding that the science underlying Japan's research plan did not pass a reasonable standard of peer review;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to convey this Recommendation and associated explanatory documents to the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretary of the IWC, and to help ensure that the IUCN Secretariat and Commissions assist in its implementation.
2. REAFFIRMS its view that the IWC remains the appropriate global authority for the management of whaling, and calls on all IUCN Members, including both members and non-members of the IWC, to abide by its resolutions, regulations, and procedures;
3. CALLS UPON Japan to revoke its existing special permits under Article VIII of the ICRW for whale research in the Southern Ocean and in the western North Pacific;
4. CALLS UPON all States to refrain from issuing any further special permits under Article VIII of the ICRW; and
5. EMPHASISES the need for the continuation and expansion of non-lethal research on whales and for international collaboration.

Explanatory Memorandum

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) established a worldwide moratorium on commercial whaling in 1982 and the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary in 1994. The IUCN strongly supported both of these through General Assembly Recommendations 17.46 *Whaling* (1988), 18.34 *Cetacean Conservation and the International Whaling Commission Moratorium* (1990), 19.63 *Commercial Whaling* and 19.64 *Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary* (1994), and World Conservation Congress Recommendation 4.118 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean* (2008).

Article VIII of the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW) allows contracting parties to issue special permits to take whales for scientific purposes. Japan has exploited this provision to characterize its commercial whaling as 'science'. Since the moratorium, Japan has killed over 15,000 whales under special permits, including over 10,000 whales within the boundaries of the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary with the products of these hunts then sold. In response, the IWC has adopted 22 resolutions calling on Japan to halt or restrict its whaling under special permits both in the Antarctic and the western North Pacific.

In 2014, the United Nations International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued a judgment which found that Japan's whaling program in the Antarctic was not in conformity with Article VIII of the ICRW. The court ruled that there were several aspects of Japan's program which cast doubt "on its characterization as a programme for purposes of scientific research". It ordered Japan to revoke all permits in the Antarctic and refrain from granting new permits. Following the ICJ judgment, the IWC adopted Resolution 2014-5 that requested parties to submit to the IWC for review and comment any new proposals for lethal research whaling before beginning any such research.

Although Japan initially agreed to abide by the ICJ judgment, it later denounced the ICJ's jurisdiction over disputes involving living marine resources. Japan then issued a new research plan that allows the lethal take of 333 minke whales per year. The IWC Scientific Committee (SC) coordinated two rounds of review of the new research plan, including one by an independent expert panel which concluded that lethal sampling had not been justified. In addition, numerous SC members recommended exploration of widely used non-lethal alternatives.

Despite the SC's advice and the fact that the full IWC has not considered the new research plan as required by Resolution 2014-5, Japan resumed special permit whaling under its revised plan in December 2015. In response, 33 nations sent Japan a démarche protesting its decision and urging it to respect IWC procedures, and 32 members of the SC wrote a letter published in *Nature* finding that the science behind Japan's special permit whaling has not passed a reasonable standard of peer review.

It is unnecessary to kill whales in order to conduct scientific research for IWC purposes, as non-lethal options are available and in use.

Sponsors

- Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (United States of America)
- Asociación Rescate y Conservación de Vida Silvestre (Guatemala)
- Conservation Council for Hawai'i (United States of America)
- Deutscher Naturschutzring (Germany)
- Marine Conservation Biology Institute (United States of America)
- Natural Resources Defense Council (United States of America)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)
- World Wildlife Fund - US (United States of America)

059 - IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement

BUILDING UPON IUCN's general policy for climate change, including Resolutions 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*, 5.084 *Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation*, 5.085 *Climate change justice and equity considerations*, and 5.086 *Integrating protected areas into climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies* (all adopted in Jeju, 2012);

ACKNOWLEDGING the significant work undertaken by the Director General and Commissions in developing and improving IUCN's strategic policy input into the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process and promoting action throughout the Union to advance nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation;

RECOGNISING the role of Council's Climate Change Task Force in developing IUCN's policy recommendations on climate change and the key role this played in ensuring IUCN's involvement in UNFCCC processes, including the 21st Meeting of the Conference of Parties (UNFCCC COP21 – Paris, 2015), were coherent, relevant and consistent;

WELCOMING the adoption of the Paris Agreement at UNFCCC COP21 and the decisions by Parties in it to:

- note the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems and the protection of biodiversity when taking action to address climate change;
- respect their respective obligations on human rights, the rights of indigenous peoples and gender equality;
- take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as per Article 4, paragraph 1(d) of the Convention, which include forests, oceans and other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems;
- encourage action to implement and support reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including through the conservation and sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks; and
- take into account of ecosystems in adaptation action and planning;

NOTING the opportunities arising from the Paris Agreement for nature-based solutions that build upon conservation and ecosystem-based mitigation and adaptation, and for IUCN to work with Parties in meeting their post-2020 nationally determined contributions and pre-2020 actions and commitments; and

ALSO RECOGNISING the need for coordination within and between all components of the Union for the full potential of conservation for climate change solutions to be realised and perverse outcomes for biodiversity conservation avoided;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to:

- a. promote further synergies and coordination between the Secretariat, Commissions and Members in advancing nature-based solutions for climate change bearing in mind biodiversity protection, human rights safeguards, gender and other relevant IUCN general policy including on protected areas, biodiversity offsets and primary forests;
- b. advance ecosystem-based mitigation programmatic work including on forests and blue carbon that maximises benefits for climate, biodiversity, ecosystem integrity and human wellbeing;
- c. further develop, document and communicate ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, including through engaging with relevant professions and contributing to the resilience of vulnerable species and ecosystems; and
- d. update and implement IUCN's 2008 Carbon Offset Policy to reflect mitigation efforts consistent with the Paris Agreement and assess the climate change risks of IUCN's built and financial assets;

2. ACKNOWLEDGES the work of Council's Climate Change Task Force and REQUESTS Council to continue with an appropriate governance mechanism for overseeing ongoing development of IUCN's climate change policies and engagement in light of implementation of the Paris Agreement, experiences gained from programmatic work, IPCC science updates, linking with relevant agencies including the Green Climate Fund; and

3. CALLS ON all Members to strengthen their contributions to implementing the Paris Agreement, including through ecosystem-based approaches, noting the significance of non-Party stakeholder contributions as well as those from State Parties, the need for rapid and deep cuts in emissions to hold the increase in average temperature to well below 2°C, and ideally 1.5 °C, above pre-industrial levels, and that adaptation should take into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems.

Sponsors

- IUCN Council

060 - Pacific region climate resiliency action plan

RECOGNISING that the Pacific Region, including the Pacific Islands and continental areas, constitute a discrete region sharing similar environmental, social, economic, and cultural challenges and opportunities;

CONCERNED that the climate crisis threatens the livelihood of Pacific Island States, as well as thousands of coastal communities on the continents of the Americas, Asia, and Australia;

AWARE of Climate Change Declarations made by Pacific Islands Forum Leaders, namely: Niue Declaration on Climate Change 2008, Majuro Declaration for Climate Leadership 2013 and Pacific Island Forum Leaders Declaration on Climate Change Action 2015;

ALSO AWARE of the 'Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006–2015' (PIFACC) and the draft 'Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific' (SRDP);

RECOGNISING the tradition of navigation among Pacific Island cultures, which the Polynesian Voyaging Society's World Wide Voyage has demonstrated to the world, as well as the interconnectedness of humankind across the Pacific Ocean, the largest ocean on the planet;

NOTING that the climate crisis is the paramount challenge of this century, posing an urgent and imminent threat to the economy, sustainability, security, and health of the Pacific community;

FURTHER NOTING that WCC presents an opportunity to improve Pacific climate resiliency efforts if countries of the Pacific region can agree to work together to address common threats such as sea level rise, ocean acidification, pollution, displacement of indigenous culture, loss of biodiversity, overfishing, and natural disasters; and

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the WCC can provide the first major global forum to unite Pacific communities and initiate a blueprint for a Pacific Region Climate Resiliency Agreement at future events such as the 2017 United Nations Oceans Summit, which will focus on ensuring actions by 2030 on United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG 14 – the 'Ocean Goal');

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS UPON Members in Pacific Islands to develop a Pacific region climate resiliency action plan as a contribution to the implementation of the Paris Agreement concluded at the 21st Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP21 – Paris, 2015) to address the climate crisis in the Pacific region; and
2. URGES Members in Pacific Islands to utilise SDG 14, to "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources", and its ten targets, as a basis on which to build a Pacific region climate resiliency action plan.

Explanatory Memorandum

Nations in the Pacific Region are connected by the global threat of the climate crisis. United by a common social and economic fabric, these nation states seek shared solutions to this pervasive problem. The IUCN World Conservation Congress (the 'WCC') provides Pacific nations with the opportunity to unite at a major global forum to initiate a blueprint for a Pacific Region Climate Resiliency Agreement.

Climate threats to the Pacific Region impact all aspects of life and include sea level rise, saltwater intrusion, coastal inundation, ocean acidification, and impacts to species and habitats. Together, Pacific nations can and must work together to accommodate climate perturbations and support the long-term protection of key natural and cultural resources.

The Polynesian voyaging canoes Hōkūle'a and Hikianalia are currently sailing the globe to bring attention to the challenges facing our planet, including the climate crisis. The voyage highlights the interconnectedness of citizens of all nations and our collective responsibility to ensure a healthy future for our planet. Inspired by their journey, the Pacific should seek "local solutions that blend indigenous wisdom with other best practices" (Polynesian Voyaging Society, 2015).

The 2017 United Nations Summit on Oceans and Seas will provide Pacific nations with the opportunity to meaningfully influence climate change adaptation. Sustainable Development Goal 14 (the 'Ocean Goal') provides targets for nations to conserve and sustainably use the oceans and marine resources. The preamble specifies that climate regulation is one of the vital services provided by the sea. The Ocean Goal specifically calls upon nations to strengthen ocean resiliency and address impacts of ocean acidification by 2020.

A Pacific Region Climate Resiliency Agreement (PRCRA) could incorporate the goals of the 2017 United Nations Summit on Oceans and Seas and broaden its scope to embrace all major climate threats faced by nations of the Pacific Region encompassing islands and continents. Together, Pacific nations can achieve climate resiliency to ensure a more secure future for all of our citizens.

Sponsors

- Conservation Council for Hawai'i (United States of America)
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law (United States of America)
- Harold L. Lyon Arboretum, of the University of Hawaii (United States of America)
- Hawai'i Conservation Alliance (United States of America)
- Kua`aina Ulu `Auamo (United States of America)
- Sierra Club (United States of America)

061 - Take greater account of the ocean in the climate regime

NOTING that climate change is recognised by States as an immediate and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet itself;

COMMENDING States for their commitment made in Paris at the 21st Session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP21, December 2015) to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above preindustrial levels, and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C;

RECALLING that, in its introduction, the Paris Agreement highlights the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity;

ALARMED by the serious risks of the effects of climate change on ecosystems and marine species, notably through ocean acidification or the intensification of coral reef bleaching;

RECOGNISING the key role played by the ocean in climate regulation;

RECALLING Aichi Biodiversity Targets 10 and 15, asking for marine and coastal ecosystems to be preserved and restored in order to deal with the effects of climate change;

ALSO RECALLING Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 asking for the establishment of a representative and effective network of protected marine areas across the globe;

STRESSING that the oceans cover 71% of the Earth's surface and produce over 50% of the oxygen in the air we breathe, annually absorb over 25% of the CO₂ and 93% of the excess heat generated by human activities;

CONSIDERING that the oceans are insufficiently taken into account in the implementation and funding of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans; and

WELCOMING the international action of the Ocean and Climate Platform, and its capacity to bring together ocean stakeholders, to raise public awareness, as well as awareness of those who make decisions regarding ocean and climate issues;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

ASKS States and both governmental and non-governmental organisations to:

- a. recognise the role marine and coastal ecosystems play as natural carbon sinks;
- b. recognise the importance of preserving marine ecosystems from climate change by speeding up the establishment of a coherent, resilient, connected and efficiently managed network of protected marine areas;
- c. produce a scientific review of the ocean and climate change, notably through a special report on the ocean by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and an assessment of the ocean by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES);
- d. support the development of knowledge by country coastline in order to help local stakeholders improve their integration of the ocean into local action plans;
- e. develop adaptation and mitigation projects linked to the sound management and adaptation of marine and coastal ecosystems, giving priority to the most vulnerable regions and ecosystems;
- f. explicitly direct part of the climate finance and the Green Climate Fund to projects for the protection and sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, the latter being the main natural carbon sinks;
- g. improve the organisation of the various conventions in favour of oceans; and
- h. support the Ocean and Climate Platform and participate in the dissemination of its messages at all levels.

Sponsors

- Agence des aires marines protégées (France)
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France (France)
- Association Française Interprofessionnelle des Ecologues (France)
- Association PAÏOLIVE (France)
- Fédération des Conservatoires botaniques nationaux (France)
- Fédération des conservatoires d'espaces naturels (France)
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France (France)
- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne (France)
- Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme (France)
- France Nature Environnement (France)
- Humanité et Biodiversité (France)
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international (France)
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (France)
- Noé Conservation (France)
- Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement (France)
- Te Mana o te Moana (French Polynesia, France)
- Tour du Valat (France)

062 - Integration of nature-based solutions into strategies to combat climate change

RECALLING the commitments made by States at the 21st Session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP21 – Paris, 2015);

STRESSING the recognition given in the Paris Agreement to the central role played by ecosystems in climate regulation;

RECALLING that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the UNFCCC recognise the importance of integrating ecosystem approaches into the responses to climate change, and ask for them to be considered as an integral part of local and national strategies to combat climate change;

ALSO RECALLING Aichi Biodiversity Target 15, calling for "ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks" to be enhanced "by 2020" "through conservation and restoration, including the restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification";

WELCOMING the inclusion of nature-based solutions in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, adopted by the Third UN Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai, Japan, 2015);

WELCOMING and ENCOURAGING existing initiatives, in many countries, involving nature-based solutions implemented by governmental organisations, local authorities, the managers of natural areas or citizens;

CONCERNED however that the aggregate greenhouse gas emission levels in 2025 and 2030, resulting from the intended nationally determined contributions, do not fall within the least-cost 2°C rise in temperature scenarios; and

RECALLING 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* (Jeju, 2012);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. ASKS States to:

- a. integrate nature-based solutions into national climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and strategies;
 - b. include these solutions in their intended nationally determined contributions;
 - c. implement these solutions through actions to protect intact ecosystems and those with a good ecological status, actions to improve the sustainable management of ecosystems used for human activities, and actions to restore degraded ecosystems and recreate natural environments contributing to these objectives;
 - d. integrate these solutions into natural disaster risk reduction projects; and
 - e. find the necessary financial means to implement these solutions, by mobilising overall climate finance and in particular the Green Climate Fund;
2. CALLS ON the European Union to integrate these solutions into their climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy;
3. ALSO CALLS ON regional and local authorities to integrate these solutions into their territorial climate change adaptation and mitigation and land-use planning policies and strategies;
4. INVITES non-governmental organisations to promote and join in the implementation of these solutions and citizens' initiatives in countries and territories; and
5. ASKS companies to deploy these solutions in their projects and innovations.

Sponsors

- Agence des aires marines protégées (France)
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France (France)
- Association Française Interprofessionnelle des Ecologues (France)
- Association PAIOLIVE (France)
- Fédération des Conservatoires botaniques nationaux (France)
- Fédération des conservatoires d'espaces naturels (France)
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France (France)
- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne (France)
- Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme (France)
- France Nature Environnement (France)
- Humanité et Biodiversité (France)
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international (France)
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (France)
- Noé Conservation (France)
- Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement (France)
- Te Mana o te Moana (French Polynesia, France)
- Tour du Valat (France)

063 - Natural Capital

UNDERSTANDING that the aim of natural capital approaches⁽¹⁾ is to make the value of nature more visible in decision making by governments, businesses and financial institutions and to drive better outcomes for biodiversity;

NOTING that concepts and language of natural capital are becoming widespread within conservation circles and IUCN;

NOTING that there is a lack of consensus around the use of the concepts of natural capital, methods of valuation of nature and associated policies;

RECOGNISING the need to consider ecological, ethical and social justice issues in the development of an IUCN policy on natural capital;

NOTING that different types of values and worldviews are not represented in the discourse around natural capital;

ACKNOWLEDGING Council Decision C/84/16 outlining a roadmap to develop an IUCN policy on Natural Capital;

NOTING the overview paper on Natural Capital, prepared by the Secretariat as part of the roadmap; and

NOTING that IUCN is involved in natural capital initiatives including: (i) development and testing of the Natural Capital Protocol which aims to provide a harmonised framework for business to measure, value and account for natural capital; (ii) efforts to align and scale up natural capital approaches in government, corporate and financial sectors through the Natural Capital Declaration, (iii) exploring how IUCN Knowledge Products can be used to generate biodiversity and ecosystem accounts;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

CALLS ON the Director General to:

a. establish an inter-disciplinary working group to develop an IUCN policy on natural capital. The working group will also consider the desirability of IUCN developing, in an inclusive manner, a natural capital charter to provide an ethical framework for the application of natural capital approaches / mechanisms. The working group's membership and mode of operating will be based on the One Programme approach involving relevant experts from the Secretariat, Commissions and Members. It should consider:

i. review and analysis of the conceptual underpinnings of natural capital approaches;

ii. scientific literature and expertise to analyse the policy framework and its foundations in ecological, economic and social principles;

iii. how proposed policies based on natural capital arguments differ according to national, regional and cultural contexts and how recommendations need to be specific about (i) conceptual frameworks (ii) metrics (iii) institutions and governance (iv) financing;

iv. the theoretical and practical meaning and utility of the term natural capital in the context of biodiversity conservation;

v. the conceptual and practical challenges of applying natural capital approaches, including in areas of particular sensitivity, e.g. critical habitat, indigenous areas; and

vi. review and analysis of policy instruments associated with a natural capital based policy frameworks⁽²⁾, including (i) valuation techniques; (ii) compensation (iii) market-based instruments and (iv) provision of natural capital public goods;

b. the working group should expedite the preparation of a draft policy for consideration by Council no later than the end of 2018; and

c. as a parallel activity, continue to contribute to current knowledge on the conceptual development and practical implementation of natural capital approaches through (i) project-based work with partners, IUCN Members and Commissions and (ii) exchanging learning.

