



# IUCN Resolutions, Recommendations and other Decisions

World Conservation Congress  
Honolulu, Hawai'i, United States of America  
6–10 September 2016



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## Foreword

It is with great pleasure that the Resolutions Committee hereby forwards to IUCN Members, Commission members, IUCN Secretariat staff, other Congress participants and all interested parties, the Resolutions and Recommendations as well as other key decisions adopted by the Members' Assembly at the World Conservation Congress held in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1–10 September 2016. The 112 Resolutions and Recommendations have been classified following the guidance in paragraph 48 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress, whereby Resolutions are directed to IUCN itself and Recommendations are directed to third parties, and may deal with any matter of importance to the objectives of IUCN. The present document is organised as follows: first Resolutions on matters related to the governance of the Union; second Resolutions on conservation policy issues; third Recommendations; and lastly other Decisions by the Members' Assembly.

The motions process is a fundamental element of IUCN's governance and constitutes a means through which IUCN Members set IUCN's general policy, influence conservation priorities and find support for moving commitments into action. Ultimately, all these decisions, together with the IUCN Programme 2017–2020 pave the way for the work of the Union for the next inter-sessional period and support the achievement of IUCN's Mission.

In accordance with Rule 49 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress, IUCN Members and the Council proposed motions by the deadline of 12 February 2016, as set by the IUCN Council. **Following the submission of 129 motions by IUCN Members and 6 by the IUCN Council**, the Motions Working Group considered all proposed motions in line with Rule 54 to ensure that they were consistent with the purpose of motions as defined in Rule 48bis.

The Motions Working Group **accepted 81 motions, merged 33 into 14 motions and rejected 21 motions**. Those 95 motions were published in April 2016 in all three languages [online](#). Following the receipt of 12 appeals, **the Congress Preparatory Committee acting as the appeals body under Rule 62ter decided to reinstate 4 motions** and to revise a motion that was merged by the Motions Working Group. This resulted in a total of 99 motions being submitted to the Members for consideration.

The Motions Working Group, acting under Rule 45bis (c) i), identified **6 motions as warranting debate at the global level during the Congress** because of their significant importance for conservation for IUCN and its Members.

In accordance with Rule 62bis, the Motions Working Group **transmitted all 99 motions to the first ever IUCN [online discussion](#)**<sup>1</sup> of motions before Congress from 2 May 2016 to 3 July 2016. Other motions were also submitted to the online discussion: 6 motions to reform the IUCN Statutes and/or Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress, of which one proposed by five Government Agencies and five by the IUCN Council. During the online discussion Members made general comments on motions, proposed amendments and endorsed the suggestions made by other Members or participants. The Resolutions Committee was delighted to see the collegial and respectful manner in which participants interacted, and the overall high technical quality of the substantive discussions. Often, the online discussion succeeded in resolving disagreement over parts of motions, reaching a text that enjoyed general support for being put to the vote.

Following the end of the online discussion, the Motions Working Group submitted **85 motions, some with amendments, to an electronic vote** by the IUCN membership in accordance with Rule

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<sup>1</sup> The historic material of the online discussion, i.e. Members' interventions and iterative versions of the motions, remain visible in the Portal at least until the next Congress.

62*quinto*. The following were not submitted to the electronic vote: **the 6 motions** classified by the Motions Working Group as warranting debate at the global level during the Congress [Rule 45*bis* (c) i)]; **and 8 motions which had been the subject of such debate and divergent proposed amendments that it was not possible to produce a consensus text** for submission to a decision by electronic vote prior to Congress [Rule 45*bis* (c) ii)]. In addition, the **6 motions on IUCN governance** were also forwarded for further discussion and vote during the Congress. [Rule 45*bis* (d)]

The electronic vote on motions was open from 3 August 2016 at 12 noon GMT/UTC until 17 August 2016 at 12 noon GMT/UTC. IUCN's **Members adopted all 85 motions, some with amendments**<sup>2</sup>. As provided in Rule 62*septimo*, motions adopted by electronic ballot prior to the Congress have the same validity as motions adopted during the sittings of the Members' Assembly. A total of 711 IUCN Members participated in the vote, representing 68.6% of the votes of the entire membership of IUCN. The voting result for each motion can be viewed in the [Union Portal](#) (only available to IUCN Members).

**Twenty motions** (14 conservation policy motions and 6 governance-related motions) **were thus further discussed both in contact groups and in plenary sittings during Congress**. Progress on motions' discussions was reported during nearly all plenary sittings.

During its first sitting on 6 September, 2016, the **Members' Assembly 'recorded' en bloc the adoption of the 85 motions** adopted electronically. Members were also informed of the **organisation of work at Congress**, including the process and deadline for **submission of new motions**, and the **process for submitting amendments to motions**.

New motions had to be submitted by email by one Member eligible to vote with the co-sponsorship of at least 10 additional Members eligible to vote using a simplified template. Motions were only admissible if they complied with the criteria spelled out in Rule 52, such as that the issue of the motion is **new** (could not have been foreseen by the initial deadline for motions) and **urgent** (cannot wait until the next Congress).

By the deadline set by the Steering Committee of Congress, **11 new motions** had been received. The Resolutions Committee, following the guidance under the Rules of Procedure 52 and 53 of the World Conservation Congress, decided to **accept 6 new motions, reject 3 motions** for not meeting the criteria and **submitted 2** to the Programme Committee to be considered as possible amendments to the IUCN Programme.

**Members discussed and adopted 26 motions during Congress** (including the 6 governance-related motions with reforms to IUCN Statutes and/or Rules). **The 112 Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the Members' Assembly together with the other Decisions taken by IUCN membership constitute the key decisions of the 2016 Congress** and can be found in this document. We invite all IUCN constituents to consult, support and make use of this important set of outcomes of the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress.

An overview of the number of motions submitted, considered and adopted on the occasion of the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress is presented in the following table.

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<sup>2</sup> The list of these 85 motions is contained in [Congress document WCC-2016-1.6/4](#).

<b>2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress, Hawai'i Overview of Motions submitted, considered and adopted</b>	
Motions submitted by deadline 12 February 2016	135
Motions accepted by the Motions Working Group (as presented or with minor changes)	81
Motions merged	33 merged into 14
Motions rejected	21
Motions reinstated following appeals process	4
<b>Total number of motions accepted and put to online discussion</b>	<b>99</b>
Motions related to the governance of the Union submitted by deadline of 29 February 2016	6
Number of motions submitted to and approved by an electronic vote of the IUCN membership prior to Congress	85
Number of motions initially identified as warranting debate at the global level and forwarded to Congress for continued discussion and vote	6
Motions which had been the subject of such debate and divergent proposed amendments that it was not possible to produce a consensus text	8
Motions related to the governance of the Union forwarded to Congress for continued discussion and vote	6
<b>Total number of motions forwarded to Congress</b>	<b>20</b>
New motions submitted and accepted during Congress	6
Motions resulting from separating motions during contact groups	2
<b>Total number of Resolutions and Recommendations approved by the Members' Assembly</b>	<b>112</b>

As Chair of the Resolutions Committee, I wish to convey my deepest gratitude to the members of the Motions Working Group/Resolutions Committee for their hard work, invaluable advice and collegial behaviour throughout this process. On behalf of the Resolutions Committee, I want to acknowledge our profound gratitude to the Secretariat for their support, their extraordinary professionalism and commitment to make this process run as efficiently and smoothly as it did. In addition, the Resolutions Committee recognises the key role that all the facilitators played in supporting this process during the online discussion period and at contact groups on-site; the technical reviewers, the motion managers, and many others who contributed with their time and efforts to the success of the motions process.

The Resolutions Committee also thanks the Governance and Programme Committees of Congress for their collaboration and cooperative spirit which contributed to very positive results. Finally, let me convey our deepest appreciation to all IUCN Members for their support, active participation during all stages of the process, their patience and understanding. This was a new and very challenging process but a collective effort for which we should all feel very gratified.

Mahalo!

Simon N. Stuart. PhD  
Chair of the Resolutions Committee  
IUCN World Conservation Congress  
Hawai'i, United States of America, 2016



## Acknowledgements

### Resolutions Committee

Simon STUART, Chair  
Mamadou DIALLO  
Michael HOSEK  
Jesca E. OSUNA  
Ramón PEREZ-GIL  
Ana TIRAA  
Bertrand DE MONTMOLLIN  
Ana DI PANGRACIO  
Vivek MENON  
Denise ANTOLINI  
Sarah CHILES

### Secretariat Motions Team

Sonia PEÑA MORENO, Motions Coordinator  
Natasha ALI, Motions Core Team  
Craig BEATY, Motions Core Team  
Arturo MORA, Motions Core Team  
Sugoto ROY, Motions Core Team

### Motions Managers

Deviah AIAMA  
Cotilda NAKYEYUNE  
Anshuman SAIKIA  
Emilie SASSEVILLE  
Lydia SLOBODIAN

### Members Assembly Team

Luc DE WEVER, Members' Assembly Manager  
Maximilian MUELLER, Members' Assembly Officer  
Sandrine FRIEDLI-CELA, Legal Adviser

### Documentation

Deborah MURITH, Documentation Centre Manager  
Sue BOTH  
Madeleine DIOUF  
Sayda PAZ  
Hannia VILLALOBOS  
Azhar SAEED

### Translators

Danièle Devitre, Head French Translation  
Hélène Fabre  
Christiane Milev  
Marta Prats, Head Spanish Translation  
Wendy Byrnes  
Juan Carlos Valdovinos

### Chief Rapporteur

Tim JONES

### IT Support

Gabriel DAVILA  
Wilson MORENO  
Danilo BUCHELI

### Facilitators Online Discussion

*Facilitators associated with IUCN Members and Commissions:*

Anne BAKER  
Leon BENNUN  
Ann (Onnie) BYERS  
Peter COCHRANE  
Katalin CZIPPAN  
Abdoulaye DIOP  
Nicholas DULVY  
Miguel FERNANDEZ TRIGOSO  
Dorian FOUGERES  
Sonali GHOSH  
Melissa GRIGIONE  
Nirmal HARSH  
Rachel HOFFMANN  
Mike HOFFMANN  
Danna LEAMAN  
Caroline LEES  
Cheikh MBAYE  
Philip MILLER  
Grace MWAURA  
Andrew RHODES  
Jon Paul RODRIGUEZ  
David SHEPPARD  
Pritpal SOORAE  
Conor STRONG  
Rianne TEN VEEN  
Gerd WINTER  
Stephen WOODLEY

*Secretariat staff:*

Natasha ALI  
Luc BAS  
Craig BEATTY  
Ruci BOTEI  
Charlotte EYONG  
Jean-Marc GARREAU  
Sergio GARRIDO  
Haseeb IRFANULLAH  
N.M. ISHWAR  
Diego JARA

Alain JEUDY DE GRISAC  
Daisy LARIOS  
Petch MANOPAWITR  
Arturo MORA  
Nathalie OLSEN  
Gonzalo OVIEDO  
Mine PABARI  
Ursula PARRILLA  
Danish RASHDI  
Sugoto ROY  
Anshuman SAIKIA  
Juan Carlos SANCHEZ  
Sandeep SENGUPTA  
Lydia SLOBODIAN  
Chantal VAN HAM  
Katelijn VAN HENDE  
Shamen VIDANAGE

**Facilitators Contact Groups**

Andrea ATHANAS  
Thomas BROOKS  
Andrew BIGNELL  
Onnie BYERS  
Peter COCHRANE  
Katalin CZIPPAN  
Dorian FOUGERES  
Yolan FRIEDMANN  
George GREENE  
Mike HOFFMANN  
Victor INCHAUSTY  
Caroline LEES  
Nilufer ORAL  
Gonzalo OVIEDO  
Miguel PELLERANO  
Andrew RHODES  
Spencer THOMAS  
Stephen WOODLEY

## Table of Resolutions, Recommendations and other Decisions

The table shows the final published Resolution or Recommendation numbers and titles cross-referenced to the original Motion number (as discussed both online and during the Members' Assembly and recorded in the *Proceedings*).

Resolution / Recommendation Number	Motion Number	Title
WCC-2016-Res-001	001	Identifying and archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations to strengthen IUCN policy and to enhance implementation of IUCN Resolutions
WCC-2016-Res-002	002	IUCN Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development
WCC-2016-Res-003	A	Including regional governments in the structure of the Union
WCC-2016-Res-004	B	Including indigenous peoples' organisations in the structure of the Union
WCC-2016-Res-005	C	Election of the IUCN President
WCC-2016-Res-006	D	Members' Assembly's sole authority to amend the Regulations pertaining to the objectives, nature of the membership and membership criteria (follow-up to decision 22 of the 2012 World Conservation Congress)
WCC-2016-Res-007	E	Enhanced practice and reforms of IUCN's governance
WCC-2016-Res-008	F	Proposed amendment to Article 6 of the IUCN Statutes concerning the dues of State and political/economic integration organisation Members adhering to IUCN
WCC-2016-Res-009	004	Conservation of the Helmeted Hornbill ( <i>Rhinoplax vigil</i> )
WCC-2016-Res-010	006	Conservation of Amur tiger ( <i>Panthera tigris altaica</i> ) and Amur leopard ( <i>Panthera pardus orientalis</i> ) in Northeast Asia
WCC-2016-Res-011	007	Closure of domestic markets for elephant ivory
WCC-2016-Res-012	008	Giraffids: reversing the decline of Africa's iconic megafauna
WCC-2016-Res-013	009	Terminating the hunting of captive-bred lions ( <i>Panthera leo</i> ) and other predators and captive breeding for commercial, non-conservation purposes
WCC-2016-Res-014	010	Combatting the illegal poisoning of wildlife
WCC-2016-Res-015	011	Greater protection needed for all pangolin species

Resolution / Recommendation Number	Motion Number	Title
WCC-2016-Res-016	012	The IUCN Red List Index for monitoring extinction risk
WCC-2016-Res-017	013	Actions to avert the extinction of the vaquita porpoise ( <i>Phocoena sinus</i> )
WCC-2016-Res-018	014	Toward an IUCN standard classification of the impact of invasive alien species
WCC-2016-Res-019	015	Protection of wild bats from culling programmes
WCC-2016-Res-020	017	Strengthening pathway management of alien species in island ecosystems
WCC-2016-Res-021	018	Monitoring and management of unselective, unsustainable and unmonitored (UUU) fisheries
WCC-2016-Res-022	019	Conservation measures for vultures, including banning the use of veterinary diclofenac
WCC-2016-Res-023	020	Protection for the serranids and syngnathids occurring off the Spanish coasts
WCC-2016-Res-024	021	Supporting the Brazilian Red-Listing process and the conservation of threatened species
WCC-2016-Res-025	022	Recognising, understanding and enhancing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in tackling the illegal wildlife trade crisis
WCC-2016-Res-026	024	Conservation of intertidal habitats and migratory waterbirds of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, especially the Yellow Sea, in a global context
WCC-2016-Res-027	025	Strengthening the implementation of the Bern Convention for migratory bird species
WCC-2016-Res-028	027	Recognising the Centennial of the US National Park Service
WCC-2016-Res-029	028	Incorporating urban dimensions of conservation into the work of IUCN
WCC-2016-Res-030	029	Recognising and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas
WCC-2016-Res-031	030	World Parks Congress 2014: The Promise of Sydney
WCC-2016-Res-032	031	Achieving representative systems of protected areas in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean
WCC-2016-Res-033	034	Recognising cultural and spiritual significance of nature in protected and conserved areas
WCC-2016-Res-034	035	Observing protected area norms in the Wild Heart of Europe
WCC-2016-Res-035	036	Transboundary cooperation and protected areas

<b>Resolution / Recommendation Number</b>	<b>Motion Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
WCC-2016-Res-036	037	Supporting privately protected areas
WCC-2016-Res-037	038	Harmonising the integrated management of overlapping Ramsar Sites, World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and UNESCO Global Geoparks
WCC-2016-Res-038	039	Establishing an IUCN and World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Task Force on Protected Area Friendly System
WCC-2016-Res-039	042	Protected areas as natural solutions to climate change
WCC-2016-Res-040	043	Support for Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Africa
WCC-2016-Res-041	044	Identifying Key Biodiversity Areas for safeguarding biodiversity
WCC-2016-Res-042	045	Protection of biodiversity refuge areas in the Atlantic biogeographical region
WCC-2016-Res-043	046	Securing the future for global peatlands
WCC-2016-Res-044	047	Protection, restoration and sustainable use of urban water bodies in India
WCC-2016-Res-045	048	Protection of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes
WCC-2016-Res-046	048bis	Assessing the global applicability of the concept of ancient forests as understood in European forest policy and management
WCC-2016-Res-047	049	Advancing conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction
WCC-2016-Res-048	051	International biofouling
WCC-2016-Res-049	052	Promoting regional approaches to tackle the global problem of marine debris (litter)
WCC-2016-Res-050	053	Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation
WCC-2016-Res-051	054	Ecological connectivity on the north coast of the Alboran Sea
WCC-2016-Res-052	055	Declaration of Astola Island as a Marine Protected Area
WCC-2016-Res-053	056	Protecting coastal and marine environments from mining waste
WCC-2016-Res-054	057	Protecting the world's greatest salmon fishery in Bristol Bay, Alaska from large-scale mining
WCC-2016-Res-055	058	Concerns about whaling under special permits
WCC-2016-Res-056	059	IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement

<b>Resolution / Recommendation Number</b>	<b>Motion Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
WCC-2016-Res-057	061	Take greater account of the ocean in the climate regime
WCC-2016-Res-058	063	Natural Capital
WCC-2016-Res-059	064	IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets
WCC-2016-Res-060	065	Improving standards in ecotourism
WCC-2016-Res-061	066	Mitigating the impacts of oil palm expansion and operations on biodiversity
WCC-2016-Res-062	067	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: integration of conservation into development
WCC-2016-Res-063	068	Avoiding extinction in limestone karst areas
WCC-2016-Res-064	069	Strengthening cross-sector partnerships to recognise the contributions of nature to health, well-being and quality of life
WCC-2016-Res-065	071	Community Based Natural Resource Management in the State of Hawai'i
WCC-2016-Res-066	074	Strengthening corporate biodiversity measurement, valuation and reporting
WCC-2016-Res-067	075	Best practice for industrial-scale development projects
WCC-2016-Res-068	076	Prevention, management and resolution of social conflict as a key requirement for conservation and management of ecosystems
WCC-2016-Res-069	077	Defining Nature-based Solutions
WCC-2016-Res-070	078	Crimes against the environment
WCC-2016-Res-071	079	Global Judicial Institute for the Environment
WCC-2016-Res-072	080	Enabling the Whakatane Mechanism to contribute to conservation through securing communities' rights
WCC-2016-Res-073	081	Investments of development finance institutions: socio-environmental impacts and respect for rights
WCC-2016-Res-074	082	Reinforcing the principle of non-regression in environmental law and policy
WCC-2016-Res-075	083	Affirmation of the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts
WCC-2016-Res-076	084	Improving the means to fight environmental crime
WCC-2016-Res-077	085	Environmental courts and tribunals

<b>Resolution / Recommendation Number</b>	<b>Motion Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
WCC-2016-Res-078	086	Supporting implementation of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the African Agenda 2063
WCC-2016-Res-079	087	Request for an Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the principle of sustainable development in view of the needs of future generations
WCC-2016-Res-080	088	System of categories for indigenous collective management areas in Central America
WCC-2016-Res-081	089	Humanity's right to a healthy environment
WCC-2016-Res-082	090	A path forward to address concerns over the use of lead ammunition in hunting
WCC-2016-Res-083	091	Conservation of moveable geological heritage
WCC-2016-Res-084	092	Environmental education and how to naturalise the spaces in educational centres for healthy development and a better childhood connection with nature
WCC-2016-Res-085	093	Connecting people with nature globally
WCC-2016-Res-086	095	Development of IUCN policy on biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology
WCC-2016-Res-087	096	Awareness of connectivity conservation definition and guidelines
WCC-2016-Res-088	097	Safeguarding indigenous lands, territories and resources from unsustainable developments
WCC-2016-Res-089	098	Energy efficiency and renewable energy to promote the conservation of nature
WCC-2016-Res-090	100	Two dams on the Santa Cruz River in Argentina: Their impact on an irreplaceable ecosystem and on the hooded grebe ( <i>Podiceps gallardoi</i> ) population, a Critically Endangered species endemic to
WCC-2016-Res-091	101	South Atlantic Whale Sanctuary
WCC-2016-Res-092	102	Urging the Congress of the Republic of Peru to shelve permanently the bill that proposes a road that will affect the Alto Purús National Park and other areas
WCC-2016-Res-093	103	Vicuña ( <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> ) conservation and the illegal trade in its fibre
WCC-2016-Res-094	104	Support for increased conservation effort for Hawai'i's threatened birds
WCC-2016-Res-095	105	Support for peace and nature in Colombia
WCC-2016-Res-096	033	Safeguarding space for nature and securing our future: developing a post-2020 strategy
WCC-2016-Rec-097	060	Pacific region climate resiliency action plan

<b>Resolution / Recommendation Number</b>	<b>Motion Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
WCC-2016-Rec-098	003	Preventing electrocution and collision impacts of power infrastructure on birds
WCC-2016-Rec-099	005	Promotion of Anguillid eels as flagship species for aquatic conservation
WCC-2016-Rec-100	016	Management and regulation of selective intensive breeding of large wild mammals for commercial purposes
WCC-2016-Rec-101	023	Improving the conservation and management of the silky shark, the thresher sharks and mobula rays
WCC-2016-Rec-102	026	Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development
WCC-2016-Rec-103	032	Establishment, recognition and regulation of the career of park ranger
WCC-2016-Rec-104	040	Integrating autochthonous forest genetic diversity into protected area conservation objectives
WCC-2016-Rec-105	041	Cooperation between the protected areas of the Guiana Shield and northeastern Amazonia
WCC-2016-Rec-106	050	Cooperation for the conservation and protection of coral reefs worldwide
WCC-2016-Rec-107	062	Integration of nature-based solutions into strategies to combat climate change
WCC-2016-Rec-108	070	Financing for biodiversity projects in the European Union's outermost regions and overseas countries and territories
WCC-2016-Rec-109	072	Aloha+ Challenge Model for Sustainable Development
WCC-2016-Rec-110	073	Strengthening business engagement in biodiversity preservation
WCC-2016-Rec-111	094	Increase resources for biodiversity conservation research
WCC-2016-Rec-112	099	Development of offshore renewable energy and biodiversity conservation
WCC-2016-Dec-113	Dec 3*	Recording of the adoption of the motions by electronic vote prior to the Congress
WCC-2016-Dec-114	Dec 6	Approval of Commission Mandates 2017-20
WCC-2016-Dec-115	Dec 12	IUCN Programme 2017-2020
WCC-2016-Dec-116	Dec 29	Approval of financial statements 2012-15
WCC-2016-Dec-117	Dec 30	Appointment of External Auditors 2017-20
WCC-2016-Dec-118	Dec 41	Approval of Financial Plan 2017-2020



<b>Resolution / Recommendation Number</b>	<b>Motion Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
WCC-2016-Dec-119	Dec 45	Membership Dues 2017-20
WCC-2016-Dec-120	Dec 44	Rescission list
WCC-2016-Dec-121	Dec 40	Election of Regional Councillors, Chairs of Commissions, Treasurer and President 2016-20

(\*) The following refer to the number of the decision adopted by the Members' Assembly as recorded in the Proceedings of the 2016 Members' Assembly.

## **WCC-2016-Res-001-EN**

### **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);

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); and

NOTING ALSO that Council Decision C/88/26, referring to the work of Council's Resolutions Task Force, states that "The IUCN Council ... Recommends to the next Council 2016-2020 to continue this important work on retiring Resolutions and Recommendations";

#### **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 as recommended in Council Decision C/88/26 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 accessible archive of Resolutions and Recommendations that no longer require implementation, based on the recommendations of the working group and approved by Council, and update the IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations Platform to include only those resolutions and recommendations still requiring implementation in order to facilitate future efficient and effective review;
3. REQUESTS the IUCN Council and the Director General to:
- a. strengthen the IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations Platform and design mechanisms for motivating all components of the Union (Members, Commissions and Secretariat) to use this platform for reporting actions on the implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations;
  - b. support the review process for Resolutions and Recommendations and ensure that, subject to availability, 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; and
4. REQUESTS the Members and the Members' Assembly, when drafting, reviewing or debating motions, to:
- a. incorporate an expiry mechanism and/or criteria within the final Resolutions or Recommendations, where appropriate, so that they automatically cease to be effective after a stated period has lapsed or an objective has been achieved at which time they can be reviewed and moved to the Resolutions and Recommendations Archive; and
  - b. incorporate an interval period between the adoption of Resolutions or Recommendations and their review for the purposes of their implementation, possible rescindment or retirement.

**WCC-2016-Res-002-EN**  
**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 and development of National and Regional Committees;
  - d. strengthen this community of the IUCN family in order for it to better engage with IUCN Commissions, the Secretariat and the Members; and
  - e. 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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Res-003-EN**  
**Including regional governments in the structure of the Union**

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

REQUESTS the IUCN Council to establish a working group composed of Councillors and Members on the role and Membership of local and regional governments in IUCN, including wider engagement among IUCN Members and other Parties in order to analyse the need and effects, develop a clear definition of regional government, and formulate a comprehensive and well considered new recommendation for the next Congress.

## WCC-2016-Res-004-EN

### Including indigenous peoples' organisations in the structure of the Union

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

1. ADOPTS the following amendment to the IUCN Statutes:

i) Amend Article 4 of the IUCN Statutes by adding a new provision 4 (e) and renumbering all subsequent sections as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike through~~; proposed new text *in bold*)

4. The Members of IUCN shall be:

[...]

(d) international non-governmental organisations; ~~and~~

Category C: (e) *indigenous peoples' organisations; and*

*Category D:* (f) affiliates.

ii) Amend Article 5 of the IUCN Statutes by adding a new provision 5 (f) and renumbering all subsequent sections as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike through~~; proposed new text *in bold*)

5. In these Statutes:

[...]

(e) international non-governmental organisations shall be institutions and associations organized in two or more States; ~~and~~

(f) *indigenous peoples' organisations shall be institutions and associations established by indigenous peoples for the advancement of indigenous communities; and*

(g) Affiliate Members shall be government agencies, national and international non-governmental organisations, which are not in Categories A, ~~or B or C~~.

iii) Amend Article 7 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike through~~; proposed new text *in bold*)

7. Government agencies, national and international non-governmental organisations, *indigenous peoples' organisations* and affiliates shall become Members of IUCN when the Council has determined that:

[...]

iv) Amend Article 10 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike through~~; proposed new text *in bold*)

10. Any decision of the Council on admission of an applicant may be appealed by ten Members eligible to vote acting within the period prescribed in the Regulations. The World Conservation Congress (hereinafter referred to as "the World Congress"), on such an appeal, shall have the right to reverse the Council's decision by a two-thirds majority of votes cast ~~by each Category~~

of Member eligible to vote ~~in Category A~~ **and by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast in Categories B and C combined.**

v) Amend Article 12 (b) of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike through~~; proposed new text ***in bold***)

12. [...]

(b) Members in Categories A, ~~and B~~ **and C** shall also have the right:

[...]

vi) Amend Article 13 (c) and 13 (f) of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike through~~; proposed new text ***in bold***)

13. (c) Should any Member act persistently in a manner seriously inconsistent with the objectives of IUCN, the suspension or expulsion of that Member may be proposed to the Council:

[...]

(ii) in the case of any other Member in Category A or ***in the case of*** any Member in ~~Category~~ ***Categories B or C***, by at least ten Members in ~~the same Category~~ ***both Categories B and C combined, including a minimum of five Members in the same Category as the Member proposed for suspension or exclusion;*** and

(iii) in the case of a Member in Category ~~C~~ **D**, by at least ten Members eligible to vote.

[...]

(f) If the Member concerned requests a vote:

[...]

(ii) the vote shall take place at the next session of the World Congress and the decision taken, in the case of a Member in Category A, ~~or Category B~~ ***or Category C***, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast ~~in the relevant Category~~ ***in Category A and by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast in Categories B and C combined;*** and in the case of a Member in Category ~~C~~ **D**, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast of all the Members eligible to vote;

[...]

