19.40 Conservation of Threatened Landscapes

RECOGNIZING that landscapes, as particular configurations of geomorphology, vegetation cover, land use and settlement patterns delimiting some coherence of natural and cultural processes and activities, are an appropriate framework for the study of many ecological processes and their interaction with human activities;

AWARE of the richness in species, scenic beauty, historical interest and recreational opportunity of land-scapes throughout the world and their importance for the maintenance of biodiversity and cultural values;

AWARE also that many cultural landscapes reflect long-established sustainable systems of land use;

FURTHER AWARE of the IUCN categories of protected areas, which encompass landscapes, particularly within Category V;

CONCERNED at the degradation of such landscapes through changes in the socio-economic systems which create and maintain them;

CONCURRING in the priority need recognized in *Caring for the Earth* (Chapter 13), for the preparation and implementation of strategies and plans to use farm and range lands sustainably;

CONCURRING also with Agenda 21 (Chapter 10) in believing that Land Use Planning can greatly facilitate landscape conservation and sustainable development;

WELCOMING the development of criteria for the recognition of Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value under the World Heritage Convention;

The General Assembly of IUCN - The World Conservation Union, at its 19th Session in Buenos Aires, Argentina, 17-26 January 1994:

- 1. URGES the Director General and IUCN members, in the context of the definitions of IUCN protected area categories:
 - (a) to take action to speed up the identification, recognition and conservation of threatened landscapes;
 - (b) to promote interdisciplinary approaches between the natural and social sciences in the planning and management of threatened landscapes;
- 2. URGES the Commission on Environmental Strategy and Planning (CESP) to collaborate with:
 - (a) the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA), the World Conservation Monitoring Centre and other appropriate institutions in undertaking a pilot study to identify regionally and nationally important threatened landscapes and establish means and processes to promote their conservation;

(b) scientific and professional institutions to bring together researchers and practitioners to prepare case studies as a vehicle for developing strategies and methodologies for holistic landscape conservation.