Explanatory Memorandum

(1) Natural Capital Approach (NCAP) is used here as an umbrella term for different elements of natural capital assessment – the identification, measurement, valuation and accounting of stocks of natural capital or flows of ecosystem services.

(2) A natural capital policy framework is one that ensures that an aggregate measure of natural capital is maintained for reasons of inter-generational equity and because natural capital is the factor of production on which the other assets (manufactured, human) depend (see Dieter Helm 2015. *Natural Capital: Valuing the Planet*).

Sponsors

- IUCN Council

064 - IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets

RECALLING the adoption of Resolution 5.110 *Biodiversity offsets and related compensatory approaches* (Jeju, 2012);

NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the consultative process that has been conducted to implement that Resolution;

RECOGNISING the invaluable work undertaken by the IUCN Biodiversity Offsets Technical Working Group, which provides factual underpinning and an evidence base to support the development of the IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets through the [Biodiversity Offsets Technical Study Paper](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/final_biodiversity_offsets_paper_9nov2014_1.pdf) (http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/final_biodiversity_offsets_paper_9nov2014_1.pdf), [Biodiversity Offsets: Policy Options for Governments](#), and [Technical Conditions for Positive Outcomes from Biodiversity Offsets](#), published by IUCN;

RECOGNISING also the role of the IUCN Biodiversity Offsets Policy Working Group in elaborating the draft IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets, drawing on the outputs of the Technical Working Group and in considering inputs from Members (through on-line consultations and discussions at the Regional Conservation Fora) and Commissions;

REAFFIRMING the considerations stated in Resolution 5.110 regarding the critical importance of clear policies relating to biodiversity offsets for the achievement of conservation and sustainable development;

BUILDING on the work undertaken by IUCN and others, including the work and products developed by the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (BBOP);

RECOGNISING the high risks involved and the need for further evidence that offsets can contribute to positive conservation outcomes;

ACKNOWLEDGING, however, that biodiversity offsets are widely and increasingly used and that the absence of an IUCN policy on this issue also represents a risk;

EMPHASISING the importance of rigorously applying all the steps of the mitigation hierarchy, including consideration of a full set of alternatives to a project, before considering biodiversity offsets;

FURTHER EMPHASISING that uncertainty and risk can be minimised when the mitigation hierarchy is embedded in the framework of landscape- and seascape-level planning and legislation, and is part of existing and future strategic development plans; and

NOTING with concern that policies on biodiversity offsets are not in place in many countries of the world and that IUCN may have an important role to assist and guide its Members and others with the development of such policies;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. ADOPTS the 'IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets', attached herewith as Annex 1; and
2. REQUESTS the Director General and Commissions to issue such guidance as might be necessary for the implementation of this policy, collaborating as needed with other organisations working in this field.

Explanatory Memorandum

The 'IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets', which constitutes Annex 1 to the Motion, can be found [online](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_biodiversity_offsets_policy_jan_29_2016.pdf) (http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_biodiversity_offsets_policy_jan_29_2016.pdf).

Sponsors

- IUCN Council

065 - Improving standards in ecotourism

OBSERVING that in 2014 tourism contributed USD 1.2 trillion (nearly 10% of global Gross Domestic Product) to the global economy, accounted for 1 in 11 jobs worldwide, and is one of the largest and fastest-growing economic sectors in the world;

RECOGNISING that tourism has been highlighted in United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 8, 12, and 14 as a tool for sustainable economic growth, sustainable consumption and production practices, and for the conservation and sustainable use of marine systems and resources;

FURTHER OBSERVING that nature-based tourism is a major tourism sector, making up more than 25% of the global travel market;

NOTING that the term 'ecotourism' is frequently applied to this type of tourism but that governments, NGOs, and the tourism industry have overlapping yet differing definitions and few precise standards for ecotourism;

AWARE that the UN General Assembly adopted a Resolution for the *Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environmental protection* and believes that "ecotourism creates significant opportunities for the conservation, protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and of natural areas";

ALSO RECOGNISING that IUCN agrees "ecotourism can be a driver of sustainable development...if it is carefully conceived, well-managed and strictly controlled" and has undertaken significant work (e.g. guidelines and workshops) to help improve development and operation of tourism;

ALARMED that collective efforts have not resulted in improved practices and that ecotourism is often associated with tourism operations and activities that have severe negative impacts on communities, wildlife and the natural environment; and

RECALLING Resolutions 11.8 *Balanced Tourism* (Banff, 1972), 1.32 *Ecotourism and Protected Areas Conservation* (Montreal, 1996) and 5.114 *Promotion of sustainable tourism, rural development and the value of natural heritage* (Jeju, 2012), which further illuminate the benefits of tourism but remind us of the negative consequences to people and nature because of a lack of monitoring, oversight, and management of industry practices;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, Commissions and Members to form a working group, in the spirit of the One Programme, to:

a. expand tourism guidelines to include explicit ecotourism best practices, including qualitative standards and indicators for culturally sensitive community engagement and welfare effect, environmental learning, visitor proximity to and behaviour around wildlife, appropriate infrastructure to prevent anthropogenic influence on species and ecosystems, and more;

b. establish an IUCN-endorsed certification for firms that abide by ecotourism best practices and net positive impact (NPI) criteria for biodiversity as described in NPI Alliance reports; and

c. create and deliver training opportunities for ecotourism auditing and certification, and the implementation of ecotourism best practices; and

2. CALLS ON governments, parastatal organisations, developers, and tourism industry professionals to:

a. conduct transparent socio-ecological impact assessments of ecotourism operations and provide IUCN with data for research and evolution of ecotourism best practices;

b. adopt into business standards that the term 'ecotourism' only be used and promoted when firms minimise negative impacts and demonstrate net positive impacts on people, wildlife, and ecosystems; and

c. proactively seek auditing and certification for ecotourism enterprises that operate in protected areas, on private property and within landscapes of conservation value.

Explanatory Memorandum

As indicated by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), tourism has expanded to become one of the world's largest and fastest-growing economic sectors. Accompanying this rise in tourism is an increase in social responsibility and a growing interest by people to reduce their negative impacts while traveling. The incorporation of ethics into travel has become so popular that numerous tourism niches have been created specifically for these purposes. For example, ecotourism is a major type of nature-based tourism that relies on three ethical pillars: conservation of nature, contribution to rural or indigenous welfare, and education and interpretation of the surrounding social and natural environments.

However, because of the ambiguity in the term, which is simply a combination of 'ecological' and 'tourism', it is often the case that organisations and businesses do not abide by these principles and use this label for any form of nature-based tourism, intentionally for commercial purposes or not. Although there are organisations and guidelines established to educate and improve ecotourism operations in practice, because of cultural differences and limitations in human and financial capital, corporate influence, and international political capacity, these are not sufficient to prevent misuse of the ecotourism title.

This is not to suggest accomplishing positive outcomes for ecotourism is an impossible goal. Despite being overshadowed by bad examples, there are ecotourism operations that have significant benefits for people and nature.

Understanding its potential, UNWTO identifies ecotourism as a tool for poverty eradication and environmental protection; IUCN describes how ecotourism can be used as a driver for sustainable development; the UN Sustainable Development Goals identify responsible tourism as a mechanism to achieve many of their targets; and the Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity states that responsible tourism plays a role in achieving at least 12 of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

But these expectations have still not been realised. More often, ecotourism results in impacts that strain communities and nature. There remains a disconnect between the concept and its conservation imperative. This demonstrates the need for

a different, more internationally collaborative effort.

IUCN is strategically positioned to lead such an effort. Using a foundation of principles such as those outlined by The International Ecotourism Society, IUCN can undertake research to develop a comprehensive but simple set of minimum standards and optimal best-practices for ecotourism. IUCN can create metrics and performance indicators for operators to easily measure their adherence to these standards and to set targets to progress towards ideal ecotourism practices.

Finally, using these standards and metrics IUCN can establish a voluntary certification programme, incentivised by market mechanisms and local governments. Through self-reporting and third-party auditing, operators would adopt the certification to signal that their businesses actually have a net positive impact on people and nature. As a result, these operators would receive increased media attention, more visitors, and have a strategic position in the global arena as one of the few tourism enterprises that integrate pro-environmental conservation values and behaviour into people and practices.

Sponsors

- African Wildlife Foundation - Kenya HQ (Kenya)
- Association Marocaine pour l'Ecotourisme et la Protection de la Nature (Morocco)
- National Parks Australia Council (Australia)
- Nature Seychelles (Seychelles)
- The WILD Foundation (United States of America)
- The Wilderness Society (Australia)
- Tropical Resources Institute (Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies) (United States of America)

066 - Mitigating the impacts of oil palm expansion on biodiversity

RECOGNISING that oil palm is the most productive commercially grown vegetable-oil crop in the world and ALSO RECOGNISING the role of the industry in contributing to socio-economic development;

AWARE that demand is expected to continue, and that both agro-industrial and small-holder oil palm development and expansion can have negative and costly impacts on the environment, including deforestation, forest fragmentation, peatland degradation, water pollution, biodiversity loss, forest fires, and carbon dioxide emissions, as well as causing a range of social issues;

AWARE of the work by some major industry actors and other initiatives with the stated intention of achieving a supply of palm oil that minimises such damaging effects;

CONCERNED that the rapid development of industrial-scale oil palm plantations often takes place in the absence of strategic land-use planning and without appropriate consideration for the negative biodiversity and social impacts it causes;

ALSO CONCERNED that oil palm is planted exclusively within the humid tropics, so any land clearance involves loss of habitat for great apes and other primates, and countless other species of animals and plants, many of which are threatened;

RECALLING the international commitments that governments have made to stemming the loss of biodiversity through the adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and

AWARE that many of the negative impacts associated with oil palm expansion are avoidable or could be mitigated through strategic land-use planning and licensing, appropriate plantation design, commitment by the industry to the implementation of best practices, and support to the small-holder sector to improve its environmental performance.

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and the Species Survival Commission to conduct a situation analysis on the implications for biodiversity conservation from the expansion of oil palm and to define best practices in the industry;

2. CALLS ON the Director General and Commissions to establish an Oil Palm and Biodiversity Task Force to:

a. support governments and others in regions where oil palm is expanding, to identify important intact forest areas where oil palm development should be avoided and areas where oil palm using agreed best practices could be produced;

b. support the development of strategies within or outside current industry initiatives that stimulate appropriate land-use planning at the landscape, national and regional levels; and

c. examine the costs of oil palm development on ecosystem services and labour flows and recommend safeguards; and

3. URGES Members, especially State and Government Agency Members, to:

a. ensure that land-use planning for oil palm plantations is done to avoid identified areas of intact forest, sites important for global persistence of biodiversity, High Carbon Stock forests and World Heritage Sites to ensure maximum conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological integrity;

b. require that new plantations be established and existing plantations be expanded only in land that is already ecologically degraded; and

c. create mechanisms that support small-holders to improve environmental performance.

Sponsors

- Fundação Museu do Homem Americano (Brazil)
- Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas (Brazil)
- PROVITA (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- Rainforest Alliance (United States of America)
- Rainforest Trust (United States of America)
- WCS Associação Conservação da Vida Silvestre (Brazil)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)
- World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (Switzerland)
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Zoologische Gesellschaft für Arten- und Populationsschutz e.V. (Germany)

067 - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: integration of biodiversity into development

RECOGNISING the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015;

RECALLING AND REAFFIRMING Recommendation 17.31 *Development assistance, institutions and conservation* (San José, 1988), Resolution 1.46 *Use of the Concept of Sustainable Development* (Montreal, 1996), Resolution 3.014 *Poverty reduction, food security and conservation* and Recommendation 3.083 *Improving capacity to achieve sustainable development and address the consequences of globalization* (Bangkok, 2004) and Resolution 4.058 *Conservation and poverty reduction* (Barcelona, 2008);

NOTING the global trends of population growth, increasing and unsustainable consumption of natural resources, increases in social and economic inequity, rapid urbanisation and conversion of natural areas and effects of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystems – all of which affect current development trajectories, and challenge the planetary boundaries;

HIGHLIGHTING the essential role biodiversity plays in providing cost-effective solutions to current development and societal challenges and that such nature-based solutions provide for long-lasting resilience to economic, social and environmental changes;

HIGHLIGHTING ALSO the intrinsic value of nature;

ENCOURAGED by the evidence provided by the Millennium Development Goals process, that setting global goals and targets galvanises collective action towards an agenda, catalyses funding and helps promote means of implementation;

RECOGNISING the role of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Convention on Biodiversity's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in contributing to sustainable development; and

CELEBRATING that the SDGs present a framework that significantly integrates the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and thereby provide an opportunity to deploy nature-based solutions;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. STRESSES the importance of the SDGs as one of the underpinning global frameworks for the IUCN Programme 2017-2020;
2. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES Commissions, Members and National and Regional Committees to maintain a strong focus on contributing to the achievement of the SDGs;
3. CALLS ON Members, Commissions and National and Regional Committees to ensure coordinated, coherent and integrated action towards the achievement of the SDGs as well as the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which provide the other current framework underpinning IUCN's Programme, as per Recommendation 5.180 *IUCN's Engagement in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* (Jeju, 2012);
4. URGES all Members, both state and non-state, to incorporate the SDGs framework into their policies, laws and work plans, as appropriate;
5. URGES all Members, governments and relevant institutions such as development banks as well as organisations working on development issues to carefully review their development cooperation policies, laws and practice to reflect the comprehensive and integrative nature of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda;
6. REQUESTS all components of IUCN to apply and design knowledge products in a manner that contributes to fulfilling the SDGs and targets and to support monitoring progress towards their achievement;
7. CALLS ON governments, in collaboration with non-governmental organisations and civil society groups, to review and establish governance mechanisms, policies and laws that reflect the comprehensive and integrative nature of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and to establish review and follow-up mechanisms that are inclusive of civil society and the private sector, and integrative of all sectors of development; and
8. ENCOURAGES State Members to share good practices and experiences in fulfilling the actions described in paragraph 7.

Sponsors

- IUCN Council

068 - Avoiding extinction in limestone karst areas

RECALLING the joint BirdLife International, Fauna & Flora International (FFI), IUCN and WWF paper on *Extraction and Biodiversity in Limestone Areas* (2014) and its accompanying six recommendations for how extraction can be made more compatible with conserving biodiversity in limestone areas;

RECOGNISING that it has been shown scientifically that karst limestone areas commonly have severely range-restricted biodiversity within them (in caves) and on their surfaces;

CONSIDERING the importance of harnessing the limited expertise on the taxa most commonly found in such areas;

FURTHER CONSIDERING the likelihood of species extinction resulting from poorly-planned developments, for example limestone quarrying or cave-based tourism, in such areas;

FURTHER CONSIDERING that karst caves are critical sites for understanding prehistoric cultural heritage and climate change; and

RECOGNISING that causing global species extinctions, or actions that would result in an increased risk of extinction for restricted biodiversity, would be in direct opposition to the internationally agreed targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, especially Aichi Biodiversity Target 12, and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Sustainable Development Goal 15;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

REQUESTS State and Government Agency Members and companies to ensure that the best-available expertise is used to find, identify and manage severely range-restricted biodiversity in limestone karst areas being proposed as potential sites for limestone for cement plants or for cave-based tourism, to undertake all operations mindful of the sensitivity of the sites concerned and to ensure the results of such attention is made publicly available to encourage stakeholder participation in the management of these sites.

Explanatory Memorandum

The joint briefing paper by BirdLife, FFI, IUCN and WWF on 'Extraction and Biodiversity in Limestone Areas' (BirdLife/FFI/IUCN/WWF. 2014. *Joint Briefing Paper on Extraction and Biodiversity in Limestone Areas*. Cambridge, UK; downloadable [here](http://www.birdlife.org/sites/default/files/Extraction-and-Biodiversity-in-Limestone-Areas.pdf)(<http://www.birdlife.org/sites/default/files/Extraction-and-Biodiversity-in-Limestone-Areas.pdf>)) explains that extraction of limestone, including for cement, aggregates and lime production, is one of the main threats to limestone-restricted biodiversity. Moreover, in contrast to wider good work on biodiversity by some in the extractives sector (e.g. the rehabilitation of some wetlands/grasslands), limestone-restricted biodiversity, and impacts upon it, are often overlooked, including by governments, companies and scientists. In order to address this pressing conservation issue, this briefing paper has been produced by BirdLife International and Fauna & Flora International, IUCN and WWF International and is aimed at regulators, associations and operators in the extractives sector. Firstly, it describes the unique biodiversity, as well as important ecosystem services, supported and provided by limestone areas. Secondly, it explains why limestone-restricted biodiversity is particularly vulnerable to extraction. Thirdly, it provides practical solutions for how extraction can be made more compatible with conserving biodiversity in limestone areas, including general good biodiversity management, as well as limestone-specific recommendations.

