

15/29. ACTION POINTS

NOTING the large number of draft resolutions submitted to the 15th General Assembly and that the action points therein were discussed in the Technical Meeting;

BEING AWARE that many of these draft resolutions address significant conservation issues which require action by Council or the Director General;

FURTHER NOTING that the action points arising from these draft resolutions, as modified in the Technical Meeting, are reproduced below;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:

INSTRUCTS Council to initiate, on behalf of the General Assembly, appropriate measures which may include communicating with governments and international organizations concerned, on these action points with particular emphasis on matters of urgency, and to report to members within one year.

A. GENERAL

- A. 1 Commending to the people and governments of other countries the concepts introduced in the development and application of the World Conservation Strategy in New Zealand;
- A.2 Recommending that social scientists, community development experts and environmental education experts should become involved in the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy in general and the development and execution of environmental education focussed especially on the conservation of nature and natural resources ; and urging IUCN to invite other international organizations, such as Unesco, to support the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy in the field of education by making available their expertise in social sciences;
- A. 3 Drawing the attention of all member governments and organizations to the need for a comprehensive approach to landscape analysis related to environmental planning programmes for conservation and development ; and
- A.4 Inviting member governments to inform their people of elementary measures for avoiding rabies and urgently recommending that they develop alternative methods of rabies prevention.

B. TERRESTRIAL

- B. 1 Urging governments to submit candidate sites for inclusion in the international Biosphere Reserve network and, together with aid-giving organizations, to provide assistance for the establishment of Biosphere Reserves particularly in arid, semi-arid and mountain regions of the world, and for the conduct of research in such reserves to aid in the assessment of the sustainability of resources development.
- B.2 Urging the Government of the Republic of Korea to protect the Nakdong Delta as a nature reserve and declare an immediate moratorium on further development that might affect this internationally important wetland;
- B.3 Urging the authorities concerned to protect and maintain the marshes of southern Spain ;
- B.4 Urging the responsible French authorities to preserve the coastal wetlands remaining between Marseilles and Perpignan as a feeding ground for migratory birds ;
- B.5 Asking the New Zealand authorities responsible for Lake Ellesmere, and a complex of northern harbours including Parengarenga, Rangunu, Manukau, Kaipara and the Firth of Thames to maintain their ecological value and to have them listed as wetlands of international importance;
- B.6 Urging the Greek authorities to reassess proposals to establish a petrochemical plant in the Bay of Missolonghi, and to examine alternative sites;
- B.7 Urging governments in tropical areas and in the Southern Hemisphere to preserve representative peatlands;
- B.8 Urging the Government of Ireland to safeguard the last examples of peatlands which are characteristic natural phenomena of the country;
- B.9 Recommending to the Government of the United Kingdom to take all practical steps to secure for the Cairngorm Mountains protection appropriate to their international significance;
- B.10 Recommending that nations or States considering projects involving diversions of rivers or streams flowing into estuaries and seas first make comprehensive environmental surveys and plans, review the effects of diversions and restrict withdrawals or diversions of water so that there is only a minimal impact on fisheries, estuaries and seas;
- B. 11 Calling upon the Government of New Zealand to use native plants when undertaking a programme to convert New Zealand into a total garden paradise unprecedented anywhere in the world; and

- B.12 Urging members of IUCN and its Commissions to offer assistance to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the preparation and implementation of a conservation strategy for the Sinai peninsula and surrounding area; calling upon governments and non-governmental organizations to provide on request from the Arab Republic of Egypt, additional support and technical assistance as may be appropriate; and suggesting that consideration be given by the Arab Republic of Egypt to submission, to the World Heritage Secretariat at Unesco, of areas for consideration as World Natural Heritage sites, in particular the high mountain area surrounding St. Catherine's monastery, and the coral reef ecosystem of Ras Muhammed and its surroundings.