(iv) except as provided in (iii) above, only Members in ~~the same~~ ***Category A*** may vote on a proposal for suspension or expulsion of a Member in Category A ~~or Category B~~, ***and only Members in Categories B and C may vote (combined) on a proposal for suspension or expulsion of a Member in Category B or C.***

vii) Amend Article 19 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike through~~; proposed new text ***in bold***)

19. The World Congress shall consist of the duly accredited delegates of the Members of IUCN meeting in session. The delegates of the Members in Categories A, ~~and B~~ **and C** shall constitute, respectively, the governmental, ~~and non-governmental~~ ***and indigenous peoples'***



*organisation* Categories of the World Congress.

viii) Amend Article 25 (a) of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike~~ through; proposed new text *in bold*)

25. An extraordinary session of the World Congress shall be convened:

(a) if requested by at least one-fifth of the Members of either Category A or ~~Category~~ *Categories B and C combined*; or

[...]

ix) Amend Article 30 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike~~ through; proposed new text *in bold*)

30. Only Members in Categories A, ~~and~~ *B and C* shall have the right to vote.

x) A new Article 30bis of the IUCN Statutes shall be added as follows:

*30bis. Votes from Members in Category B and votes from Members in Category C will be counted together to produce a combined voting result (combined vote).*

xi) Amend Article 31 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike~~ through; proposed new text *in bold*)

31. Unless provided otherwise in these Statutes, decisions of the World Congress shall be taken by a simple majority of votes cast in ~~each~~ *Category A and in Categories B and C combined*.

xii) Amend Article 35 of the IUCN Statutes by adding a new provision 35bis as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike~~ through; proposed new text *in bold*)

*35bis. Indigenous peoples' organisation Members shall each have one vote.*

xiii) Amend Article 36 (a) of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike~~ through; proposed new text *in bold*)

36. Any decision of the World Congress taken in circumstances where:

(a) fewer than half of the total votes in either Category A or *Categories B and C combined* were represented at that session of the World Congress, or

[...]

xiv) Amend Article 48 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike~~ through; proposed new text *in bold*)

48. In exceptional circumstances, the Council may by a two-thirds majority of votes cast, take measures that by Statute are prerogatives of the World Congress. In such cases, the Members of IUCN eligible to vote shall be notified promptly of these measures. If a majority of the Members eligible to vote in ~~either~~ *Category A or in Categories B and C combined*, responding not later than three months of the date of the notice, signifies its disapproval, the measures shall be rescinded.

xv) Amend Article 94 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike-through~~; proposed new text **in bold**)

94. All matters within the competence of the World Congress may be decided by mail ballot. Such a mail ballot shall take place at the request of the Council or at least one fifth of the total voting rights ~~in either Category~~ of Members eligible to vote **in either Category A or in Categories B and C combined.**

xvi) Amend Article 105 (b) of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike-through~~; proposed new text **in bold**)

105. Amendments to these Statutes may be proposed to the World Congress:

[...]

(b) by any five Members in Category A or fifty Members in ~~Category~~ **Categories B and C combined**, provided that such proposals are received by the Secretariat not less than six months prior to the opening of an ordinary or extraordinary session of the World Congress.

xvii) Amend Article 107 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike-through~~; proposed new text **in bold**)

107. Unless otherwise decided, amendments to the Statutes proposed in accordance with Articles 105 and 106, shall become effective at the close of the session of the World Congress at which they are adopted by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast in ~~each of the Categories~~ **Category A and by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast in Categories B and C combined.**

xviii) Amend Article 109 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike-through~~; proposed new text **in bold**)

109. The World Congress may only resolve on the dissolution of IUCN on the basis of a written motion to be sent to all the Members of IUCN at least four months prior to the date scheduled for the opening of the session of the World Congress at which it is to be considered. Adoption of such a motion shall require a majority of three-quarters of the votes cast by Members in ~~each of the Categories~~ **Category A and of three-quarters of the votes cast by Members in Categories B and C combined.**

2. ADOPTS the following amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the IUCN World Conservation Congress:

i) Amend Rule 62~~septimo~~ of the Rules of Procedure as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike-through~~; proposed new text **in bold**)

~~62septimo.~~ Motions adopted by electronic ballot by ~~both Member Categories~~ **Category A and by Member Categories B and C combined** shall have the same validity as motions adopted during sittings of the Members' Assembly. The Members' Assembly will 'record' *en bloc* the adoption of motions through an electronic ballot prior to Congress but shall not, however, re-open the discussion or the vote on any of them. The motions whose adoption by electronic vote is so recorded by decision of the Members' Assembly shall be effective as of the date of such decision.

ii) Amend Rule 64 of the Rules of Procedure as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike-through~~; proposed new text **in bold**)

64. The voting cards given to delegates of Category A Members shall be white; those to

Category B Members shall be green *and those to Category C Members shall be blue*. In the case of electronic voting, the electronic voting card shall be programmed so as to ensure that the votes of Category A Members *are recorded separately*; and, the votes of ~~Category~~ *Categories B and C* Members *are recorded separately and combined for a combined voting result* ~~shall be recorded separately~~.

iii) Amend Rule 70 of the Rules of Procedure as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike~~ through; proposed new text *in bold*)

70. A secret ballot may be held at the request of delegates from ten Members eligible to vote. In this case, when voting is carried out by delegates holding up voting cards, ballot papers bearing only the letters “A”, ~~or “B”~~ *or “C”*, shall be distributed by the Secretariat on presentation of the voting cards on the basis of one paper per card. The ballot paper shall provide for a “yes”, “no” or “abstain” vote. Ballot papers may be used only for one ballot. If a further ballot is taken, the ballot papers must be marked with an identifying number corresponding to the ballot for which they are valid. In the case of electronic voting, the Election Officer shall confirm that the system is programmed so as to guarantee the anonymity of all votes.

iv) Amend Rule 75 of the Rules of Procedure as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike~~ through; proposed new text *in bold*)

75. Nominations by a Member in Category A, ~~or B~~ *or C* made before the World Congress shall be communicated by the Council to the Members.

v) Amend Rule 78 (b) of the Rules of Procedure as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike~~ through; proposed new text *in bold*)

78. The elections of the President, the Treasurer and each of the Chairs of the Commissions shall be conducted separately and as follows:

[...]

(b) where a vote is required and there is only one candidate for a post, if that candidate does not receive a simple majority of votes cast by ~~each Category of~~ Members eligible to vote *in Category A and in Categories B and C combined*, the post shall be filled by the World Congress or, failing a decision by the closure of the session, by the new Council; and

[...]

vi) Amend Rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike~~ through; proposed new text *in bold*)

80. Where the number of candidates for Regional Councillors is the same or less than the number of vacancies in the Region for which they are nominated, each candidate shall be voted on individually. Should a candidate not receive a simple majority of votes cast by ~~each Category of~~ Members eligible to vote *in Category A and in Categories B and C combined*, the position of the Regional Councillor shall be filled by the new Council.

vii) Amend Rule 81 (f) and 81 (g) of the Rules of Procedure as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike~~ through; proposed new text *in bold*)

81. Where there is more than one candidate for the post of the President, Treasurer, Regional Councillor or Commission Chair:

[...]

(f) the number of votes cast for each candidate shall be totalled and the candidates ranked in order of the votes cast, this being done separately for Category A *votes* and ***for the votes of Category-Categories B and C combined*** ~~votes~~. The rankings so obtained for Category A shall then be added to those of ~~Category-Categories B and C combined~~ to produce a combined ranking;

(g) in the event that the combined ranking is the same for two or more candidates the rankings shall be recalculated as follows: the Category A votes for each candidate required to fill the posts involved shall be multiplied by a constant factor being the number of *votes cast by Category-Categories B and C combined* ~~votes cast~~ divided by the number of Category A votes cast for all candidates in that balloting; these adjusted Category A vote totals shall then be added to the ***vote totals of Category-Categories B and C combined*** ~~vote totals~~ and the candidates ranked in order of the combined vote so obtained;

**WCC-2016-Res-005-EN**  
**Election of the IUCN President**

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

ADOPTS the following amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the IUCN World Conservation Congress:

Amend Rule 81 by inserting a new paragraph (i) as follows and renumbering all subsequent paragraphs accordingly: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike through~~; proposed new text **in bold**)

[...]

(h) the highest ranked candidate or candidates shall be elected, ***except for the election of the President to which paragraph (i) of the present Rule shall apply; and***

***(i) in order to be elected for the post of President, the candidate must obtain the absolute majority of the votes (more than 50% of the votes) in both Member Categories in the first round. If none of the candidates has received the absolute majority of the votes in both Member Categories in the first round, a second round of voting is held between the two candidates who obtained the highest combined rankings in the first round in accordance with Rule 81 (f).***

***In the second round of voting, the candidate obtaining the highest combined ranking shall be elected. In the event that the combined ranking is the same for both candidates in the second round, Rule 81 (g) shall apply and the candidate with the highest number of combined votes shall be elected; and***

[...]

**WCC-2016-Res-006-EN**

**Members' Assembly's sole authority to amend the Regulations pertaining to the objectives, nature of the membership and membership criteria (follow-up to decision 22 of the 2012 World Conservation Congress)**

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

ADOPTS the following amendments to Articles 101, 102 and 103 of the IUCN Statutes:

i) Amend Article 101 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in strike through; proposed new text ***in bold***)

101 [...]

(a) The Regulations implementing these Statutes, adopted by the World Congress, may be amended by Council **following communication of proposed amendments to Members for comments or objections as provided for in Article 102.**

(b) The Regulations shall conform to these Statutes, and neither limit nor expand the rights of the Members to exercise control on any matter governed by these Statutes. **No amendment to the Regulations shall modify the character and the objectives of IUCN (Articles 1,2 and 3 of the Statutes), the nature and categories of the membership (Articles 4 and 5 of the Statutes), admission criteria for Members (Articles 6 and 7 of the Statutes) and related Members' rights.**

(c) Any proposed amendment shall be placed on the agenda of one of the periodic Council meetings and shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast at each of two successive periodic meetings of the Council.

ii) Amend Article 102 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in strike through; proposed new text ***in bold***)

102 [...]

(a) Any **proposed** amendment to the Regulations shall be **separately** communicated to the Members ~~as soon as possible after it is adopted~~ **within 6 weeks after its adoption at the first of the two consecutive periodic meetings of the Council.**

**(b) The communication to Members shall clearly alert Members to the proposed change and include the complete text of the proposed amendment(s) together with a full explanation of the reasons which led Council to propose the amendment(s) as well as any clarification of its content.**

**(c) Members shall be given [two][three] months to submit comments or objections, following which the Council at the second of two consecutive meetings may adopt, modify or withdraw the proposed amendment(s) in light of the comments or objections received.**

iii) Amend Article 103 of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in strike through; proposed new text ***in bold***)

103. The World Congress shall review, at the request of a minimum of forty Members eligible to vote, an amendment to the Regulations adopted by the Council **at the second of the two successive** periodic meetings, provided that the request is made not later than ~~six~~**three** months of the Council's communication of the **adoption of the** amendment. Pending such review, the effectiveness of the amendment shall be suspended.

**WCC-2016-Res-007-EN**

**Enhanced practice and reforms of IUCN's governance**

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

ADOPTS the following amendment to the IUCN Statutes:

i) Amend Article 46 of the IUCN Statutes by inserting a new paragraph (c) as follows and renumber all subsequent paragraphs accordingly: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike~~ through; proposed new text ***in bold***)

The functions of the Council shall be *inter alia*:

[...]

***(c) to provide strategic direction, in consultation with the Membership, in relation to the development of, and to approve the quadrennial draft IUCN Programme for submission to the Congress;***

[...]

ii) Amend Article 50 (a) of the IUCN Statutes as follows: (existing text, if any, to be removed in ~~strike~~ through; proposed new text ***in bold***)

(a) The Council may appoint committees and working groups, including but not limited to the Programme and Policy Committee, ~~and~~ the Finance and Audit Committee ***and the Governance and Constituency Committee***, and in any such appointments it shall seek to reflect the geographic and other diversity of IUCN.

[...]

**WCC-2016-Res-008-EN**

**Amendment to Article 6 of the IUCN Statutes concerning the dues of State and political/economic integration organisation Members adhering to IUCN**

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

ADOPTS the following amendment to the IUCN Statutes: [deletions in strike through; changes/additions *in bold*]

**Admission**

6. States or political and/or economic integration organisations shall become Members of IUCN by notifying the Director General of their adhesion to these Statutes, *effective upon payment of the first year's membership dues.*



**WCC-2016-Res-009-EN**

**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 demand and perpetrated by criminal networks, 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* (Jeju, 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;

RECOGNISING, in light of Aichi Target 12, 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, through ASAP, its partners or other stakeholders/avenues, to participate in and/or support 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 within remaining parts of the native range and end users;

- e. provide technical advice, build capacity and facilitate knowledge sharing and cooperation amongst stakeholders; and
  - f. engage shops and online market places in containing, curtailing and/or seeking to eliminate 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;
    - c. address legislative, policy or enforcement gaps, prosecute participants at all levels of the trade network and enhance awareness of applicable laws; and
    - d. engage and cooperate with other relevant States in bringing enforcement action, evidence gathering and knowledge sharing; and
  4. URGES donor organisations to support conservation actions.

**State and agency Members of the United States** voted against the motion with Amendment 1, which was adopted by the World Conservation Congress.

**WCC-2016-Res-010-EN**

**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 the serious threat currently facing Amur tiger and Amur leopard, including their isolated and small populations, prey and habitat degradation, tiger farming, illegal trade 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.

## **WCC-2016-Res-011-EN**

### **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 elephant ivory supply, including legal domestic markets, creates opportunities for the laundering of illegal elephant ivory under the guise of legality;

WELCOMING the joint commitments announced in 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" and welcoming the prohibition of domestic elephant ivory trade by the US in July 2016 and France in August 2016;

NOTING the Cotonou Declaration of 2015 by 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" and acknowledging positive actions taken by a range of countries;

TAKING NOTE OF the African Elephant Action Plan and the African Elephant Fund, as an African-led initiative (with all 37 African elephant range states in support), which calls for addressing all key conservation issues for the African elephant, including the illegal killing and illicit trade in elephant ivory; and the Elephant Protection Initiative, as an African-led initiative (with 14 member countries to date), which calls for inter alia the closure of domestic markets for elephant ivory;

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 markets for elephant ivory; and

RECOGNISING IUCN's longstanding role in providing sound technical and scientific analyses, and supporting processes designed to conserve elephants notably for 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 encourage governments globally to close their domestic markets for elephant ivory as a matter of urgency;
2. REQUESTS the Commissions, especially the Species Survival Commission, the World Commission on Environmental Law, and other organisations with appropriate expertise, to provide relevant technical, legal and trade advice on the implementation of this Resolution to governments, upon request, on the issue of closing domestic markets for elephant ivory;
3. URGES the governments of countries in which there is a legal domestic market for elephant ivory, or any domestic commerce in elephant ivory, to make all necessary legislative and regulatory efforts to close their domestic markets for commercial trade in raw or worked elephant ivory;

4. CALLS ON IUCN Members to take advantage of CITES COP17, to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa in September 2016, to send an unambiguous message that elephants are protected globally and that in the face of extensive poaching, buying elephant ivory is harmful and unacceptable;
5. CALLS ON all governments, intergovernmental organisations, and non-governmental organisations to provide technical expertise and funding to states' governments and other entities engaged in combating wildlife trafficking to implement this Resolution, including clarifying definitions of closure appropriate to the national context, improving and implementing methods of tracing elephant ivory provenance and date of harvest, and building capacity for enforcement; and
6. ENCOURAGES cross-border (transboundary) conservation projects focused on elephants, through policy and strategic development programmes, to contribute to strict compliance with bans on domestic markets for elephant ivory nationally and across boundaries.

**International Council for Game & Wildlife Conservation** provided the following statement for the record:

*“The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation, represented by its Director General, Mr. Tamás Marghescu, would like to formally declare that the Contact Group of this Motion on September 7<sup>th</sup> and then again on the 9<sup>th</sup> deliberately deleted the previously agreed text in the preamble related to the clarification that this Motion does not deal with legal elephant trophies, as they cannot be traded commercially anyway. We kindly request that the Point of Order made by Mr. Marghescu at the Members’ Assembly is minuted and a footnote accompanies the final Motion as an important clarification, namely that legal elephant trophies are not subject of this Motion.”*

## **WCC-2016-Res-012-EN**

### **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);
4. URGES all States Parties to the World Heritage Convention to uphold their commitments to the Convention and not to permit extractives activities in World Heritage sites where giraffids are found and to ensure that all existing and future operations in areas surrounding such properties are compatible with the protection of their Outstanding Universal Value and do not threaten their integrity, in accordance with numerous World Heritage Committee decisions (e.g. 37 COM 7, para 8); and
5. CALLS ON IUCN, giraffid range states, donors, key stakeholders and partners to develop and/or support an Africa-wide Giraffe Conservation Strategy and Action Plan, as well as to raise global funds to facilitate its development and actions arising from it.



**WCC-2016-Res-013-EN**

**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 pseudo-hunts, also referred to as 'canned lion hunting' or 'canned lion shooting', by sectors of the wildlife ranching industry in South Africa under the guise of sustainable utilisation has escalated;

FURTHER CONCERNED by the limited scope of legal options by the South African Government to terminate 'canned lion shooting';

AWARE that most lion hunts in South Africa are conducted in enclosed areas or using captive-bred lions;

MINDFUL that professional hunting associations within South Africa and internationally oppose the practice known as 'canned shooting', 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 shooting' 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 shooting' 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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion (and with amendment) for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Res-014-EN**  
**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 illegal 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 which regulate use, transboundary movements, disposal and other actions;

NOTING that despite such 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;

RECOGNISING that poisons are used for fishing in Africa and globally, but knowledge of the potential impacts of these in freshwater ecosystems is limited and urgently needed;

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;

ENCOURAGING, as appropriate, the need for collaboration between INTERPOL, the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC), 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 causing extensive mortality of 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 on wildlife;

NOTING that companies, as the financial beneficiaries of the agricultural chemicals they produce, should share the responsibility of addressing the damage caused to wildlife and ecosystems through their misuse as poisons;

RECOGNISING that poisons can be a valuable conservation management tool, for example in the elimination of invasive alien species, and that careful and restricted use of fish poisons can be important for scientific collections, to identify areas of biodiversity importance and conservation need (where other methods fail to account for full species diversity and hence conservation priority); 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, FAO, GEF, 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 3a and 3b 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 and community-based 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 laws, 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 enforcement officers and 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. ENCOURAGES the Director General, Commissions and Members, as appropriate, 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, as appropriate, 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;

With regard to the intentional use of fish poisons in freshwater ecosystems in Africa and globally:

- 9. ENCOURAGES IUCN Members and Commissions to assimilate information on the use of fish poisons and their effects on ecosystems; and

10. ENCOURAGES governments to develop grassroots educational initiatives on the effects of using fish poisons, and disseminate advice on alternative good practice for fish harvesting.

## **WCC-2016-Res-015-EN**

### **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 all around the world;

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 meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (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 wild specimens traded for primarily commercial purposes 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. 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<sup>1</sup>;
2. URGES Governments to prevent the usage of pangolin products from illegal source through education and strict monitoring; 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.



## **WCC-2016-Res-016-EN**

### **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), especially SDG 15 "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss";

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, while continuing to support and build capacity for full National Red List 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, as appropriate, 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, as appropriate, in national reports and NBSAPs data from the IUCN Red List and national RLIs based on disaggregation of these global data as a complement to those derived from National Red Lists where they exist;
3. FURTHER URGES IUCN Members, especially those 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, and urges the IUCN Director General to encourage this;
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.

**WCC-2016-Res-017-EN**

**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 7th meeting of the International Committee for the Recovery of the Vaquita (CIRVA) (2016) found the vaquita in imminent danger of extinction with an abundance estimate of *around 60 individuals* and recommended that Mexico permanently 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 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 of California 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 other countries, in combating the illegal international trade in totoaba products.

**State and agency Members of the United States** voted against this motion with Amendment 1 and abstained during the vote on this motion with Amendment 2 for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Res-018-EN**

### **Toward an IUCN standard classification of the impact of invasive alien species**

CONSIDERING that invasive alien species are recognised as a major direct and indirect driver of biodiversity loss across the globe, and that their economic impact is estimated at hundreds of billions of dollars each year (Bellard *et al.* 2016; Simberloff *et al.* 2013; Pimentel *et al.* 2005);

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 invasive alien 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 need for metrics to be context specific, particularly at the population and ecosystem level given available data;

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;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that, in addition to species prioritisation, pathways assessment and management are also key strategic actions in invasive alien species prevention and that IUCN work on pathways (see 'Progress toward pathways prioritisation in compliance to Aichi Target 9' UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/5) is still a priority;

ALSO RECOGNISING that many protocols and risk assessment tools are available and in use by various countries and authorities across the world;

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 and management 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, and the scientific community to work in collaboration with SSC on:

a. EICAT and the integration of its outcomes into the IUCN Global Invasive Species Database and *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, 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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** voted against this motion.

**WCC-2016-Res-019-EN**  
**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 and to agriculture as a result of critical relationships with wild food crops such as cashew and durian;

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 may amplify 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 transmission;

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 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.



## **WCC-2016-Res-020-EN**

### **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 prioritised 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 COP6, 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 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 for early detection of alien species in landfill materials prior to their transfer to Henoko in Okinawa, and to make use of the methods recommended by experts and biodiversity stakeholders in Okinawa region;
  - b. conduct appropriate risk analysis, inviting third party experts on the transfer of landfill materials, and apply risk reduction measures to protect important biodiversity heritage in Okinawa region;
  - c. invite third party experts and biodiversity stakeholders in Okinawa region to conduct early detection and continuous monitoring for invasive alien species at the construction site and surrounding areas in Okinawa, ensuring a participatory process of decision making on the transfer of landfill materials; and

d. take rapid response action for the eradication of invasive alien species when presence at the construction site is established and to contain such invasive alien species to prevent their spread to the surrounding areas of Okinawa;

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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Res-021-EN**

### **Monitoring and management of unselective, unsustainable and unmonitored (UUU) fisheries**

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

CONSCIOUS that marine biodiversity is declining, threats to marine biodiversity are increasing, marine ecosystems are being degraded, and that 'unselective, unsustainable and unmonitored' (UUU) fisheries increasingly threaten marine populations;

NOTING that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognises the importance of conserving the oceans, seas and marine resources and ensuring that all use is sustainable;

NOTING the expansion of UUU fisheries, mainly using bottom trawl fishing gear, which include non-selective fisheries that take small demersal fish and invertebrates formerly regarded as bycatch or 'trash' species and discarded, but which now are retained for fishmeal, other animal feed, and processed human food products such as surimi and fish paste, and that management is needed for sustainability;

ACKNOWLEDGING our obligation to conserve natural resources and avoid adverse impacts on threatened species and ecosystems, consistent with 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;

EMPHASISING the need urgently to address the problems of food security, ecological impacts, fleet overcapacity, overfishing, unsustainable and damaging fishing and processing methods in areas within and outside national jurisdiction, and that human use must not compromise underlying natural systems;

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

DEEPLY CONCERNED that UUU fisheries could severely threaten marine biodiversity and marine ecosystems as well as 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 analyse and report on this topic;
2. CALLS ON IUCN Commissions to consider social, economic and ecological issues around UUU fisheries in their work;
3. CALLS ON coastal and fishing States, and economic integration entities and other authorities and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations to:
  - a. implement data collection, monitoring and reporting on the scale, geographic coverage, and catch composition of UUU fisheries;
  - b. integrate marine biodiversity and ecosystem considerations into national and regional regulation of fishing activities and to take precautionary action to protect the environment, vulnerable marine ecosystems and ecosystem functioning;

- c. ensure protection of species taken in UUU fisheries that are or may become threatened;
  - d. research 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 and ecological impacts of UUU fisheries and their products;
4. ENCOURAGES coastal States and other competent authorities to take evidence-based measures to reduce the impacts of UUU fisheries, especially bottom trawl fisheries, including spatial or temporal limits on catch or fishing effort, controls on methods and practices of fishing that are wasteful or destructive of ecosystems, and special measures for the protection of vulnerable marine species and habitats, as well as monitoring, control and surveillance;
  5. ENCOURAGES funding and development assistance agencies to assist with monitoring of UUU fisheries in areas where local resources are insufficient; and
  6. URGES NGOs and other organisations to raise awareness about UUU fisheries through their networks and to consider this issue in their planning and strategic development.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Res-022-EN**

### **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% of populations 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 also 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 of the use of veterinary diclofenac in Europe for treatment of livestock and its substitution with alternatives;

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

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 and pro-diclofenac drugs in livestock;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that vultures contribute to 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 in the African Continent and Southeast Asia 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;

ALSO NOTING that the most significant threat to vulture populations in Africa is poisoning driven by human-wildlife conflict and elephant poaching, constituting over 60% of known threats, rather than diclofenac and other NSAIDs, which are the predominant threat across Asia;

FURTHER NOTING that African vulture population declines related to trade in vulture body parts for traditional medicine, and poisoning related to elephant poaching, are both Africa-specific threats;

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;
- b. prohibit the use of pro-diclofenac drugs such as aceclofenac for treatment of livestock and consider subsidizing veterinary meloxicam;
- c. evaluate authorised veterinary pharmaceuticals products that suppose a risk for wildlife in order to be prohibited such as the use of pro-diclofenac drugs for treatment of livestock; and
- d. 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 ON governments to:

- a. include “not for veterinary use” in labelling of diclofenac intended for human use;
- b. implement a safety-testing protocol on *Gyps* vultures of all veterinary (Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory) drugs prior to them being marketed, and ensure that only vulture-safe drugs are licensed for veterinary use;
- c. recognise in policy and planning the ecosystem service values of vultures, so as to favour actions that conserve vulture populations;
- d. support the development and implementation of the Multi-species Action Plan for African-Eurasian Vultures, mandated by UNEP/CMS Resolution 11.14;
- e. further the development, and widen the application of Vulture Safe Zones, including the adaptation of new Vulture Safe Zones; and
- f. promote the use of meloxicam in vulture-safe zones and beyond, ensure quality control in the local manufacturing of meloxicam, encourage labelling of meloxicam in relevant languages, and implement conservation measures for populations in range countries;

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. health sector regarding disease transmission;
- d. traditional medicine sector regarding trade in vulture body parts; and
- e. energy sector regarding energy generation and transmission; 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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Res-023-EN**

### **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;
  - 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 highlighting the importance of protecting their habitat and increasing its connectivity; and
  - d. increase efforts to assess the conservation status of all commercial species of serranids and syngnathids;
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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Res-024-EN**

**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 Ordinance 444;

**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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Res-025-EN**

### **Recognising, understanding and enhancing the role of indigenous peoples and 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 policies, legislation and actions;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in a wide range of taxa is of great concern, increasingly involves organised crime, 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, the reduction of consumer demand, and improved governance, particularly reduction of government corruption;

RECOGNISING the essential role of indigenous peoples and local communities as sentinels of change and illegal activity within their environment;

RECOGNISING that while some (past and current) responses to IWT contribute to improved local livelihoods and security, in other instances they 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 combating 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 (including through outreach and education) and incentivised through financial and non-financial benefits in combating IWT;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the IUCN World Parks Congress (2014) recognised the strong relationship between conservation (including reduced IWT), secure territorial rights and governance systems of indigenous peoples and local communities;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that CITES (notably, Resolution Conf. 16.6 on Livelihoods), 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 in combating 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 peoples 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, Commissions, Regional Offices and International Organisations to:

a. recognise the critical role of indigenous peoples and local communities that live with wildlife as full partners in planning, making and implementing decisions and interventions to address IWT, including through means of their traditional knowledge and the rules and regulations they strive to have respected in their conserved territories and areas (ICCAs);

b. ensure that this need to engage and incentivise indigenous peoples and local communities is fully respected and reflected in IUCN and other relevant interventions and decisions, through means such as education and awareness-raising; recognition and/or strengthening of collective rights and responsibilities for governance, management and stewardship (including through, as appropriate, devolution or co-management arrangements); joint enforcement by indigenous and local communities and the state; and enhancing benefits from sustainable consumptive and non-consumptive use of wildlife or alternative livelihood opportunities as relevant and effective;

c. promote the development of a conceptual and planning framework to guide decisions, interventions and investments from international institutions, related organisations and governments on combating IWT in ways that engage and benefit indigenous peoples and local communities while promoting conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity resources;

d. support the collection of evidence to strengthen the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in combating IWT in ways that adhere to previous IUCN resolutions, and to the targets, strategic goals and policy commitments listed below; and

e. promote opportunities for indigenous peoples and local communities to engage as equal partners in wildlife conservation and management decisions, including through establishing mechanisms for formal and structured consultation in relation to the decisions of multilateral environmental agreements; and

2. CALLS ON all governments, intergovernmental bodies, conservation and development agencies and IUCN partners to implement their respective political commitments to multinational efforts to combat wildlife trafficking, including in particular strengthening the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to governing, managing and conserving wildlife and combating IWT, in, *inter alia*, 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.