The particular chemistry, hydrology and geology of limestone, and associated micro-climates, have led to the evolution of a unique biodiversity, including particular species of bats, snails, orchids, fish and beetles. For example, some cave species are so highly adapted to life in darkness that they are unable to live outside. Moreover, this biodiversity can be rich; for example, 80% of the 1,000+ land-snail species in Malaysia are confined to the 1% of the country that is karst limestone. Similarly, the fact that limestone areas are often less impacted than surrounding areas by agriculture and other development has led some limestone areas to become important refuges for species that were once more widespread, e.g. certain primates. Moreover, many limestone species and their habitats can provide important ecosystem services. For example, cave swiftlets (*Collocalia linchi*) and bats can control pests and provide guano for fertilisers, whilst limestone stores rain and filters water supplies, and caves and other karst landforms can be important cultural and/or sacred sites for local communities, and are also often prized for their aesthetic value. Finally, whilst tropical limestone areas are particularly important, limestone areas in non-tropical areas (e.g. in Europe) can also support very rich biodiversity, and provide valuable ecosystem services.

Limestone-restricted biodiversity creates both risks and opportunities for the extractives sector. If these are not adequately addressed, significant damage may be caused to global biodiversity, as well as to the reputation, stakeholder relations and long-term viability of a particular company, and to the sector as a whole. Conversely, by helping to conserve limestone-restricted biodiversity, there are opportunities for operators, associations and regulators in the extractives sector to make valuable and high-profile contributions to conservation, whilst also helping to safeguard their own licence to operate. This requires implementing general good biodiversity management, as well as a number of limestone-specific recommendations.

Sponsors

- A Rocha International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Bat Conservation International, Inc (United States of America)
- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Fauna & Flora International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (France)
- The Samdhana Institute Incorporated (Indonesia)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Indonesia (Indonesia)

069 - Contributions of nature to health, well-being and quality of life

RECALLING Resolution 5.039 *Healthy parks healthy people* (Jeju, 2012), which recommends that IUCN and its Members should adopt the 'Healthy Parks Healthy People' approach and work in close co-operation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other global bodies to strive for a healthy planet and healthy humanity;

MINDFUL that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes targets to address non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and mental health, and to provide safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the 'Promise of Sydney', adopted by the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress, states that "nature is essential, and that ecosystems and their variety of life fully support our existence, cultural and spiritual identity, economies and well-being";

RECALLING that Stream 3 'Improving Health and Wellbeing: Healthy Parks Healthy People' of the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress demonstrated the significant evidence and increasing diversity of policies and practices that connect healthy ecosystems with human health and wellbeing;

RECOGNISING that the 'Salzburg Challenge for Nature, Health and a New Generation', calls upon "all sectors and stakeholders to accelerate regional and global action for nature-based solutions to help communities and cities flourish and advance health and dignity for all people";

RECOGNISING that due to ageing populations, there is a rapidly growing number of people suffering from geriatric diseases such as dementia, with huge societal costs (e.g. depression, loneliness, burn-out of care givers) and economic costs (e.g. financial pressure on the health-care system);

FURTHER RECOGNISING that we have enough evidence to lead change, as we know that nature can play a significant role in reducing the global increase in NCDs, such as heart disease, cancer and diabetes, as well as mental illnesses, such as dementia, depression and anxiety;

NOTING that there are almost 50 million people worldwide suffering from dementia in 2015, and that this number is expected to double every 20 years, and that worldwide there are initiatives to combat the effects of geriatric diseases, e.g. so-called 'sensory' or 'dementia' gardens in urban areas close to care institutions;

RECOGNISING that the growth and development of standards and frameworks for natural capital accounting and valuation of benefits including the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the international system of environmental economic accounts; and

NOTING that there is currently a limited number of consistent metrics and measures for valuing the health and well-being benefits from nature;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to establish a formal partnership with WHO to develop global and regional programmes that advance the value of nature, including parks and protected areas, for health and well-being benefits;
2. URGES the Director General to establish suitable mechanisms to bring together Members, Commissions and the Secretariat to develop policies, programmes and cross-sectoral partnerships on the connection between healthy ecosystems and community health and well-being, including economic, social and cultural well-being;
3. CALLS ON Members to consider further recognising and quantifying the extent of benefits provided by nature and apply this information to inform cost-benefit assessments for increased investment in the management of ecosystems, including parks and protected areas;
4. ALSO CALLS ON Members to consider adopting and applying consistent international standards for ecosystem accounting, including relevant metrics to measure change in both the extent and condition of ecosystem assets and the value and benefits of ecosystem services provided by nature (including parks and protected areas), and to implement local and regional initiatives that demonstrate the benefits of nature for both people suffering from geriatric diseases such as dementia, and their care givers; and
5. WELCOMES IUCN's leadership in recognising and communicating the co-benefits from connecting nature and human health and well-being, and sharing experience of these initiatives in order to make them part of national and international policies regarding public health and 'nature based solutions'.

Explanatory Memorandum

Explanatory Memorandum 1

IUCN has an important and unique leadership role to play in further recognizing that the conservation of nature and the provision of effectively managed parks and protected areas contribute significantly to meeting global and regional sustainable development goals, (including Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 11, 14 and 17 and Sustainable Development Goals 3, 11 and 13) for human health and wellbeing, through providing many cost-effective human health, economic, social and cultural wellbeing benefits. The *Healthy Parks Healthy People* Motion (Resolution 5.039, Jeju, 2012) sought greater global recognition of parks and protected areas as a nature-based solution to improve human health and wellbeing. It recommended greater cross-sectoral collaboration and the commissioning of further research to develop a more compelling rationale for the application to national, sub-national and sectoral policies. Much has progressed since 2012. There is a stronger body of evidence deepening the scientific understanding of the human need for contact with nature. These include a recent review by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Health Organization, which jointly developed *Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health, a State of Knowledge Review in 2015*: (<https://www.cbd.int/health/SOK-biodiversity-en.pdf>). Additionally, the report *Healthy Parks Healthy People: the state of the evidence report, 2015*: (http://www.hphpcentral.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/HPHP_state-of-the-evidence_2015.pdf)(http://www.hphpcentral.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/HPHP_state-of-the-evidence_2015.pdf)), provided a summary of evidence since 2008. These and numerous other scientific reviews provide a strong foundation of evidence for the links between healthy ecosystems, parks and human health and wellbeing. Stream 3 at the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress highlighted the broader and diverse health benefits of nature, including parks and protected areas, for physical, mental, social and spiritual health and wellbeing. It delivered ten recommendations for change. The Salzburg Global Seminar in 2015 also called for global action for nature-based solutions to help advance the health and dignity of people.

This Motion builds on that adopted in 2012 and presents a more holistic representation of the connection between healthy nature (or 'natural capital') and human health and wellbeing, drawing together the disciplines of human health and wellbeing assessment with natural capital and ecosystem accounting and valuation. The Motion seeks to build on the rapidly growing international programme (and regional case studies) of ecosystem accounting and natural capital wealth valuation to ensure both greater use and consistency in the application of ecosystem accounting and valuation frameworks, metrics and standards for measuring and reporting on the benefits of nature for human health and wellbeing. Recent global initiatives including SEEA, TEEB, IPBES, WAVES, and the Natural Capital Declaration, developed since 2012, have provided valuable frameworks and standards for assessing the benefits of natural capital and ecosystem services for human wellbeing, resulting in data which presents a more transparent and accurate representation of the value of nature. IUCN must seize the opportunity to demonstrate international leadership by connecting strategies for biodiversity conservation with human health and wellbeing and developing influential cross-sector alliances that promote the relevance of biodiversity conservation to people's everyday lives.

Explanatory Memorandum 2

Nature and biodiversity are under attack. Making people aware that nature is crucial for their health will lead to more support for nature conservation.

Sponsors

- Australian Government Department of the Environment (Australia)
- Chicago Botanic Garden (United States of America)
- De Vlinderstichting (The Netherlands)
- Department of Conservation (New Zealand)
- Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, SA (Australia)
- Earthwatch Institute (Australia) (Australia)
- EUROPARC Federation (Germany)
- Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales (Australia)
- Natuur & Milieu (The Netherlands)
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (Australia)
- Parks Canada Agency - Agence Parcs Canada (Canada)
- Parks Victoria (Australia)
- SOVON Vogelonderzoek Nederland (The Netherlands)
- Stichting Lippe - Biesterfeld Natuurcollege (The Netherlands)
- The Nature Conservancy (United States of America)
- The Wilderness Society (Australia)
- US Department of the Interior, National Park Service (United States of America)
- Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten in Nederland (The Netherlands)
- Vereniging voor Instituut voor Natuureducatie en Duurzaamheid (The Netherlands)
- Vogelbescherming Nederland (The Netherlands)

070 - Financing for biodiversity projects in the European Union's outermost regions and overseas countries and territories

RECALLING that the European Union's outermost regions (ORs) and overseas countries and territories (OCTs) are home to over 70% of European biodiversity;

NOTING that funding for protecting the biodiversity of ORs and OCTs remains insufficient;

STRESSING that there is still no dedicated financial mechanism, only different financing arrangements, which are hard for all the local stakeholders to access;

CONCERNED at the insufficient level of mobilisation of funding for the promotion of biodiversity in the financial models of the European Structural and Investment Funds 2014–2020;

BEARING IN MIND the decision of the European Parliament and on the commitment of the European Commission and of its Directorate-General for the Environment for funding for the 'BEST' Preparatory Action (voluntary scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in the Territories of the Union's outermost regions and overseas countries and territories);

CONGRATULATING the European Commission and its Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development for having launched the BEST Programme 2.0 in order to extend the BEST initiative to OCTs), whilst waiting for the creation of a permanent financing mechanism for biodiversity and climate change in EU ORs and OCTs;

STRESSING the importance of the shared running of the BEST 2.0 Programme with the European Commission's Directorate-General for Regional Policy in order to ensure that the ORs benefit from the same financing opportunities;

BEARING IN MIND the commitment of the 'Message from Guadeloupe', from the International Conference on Biodiversity and Climate Change (Guadeloupe, 2014), on constituting a group bringing together the stakeholders involved so as to set up a permanent partnership dedicated to these issues in the ORs and OCTs

BEARING IN MIND the conclusions of the Council of the European Union on the mid-term review of the European Union Biodiversity Strategy, which invites the European Commission and the Member States to progress mobilisation of resources for biodiversity in ORs and OCTs; and

RECALLING IUCN's proposals regarding the financing of the future European mechanism;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

ASKS the European Commission, the EU Member States and the Group arising from the Guadeloupe Conference responsible for setting up the voluntary partnership to:

- a. study all methods and options for the financing, governance and steering of a permanent European partnership for biodiversity and climate change, common to all ORs and OCTs;
- b. set up this permanent partnership for biodiversity and climate change in ORs and OCTs as soon as possible, by providing it with sufficient funding and by capitalising on the experience gained in the BEST Preparatory Action and the BEST 2.0 Programme;
- c. implement a system for the monitoring and assessment of progress made by the permanent partnership for biodiversity and climate change in ORs and OCTs;
- d. revise the application criteria and conditions in order to facilitate access by ORs and OCTs to EU funding for biodiversity, include LIFE+ and Horizon 2020;
- e. take biodiversity into account in mid-term reviews of the European Structural and Investment Funds 2014–2020 financial models; and
- f. facilitate in general the emergence of innovative partnerships and financing for biodiversity in ORs and OCTs.

Sponsors

- Agence des aires marines protégées (France)
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France (France)
- Association Française Interprofessionnelle des Ecologues (France)
- Association PAÏOLIVE (France)
- Fédération des Conservatoires botaniques nationaux (France)
- Fédération des conservatoires d'espaces naturels (France)
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France (France)
- Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme (France)
- France Nature Environnement (France)
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international (France)
- Noé Conservation (France)
- Te Mana o te Moana (French Polynesia, France)
- Tour du Valat (France)

071 - Community Based Natural Resource Management in the State of Hawai'i

NOTING that decentralised management enables local people to address unique social, political, and ecological problems and to find solutions ideal to their situation;

FURTHER NOTING that community based natural resources management (CBNRM) projects are beneficial for the environment and partnerships between wildlife and communities;

RECOGNISING the contemporary importance of indigenous Hawaiian principles such as kuleana (the indivisibility of rights and responsibilities) and aloha 'āina (the love of the land which feeds) to the well-being of Hawai'i and the world;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that the indigenous people of Hawai'i developed a culture of environmental interdependence, achieving an abundance of resources that sustained a population near current levels;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that the State of Hawai'i's adoption of CBNRM projects and indigenous Hawaiian resource management knowledge, principles, and practices furthers the spirit of reconciliation expressed in the United States' formal apology resolution in 1993 to the Native Hawaiian community for the overthrow of their government, and their inherent right to self-determination;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that Article XII Section 7 of the Hawai'i Constitution protects Native Hawaiian customary and traditional rights, and supports land and marine laws and programmes that empower community input and CBNRM;

AWARE that Hawaii's voyaging canoe Hōkūle'a is sailing around the globe, bringing the message of Mālama Honua (Care for the Earth) from Hawai'i to the world;

RECALLING that past IUCN Resolutions, 5.077 *Promoting Locally Managed Marine Areas as a socially inclusive approach to meeting area-based conservation and Marine Protected Area targets* and 5.092 *Promoting and supporting community resource management and conservation as a foundation for sustainable development* (Jeju, 2012) support indigenous co-governance and CBNRM as a foundation for sustainable development;

COMMENDING the State of Hawai'i for passage of the milestone 2015 Community Based Subsistence Fishing Area (CBSFA) rules for Hā'ena, Kaua'i; and

CELEBRATING Hawai'i's application of CBNRM principles as an example for the United States and the world;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS IUCN, its Commissions and Members, to recognise and promote CBNRM principles that support the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources by the local community, through adopting and applying local and traditional knowledge, and through customary institutions and regulations;
2. CALLS UPON the Director General to send notice of support of CBNRM to the Governor of the State of Hawai'i, its Department of Land and Natural Resources, Hawai'i Legislators and Congressional delegation, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and all County Mayors and Councils;
3. CALLS UPON the Director General, Commissions and Members, to encourage and support communities in the State of Hawai'i who wish to pursue CBSFA designations and rules;
4. CALLS UPON IUCN, its Commissions and Members, to encourage the State of Hawai'i to increase its support of CBNRM and indigenous Hawaiian principles in conservation by providing adequate funds and administrative resources to support communities seeking to implement CBNRM; and
5. RECOMMENDS that IUCN, its Commissions and Members, significantly strengthen institutional frameworks to promote collaboration and co-governance or co-management in a spirit of partnership with communities among government at all levels in the State of Hawai'i.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Convention on Biological Diversity's Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 sets a 2020 goal of at least 10% of coastal and marine areas conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, integrated into the wider landscape and seascape. Community-based Subsistence Fishing Areas in Hawaii provide a legal mechanism for communities, Native Hawaiian peoples, small-scale fishers and government to effectively and equitably manage coastal and marine areas through management strategies grounded in traditional and sustainable place-based fishing practices. The State of Hawaii constitutionally protects indigenous Hawaiian 'customary and traditional' rights, has adopted the public trust doctrine, and has created both land- and marine-focused laws and programmes that guard such rights by empowering community input and community based natural resources management (CBNRM).

Sponsors

- Conservation Council for Hawai'i (United States of America)
- Conservation International (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)
- Kua'aina Ulu `Auamo (United States of America)
- North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance Limited (Australia)

072 - Aloha+ Challenge Model for Sustainable Development

NOTING that the planet is faced with urgent issues, such as climate change, urban growth, water scarcity, biodiversity loss, and poverty, which require collaborative solutions;

ACKNOWLEDGING the Paris Agreement adopted by the 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP21 – Paris, 2015);

AWARE that islands are particularly susceptible to climate change, and can demonstrate responses to complex global challenges;

NOTING that pre-contact, the Hawaiian Islands supported a population of up to one million people through sustainable management practices;

ALSO NOTING that the State of Hawai'i is a member of the Global Island Partnership, which co-develops 'challenges' that inspire leadership and catalyse commitments to build resilient communities through innovative partnerships and best practices;

RECOGNISING that the Aloha+ Challenge: A Culture of Sustainability, He Nohona 'Ae'oiā, is a shared commitment by the State of Hawai'i signed by the Governor, all County Mayors, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs in 2014, unanimously endorsed by the State Legislature, and supported by a network of public-private partners;

NOTING that the Aloha+ Challenge outlines six sustainability goals with specific targets to be achieved by 2030, including: clean energy, local food production, natural resource management, solid waste reduction, smart sustainable communities, and green workforce and education;

NOTING that the State of Hawai'i is an early sustainable development leader within the United States, with a focus on renewable energy, marine conservation, watershed protection, biosecurity and community-based sustainability initiatives;

ALSO RECOGNISING that at the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS Conference – Samoa, 2014), the United States Department of State announced the Aloha+ Challenge as a model for green growth that could be replicated regionally and globally; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Aloha+ Challenge aligns with the recently adopted United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. NOTES that the Aloha+ Challenge is a model that can be adapted to incorporate local values, cultures and contexts for the implementation of the SDGs; and
2. CALLS ON Members to support collaborative initiatives to adapt the Aloha+ Challenge framework for locally appropriate implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, fostering a global culture of sustainability for future generations.

Explanatory Memorandum

As the IUCN World Conservation Congress convenes in Hawai'i, one of the planet's most isolated populations, the urgent need for action on climate change and a green growth strategy is exemplified more than ever. Like many islands and regions around the world, Hawai'i is facing extreme biodiversity loss, invasive species threats, pressure on freshwater resources, dependence on energy and food imports, and is increasingly vulnerable to catastrophic natural disasters like hurricanes and floods, which could have devastating long-term economic impacts.

