

### **RES 3.028 Policy on capacity building and technology transfer**

RECALLING that the importance of adequate capacity to achieve sustainable development was highlighted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), the resulting *Agenda 21* and subsequent Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), and that this was subsequently reaffirmed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002);

RECALLING that countries have committed to the *Millennium Development Goals* to eradicate poverty through sustainable development, and to incorporate environmental concerns into their development policies;

UNDERSTANDING that while there is diversity of development challenges and of national development efforts globally, communities around the world have clearly expressed their desire to be fully included as part of development decision-making processes and as beneficiaries of development;

RECOGNIZING that to be successful, sustainable development requires good governance, robust and effective institutions, comprehensive legal and regulatory frameworks, sensitivity to cultural diversity, fully inclusive participative processes, local empowerment, public-private partnerships and improved access to knowledge, and that all of the above require adequate or enhanced human and technical capacity;

NOTING that a key element of IUCN's programme of work is to further the development of local, regional, and global capacity in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, in particular to support countries in the implementation of their commitments under MEAs;

RECALLING Recommendation 17.20 *Transfer of Technology Relating to Contaminating Products, including Pesticides* adopted by the 17<sup>th</sup> IUCN General Assembly (San Jose, 1988); Recommendations 1.17 *Coastal and Marine Conservation and Management*, 1.41 *Environmental Law Programme*, 1.43 *Public Participation and Right to Know*, 1.73 *Protocol or Other Legal Instrument to the Framework Convention on Climate Change*, and 1.85 *Conservation of Plants in Europe*, adopted by the 1<sup>st</sup> World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996); and Recommendations 2.33 *Trade liberalization and the environment* and 2.94 *Climate change mitigation and land use* adopted at the 2<sup>nd</sup> World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000); and

FURTHER RECALLING Recommendations V.1 *Strengthening Institutional and Societal Capacities for Protected Area Management in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, V.2 *Strengthening Individual and Group Capacities for Protected Area Management in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, and V.3 *Protected Areas Learning Network* noted by the V<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003);

The World Conservation Congress at its 3<sup>rd</sup> Session in Bangkok, Thailand, 17–25 November 2004:

1. REAFFIRMS its commitment to capacity development and technology transfer, with particular emphasis on less-developed countries;
2. RECOGNIZES that an action plan for capacity development must be based on further development and/or improvement of existing structures and mechanisms whereby relevant technology transfer and capacity building – from those countries which have appropriate technology and expertise to those which have capacity needs – can be expedited;
3. CALLS UPON those agencies, institutions and countries with the greatest financial capacity, to provide funding where it is required to ensure delivery within the shortest timeframes; and

4. CALLS UPON the IUCN Director General, in association with other parties sharing the same objectives, to develop a strategic action plan, which provides for a more coherent and coordinated approach to capacity development activities, and for more effective programmes of capacity development.

The Department of State, United States, provided the following statement for the record:

*State and agency members United States abstained during the vote on this motion.*