## **WCC-2016-Res-026-EN**

### **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 threatened birds and their habitats to prioritise sites requiring urgent conservation and restoration and identification of important migratory waterbird habitat and expert networks;

RECOGNISING workshop outcomes on the conservation of intertidal areas, including nationally for China (September 2014) and the Republic of Korea (May 2016), and the Yellow Sea (August 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 (a state China wishes to achieve by harmonising the co-existence of the global ecosystem and human economic development);

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;

RECOGNISING that the EAAF work plan within the Arctic Council's Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative includes, but is not limited to, intertidal habitat protection in the Yellow Sea; and

NOTING that despite the pre-eminent global importance of the Yellow Sea for migratory waterbirds of the EAAF, no World Heritage sites are yet inscribed there, though the importance of this status in improving protection and cooperation has been demonstrated along the comparable East Atlantic Flyway;

#### **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 the Conservation of Migratory Species and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, as appropriate, to develop national/regional management plans for migratory birds within 'working coastal wetlands' (i.e. those used for shellfisheries, aquaculture, fish ponds and salt pans) to benefit migratory bird populations and their habitats, which support numerous other species;
2. URGES Parties to the Ramsar Convention, at their 13th Conference (COP13, Dubai 2018), to consider – further to Resolutions VII/21 and X/22 on the conservation and wise-use of tidal flats – additional needs and priorities for remaining tidal flats at national, regional and global scales, and opportunities for urgently enhancing their protection;

3. INVITES 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

4. 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, Republic of Korea 2016, Yellow Sea 2016 and the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative Work Plan for the EAAF and the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) Collaborative Work Programme for Shorebird Conservation;

b. consider the possibility of a future trilateral World Heritage nomination for the intertidal zone of the Yellow Sea with support from surrounding countries;

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 EAAFP as a framework for strengthening the conservation of migratory waterbird species and their habitats.

**Note:** The adoption of this decision by IUCN Members shall be without prejudice to IUCN's role to provide independent technical evaluation of nominated sites for World Heritage Listing.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Res-027-EN**

**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-Eurasian 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 instruments 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;

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

CONSIDERING that conservation policies for migratory species in countries with more resources would benefit, and costs may be 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 conservation 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 all countries of their flyways; 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 implementation of the CMS African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan, including through the Bern Convention;
  5. CALLS ON State Members with greater capacity to provide economic and technical support, including capacity building, to countries with 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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Res-028-EN**

### **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 on June 30, 1864, as the first area in the United States to "be held for public use, resort, and recreation inalienable for all time" 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 the 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";

RECALLING that from its beginnings in the United States of America, the national parks and protected areas movement has now spread across the globe, with well over 100,000 parks and protected areas now found in nearly every country, representing over 15% of the world's terrestrial area and over 3% of the marine realm;

ALSO RECALLING with appreciation the critical role the US National Park Service has played over many decades in promoting the national park idea across the globe, providing technical assistance and advice to hundreds of parks and protected areas in nearly every country in the world, and to thousands of protected area professionals;

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 National Park Service of the US Department of the Interior 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 the Interior, and the Director of the US National Park Service;
3. CALLS ON 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 CALLS ON 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.

## **WCC-2016-Res-029-EN**

### **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 nature 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 the majority of the world's population is urban and that urban people are critical for nature conservation, nationally and globally, that cities are where most wealth is concentrated, and most media are based, and that conservation depends on support from urban voters, consumers, 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 well-being, 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 natural disasters, and that many natural and semi-natural areas in and around cities are rich in biodiversity and geoheritage and can include protected areas in any of IUCN's six categories;

NOTING the dependency of urban populations on goods and services, such as drinking water, energy, food and flood protection, provided by rural ecosystems;

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

RECOGNISING that access to nature in urban areas can be important in addressing environmental justice and sustainability issues;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that cities can have major negative impacts on surrounding ecosystems, for example, air and water pollution, deforestation for fuelwood, and harvesting of wildlife for human consumption, that urban ports, airports, and gardens are entry points for invasive alien species, and that urban sprawl is often a major threat to nature;

ALSO RECOGNISING the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDG 11 to make human settlements, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and

NOTING that Habitat III, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development will be held in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016, and will act on the development of a new Urban Agenda;

**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 conservation 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;

c. encourage the promotion of 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 through public programming, community engagement and citizen science; and

d. seek to develop collaborative programmes with other bodies to raise awareness of the importance of urban protected areas; 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 Members, Council, the Director General, Commissions and National and Regional Committees in carrying out the purposes of this Resolution.

## **WCC-2016-Res-030-EN**

### **Recognising and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas**

RECOGNISING that many indigenous peoples and local communities care for, self-govern, manage, protect, sustainably use, restore and enrich – in one word ‘conserve’ – all or parts of their territories and areas, including commons, sacred sites, and locally managed marine areas, in ways that meet IUCN definitions of indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs), IUCN and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) definitions of protected areas, and the CBD's use of the term "other effective area-based conservation measures";

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' collective rights and responsibilities with respect to their territories, lands, water and resources, including within protected areas, and additional prerogatives and responsibilities relevant to participating fully and effectively in protected area governance;

RECALLING that IUCN and the Parties to the CBD affirm the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate fully and effectively in protected area governance and that IUCN guidance encourages fostering governance diversity, quality and vitality in protected and conserved areas;

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;

ACKNOWLEDGING that Native Hawaiian people lived in areas of Hawai'i now designated as national parks and other protected areas and may continue to maintain or wish to restore ICCAs in them; 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 before including any protected area in IUCN's Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas or before advising the granting of World Heritage status, including by ensuring that the custodian indigenous peoples and/or local communities maintaining these ICCAs give their free, prior and informed consent to the proposed designation;
  - c. encourage indigenous peoples' organisations and networks and the Whakatane Mechanism to support the recognition and respect of ICCAs overlapped by protected areas, including recognition of indigenous peoples' continuing governance and management of them;
  - d. encourage the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to implement existing CBD decisions as well as best practice guidance on identifying, recognising, and respecting ICCAs overlapped by protected areas as a means of implementing Articles 8(j) and 10(c) of the Convention, meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2011-2020, and advancing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, the Plan of Action on Customary and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, and the 2014 Chennai Guidance for the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication, among other relevant CBD decisions;
  - e. 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;
  - f. encourage the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other relevant rights monitoring mechanisms to take ICCAs into account in their work, including by promoting good practices that affirm and secure rights by appropriately recognising and respecting ICCAs overlapped by protected areas; and
  - g. report annually on the above actions to the IUCN Council, biennially to the CBD, and in IUCN's annual report to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
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; and
3. CALLS UPON IUCN Members and Parties to the CBD, in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat and other relevant actors, to include reporting on the implementation of best practices in recognising and respecting ICCAs overlapped by protected areas in CBD Parties' reporting to the CBD Secretariat, including in national reports, progress reports on achievement of the Aichi Targets (particularly Target 11), reports on implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, and the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

## **WCC-2016-Res-031-EN**

### **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, protecting 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 and incorporate 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 well-being benefits (e.g. the Healthy Parks Healthy People approach);
  - b. improve the equitable governance and effective management of terrestrial and marine protected areas through initiatives such as the Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas;
  - c. emphasise marine conservation including protected areas inside and outside areas of national jurisdiction 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 human health through the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;
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.

**WCC-2016-Res-032-EN**

**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 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goal 14 target to conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas by 2020;

FURTHER NOTING 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;

RECOGNISING that Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 further recommends that conserved areas are effectively and equitably managed as part of ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape;

WELCOMING the steps taken by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) to develop a representative system 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 that pending proposals for Antarctic MPAs in the Ross Sea and East Antarctica have yet to be approved;

NOTING that the area South of the 60th Parallel is designated as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science under the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, the protection of Antarctica's terrestrial ecosystems is not yet comprehensive or representative, and that further efforts are required to give effect to Parties' commitment under Annex V to the Protocol;

FURTHER NOTING that Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty calls for the designation of a series of ASPAs within a systematic environmental-geographical framework;

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 Treaty System and CCAMLR in the fulfilment of the commitment that Antarctica is a nature reserve devoted to peace and science, and that IUCN supports the proposals for the creation of ecologically representative marine protected areas in the Southern Ocean as proposed by the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition;

b. strengthen IUCN's participation in Antarctic Treaty and CCAMLR meetings, as well as related Conventions and Protocols, including the 1998 Madrid Protocol (Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty); and

c. include Antarctica in its policy and polar priorities and to mobilise adequate resources for this work;

2. URGES CCAMLR to designate and effectively manage ecologically representative MPAs, based on best available science, in 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 series of ASPAs that represents all biogeographic regions and helps preserve Antarctica's unique wilderness values.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Res-033-EN**

### **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 (WCPA) and the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) through the joint CEESP/WCPA Theme on Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA) 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.

## **WCC-2016-Res-034-EN**

### **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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Res-035-EN**

### **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, ecological sustainability, enhanced ability to respond to climate change, 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 climate change and political instability, involving local communities, indigenous peoples, protected area staff, conservation officials, 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 and sustainability of these services;

NOTING that the relevance of transboundary conservation 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, collaboration on shared issues 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 conservation areas, such as: armed conflict, physical barriers at the boundary impeding the movement of wildlife, incompatible actions to respond to shared issues and inconsistencies in national legislation;

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

RECALLING the work carried out by the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) 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* and, as part of 'The Promise of Sydney', Recommendation 18 under Stream 6 on Enhancing the diversity and quality of governance (IUCN World Parks Congress, Sydney, 2014);

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 conservation areas; and



EAGER to strengthen IUCN's contribution to the development of transboundary conservation by encouraging the study and dissemination of data and information on all relevant disciplines related to transboundary conservation 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. promote research, share knowledge and develop tools for adopting, scaling up, measuring, and evaluating policy, strategy, communication, and action to foster transboundary cooperation in the management of transboundary conservation areas and to enable the standardised assessment of the effectiveness of these areas; and
  - c. facilitate the establishment of a Global Platform for Transboundary Conservation, in conjunction with IUCN Members and partners, and with advisory support from WCPA's Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group, to advance transboundary conservation worldwide;
2. CALLS upon the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) to develop and maintain 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 Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group, to establish a legal resource centre on transboundary conservation areas;
4. CALLS ON IUCN and IUCN Members to endorse the WCPA Best Practice Protected Areas Guidelines No. 23 on transboundary conservation, and continue supporting the WCPA Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group to collate and integrate experiences into policy briefs to inform public and private decisions related to the governance and management of transboundary conservation areas worldwide;
5. URGES governments and all IUCN constituencies to foster transboundary cooperation in the management of transboundary conservation areas at bilateral and multilateral scales, and to take further action and coordination for developing and implementing management plans that support the sustainability of natural processes across international boundaries;
6. ENCOURAGES the strengthening of existing transboundary cooperation mechanisms, including transboundary landscapes and waterways, transboundary Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar Sites, and World Heritage Sites, and the development of new mechanisms, in accordance with the WCPA Guidelines No. 23, including Eco-Peace Parks and Transboundary Migration Conservation Areas; and
7. ENCOURAGES cooperation and exchange of knowledge and best practices between scientists, protected area managers, civil society and other interested parties at relevant scales.

**WCC-2016-Res-036-EN**  
**Supporting privately protected areas**

ACKNOWLEDGING the valuable work and the report of the Futures of Privately Protected Areas project and its proposed concept of privately protected area, "a protected area as defined by IUCN, 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";

RECALLING the objectives 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 and conservation of natural resources and the natural diversity and heritage in both individually and collectively owned private land;

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

RECOGNISING the importance of private land areas under voluntary long-term conservation and their increase in the last two decades, with their contribution to complementarity to public and community areas, their support to connectivity through the establishment of conservation corridors between them, and in many cases, by constituting strategic areas themselves;

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

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

AWARE that the State 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 national legislation of some countries and the binding commitments made by States that are Parties to the CBD;

EMPHASISING the role played by landowners and users, NGOs and private sector leaders in the creation, implementation and management of privately protected areas, thus enriching national and local biodiversity and natural heritage conservation policies, and promoting the participation of civil society and its interaction with the public sector;

RECOGNISING the value of existing global, national and regional networks of privately protected areas and other voluntary conservation measures and their contribution to biodiversity conservation;

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

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

**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 promote and support the voluntary long-term conservation of private and communal land, in particular privately protected areas, and the contributions it makes to conservation of biodiversity and all forms of natural diversity and heritage, and to the rehabilitation, connectivity and/or restoration of ecosystem functions indispensable to humanity;
2. LIKEWISE CALLS ON the Director General and Commissions:
  - a. to approach national governments, with the support of IUCN Members and the respective National Committees where these exist, in order to promote the creation of inclusive legislation and policy mechanisms for the integration of privately protected areas into national and local protected area systems;
  - b. to provide them with guidance on incentives and other forms of support for the conservation of private land as well as marine areas under private use;
  - c. to support countries regarding conservation actions on private land that can contribute to the implementation of provisions of relevant global and regional conventions such as the CBD, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Ramsar Convention and others;
  - d. to further develop guidance on best practice in the establishment and management of privately protected areas, building on the work and experience of national, regional and global networks and organisations; and
  - e. to further the study of the extent, configuration and contribution of voluntary conservation of private lands, especially of privately protected areas, particularly concerning:
    - i. subtypes of areas protected by companies, religious institutions and universities, for which less information is available than for other subtypes;
    - ii. cost-effective methods for assessing the effectiveness of such areas in conserving biodiversity, natural heritage and ecosystem services;
    - iii. their effective integration into national conservation policies and protected area systems; and
    - iv. the range of law and policy tools that may be used to support active management of private areas for purposes of connectivity in protected area systems;
3. URGES the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA):
  - a. to consider providing advice to entities aiming to gain protected area status for private lands; and
  - b. building on the work of the Futures of Privately Protected Areas project, to continue working, in collaboration with IUCN Members and other constituents of the Union, on the development of frameworks and guidance for the voluntary conservation of private lands, that provide inclusive and unifying approaches for IUCN while maintaining the necessary flexibility;
4. CALLS ON IUCN Members to include privately protected areas that meet the requirements of IUCN Protected Area Standards when reporting about protected area coverage and other related information, including to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and to the CBD, in collaboration and agreement with the owners of such areas;

5. ENCOURAGES 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 privately protected areas into national, provincial and local protected area systems;
- b. to create or promote legal and financial incentives, including through legal reform as appropriate, for the maintenance and strengthening of privately protected areas, particularly in countries where restrictions and/or ambiguity in national legislation exist; 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

6. REQUESTS the United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) to support governments and other data providers in the inclusion of information about privately protected areas within the WDPA.

**WCC-2016-Res-037-EN**

**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 on Wetlands, 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, cultural, mixed sites and Cultural Landscapes 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 conservation of geological heritage of international significance through local community support and education; and

CONVINCED that a harmonised management system for Ramsar and UNESCO designated areas is essential for areas designated under multiple international conventions or programmes (termed here as Multi-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 MIDAs – Harmonising the management of Multi-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 facilitate establishing an education and training programme in collaboration with the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 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, including financial and technical, 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 in order to comply with the requirements and reporting of the respective conventions and programmes, including ensuring 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.

## **WCC-2016-Res-038-EN**

### **Establishing an IUCN and World Commission on Protected Areas (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 and geodiversity 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 that most protected areas have a high geological value and that Resolution 5.048 *Valuing and conserving geoheritage within the IUCN Programme 2013–2016* (Jeju, 2012) stated that the geodiversity is important as a natural factor determining biological, cultural and scenic diversity and as a parameter to be taken into account in the conservation, evaluation and management of protected areas, and that geological heritage is a constituent of, and inseparable from, natural heritage, and possesses cultural, aesthetic, landscape, economic and intrinsic values that must be preserved and transmitted to future generations;

ALSO 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 km<sup>2</sup>, 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 and facilitate the development of international cross-industry and cross-profession linkages between organisations, individuals and resources to conduct in-depth cooperation and information sharing;
- c. initiate, promote and actively support sustainable 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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.



## **WCC-2016-Res-039-EN**

### **Protected areas as natural solutions to climate change**

RECOGNISING that protected areas and other effective area based conservation measures (conserved 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, livelihoods, 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;

CONSIDERING that many IUCN State Members are already building protected areas into their climate adaptation strategies;

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;

AWARE that in August 2015, competent authorities of 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 and conserved areas as natural tools to address the negative effects of climate change, through mitigation strategies as well as 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;
5. ALSO URGES State Members to incorporate appropriate actions in their national Action Plans submitted for the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, under the Convention on Biological Diversity; and

6. 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.

## **WCC-2016-Res-040-EN**

### **Support for Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Africa**

RECOGNISING that IUCN has played a central role in developing and promoting forest 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, according to global analyses by IUCN, the World Resources Institute (WRI), and other IUCN Members, has the largest opportunity for the restoration of mosaic forest landscapes of any continent in the world, i.e. landscapes where the number and/or health of trees in a mosaic of interdependent land uses can be increased;

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 therefore provided a continental FLR target, building on current, successful initiatives such as the Great Green Wall Initiative and TerrAfrica, among others;

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;

AWARE that achieving the AFR100 target depends on a combination of local, national, and international political commitments, coordination between FLR actors, strong safeguards and standards, and sufficient technical and financial support; and

ALSO AWARE that restoration efforts often fail if they do not permanently involve local populations, identify and address specific environmental objectives, include key actors in well-structured decision-making, and inherently generate social and economic benefits;

#### **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;
  - b. provide technical advice and assistance to Members in developing countries in applying the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology and related tools to assess restoration opportunities and support increased and more effective investment in the implementation of FLR at scale in Africa;

c. provide technical advice and assistance to Members in developing environmental and social standards for the implementation of FLR and the achievement of the AFR100 target of fighting climate change, improving human well-being, ecosystem health and biodiversity conservation across Africa; and

d. establish cooperation with internationally recognised forest certification schemes with experience on the ground in several parts of Africa (such as the Forest Stewardship Council), as they can contribute to sustainable management of restored forest areas and increase socio-economic perspectives; and

2. ENCOURAGES governments, civil society organisations, corporations and other private-sector actors, 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 such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

b. leverage opportunities for FLR to capture synergies among national and international commitments already made, and FLR initiatives already underway, to address climate change, land degradation, food and water security, biodiversity conservation, and resilience;

c. affirm national FLR commitments as contributions to the AFR100 target of restoring 100 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes by 2030;

d. develop strategies for achieving the AFR100 target and mobilising partners as well as technical and financial resources to learn from and scale up restoration successes, with attention to promoting good practices (including the use of native vegetation), facilitating finance, and monitoring progress; and

e. collaborate in developing strategies to advance the use of renewable energy and provision of alternatives to wood fuels that are not being produced in a sustainable manner and therefore contribute to forest degradation and deforestation in many landscapes.

## **WCC-2016-Res-041-EN**

### **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 April 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, promoting and protecting KBAs;
2. INVITES Commissions, Members and other institutions, as appropriate, 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;
  - c. monitoring the condition, threats and conservation measures at KBAs to keep documentation up to date; and
  - d. creating an effective knowledge sharing platform/network among stakeholders, practitioners, researchers, scientists etc.
3. INVITES governments to:
- a. use KBAs to support the identification of sites for establishing new and expanding existing protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs);
  - c. 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;
  - d. use KBAs for focusing conservation action for species and ecosystems, as appropriate;
  - e. recognise and provide opportunities for indigenous and local communities living in and around KBAs to participate in their safeguarding, planning and governance, as appropriate; and
  - f. to invest in the identification and documentation of KBAs;
4. INVITES relevant 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, priority setting and implementation; and
7. ENCOURAGES donors to support the KBA Partnership in identifying and promoting KBAs and to direct resources at KBA conservation.

## **WCC-2016-Res-042-EN**

### **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, in particular by hosting species that may migrate to northern regions in search of more suitable habitat, 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 new 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, or to reflect the importance of biodiversity refuges within existing management plans;
2. ENCOURAGES all Members and the Spanish administrations with competence in this field to cooperate and increase the efforts made to identify, 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 and protection 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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.



**WCC-2016-Res-043-EN**  
**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 palaeontological archive;

RECOGNISING that peatlands are areas of geological interest on our planet and that they are of great scientific interest in recording climate evolution, the composition of the atmosphere, geological processes and agents, as well as biodiversity during the Quaternary Period;

WELCOMING the recognition by international environmental agreements and initiatives, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Ramsar Convention, of the importance of peatlands for climate change, biodiversity conservation, and a wide range of ecosystem services, 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, reduce emissions and sequester greenhouse gases;

TROUBLED that peat is being lost rapidly through peat forest fires, 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;

ALSO ALARMED that in Borneo and Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula peat forests are being increasingly drained, sometimes unlawfully burned, and converted to oil palm plantations, causing severe fires, harm to water systems, and catastrophic loss of carbon and biodiversity, and that this peat destruction has released such vast amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> that this region now contributes greenhouse gas emissions comparable to those of China or the USA, a sign it is time for action to be taken to halt the loss of peatlands and to restore damaged peatlands; and

CONCERNED that globally, there exists no legal provision for the stewardship of peat and peatlands, 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 or endorse an existing scientific definition of peatland 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, geodiversity 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, restore and sustainably manage 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 peat exploitation until their legislation is strengthened to ensure peatlands are protected or managed through wise use principles; and
5. RECOMMENDS states to give appropriate consideration to the importance of the preservation of peatlands when implementing activities to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Res-044-EN**

### **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 GoP's 100 Smart Cities Plan.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Res-045-EN**

### **Protection of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes**

RECOGNISING the critical role that primary forests, including intact forest landscapes, play in maintaining biodiversity, providing ecosystem goods and services on which human society depends, and contributing to national development and advancement of the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

NOTING that these forests are also vital for the protection of indigenous cultures and livelihoods and nurturing people living in poor, marginalised communities;

NOTING that primary forests, including intact forest landscapes, are irreplaceable in terms of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services including clean water;

FURTHER NOTING that intact forest landscapes in tropical, temperate and boreal biomes contain globally significant carbon stocks, and that primary forests have significantly more carbon than degraded and fragmented forests;

HIGHLIGHTING that the Paris Agreement reached at the 21st Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP21) recognised the importance of ensuring ecosystem integrity and the role of forests in sequestering and storing carbon;

ACKNOWLEDGING the varying definitions of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes, in the literature, international conventions and domestic legislation;

NOTING with concern that the loss, degradation and fragmentation of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes, continues at very high rates in tropical, temperate and boreal forests;

FURTHER NOTING that it is significantly more cost-effective to protect primary forests, including intact forest landscapes, than to restore them once they have been degraded or fragmented, and that full ecosystem restoration is often not possible; and

RECALLING Resolution 5.060 *Strengthening the role of IUCN in saving the world's primary forests* (Jeju, 2012), 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 the Team's continued work through 2016 and beyond;

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

1. REQUESTS that the Director General ensures that the conservation of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes, is an integral component of the implementation of the IUCN Programme 2017-2020;
2. REQUESTS that the Director General continue the work of the IUCN Primary Forest Task Team in support of Resolution 5.060, including the following additional objectives:
  - a. developing a draft policy statement to be approved by Council on the importance of the conservation of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes, taking fully into account conceptual and operational issues with defining these terms so that they are broadly applicable to all forest types, including consideration of how their conservation can contribute to IUCN's nature-based solutions;

- b. examining mechanisms, opportunities for, and barriers to the protection of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes;
  - c. encouraging Commissions to address primary forest conservation in their work programmes;
  - d. identifying the distinct importance and benefits of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes, for Commissions and their members to provide clarity on why these terms are included in this Resolution and to raise awareness of their critical importance and benefits; and
  - e. engaging with Commissions to provide guidance to their members on how to operationally identify and monitor primary forests, including intact forest landscapes, in a manner that is globally consistent and ecologically relevant in all global forest ecosystems; and
3. ENCOURAGES States, the private sector and international financial institutions to:
- a. avoid loss and degradation of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes;
  - b. promote conservation of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes, in their development planning, Nationally Determined Contributions, and implementation of the CBD and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs);
  - c. increase efforts to establish large, connected primary forest protected areas, while at all times fully implementing rights-based approaches; and
  - d. meaningfully engage and support indigenous peoples and local communities in their efforts to conserve primary forests, including intact forest landscapes.

**WCC-2016-Res-046-EN**

**Assessing the global applicability of the concept of ancient forests as understood in European forest policy and management**

RECALLING that forests play a crucial role in maintaining terrestrial biodiversity;

FURTHER RECALLING that forest ecosystems provide a wide range of ecosystem services that are critical to human survival, including oxygen production, carbon sequestration and storage, water purification and air quality improvement;

NOTING the vital and essential role of forest ecosystems in climate change adaptation; GRAVELY CONCERNED by the continued deforestation, degradation and fragmentation of forests; NOTING that these trends have significant negative impacts on forest biodiversity and the ability of forests to provide ecosystem services;

RECALLING that the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change specifically note the importance of forested ecosystems;

EMPHASISING that ecological processes in forested systems develop over large time scales, often requiring over a century to evolve;

NOTING that the term ‘ancient forest’ as understood in Europe is defined by continuous forest cover throughout history;

RECOGNISING that ancient forests as understood in Europe have distinct biodiversity, ecological characteristics and soil types;

RECOGNISING that some ancient forests as understood in Europe have been and are still under management;

RECALLING that many species are restricted to ancient forests as understood in Europe and have little capacity to disperse and colonise other forest types; and

NOTING that with the exception of successional maturity, the characteristics of ancient forests as understood in Europe currently are not well-integrated into decisions regarding forest and landscape management;

**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. recognise the regional applicability of the concept of ancient forests in Europe;
  - b. identify how ancient forests can be incorporated into programmatic activities in Europe; and
  - c. assess the global applicability of the concept of ancient forests as understood in Europe; and
2. ENCOURAGE States in Europe where the concept of ancient forests is recognised scientifically or in public policy to:
  - a. take necessary measures, and in particular regulatory measures, to protect ancient forests;
  - b. recognise ancient forests as forests with high ecological value;

- c. use geographic information systems to inventory, map and monitor ancient forests at regional and national scales;
- d. promote ancient forest indicators as understood in Europe in regional and national reporting mechanisms;
- e. develop publicly available GIS databases on ancient forests;
- f. encourage research to better understand the importance of ancient forests to different taxons;
- g. conduct research to identify the most effective management mechanisms to maintain the ecological values of ancient forests;
- h. raise awareness among stakeholders, decision makers, managers and the public regarding the ecological importance of ancient forests; and
- i. integrate ancient forest as a criterion in biodiversity conservation and land management policies (e.g. establishing them as a category in regional and national protected area classification systems, requiring compensation for their degradation, etc.).

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.



## **WCC-2016-Res-047-EN**

### **Advancing conservation and sustainable use 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 that marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) is being significantly reduced by certain human activities, and noting the need to protect biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ), such as by establishing marine reserves or other types of marine protected area (MPA);

RECALLING the recommendation from the marine Cross-cutting Theme at the IUCN World Parks Congress (Sydney, 2014) 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;

FURTHER RECALLING that the outcome document from the IUCN World Parks Congress (Sydney, 2014): (a) expressed support for Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 – at least 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved by 2020 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;

NOTING that greater effort will be needed to establish MPAs in ABNJ to meet the adopted targets;

RECOGNISING that international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, provides the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out;

NOTING that marine reserves play an important role in and are tools for safeguarding biodiversity;

AWARE that the Convention on Biological Diversity process to identify ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in ABNJ is useful for describing areas that need enhanced protection, but that establishing protective measures is a matter for States and competent intergovernmental organisations, in accordance with international law, including UNCLOS;

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, in which the General Assembly decided to develop an international legally-binding instrument under UNCLOS for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of ABNJ and to that end decided to establish a Preparatory Committee;

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

1. ASKS States to continue contributing to the work of the Preparatory Committee established pursuant to the UNGA Resolution 69/292 to make recommendations to the General Assembly on the elements of the draft text of an international legally binding instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction and further URGES Member States to include the following measures in their recommendations to the General Assembly:

- a. the rapid identification, designation and effective management of an ecologically representative and well-connected system of MPAs<sup>1</sup>, including reserves, in ABNJ;
  - b. the assessment of the impacts of human activities, including cumulative impacts, on ABNJ;
  - c. the regulation of activities to prevent significant adverse impacts on the marine environment;
  - d. effective monitoring, compliance and enforcement;
  - e. capacity building and the transfer of marine technology; and
  - f. the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from marine genetic resources from ABNJ;
2. ENCOURAGES Members to support science-based processes that allow 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 decide to convene an intergovernmental conference that will take place in 2018 on the elements and to elaborate the text of an international legally binding instrument under UNCLOS; and
  4. CALLS ON the Director General, the Commissions and Secretariat to provide technical support and to promote and support the actions described above.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

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<sup>1</sup> MPAs include the IUCN Protected Area Categories I-VI.