In response to these challenges, Hawai'i's Governor, four Mayors and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs launched the Aloha+ Challenge: He Nohona 'Ae'oiā, A Culture of Sustainability, a visionary statewide commitment to sustainable development. The Aloha+ Challenge outlines six ambitious, yet achievable sustainability goals for 2030, including: clean energy, local food production, natural resource management (including freshwater security, watershed protection, biosecurity, marine management and native species), solid waste reduction, smart sustainable communities (including climate resilience, smart growth and livability), and green workforce and education. Native Hawaiian culture is the foundation for the systems-thinking approach of the Aloha+ Challenge, and provides the guiding principles and values for collaborative action across the state.

The Aloha+ Challenge was unanimously endorsed by the Hawai'i State Legislature, and has broad support from public-private partners, including over 100 leaders from Hawai'i Green Growth - an innovative partnership that brings together government, non-governmental and cultural organisations with business, academia and philanthropy. Elected officials and statewide partners jointly launched the Aloha+ Challenge Dashboard as an online mechanism to track progress, ensure accountability and provide transparency on Hawai'i's shared statewide commitment.

With the recent adoption of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 and the Paris Agreement on climate change, Hawai'i's statewide sustainability initiative – the Aloha+ Challenge – can serve as a model for local implementation strategies that align with the global agenda and demonstrate an integrated approach to sustainable development, healthy ecosystems and resilient communities.

As a partner to the Global Island Partnership, Micronesia Challenge and other initiatives, Hawai'i understands the invaluable practice of sharing best practices, innovative solutions and successful models to address global challenges. IUCN's recognition of the Aloha+ Challenge as a model for locally appropriate means of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals will help create a pathway to share a globally replicable and adaptable framework with IUCN Members and the wider international community. By adopting this motion, IUCN will help catalyse the adoption of holistic, place-based sustainable development initiatives around the world.

Sponsors

- Conservation Council for Hawai'i (United States of America)
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law (United States of America)
- Harold L. Lyon Arboretum, of the University of Hawai'i (United States of America)
- Hawai'i Conservation Alliance (United States of America)
- Kua`aina Ulu `Auamo (United States of America)

- Sierra Club (United States of America)
- Te Ipukarea Society (Cook Islands)
- The Nature Conservancy (United States of America)

073 - Strengthening business engagement in biodiversity

RECOGNISING that companies have a high level of social and environmental responsibility, and should adopt an ethical approach based on respect for the diversity of life and the cultural diversity of different peoples, and thus play an active role in sustainable development;

STRESSING IUCN's mission to influence the whole of society, including business, to conserve biodiversity and ensure the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources;

RECALLING that the Eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP8, Curitiba, Brazil, 2006) and that CBD COP9 (Bonn, Germany, 2008), invited Parties to improve actions and cooperation for business commitment to biodiversity;

ALSO RECALLING that CBD COP10 (Nagoya, Japan, 2010) adopted an important decision (decision X/21) with the aim to strengthen the commitment of the private sector, to involve it in the implementation of biodiversity objectives and to engage it in dialogue through the establishment of a global platform;

NOTING that the decisions on business engagement adopted at CBD COP11 (Hyderabad, India, 2012) and CBD COP12 (Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, 2014) – decisions XI/7, XII/3 and XII/10 – strengthened previous decisions;

RECOGNISING and WELCOMING the contributions by the Global Platform for Business and Biodiversity and the work carried out by certain stakeholders to encourage businesses to decrease their impact on biodiversity and to make more sustainable use of natural resources, as shown by the growing number of national, regional or global initiatives linked to business and biodiversity (the IUCN French Committee's Working Group, Leaders for Nature, etc.); and

WELCOMING the initiatives carried out by increasing numbers of businesses or their networks, having drawn up voluntary action plans (voluntary membership of businesses in the French National Biodiversity Strategy, actions carried out by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, etc.);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON businesses to contribute actively to the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to integrate biodiversity into their strategies and activities by aiming at achieving the transformation of their economic model;

2. ASKS businesses, in order to achieve this, to begin straight away to draw up specific, ambitious action plans, proportionate to their capacities, including measures to:

- a. raise the awareness of directors and staff members in order to increase their understanding of biodiversity issues;
- b. train operational staff members, increasing in-house skills;
- c. reduce direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity, taking into account entire supply chains;
- d. protect and restore biodiversity and ecosystems beyond legal and regulatory obligations;
- e. manage the biodiversity on their sites through local partnerships;
- f. invest in natural infrastructure and environmental engineering;
- g. mobilise the necessary human and financial resources;
- h. cooperate with suppliers and customers; and
- i. provide sound, transparent notification of their actions for biodiversity through the appropriate indicators; and

3. INVITES governments to establish an incentive framework in order to get businesses to embark upon this path.

Sponsors

- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France (France)
- Association Française Interprofessionnelle des Ecologues (France)
- Association PAÏOLIVE (France)
- Fédération des Conservatoires botaniques nationaux (France)
- Fédération des conservatoires d'espaces naturels (France)
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France (France)
- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne (France)
- Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme (France)
- France Nature Environnement (France)
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international (France)
- Noé Conservation (France)
- Te Mana o te Moana (French Polynesia, France)
- Tour du Valat (France)

074 - Strengthening corporate biodiversity reporting

RECALLING civil society's high expectations regarding information on the way that businesses take into account and act to promote biodiversity;

STRESSING the fact that the 12th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP12, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, 2014) adopted decision XII/10 *Business engagement* encouraging businesses to integrate biodiversity considerations into their reporting frameworks;

STRESSING the fact that more and more non-financial rating agencies are including elements of biodiversity in their reports;

WELCOMING the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012, entitled 'The future we want', which recognises the importance of businesses providing information on the environmental impact of their activities and encourages them to include in their periodic reports information on the sustainability of their activities, as well as the United Nations General Assembly document 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development';

RECALLING with interest the common framework and set of indicators, four of which concern biodiversity directly, proposed by the Global Reporting Initiative in order to measure the progress of businesses' sustainable development programmes;

CONGRATULATING France for introducing in 2001 the obligation for large businesses to disclose non-financial information, and for having identified in 2012 biodiversity as being one of the topics to address;

WELCOMING the initiatives on this topic developed by the IUCN French Committee, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the CBD Secretariat;

WELCOMING the efforts made by certain businesses that have committed to disclosing more information on biodiversity; and

REGRETTING that, despite these efforts, business documents containing information on biodiversity remain varied in content, form and method, which still does not allow civil society, governments or investors to understand completely or easily the way in which businesses act in order to take biodiversity into account in their strategies and activities;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. INVITES Members to collaborate with businesses in order to improve corporate biodiversity reporting;
2. ASKS businesses, irrespective of their size or sector of activity, to strengthen their biodiversity reporting and, in particular, to provide information on the following thematic areas:
 - a. the direct and indirect dependencies of their activities on biodiversity and ecosystem services;
 - b. the direct and indirect negative impacts of their activities on biodiversity and ecosystem services;
 - c. their commitment and their action plans for acting to promote biodiversity;
 - d. the sites that are of highest priority in terms of biodiversity conservation, and which thus require particular attention from businesses to mitigate the impacts of their activities on biodiversity;
 - e. the measures taken to comply with legal obligations;
 - f. the voluntary measures that go beyond legal obligations; and
 - g. the biodiversity results obtained through the implementation of their commitments and their action plan;
3. ASKS businesses to provide information and to publish statistical indicators regularly for each thematic area, explaining the method used, and to maintain these over the long term in order to identify the progress made; and
4. ENCOURAGES governments to establish legal frameworks or similar requiring businesses to carry out such biodiversity reporting.

Sponsors

- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France (France)
- Association Française Interprofessionnelle des Ecologues (France)
- Association PAÏOLIVE (France)
- Fédération des Conservatoires botaniques nationaux (France)
- Fédération des conservatoires d'espaces naturels (France)
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France (France)
- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne (France)
- Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme (France)
- France Nature Environnement (France)
- Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international (France)
- Noé Conservation (France)
- Te Mana o te Moana (French Polynesia, France)
- Tour du Valat (France)

075 - Mandating industrial-scale development projects to follow best practice

RECALLING that the mission of IUCN is to "influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable";

MINDFUL that IUCN supports finding a balance between development and the conservation of ecosystems and the communities they support to ensure equitable outcomes for the future of the economy, for people and for nature;

RECOGNISING that there is a need for infrastructure investments to support a prosperous future and the attainment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that such investments often have serious direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on the environment;

AWARE that many countries have legislation guiding such projects, that various financial institutions employ safeguards to guide such development, and that several companies voluntarily employ measures to mitigate adverse environmental impacts;

CONCERNED that not all countries have or enforce legislation limiting the adverse impacts of industrial-scale development, not all financial institution safeguards provide adequate protection, and that not all companies employ voluntary standards;

DEEPLY CONCERNED by the failure of several companies to respond adequately to interventions by IUCN that address matters of serious conservation concern;

RECALLING the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 9 on inclusive, sustainable infrastructure, Goal 12 on sustainable production and Goal 15 on halting biodiversity loss;

RECALLING the Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, especially Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 on the integration of biodiversity into planning, Target 4 on sustainable production, Target 5 on deforestation, Target 8 on pollution and Target 12 on reversing biodiversity declines; and

RECALLING previous Resolutions on land use-planning, infrastructure and protected areas, including 1.51 *Indigenous Peoples, Mineral and Oil Extraction, Infrastructure and Development Works* (Montreal, 1996), 2.34 *Multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and projects impacting on biodiversity and natural features* (Amman, 2000), 4.087 *Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas* (Barcelona, 2008), 4.088 *Establishing the IUCN Extractive Industry Responsibility Initiative* (Barcelona, 2008) and 5.037 *The importance of nature conservation criteria in land-use planning policies* (Jeju, 2012), as well as Recommendation 2.82 *Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration* (Amman, 2000);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. URGES the Director General and Commissions to continue to intervene on issues of concern regarding development projects, to provide science-based solutions, technical expertise and advice and to make unsatisfactory responses public;

2. CALLS on Members and governments to ensure that all industrial-scale development projects limit environmental and social impacts by ensuring:

a. that projects are sited within the context of an integrated, sustainable, cross-sectoral and transparent landscape-level plan;

b. the avoidance of areas of significance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, particularly World Heritage Sites and other priority conservation areas;

c. the legal mandating of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) at the start of the project, following international best practice;

d. that full responsibility is taken for all identified environmental and social impacts across the value chain, regardless of the economic climate;

e. application of the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimise, restore and, as a last resort, compensate or offset residual impacts where they occur;

f. transparent reporting throughout the project; and

g. significant penalties for legal non-compliance and recognition for projects going beyond compliance; and

3. CALLS ON international financial institutions and their donors to recognise their role and responsibility for driving best practice and to develop, implement and coordinate safeguards to support the points above.

Explanatory Memorandum

This motion derives from recent experience from Fauna & Flora International (FFI), at IUCN and from various other partners working with companies implementing large-scale projects, the financial institutions that fund them and the governments that regulate them. Despite individual successes in some areas, major infrastructure development still represent a major threat to biodiversity and ecosystem services in many places. In several individual cases companies have given unsatisfactory responses to interventions from IUCN concerning specific environmental impacts. Examples include a company responsible for the introduction of an invasive toad species in Madagascar, a company responsible for a variety of impacts following the development of a port in Jamaica, and two companies in Malaysia impacting a variety of endemic species through mining. Most of these companies have good policies at corporate level but are failing to implement them satisfactorily on the ground, sometimes because policy implementation is incomplete, national legislative frameworks do not support action, or due to economic pressures. Economic pressures are also cited by a number of companies reconsidering current commitments to limiting biodiversity impacts.

The co-sponsors of the bill recognise the importance of economic development in the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals and that large scale projects can bring many benefits when implemented carefully. The steps required

to implement projects in an environmentally and socially responsible manner are well understood but are far from implemented universally. Individual action by companies can be significant but change at scale requires action by government. In some countries an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is a clear legal requirement and there are clear guidelines on standards required and clear sanctions when the rules are broken. In others, the environmental component of any assessment may consist of little more than a cursory check box. But almost nowhere has a system where projects across sectors are truly planned simultaneously at a landscape level and indirect and cumulative impacts are really accounted for.

This Motion would also be very timely. With the economic climate so poor for several large-scale industries (oil and gas, mining) there is a strong incentive for many to see environmental issues as peripheral, whereas this is exactly the time they should be realigning strategies to fit with a more constrained world. At the same time, several of the international financial institutions are currently reviewing their safeguards. Despite being seen by many as the institutions that set the 'gold standard' for environmental impacts, there are many signs that these standards are now being watered down in favour of practicality and increased competitiveness.

Sponsors

- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Fauna & Flora International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Global Wildlife Conservation (United States of America)
- PROVITA (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- The Nature Conservancy (United States of America)
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

076 - Management and resolution of social conflict as a key requirement for conservation

AWARE that various forms of social conflict exist when different social groups have competing interests around access to and use of natural resources;

CONCERNED that social conflicts involving indigenous peoples and local communities also emerge in the context of conservation interventions affecting their interests, rights, traditions and livelihoods;

MINDFUL that natural resource use by industries often gives rise to conflicts involving conservation agencies, communities, civil society organisations, labour groups and other social actors, where environmental and conservation issues are at stake;

CONSCIOUS that conservation of wildlife in certain contexts and conditions has created conflict with local communities, particularly around conservation actions to protect species that impact local communities' livelihoods;

FURTHER CONCERNED that factors such as the expansion of the frontier of natural resource-based industries, population pressures on local scarce resources, climate change-induced alterations of habitats and availability of water, increased tensions between political competition for control over resources, land and territories, and consequent political and military conflict, are only going to increase globally with direct consequences for the environment and the livelihood security of vulnerable communities;

RECALLING Resolutions 2.040 *Natural resource security in situations of conflict* (Amman, 2000) and 3.043 *Resource-based conflicts in Darfur, Sudan* (Bangkok, 2004) concerning conflict resolution as a precondition of successful conservation and Resolutions 3.015 *Conserving nature and reducing poverty by linking human rights and the environment* (Bangkok, 2004) and 4.056 *Rights-based approaches to conservation* (Amman, 2008), as well as the many efforts undertaken by IUCN Programmes to respond to such requests within the limits of existing capacities;

AWARE of the unique position of IUCN to further its role as a conflict-resolution facilitator and mediator, as it can credibly convene all types of stakeholders in search of common outcomes at various levels; and

CONVINCED that strengthening this role and capacity of IUCN will greatly benefit conservation and will further solidify IUCN;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and Commissions, in collaboration with Members and partners, to:

- a. set up a process to explore options for supporting social conflict prevention and resolution at all levels and to advise IUCN Programmes and Management accordingly;
- b. support the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms aimed at addressing social conflicts around conservation;
- c. increase capacities of local communities to deal with conflict around natural resource use;
- d. engage with the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights and similar undertakings to minimise social conflict and further conflict management processes;
- e. provide technical guidance to agencies, donors and other parties on designing and supporting interventions that reduce potential for conflict; and
- f. propose a policy framework for IUCN, building on existing Resolutions and experience from IUCN Programmes, Commissions and Members, which establishes an approach to conflict prevention and resolution for consideration at the next session of the IUCN World Conservation Congress; and

2. URGES State Members and non-member States to:

- a. establish measures to acknowledge social conflicts relevant to conservation, give voice to affected parties and facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue and consensus-building; and
- b. seek the advice of the IUCN and its Members to support the application to conservation of rights-based approaches and good governance principles.

Explanatory Memorandum

IUCN and other reports highlight that population growth of 800 million people worldwide over the past 10 years plus forecast growth of another 500 million in the next six years means that more people will be competing to share the same space. The likelihood of increased competition for natural resources, especially water, land and mineral resources, is very high.

Conflict has been variously described and defined by numerous authors, but the common elements seen in conflict situations typically include a perceived or real incompatibility or interference between two or more parties in achieving their goals. Incompatibility may occur between individuals, groups, organisations or nations, and includes differences in social values or structures for achieving the desired outcome or goal. Others might involve value incompatibilities about the use or distribution of resources, social or political structures, or about behaviours or beliefs. Yet others can include situations of scarcity where values influence the desire to possess or use the same resources.

More specifically, conflicts over natural resources are driven by one or more of the following elements:

- Conflict over resource ownership;
- Conflict over resource access;
- Conflict over decision making associated with resource management;
- Conflict over distribution of resource revenues as well as other benefits and burdens.

Natural resource conflicts often occur at different scale or levels, and can involve a wide range of actors and stakeholders, including nation-states, local government, ethnic groups, communities, civil society organisations, and private companies.

Conflict resolutions based on positions (which will generate a winner and a loser) are not sustainable in time. It is

critical to move to conflict prevention and alternative models of conflict resolution, and away from litigation and violence. Alternative dispute resolution (ADR; known in some countries, such as Australia, as external dispute resolution) includes dispute resolution processes and techniques that act as a means for parties to come to an agreement short of litigation. It is a collective term for the ways that parties can settle disputes, with or without the help of a third party, including through collaborative problem solving, negotiation, conciliation, mediation, technical advisory boards, arbitration and many others. In ADR, parties work together to develop and assess options to resolve their conflict. The aim is to reach a 'consensus' that is a package of solutions to which no one strongly objects.

There are several challenges in implementing ADR, especially in less developed countries. These include lack of experience in consensus building processes, lack of technical knowledge, institutional capacity and resources.

IUCN Members and Programmes have dealt with many conflict situations and the results are not entirely clear as there has not been a systematic approach. This Motion builds on the recognition that unless conflicts are dealt with in a coherent, systematic and well-resourced fashion, achieving effective results is challenging and this will jeopardise the conservation of natural resources.