C. TROPICAL FORESTS

- C.1 Urging protection of adequate samples of the rain forests of eastern Australia, and that any development of the remainder be under safeguards which will ensure sustainable forest production;
- C.2 Urging the Governments of Queensland and New South Wales to stop the exploitation of Australia's moist tropical and subtropical forests and calling upon the Government of Australia to preserve the remainder intact;
- C.3 Recommending to the Government of Papua New Guinea that their forests be developed, bearing in mind the paramount need for environmentally sound management, that research capabilities in forestry and reforestation techniques be increased, that priority be given to the examination of the economic use of forests which have less environmental impact and that an evaluation be undertaken immediately of present forest policy;
- C.4 Requesting the assistance and financial support of concerned international organizations, such as FAO, Unesco and UNEP, for projects aimed at training of personnel, local populations and tourist awareness, as well as prevention of poaching in the habitat of the mountain gorilla in the border area of Zaire, Rwanda and Uganda;
- C.5 Urging the Governments of Ivory Coast, Guinea, and Liberia, to protect the Mount Nimba area;
- C.6 Urging the Governments of Senegal, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau to cooperate in the protection of vegetation in the Fouta Djallon high plateau; and
- C.7 Recommending the recycling of paper in order to conserve tropical forests.

D. OCEANS AND ISLANDS

- D.1 Urging the Government of New Zealand to make available the funds needed for research and management to conserve the endemic animal and plant communities of New Zealand's offshore and outlying islands;
- D.2 Urging the Government of Australia to take the steps necessary to protect Abbott's booby and the other endemic species of Christmas Islands;
- D.3 Urging the Government of Canada to take all possible steps to prevent harm to the fauna of Lancaster Sound due to exploration, exploitation, or transport of gas and oil; and
- D.6 Recommending that scientific data and monitoring results, relevant to the conservation of marine living resources, be collected, exchanged and published both before the development of new commercial fisheries and for existing fisheries.

E. SPECIES

- E.1 Urging governments with resident populations of elephants to provide guaranteed protection for them and recommending that multilateral and bilateral aid agencies and other international organizations fund anti-poaching units and initiate a study on the status of the African elephant;
- E.2 Recommending multilateral and bilateral aid agencies and other international organizations to allocate funds and personnel for the greater protection and investigation of all species of rhinoceros, and urging IUCN member institutions to promote captive breeding programmes;
- E.3 Urging the relevant governments to cooperate in action to reduce seabird mortality in the Northern Hemisphere caused by gillnet fisheries and to develop joint research and monitoring programmes on this problem;
- E.4 Inviting IUCN's Commission on Ecology to study the ecological impact of sport hunting, to establish criteria for the management of wildlife populations and to formulate guidelines for their practical implementation;
- E.5 Urging the Government of Venezuela to take all necessary measures to protect the coastal marshes which are critical to the survival of the flamingo population of the Isle of Bonaire; and
- E.6 Urging the relevant Australian governments to continue their conservation efforts on behalf of *Crocodylus porosus*, including maintaining a prohibition on national and international trade in hides from the wild populations until there is scientific evidence for a sustained major recovery in those populations.

F. CONVENTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

- F.1 Urging all States that have not yet adhered to the *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*, to do so as early as possible in accordance with the recommendation in the World Conservation Strategy, and recommending that Range States of species listed in Appendix 2 of that Convention enter into negotiations immediately with a view to concluding AGREEMENTS under Article 4 as soon as the Convention enters into force;
- F.2 Urging IUCN to promote further ratification and accession to the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*, as well as the strict implementation of its provisions.
- F.3 Urging all States that have not yet done so to become Party to the *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*; urging Parties to nominate appropriate natural areas for the World Heritage List and to ensure continuous monitoring of such sites in order to identify areas in danger and work towards their inclusion in the World Heritage in Danger List, to make the Convention fully effective, and further urging private organizations and individuals to contribute voluntarily to the World Heritage Fund;
- F.4 Urging national governments, non-governmental organizations and institutions to support and encourage Unesco's "Man and the Biosphere" programme vigorously;
- F.5 Recommending, with regard to the implementation and further development of international agreements relating to seabed placement and dumping at sea as well as national legislation, the establishment of criteria for the selection of potential disposal sites for radioactive and other toxic wastes, the establishment of comprehensive reference data bases and monitoring programmes, and the carrying out of adequate scientific research on such sites to ensure no serious harmful effects on the marine environment; further recommending the cessation of all other activities leading to the release of radioactivity in the marine environment until research has determined that such activities have no serious deleterious environmental effects; and
- F.6 Urging concerned States which have not yet done so to become Party to the *Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals*.