**WCC-2016-Res-048-EN**  
**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 non-indigenous species 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 non-indigenous species 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 non-indigenous species;

RECOGNISING that implementing practices to control and manage biofouling of ships can reduce the spread of non-indigenous species, 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 non-indigenous species introduction through biofouling; and
  - b. urge governments to create and implement legal frameworks to share responsibility for the prevention of non-indigenous species introduction through biofouling;
2. URGES all Members to recognise the urgent need for international coordination and cooperation to address biofouling;
3. STRONGLY URGES the IMO to work towards establishing mandatory measures to address the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens from ship biofouling; and

4. ENCOURAGES the international community to ratify the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004.

**WCC-2016-Res-049-EN**

**Promoting regional approaches to tackle the global problem of marine debris (litter)**

RECOGNISING the contribution of IUCN's Global Marine and Polar Programme, and many IUCN Members, to understanding of marine plastics and their environmental impacts;

NOTING that plastic debris has become a very 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, as well as UNEA 2 Resolution UNEP/EA.2/L.11/Rev.1 *Oceans and Seas* (2016);

WELCOMING the Global Partnership on Marine Litter's work to support this study;

EMPHASISING the importance of reducing the use of petrochemical plastics, especially related to the production of disposable items, 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;

NOTING that scientific studies and the report of the first World Ocean Assessment underline the emerging problem of microplastic particles and express concern about the impact on the environment and potential impacts on human health from microplastics entering waterways and marine food chains; and

FURTHER NOTING that Fish Aggregation Devices (FADs), estimated at more than 100,000 in number, are set adrift in tropical oceans each year, with impacts on threatened marine species, including sharks, and that many of these FADs sink in the ocean or wash up on reefs;

**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, including from land-based sources, at local and regional levels; and
  - b. promote and support the exchange of information, technology, capacity building 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 Members 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. waste collection infrastructure and plugging of post-collection leakage;
    - b. commercially viable treatment options to convert plastic waste to material or energy;
    - c. innovations in recovery and treatment technologies for waste; and
    - d. prevention measures to reduce or eliminate the use of microbeads in products;
  6. ALSO CALLS ON the international community to find ways to prevent, reduce and manage debris from land-based and marine-based sources, including those associated with lost or abandoned fishing gear, such as Fish Aggregation Devices, and to remove accumulated marine debris from the coastal and marine environment;
  7. ENCOURAGES relevant organisations and their member states to provide leadership in developing regional approaches to tackling waste generation, management and disposal; and
  8. ALSO CALLS ON IUCN Members to increase their efforts to change behaviour – of individuals, communities, businesses and other stakeholders – leading to prevention of marine debris at local, national, and regional scales.

## **WCC-2016-Res-050-EN**

### **Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation**

NOTING that the ocean covers 71% of the earth's surface;

CONCERNED that pollution, over-exploitation, warming, acidification and biodiversity loss in the ocean are occurring at rapid or unsustainable rates and human impacts have reached the distant polar regions and the high seas;

AWARE that effectively managed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), as provided for in IUCN's Protected Area Management Categories and Governance types, including highly protected reserves, are important tools that help conserve the critical habitats, ecosystem services and biodiversity that support human life;

MINDFUL that scientific evidence supports full protection<sup>1</sup> of at least 30% of the ocean as reviewed<sup>2</sup> to reverse existing adverse impacts, increase resilience to climate change, and sustain long-term ocean health;

RECALLING the recommendation in the marine Cross-cutting Theme at the IUCN World Parks Congress (Sydney, 2014) 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";

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 using the six IUCN Management Categories;

RECOGNISING the progress being made by States to establish large, highly protected marine reserves within their jurisdictions, efforts at the United Nations to create an instrument allowing for the establishment of MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction, and the commitment of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) to create a representative system of MPAs in its geographic area of competence;

ALSO RECOGNISING that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, acknowledges the importance of conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

CONSIDERING that the 10th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10, Aichi, 2010) set Aichi Biodiversity Target 11<sup>3</sup> for 2020; and

WELCOMING United Nations General Assembly Resolution 69/292 on the 'Development of an international legally-binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the

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<sup>1</sup> Sciberras et al.: Evaluating the biological effectiveness of fully and partially protected marine areas. *Environmental Evidence* 2013 2:4

<sup>2</sup> O'Leary, B. C., Winther-Janson, M., Bainbridge, J. M., Aitken, J., Hawkins, J. P. and Roberts, C. M. (2016), Effective Coverage Targets for Ocean Protection. *CONSERVATION LETTERS*. doi:10.1111/conl.12247

<sup>3</sup> Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction', in particular, together and as a whole, marine genetic resources, including questions on the sharing of benefits, measures such as area-based management tools, including marine protected areas, environmental impact assessments and capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology;

**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 designate and implement at least 30% of each marine habitat in a network of highly protected MPAs and other effective area-based conservation measures, with the ultimate aim of creating a fully sustainable ocean, at least 30% of which has no extractive activities, subject to the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities<sup>4</sup>, by:
  - a. committing to work towards designating and effectively implementing at least 30% of their national waters as MPAs and other effective area-based conservation measures, as provided for in IUCN's Protected Areas Management Categories and Governance types, by 2030; and
  - b. engaging constructively in establishing MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction, areas of joint international management and their own jurisdictions, 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 in areas beyond national jurisdiction, and that such a new instrument contains a robust mechanism for establishing effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of marine protected areas, including reserves; and
    - ii. the adoption of existing Southern Ocean and other MPA proposals in 2016 and the timely preparation and adoption of new MPA proposals by CCAMLR;
3. URGES IUCN State Members to accelerate progress towards achieving Aichi Target 11 by 2020;
4. ENCOURAGES the Parties to the CBD to consider a new process for developing post-2020 targets to increase the percentage of marine areas highly protected to 30% by 2030; and
5. REQUESTS all Members to support the achievement of the actions described in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

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<sup>4</sup> The potential impacts of the motion on the rights and interests of indigenous peoples, and their conservation, economic, social and cultural traditions and aspirations, should be reviewed in a manner that allows participation consistent with both indigenous peoples' traditional decision-making process, and UNDRIP.



## **WCC-2016-Res-051-EN**

### **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;

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;
6. REQUESTS the declaration of the Alboran Sea as an oil and gas free zone, as well as the ratification by Spain of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (2004) and adoption by Spain of International Maritime Organization (IMO) guidelines, with a view to future regulation that includes specific measures to reduce underwater noise; and
7. ENCOURAGES efforts to expand knowledge of pressures arising from interactions between marine and terrestrial areas.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Res-052-EN**

**Declaration of Astola Island as a Marine Protected Area**

NOTING that there is no Marine Protected Area 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 Island 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 Protected Areas 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 Protected Area 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 Protected Area 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 Protected Area;
3. ALSO REQUESTS the Director General to encourage Members to support further research pertaining to a Marine Protected Area at Astola Island; and
4. URGES State and Government Agency Members in Pakistan to support the establishment of this Marine Protected Area and to help formulate effective legislation to protect the Marine Protected Area for at least five years from its inception in the field.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Res-053-EN**

### **Protecting coastal and marine 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), and the marine and coastal depositing of mining-related wastes may significantly harm the marine environment – for example by contamination of water and air through heavy metals, distribution of contaminants through submarine currents, destruction of marine and coastal habitat and biodiversity, modification of the coastal line, loss of natural and cultural heritage, sedimentation of bays and ports – and may negatively affect human health and activities;

EXHORTING all States to restore all their coastlines affected by mine waste, whether old or recent, whilst ensuring that this restoration process does not affect the environment, human health, human activities and the conservation of our natural and cultural heritage;

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 recommend 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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Res-054-EN**

**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 large-scale mining of the Pebble deposit 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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Res-055-EN**

### **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 what is now the Southern Ocean Sanctuary;

NOTING that products from these hunts are sold;

NOTING that 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 JARPA II 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, section 3*, requested parties not to issue any further special permits for takes of whales until the IWC has considered the report of the Scientific Committee and made such recommendations on the merits or otherwise of the special permit programme as it sees fit, which has not yet happened;

AWARE that Japan accepted the ICJ judgment and conducted only non-lethal whale research in the Antarctic in the 2014/15 season, but in October 2015 withdrew its recognition of ICJ compulsory jurisdiction over disputes involving living marine resources;

FURTHER AWARE that Japan's current research programmes, NEWREP-A and JARPN II, of which lethal sampling is an integral component, are ongoing and that the implementation of the programmes as they currently stand will require the issuance of further special permits;

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 proposal did not demonstrate the need for lethal sampling; and

CONSIDERING 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 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 IWC resolutions, regulations, and procedures;



3. CALLS UPON Japan to revoke any existing special permit under Article VIII of the ICRW for whale research in the Southern Ocean and in the western North Pacific and to remove lethal sampling components from its whale research programmes;
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.

**WCC-2016-Res-056-EN**  
**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 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process as an Observer Organisation 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 Session of the Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP21 – Paris, 2015);

WELCOMING the adoption by Parties of the Paris Agreement at UNFCCC COP21 and those provisions most relevant to the work of IUCN, including to:

- note the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity when taking action to address climate change;
- respect, promote and consider inter alia their respective obligations on human rights, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities and people in vulnerable situations, as well as gender equality and intergenerational equity;
- take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as per Article 4, paragraph 1(d) of the Convention, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems;
- encourage action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for policy approaches and positive incentives for actions related to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation and sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks; and
- take into account 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 to assist them in meeting their pre- and post-2020 actions and commitments, including their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);

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; and

ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts of the Energy Law and Climate Change Specialist Group of the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL), to advance IUCN's engagement in the transition to renewable energy;

**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, intergenerational equity, 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, oceans, coastal ecosystems, wetlands, mountains, water basins and grasslands that maximises benefits for biodiversity, ecosystem integrity and human well-being;
  - c. further develop, document and communicate ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, including through engaging with relevant professionals, stakeholders and indigenous peoples, contributing to the resilience of vulnerable species, ecosystems, and indigenous, local and other communities at risk;
  - d. update and implement IUCN's 2008 Carbon Offset Policy to reflect mitigation efforts consistent with the Paris Agreement and to assess the climate change risks of IUCN's built and financial assets; and
  - e. support, as appropriate, IUCN Members, Commissions and programmes that are assisting Parties to the Paris Agreement with the implementation of their Nationally Determined Contributions;
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 the implementation of the Paris Agreement, experiences gained from programmatic work, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) science updates, and the work of relevant agencies including the Green Climate Fund;
  3. ENCOURAGES all Members and Parties to the Paris Agreement to accelerate implementation of renewable energy production;
  4. CALLS ON all Members to strengthen their efforts towards 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 reductions in emissions to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C, and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, and that adaptation efforts should take into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and enhance understanding, action and support with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change; and
  5. ENCOURAGES IUCN State Members to move towards ratification, approval, or acceptance of the Paris Agreement as quickly as possible.

## **WCC-2016-Res-057-EN**

### **Take greater account of the ocean in the climate regime**

NOTING that climate change is recognised by scientists and States as an immediate threat with potentially irreversible impacts and profoundly destabilising and damaging impacts on human societies and the planet itself;

COMMENDING Parties 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 aim 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 above pre-industrial levels;

RECALLING that, in its preamble, the Paris Agreement highlights the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity;

NOTING WITH CONCERN the adverse effects of climate change on ecosystems and marine species, notably through sea level rise, increased sea temperatures, freshening, and consequential elevation and re-routing of deep ocean conveyor belt currents, ocean acidification and the intensification and spread of coral reef bleaching, range changes of marine species and storm surges;

RECOGNISING the key role played by the ocean in climate regulation;

RECALLING Aichi Biodiversity Targets 10, 11, and 15 regarding marine and coastal ecosystems, and marine protected areas;

STRESSING that the oceans cover 71% of the Earth's surface, produce over 50% of the oxygen in the air we breathe, and annually absorb about a quarter of the CO<sub>2</sub> and over 90% of the excess heat generated by human activities;

NOTING the importance of taking the oceans into account during the development and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans;

WELCOMING the preparation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report on climate change, the oceans and the cryosphere, and also encouraged that the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment report includes oceans;

FURTHER 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;

COMMENDING the release of the IUCN report, 'Explaining Ocean Warming: Causes, Scale, Effects and Consequences'; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognises the need to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

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

ENCOURAGES IUCN State and Government Agency Members and non-governmental organisation Members to:

- a. recognise the important role of marine and coastal ecosystems in climate change, as natural carbon sinks;

- b. recognise the role that marine protected areas play in both climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the importance of preserving marine and coastal ecosystems from climate change by promoting the establishment of coherent, resilient, ecologically connected, and efficiently managed networks of marine protected areas;
- c. take into account the results of the IPCC special report and the IPBES Global Assessment report that includes oceans;
- d. support understanding about coastal ecosystems and communities in order to help and engage local stakeholders, and help provide information to them in order to improve their integration of the ocean into local action plans, as needed;
- e. support the development of adaptation and mitigation projects linked to sound science and management for the adaptation of marine and coastal ecosystems, giving priority to the most vulnerable and valued regions and ecosystems as determined by States;
- f. consider using climate-related funding for projects for the protection and sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, the latter being the main natural carbon sinks;
- g. take oceans into account during the organisation of various international conferences; and
- h. support the Ocean and Climate Platform and develop a mechanism within the IUCN membership for review and potential participation in the dissemination of its messages at all levels.

**WCC-2016-Res-058-EN**  
**Natural Capital**

UNDERSTANDING that the aim of natural capital approaches<sup>1</sup> is to make the value of nature more visible in decision making by governments, businesses, financial institutions and society, and to drive better outcomes for biodiversity, the environment, and human well-being;

NOTING that concepts and language of natural capital are becoming widespread within conservation circles and IUCN;

NOTING the emerging standards and frameworks for the integration of the value of nature into decision making by governments, business, financial institutions and society, and the call for improved understanding and consensus on concepts and measurement of natural capital, methods of valuation of the services provided by nature, policies and management decisions, as well as identification of drivers and feedback loops affecting natural capital and biodiversity;

RECOGNISING the need to consider ecological, ethical and social justice issues in the development of an IUCN policy on natural capital;

NOTING that many different types of values and worldviews exist 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) the United Nations System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework and Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (EEA), a process for countries to track natural assets, the services provided and the relationship to national economies; (ii) development and testing of the Natural Capital Protocol, a standardised framework for business to measure and value natural capital; (iii) efforts to integrate natural capital in the financial sector such as through the Natural Capital Declaration; and (iv) exploring how IUCN Knowledge Products can be used to support decision making for the management of natural diversity;

**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. establish with urgency an inter-disciplinary and multi-sectoral working group based on the One Programme Charter and involving diverse representatives from the Secretariat, Commissions and Members to develop a discussion paper and draft IUCN policy on natural capital for circulation, consideration and adoption by the Union before the 2020 IUCN World Conservation Congress (these products should explore frameworks and principles and the methods and implications of any application of natural capital approaches and mechanisms); and

b. provide the working group with the text of the original motion as guidance for their work; and

2. REQUESTS the working group to:

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<sup>1</sup> Natural capital approach 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.

- a. explore the conceptual and ethical underpinnings of natural capital approaches and related policies and their foundations in ecological, environmental, economic and social principles; and
- b. contribute, as a parallel activity, 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.

**WCC-2016-Res-059-EN**  
**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](#), [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);

TAKING NOTE of IUCN Members' involvement in ongoing regional debates on this issue;

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, starting with avoidance as priority and including consideration of a full set of alternatives to a project, before considering biodiversity offsets;

FURTHER EMPHASISING that uncertainty and risk can be reduced 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 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;
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; and



3. REQUESTS the Director General to evaluate and review the implementation of the Policy in the next quadrennial period and to report to the Members on its effectiveness.



## IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets

### 1. Purpose Statement

The purpose of this policy is to provide a framework to guide the design, implementation and governance of biodiversity offset schemes and projects.

The policy provides guidance as to where offsets are, and are not, an appropriate conservation tool to ensure that, when offset schemes are used, they lead to positive conservation outcomes compared to business as usual and, thus, minimize the risk of negative conservation outcomes.

### 2. Audience for Policy

The audience for this policy is all constituent parts of IUCN, including Members, Commissions, Secretariat, and National and Regional Committees, particularly in their work with partners from the private sector, communities and other stakeholders involved in biodiversity offsets.

This policy is intended to guide the work of the IUCN Secretariat, Commissions and Member organisations.

### 3. Scope of Policy

This policy covers all aspects of the design, implementation and governance of biodiversity offsets within the context of the mitigation hierarchy, including those circumstances where biodiversity offsets are not appropriate. This policy applies to all sectors and types of development where biodiversity offsets are proposed.

### 4. Context of this policy

During the IUCN inter-sessional period 2008-2012, the Council conducted an analysis to identify gaps between IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations and emerging issues on which IUCN needed to have a clear position. One of the gaps identified was biodiversity offsets. As a result, IUCN Members at the 2012 World Conservation Congress adopted WCC-2012-Res-110-EN *Biodiversity offsets and related compensatory approaches*. It called on the Director General to establish a working group comprising experts from the Secretariat, Members and Commissions and others as required, to develop an IUCN policy on biodiversity offsets through a consultative process.

### 5. Policy Statement

**Under the specific conditions outlined in this policy, it is IUCN's position that biodiversity offsets can contribute to positive conservation outcomes. However, biodiversity offsets are only appropriate for projects which have rigorously applied the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore/rehabilitate and offset; see section 6) and when a full set of alternatives to the project have been considered.**

- **Offsets must only occur after all previous steps in the mitigation hierarchy have been considered and no alternatives are available. Avoidance is the first and most important step in the mitigation hierarchy. Biodiversity offsets must never be used to circumvent responsibilities to avoid and minimise damage to biodiversity, or to justify projects that would otherwise not happen.**
- **The mitigation hierarchy must be applied at the landscape or seascape level with mitigation actions designed and implemented at a site or project level.**

**Governments should ensure 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.**

- **Only after applying the earlier steps in the mitigation hierarchy should biodiversity offsets be employed to address the residual impact in order to achieve at least No Net Loss and preferably a Net Gain at the project level. The terms No Net Loss or Net Gain refer to the outcome achieved compared to a reference scenario. This reference scenario can be what is likely to have occurred in the absence of the project and the offset, or one that provides a better outcome for biodiversity conservation. Societal values should also be accounted for and used to inform the design and implementation of biodiversity offsets.**
- **In certain circumstances, residual impacts on biodiversity (after completing the avoidance, minimization and rehabilitation steps of the mitigation hierarchy) cannot be offset. Additionally, there are some components of biodiversity for which impacts could theoretically be offset, but with a high risk of failure. Under these circumstances, biodiversity offsets are not appropriate, and this means the project as designed should not proceed.**

## **6. The Role of Biodiversity Offsets within the Mitigation Hierarchy**

**Offsets must only occur after all previous steps in the mitigation hierarchy have been considered and no alternatives are available. Avoidance is the first and most important step in the mitigation hierarchy. An early assessment of risks associated with impacts and their mitigation actions will allow the best application of the mitigation hierarchy.**

No two areas of habitat or species populations are identical, and therefore some biodiversity (e.g., genetic combinations) and related values will always be lost in offset exchanges. Given this reality, and the inherent uncertainties and risks linked to offsets, using biodiversity offsets must be a measure of last resort.

An appropriate application of the mitigation hierarchy must follow at a minimum the following fundamental principles:

1. Be applied as early as possible in the project life cycle, to inform potential development decisions.
2. Explicitly consider the project within a broader landscape or seascape context.
3. Identify and respect nationally and internationally recognized 'no-go' areas.
4. Thoroughly examine lower impact alternatives in the project design, including not proceeding with the project at all, recognising that not all impacts can be offset to achieve No Net Loss.
5. Give priority to avoiding any damage to biodiversity.
6. Take full account of direct, indirect and cumulative impacts, geographically and over time.
7. Clearly distinguish impact avoidance, minimisation and on-site restoration measures from offsets.
8. Design offsets to achieve at least No Net Loss and preferably a Net Gain of biodiversity.
9. Ensure any biodiversity offsets used as part of the mitigation hierarchy secure additional conservation outcomes that would not have happened otherwise.
10. Use approaches that are science-based, transparent, participatory, and address the effects of the project and mitigation actions on livelihoods.
11. Follow a Rights-based Approach, as defined by [IUCN resolution WCC-2012-Res-099](#)

12. Identify and put in place the legal, institutional and financial measures needed to ensure long-term governance of all mitigation actions (including any biodiversity offsets).
13. Apply a rigorous monitoring, evaluation and enforcement system that includes independent verification of all mitigation actions.
14. Apply the Precautionary principle throughout all stages of the mitigation hierarchy.
15. Apply the Ecosystem approach in all stages of the mitigation hierarchy.

## **7. Mitigation Hierarchy and Landscape and Seascape planning**

**The mitigation hierarchy must be applied at the landscape or seascape level with mitigation actions designed and implemented at a site or project level. Governments should ensure the mitigation hierarchy is embedded in the framework of landscape and seascape level planning and legislation and is linked to existing and future strategic development plans.**

Governments and multilateral institutions should give priority to integrated spatial planning at the landscape and seascape level. This includes biodiversity conservation priorities, sound land use (and seascape) decision-making and sensitivity maps.

Landscape and seascape planning should consider the important places and values for meeting conservation goals; including areas where impacts should be avoided altogether, as well as areas where aggregations of offsets could best meet conservation goals. Landscape and seascape planning should include the mitigation hierarchy informed by an understanding of conservation priorities and potential direct and indirect cumulative impacts. Early risk assessments should also be conducted and reviewed before development and investment decisions are made.

The mitigation hierarchy should first be applied at the landscape or seascape level, and then at the site or project level. This is essential for moving beyond a reactive project-by-project approach to an approach that is pro-active in applying the mitigation hierarchy, supports mitigation actions at the right ecological scale, recognises cumulative effects and delivers better outcomes for conservation and sustainable development. Site-level application is then needed to ensure that biodiversity losses and gains are assessed in detail, so mitigation actions, including offsets, can be designed and implemented according to the specific context.

## **8. Goal for Biodiversity Offsets**

**Only after applying the earlier steps in the mitigation hierarchy should biodiversity offsets be employed to address the residual impact in order to achieve at least No Net Loss and preferably a Net Gain at the project level. The terms No Net Loss or Net Gain refer to the outcome achieved compared to a reference scenario. This reference scenario can be what is likely to have occurred in the absence of the project and the offset, or one that provides a better outcome for biodiversity conservation. Societal values should also be accounted for and used to inform the design and implementation of biodiversity offsets.**

The aim of biodiversity offsets is to achieve No Net Loss and preferably a Net Gain of biodiversity. Conservation actions intended to achieve offset outcomes must result in a direct measurable biodiversity gain equivalent to the residual loss arising from the impacts on biodiversity associated with a project in order to be considered a biodiversity offset. Conservation actions that are not designed to result in No Net Loss and preferably Net Gain are not biodiversity offsets.

No Net Loss and or Net Gain at the project level should contribute to the achievement of existing national and international biodiversity conservation objectives and priorities, including international obligations, subject to the conditions outlined below and in particular under section 10.2.

## 9. Limits to Biodiversity Offsets

**In certain circumstances residual impacts on biodiversity (after completing the avoidance, minimization and rehabilitation steps of the mitigation hierarchy) cannot be offset. Additionally, there are some components of biodiversity for which impacts could theoretically be offset, but with a high risk of failure. Under these circumstances, biodiversity offsets are not appropriate, and this means that the project as designed should not proceed.**

At a minimum, offsets must not be used:

- Where impacts are likely to lead to a high risk of driving one or more previously non-threatened species and/or ecosystems into the IUCN Red List Categories of Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild or Extinct, or driving one or more previously threatened species and/or ecosystems into IUCN Red List Categories of higher threat
- Where the success of the offset action is highly uncertain due to a lack of knowledge;
- Where there is a substantial risk that investment generated by offsets might substitute for, rather than add to, other investment for conservation (e.g. 'cost shifting');
- Where the exchanges involved in the project's residual losses and the predicted offset gains are considered socially or culturally unacceptable to relevant stakeholders;
- Where the values that will be lost are specific to a particular place, and therefore cannot be found elsewhere and adequately protected or re-created;
- Where the time lag between the residual loss of biodiversity caused by the project and the gains from the offset causes damage that cannot be remediated and/or puts biodiversity components at unacceptable risk;
- When impacts will occur in internationally and nationally recognized 'no-go' areas<sup>1</sup>;
- When such action is considered incompatible with IUCN policy and Resolutions.

The above parameters align with the following IUCN Resolutions, among others:

- [Recommendation 2.82 Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration, adopted at the 2<sup>nd</sup> IUCN World Conservation Congress \(Amman, 2000\);](#)
- [Recommendation 3.082 The Extractive Industries Review, adopted at the 3<sup>rd</sup> session of the World Conservation Congress \(Bangkok, 2004\);](#)
- [Resolution 4.087 Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas, and Recommendation 4.136 Biodiversity, protected areas, indigenous peoples and mining activities, adopted at the 4<sup>th</sup> World Conservation Congress \(Barcelona, 2008\).](#)

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<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this policy 'no go areas' have been defined as in [MOTION 026] of The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai'i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016, including: "RECOGNISING that the concept of areas being "no-go", or off-limits, to environmentally damaging industrial-scale activities, including such as industrial-scale mining, oil and gas, and agriculture, and environmentally damaging infrastructure, such as dams, roads and pipelines, is integral to conservation policy for protected areas and other sites of known importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services."

## 10. Key Elements of Biodiversity Offsets

The following key elements and issues mentioned within this policy may be subject to further guidelines.

### 10.1 Measuring and Exchanging Biodiversity

Most mitigation actions need to address more than one species and habitat affected by a project and be designed to support landscape- or seascape-scale goals. As a result, it is not always possible or practical to establish reliable quantities and qualities of every biodiversity component affected. Defensible and replicable measures and units of exchange are often needed as the basis for assessing affected biodiversity and quantifying losses and gains. These should include a range of surrogates or proxies that represent biodiversity overall, plus measures that separately account for rare, threatened, idiosyncratic or particularly important components of biodiversity. Depending on the biodiversity affected, different surrogates may require different metrics that allow for transparent accounting of the related biodiversity losses and gains.

Biodiversity affected by the project should normally be conserved through an ecologically equivalent offset. In some circumstances, where there is good scientific justification, it could be appropriate for the offset to conserve a different kind of biodiversity which is of higher conservation priority than the type affected ('like-for-like or better').

In addition to conservation measures that improve the condition or state of the target biodiversity, such as through restoration, activities to avert biodiversity loss may also be utilised as a way to offset biodiversity losses. The choice of whether or not to use averted loss offsets will be context specific.<sup>2</sup>

Offsets should avoid simply displacing impacts that are harmful to biodiversity to other locations. Such 'leakage' is an issue that should be addressed through offset policies, guidelines and above all through landscape-level, integrated land-use planning.

### 10.2 Additionality

A biodiversity offset must provide a new contribution to conservation that is additional to that which would have occurred without the offset taking place.

The expansion of existing protected areas and creation of new protected areas can be valid biodiversity offsets, so long as they do not displace or reduce other existing or future public sector funding. The use of offsets to fund existing biodiversity conservation commitments, such as the administration of protected areas, could lead to 'cost shifting' and to an erosion of conservation funding, including a reduction in public budgets for the conservation and management of protected areas. Therefore, offset schemes must be designed in such a way as to minimize this risk. In countries where it is reasonable to expect commitments for new protected area designations and improved management of existing protected areas to be met and adequately funded without a contribution from biodiversity offsets, there should be a commitment that no 'cost shifting' or budget displacement will take place. This applies to all countries with the capacity to designate, manage and fund protected areas. While offsets are sometimes used to make progress towards meeting existing or proposed biodiversity conservation commitments, national policies should be designed to move away from such use of offsets. Funding for conservation should not be dependent on the destruction of biodiversity elsewhere.

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<sup>2</sup> Such choices may depend, for the biodiversity in question, on *inter alia* its remaining extent, rates of loss/degradation, restoration potential. Choices may also depend on the regulatory context of the jurisdiction in question.

### **10.3 Timeframe**

The offset gain should last at least as long as the impact being addressed. In most cases, this means in perpetuity.

Time delays between an impact occurring and an offset gain being realised must be minimised, and any delays accounted for in the metrics and design of the offset. Moreover, offsets should be avoided if the time lag itself could cause damage that cannot be remediated or if such a lag puts biodiversity components at an unacceptable risk. Where possible, the offset should be in place before the impact occurs.

### **10.4 Uncertainty**

Biodiversity offsets must account for uncertainty by clearly documenting data sources, assumptions, and knowledge gaps (and how they might be overcome through additional monitoring). There is always some uncertainty about the size and nature of the loss at the impact site, and the size and nature of the gain at the offset site. Where possible, uncertainty should be minimised by requiring the demonstration of offset gains before the impact occurs.

Another major source of uncertainty concerns the likelihood of successful long term implementation, monitoring and enforcement of biodiversity offsets. Impacts (and offset gains) must be monitored and addressed over time to ensure offset goals are being met.

### **10.5 Monitoring and Evaluation**

To evaluate No Net Loss and Net Gain properly, there must be sufficient baseline surveys undertaken prior to any project-specific impacts and any offset; continued surveys are also needed after the impacts and offset activities to measure the losses and gains that have actually transpired.

The nature of the legal tools used in the offset system will in part define the organisations and relevant stakeholders with responsibilities for enforcement and ensuring compliance.

On-going monitoring and evaluation systems should be independently and publicly reviewed and verified, and result in adaptive management of mitigation actions.

### **10.6 Governance**

Varying entities, including governments, civil society organisations, companies and financial institutions, are establishing or governing offset policies.