Sponsors

- Fauna & Flora International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Argentina)
- Global Wildlife Conservation (United States of America)
- Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (South Africa)
- PROVITA (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

077 - Defining Nature-based Solutions

RECOGNISING that the concept of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) introduced in the 2013–2016 IUCN Global Programme was considered as a milestone for IUCN, and represented a third of its Global Programme;

NOTING that the concept of NbS builds on decades of work undertaken by all components of IUCN, in particular the Commission on Ecosystem Management, and on existing principles and frameworks such as the Convention on Biological Diversity's Ecosystem Approach and the Malawi Principles, and that it has particular relevance for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

FURTHER RECOGNISING that the importance and relevance of NbS was reflected in Resolutions 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*, 5.084 *Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation* and 5.058 *Ecosystem management for disaster risk reduction (DRR)* (Jeju, 2012);

ALSO RECOGNISING that nature conservation is the core of IUCN's Mission and Vision and is, therefore, embedded in the concept of NbSs, which is no substitute for conventional conservation actions to safeguard species or protect ecosystems against risk;

CONSIDERING that Members, the Secretariat and other components of the Union use the concept of NbS, and that establishing a common definition for NbS and a series of principles with the purpose of guiding its effective and appropriate implementation is necessary; and

NOTING the importance of NbS as an underpinning element of the IUCN Programme 2017-2020;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. ENDORSES the definition of NbS as "interventions continuously supported by the protection, management and restoration of natural or modified ecosystems, that directly address societal challenges in an effective and adaptable manner; by doing so, they simultaneously provide human well-being and biodiversity benefits";
2. ENDORSES the overarching goal of NbS as "to support the achievement of society's development goals and safeguard human well-being in ways that reflect cultural and societal values and enhance the resilience of ecosystems, their capacity for renewal and the provision of services; NbS are designed to address major challenges, such as food and water security, climate change, human health, disaster risk, social and economic development";
3. REQUESTS the Director General to ensure that NbS is supported within the IUCN Programme 2017-2020;
4. CALLS on the Director General and Commissions to finalise the NbS principles and parameters, and to develop guidelines for applying NbS, reporting as appropriate to Council on progress;
5. CALLS on governments, with IUCN State Members taking the lead, to incorporate NbS into strategies and measures that encourage innovations and learning, from on-the-ground activities; and
6. CALLS on donor countries and financial institutions to recognise NbS as a tool to achieve sustainable development.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Nature-based Solutions (NbS) concept was developed during the UNFCCC negotiations in 2009, where forests were proposed as a partial solution to climate change mitigation. Nature is seen as a source of complementary solutions to technical interventions that can be used to address global problems such as climate change, water and food insecurity, soil degradation and the disruption of the ecological cycles that humans depend on for their survival. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study clearly demonstrate the significant values that biodiversity and ecosystem services make to national and global economies. Healthy, diverse and well-managed ecosystems are the foundation of practical solutions to global and local problems. Apart from providing effective solutions to major global challenges, NbS approaches address the problem of the 6th mass extinction of biodiversity by delivering biodiversity conservation through well-managed and functioning ecosystems.

The NbS concept is gaining currency both inside and outside of IUCN. In July 2014 IUCN started a comparative study of NbS-related concepts such as ecological restoration, green infrastructure, ecosystem-based adaptation, and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction, that is to be published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal. The next step is for IUCN to agree on a clear definition for NbS, together with guidelines for the implementation and evaluation of NbS interventions. This requires completion of a number of activities:

- Articulation of clear definitional framework for NbS;
- Development and testing of a list of parameters with associated indicators to assess NbS interventions;
- Development of a comprehensive set of guidelines for the design and implementation of NbS interventions.

The IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management and Secretariat, working under the 'One Programme Approach', formed a working group to:

1. Present a report on NbS at the 2016 IUCN Congress that describes the different NbS approaches, presents a series of case studies illustrating how they were implemented, the lessons that can be learned from these cases and the evolving NbS definitional framework; and
2. Further develop the parameters to assess NbS and a list of indicators for each parameter. These parameters and indicators will be tested on the case-studies database list, which is currently under development.

Sponsors

- Centrum för biologisk mångfald (Sweden)
- Conservation International (United States of America)
- Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat, Generalitat de Catalunya (Spain)
- Ecologic Institut (Germany)
- Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet (Sweden)
- Parks Victoria (Australia)

078 - Crimes against the environment

NOTING United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 70/1 on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

NOTING United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Decision 27/9 that rule of law is essential to sustainable development and environmental protection;

NOTING that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Conference on the Human Environment recognise the right to a secure and ecologically balanced environment;

NOTING the 2004 report of the former UN Secretary General's High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, UNGA document A/59/565, identifying environmental degradation and organised crime as threats to peace and security;

NOTING INTERPOL Resolution AG-2014-RES-03 on impacts of environmental crime on political stability, environmental quality, natural resources, biodiversity, economy and human life;

NOTING UNGA Resolution 69/314 on combating organised crime and corruption in wildlife trafficking;

NOTING the Doha Declaration adopted by the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (2015), which recognises crimes that impact the environment;

NOTING the sovereign right of states under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea to exploit natural resources, their obligation to protect the marine environment and their duty to control vessels flying their flag, and FURTHER NOTING Advisory Opinion No.21 of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea that 'marine environment' includes marine living resources;

NOTING UNEP Decision 27/9 on appropriate responses to environmental crime through administrative, civil and/or criminal law, while avoiding over-criminalisation;

WELCOMING European Union Directive 2008/99/EC on protection of the environment through criminal law;

ALSO WELCOMING the proposal of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Task Force on Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing that countries should adopt legislation similar to the United States Lacey Act;

FURTHER NOTING the importance of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in fighting crime;

ALSO NOTING the report of the 22nd Session of the UN's Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), document E/CN.15/2013/27, notably para 31 *et seq.*; and

MINDFUL of the need to engage non-state actors to define and implement strategies for addressing environmental crime;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to encourage INTERPOL, in collaboration with partners in the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) and other relevant actors, to examine trends in environmental crime and criminalisation, to steer the corresponding legal and policy responses, and to prioritise actions;

2. REQUESTS the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) and IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC), building on the work of, *inter alia*, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE) International, the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE), European Union Action to Fight Environmental Crime (EFFACE), and the Organization of American States (OAS), and in consultation with the secretariats of relevant conventions, to:

- a. engage relevant partners;
- b. consider the meaning of 'crimes against the environment';
- c. consider existing laws, frameworks and approaches; and
- d. develop a comprehensive response to crimes against the environment;

3. REQUESTS the WCEL and the ELC to report on the contribution of the activities requested in this Resolution to delivery of the UN Sustainable Development Goals at the next IUCN World Conservation Congress, and intersessionally where possible; and

4. CALLS ON all actors, including the donor community, to seek funds to support these activities.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a milestone achievement, integrating the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development as cross-cutting elements throughout the 17 goals. Legal and sustainable use of natural resources contributes to achievement of many SDGs. Environmental crimes, or crimes that impact the environment, are *de facto* illegal, and usually unsustainable, acts. There is widespread recognition of the threats posed by environmental crime to, *inter alia*, sustainable development, peace and security, rule of law, environmental security and human rights.

Numerous high-level statements reference 'environmental crimes' or 'crimes that impact the environment'; the Doha Declaration of the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in 2015, is but one example. However, as the report of the 22nd Session of the UN's Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) notes, there is no internationally accepted definition of 'environmental crimes', and such crimes remain underreported or unreported. This poses challenges to understanding the scope and dimensions of environmental crimes. Natural resources, including for example marine living resources, are sometimes not recognised as integral to 'the (marine) environment'. Such circumstances make it challenging to determine who or what are 'victims of environmental crime'.

International cooperation frameworks for illicit acts that impact the environment are also challenged without a shared

understanding of 'environmental crimes'. Nonetheless, significant advances have been made in addressing the growing threat of transnational and organised crime including through the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the UN Convention Against Corruption. Notwithstanding, the 22nd Session of the CCPCJ identified that challenges posed by environmental crime require a global solution, addressing national, regional and international levels through a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated approach including "improved legal frameworks".

Building upon existing policies and programmes, and recognising the role of civil society, local communities and the private sector, this Motion aims to create a space for informed discussion concerning legal responses to crimes against the environment, including work to: (a) review existing legal frameworks, mechanisms for extra-territorial jurisdiction and international cooperation developed in response to growing transnational challenges; (b) consider criminalisation of negligence, inchoate offences, corporate liability and incidental misconduct, and explore where an administrative, civil and/or criminal law response is appropriate; and (c) review approaches to corruption and ancillary crimes, including treatment of certain environmental crimes as predicate offences. Recognising that legal tools are but one of a suite of approaches needed, the starting point is to understand the meaning of 'environmental crimes'.

In addition to IUCN co-sponsors, this motion is supported by the World Commission on Environmental Law, the IUCN Environmental Law Centre and INTERPOL.

Sponsors

- Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (Singapore)
- Australian Marine Conservation Society (Australia)
- Global Wildlife Conservation (United States of America)
- Scottish Environment Link (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Hong Kong (Hong Kong, China)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International (Switzerland)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - U.K. (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- World Wildlife Fund - US (United States of America)
- WWF-Australia (Australia)
- Zoological Society of London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

079 - Global Judicial Institute for the Environment

RECOGNISING IUCN's leadership in the field of environmental law to build alliances, strengthen capacity and develop expert networks and information systems for enduring conservation and sustainable use of nature and natural resources;

AFFIRMING that environmental laws continue to be complemented and reinforced and that judges, attorneys general, auditors and prosecutors play an essential role in their effective enforcement and compliance;

NOTING the Johannesburg Principles on the Rule of Law and Sustainable Development (2002) and the Rio+20 Declaration on Justice, Governance and Law for Environmental Sustainability (2012);

APPRECIATING the progress made by the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) since the 5th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Jeju, 2012) to advance cooperation amongst judicial institutions and support the creation of enhanced environmental adjudication systems around the world;

CONFIRMING that there are more than 800 environmental courts in over 50 nations and that there is increasing need to share experiences, decisions, and best practices;

FURTHER CONFIRMING expressed support amongst judges and other legal professionals for an international institute to assist national and sub-national courts to apply and enforce environmental laws;

MINDFUL that the 5th IUCN World Conservation Congress adopted Resolution 5.129 *Courts and access to justice* and approved the WCEL's mandate to explore creating an institution, organised for and conducted by judges, with the participation of national court systems, their administrative offices and judicial institutes, to carry out desired activities while ensuring independence and autonomy of respective national and sub-national institutions;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that IUCN's Council, at its 86th meeting in May 2015, endorsed the proposal to establish the Global Judicial Institute for the Environment;

AWARE of the contribution that such an institute can make toward achieving United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 16.3 to "Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all"; and

GRATEFUL that the 1st IUCN World Environmental Law Congress (Rio de Janeiro, 2016) concluded three years of dialogue conducted by WCEL with judges and partner organisations by convening the first meeting of the Global Judicial Institute for the Environment on 30 April 2016;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CONGRATULATES WCEL, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the International Association of Judges (IAJ), the Brazilian Association of Judges (AMB), the Association of Judges of Rio de Janeiro (AMAERJ), and the Supreme Court of the State of Rio de Janeiro for the initiative taken to establish the Global Judicial Institute for the Environment (GJIE);

2. REQUESTS the Director General and WCEL to continue their outstanding commitment to the GJIE and to lead all components of IUCN in contributing toward meeting its objectives;

3. CALLS ON all Members to encourage national and sub-national court systems and their administrative offices, as well as judicial institutes, to become members of the GJIE in order to further strengthen the capacity of judicial institutions and foster practices that build the 'environmental rule of law' worldwide, especially in environmental matters; and

4. INVITES all current and future partners to embrace the opportunity to collaborate with the GJIE and to benefit fully from the judicial experiences of all nations and regions.

Sponsors

- IUCN Council

080 - Enabling the Whakatane Mechanism to contribute to conservation through securing communities' rights

NOTING that the Whakatane Mechanism is a response to the call of the IUCN World Conservation Congress at its session in Barcelona, Spain (2008) for Members to develop a "mechanism to address and redress the effects of historic and current injustices against indigenous peoples in the name of conservation of nature and natural resources" (Resolution 4.052 *Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*);

NOTING also that the IUCN World Conservation Congress at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea (2012) welcomed the Whakatane Mechanism through Resolution 5.097 *Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (Jeju, 2012), which also welcomed the Mechanism as a significant contribution to mainstreaming IUCN's "rights-based and equitable conservation" approach;

ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights, and WELCOMING the contribution of the Human Rights Standards for Conservation (HRSC) to the prevention of injustices, SUPPORTING the linkages being made between the HRSC and the Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas, and RECOGNISING the need to ensure full respect of the human rights of peoples who are impacted by protected areas;

WELCOMING the adoption by the 12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP12 – Pyeongchang, 2014) of the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use, which recognises the use of the Whakatane Mechanism as a tool to promote best practice in relation to protected areas and customary use of biodiversity;

MINDFUL that most of the over 160,000 protected areas overlap totally or partially with traditional lands, territories and resources of indigenous peoples and rural communities, and RECOGNISING that only three pilot Mechanisms have so far been undertaken: in Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya and Thailand; and

MINDFUL that at the official launch of the Mechanism at the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Sydney, 2014), an indigenous leader stated that "IUCN should walk the talk of the new conservation paradigm and make the Whakatane Mechanism a core part of their activities including encouraging governments that the future of conservation lies in this new approach";

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, drawing advice from the Steering Committee of the Whakatane Mechanism, IUCN Council, Commissions, Members, and relevant partners, as appropriate to:

- a. contribute to the development of the strategy for the 7th phase of the GEF to consider funding projects that include the approaches contained in the Whakatane Mechanism;
- b. urge the CBD to take account of the Whakatane Mechanism, particularly in its implementation of Articles 8(j) and 10(c) of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas; and
- c. report annually to the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on the progress of the Whakatane Mechanism;

2. CALLS UPON Members as well as non-member States and other actors to:

- a. raise awareness of the Whakatane Mechanism, including through documenting and disseminating information about its implementation; and
- b. take action to implement the CBD Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable use, particularly priority task 3, including promoting prior and informed consent in the establishment, expansion, governance and management of protected areas; and

3. ENCOURAGES countries where Whakatane Mechanism processes are ongoing to share information and lessons learned with the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the Steering Committee of the Whakatane Mechanism.

Explanatory Memorandum

Despite the 2008 IUCN World Conservation Congress call for IUCN members to develop a "mechanism to address and redress the effects of historic and current injustices against indigenous peoples in the name of conservation of nature and natural resources" (Resolution 4.052, Barcelona, 2008), and despite the 2012 IUCN WCC endorsing the Mechanism in Resolution 5.128 (Jeju, 2012), and the official launch of the Mechanism at the IUCN World Parks Congress (Sydney, 2016), IUCN and its Members (including the Forest Peoples Programme – FPP) have only been able to mobilise the financial and staff resources, and the commitment amongst members, to undertake 3 Whakatane processes in 3 countries, despite the powerful call for such a mechanism to address similar situations in the majority of the 16,000 protected areas that have been established.

Given the increasingly drastic ecological and social consequences of using up resources in an entirely unsustainable way, and the tendency to respond to this through an approach which seeks to – on the one hand – maximise extraction and – on the other hand – set aside some areas as effectively out of bounds; the new conservation paradigm approach that the Whakatane mechanism embodies is an ever more urgent and positive response to the global situation. It seeks to ensure that indigenous peoples' and local communities' commitment to and care for their lands is encouraged, strengthened and given the structural mandate to enable protected areas to benefit from securing such peoples' rights to their lands.

As is clear from the extensive scientific literature, securing such communities' rights to their lands, and supporting them to retain and develop governance structures and bylaws/ protocols that can ensure the sustainability of their lands and the well-being of their peoples, is the surest way of ensuring their lands can be sustained and protected into the future.

This motion seeks to ensure that the conservation movement as a whole – as embodied in IUCN – makes the resources available to take the actions on the ground to make good intentions real.

IUCN (including FPP) has managed to mobilise the resources to embark on 3 Whakatane processes since 2011: in Kenya, in Thailand and in DRC. These have, to varying degrees so far, been very effective in enabling communities, protected area managers and government agencies and departments to come together and begin the process of recognising that securing ancestral communities' rights to their lands is not only a social justice issue, but can also form a far stronger

basis for securing such lands as ecologically rich and sustainable into the future.

IUCN (including FPP) has also – especially through the work of the Commission on Eenvironmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) – sought to establish the infrastructure needed within IUCN to manage the process of receiving and evaluating requests from communities for further Whakatane processes elsewhere in the over 160,000 protected areas, and to secure the funding and capacity to carry out many more of these, including in order to learn form success and to communicate best practice.

However, far more commitment of resources and attention needs to be devoted to this if it is to mark a significant shift on the ground and globally towards effective collaboration and successful outcomes, something this Motion calls for in very specific ways.

