

4.039 Cross-Commission collaboration on sustainable use of biological resources

RECALLING the IUCN *World Conservation Strategy* (1980) that defined conservation as embracing "... preservation, maintenance, sustainable utilization, restoration, and enhancement of the natural environment";

RECALLING FURTHER that the Mission of IUCN is: *To ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable*;

AWARE that sustainable use is the second of three pillars of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);

NOTING that the *Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity* have been adopted by the CBD;

ALSO NOTING that Resolution 3.074 *Implementing the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) called for relevant components of the Union to work together to implement the Addis Ababa Principles;

FURTHER NOTING that Resolution 18.4 *Role and Mandates of the IUCN Commissions, Standing Committees and Task Forces* adopted by the 18th IUCN General Assembly (Perth, 1990), Recommendation 1.42 *Collaborative Management for Conservation* adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) and Resolution 3.012 *Governance of natural resources for conservation and sustainable development* adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) called on IUCN Commissions to strengthen collaboration and exchange to achieve the Vision and Mission of IUCN;

CELEBRATING that TILCEPA - a cross-Commission Theme/Strategic Direction linking the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) - has been extremely successful in furthering an understanding of protected areas compatible with the concerns and capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities and has spearheaded related international and national policies;

RECOGNIZING that sustainable use of renewable natural resources requires the combination of biological knowledge and expertise, especially in relation to populations of threatened species, with historical, institutional, cultural, social and economic knowledge and expertise;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that in the area of human-wildlife conflict, it is similarly crucial to bring together species knowledge and expertise with knowledge of the socio-cultural and economic factors affecting the incidence and severity of such conflicts; and

BELIEVING that there are opportunities for mutual learning and synergies to be harnessed through closer cooperation and joint work between the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and CEESP in general, and most directly and specifically on matters of sustainable use of biological resources and opportunity costs of living with wildlife;

The World Conservation Congress, at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008, provides the following guidance concerning implementation of the *IUCN Programme 2009-2012*:

1. CALLS ON the Commissions, especially SSC and CEESP, to establish a mechanism for increased cooperation on:
 - (a) the conservation, social, cultural and economic benefits of sustainable use of renewable natural resources; and
 - (b) other positive and negative interactions between people and wildlife in the context of conservation; and
2. ENCOURAGES cross-Commission exchanges, linkages and collaboration, especially among Commission members seeking the mutual enrichment and benefits that their different backgrounds and expertise are likely to generate.