The legal, institutional and financial measures needed to ensure that the biodiversity offset activities are successfully implemented for at least as long as the project's impacts last should be identified and put in place. Among the tools that can be used to secure the long-term success of offsets are biodiversity offset management plans, performance-based management agreements, covenants/easements, conservation trust funds, and performance bonds.

There is a range of regulatory options for No Net Loss and Net Gain from comprehensive legal frameworks to simple requirements supplemented by voluntary guidelines. Regulatory offsetting schemes have been demonstrated to be more effective than voluntary schemes. Any offset policies that are established should, at least, set out minimum requirements for No Net Loss and preferably Net Gain.

Conflicts of interest may arise when the same institution is setting policy frameworks and/or operating offsets, while seeking offsets for public sector projects and possibly benefitting from offsetting schemes. Such conflicts of interest must be openly identified and addressed.

Governments must ensure that sufficient funds and expertise are available to administer No Net Loss / Net Gain schemes effectively, including monitoring and enforcement. As such, project developers must be required to demonstrate they have committed and set aside adequate funds to cover the effective long-term implementation and monitoring of No Net Loss/Net Gain projects.

This policy may be adapted in the future, and will be supplemented by the development of detailed guidance.

## 11. Glossary

**Additional definitions may be added; further detail and full citations can be found in the following documents:**

- [Biodiversity Offsets Technical Study Paper](#)
- [Biodiversity Offsets: Policy options for governments](#)
- [Technical conditions for positive outcomes from biodiversity offsets - an input paper](#)

### **Additionality**

The need for a compensation measure to provide a new contribution to conservation, additional to any existing values, i.e. the conservation outcomes it delivers would not have occurred without it. Source: McKenney & Kiesecker (2010).

### **Averted loss**

An averted loss offset generates biodiversity gains (relative to a credible reference scenario) by conserving or maintaining biodiversity that already exists at a site, but which is likely to be lost or degraded without the offset's protection or maintenance activities.

### **Baseline**

A description of existing conditions to provide a starting point (e.g. pre-project condition of biodiversity) against which comparisons can be made (e.g. post-impact condition of biodiversity), allowing the change to be quantified. Source: BBOP (2012c).

### **Biodiversity**

Biological diversity" means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Source: CBD.

### **Biodiversity offsets**

Biodiversity offsets are measurable conservation outcomes resulting from actions designed to compensate for significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from project development after appropriate prevention and mitigation actions have been taken. The goal of biodiversity offsets is to achieve No Net Loss and preferably a Net Gain of biodiversity on the ground with respect to species composition, habitat structure, ecosystem function and people's use and cultural values associated with biodiversity. Source: BBOP (2012a).

### **Compensation**

Measures to recompense make good or pay damages for loss of biodiversity caused by a project. In some languages 'compensation' is synonymous with 'offset', but in this paper 'compensation' is a more general term of which biodiversity offsets are just one subset. Compensation may achieve No Net Loss/Net Gain (in which case it is an offset), but in other cases, compensation can involve reparation that falls short of achieving no net loss (and is therefore not an offset). This can be for a variety of reasons, including that the conservation



actions were not planned to achieve no net loss; that the residual losses of biodiversity caused by the project and gains achievable by compensation are not quantified; that no mechanism for long term implementation has been established; that it is impossible to offset the impacts (for instance, because they are too severe or pre-impact data are lacking, so it is impossible to know what was lost as a result of the project); or that the compensation is through payment for training, capacity building, research or other outcomes that will not result in measurable conservation outcomes on the ground. Source: BBOP (2012a).

### Currency

Definitions of currency, offset ratios and multipliers vary and are often conflated in the literature. In this paper, we consider currencies (or metrics) to be the unitary measures of biodiversity lost, gained or exchanged. These vary from very basic measures such as area, to sophisticated quantitative indices of multiple biodiversity components which may be variously weighted. Source: Adapted from BBOP (2012c).

### Ecological equivalence

In the context of biodiversity offsets, this term is synonymous with the concept of 'like for like' and refers to areas with highly comparable biodiversity components. This similarity can be observed in terms of species diversity, functional diversity and composition, ecological integrity or condition, landscape context (e.g., connectivity, landscape position, adjacent land uses or condition, patch size, etc.), and ecosystem services (including people's use and cultural values). Source: BBOP (2012c).

### Exchange rules

A set of rules established by policy makers or offset planners to define which components of biodiversity can and cannot be substituted for others in a biodiversity offset, and how such substitutions can occur. These rules may be explicit, or they may be implicit within the definitions adopted of biodiversity offsets and associated requirements, such as 'like for like' and 'trading up'. Source: BBOP (2012c).

### Like-for-like or better (See 'Ecological equivalence' and 'Trading up')

### Metrics

A set of measurements that quantifies results. See also 'Currency'.

### Mitigation hierarchy

The mitigation hierarchy comprises:

- a. **Avoidance:** measures taken to avoid creating impacts from the outset, such as careful spatial or temporal placement of elements of infrastructure, in order to completely avoid impacts on certain components of biodiversity. This results in a change to a 'business as usual' approach.
- b. **Minimisation:** measures taken to reduce the duration, intensity and / or extent of impacts that cannot be completely avoided, as far as is practically feasible.
- c. **Rehabilitation / restoration:** measures taken to rehabilitate degraded ecosystems or restore cleared ecosystems following exposure to impacts that cannot be completely avoided and / or minimised.
- d. Compensation or **Offset:** measures taken to compensate for any residual significant, adverse impacts that cannot be avoided, minimised and / or rehabilitated or restored. Measures to achieve No Net Loss or a Net Gain of biodiversity for at least as long as the project's impacts are biodiversity offsets. Offsets can take the form of positive management interventions such as restoration of degraded habitat, arrested degradation or averted risk, where there is imminent or projected loss of biodiversity. Measures that address residual impacts but are not quantified to achieve No Net Loss or not secured for the long term are compensation, otherwise known as compensatory mitigation. Source: BBOP (2012a).

### **Mitigation actions**

The full set of activities covering the entire mitigation hierarchy.

### **No Net Loss and a Net Gain**

A target for a development project in which the impacts on biodiversity caused by the project are balanced or outweighed by measures taken to avoid and minimize the project's impacts, to undertake on-site restoration and finally to offset the residual impacts, so that no loss remains. Where the gain exceeds the loss, the term 'Net Gain' (NG) may be used instead of No Net Loss. Source: BBOP (2012c).

### **Non-offsetable threshold / Non-offsetable impacts**

This is a level of severity beyond which impacts on biodiversity by a development project may no longer be capable of being offset. For example, it is not possible to offset the global extinction of a species. Levels of irreplaceability and vulnerability of the biodiversity components to be affected by the project, and the degree of uncertainty with respect to severity of impacts and the probability of success of a biodiversity offset, are all likely to be material factors in determining whether impacts on biodiversity can be offset. Source: BBOP (2012c). See also BBOP (2012d) and Pilgrim *et al.* (2013a).

### **Offset (See Biodiversity offset)**

### **Trading up (or 'like-for-like or better')**

Conserving through an offset components of biodiversity that are a higher conservation priority (for example because they are more irreplaceable and vulnerable) than those affected by the development project for which the offset is envisaged. Source: BBOP (2012c).

## **Appendix 1 to Biodiversity Offsets Policy**

### **WCC-2012-Res-110-EN**

#### **Biodiversity offsets and related compensatory approaches**

NOTING that mining and logging practices, infrastructure development and the expansion of primary production for food, fibre and fuel through land conversion are often a major cause of the loss of biodiversity through habitat loss and degradation;

ACKNOWLEDGING that such practices remain central to many countries' economic development and poverty reduction strategies and that governments are facing the challenge of how to align economic development with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services;

RECOGNIZING the growing use of biodiversity offsets, by governments, by companies undertaking biodiversity offsets voluntarily for business reasons, by banks and investors requiring biodiversity offsets as a condition to access credit, and by civil society encouraging developers to undertake biodiversity offsets;

UNDERSTANDING that the best practice of biodiversity offsets is to address the residual impacts only after the full mitigation hierarchy is applied;

RECOGNIZING that, although biodiversity offsets are already a part of the legal framework of several countries, including wetland and conservation banking in the USA and habitat compensation requirements in Australia, Canada and the European Union, global and regional guidelines for application by the private sector are still in development;

RECOGNIZING that although these schemes differ in their features and implementation around the world, they share an aim to mitigate biodiversity loss by allowing activities that destroy or degrade biodiversity in one place to be compensated by conservation in another location;

NOTING the work and products, developed by the Business and Biodiversity Offset Programme, including its proposed 'Standard on Biodiversity Offsets';

NOTING the contribution of the private sector in development and implementation of biodiversity offsets approaches;

NOTING that the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Decision X/21 *Business engagement* requests the Executive Secretary "to encourage the development and application of tools and mechanisms that can further facilitate the engagement of businesses in integrating biodiversity concerns into their work...", including offsets;

NOTING also that biodiversity offset mechanisms are one of the six areas designated for further development as an innovative means of mobilizing resources for the implementation of the CBD, identified in CBD Decision IX/11;

ALSO NOTING that Ramsar Resolution X.12 "encourages decision makers, especially business leaders, to develop and adopt policies, strategies and operational approaches...which avoid, remedy or as a last option 'offset' adverse impacts on wetland ecosystems, including considering the potential benefits that could be derived from the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme...";

NOTING that there are increasing scientific and policy questions being asked about the ecological validity and practical effectiveness of biodiversity offset schemes and related mechanisms, in particular in critical habitat, and that there is increasing work in this area involving the IUCN Secretariat and Members, plus increasing demand from all sectors for IUCN's advice on biodiversity offsets and related mechanisms; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the effectiveness of biodiversity offsets in practice is dependent on the existence of an enabling policy environment including, *inter alia*, good governance, the rule of law, and accountable government and corporate institutions;

***The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:***

CALLS ON the Director General to:

a. establish a working group to develop an IUCN general policy on biodiversity offsets. The working group will also consider the desirability of IUCN developing global biodiversity offset guidelines. The working group's membership and mode of operating will be based on the One Programme approach involving relevant experts, including from the Secretariat, Members and Commissions. It should arrive at its recommendations following consideration of:

i. an evidence-based analysis of existing offset schemes and standards to identify the conceptual weaknesses and strengths and the opportunities and risks associated with the practical implementation of biodiversity offsets;

ii. scientific literature and expertise to ensure that policy is solidly grounded in robust ecological principles;

- iii. modes of implementation given different national and regional contexts cognizant that biodiversity offset schemes need to specify, among other things, (i) an appropriate conceptual framework(s), (ii) metrics and other methodologies, and (iii) governance and financing mechanisms including means of verification with respect to delivering no net loss, or preferably net positive, outcomes for biodiversity;
  - iv. the theoretical and practical meaning and utility of the terms 'no net loss' and 'net positive impacts' in the context of biodiversity conservation; and
  - v. the particular scientific and practical challenges of applying the full mitigation hierarchy to address the impact of activities in critical habitat;
- b. the working group should expedite the preparation of recommendations for consideration by the IUCN Council by no later than end of 2014; and
- c. as a parallel activity, continue to contribute to the current state of knowledge about the practical implementation of biodiversity offsets by (a) undertaking project work with partners, IUCN Members and Commissions and (b) the sharing of experiences.

**WCC-2016-Res-060-EN**  
**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 nature and natural heritage;

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, interpretations, and few precise standards for ecotourism, nature-based tourism or geotourism (based on geodiversity and geological heritage);

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 yet resulted in improved practices globally and that ecotourism can often be associated with tourism operations and activities that have severe negative impacts on communities, biodiversity and geodiversity, geological heritage, places of geological interest, 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 support an initiative, in the spirit of the One Programme, to:

- a. ensure that environmental, economic and social impacts and opportunities of ecotourism are sufficiently acknowledged in the IUCN Programme;
- b. expand sustainable tourism guidelines to include explicit ecotourism best practices, including an updated IUCN definition of ecotourism, relevant standards and indicators for culturally sensitive community engagement and welfare, environmental learning, appropriate infrastructure and tourist behaviour, to seek the prevention of negative anthropogenic influence on species, ecosystems and more;
- c. work with existing national, regional and international certification schemes, standards and guidelines focused on ecotourism in order to improve conservation outcomes, including by

encouraging the uptake of best practices and the adherence to and strengthening of globally accepted standards; and

d. create and deliver training opportunities for ecotourism governance, auditing and certification, and the implementation of best practices for ecotourism development and management; and

2. CALLS ON IUCN Members and ENCOURAGES other governments, parastatal organisations, researchers, developers and tourism industry professionals to:

a. conduct transparent impact assessments and periodic monitoring of ecotourism, and broadly share data for research and evolution of ecotourism best practices;

b. work with existing national, regional and international certification schemes, standards, and guidelines focused on ecotourism to encourage the adoption of standards and norms that ensure terms that assert, or may imply, positive conservation outcomes (such as 'ecotourism' or other terms capable of deriving similar expectations from consumers) are only used and promoted when consistent with the updated IUCN definition and guidelines; and

c. promote and seek auditing and certification for ecotourism in landscapes and seascapes of conservation value.

## **WCC-2016-Res-061-EN**

### **Mitigating the impacts of oil palm expansion and operations on biodiversity**

RECOGNISING that oil palm is the most productive commercially grown vegetable-oil crop in the world;

ALSO RECOGNISING the role of the industry in 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 through deforestation, forest fragmentation, peatland degradation, water pollution, biodiversity loss, forest fires, and greenhouse gas emissions, and may also have negative impacts on community livelihoods 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 and jurisdictional land-use planning and without appropriate consideration for the negative biodiversity and social impacts it causes, the latter sometimes involving human rights violations;

ALSO CONCERNED that oil palm is planted exclusively within the humid tropics, so any expansion or mismanagement of operations may involve loss or degradation of habitat for countless 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, legal reforms to secure the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, effective implementation of environmental regulations, appropriate plantation design, ecological restoration, 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, together with the Species Survival Commission (SSC), the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) and the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), to conduct a situation analysis of the implications for biodiversity conservation from the expansion of oil palm, and to review and define best practices in the industry;
2. CALLS ON the Director General and Commissions to establish an Oil Palm and Biodiversity Task Force, building upon existing studies focused on the impacts of palm oil expansion and operations on biodiversity, land-use planning and best practises, to:
  - a. support governments and other actors in regions where oil palm is expanding, to identify important intact forest areas and other critical ecosystems, such as peatlands, where oil palm development should be avoided and areas where oil palm could be grown using agreed best practices;

- b. promote inclusive decision-making processes, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders, and provide technical inputs to the development of realistic strategies within or outside current industry initiatives that stimulate appropriate land-use planning at the landscape, national and regional levels, while recognising environmental, regulatory and local rights issues;
  - c. identify the conditions for sustainable and responsible palm oil production to help inform governments and others of best practices;
  - d. review the availability of existing oil palm concession maps and other spatial data, and provide recommendations to increase their accessibility and value for conservation purposes; and
  - e. assess the policies and incentives driving the expansion of palm oil, including for biodiesel and bioenergy, and provide recommendations on sustainable alternative sources; and
3. URGES Members, especially State and Government Agency Members, as well as the private sector, to:
- a. ensure that land-use planning for oil palm plantations is done to avoid areas of intact forest, Key Biodiversity Areas, High Carbon Stock forests, peatlands, World Heritage Sites and territories and areas of indigenous peoples and local communities in order to ensure maximum conservation of biodiversity, maintenance of ecological integrity, protection of livelihoods and avoidance of conflict;
  - b. reduce the negative impacts of oil palm plantations in existing production areas by requiring compliance with laws through effective control and sanction systems;
  - c. promote in-the-field compliance of companies with quality voluntary standards having robust criteria for palm oil and promote continuous improvement of these standards in line with the recommendations made by the Task Force under paragraph 2 c above;
  - d. create mechanisms that support small-holders to improve environmental performance, including access to certification systems; and
  - e. respect internationally recognised human rights, and implement applicable environmental and social standards and safeguards concerning indigenous peoples and local communities, including recognition of formal and informal land and resource rights and tenure and free, prior and informed consent, as provided for in the relevant standards and safeguards, and transparent and impartial dispute settlement mechanisms to address land-use conflicts and other concerns.



## **WCC-2016-Res-062-EN**

### **The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: integration of conservation 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;

NOTING 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 frequently unsustainable consumption of natural resources, rapid urbanisation and conversion of natural areas and effects of climate change on geodiversity, biodiversity and ecosystems – all of which may affect current development trajectories;

NOTING ALSO the different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve environmental sustainability in the context of dwindling and degrading natural capital systems, sustainable development and poverty eradication;

HIGHLIGHTING the essential role conservation can play in providing solutions to current development challenges;

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 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development presents a framework that integrates the nested hierarchical social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development;

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

1. STRESSES the importance of incorporating the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into the IUCN Programme 2017-2020;
2. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES Commissions, Members and National and Regional Committees to maintain a strong focus on contributing to, and monitoring the progress towards, the achievement of the SDGs;
3. CALLS ON Members, Commissions and National and Regional Committees to encourage 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. ENCOURAGES all Members, both state and non-state, to incorporate the SDGs framework into their policies, activities and work plans, as appropriate;
5. ENCOURAGES all Members, governments, other relevant institutions such as development banks, and organisations to continue to work on development issues and to consider their development cooperation policies, laws and practice in light of the comprehensive and integrative nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
6. INVITES governments and all stakeholders to consider developing, as appropriate, governance mechanisms, policies and laws, relevant in individual national contexts, that reflect the comprehensive and integrative nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to establish annual review and follow-up mechanisms for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that are inclusive of civil society and the private sector, and integrative of all sectors of development; and
7. ENCOURAGES State Members to share good practices and experiences in fulfilling the actions described in paragraph 6.

## **WCC-2016-Res-063-EN**

### **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 many limestone areas are known as karst landscapes, which in most situations hold vast amounts of clean water within a groundwater aquifer held within the limestone bedrock; that many of these aquifers contain unique ecosystems, which are very susceptible to water quality and quantity changes, for example contamination from heavy metals in sediments or from introduced chemicals, or damage or destruction from quarrying, clear-cutting of forests, and many other extractive uses; and that ensuring water resources are uncontaminated in these limestone areas is a major factor in the survival and preservation of their unique biodiversity;

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 certain developments, for example poorly-planned limestone quarrying or cave-based tourism, in such areas;

FURTHER CONSIDERING that karst caves are critical sites for understanding prehistoric cultural heritage and previous climate change phenomena, and furthermore, considering the location of the limestone mineral reserves and the cave areas;

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 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;

RECOGNISING the high levels of site-specific endemism that frequently occurs in karst caves; NOTING the under-representation of karst systems within protected areas; and RECOGNISING the environmental impacts generated by extractive industries, including threats posed by the increasing demand for cement in many developing countries;

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

1. REQUESTS State, Government Agency and NGO Members, academia and companies to ensure that the best-available expertise is used to find, identify and manage severely range-restricted biodiversity in limestone karst areas affected by land-uses and other activities that modify karst environments (such as the supply of limestone for the production of construction materials, including cement plants, or 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;
2. CALLS on IUCN State Members to work in their own jurisdictions on measures to promote knowledge of the geodiversity and biodiversity of limestone karst areas and their natural processes, to develop an inventory of their natural and cultural heritage, and to assess the potential impacts

resulting from their use, in order to ensure that these areas are managed in a sustainable manner for the sake of future generations;

3. URGES State, Government Agency and NGO Members, academia and companies to work collectively towards identifying and protecting hotspots of endemism and diversity in limestone karst areas;

4. ENCOURAGES further research on the sustainable management of karst areas within the ecosystem matrix and encourages the cement and limestone industry to take a leading role in the protection of caves; and

5. REQUESTS IUCN and the institutions linked to speleology (such as the International Union of Speleology) to lead the process of developing clear guidance for the sustainable utilisation of karst landscapes to maintain biodiversity.

**WCC-2016-Res-064-EN**

**Strengthening cross-sector partnerships to recognise the 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, and recognises in SDG 3 the importance of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages;

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;

DEEPLY CONCERNED about the increased prevalence worldwide of NCDs, including cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and mental illness, with the WHO estimating that 50 million people were suffering from dementia in 2015 and 14 million people between the ages of 30 and 70 were dying annually from NCDs;

RECOGNISING that recent 'state of knowledge' scientific reviews on the connections between nature and human health, and between climate change and human health, have each highlighted that policies encouraging nature-based solutions can play a significant role in reducing the global increase in NCDs, as well as climate-sensitive disease and the risks of disease transmission between wildlife and people;

NOTING 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 places, including urban areas, with a rich natural heritage improve physical and mental health and spiritual well-being, and can increase the appreciation of nature including by the elderly;

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;

FURTHER RECOGNISING the growth of the state of knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services, for example through the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and the development of standards and frameworks for natural capital accounting and valuation of benefits including the UN 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 work in collaboration with the World Health Organisation 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 natural heritage 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 for human health and well-being provided by nature and apply this information to inform cost-benefit assessments for increased investment in the management of ecosystems and natural heritage, including parks, protected areas and natural spaces within urban areas;
4. ALSO CALLS ON Members to contribute to improving methods for quantifying the benefits of nature (more specifically parks, protected areas and natural spaces within urban areas) for human health and well-being, including the development of more consistent global accounting standards for this purpose;
5. RECOMMENDS that Members actively seek interdisciplinary partnerships and alliances with the health sector and local and regional communities to develop programmes of nature-based solutions to prevent and treat non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, mental illness and dementia, as well as to encourage the appropriate use of parks and protected areas for improving cultural and spiritual well-being and social connection;
6. CALLS ON Members to continue to build the evidence base for quantifying the benefits of nature for human health and well-being and encourages Members to build cross-sector partnerships to measure the effectiveness of nature-based health programmes; and
7. WELCOMES IUCN's leadership in recognising and communicating the initiatives and co-benefits from connecting nature and human health and well-being, and integrating these initiatives as part of national and international policies regarding public health and 'nature based solutions'.

**WCC-2016-Res-065-EN**

**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 Native Hawaiians on behalf of the people of the United States for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii on January 17, 1893 with the participation of agents and citizens of the United States, and the deprivation of the rights of Native Hawaiians 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.



## **WCC-2016-Res-066-EN**

### **Strengthening corporate biodiversity measurement, valuation and reporting**

RECOGNISING civil society's interest in better understanding the way that businesses take into account and act to promote biodiversity conservation;

RECALLING 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;

RECOGNISING 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 calls on the private sector to engage in responsible business practices and also welcoming 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 collaborated with experts to develop methodologies for measuring, valuing and reporting on biodiversity, as well as those committed to disclosing more information on biodiversity;

RECOGNISING the importance of business reporting on biodiversity in a consistent way for civil society, that efforts could still usefully be made to help; and

ALSO RECOGNISING the challenges associated with developing a generally-accepted approach and set of indicators for business to measure, value and then report on biodiversity;

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

1. ENCOURAGES businesses, irrespective of their size or sector of activity, to strengthen measurement, valuation and reporting on impacts on biodiversity, and, in particular, when biodiversity is identified as material to the business, (whether the biodiversity impacts and dependencies are direct or indirect)<sup>1</sup>, to provide information on the relevant following thematic areas:

a. the direct and indirect dependencies of their activities on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services;

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<sup>1</sup> Material Aspects are those that reflect the organisation's significant economic, environmental and social impacts; or that substantively influence the assessments and decisions of stakeholders. To determine if an Aspect is material, qualitative analysis, quantitative assessment and discussion are needed. GRI (2013) G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines.

- b. the direct and indirect impacts of their activities on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services;
  - c. their commitment and their action plans for acting to promote, enhance and protect biodiversity, e.g. ecological corridors for landscape connectivity;
  - d. the sites that are of highest priority in terms of biodiversity conservation, and which thus require particular attention from businesses, to endeavour to provide their georeferenced maps and associated conservation values, and to mitigate the impacts of their activities on biodiversity;
  - e. the process taken to comply with legal obligations in the appropriate jurisdiction;
  - f. the voluntary measures that go beyond legal obligations; and
  - g. the change in biodiversity conservation obtained through the implementation of their commitments and their action plans;
2. ENCOURAGES businesses to provide information and to publish regularly, for each thematic area, related indicators, explaining the method used, and to maintain these over the long term in order to identify the progress made;
  3. ENCOURAGES governments, in accordance with national and international law and within their competencies, to establish legal frameworks or similar requiring business reporting on biodiversity in line with the thematic areas above; and
  4. CALLS ON the Director General to facilitate Members to join forces and collaborate with businesses to develop a common framework and set of principles on how to measure, value and report on biodiversity in order to improve, standardise and promote corporate biodiversity reporting.

## **WCC-2016-Res-067-EN**

### **Best practice for industrial-scale development projects**

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;

RECALLING the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 9 on resilient infrastructure and inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, Goal 11 on inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements, Goal 12 on sustainable production and consumption, 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 promote transparency and public participation in analysis and decision-making in development projects;
2. CALLS on Members and governments to promote best practice for all industrial-scale development projects to 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 and approval of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) during the project design phase when permission for the project is requested, 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 and accountable reporting and decision making throughout the project; and
  - g. respect for the legal and customary land and resource rights of local communities, and their free and prior informed consent to any project that affects such rights; and
  - h. significant penalties for legal non-compliance and recognition for projects going beyond compliance; and
3. CALLS ON international financial institutions and their shareholders to recognise their role and responsibility for driving best practice and to develop, implement and coordinate safeguards to support the points above.

**State and agency Members of the United States** voted against the motion with Amendment 3, which was adopted by the World Conservation Congress.

## **WCC-2016-Res-068-EN**

### **Prevention, management and resolution of social conflict as a key requirement for conservation and management of ecosystems**

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, knowledge, traditions and livelihoods;

MINDFUL that natural resource use often gives rise to conflicts involving conservation agencies, indigenous peoples and local 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 may create conflict with local communities, particularly around conservation actions to protect species that impact local communities from a social, economic and cultural perspective;

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;

RECALLING the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which addresses the rights of indigenous peoples to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired;

AWARE of the unique position of IUCN as a conflict-resolution facilitator and mediator, as it can credibly convene 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, mitigation and resolution at all levels and to advise IUCN Programmes and Management accordingly;
  - b. support the establishment of inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms, including experts in conflict management and mitigation, bringing together scientific and local knowledge, aimed at addressing social conflicts around conservation and resource use and activities that damage environments and ecosystems;

- c. increase capacities and recognition of indigenous peoples and local communities to prevent and solve conflicts around natural resource conservation, use, depletion and degradation;
  - d. engage with the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights, recognised conflict experts, 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 all affected parties, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities, and facilitate inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue and consensus-building; and
  - b. seek the advice from the IUCN and its Members to support the application of both rights-based and responsibility-based approaches to conservation and good governance principles as presented in IUCN Resolution 3.012 *Governance of natural resources for conservation and sustainable development*.

## **WCC-2016-Res-069-EN**

### **Defining Nature-based Solutions**

RECOGNISING that the concept of Nature-based Solutions (NbS), developed during the UNFCCC negotiations in 2009, was introduced in the 2013-2016 IUCN Global Programme and considered as a milestone for IUCN, representing 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 its 12 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 NbS, which is no substitute for conventional conservation actions to safeguard species or protect ecosystems against risk;

CONSIDERING that many 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. ADOPTS the Definitional Framework on Nature-Based Solutions, attached herewith as Annex 1;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to ensure that NbS are supported within the IUCN Programme 2017-2020;
3. CALLS ON the Director General and Commissions to finalise the NbS principles, parameters and guidelines for applying NbS, reporting as appropriate to Council on progress;
4. CALLS ON governments and civil society, with IUCN Members taking the lead, to incorporate NbS into strategies and measures that encourage innovations and learning from on-the-ground activities; and
5. CALLS ON governments, donor countries and financial institutions, private funders and businesses to recognise NbS as a tool to achieve sustainable development.

#### **Annex 1: IUCN Definitional Framework on Nature-based Solutions**

##### **1. Definition of Nature-based Solutions**

Nature-based Solutions are defined as "actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits."

## 2. Overarching goal of Nature-based Solutions

The goal of Nature-based Solutions is “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; Nature-based Solutions are designed to address major societal challenges, such as food security, climate change, water security, human health, disaster risk, social and economic development”.

## 3. Preliminary principles of Nature-based Solutions

The following preliminary principles are to be considered in conjunction with the Nature-based Solutions (NbS) definition:

- i. NbS embrace nature conservation norms (and principles);
- ii. NbS can be implemented alone or in an integrated manner with other solutions to societal challenges (e.g. technological and engineering solutions);
- iii. NbS are determined by site-specific natural and cultural contexts that include traditional, local and scientific knowledge;
- iv. NbS produce societal benefits in a fair and equitable way in a manner that promotes transparency and broad participation;
- v. NbS maintain biological and cultural diversity and the ability of ecosystems to evolve over time;
- vi. NbS are applied at a landscape scale;
- vii. NbS recognise and address the tradeoffs between the production of a few immediate economic benefits for development, and future options for the production of the full range of ecosystems services; and
- viii. NbS are an integral part of the overall design of policies, and measures or actions, to address a specific challenge.