For further information on the Whakatane Mechanism please see:

<http://whakatane-mechanism.org/>(<http://whakatane-mechanism.org/>)

and for the example of Mount Elgon, Kenya, see:

<http://www.forestpeoples.org/topics/customary-sustainable-use/news/2013/11/chepkitale>
(<http://www.forestpeoples.org/topics/customary-sustainable-use/news/2013/11/chepkitale>)

Sponsors

- Both Ends - Environment and Development Service for NGOs (The Netherlands)
- Centre for Sustainable Development (Iran (Islamic Republic of))
- Centro para la Investigación y Planificación del Desarrollo Maya SOTZ`IL (Guatemala)
- Forest Peoples Programme (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- The Samdhana Institute Incorporated (Indonesia)
- Tropical Resources Institute (Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies) (United States of America)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Indonesia (Indonesia)

081 - Investments in development finance institutions: socio-environmental impacts and respect for rights

CONSIDERING that development finance institutions (DFIs), including the international finance institutions and recently created national development banks in emerging countries, are important stakeholders in the development of these countries, providing financial support in the form of loans, donations, technical assistance to governments, as well as credits to private businesses that invest in developing countries;

RECOGNISING that development finance has the potential to help individuals and communities to improve their quality of life, and to help States reduce poverty, preserve the environment and achieve sustainable development;

OBSERVING, however, that many DFI investments are aimed at major infrastructure and energy projects with a high environmental and social impact on local communities, which are helping regions such as Latin America and Africa to pursue extractivist models of development in greater depth;

CONCERNED that although some DFIs have made significant progress in the development of policies and mechanisms to protect the environment and local communities, others lack sufficient standards to ensure the protection of rights, and, in the case of the World Bank, the safeguard system review process involves the risk of regression in the levels of protection achieved;

CONSIDERING the urgent need for DFI mechanisms and regulations to be based on secure, effective rights, which allow the affected communities and civil society to play an important role in the creation of policies and projects, and in the definition of sustainable development priorities;

RECOGNISING the use by the International Finance Corporation and other DFIs of information based on IUCN standards such as the Red List, Key Biodiversity Areas and Protected Planet; and

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that IUCN has developed an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), with a rights-based approach that incorporates advanced concepts and methodologies to safeguard the rights of both individuals and communities, and the integrity of biodiversity within the framework of the projects it executes;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General and Commissions to use available resources to:

a. provide technical support to Members monitoring large-scale, DFI-financed projects and their socio-environmental impacts;

b. identify possible donors interested in supporting capacity building for IUCN Members in subjects such as: enforceable national and international regulations; the possible impacts of projects referred to in subparagraph a above and best mitigation practices to support project consultation and assessment/approval processes; and key elements of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), amongst other risk management tools;

c. share with DFIs and make available to IUCN Members material prepared by IUCN on socio-environmental safeguards as part of the ESMS, promoting its use and application extensively; and

d. continue to provide information based on IUCN standards such as the Red List, Key Biodiversity Areas and Protected Planet in order to support DFIs in the application of standards and safeguards;

2. URGES those DFIs that do not have their own safeguard systems to develop them urgently, with the full participation of all stakeholders and including as basic requirements elements on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), ecosystem approach, compensatory measures, analysis of alternatives, access to information, citizen participation mechanisms, prior consultation and free, prior and informed consent, employment and working conditions, a gender approach, health, the acquisition of land, involuntary relocations and economic displacements, transparency, resource efficiency and the prevention of pollution, etc.; and

3. URGES those DFIs with incipient safeguard systems to continue developing them, with the full participation of all stakeholders, and with the same basic elements as those listed in paragraph 2 above.

Explanatory Memorandum

Las instituciones financieras para el desarrollo (IFDs) son actores de relevancia en el desarrollo de la región debido a sus aportes financieros, que impactan en las políticas ambientales y sociales de los países. Ellas incluyen al Banco Mundial, el Fondo Monetario Internacional, el Banco de los BRICS, bancos regionales de desarrollo, el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, el Banco Nacional de Desarrollo de Brasil (Leer: <http://goo.gl/Ki9Uk9>(<http://goo.gl/Ki9Uk9>) y http://rightsindevelopment.org/?page_id=2426(http://rightsindevelopment.org/?page_id=2426)), entre otros de origen norteamericano, asiático y europeo.

Algunas de ellas carecen de u ofrecen insuficientes salvaguardas para proteger los derechos humanos, ambientales y sociales de los ciudadanos ante el desarrollo a gran escala (represas, caminos, puertos y plantas de manufactura). Otras han iniciado procesos de desarrollo de tales salvaguardas que urge profundizar. Por otro lado y preocupantemente, instituciones con sistemas de salvaguardas propios (Banco Mundial - <http://goo.gl/8bGJLu>(<http://goo.gl/8bGJLu>)) han iniciado procesos de revisión que suponen el riesgo de retrocesos en los niveles de protección alcanzados.

Muchas de estas inversiones están dirigidas a obras de infraestructura y energía de gran envergadura, con alto impacto ambiental y social para las comunidades locales.

FARN monitorea distintos proyectos para conocer los impactos ambientales y sociales, y velar por el respeto de los derechos reconocidos en el orden jurídico nacional, regional e internacional (Ver:

<http://www.farn.org.ar/plataformaenergia/>(<http://www.farn.org.ar/plataformaenergia/>)).

Al mismo tiempo, decenas de organizaciones de la sociedad civil de la región, participan en distintos espacios y procesos para impulsar mejoras en los procedimientos de consulta y reclamo; trabajando también para asegurar estándares de protección de derechos básicos de las comunidades (IFIs en la mira, BNDES en la mira, Coalition for Human Rights in Development <http://rightsindevelopment.org/>(<http://rightsindevelopment.org/>) Ver información de uno de los encuentros: <http://rightsindevelopment.org/?project=peru>(<http://rightsindevelopment.org/?project=peru>)).

Más sobre reglas que siguen las IFDs

<http://rightsindevelopment.org/?resource=what-rules-must-dfis-follow>(<http://rightsindevelopment.org/?resource=what-rules-must-dfis-follow>)

Noticias de México:

<http://rightsindevelopment.org/?project=mexico>(<http://rightsindevelopment.org/?project=mexico>)

Mapa global de inversiones

<http://rightsindevelopment.org/?project=globalmap>(<http://rightsindevelopment.org/?project=globalmap>)

Algunas herramientas creadas por redes de OSC

<http://rightsindevelopment.org/?resource=tools-and-guides>(<http://rightsindevelopment.org/?resource=tools-and-guides>)

Protocolo sobre consulta libre, previa e informada de comunidades indígenas de la Puna argentina ante acciones que se pretendan hacer en sus territorios

<http://farn.org.ar/archives/20277>(<http://farn.org.ar/archives/20277>)

Sponsors

- Aula del Mar - Malaga Asociación para la Conservación del Medio Marino (Spain)
- Both Ends - Environment and Development Service for NGOs (The Netherlands)
- Centro Desarrollo y Pesca Sustentable (Argentina)
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Argentina)
- Fundación Biodiversidad (Argentina)
- Fundación Habitat y Desarrollo (Argentina)
- Fundación para la Conservación y el Uso Sustentable de los Humedales (Argentina)
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde (Brazil)
- PROVITA (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- Sociedad Geológica de España (Spain)
- WCS Associação Conservação da Vida Silvestre (Brazil)

082 - Problems and progress regarding the principle of non-regression

AWARE that the ecological crisis requires the implementation of political and legal measures to prevent biodiversity loss and an increase in the risks of pollution;

CONVINCED that the principle of non-regression can help limit the numerous threats facing environmental policies at local, national, regional and international levels;

NOTING that the principle of non-regression appears in Paragraph 20 of the outcome document, 'The future we want', adopted by the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Brazil, 2012);

NOTING Paragraph 97 of the *European Parliament resolution of 29 September 2011 on developing a common EU position ahead of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)*, which calls for the recognition of the principle of non-regression in the context of environmental protection as well as fundamental rights;

ALSO NOTING the *Declaration on Justice, Governance and the Law for Environmental Sustainability* adopted at the Rio+20 Conference, and recognising that environmental law must not be regressive;

OBSERVING that the principle of non-regression is now part of constitutional law and internal regulations in several countries, and notably included in the Constitution of Ecuador;

NOTING that the principle of non-regression can be based on an express provision of the Constitution or legislation, or on jurisprudence;

OBSERVING the existence of an international consensus on the importance of the principle of non-regression in environmental policy;

CONVINCED that this principle is a fundamental tool for the protection of nature and the fundamental rights of present and future generations, so as to avoid regressing in relation to existing levels of environmental protection; and

BEARING IN MIND the recognition of the importance of this principle in environmental policy and law in accordance with Resolution 5.128 *Need for non-regression in environmental law and policy* (Jeju, 2012);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. ASKS the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) to conduct further research into the principle of non-regression in environmental policy and law at local, national, regional and international levels;
2. INVITES WCEL to encourage the establishment of training in the application of the principle of non-regression in environmental policy and law aimed at judges, lawyers, legislators, public authorities and non-governmental organisations;
3. ASKS WCEL and its members to support the functioning of the Global Legal Observatory on Non-regression (website: <https://legalobservatorynonregression.wordpress.com>), which aims to identify and make public environmental legal regressions;
4. INVITES the IUCN Environmental Law Programme to integrate the principle of non-regression as a fundamental requirement for the conservation and sustainable use of nature and natural resources; and
5. URGES all governments to take steps to implement effectively and to reinforce the principle of non-regression in the areas of environmental policy and law.

Sponsors

- Association PAÏOLIVE (France)
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies (United States of America)
- Centre de Suivi Ecologique (Senegal)
- Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement (France)
- Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (Mexico)
- France Nature Environnement (France)
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Argentina)
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde (Brazil)
- International Council of Environmental Law (Germany)
- Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement (France)

083 - Affirmation of the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts

ACKNOWLEDGING that the planet is at a crossroads between development and conservation, and RECOGNISING that current human use of natural resources to meet the needs of a growing population is not sustainable;

NOTING that while the world seeks innovative approaches to responsible development and resource management, indigenous peoples can provide tested examples of sustainability to serve as global models;

RECOGNISING that the scope of indigenous knowledge is broad, including native species diversity, ecological processes and patterns, and land and sea management practices that are applicable today;

ALSO RECOGNISING that prior to Western contact, the indigenous people of Hawai'i sustained a population of up to one million people through the ahupua'a system of land management, which integrated land and sea ecosystems and relationships within a shared geographic, social, and political context;

AWARE that Resolution 5.095 *Traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local peasant communities in the Andes and the Amazon Rainforest as a mechanism for adaptation to climate change* (Jeju, 2012) asked the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) to ensure that traditional knowledge and practices are included in the comprehensive inventory of tools to combat climate change;

MINDFUL of Resolutions 4.055 *Integrating culture and cultural diversity into IUCN's policy and Programme* and 4.099 *Recognition of the diversity of concepts and values of nature* (Barcelona, 2008), which promote cultural values and traditions as key elements of successful conservation;

RECALLING Resolution 4.052 *Implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) (Barcelona, 2008), by which the IUCN endorsed UNDRIP and requested, "that the Director General make indigenous peoples' role in conserving biological diversity a main concern of IUCN and future World Conservation Congresses..."; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the integration of indigenous peoples' approaches and knowledge systems with conventional conservation efforts is essential to achieve sustainable human communities on Earth;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS UPON the Director General and Council to strongly affirm the value of indigenous peoples' approaches and knowledge systems in helping to address the challenges facing our global ecosystems, and that working with indigenous knowledge holders to integrate their values and approaches into modern conservation efforts can greatly enhance the long-term success of conservation;
2. REQUESTS the Director General and the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) to develop guidelines for IUCN Members to adopt conservation practices that integrate the use of indigenous language, values, and concepts in policy making and practice; increase efforts to hire indigenous peoples into conservation organisations at all levels; and work with and encourage indigenous practitioners on resource access and management; and
3. ASKS the Council and Members to reinforce indigenous values that build appreciation and responsibility for care of natural resources through learning the regional history of first peoples' relationships with lands and waters of conservation value and by working to rebuild and maintain the relationships that reinforce natural and cultural significance.

Sponsors

- Center for Environmental Legal Studies (United States of America)
- Conservation Council for Hawai'i (United States of America)
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law (United States of America)
- Harold L. Lyon Arboretum, of the University of Hawaii (United States of America)
- Hawai'i Conservation Alliance (United States of America)
- Kua`aina Ulu `Auamo (United States of America)
- Parks Canada Agency - Agence Parcs Canada (Canada)
- Sierra Club (United States of America)

084 - Improving the means to fight environmental crime

CONSIDERING that environmental crime is a serious and growing international problem, which has devastating and grave effects that are environmental, social and economic in nature and that such crime is often linked with mafias and armed groups that threaten the security of countries;

FURTHER CONSIDERING that environmental crime covers a wide range of illegal actions such as the illegal killing of wildlife, the use of poisoned baits, habitat destruction, illegal trade in wildlife, the emission or discharge of substances into air, water or soil, the illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances, or the illegal shipment or dumping of waste, sometimes carried out by criminal organisations in different territorial ambits;

TRULY WORRIED by the fact that, according to the report by INTERPOL and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), environmental crime has become one of the most critical illegal activities, the worldwide scale of which is without precedent, and that alongside the trafficking of people or drugs and forgery, the monetary value of all organised environmental crime is estimated as being between USD 70 billion and USD 213 billion each year;

CONCERNED that these actions rarely result in the serious prosecution or punishment of perpetrators and that sentences are infrequent and not truly deterrent, resulting in a general sense of impunity being felt both by violators and society in general;

RECALLING that, if they are well defined, proportionate and implemented effectively, criminal sanctions can prevent damage being inflicted on nature;

RECOGNISING United Nations General Assembly Resolution 69/314 *Tackling Illicit Trafficking in Wildlife*, adopted on 30 July 2015, which encouraged Member States to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat the serious problem posed by environmental crime;

ALSO RECOGNISING Spain's initiative, leading to the creation of national public prosecution authorities devoted to the prosecution of environmental offences, the Italian Parliament's initiative involving the inclusion of environmental damage into the penal code, and France's commitment to reinforcing criminal sanctions regarding the environment and to include environmental damage in the civil code;

WELCOMING WITH SATISFACTION Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law, which constitutes a first step towards the standardisation of European criminal law protection;

WELCOMING the explicit recognition of the crime of ecocide by a number of States, such as the USA, Russia and Colombia;

ALSO WELCOMING Resolution 5.129 *Courts and access to justice* (Jeju 2012) that calls for strengthening of the linkages between courts, access to justice and the environment;

NOTING that many institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), judges, prosecutors and law enforcement agents have devoted significant efforts to cooperating with each other at sub-national, national, regional and global levels and that these initiatives have led to the creation of a series of networks to fight against environmental crime;

RECOGNISING that networking to combat environmental crime contributes to cooperation and coordination between the various stakeholders involved in the enforcement of environmental legislation so that a higher and more consistent level of environmental protection is achieved, developing and maintaining the ability to detect, investigate and prosecute environmental crime, and also contributes to a consistent approach in the implementation of environmental legislation, providing a feedback mechanism to policy makers and legislators on the practical implementation of policies and legislation;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that environmental networks contribute to the exchange of information, practices, procedures, legislation, training and a number of resources in order that they might be harmonised or improved;

ARGUING that while in many crimes, besides a possible public accusation, there are affected third parties with a particular interest in pursuing legal action against the offender and that in the case of environmental crime environmental NGOs and local communities can hold such interest in pursuing legal action;

CONCERNED that in many States the legal status of NGOs and local communities to be able to pursue legal action against environmental crime is not formally or legally recognised;

CONSIDERING that in many States all responsibility with regard to the prosecution of environmental crime falls exclusively within the mandate of the ministries dealing with tax revenue or other fiscal matters and that these bodies are usually overloaded with work and not necessarily knowledgeable or proficient in environmental matters; and

ALSO CONSIDERING that environmental NGOs and local communities, besides having interest in pursuing legal action against environmental crime, often have the specialised human resources to deal with legal issues;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. ASKS the Director General to urge State Members to use all means necessary to reduce the impunity with which crimes against wild fauna and flora are committed, and especially to:

- a. give legal recognition to the legitimisation of environmental NGOs and local communities for appearing before and acting in court in cases of environmental crime, and especially crimes against wild fauna and flora;
- b. promote actively the legitimate legal action of environmental NGOs, and that of local communities, in cases of crimes against wild fauna and flora;
- c. adopt ongoing training systems and, if possible specialisation, for their prosecution services in the area of environmental affairs and, more specifically, crimes against wild fauna and flora;
- d. ensure the collaboration of IUCN with existing networks fighting against environmental crime; and
- e. encourage networking between different agencies and stakeholders involved in the fight against environmental crime, allocating sufficient means and facilities to such networks for their optimal performance;

2. ASKS the World Commission on Environmental Law to continue its work and to provide its expertise in this area to governmental and non-governmental organisations in order to facilitate the implementation of dissuasive, effective and proportionate criminal sanctions;

3. ASKS Members to support the strengthening of environmental criminal law and its effective implementation at both national and international levels; and

4. ASKS governments and legislators in each country to:

a. define, adopt and implement appropriate criminal sanctions proportionate to the different types of environmental damage;

b. adapt judicial investigatory powers to the specificities of environmental crime, and enhance the competencies of the criminal courts responsible for their implementation; and

c. strengthen actions aimed at raising the awareness of the potential perpetrators of environmental damage as well the means, the material resources, training and coordination of the various public and private stakeholders involved in cracking down on environmental damage.