**WCC-2016-Res-070-EN**  
**Crimes against the environment**

NOTING the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment which recognises the fundamental right of man to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and (that) he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations;

NOTING further Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/28/11, *Human rights and the environment*, which states “environmental damage can have negative implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of all human rights”;

NOTING United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 70/1 on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

NOTING that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognises everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and that healthy ecosystems and their services are necessary to the survival of humans and all living things;

NOTING United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Decision 27/9 that rule of law is essential to sustainable development and environmental protection;

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 effectively exercise their jurisdiction and control in administrative, technical and social matters over ships flying their flag.

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;

NOTING the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, particularly oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognised by some cultures as Mother Earth, and noting the importance of the concept of 'climate justice';

NOTING that the Earth Charter calls for a sustainable global society founded on respect for nature, universal human rights, economic justice, and a culture of peace, and that IUCN Resolution 5.100 *Incorporation of the Rights of Nature as the organizational focal point in IUCN's decision making* (Jeju, 2012), calls for consideration of the Rights of Nature as a "fundamental and absolute key element" in all areas of IUCN intervention and decision making, and invites development of a Universal Declaration of the Rights of Nature;

NOTING the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples emphasises the rights of indigenous peoples to maintain their own cultures and traditions, and to pursue their development in keeping with their own needs and aspirations;

RECALLING that the illicit trade of goods that are part of the natural heritage as endangered species, fossils, minerals, meteorites and rocks, destroys biodiversity and geodiversity of the places where it is found and generates the loss of a cultural, educational and touristic resource for its citizens; and

RECALLING Resolution 4.040 *Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage* (Barcelona, 2008) stating that geological heritage constitutes a natural heritage with cultural, aesthetic, landscape, economic and/or intrinsic values that is necessary to preserve and transmit to future generations;

**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 (ICCWC) and other relevant actors, to examine trends in environmental crime and criminalisation, to inform legal and policy responses, and prioritisation of 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), European Network against Environmental Crime (ENEC), European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL) and the Organization of American States (OAS), and in consultation with the secretariats of relevant conventions as well as bodies overseeing implementation of relevant national, regional and international policies, agreements and laws, 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 the achievement 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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** voted against this motion.

**WCC-2016-Res-071-EN**  
**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 adjudication systems dealing with environmental issues around the world;

RECOGNISING that there are more than 800 environmental courts in over 50 nations, in addition to courts of general jurisdiction that are also seized of environmental issues, and that there is increasing need to share experiences, decisions, and best practices;

FURTHER RECOGNISING 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 mandate of the World Commission on Environmental Law to explore creating an institution, organised for and conducted by professionals, with the cooperation 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 legal professionals of each state 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. INVITES all Members to bring to the attention of their national and sub-national court systems and their administrative offices, as well as judicial institutes, the existence of the GJIE in order to further strengthen the capacity of the institutions and foster practices that contribute to promotion of the rule of law in the international community, 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.

## **WCC-2016-Res-072-EN**

### **Enabling the Whakatane Mechanism to contribute to conservation through securing communities' rights**

NOTING that it has been estimated that most of the existing protected areas contain lands or territories and resources of indigenous peoples and rural communities;

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 the Director General and Commissions to identify and propose "mechanisms 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*);

RECOGNISING the importance of fully respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities relying on protected areas;

NOTING the efforts of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights to develop tools and approaches to support the above;

WELCOMING the establishment of the IUCN Environmental and Social Management System, and in particular the potential role of its Standards on Access Restrictions and Indigenous Peoples in ensuring the full respect of the rights of indigenous peoples and rural communities in IUCN conservation projects;

WELCOMING also the standards of the IUCN Green List of Conserved and Protected Areas and their approach and potential utility for safeguarding human rights in protected areas;

WELCOMING the endorsement by the 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD Decision XXII/12, Pyeongchang, 2014) of the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use, which includes guidance to Parties and other relevant stakeholders to draw upon existing tools in identifying best practices in relation to protected areas and customary use of biodiversity, including the Whakatane Mechanism;

NOTING that the IUCN World Conservation Congress at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea (2012) welcomed the work being developed through the Whakatane Mechanism in Resolution 5.097 *Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as "a significant contribution to the Programme's "rights-based and equitable conservation" undertakings and One Programme approach";

NOTING that three pilot applications of the Mechanism have so far been undertaken: in Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya and Thailand; and

HIGHLIGHTING that appropriate recognition and support to the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) within state-governed protected areas would allow the restitution of any collective governance rights and responsibilities to the relevant peoples and communities while supporting and safeguarding conservation; and ALSO NOTING that the establishment of shared governance mechanisms could be a means to support the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights in protected areas;

**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. Engage with the Global Environmental Facility in identifying funding opportunities for projects that include approaches contained in the Whakatane Mechanism, in line with GEF-6 Programme directions and the upcoming GEF-7 phase, and explore as well other potential sources of funding; and

b. Include progress of the Whakatane Mechanism in IUCN's regular reporting to the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;

2. INVITES the CBD to take account of the Whakatane Mechanism, particularly in its implementation of Articles 8(j) and 10(c) and its Programme of Work on Protected Areas;

3. INVITES Member 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 its benefits in favour of biodiversity conservation; and

b. take action, as appropriate, to implement the CBD Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable use, particularly task 3, including promoting, "in accordance with national legislation and applicable international obligations, the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, and also their prior and informed consent to or approval of, and involvement in, the establishment, expansion, governance and management of protected areas, including marine protected areas, that may affect indigenous and local communities"; and

4. ENCOURAGES parties to the Whakatane Mechanism processes in countries where such 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, to support its further development and application.

## **WCC-2016-Res-073-EN**

### **Investments of 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;

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 and capacity building 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 and data sources such as the IUCN Red List, National Red Lists, 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 expeditiously, 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, safeguarding of protected areas, compensatory and /or mitigation measures, analysis of alternatives, access to information, citizen participation mechanisms, prior consultation and free, prior and informed consent, 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.

## **WCC-2016-Res-074-EN**

### **Reinforcing the principle of non-regression in environmental law and policy**

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 conservation 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 and communicate the results to all members;
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, with due regard for the constitutional provisions of each country, and with the full, informed and effective participation of relevant rights-holders and stakeholders and with due respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

**State and agency Members of the United States** voted against this motion.

## **WCC-2016-Res-075-EN**

### **Affirmation of the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts**

NOTING that while the world seeks innovative approaches to sustainable development, indigenous peoples and local communities can provide examples of sustainability to serve as global models, including by means of their traditional knowledge;

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, cultural, and political context;

NOTING 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);

NOTING 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);

NOTING Resolution 4.052 *Implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) (Barcelona, 2008); and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the integration of indigenous peoples' and local communities' approaches and knowledge systems with other conservation efforts is essential to achieve sustainable development;

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

1. INVITES the Director General and Council to acknowledge the value of indigenous peoples' and local communities' approaches and knowledge systems in helping to address the challenges facing our global ecosystems, and that working with indigenous knowledge holders appropriately 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 voluntary guidelines regarding the appropriate participation of indigenous peoples in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of conservation projects, programmes and policies; and
3. INVITES the Council and Members to acknowledge and respect indigenous values that build appreciation and responsibility for care of natural resources through learning the regional history of indigenous peoples' and local communities' relationships with lands and waters of conservation value and by working to rebuild and maintain the relationships with indigenous peoples and local communities.

**WCC-2016-Res-076-EN**  
**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, illegal habitat destruction, illegal trade in wildlife, illicit trade in geological heritage (fossils, minerals, rocks and meteorites), destruction of places of geological interest, 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;

RECOGNISING that Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity of Spain is a pioneer in the protection of geodiversity in that country and has served as an example for others, but that neither it, nor the recent amendment, includes effects on geodiversity and geological heritage in Title VI on infractions and sanctions;

RECALLING IUCN Resolution 4.040 *Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage* (2008, Barcelona), which says that geological heritage constitutes a natural heritage with cultural, aesthetic, landscape, economic and/or intrinsic value and should be preserved and transmitted to future generations;

RECALLING ALSO the pioneering trend established with the approval by the Council of Europe in 2004 of Recommendation Rec(2004)3 'conservation of the geological heritage and areas of special geological interest', and its call for cooperation among international organisations, scientific institutions and NGOs in the field of geological heritage conservation, and participation in geological conservation programmes, to be strengthened;

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 and contributing expertise;

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; and

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;

**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 and geological heritage are committed, and especially to:
  - a. give legal recognition to the role environmental NGOs and local communities can play in court in cases of environmental crime, especially crimes involving harm to flora, fauna and geological heritage;
  - b. promote actively the legal role of environmental NGOs and that of local communities in cases of environmental crime, especially crimes involving harm to flora, fauna and geological heritage;
  - 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 and geological heritage;
  - 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 to implement environmental criminal law with transparency and accountability;

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; and

d. incorporate into local legislation, across international, bilateral or multilateral treaties, punitive measures to punish environmental crimes committed by transnational corporations.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Res-077-EN**  
**Environmental courts and tribunals**

NOTING that environmental courts and tribunals may ensure the fair, consistent, and effective settlement of cases concerning the environment;

FURTHER NOTING that environmental courts and tribunals may be in a good position to safeguard the most treasured environments in the world through work aimed at 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;

WELCOMING 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 issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens;

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 in all countries;

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

1. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN to work in coordination with the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) to compile a framework of best practices for creating environmental courts and tribunals that can be useful in some legal cultures and political situations, and transmit that framework to State Members for their consideration;
2. INVITES State Members to consider establishing, as appropriate and consistent with their domestic legal systems, their own environmental courts and to provide them with sufficient authority to promote transparency, inclusiveness, and accountability to obtain a more efficient and consistent application of environmental law; and
3. FURTHER INVITES State Members to take appropriate measures to facilitate access to their environmental courts and tribunals, with the goal of working towards environmental justice.



**WCC-2016-Res-078-EN**

**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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Res-079-EN**

**Request for an Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the principle of sustainable development in view of the needs of future generations**

CONSIDERING that sustainable development is generally defined as development that balances social, economic and environmental interests in order to meet the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs;

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, including from IUCN Members and the IUCN Environmental Law Programme;

OBSERVING that interpretations in legal texts and practice of the principle of sustainable development tend to settle on meeting the needs of present generations rather than factoring in the needs of future generations;

SUGGESTING that many national and international legal documents have been adopted that can be understood as making sustainable development a general principle of law that is a binding norm of international law;

TRUSTING that an authoritative restatement of the principle of sustainable development taking the needs of future generations into particular account will enhance the willingness of states and international organisations to implement existing international environmental agreements and create new ones;

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); and

CONVINCED that the IUCN World Conservation Congress although not being a UN specialised agency is entitled to propose that the UNGA request an advisory opinion from the ICJ, and should do so;

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

1. CALLS UPON the General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA) to request an Advisory Opinion from the ICJ on the legal status and content of the principle of sustainable development taking the needs of future generations into particular account;
2. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN 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 about the legal status and content of the principle of sustainable development in view of the needs of future generations, and on the role of the ICJ in explicating this principle.

**State and agency Members of the United States** voted against this motion.

**WCC-2016-Res-080-EN**

**System of categories for indigenous collective management areas in Central America**

RECOGNISING that indigenous peoples have made an important contribution to the management and conservation of natural resources, managing to preserve large areas with forest cover, water sources and endemic species, because they are spaces that are an integral part of their territory and their strategies for life, and that forests are one of the most important natural areas for indigenous peoples and whose conservation and management are vital, both in the development strategies of the people, as also to face the challenges of the current development model, climate change and other impacts that is facing the world; and

BEARING IN MIND that it has been proven that indigenous peoples have a close relationship of respect and balance with mother nature, including land and natural resources, and in their efforts to manage and protect forests, have their own indicators (or signs) that allow them to know the main changes occurring in their management and natural resources in general;

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

1. INVITES the Director General to analyse the creation of an experts working group in order to build a proposed system of categories of indigenous collective management areas that responds to the recognition, respect and practice of collective rights of indigenous peoples, particularly with regard to the use, management and conservation of natural resources;
2. CALLS ON the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) to develop an analysis and discussion on the recognition of collective rights of indigenous peoples, in promoting and respecting their own ways of life and community management of natural areas;
3. LIKEWISE CALLS ON them to grant their full support for the recognition and formalisation within the framework of IUCN categories, the system of categories of indigenous collective management areas, which recognises the interaction and the historical contribution that indigenous peoples have made in the conservation;
4. ALSO CALLS ON them to develop comprehensive strategies from conception, needs and potentials of indigenous peoples in the development of that category; and
5. URGES them, finally, to regulate the development, implementation and evaluation of projects in indigenous territories that fall within that category, implementing environmental, social and cultural safeguards, generating queries, and involving them in the implementation, evaluation and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits, according to their own systems of collective management.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Res-081-EN**  
**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);

RECALLING Resolution 5.100 *Incorporation of the Rights of Nature as the organizational focal point in IUCN's decision making* (Jeju, 2012), which calls for consideration of the rights of nature as a fundamental and absolute key element in all IUCN's areas of intervention and decision making, and which calls for the development of a universal declaration of the rights of nature;

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 and all living beings have 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 and living beings have the obligation to preserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of ecosystems because they have a right to the respect, protection and promotion of the cultural and natural heritage inherited from past generations, which must be passed on by present generations to future generations;
4. BELIEVES that current and future generations have the right to environmental non-discrimination;

5. INVITES States and all stakeholders in the international community to support the adoption of international and regional declarations and conventions that contribute to the recognition of the rights of humanity and all living beings to the environment and the rights of nature; and

6. ENTRUSTS the World Commission on Environmental Law in particular with monitoring and supporting of these initiatives.

**State and agency Members of the United States** voted against this motion.

## **WCC-2016-Res-082-EN**

### **A path forward to address concerns over the use of lead ammunition in hunting**

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, can cause avoidable suffering and mortality affecting some species' population status (as seen in some wildfowl, raptor and scavenger species);

RECOGNISING that wildlife management decision making should be based on ensuring self-sustaining wildlife populations;

ALSO RECALLING that evidence of lead poisoning from ammunition has been recorded in at least 20 countries, although there is some potential for lead poisoning to occur wherever lead ammunition is used for shooting;

CONCERNED that the consumption of lead shot game can present a risk to human health (especially to children, pregnant women and subsistence hunters);

NOTING that alternatives for the majority of lead ammunition, including bullets, are available in some countries and WELCOMING further research into the effectiveness and costs of alternatives to lead ammunition in relation to hunting and shooting activities; and

RECALLING previous agreements to replace lead ammunition with suitable 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 suitable alternatives before 2017, agreeing that it is for each Party to determine whether or how to implement the recommended 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. promote and support the implementation of UNEP Convention on Migratory Species (UNEP/CMS) Resolution 11.15 in countries that are Party to that Convention, specifically in relation to the recommendations to prevent the risk of poisoning from lead ammunition, recognising that it is for each Party to the Convention to determine whether or how to implement the recommended actions, considering the extent and type of poisoning risk, whilst having regard to their international obligations and commitments, including those under the Convention; and
- b. promote, where feasible, the phasing out of lead shot used for hunting over wetlands and lead ammunition used for hunting in areas where scavengers are at particular risk from the use of lead ammunition, and the replacement of it with suitable alternatives;

2. ENCOURAGES governments:

- a. that are Party to the Convention on Migratory Species, to implement UNEP/CMS Resolution 11.15, as it relates to lead ammunition, and to engage with hunters, industry and their related associations, conservation groups and other stakeholders, recognising that it is for each Party to the Convention to determine whether or how to implement the recommended actions, considering the

extent and type of poisoning risk, whilst having regard to their international obligations and commitments, including those under the Convention; and

b. that are not Party to the Convention on Migratory Species, to phase-out, where feasible, lead shot used for hunting over wetlands and lead ammunition used for hunting in areas where scavengers are at particular risk from the use of lead ammunition, based on scientific evidence, and the replacement of it with suitable alternatives; and

3. ENCOURAGES IUCN Members to:

a. work with all relevant stakeholders to assess the feasibility of the phasing-out of lead in ammunition used for hunting, and to work together towards its replacement with suitable alternatives, recognising the present technical and commercial challenges that would need to be overcome associated with some forms of ammunition; and

b. in particular, work with industry and their related associations, conservation groups, and other stakeholders and interested groups to develop communication plans about lead ammunition and its alternatives.



**WCC-2016-Res-083-EN**  
**Conservation of moveable geological heritage**

AWARE of the need to promote proper conservation and management of the world's moveable geoheritage, which includes fossils, meteorites and rocks of special interest;

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 should 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 inconsistent with 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; and

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;

**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.

## **WCC-2016-Res-084-EN**

### **Environmental education and how to naturalise the spaces in educational centres for healthy development and a better childhood 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 and are an integral part of 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 health and 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 often consists of 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 should therefore provide the elements enabling this to be put into practice;

CONSIDERING that environmental education that includes significant science learning 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 an 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 and Resolution 5.039 Healthy parks healthy people* (Jeju, 2012) and Resolution 3.025 *Education and communication in the IUCN Programme*(Bangkok, 2004);

RECOGNISING the “Global action program on education for sustainable development (ESD)” as a worldwide framework to generate and scale-up concrete actions in ESD and make a substantial contribution to the post-2015 agenda;

ALSO RECOGNISING that environmental issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level; that at the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes; that states shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available; and that effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided;

RECALLING IUCN Resolution 4.040 *Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage* (Barcelona, 2008) stating that geological heritage constitutes a natural heritage with cultural, aesthetic, landscape, economic and/or intrinsic values that it is necessary to preserve and transmit to future generations;

**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 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 science regarding the main threats to biodiversity as well as geodiversity and the possible solutions to create awareness about the integral conservation of nature and natural heritage;
  - f. adopt teacher training systems to build the capacities of schools and promote education in environmental values and science literacy, allowing for growth and ratifying children's right to grow up in a healthy environment; and
  - g. include activities in schools and surroundings such as excursions for the better understanding of biodiversity and geodiversity; use of building materials from schools to teach geology and in open spaces to develop botanical and rocks museums;
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, as appropriate, 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.

**WCC-2016-Res-085-EN**  
**Connecting people with nature globally**

CONCERNED that the current level of action to prevent biodiversity, geodiversity and natural heritage loss is outweighed and outpaced by the magnitude of 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 and respect for protected areas is dependent upon public support from the citizens of the countries entrusted with their protection and management, and that this relevance and respect must be fostered by continuous citizenry connection via visitation and awareness raising;

RECOGNISING that meaningful experiences in nature whether in cities or national parks at any age, but particularly at an early age, is the foundation of enjoyment and passion for nature, the development of pro-environmental behaviour, and encourages support for nature's conservation and protection;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that there is a growing body of research confirming that spending time in nature is vital for physical, emotional, intellectual, behavioural and spiritual health;

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 diversity of inspiring solutions and commitments that were the substantial outcomes of the VI<sup>th</sup> 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 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), 4.040 IUCN (2008, Barcelona) *Conservation of geodiversity and geological heritage*, 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 and supporting #NatureForAll within IUCN's Programme 2017-2020, which will:

- a. sensitise and motivate governments, ministries of education, health, environment, educational institutions, civil organisations, persons from all sectors, including young people, to facilitate and promote opportunities for people to experience and connect with nature and encourage them to take concrete and useful actions for nature;
  - b. develop and launch a global campaign to connect people with nature, wild and protected areas, as well as parks;
  - c. share knowledge, frameworks and other tools to replicate and scale-up successful #NatureForAll programme areas and accelerate advocacy for the conservation of nature and nature-linked well-being;
  - d. conduct research evidencing benefits of contact with nature and to ensure that programme areas are well-targeted, effective, and respond to emerging threats and opportunities;
  - e. ensure the future relevance of protected areas and the conservation of nature;
  - f. build a coalition, with a focus on new and non-traditional partners to champion #NatureForAll; and
  - g. actively engage all members and sectors in its design and implementation;
2. CALLS ON all components of IUCN to support governments and other stakeholders in implementing CBD Decision XII/2C; and
  3. CALLS ON Parties to the CBD to take further action and coordination for implementation of Decision XII/2C.

## **WCC-2016-Res-086-EN**

### **Development of IUCN policy on biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology**

RECOGNISING the need for an internationally agreed definition of synthetic biology;

RECOGNISING that the diverse field called 'synthetic biology' is developing rapidly, largely independently of the field of biodiversity conservation, and, depending on the type of application, may have significant implications for many aspects of biodiversity and nature conservation, including sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources;

NOTING that some applications of synthetic biology may have the potential to be beneficial to biological diversity and nature conservation and some have the potential to pose risks;

RECOGNISING that the topic of synthetic biology has been under active consideration by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), by its Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology, by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment convened under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; that Parties to the Convention have urged a precautionary approach in line with the preamble to the Convention, for Parties to carry out scientific risk assessments with regard to potential effects on human health, and addressing, as appropriate and according to national and/or regional legislation, food security, and socio-economic considerations with, where appropriate, the full participation of indigenous and local communities;

NOTING the extensive work already undertaken by the Secretariat of the CBD to synthesise knowledge, views and experiences of governments, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities and other stakeholders to assess the implications of organisms, components and products of synthetic biology techniques on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity published in CBD Technical Series No. 82, 'Synthetic Biology';

NOTING the existing 'Principles for Oversight of Synthetic Biology' developed and endorsed by 111 civil society organisations including many conservation, environmental and biodiversity-based organisations, and the work of the International Civil Society Working Group on Synthetic Biology;

AWARE that a series of meetings between conservationists and synthetic biologists were held recently to start to explore these potential synergies and conflicts;

WELCOMING 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;

RECOGNISING that biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology can benefit from continued positive engagement of these communities; and

CONCERNED that, without further clarity and guidelines on how biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology interrelate, the two fields may continue to develop independently, 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, drawing on relevant resources and expertise within and outside IUCN, to examine the organisms, components and products resulting from synthetic biology techniques and the impacts of their production and use, which may be beneficial or detrimental to 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, could

approach the topic of synthetic biology and engage in ongoing discussions and deliberations with the synthetic biology community;

2. CALLS UPON the Director General and Commissions with urgency to assess the implications of Gene Drives and related techniques and their potential impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity as well as equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources, in order to develop IUCN guidance on this topic, while refraining from supporting or endorsing research, including field trials, into the use of gene drives for conservation or other purposes until this assessment has been undertaken;

3. REQUESTS the Director General and Commissions to seek the necessary support and resources, including technical support and capacity building, for the assessment to be undertaken;

4. REQUESTS that the assessment be based on scientific and empirical evidence and subject to peer review by an independent panel of experts to be appointed by the Director General; and

5. 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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** voted against this motion (and amendments).



## **WCC-2016-Res-087-EN**

### **Awareness of connectivity conservation definition and guidelines**

NOTING that ecological connectivity is critical for ecological processes and responses to change;

FURTHER NOTING that Areas of Connectivity Conservation (ACCs) are ecological networks, strategically designed to both connect protected areas and connect them to greater landscapes and seascapes;

AWARE that in Target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Parties agreed to establish well-connected systems of protected areas integrated into wider landscapes and seascapes;

RECALLING that Recommendation 1.38 *Ecological Networks and Corridors of Natural and Semi-Natural Areas* (Montreal, 2996) called IUCN Members to further develop ecological networks at national, regional and intercontinental levels;

ALSO RECALLING that Resolution 5.056 *Enhancing connectivity conservation through international networking of best practice management* (Jeju, 2012) called on States to continue to establish national ecological networks and connectivity conservation areas to strengthen biodiversity protection; and

NOTING IUCN's 2016 'Areas of Connectivity Conservation Guidelines', drafted following international consultation and review, that describe the theoretical basis for connectivity conservation and provide a definition of ACCs, as well as describing eight ACC types, criteria for their selection and governance;

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

1. REQUESTS the Director General to ensure awareness raising across IUCN's One Programme about the Advanced Draft of the IUCN 'Areas of Connectivity Conservation Guidelines: Definition, Area of Connectivity Conservation Types, Criteria for Establishment, and Governance Types', and encourages comments on the document;
2. INVITES IUCN Members to be aware of the Advanced Draft of the IUCN 'Areas of Connectivity Conservation Guidelines: Definition, Areas of Connectivity Conservation Types, Criteria for Establishment, and Governance Types', to provide comments on the draft and to apply the guidelines where applicable;
3. INVITES governments to provide comments on the Advanced Draft of the IUCN 'Areas of Connectivity Conservation Guidelines'; and
4. ENCOURAGES governments to be aware of the Advanced Draft of the IUCN 'Areas of Connectivity Conservation Guidelines' and to work with local government bodies, communities and private landowners in the development, designation, planning and management of ACCs and networks of ACCs.

## **WCC-2016-Res-088-EN**

### **Safeguarding indigenous lands, territories and resources from unsustainable developments**

RECOGNISING that protected areas are one of the most important tools for biodiversity conservation and that unprotected forests and other unprotected ecosystems may be lost or severely degraded if current deforestation and degradation rates continue;

STRESSING the importance of the ecological services provided by ecosystems;

REMINDED that indigenous peoples' lands and territories coincide with areas that hold 80% of the planet's biodiversity and are therefore fundamental contributors to the maintenance of such ecological services;

NOTING that a major challenge in ensuring such contributions remains in the fact that tenure rights of indigenous peoples over their lands and territories remain unclear or lack legal recognition in vast areas of the world;

MINDFUL OF IUCN's endorsement of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) through Resolutions 4.052 *Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (Barcelona, 2008) and 5.097 *Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (Jeju, 2012);

RECALLING the provisions of UNDRIP, in particular Articles 23, 29 and 8, which respectively declare that "*Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development*", "*Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources*", and that States have the responsibility to prevent and redress "*Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources*";

NOTING the many examples in which indigenous peoples' land/sea use planning approaches, such as 'Indigenous Life Plans' and others, apply notions of indigenous self-development and include indigenous-designated protected areas, sacred natural sites, indigenous and community conserved territories and areas or other forms of protection of lands and seas;

NOTING that territories and resources which have been traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used by indigenous peoples are sometimes considered by governments as undeveloped or underdeveloped, and may be therefore exposed to external pressures for unsustainable developments, particularly from commercial exploitation, that do not consider the full rights, needs, and cultural contexts of indigenous peoples; and

CONCERNED that imposing changes to the use of lands and territories which have been traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used by indigenous peoples may have negative impacts including on food security, biodiversity, climate and the preservation of culture;

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

1. REQUESTS the IUCN Director General to:

a. consider assembling a working group coordinated by the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) to consult with research teams, indigenous peoples' organisations, civil society organisations, governments and development industries to assess the extent of and approaches to respecting indigenous peoples' rights to decision making around their

lands, territories and resources, as well as provide recommendations on expanding efforts for strengthening tenure rights, reducing environmental degradation and enhancing conservation; and

b. draw on the expertise of IUCN Commissions, Members and Secretariat, under the One Programme Statement, to promote the establishment of adequate approaches, including fair and equitable access to information and meaningful participation by indigenous communities in decision-making processes, to avoid negative impacts especially from externally driven unsustainable developments as well as other forms of land and ecosystem degradation;

2. RECOMMENDS that governments work with indigenous peoples to create, institute and enforce legal and management regimes, as appropriate and necessary, that recognise indigenous peoples' rights, protect indigenous lands, territories and resources, and at the same time reduce the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems; and

3. ENCOURAGES governments to enhance accountability and improve governance in order to avoid interventions that negatively impact on the rights of indigenous peoples regarding the development of their lands, territories and resources.

## **WCC-2016-Res-089-EN**

### **Energy efficiency and renewable energy to promote the conservation of nature**

GUIDED by IUCN's mission 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";

RECOGNISING the foundation for action provided in resolutions passed by World Conservation Congresses including, Resolution 12.12 *Energy and conservation* (Kinshasa, 1975), Resolution 3.059 *IUCN's energy-related work relevant to biodiversity conservation* (Bangkok, 2004) and Recommendation 3.086 *Coordination of sustainable development programmes for energy* (Bangkok, 2004) recognizing the importance of energy to IUCN's mission which is embraced by Goal 7 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

OBSERVING that Goal 7 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the United Nations Sustainable Energy for All programme are the result of decades of international and intergovernmental cooperation, including the 1981 United Nations Nairobi Programme of Action, the Brundtland Report, Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the Future We Want, the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, the Commission on Sustainable Development and the International Renewable Energy Conference;

RECOGNISING the role of international law and international organisations in facilitating and encouraging increasing levels of sustainable energy generation, access and use;

NOTING the substantial role of energy efficiency and renewable energy in achieving the objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the purposes expressed in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement adopted by the 21st Meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP21) in December 2015;

EMPHASISING that the promotion, design, adoption and implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy programmes to mitigate global climate change are key mechanisms for States to fulfil their responsibilities and obligations under international law to prevent and minimise the risk of harm to the environment and enable cessation of activities causing significant transboundary environmental effects while managing natural systems as single ecological units, notwithstanding national boundaries, on the basis of equity and reciprocity through harmonised policies and strategies for entire systems and the ecosystems they contain;

FURTHER NOTING the additional spillover benefits of energy efficiency, as identified in the report *Capturing the Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency* (IEA, 2014);

APPRECIATING that the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 called for governments to reach a global agreement on the phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies;

CONGRATULATING the States that included phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies in their COP21 Paris Agreement pledges;

GRATIFIED by the International Renewable Energy Agency's rapid transfer of alternative energy technologies to developing countries, and the recommendation of the complete phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies in the 2015 *World Energy Outlook*; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that Goal 12.c of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development expresses the need to "[r]ationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by [...] phasing out those harmful subsidies";

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

1. REQUESTS the Director General to associate IUCN with the work of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA);
2. FURTHER INVITES the Director General to collaborate with all interested Members including the Pace Energy and Climate Center to secure new external funding enabling IUCN Commissions and the Secretariat to assist governments to achieve their clean energy objectives;
3. REQUESTS the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) to expand its collaboration with IRENA to advance legal frameworks for energy efficiency and renewable energy systems;
4. URGES IUCN State Members to design, adopt, and implement energy efficiency and renewable energy programmes, including advanced technologies and public participation, and all additional Members to promote such programmes;
5. INVITES State Members to repeal all subsidies and tax incentives that promote the use of fossil fuels, and to instead use tax incentives and the facilitation of permitting, administrative and other processes to move their energy portfolios toward renewable energy; and
6. FURTHER INVITES State Members to amend, modify, or repeal existing laws and policies that obstruct the uptake and distribution of energy efficiency and renewable energy.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Res-090-EN**

**Two dams on the Santa Cruz River in Argentina: their impact on an irreplaceable ecosystem and on the hooded grebe (*Podiceps gallardoi*) population, a Critically Endangered species endemic to Argentina**

OBSERVING that in 2012 a project began to build two dams over the Santa Cruz River, criticised due to shortcomings concerning information vital for decision making, the lack of suitable forums for citizen participation and weaknesses in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), was brought by civil society organisations before the High Court of Argentina, which urged the State in April 2016 to present the corresponding impact studies;

CONSIDERING that the new Argentinian government, after informing in December 2015 that it would revise the initiative and the EIA process developed by the previous administration, agreed in May 2016 on a new project design reducing the number of turbines from 11 to 8 and the cost of the work in order to avoid environmental impacts;

CONCERNED because a lack of environmental impact from the new design appears to be taken for granted, with work on the project progressing without a new EIA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the basin being carried out, and the impacts being unknown;

CONSIDERING that the Santa Cruz River estuary is a key site for the hooded grebe (*Podiceps gallardoi*), a species endemic to Argentina and Critically Endangered (IUCN Red List of Threatened Species);

CONCERNED because the dams will involve the loss of river valley habitat, the alteration of aquatic communities and impacts on estuarine ecosystems, which may lead to the extinction of the hooded grebe, which will be deprived of one of its main wintering sites, as well as other irreversible environmental impacts; and

WELCOMING the declaration of the Santa Cruz River as an Important Bird Area (IBA) by BirdLife International in order to maintain a large hooded grebe population outside of the breeding season, and other species such as the Magellanic penguin (*Spheniscus magellanicus*), the creation of the Patagonia National Park to protect the hooded grebe and the designation of the species as a Provincial Natural Monument;

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

1. URGES the Argentine Republic to stop all activities related to the Santa Cruz River dams project until the due EIA and SEA processes have been completed in line with current legislation, with the full and effective participation of all stakeholders and competent authorities within the framework of an informed and strategic debate on the country's energy decisions, ensuring that the Santa Cruz River basin ecosystem and the hooded grebe populations in Argentina are not affected;

2. CALLS ON the Director General to:

a. send a memo to the President of Argentina urgently, informing him of the appeal in paragraph 1, regarding the importance of complying with legal mandates concerning high environmental impact projects such as the dams on the Santa Cruz River, and also to refer to and send material prepared by IUCN on EIA and SEA processes, the precautionary principle, the impacts of hydroelectric projects and renewable energy alternatives, as well as other related issues that she considers relevant; and

b. offer, as far as possible, technical support for this project and its environmental impacts to Argentinian NGOs that are IUCN Members; and

3. ASKS the Species Survival Commission to send a memo to the President of Argentina urgently informing him about all the information available on the status of the hooded grebe, as well as the implications of a species being listed as Critically Endangered.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Res-091-EN**  
**South Atlantic Whale Sanctuary**

RECALLING that, pursuant to Article 65 of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, coastal States have the right and the duty to ensure protection of their cetacean species;

NOTING IUCN's previous support for the Indian Ocean and Southern Ocean sanctuaries (Recommendations 18.34 *Cetacean conservation and the International Whaling Commission moratorium* (Perth, 1990) and 19.64 *Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary* (Buenos Aires, 1994));

CONSIDERING that whale-watching tourism provides economic and social benefits to many coastal communities and countries;

EMPHASISING that healthy whale populations help to maintain necessary ocean balance by providing ecological services such as keeping fish stocks healthy, cycling nutrients and removing carbon dioxide thus minimising the effects of climate change;

RECOGNISING that Argentina, Brazil, Gabon, South Africa and Uruguay have submitted a proposal and management plan for consideration at the 66th International Whaling Commission (IWC) to establish a whale sanctuary in the South Atlantic;

BEARING IN MIND that Argentina, Brazil, Gabon, South Africa, and Uruguay have already taken national measures to protect whales in their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs);

NOTING that the IWC Scientific Committee at its last meeting in June 2016 agreed that the information provided in the proposal was comprehensive and that an adequate review of the scientific aspect of the proposal had been performed; and

AWARE that the adoption of this sanctuary will, at least in part, fulfil the request of operative paragraph 6 of IUCN Recommendation 18.34 which called "for the IWC to consider the creation of other sanctuaries within a comprehensive system for the conservation of whales";

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

1. SUPPORTS the establishment of a South Atlantic Whale Sanctuary under the auspices of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) as proposed by Argentina, Brazil, Gabon, South Africa and Uruguay;
2. CALLS UPON all members of the IWC to support the proposal to establish a South Atlantic Whale Sanctuary at the 66th meeting of the IWC in Slovenia in October 2016; and
3. REQUESTS the IUCN Director General to convey this recommendation to the Secretary of the IWC and, in particular, requests that the IUCN representative at the 66th meeting of the IWC in Slovenia in October 2016 make known IUCN's support for this proposal.



## **WCC-2016-Res-092-EN**

### **Urging the Congress of the Republic of Peru to shelve permanently the bill that proposes a road that will affect the Alto Purús National Park and other areas**

OBSERVING that on 19 August 2016, Bill 75-2016/CR was presented in the Congress of the Republic of Peru, proposing the declaration "... of the public need and preferential national interest of the sustainable development of the Province of Purús in the Ucayali Region, where priority is given to terrestrial connectivity between Puerto Esperanza and Iñapari...";

CONCERNED because this road would run through the Alto Purús National Park, one of the most biologically diverse locations in the world, which conserves endemic and threatened species; the Purús Communal Reserve, a biologically diverse area, which is co-managed by the native communities and the Government of Peru; and the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve, established to benefit the isolated indigenous peoples, which would lead to serious, irreversible environmental and social impacts, and severely affect the isolated indigenous peoples that live there;

CONSIDERING that although this Bill mentions that it will guarantee "... respect for the Protected Natural Areas and the rights of the Native Communities, Peasant Communities and Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with the legislation currently in force...", in reality the roads are legally incompatible with the National Parks, in accordance with Peruvian legislation, and this is one of the reasons why, when this Bill was presented in 2012, it was not considered by the Congress in office at that time. On that occasion, this bill received well-founded opposing views from the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Culture, the National Service of Natural Protected Areas and from the Ombudsman's Office; and

WELCOMING Article 8(a) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and Article 4, paragraph 1 of the ILO Convention 169;

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

1. URGES the Congress of the Republic of Peru to consider shelving Bill 75-2016/CR permanently, given that it contradicts and violates Peruvian legislation and would affect the biodiversity of this area severely and irreversibly, especially in the Alto Purús National Park, as well as the life and integrity of the isolated indigenous peoples that live in the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve;
2. CALLS ON the Director General of IUCN to send an official memo without delay to the Presidency of the Congress of the Republic of Peru, informing them of the appeal that appears in paragraph 1, on the need to shelve Bill 75-2016/CR permanently, for the reasons set out and due to the risk of failing to honour the Peruvian State's commitments within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the national climate commitments within the framework of the Paris Agreement; and
3. ASKS the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas to send a communication to the Presidency of the Congress of the Republic of Peru with all the information on the values and needs for protection of the Alto Purús National Park, as one of the most biologically diverse places in the world, of intangible character and which conserves endemic and threatened species, as well as information on the vulnerable situation of the isolated indigenous peoples in the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve, and Peru's global commitments to biodiversity protection.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Res-093-EN**

**Vicuña (*Vicugna vicugna*) conservation and the illegal trade in its fibre**

RECALLING that IUCN warned countries attending the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Conference) about the danger of the uncontrolled international trade in numerous species of wild fauna and flora, and this gave rise to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which now has 182 Parties;

AWARE of the importance of the vicuña as a successful example of the recovery of a species that was on the brink of extinction, as a result of the efforts made by the States within its range, CITES and other international organisations;

RECOGNISING the importance of the sustainable use of the vicuña based on the live shearing of animals for the benefit of and use by High Andean communities and given the cultural and economic value of this species for these people;

RECALLING that the vicuña populations in Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador, the First Region of Chile and in Argentina, the wild populations in the provinces of Jujuy and Catamarca, and the captive populations in the provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan, are currently listed in Appendix II of CITES;

CONCERNED by the alarming increase in vicuña poaching, reflected in the report drawn up by the South American Camelid Specialist Group (GECS SSC/IUCN) and in the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña (Chile 2015);

RECOGNISING the steps taken and efforts made by the States within the species' range to control and reduce poaching and illegal trade in the fibre;

AWARE that the traceability of vicuña fibre is a practice that is almost non-existent in primary and successive exports/imports given that it is turned into fabrics and manufactured products; and

RECOGNISING the urgent need for international support in order to help States within the species' range in the protection of the vicuña, its habitat and to guarantee the benefit derived from the sustainable use of the species for the High Andean communities;

**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 Commissions and Members to do their utmost to support efforts to:

a. ensure that the Parties to CITES that have vicuña fibre and products derived from the fibre identify, mark and register them appropriately for the purpose of traceability, adopting and applying the relevant legislation with extensive controls, in order to prevent the illegal trade in these items; and

b. ensure that States within the range, importing countries, as well as consumers, increase their collaboration seeking information exchange mechanisms for the effective application of the regulations currently in force, which include international, regional and national mechanisms;

2. RECOMMENDS the CITES Secretariat:

a. based on observations received from the States within the range, to draw up recommendations and draft decisions in this regard, submitting them for the consideration of the Animals Committee, the Standing Committee and the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate; and

b. to facilitate access to financial assistance to the States within the vicuña's range and to GECS SSC/IUCN in order to develop and implement national and regional management and conservation plans and measures to eliminate illegal trade and promote the sustainable use of the species;

3. URGES countries within the species' range and countries that import clothes made of vicuña fibre to organise communication, awareness-raising and capacity-building activities etc. with all sectors in order to stop the illegal trade in the fibre; and

4. CALLS ON the signatories to the Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña, the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime as well as GECS SSC/IUCN to establish the synergies necessary in order to guarantee the sustainable use and conservation of the species and the monitoring of this motion.

**WCC-2016-Res-094-EN**

**Support for increased conservation effort for Hawai'i's threatened birds**

RECOGNISING the mission of IUCN in promoting the conservation of biological diversity;

AWARE that island species are vulnerable to invasive predators and diseases, and that native Hawaiian birds are among the most challenging to conserve given the severity of threats they face, and the diversity of invasive species and pathogens present in Hawai'i;

ALSO AWARE of the impact of climate change on many native Hawaiian birds, including with warmer temperatures the climb of disease-carrying mosquitoes into previously disease-free elevations impacting crucial bird habitat;

CONCERNED that these drivers have contributed to placing the United States among the countries with the fastest declines in native avian species abundance and status in the Red List Index;

REMINDED that conservation technology is catching up with the challenge, and that a number of specific techniques, such as habitat restoration, fencing, translocation and predator control/eradication, are already successfully benefitting the conservation, restoration and recovery of Hawai'i's birds;

NOTING that resources available for the recovery of Hawai'i's threatened birds are currently insufficient;

ALSO RECOGNISING the critically important role played by native birds in traditional Hawaiian culture, and the importance of native birds in the ecology of Hawaiian forests, wetlands and other ecosystems as pollinators, dispersers, and members of the overall food web;

ALARMED at the continuing recent declines evident in Hawaiian birds despite current conservation efforts, especially forest birds on Kaua'i where extinctions of two species may be imminent without significantly expanded urgent action, and noting the recent publication of new alarming evidence confirming the continued rapid decline among Kaua'i's forest birds; and

WELCOMING the many existing public and non-profit initiatives aimed at stemming Hawaiian bird declines, the interest of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) in this issue, and the recent initiative by the State of Hawai'i to strengthen biosecurity;

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

1. REQUESTS the Director General to support SSC in engaging with existing initiatives to help advance Hawaiian bird conservation, and form a new working group of stakeholders to elevate the issue, support conservation implementation, and report on progress – including to the 2020 IUCN World Conservation Congress;
2. CALLS ON the Governments of the United States and the State of Hawai'i to urgently and fully implement the Hawaiian Bird Conservation Action Plan, Hawaiian Forest Bird Recovery Plan, and other relevant Hawaiian bird recovery plans, to seek additional resources from partners as are needed to avoid any additional bird extinctions and declines in the Hawaiian Islands, and to expedite the review, exploration and development of all appropriate techniques to control or eradicate invasive alien mosquitoes and other invasive alien species;
3. RECOMMENDS that Hawaiian birds be formally recognised as a part of the U.S. avifauna, and included in appropriate lists of birds maintained by relevant institutions, such as conservation organisations and birdwatching organisations, sufficient to increase the focus of appropriate constituencies on these birds and their conservation; and

4. RECOMMENDS full implementation of the Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan that was released by the state of Hawaii at the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress.

**WCC-2016-Res-095-EN**  
**Support for peace and nature in Colombia**

CONSIDERING that on 24 August 2016 Colombia signed a peace agreement with the FARC guerrilla group, and that this will benefit the country, the continent and the whole world;

RECOGNISING that Colombia is one of the countries with the highest biological diversity in the world and that as a result of numerous attacks on infrastructure and deforestation, armed conflict has had serious repercussions on its natural resources and the degradation of ecosystems;

BEARING IN MIND the great opportunity that the signing of the peace agreement offers Colombian society and the sustainable management of its natural resources, which will allow solutions to be found that are based on nature, its conservation and social equity in a context of peace; and

ALSO CONSIDERING the risk facing Colombia's ecosystems within and outside of its protected areas, if during the process of the implementation of the agreements, the economy, integration and social reconciliation are not based on the valuation of ecosystem services and on integrated land use planning, as well as on respect for the communities' rights;

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

1. RECOMMENDS that the Colombian State pay particular attention so that during the process of implementing the agreements care is taken to guarantee sustainable management, the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems, and the strengthening of local capacities, ensuring the equity and sustainability of the process;
2. CALLS ON the Director General to provide special support from IUCN to the Government of Colombia, so as to plan in an appropriate and concerted fashion the development of the regions, aiming at the construction of sustainable territories, ensuring respect for communities' rights and strengthening implementation and monitoring mechanisms in order to make this a reality;
3. INVITES the Director General and the Regional Office for South America to seek support, in collaboration with IUCN Members, in order to present innovative proposals that help during the transition, so as to protect and value natural resources for current and future generations and to promote inclusive governance in favour of real reconciliation of society with its natural environment; and
4. ASKS all IUCN Members, with their technical and scientific capacities, to help build stable, lasting peace in Colombia, with social equity and respect for nature.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Res-096-EN**

### **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 conserve 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;

AWARE that to date, according to the Protected Planet database, only 15% of the world's land area and 3% of the marine area are protected, but that these protected areas are not always equitably governed, effectively managed or placed appropriately to conserve, (i.e. to protect, sustainably use and restore/enrich), maximum biodiversity or ecosystem services;

RECALLING 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);

RECALLING the Paris Agreement and 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 IUCN 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. INVITES the Parties to the CBD and other stakeholders to initiate a process towards the development of an ambitious post-2020 strategy including concrete 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, which might 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, including of IUCN-recognised protected areas as well as other effective area-based conservation

measures within wider, sustainably managed, ecologically functional landscapes and seascapes, taking into account location, size, connectivity, equitability and effectiveness;

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

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

ii. 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

iii. recognition of the diversity, quality and vitality of governance of both protected and conserved areas; 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 promote and support the development of this new post 2020 strategy.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.



**WCC-2016-Rec-097-EN**  
**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;

NOTING WITH CONCERN that climate change threatens the livelihood of Pacific Island States, as well as numerous 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;

ALSO RECOGNISING the important role that organisations and fora such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Action Platform, and their relevant initiatives, play in fostering regional cooperation and action on climate change;

ALSO AWARE OF the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway;

NOTING that WCC presents an opportunity for countries of the Pacific region to agree to work together to improve Pacific climate resiliency efforts and 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 a major global forum to unite Pacific communities to consider 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. INVITES Members in Pacific Islands to develop a Pacific region climate resiliency action plan as a contribution towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement concluded at the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP21 – Paris, 2015) to address climate change in the Pacific region; and
2. ENCOURAGES Members in Pacific Islands to utilise SDG 14, to "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources"; SDG 13, to "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts"; their targets and other climate-related targets under the SDGs; as a basis on which to build a Pacific region climate resiliency action plan.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion (and amendment) for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Rec-098-EN**

**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 and bats 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*), Spanish Imperial Eagle (*Aquila adalberti*), Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), White-backed Vulture (*Gyps africanus*) and Cape Vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*);

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 direct and indirect financial and social impacts by damaging structures and disrupting power supplies;

APPLAUDING the scientific studies conducted to identify, address and tackle this problem in many countries including Hungary, Mongolia, South Africa, Spain 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 using a sensitivity mapping tool as well as 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 governmental bodies and power companies to work together and to ensure that all new and where possible existing power infrastructure complies with measures to prevent bird electrocution and collision;
2. 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;
3. URGES adequate environmental assessments (Strategic Environmental Assessment – SEA, Environmental Impact Assessment – EIA) for any planned electricity infrastructure to avoid

sensitive areas and to identify, and mitigate through location, bird-safe design and construction measures, potential electrocution and collision impacts on birds;

4. 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;

5. FURTHER CALLS UPON research institutions to develop methods and designs to mitigate the impacts of such incidents on migrating birds and assess these methods and designs appropriately;

6. URGES relevant governmental bodies, 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, which has no adverse ramifications for other wildlife, with monitoring, including monitoring of vulnerable species at national and international level, to measure effectiveness; and

7. COMMENDS countries and organizations, including power utilities, which are funding research and implementing remediation measures.

## **WCC-2016-Rec-099-EN**

### **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 understudied 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, research, and species action plans 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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Rec-100-EN**

**Management and regulation of selective intensive breeding of large wild mammals<sup>1</sup> for commercial purposes**

RECOGNISING that responsible wildlife use is a component 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 selective breeding, 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;

FURTHER OBSERVING that selective breeding is taking place on a large scale in some areas and that some animals may escape or be released into the wild;

FURTHER OBSERVING that this selective breeding and intensification of management may ultimately increase domestication of wildlife;

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

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. INVITES 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 wild mammals across species, subspecies or other recognised evolutionary boundaries;
  - c. prohibit release of selectively bred animals into the wild until the risks are understood and can be managed;
  - d. evaluate the need to develop domestic legal frameworks to regulate, monitor and mitigate impacts associated with these practices;
  - e. require assessments of project-specific and cumulative impacts prior to considering the permitting of such activities;
  - f. develop and implement norms and standards for husbandry practices of intensively bred species;

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<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this motion "large wild mammals" refers to individuals of wildlife species regardless of the number of generations that they have been in captivity. This excludes individuals that have been bred in captivity for the main purposes of domestication. Animals bred for domestication are not considered 'wild animals' and should not be used for re-stocking, reintroduction or introduction of wild populations.

- g. strengthen capacity building for monitoring, educating and enforcing;
  - 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 of the animals they are using and/or buying; and
2. ENCOURAGES the wildlife ranching industry to:
- a. acknowledge the potential risks associated with these practices; and
  - b. work with government and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to manage and minimise the risks associated with these activities.

## **WCC-2016-Rec-101-EN**

### **Improving the conservation and management of the silky shark, the thresher sharks and mobula rays**

ALARMED that the IUCN Shark Specialist Group estimates that one-quarter of shark species (sharks, skates, rays, chimaeras) are threatened with extinction, primarily due to overfishing;

AWARE that sharks play an integral role in marine ecosystems, and that many sharks have life-history characteristics that make them intrinsically susceptible 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 intrinsically susceptible to overfishing, traded internationally, and at great risk for population depletion due to insufficient controls on exploitation;

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 ensure international trade in their products does not threaten their survival and sustainability, and, where needed, allow for the recovery of these species' populations, taking into account the status of the species in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and other relevant information<sup>1</sup>; and

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

2. URGES all shark and ray range States, market states, fishing States, other entities, and relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organisations to take into consideration all available sources of scientific data, advice, and assessments, including the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and to adopt environmentally 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 at sustainable levels.



## **WCC-2016-Rec-102-EN**

### **Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development**

NOTING that we share a universal responsibility for protecting Earth's vitality, variety and beauty;

RECALLING the following Resolutions and Recommendations, which address the negative impacts of environmentally damaging industrial activities and 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 to priority conservation sites for environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure, 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 there are six IUCN Protected Areas Management Categories and four Governance Types<sup>1</sup> and these identify activities and infrastructure consistent with IUCN's Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories;

RECOGNISING that the concept of areas being 'no-go', or off-limits, to environmentally damaging industrial activities, including mining, oil & gas and agriculture, and environmentally damaging infrastructure, such as dams, roads and pipelines, is integral to conservation policy for protected areas and other sites of known importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services;

RECOGNISING the adoption of the 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 in 2015 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and the essential role that protected areas and other areas of particular importance for biodiversity 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 adaptation and mitigation;

ACKNOWLEDGING the decisions of the World Heritage Committee that environmentally damaging

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<sup>1</sup> Dudley, N. (Editor) (2008). Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. x + 86pp. <http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/PAPS-016.pdf>

industrial activities and infrastructure developments are incompatible with World Heritage status, and the responsibility of States Parties 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 environmentally damaging industrial activity and infrastructure development that causes irreparable damage, and that impacts directly or indirectly on protected areas and other areas of particular importance for the conservation of biodiversity identified as essential to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

RECOGNISING the development of conservation-based business practices, including International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6 on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources; and

STRESSING that many governments still do not have adequate laws, 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 essential to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, so that they are not compromised by environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development;

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

1. REAFFIRMS the six IUCN Protected Area Management Categories and four Governance Types (Resolution 5.035 *Facilitating protection through the establishment of protected areas as specified by Target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020* (Jeju, 2012)) and the importance and relevance of IUCN's existing resolutions and recommendations regarding environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure projects located in, around, or otherwise negatively affecting, any protected areas;
2. RECOGNISES that environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure impede achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals;
3. CALLS ON governments to prohibit environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development in all IUCN categories of protected area, and to take measures to ensure that all activities are compatible with the conservation objectives of these areas, through appropriate, transparent and rigorous pre-emptive appraisal processes, such as international best practice environmental and social impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments, and appropriate regulation;
4. FURTHER CALLS ON governments, decision makers, community and private landowners to give high priority to avoiding environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development that impact sacred natural sites and territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs), noting the ICCA Registry maintained by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre. The aim is to ensure that all activities are compatible with the conservation outcomes of these areas through appropriate, transparent and rigorous pre-emptive appraisal processes, such as international best-practice environmental and social impact assessments, and via free, prior and informed consent, in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
5. CALLS ON governments not to de-gazette, downgrade or alter the boundaries of all categories of protected areas to facilitate environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development;

6. CALLS ON governments and relevant authorities, when preparing development plans and plans for infrastructure, to adopt and implement policies that restrict environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development that may have negative impacts on protected areas, or on any areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services that are identified by governments as essential to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
7. CALLS ON the business community to respect all categories of protected areas as 'no-go' areas for environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development, to withdraw from those activities in these areas, and not to conduct future activities in protected areas; and
8. URGES companies, public sector bodies, financial institutions (including development banks), relevant certification bodies and relevant industry groups not to conduct, invest in or fund environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development within, or that negatively impact protected areas or any areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services that are identified by governments as essential to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to make public commitments to this effect.

The **State and agency Members of Australia** voted against this resolution. Not allowing any extractive industries in all IUCN category protected areas would negatively impact Australia's vast Indigenous Protected Areas network. These are declared by Indigenous traditional owners who have made decisions regarding their IUCN category alignment - in most cases as categories V and VI, to signify management primarily for conservation but to also allow relatively small areas to be utilised for economic development. While industrial-scale activities on Indigenous Protected Areas are not common, retrospectively removing this option would break faith with Indigenous traditional owners who have considered carefully their decision to dedicate and manage their land for conservation purposes.

Australia's position is that extractive industries should be considered on a case-by-case basis informed by a robust mitigation hierarchy and regulatory framework. The principles of ecologically sustainable development inscribed in Australia's environmental legislation require that decision-making processes for project approvals effectively integrate both long-term and short-term economic, environmental, social and equitable outcomes. This resolution does not recognise the benefits achieved through applying a case-by-case approach to environmental management underpinned by strong regulatory and policy settings.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Rec-103-EN**

### **Establishment, recognition and regulation of the career of park ranger**

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

ALSO CONSIDERING that without sufficiently professional park rangers to implement development and management plans effectively, it will be hard for protected areas to fulfil their essential role;

CONSIDERING that the term ‘ranger’ as used below shall be deemed to apply to all frontline protection staff regardless of title, which varies among territories, with common titles including, but not limited to wildlife warden, forest guard, forester, scout, watcher, game scout, and park guard; and

NOTING that:

- a. the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) must expand, as far as possible and in the most appropriate manner, their own system of protected areas, including special measures for conserving biodiversity (as reflected in Article 8 of the Convention – *in situ* conservation);
- b. the park rangers’ performance helps achieve several of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, whose purpose is to promote the values of sustainability in society and their incorporation into regional, national, subnational and local agendas (Targets 1 and 2), by implementing strategies for reducing the loss of natural habitats and for controlling overfishing and the 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 development and management of all protected areas and, in the field, they assure the effectiveness of environmental protection and maintain relations between public policies and the local communities in which they operate;
- d. it is essential that all States give priority to the recruitment, training, equipment and well-being of park rangers;
- e. the 264 delegates from 40 countries who attended the 7<sup>th</sup> World Ranger Congress (Arusha, 2012), the 1,262 participants from 15 countries who attended the 8<sup>th</sup> Brazilian Congress on Protected Areas (Curitiba, 2015), and the 321 participants from 71 countries who attended the 8<sup>th</sup> World Ranger Congress (Estes Park, 2016), as well as the recommendations from the IUCN World Parks Congress in Sydney (2014), officially pointed out that the actions of park rangers in the conservation of protected areas have been recognised as fundamental;
- f. many countries do not recognise the profession of park ranger as a high-risk occupation, which does not allow the rangers to benefit from minimum safeguards to protect them against possible injuries linked to ecological monitoring activities, nor benefit from environmental education, trails maintenance, or visitation programmes, etc.; and
- g. one of the aspects of the IUCN strategy includes strengthening the career of the park ranger, and this involves the allocation of resources and professional exchange;

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

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

- a. initiate, define and formalise within a regulatory framework, the career profiles of protected area staff, so that they are attractive and exciting;
- b. establish, encourage and maintain training and improvement of protected area field staff, including through specialised technical and university courses, training and programmes that are compatible with their work;
- c. launch public calls or recruit the appropriate number of protected area field staff for protected areas, following a ratio of 1 ranger per 5 km<sup>2</sup> for public protected areas;
- d. provide incentives for maintaining an adequate number of front-line protected area staff for private protected areas, complementing efforts for public conservation areas; and
- e. facilitate or promote the formation of a working group (or a technical assistance group) to help develop the career of park ranger in countries with limited experience in this area.