Sponsors

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves (Paraguay)
- Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France (France)
- Association Française Interprofessionnelle des Ecologues (France)
- Association PAÏOLIVE (France)
- Aves y Conservación (Ecuador)
- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio, Junta de Andalucía (Spain)
- Fédération des Conservatoires botaniques nationaux (France)
- Fédération des parcs naturels régionaux de France (France)
- Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et de Montagne (France)
- Fondation Nicolas Hulot pour la Nature et l'Homme (France)
- Fundación para la Protección del Mar (Panama)
- Grupo Jaragua (Dominican Republic)
- Humanité et Biodiversité (France)
- Noé Conservation (France)
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología (Spain)
- Sociedad Audubon de Panama (Panama)
- Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement (France)
- Te Mana o te Moana (French Polynesia, France)
- Tour du Valat (France)

085 - Environmental courts and tribunals

NOTING that environmental courts and tribunals ensure the fair, consistent, and effective resolution of cases involving the environment;

FURTHER NOTING that environmental courts and tribunals better position regional, national, and local governments to safeguard the most treasured environments in the world by organising the technical and legal issues through informed, efficient, and consistent application of environmental laws;

FURTHER NOTING that additional training for jurists presiding over environmental courts and tribunals increases effective decision making by providing specialisation in this technical and complex field of law;

CELEBRATING the dramatic increase in the creation of environmental courts and tribunals around the world in recent years, now numbering over 1,000 and flourishing in 44 countries;

RECOGNISING the commencement of the Hawai'i State Environmental Court in 2015, which established the second statewide environmental court in the United States;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that during the 1992 Earth Summit 178 governments signed the Rio Declaration affirming the principle that environmental decisions are best made with the participation of all relevant stakeholders with access to judicial remedies;

NOTING that Resolution 5.129 *Courts and access to justice* (Jeju, 2012) called upon States to establish an autonomous international judicial institute on the environment, to coordinate the efforts and principles of national judiciaries and other related administrative authorities on the environment; and

ACKNOWLEDGING the environmental crisis we are facing on a global, regional, national, and local scale and the increased need for strong environmental governance worldwide;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to work in coordination with the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) to implement a framework for creating environmental courts and tribunals that can be useful in different legal cultures and political situations, and transmit that framework with specific recommendations to State Members;
2. RECOMMENDS State Members to establish their own environmental courts or tribunals and to provide them with sufficient authority to promote transparency, inclusiveness, and accountability; and
3. FURTHER RECOMMENDS State Members to invest their environmental courts and tribunals with the tools necessary for citizens to access those institutions and achieve environmental justice.

Explanatory Memorandum

Environmental courts and tribunals (ECTs) ensure the fair, consistent, and effective resolution of cases involving the environment and play a direct and important role in promoting government accountability by providing access to justice. Access to justice through ECTs expands freedom of information by allowing civil society to press governments for information. These specialised courts and tribunals allow citizens the means to participate meaningfully and be more significantly included in decision-making on environmental matters. ECTs help to level the playing field by empowering groups that may not have influence in the legislative or executive agency process to seek redress in the courts and other fora. ECTs increase the public's ability to seek redress and remedy for environmental harm.

Many countries around the world have come to realise the value of establishing specialised tribunals. These include efficiency and speed in the disposal of cases, harnessing expertise relevant to the specialised field, reducing the costs of dispute resolution, uniformity of decision-making, visibility for the subject area, integrating related issues and remedies, and increasing public participation and confidence.

Unfortunately, environmental courts and tribunals do not exist in many of the countries that need them the most. In recognition of this need, 178 governments signed the Rio Declaration (Earth Summit, 1992), affirming the principle that environmental decisions are best made with the participation of all relevant stakeholders with access to judicial remedies. IUCN World Conservation Congress Resolution 129 (WCC-2012-Res-129-EN) *Courts and access to justice* (Jeju, 2012) called upon States to establish an autonomous international judicial institute on the environment, to coordinate the efforts and principles of national judiciaries and other related administrative authorities on the environment.

Access to justice in environmental matters has gained ascendancy as an effective mechanism for holding governments accountable and ensuring that environmental laws and regulations are enforced. There has been a dramatic increase in the creation of environmental courts and tribunals around the world in recent years, now numbering over 1,000 and flourishing in 44 countries.

Several studies in various legal systems have set out guidelines for effective implementation of ECTs. There are numerous examples of decision-making frameworks for creating ECTs that can be useful in different legal cultures and political situations. They provide the tools and support necessary to enhance access to environmental justice in countries around the world that, in turn, will advance the principles of environmental protection, sustainable development, and intergenerational equity through the institutions responsible for delivering environmental justice.

In recognition of the above, this Motion calls on IUCN to implement an expansive framework for creating ECTs that can be useful in different legal cultures and political situations in order to assist States in establishing their own ECTs.

An integral part of this framework includes recommendations for a broad range of enforcement tools and remedies that allow ECTs to individually tailor enforcement to maximise real environmental justice. In order to promote transparency, inclusiveness, and accountability, States should be urged to provide their ECTs with sufficient authority to improve access to environmental justice.

Sponsors

- Center for Environmental Legal Studies (United States of America)
- Conservation Council for Hawai'i (United States of America)
- Environmental Law Program at the William S. Richardson School of Law (United States of America)

- Harold L. Lyon Arboretum, of the University of Hawaii (United States of America)
- Hawai'i Conservation Alliance (United States of America)
- International Council of Environmental Law (Germany)
- Kua` aina Ulu `Auamo (United States of America)
- Sierra Club (United States of America)
- Tropical Resources Institute (Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies) (United States of America)

086 - Supporting implementation of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the African Agenda 2063

RECALLING the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (hereafter the Convention) adopted in Algiers in 1968 by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and amended in Maputo in 2003 by the African Union (AU) Summit that called for "the conservation, utilization and development of natural resources, particularly soil, water, flora and fauna resources based on scientific principles" and sought to integrate conservation and sustainable land and environmental management strategies into social and economic development plans/policies;

NOTING that biodiversity has been a defining feature of Africa's history, culture, economic and social organisation and IUCN's pursuit of nature-based solutions;

RECALLING IUCN's technical support to the Convention in 2004, which was endorsed by IUCN Regional Directors in Africa;

ACKNOWLEDGING that in African conditions, conservation of species, ecosystems and genes (variability, diversity and integrity) is not only a conservation task but also a food security, livelihoods improvement, poverty reduction, and social and political imperative;

CONCERNED BY the pressure that Africa's heavy dependence on commodity exports places on the environment, climate resilience and livelihoods while about "half of Africa's terrestrial eco-regions have lost more than 50 percent of their area to cultivation, degradation or urbanization" (*Africa Environment Outlook 2*, UNEP, 2006);

RECOGNISING the leading goal of the African Agenda 2063 adopted at the AU Summit held in Addis Ababa in January 2015 to build a prosperous and peaceful Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development, which requires, among others, reducing the loss of biodiversity, respecting rights of local communities, ensuring equitable sharing of benefits derived from genetic resources and effectively managing terrestrial and marine protected areas; and

RECALLING further that Ethiopia, where the African Union Commission (AUC) is headquartered, is a founding member of IUCN;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. ENCOURAGES Parties to the Convention to enable the Convention by:

- a. encouraging further signatories to enable ratification of the Convention;
- b. establishing a Secretariat and providing resources; and
- c. enabling a diplomatic, transboundary work environment for Secretariat staff; and

2. REQUESTS the Director General with the support of the Commissions and Members to:

- a. develop a comprehensive partnership agreement and working relation with the AUC to implement this Motion;
- b. provide technical support to implement the African Agenda 2063 related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits, building of climate resilient economies and relevant sections of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals;
- c. establish an appropriate institutional mechanism in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to facilitate the implementation of this Motion; and
- d. strengthen working relations between IUCN Regional Offices and AU Organs and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in their respective regions.

Explanatory Memorandum

Explanatory Memorandum 1

The use of pesticides and poisons for poaching of mammals is increasing, because it is silent, equipment requirements are minimal and poisons are easily obtained. Conservationists across the SADC region confirm an upsurge of wildlife poisoning by commercial poachers and Zimbabwe's elephant poisoning with cyanide is an example. Vultures of all species, many of them IUCN listed, are being decimated because poachers are poisoning carcasses to kill vultures to prevent them indicating their presence and allow more time to escape. The rationale for this motion is to enhance collaborative enforcement capacity.

A hindrance and obstacle to ratification is that an insufficient number of African States have signed this Convention, and this obstructs and obfuscates the primary initial intention. We are calling on IUCN to encourage and support African State members to become signatories and ratify this Convention; and to provide the support required to enact it.

Sponsors

- African Wildlife Foundation - Kenya HQ (Kenya)
- BirdLife Botswana (Botswana)
- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- BirdLife South Africa (South Africa)
- Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa)
- Game Rangers Association of Africa (South Africa)
- Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (South Africa)
- National Association of Conservancies of South Africa (South Africa)
- Nature Kenya - The East Africa Natural History Society (Kenya)
- Nature Uganda (Uganda)
- ResourceAfrica South Africa (South Africa)
- Southern African Wildlife College (South Africa)
- Wilderness Foundation (South Africa)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - International (Switzerland)

087 - Referral to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) regarding the legal interest of future generations in regard to sustainable development

CONSCIOUS that the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2015 'Paris Agreement' under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change require robust implementation;

DISTRESSED that, unless halted, environmental degradation worldwide as reflected in the climate crisis and the calamity of extinctions, will deny the option of sustainable development to future generations;

GRATEFUL for contributions to sustainable development at national and international levels, and for the leadership that IUCN Members and the IUCN Environmental Law Programme are providing to attain the SDGs;

CONCERNED that the lack of an authoritative restatement of legal principles about the interests of future generations will impede implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement;

AWARE that Article 96 of the United Nations Charter authorises the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) to refer questions to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) for Advisory Opinions, and that past ICJ Advisory Opinions under Article 65 of the Statute of the ICJ have clarified norms of International Law and advanced international cooperation, and protected the environment, as is the case with the Court's 1996 Advisory Opinion on the 'Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons' provided in response to United Nations General Assembly resolution 49/75K, which was initially requested by the World Health Organization (WHO);

REALISING that an ICJ advisory opinion delineating our responsibilities to future generations will enhance opportunities to implement the SDGs and the Paris Agreement; and

CONVINCED that the IUCN World Conservation Congress should act, as did the WHO, by proposing that the UNGA request an advisory opinion from the ICJ on the question: "Under International Law, what are the obligations of States to sustain Earth's environment for present and future generations of humankind?";

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS UPON the UNGA to request an Advisory Opinion of the ICJ on the duties of States with respect to interests of future generations for attaining the SDGs and the Paris Agreement;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to communicate this call to the UNGA, through the IUCN Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations; and
3. FURTHER REQUESTS the World Commission on Environmental Law to provide its legal expertise to inform IUCN Members on the role of the ICJ in explicating norms of international law.

Explanatory Memorandum

The UNGA's adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in the post-2015 socio-economic development agenda, as well as the signing of the Paris Agreement, are singularly important acts. These achievements in diplomacy can be given greater emphasis and support if States take into account the interests of future generations. The UN World Commission on Environment & Development, in its report 'Our Common Future' (1987), stated "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Many declarations and international agreements cite "future generations" (See draft Report of Secretary-General for Item 19 of the provisional agenda, 68th Session, 5 August 2013). However, use of the concept is inconsistent, and the international community would benefit from a clarification of its meaning in international law. Knowing what should be observed in meeting the needs of future generations will strengthen SDG implementation. The IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law proposes to IUCN State Members to include a new item on the agenda of the 71st UNGA Session, to refer this question to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to be addressed in an Advisory Opinion.

There is extensive evidence of the UN's continual acknowledgement of the need to protect the global climate for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, articulated in UN Resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008, 64/73 of 7 December 2009, 65/159 of 20 December 2010, 66/200 of 22 December 2011, 67/210 of 21 December 2012, 68/212 of 20 December 2013, and 69/15 of 14 November 2014, among others. IUCN has also advocated for the needs of future generations in respect to sustainable development, represented in such mediums as 'Sustainable Management of Protected Areas for Future Generations', a book published October 2006; the 2015 IUCN Regional Conservation Forum in Panama, at which the topic of conversation was 'environmental future and human welfare'; and participation in the International Ministerial Conference on Climate Change for the Central European Initiative (CEI) in the lead-up to UNFCCC COP 21, at which the relevance of current climate issues to future generations was discussed.

Seeking the legal guidance of the ICJ is most appropriate for further examining the interests of future generations under international law. The court has a time limit of 1,000 days to come to conclusions about a legal question, which ensures expedient debate. There is also ample opportunity for all States that are affected by the question to submit Memorials, which creates a controlled forum through which a productive debate can be had based on the best available scientific evidence. This large amount of input from States could also motivate citizens of all generations to organise and advocate for their voices to be heard on this issue.

Sponsors

- Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (Singapore)
- 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)
- International Council of Environmental Law (Germany)

088 - Indigenous categories system

RECOGNISING that indigenous peoples have made an important contribution to the management and conservation of natural resources, successfully preserving large areas of forested land, sources of water and endemic species, because these are areas that are an integral part of their territories and their life strategies, and these forests constitute the most important natural areas in the region and their conservation and management are vital, both in terms of the indigenous peoples' development strategies and for dealing with the challenges involved in the current development model, climate change and other impacts the world is facing; and

BEARING IN MIND that it has been proven that indigenous peoples have respect for and a close, balanced relationship with mother nature, which includes the land and natural resources such as forests, and that indigenous peoples, in their efforts to manage and protect forests, have their own indicators (or signs) that allow them to know the main changes occurring in the management of their forests and natural resources in general;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to analyse the establishment of an expert working group to monitor the creation of a system of indigenous categories, which corresponds to the respect for and the recognition and practice of indigenous peoples' rights, particularly with regard to the use, management and conservation of natural resources; and
2. CALLS ON the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) to develop an analysis on the subject of governance and the system of categories that indigenous peoples have been developing.

Sponsors

- Agencia para el Desarrollo de la Mosquitia (Honduras)
- Asociación Ak'Tenamit (Guatemala)
- Asociación de Reservas Naturales Privadas de Guatemala (Guatemala)
- Centro para la Investigación y Planificación del Desarrollo Maya SOTZ' IL (Guatemala)
- Fundación Laguna Lachúa (Guatemala)
- Fundación para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservación (Guatemala)

089 - Humanity's right to a healthy environment

CONVINCED that the future and even the very existence of humanity are inseparable from its natural environment;

CONSIDERING that humanity and the entire living world face environmental risks;

CONSIDERING that humanity is made up of past, present and future generations, and that their intergenerational links are heritage, constructions, promises;

RECALLING that humanity is an integral part of public international law (crimes against humanity, common heritage of humanity, humanitarian law) and of international environmental law (environmental declarations and conventions often refer to present and future generations);

ALSO RECALLING that *"man has a fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations..."* (Principle 1 of the Stockholm Declaration, 1972);

FINALLY RECALLING *"the integral and interdependent nature of the Earth, our home"* (Preamble to the Rio Declaration, 1992);

CONVINCED that human rights, the rights of peoples, and the rights of humanity are interdependent;

ALSO CONVINCED that the rights of humanity constitute a kind of guarantee of other rights, and that the rights of humanity to a healthy, balanced environment are inseparable from other rights, particularly the rights to life, dignity, freedom, equality, democracy, peace and justice; and

PERSUADED that the rights of humanity to the environment must be democratic, just and peaceful;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. PROCLAIMS that humanity has a right to the conservation, protection and restoration of the health and integrity of ecosystems;
2. AFFIRMS that each human generation is the guarantor of the Earth's resources for future generations, and that it has the duty to ensure that this legacy is preserved and used carefully in order to prevent serious or irreversible intergenerational impacts;
3. DECLARES that humanity has a right to the respect, protection and promotion of the cultural and natural heritage inherited from past generations that must be passed on by present generations to future generations;
4. BELIEVES that future generations have the right to environmental non-discrimination;
5. INVITES States and all stakeholders in international society to support the adoption of international and regional declarations and conventions that contribute to the recognition of humanity's rights to the environment; and
6. ENTRUSTS the World Commission on Environmental Law in particular with monitoring and supporting of these initiatives.

Sponsors

- Association PAÏOLIVE (France)
- Center for Environmental Legal Studies (United States of America)
- Centre de Suivi Ecologique (Senegal)
- Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement (France)
- Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (Mexico)
- France Nature Environnement (France)
- Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Argentina)
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde (Brazil)
- International Council of Environmental Law (Germany)
- Société Française pour le Droit de l'Environnement (France)

090 - Phasing-out the use of lead ammunition and replacing it with non-toxic alternatives

NOTING that lead can be both an acute and chronic poison of all vertebrates resulting in both direct and indirect mortality, and morbidity;

FURTHER NOTING that lead ammunition ingestion either directly from the environment or from prey causes widespread avoidable suffering and mortality affecting some species' population status (notably for wildfowl, raptors and scavengers);

ALSO RECALLING that good-quality evidence of lead poisoning from ammunition has been recorded in at least 20 countries, although it can be expected to occur wherever lead ammunition is used for shooting;

CONCERNED that risks to human health (especially of children, pregnant women and subsistence hunters) from the consumption of lead-shot game have typically not been addressed;

NOTING that effective, comparably priced non-toxic alternatives to most lead ammunition, including bullets, are now widely available and have been shown to be comparably effective for killing game animals within an acceptable shooting range;

NOTING that non-toxic alternatives to lead gunshot are widely available, have been required for some or all shooting in some countries for many years, that this has not affected the shooting sport, but that such transition requires governments to work inclusively with stakeholders both for success and to minimise impact on hunters' activities;

RECALLING previous commitments to replace lead ammunition with non-toxic alternatives by the parties to multiple multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), including Resolution 11.15 *Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds* adopted by the 11th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the UNEP Convention on Migratory Species (UNEP/CMS COP11 – Quito, 2014) which recommended the phasing-out of the use of lead ammunition across all habitats and its replacement with non-toxic alternatives before 2017; and

AWARE that the International Olympic Committee currently requires the use of lead ammunition for target shooting, driving its use by target shooting clubs globally, leading to environmental contamination and encouraging its use for live game shooting;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1 REQUESTS the Director General and Commissions to:

a. promote and support the implementation of UNEP/CMS Resolution 11.15 and its guidelines specifically in relation to the recommendations to prevent the risk of poisoning from lead ammunition; and

b. encourage the International Olympic Committee to mandate the use of non-toxic ammunition for all Olympic shooting by 2020;

2. CALLS ON governments to:

a. ensure the replacement of lead ammunition with effective non-toxic alternatives as soon as possible, in line with internationally agreed target dates; and

b. encourage implementation of UNEP/CMS Resolution 11.15 and its guidelines, as they relate to lead ammunition, and to support and engage with, as appropriate, the Lead Task Force of the UNEP/CMS Preventing Poisoning Working Group; and

3. ENCOURAGES IUCN Members to:

a. make the transition to use of non-toxic ammunition in their own ammunition-using activities such as wildlife and pest management;

b. work with industry and other stakeholders and interest groups to develop communication and action plans for the phased replacement of lead ammunition with non-toxic alternatives; and

c. work with stakeholders to promote the development of alternatives to lead bullets for certain calibres of gun not readily available at present.

Sponsors

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves (Paraguay)
- Aves y Conservación (Ecuador)
- BirdLife International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Fundación para la Protección del Mar (Panama)
- Grupo Jaragua (Dominican Republic)
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología (Spain)
- Sociedad Audubon de Panama (Panama)
- Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

091 - Conservation of moveable geological heritage

AWARE of the increasing interest and greater commitment of States, non-governmental organisations and communities with respect to the preservation, value assessment, study and sustainable use of geodiversity and geoheritage;

RECALLING that moveable geoheritage is a constituent and inseparable element of the natural heritage, and that it possesses scientific, educational, cultural and aesthetic values that must be preserved and transmitted to future generations;

ALSO RECALLING that moveable geoheritage frequently records important events, processes and periods of the geological history of the Earth that are crucial towards understanding the evolution of climate and life on our planet;

ACKNOWLEDGING the increasing impacts of economic development and international commerce on the world's moveable geoheritage, which are frequently not sustainable and against national and/or international regulations;

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING that this development and commerce underestimates or even ignores the scientific and educational values of moveable geoheritage;

AWARE that most of the geoheritage is not included in protected natural areas, and that moveable geoheritage is easily prone to plundering and destruction;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the conservation and management of moveable geoheritage requires that all governments and organisations integrate geoconservation within their objectives and action plans;

RECALLING that Resolutions 4.040 *Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage* (Barcelona, 2008) and 5.048 *Valuing and conserving geoheritage within the IUCN Programme 2013-2016* (Jeju, 2012) promote the conservation and proper management of geodiversity and geoheritage;

BEARING IN MIND that crucial scientific information on the evolution of climates, life and humans on Earth may be lost forever if this type of natural heritage is not considered in planning and development policies, as well as international regulations; and

AWARE of the need to promote proper conservation and management of the world's moveable geoheritage, and in particular of the fossils, meteorites and rocks of interest that represent it;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

CALLS ON Commissions, and in particular on the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), to:

- a. promote and support national and international initiatives oriented towards the conservation and sustainable use of moveable geoheritage, including its proper management in protected areas;
- b. prepare guidelines on the protection, conservation and management of moveable geoheritage, and to promote these IUCN guidelines internationally; and
- c. promote and support, in collaboration with international stakeholders (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization – UNESCO, International Union of Geological Sciences – IUGS), the discussion on the conservation and management of moveable geoheritage, in compliance with national and international regulations of its commerce.

Explanatory Memorandum

This Motion follows previous steps recently taken within IUCN in the consideration of geodiversity as part of natural diversity, geoheritage as part of natural heritage, and geoconservation as part of nature conservation. Resolution 4.040 (Barcelona, 2008) opened the door to talk about these issues within IUCN, and specifically towards the following Congress (Jeju, 2012), when Resolution 5.048 was approved to incorporate these concepts within the IUCN Programme for 2013–2016. There have been important achievements during this period related to natural World Heritage, the establishment of the Geoheritage Specialist Group within WCPA, the UNESCO adoption of Global Geoparks (considering moveable geoheritage in its Operational Guidelines), the inclusion of a specific chapter on geoconservation in the protected area governance e-book, etc. This motion addresses the need to properly consider moveable geoheritage, i.e., geological heritage which has been removed from its original outcrop, such as fossils, meteorites or mineral specimens. It is the first time that such proposal has been made to IUCN or any other international conservation organisation. Whereas some countries strictly control their export and commerce of moveable geoheritage, many others do not. Hence, there is a need for international agreements and cooperation in this sense, in order to avoid illegal activities (plundering and destruction of sites and specimens).

The experience of IUCN with endangered species (CITES) or migratory species (CMS), together with the know-how and expertise already developed within Commissions (WCPA, WCEL) and specific IUCN NGO members (such as ProGEO or SGE), should help with the development of the Motion and with the identification of steps to proceed towards future international protocols. The recent recommendation of UNESCO (adopted 17th of November, 2015) concerning the protection and promotion of museums and collections, their diversity and their role in society, also calls for the protection and promotion of natural diversity, and calls for adherence "to the principles of the international instruments for the fight against illicit trafficking". This Motion should be a step forward within IUCN in a similar direction.

The Motion attempts to promote activities (meetings, discussions, agreements) amongst stakeholders (local, national and international) towards better management and conservation of moveable geoheritage. As the preamble of the Motion states, moveable geoheritage records important events, processes and periods of the geological history of the Earth that are crucial towards understanding the evolution of climate and life on our planet, and possess scientific, educational, cultural and aesthetic values that must be preserved and transmitted to future generations. As non-renewable elements, there is no possible recovery plan, and their loss is forever. Of course, part of the education and public outreach required and to be promoted in this regard will be to make clear that not all fossils and minerals need to be protected, but only those identified as geoheritage to be preserved for their aforementioned values.

Sponsors

- Aula del Mar - Malaga Asociación para la Conservación del Medio Marino (Spain)
- Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio, Junta de Andalucía (Spain)
- Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat, Generalitat de Catalunya (Spain)

- Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente (Spain)
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología (Spain)
- 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)

092 - Environmental education and natural areas in educational centres for healthy childhood development and better connection with nature

POINTING OUT that to conserve our natural environment it is necessary to know what we are trying to conserve, bearing in mind that human beings are highly dependent on the nature that surrounds them and are linked to its evolution and functioning;

AWARE that social changes towards sustainable development require more complex processes than the supply of information and knowledge;

CONSIDERING that numerous scientific studies have proven that growing up in contact with nature provides countless essential resources for an optimal level of emotional and physical well-being, especially for child development from a very early age, stimulating the senses, increasing powers of observation, reasoning and analysis, and reducing the risk of childhood obesity, certain pneumonic diseases and other pathologies that affect children in particular;

ALSO RECOGNISING that children's emotional connection with the natural environment fosters respect for and awareness of nature, which has a positive impact on conservation and provides the opportunity for an increase in environmental awareness;

OBSERVING that in many countries there is an unstoppable trend in urban growth and that educational centres in urban areas are basically buildings with concrete playgrounds and sports facilities;

NOTING that playgrounds designed to allow children to release the energy built up in the classroom should be open areas where the children continue to learn, exchanging and enjoying experiences, and that playgrounds must therefore provide the elements enabling this to be put into practice;

CONSIDERING that environmental education is one of the mainstays of nature conservation and that it should be an international school of thought and action, so that future generations can take on and understand the sustainable management of natural resources;

OBSERVING that despite the fact that most national educational systems include in a crosscutting manner a subject that encompasses concepts of environmental education, the reality demonstrates that this is not effective and that a basic binding, educational project should be established – a sound, effective programme that includes information on the immediate natural environment; and

RECALLING Resolution 5.101 *Child's right to connect with nature and to a healthy environment* (Jeju, 2012) and Resolution 3.025 *Education and communication in the IUCN Programme* (Bangkok, 2004);

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. ASKS the Director General and the Commission on Education and Communication to urge the State Members to use all means necessary to make children's day-to-day environment, especially schools, as natural as possible in order to promote connection with nature, particularly in urban areas, so that children grow up in contact with nature, aware of the benefits that nature and its conservation provide them with as part of their personal development;

2. URGES IUCN State Members to:

- a. recognise the educational value of natural environments and the possibilities that nature provides as a first-rate educational setting;
- b. recognise the importance for children of a connection with nature, and to provide educational centres with the tools required for including natural elements in their facilities, to enable and promote interaction with the natural environment;
- c. promote curriculum development that brings children as close as possible to natural environments;
- d. restore and create natural settings as indispensable places for children's games and learning and nature conservation;
- e. include in educational systems environmental education as a non-crosscutting subject, which offers children the possibility of coming into contact with natural environments, species and areas, and of studying the main threats to biodiversity and the possible solutions; and
- f. adopt teacher training systems to build the capacities of schools and promote education in environmental values, allowing for growth and ratifying children's right to grow up in a healthy environment; and

3. ENCOURAGES all IUCN Members to:

- a. cooperate actively and work to ensure that environmental education has a fundamental place in children's education;
- b. provide educational institutions with mechanisms for ambitious guidelines that set out areas of work aimed at including knowledge of nature in curricular objectives; and
- c. require that staff teaching environmental education are trained and have specific means to allow them to carry out their work without the deprivation of, or overlap with, other professional rights or duties, as a result of incompatibility or overloading of functions.

Sponsors

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves (Paraguay)
- Aves y Conservación (Ecuador)
- Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio, Junta de Andalucía (Spain)
- Fundación para la Protección del Mar (Panama)
- Grupo Jaragua (Dominican Republic)
- SEO/BirdLife, Sociedad Española de Ornitología (Spain)
- Sociedad Audubon de Panama (Panama)

093 - Connecting people with nature globally

CONCERNED that the current level of action to prevent biodiversity loss is outweighed and outpaced by the magnitude of the threats;

AWARE that new approaches are required to broaden societal support for conservation and mobilize funding and associated action to deliver on the IUCN Programme 2017-2020, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030;

NOTING that relevance of protected areas is dependent upon public support from the citizens of the countries entrusted with their protection and management, and that this relevance must be fostered by continuous citizenry connection via visitation, communication and awareness raising;

RECOGNISING that meaningful experiences in nature, particularly at an early age, are the foundation of a passion for the natural world that cultivates lifelong support for its conservation;

FURTHER RECONISING that opportunities to experience and benefit from nature can exist everywhere, whether in cities or national parks;

ALSO RECOGNISING that technology is a powerful tool to engage people, especially youth, to learn about and connect with nature and to share their experiences with others;

WELCOMING the 'Promise of Sydney' Vision and related recommendations, and the breadth and diversity of inspiring solutions and commitments that were the substantial outcomes of the VIth IUCN World Parks Congress (Sydney, 2014);

RECALLING that Stream 8 (Inspiring a New Generation) of the Congress, served as a promising start for finding innovative solutions and securing commitments to action for raising awareness and connecting youth and other new audiences with nature;

ALSO RECALLING Resolutions 4.105 *Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) in conservation* (Barcelona, 2008), 5.008 *Increasing youth engagement and intergenerational partnership across and through the Union*, 5.039 *Healthy parks healthy people*, and 5.045 *Broadening awareness on benefits and relevance of protected areas* (Jeju 2012) and the need to accelerate the action called for in relation to youth engagement and connecting people with nature;

NOTING Decision XII/2C *Communication, education and public awareness and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity* of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); and

NOTING ALSO the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in particular, its Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1 and 11;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to work in close cooperation with all Commissions, especially the Commission on Education and Communication (CEC) and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), Members and partners to implement the 'Promise of Sydney' recommendations for Inspiring a New Generation, as well as World Conservation Congress Resolutions 4.105, 5.008, 5.039, and 5.045 by launching, supporting, and prioritising fundraising and partnership building for a programme component, #NatureForAll, within IUCN's Programme 2017-2020, that will:

- a. raise awareness, motivate, and facilitate opportunities for people, especially youth, from all sectors to experience and connect with nature;
- b. develop and launch a global campaign to connect people with nature;
- c. share knowledge, frameworks and other tools to replicate and scale-up successful programme areas and accelerate advocacy for the conservation of nature;
- d. conduct research to ensure that programme areas are well-targeted, effective, and respond to emerging threats and opportunities;
- e. ensure the future relevance of protected areas;
- f. build a coalition, with a focus on new and non-traditional partners to champion #NatureForAll; and
- g. actively engage youth in its design and implementation;

2. REQUESTS the Director General to develop and launch a global campaign to connect people, especially youth, with wild and protected areas by highlighting the range of social, economic, and ecological benefits to their respective countries' citizens;

3. CALLS ON all components of IUCN to support governments and other stakeholders in implementing CBD Decision XII/2C; and

4. CALLS ON governments to take further action and coordination for implementation of Decision XII/2C.

Sponsors

- Canadian Museum of Nature (Canada)
- Canadian Wildlife Federation (Canada)
- Conservation Council for Hawai'i (United States of America)
- Department of Conservation (New Zealand)
- EUROPARC Federation (Germany)
- Fondo para la Biodiversidad CONABIO (Mexico)
- Korea National Park Service (Korea (Republic of))
- NatureServe (United States of America)
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (Australia)
- Parks Canada Agency - Agence Parcs Canada (Canada)
- Parks Victoria (Australia)
- PCI-Media Impact, Inc (United States of America)
- Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Mexico)
- The WILD Foundation (United States of America)
- US Department of Agriculture - Forest Service (United States of America)

- US Department of the Interior, National Park Service (United States of America)

094 - Increase resources for biodiversity conservation research

CONSIDERING the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Strategic Goals of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, we request the establishment of urgent public policies that enable scientific research on biodiversity and natural resources conservation;

FURTHER CONSIDERING, in the context of the SDGs, the role of scientific knowledge about biodiversity and resulting conservation actions, that the above-mentioned research will contribute to ensuring environmental sustainability (SDG 15), and integrate sustainability principles in public policies in programmes that reverse natural resources losses and that contribute in the long term to reducing the proportion of people with no sustainable access to clean water and basic sanitation (SDG 6);

ALSO CONSIDERING that in order to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets it is paramount that precise scientific information is produced and published providing guidance for the effective planning and implementation of protected areas, including balanced management that is ecologically representative and connected to the diverse protected areas system (Target 11), prevention and reversion of threatened species extinction – especially those with recognised decline status until 2020 (Target 12) as well as the development and enforcement of technologies based on biodiversity conservation (Target 19);

OBSERVING that current priorities have been proven to be education, health and sports; that this trend is verifiable in the mandatory annual investments present in national and sub-national governments; and that in Brazil between 2003 and 2014 the Ministry of Environment ranked 20th out of the 32 Ministries totalling 0.5% of the total national budget, whereas Planning, Health, Education, Welfare and Defence together accounted for 70% of the total budget, excluding specific investments in the World Cup and Olympic Games; and

CONSIDERING that incentives could be established following the pattern of education, health and sports, as annual mandatory investments in different government levels;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. URGES national governments to establish public policies and incentives that enable and stimulate scientific research on biodiversity and natural resource conservation; and
2. REQUESTS governments to consider research outcomes as guidance for strategies related to the protection and conservation of natural areas, including the establishment of new protected areas, management plans, and development of action plans for threatened species, as well as constant updating of the official list of threatened species.

Explanatory Memorandum

Since 1991 Boticário Group Foundation has maintained the Support to Projects Action through a biannual call for proposals focusing on research and protection of nature. Since then 1,457 projects have been supported from 488 different institutions in 487 protected areas that resulted in the protection of 240 threatened species and helped in the discovery of 127 new species. The total amount donated directly to those organisations is more than USD 16 million. The Boticário Group Foundation undertakes to maintain support for projects in future years – seeking to increase the budget – and to support the Brazilian Government in their official programmes towards reaching the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Sponsors

- Asociación Guyra Paraguay Conservación de Aves (Paraguay)
- Fundação Museu do Homem Americano (Brazil)
- Fundação o Boticário de Proteção à Natureza (Brazil)
- Instituto Çarakura (Brazil)
- Instituto Conservation International do Brasil (Brazil)
- Instituto O Direito por um Planeta Verde (Brazil)
- WCS Associação Conservação da Vida Silvestre (Brazil)
- World Wide Fund for Nature - Brasil (Brazil)

095 - Development of IUCN policy on biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology

RECOGNISING that the field of synthetic biology is developing extremely rapidly, largely independently of the field of conservation, and has significant implications for many aspects of biodiversity and nature conservation;

NOTING that some aspects of synthetic biology might have the potential to be beneficial to the conservation of biological diversity, yet others could potentially carry risks;

AWARE that a series of recent meetings between conservationists and synthetic biologists has been held to start to explore these potential synergies and conflicts;

APPRECIATING in particular the initiative of the IUCN Commissions in holding a workshop on this topic in December 2015 in Bellagio, Italy, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation; and

CONCERNED that, without clarity and guidelines on how the biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology communities should engage positively, the two fields will continue to develop independently, possibly to the potential detriment of biodiversity and nature conservation;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS UPON the Director General and Commissions to undertake an assessment, to be completed by 2020, to examine the organisms resulting from synthetic biology techniques that may have impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and associated social, economic, cultural and ethical considerations, and to recommend how IUCN, including its Commissions and Members, should engage with synthetic biology;
2. REQUESTS the Director General and Commissions to seek the necessary support and resources for the assessment to be undertaken; and
3. CALLS UPON Council, based upon the recommendations of the assessment, to develop an IUCN policy to guide the Director General, Commissions and Members on biodiversity and nature conservation in relation to synthetic biology.

Sponsors

- A Rocha International (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- Bristol Clifton and West of England Zoological Society (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- EcoHealth Alliance (United States of America)
- Endangered Wildlife Trust (South Africa)
- European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (The Netherlands)
- PROVITA (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- Singapore Zoological Gardens (Singapore)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (United States of America)
- Zoologische Gesellschaft für Arten- und Populationsschutz e.V. (Germany)



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