## **WCC-2016-Rec-104-EN**

### **Integrating autochthonous 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 rather, in many countries, long-term conservation programmes involve only forest genetic resources of species of economic interest;

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;

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; and

FINALLY RECOGNISING the need to set up networks of organisations and institutions that will focus on important forest species with added value for food, trade, industrial benefits (medicine, aromatic plants, etc.), the environmental characteristics and the control of climate change at national, regional and international levels;

### **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 autochthonous forest genetic diversity conservation at all levels of action (local, national, global);
- b. improve the integration of the conservation of autochthonous 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;
- 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 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;
- d. encourage and facilitate the creation, expansion, monitoring and documentation of genetic resources both *ex situ* and close to the sites, through seed banks, orchards, provenance trials and other *in vivo* collections of different trees; and
- e. work in coordination with the *Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources* (GPA-FGR) of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

## **WCC-2016-Rec-105-EN**

### **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.



**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Rec-106-EN**

### **Cooperation for the conservation and protection of coral reefs worldwide**

RECALLING that coral reefs and lagoons cover 600,000 km<sup>2</sup> of our planet, that they are found in over 100 countries and territories, and are home to around 25% of all known marine species and occupy only 0.2% of the world's ocean floor;

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 are involved and that the economic prosperity of certain major financial sectors depends on their proper functioning every day;

NOTING that coral bleaching events have become increasingly frequent, severe and widespread over the last few decades, and include those associated with the El Niño and La Niña phenomena, and that models predict that this will continue in the future;

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;

NOTING ALSO that, in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development entitled, "The Future We Want" (2012, paragraph 176), which recalls that: "We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contributions of coral reefs, in particular to islands and other coastal States, as well as the significant vulnerability of coral reefs and mangroves to impacts including from climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing, destructive fishing practices and pollution";

BEARING IN MIND the outcome document of the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015 entitled, "Transforming our World; the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in particular paragraph 14, which, among other things, recognises that the adverse effects of climate change are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing States; as well as Sustainable Development Goal 14: "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources";

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 conservation, 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 and economic sustainability issues to strengthen regional cooperation on the conservation 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 international, regional and national initiatives by:
  - i. adopting integrated management and spatial planning approaches for the conservation of coral reefs and associated ecosystems;
  - ii. implementing conservation projects for coral reefs and globally important species, in particular aiming to reduce anthropogenic threats;
  - iii. building stakeholders' capacities regarding the integrated management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems;
  - iv. promoting the implementation and dissemination of best practices to improve the management, protection and conservation of coral reefs; and
  - v. promoting scientific cooperation and the development of awareness-raising actions, particularly participatory science approaches.

## **WCC-2016-Rec-107-EN**

### **Integration of nature-based solutions into strategies to combat climate change**

RECALLING the commitments made by Parties at the 21<sup>st</sup> Session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP21 – Paris, 2015) to fight against climate change;

STRESSING the recognition given in the Paris Agreement to the role played by ecosystems in climate regulation and in the adaptation to climate change regulations;

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 the importance of the role played by ecosystems 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;

NOTING with great concern 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. INVITES the States to:
  - a. integrate nature-based solutions into their national climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and strategies;
  - b. include these solutions in their intended nationally determined contributions and other documents where appropriate;
  - c. implement these solutions through actions aimed at protecting intact ecosystems and those in a good ecological state, including marine and terrestrial protected areas; actions aimed at improving 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 policies; and

e. find the necessary financial means for implementing these solutions, by mobilising all the financial mechanisms to address climate change from UNFCCC and other sources including the Green Climate Fund;

2. ENCOURAGES regional and local authorities to integrate these solutions into their territorial climate change adaptation and mitigation, energy and land-use planning policies and strategies, as well as their budgets where appropriate;

3. INVITES AND ENCOURAGES non-governmental organisations to promote and join in the implementation of these solutions and citizens' initiatives in countries and territories; and

4. ASKS companies to deploy these solutions in their projects and innovations.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Rec-108-EN**

**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.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Rec-109-EN**

### **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;

RECOGNISING the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, with the ultimate goal to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development;

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'oa, 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.



## **WCC-2016-Rec-110-EN**

### **Strengthening business engagement in biodiversity preservation**

RECOGNISING that companies have a high level of social and environmental responsibility, and should adopt an ethical approach based on respect for human rights, biodiversity, 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;

NOTING 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 conservation;

ALSO NOTING 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 conservation objectives and to engage it in dialogue through the establishment of a global platform;

FURTHER 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, the European Business and Biodiversity [B@B] Platform); 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. ALSO CALLS ON businesses, in order to achieve this, to begin straight away to draw up specific, ambitious action plans, published and promoted widely, proportionate to their capacities, including measures to:
  - a. raise the awareness of administrators, shareholders, investors, financiers 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 production and supply chains, including using the appropriate efficient certification systems, product life cycles

- and the publication of georeferenced maps of their supply sites and the conservation values associated with their supply chains;
- d. protect and restore biodiversity and ecosystems beyond legal and regulatory obligations;
  - e. manage the biodiversity on their sites sustainably through local partnerships;
  - f. invest in natural sustainable infrastructure and environmental engineering;
  - g. mobilise the necessary human, financial and technical resources, including capacity building aimed at protecting and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity;
  - h. cooperate with their suppliers and customers, including through consumer education campaigns; and
  - i. robust, transparent reporting of their actions for biodiversity through the appropriate indicators and monitoring of business reports such as those described in the Global Reporting Initiative and the IUCN French Committee's Corporate Biodiversity Reporting and Indicators;
3. INVITES governments to establish incentive and binding technical, political and tax frameworks of measures in order to get businesses to embark upon this path; and
4. ENCOURAGES members to cooperate with volunteer companies to create and implement strategies for biodiversity, whatever their size or field of activity.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

## **WCC-2016-Rec-111-EN**

### **Increase resources for biodiversity conservation research**

CONSIDERING the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and its associated Aichi Biodiversity Targets, we request the establishment of public policies – or strengthening of existing 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 could contribute to science-based policymaking and ultimately help to foster environmental sustainability (SDG 15), and integration of sustainability principles in public policies and 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 important that accurate scientific information is gathered 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 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);

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

1. ENCOURAGES national governments, in accordance with national and international law, to establish – or strengthen existing – public policies and incentives that enable and stimulate scientific research on biodiversity and natural resource conservation, highlighting their benefits to society; and
2. ENCOURAGES governments to consider conclusions and recommendations generated from scientific research as inputs for management and conservation strategies related to the protection of natural areas, including the establishment of new protected areas, management plans, and development of action plans for threatened species, as well as periodic updating of the official list of threatened species.

## **WCC-2016-Rec-112-EN**

### **Development of offshore renewable energy and biodiversity conservation**

RECALLING that the fight against climate change involves a fundamental reform of global energy policies;

RECALLING that these energy policies must first and foremost be based on energy savings, energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy;

CONSIDERING that projects based on the development of renewable energy sources pose fewer risks to the environment than other means of production based on fossil fuels, although they can also have a major impact on ecosystems; and

CONSIDERING that the different types of offshore renewable energy (including wind, wave, salinity gradient, ocean thermal and tidal energy technologies, and explicitly excluding technologies extracting fossil fuel resources) will require greater support to achieve commercial readiness to effect an appropriate response to economic, social and environmental issues;

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

ASKS States and competent authorities to:

- a. undertake to minimise the impact of these technologies on marine and coastal ecosystems and landscapes;
- b. integrate biodiversity conservation into all energy plans and programmes;
- c. foster effective governance for the implementation of offshore renewable energy projects by:
  - i. planning and integrating these projects within regional approaches;
  - ii. closely associating all civil society stakeholders, notably nature conservation organisations and the managers of natural areas;
  - iii. improving the governance of ocean space in parallel with the development of the strategic planning of coastal and marine areas; and
  - iv. developing regulations adapted to the specificities of offshore renewable energy, in order to allow for their rapid development in accordance with the principles of sustainable development;
- d. improve knowledge of the cumulative effects of offshore renewable energy and other activities on natural environments and on the technically and economically feasible energy potential; and
- e. implement a strategy for the development of offshore renewable energy (including, for example, adequate funding mechanisms), which takes environmental issues into account throughout the entire life cycle of the project, and subject this strategy to rigorous strategic environmental assessment.

**State and agency Members of the United States** abstained during the vote on this motion for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

**WCC-2016-Dec-113-EN**

**Recording of the adoption of the motions by electronic vote prior to the Congress**

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

RECORDS the adoption of the motions listed in Document WCC-2016-1.6/3 through the electronic ballot prior to the Congress; and

REQUESTS the next IUCN Council to:

- create an opportunity for IUCN Members to provide feedback on the online discussion and electronic vote on the motions prior to Congress with the objective of improving the motions process for the future, and
- if needed, prepare amendments to the Rules of Procedure (such amendments will need to be submitted to an electronic vote by the IUCN Members prior to the launch of the 2020 Congress motions process).

**WCC-2016-Dec-114-EN**

**Approval of Commission Mandates 2017–2020**

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

APPROVES the [Mandates for the IUCN Commissions](#) for the period 2017–2020.

**WCC-2016-Dec-115-EN**

**IUCN Programme 2017–2020**

The 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress, on the proposal of the IUCN Director General and with the approval of the IUCN Council in accordance with Article 88 (e) of the Statutes,

APPROVES the [IUCN Programme 2017–2020](#) with the amendments recommended by the Programme Committee of Congress; and

REQUESTS the Director General to incorporate the amendments recommended by the Programme Committee of Congress and publish the final Programme document accordingly as soon as possible.

**WCC-2016-Dec-116-EN**

**Approval of financial statements 2012–2015**

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

TAKES NOTE of the Report of the Director General and Treasurer on the Finances of IUCN in the period 2012-2016; and

APPROVES the [Audited Financial Statements](#) for the years 2012-2015.

**WCC-2016-Dec-117-EN**  
**Appointment of External Auditors 2017–2020**

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

APPOINTS PricewaterhouseCoopers as IUCN External Auditors for the years 2017 to 2020.

**WCC-2016-Dec-118-EN**  
**Approval of Financial Plan 2017–2020**

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

APPROVES the [IUCN Financial Plan 2017–2020](#).

**WCC-2016-Dec-119-EN**  
**Membership Dues 2017–2020**

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

ADOPTS the proposal for [2017–2020 membership dues](#) in accordance with Article 20 (f) of IUCN Statutes.

**WCC-2016-Dec-120-EN**  
**Rescission list**

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

RESCINDS all the remaining rights of 161 Members whose dues are two or more years in arrears.

**WCC-2016-Dec-121-EN**  
**Election of Regional Councillors, Chairs of Commissions, Treasurer and President 2016–2020**

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

ELECTS for the period 2016-2020 the following individuals for the respective positions:

**Regional Councillors:**

Africa

- Mr Mamadou Diallo, Senegal
- Ms Jesca Eriyo Osuna, Uganda

- Mr Ali Kaka, Kenya
- Ms Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere, South Africa

#### Meso and South America

- Mr Marco Vinicio Cerezo Blandón, Guatemala
- Mr Carlos César Durigan, Brazil
- Ms Jenny Gruenberger, Bolivia
- Mr Lider Sucre, Panama

#### North America and the Caribbean

- Mr Rick Bates, Canada
- Mr Sixto J. Incháustegui, Dominican Republic
- Mr John Robinson, USA

#### South and East Asia

- Mr Amran Hamzah, Malaysia
- Mr Masahiko Horie, Japan
- Mr Malik Amin Aslam Khan, Pakistan
- Mr Mangal Man Shakya, Nepal
- Mr Youngbae Suh, Republic of Korea

#### West Asia

- Ms Shaikha Salem Al Dhaheri, UAE
- Mr Said Ahmad Damhoureyeh, Jordan
- Mr Ayman Rabi, Palestine

#### Oceania

- Mr Andrew Bignell, New Zealand
- Mr Peter Michael Cochrane, Australia
- Ms Anna Elizabeth Tiraa, Cook Islands

#### East Europe, North and Central Asia

- Mr Michael Hošek, Czech Republic
- Ms Tamar Pataridze, Georgia
- Mr Rustam Sagitov, Russian Federation

#### West Europe

- Ms Hilde Eggermont, Belgium
- Mr Jonathan Hughes, United Kingdom
- Mr Jan Olov Westerberg, Sweden

### **Commission Chairs:**

#### Commission on Ecosystem Management

- Ms Angela Andrade, Colombia

#### Commission on Education and Communication

- Mr Sean Southey, Canada/South Africa

#### Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy

- Ms Kristen Walker Painemilla, USA

#### Species Survival Commission

- Mr Jon Paul Rodriguez, Venezuela

World Commission on Environmental Law

- Mr Antonio Herman Benjamin, Brazil

World Commission on Protected Areas

- Ms Kathy S. MacKinnon, UK

**Treasurer:**

- Mr Patrick de Heney, Switzerland/United Kingdom

**President:**

- Mr ZHANG Xinsheng, China



## Annex 1 Explanation of votes

Member	Country	Resolution Numbers	Explanation of Votes
<b>Actions pour les Droits, l'Environnement et la Vie</b>	Congo (DROC)	WCC-2016-Res-068	L'homme étant l'espèce primordiale à préserver, la conservation doit être avant tout et en tout temps HUMAINE. C'est l'unique gage de sa réussite Motion 076 ( <b>Res 068</b> ).
<b>Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law</b>	Singapore	WCC-2016-Res-001 WCC-2016-Res-002 WCC-2016-Res-009 WCC-2016-Res-009 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-012 WCC-2016-Res-013 WCC-2016-Res-014 WCC-2016-Res-015 WCC-2016-Res-016 WCC-2016-Res-017 WCC-2016-Res-018 WCC-2016-Res-019 WCC-2016-Res-100 WCC-2016-Res-020 WCC-2016-Res-021 WCC-2016-Res-022 WCC-2016-Res-023 WCC-2016-Res-024 WCC-2016-Res-025 WCC-2016-Res-101 WCC-2016-Res-026 WCC-2016-Res-027 WCC-2016-Res-028 WCC-2016-Res-029 WCC-2016-Res-030 WCC-2016-Res-031 WCC-2016-Res-032 WCC-2016-Res-103 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-033 WCC-2016-Res-034 WCC-2016-Res-035 WCC-2016-Res-037	APCEL has voted 'Yes' to the following IUCN motions, see below the list of motions. 1 ( <b>Res 001</b> ), 2 ( <b>Res 002</b> ), 3 ( <b>Res 098</b> ), 4 (with amendment 1) ( <b>Res 009</b> ), 5 ( <b>Res 099</b> ), 6 (with amendment 1) ( <b>Res 010</b> ), 8 ( <b>Res 012</b> ), 9 (with amendment 1) ( <b>Res 013</b> ), 10 (with amendment 1) ( <b>Res 014</b> ), 11 (with amendment 1) ( <b>Res 015</b> ), 12 ( <b>Res 016</b> ), 13 (with amendment 1) ( <b>Res 017</b> ), 13 (with amendment 2) ( <b>Res 017</b> ), 14 ( <b>Res 018</b> ), 15 ( <b>Res 019</b> ), 16 ( <b>Res 100</b> ), 17 ( <b>Res 020</b> ), 18 ( <b>Res 021</b> ), 19 ( <b>Res 022</b> ), 20 ( <b>Res 023</b> ), 21 ( <b>Res 024</b> ), 22 ( <b>Res 025</b> ), 23 ( <b>Res 101</b> ), 24 ( <b>Res 026</b> ), 25 ( <b>Res 027</b> ), 27 ( <b>Res 028</b> ), 28 ( <b>Res 029</b> ), 29 ( <b>Res 030</b> ), 30 ( <b>Res 031</b> ), 31 ( <b>Res 032</b> ), 32 ( <b>Res 103</b> ), 33 ( <b>Res 096</b> ), 34 ( <b>Res 033</b> ), 35 ( <b>Res 034</b> ), 36 ( <b>Res 033</b> ), 38 (with amendment 1) ( <b>Res 037</b> ), 39 ( <b>Res 038</b> ), 40 ( <b>Res 104</b> ), 41 ( <b>Res 105</b> ), 42 ( <b>Res 039</b> ), 43 ( <b>Res 040</b> ), 44 ( <b>Res 041</b> ), 45 ( <b>Res 042</b> ), 46 ( <b>Res 043</b> ), 47 ( <b>Res 044</b> ), 50 ( <b>Res 106</b> ), 51 ( <b>Res 048</b> ), 52 ( <b>Res 049</b> ), 54 ( <b>Res 051</b> ), 56 ( <b>Res 053</b> ), 57 ( <b>Res 054</b> ), 58 ( <b>Res 040</b> ), 60 (without amendment) ( <b>Res 097</b> ), 62 ( <b>Res 107</b> ), 67 ( <b>Res 062</b> ), 68 ( <b>Res 063</b> ), 69 ( <b>Res 064</b> ), 70 ( <b>Res 108</b> ), 72 ( <b>Res 109</b> ), 73 ( <b>Res 110</b> ), 75 (with amendment 2) ( <b>Res 067</b> ), 75 (with amendment 2) ( <b>Res 067</b> ), 76 ( <b>Res 068</b> ), 77 ( <b>Res 069</b> ), 78 ( <b>Res 070</b> ), 79 ( <b>Res 071</b> ), 80 ( <b>Res 072</b> ), 81 ( <b>Res 073</b> ), 82 ( <b>Res 074</b> ), 83 ( <b>Res 075</b> ) (with amendment 2), 85 ( <b>Res 077</b> ), 86 ( <b>Res 078</b> ), 87 ( <b>Res 079</b> ), 88 ( <b>Res 080</b> ), 89 ( <b>Res 081</b> ), 91 ( <b>Res 083</b> ), 92 ( <b>Res 084</b> ), 93 ( <b>Res 085</b> ), 94 ( <b>Res 111</b> ), 95 (with amendment 1A) ( <b>Res 086</b> ), 95 (with amendment 1B) ( <b>Res 086</b> ), 96 ( <b>Res 087</b> ), 97 (with amendment 1) ( <b>Res 088</b> ), 97 (with amendment 2) ( <b>Res 088</b> ), 98 ( <b>Res 089</b> ) & 99 ( <b>Res 112</b> ). The voting was based on the relevance to (1) the Asian region and (2) those that have global implications and are aligned to IUCN's work programmes. Many of these also have the potential for implementation.

		WCC-2016-Res-038 WCC-2016-Rec-104 WCC-2016-Rec-105 WCC-2016-Res-039 WCC-2016-Res-040 WCC-2016-Res-041 WCC-2016-Res-042 WCC-2016-Res-043 WCC-2016-Res-044 WCC-2016-Rec-106 WCC-2016-Res-048 WCC-2016-Res-049 WCC-2016-Res-051 WCC-2016-Res-053 WCC-2016-Res-054 WCC-2016-Res-055 WCC-2016-Rec-097 WCC-2016-Rec-107 WCC-2016-Res-062 WCC-2016-Res-063 WCC-2016-Res-064 WCC-2016-Rec-108 WCC-2016-Rec-109 WCC-2016-Rec-110 WCC-2016-Res-067 WCC-2016-Res-068 WCC-2016-Res-069 WCC-2016-Res-070 WCC-2016-Res-071 WCC-2016-Res-072 WCC-2016-Res-073 WCC-2016-Res-074 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-077 WCC-2016-Res-078 WCC-2016-Res-079 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-081 WCC-2016-Res-083 WCC-2016-Res-084 WCC-2016-Res-085	
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		WCC-2016-Rec-111 WCC-2016-Res-086 WCC-2016-Res-087 WCC-2016-Res-088 WCC-2016-Res-089 WCC-2016-Rec-112	
<b>Center for Environmental Legal Studies</b>	United States of America	WCC-2016-Res-009 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-013 WCC-2016-Res-014 WCC-2016-Res-015 WCC-2016-Res-017 WCC-2016-Res-037 WCC-2016-Rec-097 WCC-2016-Res-067 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-086 WCC-2016-Res-088	The following explanation of votes is made for each of the below listed motions: MOTION 004 ( <b>Res 009</b> ) with amendment 1; MOTION 006 ( <b>Res 010</b> ) with amendment 1; MOTION 009 ( <b>Res 013</b> ) with amendment 1; MOTION 010 ( <b>Res 014</b> ) with amendment 1; MOTION 011 ( <b>Res 015</b> ) with amendment 1; MOTION 011 ( <b>Res 015</b> ) with amendment 2; MOTION 011 ( <b>Res 015</b> ) with amendment 3; MOTION 013 ( <b>Res 017</b> ) with amendment 1; MOTION 013 ( <b>Res 017</b> ) with amendment 2; MOTION 038 ( <b>Res 037</b> ) with amendment 1; MOTION 060 ( <b>Res 097</b> ) with amendment 1; MOTION 075 ( <b>Res 067</b> ) with amendment 1; MOTION 075 ( <b>Res 067</b> ) with amendment 2; MOTION 083 ( <b>Res 075</b> ) with amendment 1; MOTION 083 ( <b>Res 075</b> ) with amendment 2; MOTION 095 ( <b>Res 086</b> ) with amendment 1a; MOTION 095 ( <b>Res 086</b> ) with amendment 1b; MOTION 097 ( <b>Res 088</b> ) with amendment 1; and MOTION 097 ( <b>Res 088</b> ) with amendment 2. Written Statement in Explanation of Votes - The Center for Environmental Legal Studies observes that if a motion is so contested that it require an amendment before a vote, then it needs a debate on the issues of that amendment, and the motion should have been referred to the Members Assembly for a proper debate on the floor, and not held in an electronic and artificially constrained voting mode. Thank you for your consideration.
<b>Centre Africain de Recherches Forestières Appliquées et de Développement</b>	Cameroon	WCC-2016-Res-074	I do not vote for the Motion 082 ( <b>Res 074</b> ) entitled Reinforcing the principle of non-regression in environmental law and policy, the reason being that I am afraid that this Motion may make the developed countries which has emitted so much CO2 which is today harming the environment to run from theirs responsibilities.
<b>Dallas Safari Club</b>	United States of America	WCC-2016-Res-013	Dallas Safari Club reluctantly abstains from a vote on motion 009 ( <b>Res 013</b> ) because of concerns regarding the definition of captive bred lions. If the "or" were removed, DSC would proudly support the motion. DSC believes that the breeding of lions contemplated in the first half of this definition does serve a conservation purpose. DSC believes that more lions, wild or captive bred, are beneficial for the species.
<b>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</b>	United Kingdom	WCC-2016-Res-023 WCC-2016-Res-051 WCC-2016-Res-083	Motion 20 ( <b>Res 023</b> ): With regard to Motion 20 concerning the 'Protection for the serranids and syngnathids occurring off the Spanish coasts', the Government of the United Kingdom and Gibraltar hereby inform IUCN that these species are present within British Gibraltar Territorial Waters. The Government of the United Kingdom and Gibraltar in exercising their jurisdiction over these territorial waters have competence to manage conservation efforts for these species and the ecosystems which support them. The Government of Spain does not have competence to act either in BGTW or on or around Gibraltar's coastline. Motion 54 ( <b>Res 051</b> ): With regard to Motion 54 concerning the competence to restore ecological

			<p>connectivity of the Andalusian Coastline, elements of the coast of the Alboran Sea form part of British Gibraltar Territorial Waters. The Government of the United Kingdom would like to remind the IUCN that the United Kingdom has sovereignty over Gibraltar, including its territorial waters. Where the Alboran Sea falls within British Gibraltar Territorial Waters, the United Kingdom and Gibraltar only have the power to act per Motion 54. The Government of Spain does not have competence to act either in British Gibraltar Territorial Waters or on or around Gibraltar's coastline.</p> <p>Motion 91 (<b>Res 083</b>): Whilst we support the principle of Motion 91, we are concerned, as are many in the geological community in the UK, about the poorly constructed and loosely defined and worded nature of the motion, its narrow focus, and how it might be interpreted (affecting collectors, museums etc). If it is adopted, however, we are extremely keen to be engaged in its future development, including through contributing to the drafting of IUCN guidelines.</p>
<b>Department of Environmental Affairs</b>	South Africa	WCC-2016-Res-025 WCC-2016-Res-013	<p>Motion no 022 (<b>Res 025</b>). Although the Department of Environmental Affairs agree with most of the recommendations on this motion, the Department is not a party to the London Declaration (2014) and Kasane Declaration (2015).</p> <p>Motion no 009 (<b>Res 013</b>): 4.The Department does not support this motion due to the following: a. South Africa's legislation supports sustainable use and the current hunting of captive bred lions is not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. Therefore making it difficult to implement this motion. b. The lion captive breeding industry has successfully taken legal action against the Department in the past on this particular issue. The Department will not be able to legally substantiate the benefits of banning the hunting of captive bred lion in South Africa. c. The motion is largely based on ethics of hunting of these lions and the Department cannot regulate ethics because it does not have the legal mandate to regulate ethics. d. The Department is looking into scientific evidence on relationship between hunting of wild lion in South Africa and the hunting of captive bred lions. Currently there is a huge demand for captive bred lions and the department is of the view that this might have created a buffer on the demand for hunting of wild lions. South Africa hunts 2 to 3 wild lions a year. e.g. The Department is also concerned that this captive hunting industry was the biggest income generator in the South African trophy hunting stats of 2014, banning the industry might result in substantial job losses in this industry</p>
<b>Department of Environmental Affairs</b>	South Africa	WCC-2016-Res-013	<p>The South African Government (South Africa) has noted the adopted motion 009 (<b>Res 013</b>) moved by seven Non-Governmental Organisations calling for the termination of hunting of captive-bred lions (<i>Panthera leo</i>) and other predators and captive breeding for commercial, non-conservation purposes in South Africa.</p> <p>South Africa voted No on this motion because the current motion is not implementable under the current legal provisions in the country.</p> <p>Recognising this, South Africa and the proponents have discussed the motion intent and consensus has been reached on a revised motion. However due to rule 62septino the motion could not be amended as the matter was voted and adopted online.</p>

			<p>In terms of the revised motion, South Africa and the proponents have agreed to work together, through the South African National Committee mechanism to review existing legislative provisions and to draft, enact and implement new legislation by 2020 and giving reasonable time frames to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement norms and standards, supported by the South African Scientific Authority, that define the conditions under which the hunting of Lions is regarded as “canned hunting” and to legally prohibit the hunting of lions under these conditions.</li> <li>• Restrict captive breeding of lions to registered zoos or registered facilities that demonstrate a clear conservation benefit.</li> <li>• Develop norms and standards for the management of captive-bred lions in South Africa that address welfare, biodiversity and utilisation aspects (including new emerging uses such as harvesting of lion for the bone and meat trade), taking into account Threatened or Protected Species (ToPS) regulations, legislation and IUCN guidelines governing this activity.</li> <li>• Ensure compliance with, and enforcement of, all relevant legislation.</li> <li>• South Africa and the proponents call on the IUCN Director General, relevant Commissions, the South African National Committee, as well as all other southern African Governments, to support this revised motion.</li> </ul> <p>South Africa emphasizes its commitment to the promotion of conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing therefore through its conservation model, noting further that responsible utilization of wildlife is a key driver of economic growth, skills development and job creation in the sector.</p>
<b>Doğal Hayati Koruma Vakfı - WWF Türkiye</b>	Turkey	WCC-2016-Res-098 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-089 WCC-2016-Res-112	<p>See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99.</p> <p>MOTION 3 (<b>Rec 098</b>): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 6 (<b>Res 010</b>): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption</p>

			<p>of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment.</p> <p>MOTION 33 (<b>Res 096</b>): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF supports the calls for an ambitious post 2020 target on protected areas and for a process to scientifically determine what the exact amount could be. WWF will provide scientific and technical support for the development of a new post 2020 CBD biodiversity strategy and its implementation.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 83 (<b>Res 075</b>): As the amended terminology was not proposed for the title, the title and content of the motion would be inconsistent if the amendment goes forward.</p> <p>MOTION 88 (<b>Res 080</b>): While WWF supports the general intent of the motion, we think the motion would need to be clearer on some points. The particularities of Indigenous Territories for example should be explicitly identified in any new category.</p> <p>MOTION 98 (<b>Res 089</b>): Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency is consistent with creating a sustainable future for people, places and species, in an equitable low carbon society resilient to climate change. WWF also recognizes that hydropower and bioenergy carry environmental and social risks that must be mitigated and is working with the hydropower and bio-energy industries to mitigate risks.</p> <p>MOTION 99 (<b>Res 112</b>): WWF supports this motion but notes that any offshore renewable energy projects must be included in marine spatial planning and preceded by a strategic environmental assessment of cumulative impacts as well as by an environmental impact assessment and the recommendations of these must be adhered to.</p>
<b>Environment and Conservation Organizations of New Zealand</b>	New Zealand	WCC-2016-Res-088	<p>097 (<b>Res 088</b>) We cannot accept that indigenous peoples (or anyone else) should have no constraints by governments on the environmental impacts of their activities in developing their lands. We do not subscribe to the view that any people have rights to destroy the environment, wherever they are. We are in sympathy with most of the motion, but Op para 3 goes too far.</p>
<b>Földművelésügyi Minisztérium</b>	Hungary	<p>WCC-2016-Res-098</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-014</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-019</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-022</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-027</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-031</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-028</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-103</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-096</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-062</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-064</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-075</p>	<p>Motion 003 (<b>Res 098</b>) Preventing electrocution and collision impacts of power infrastructure on birds Having recognised the fact that electrocution of birds along power lines is a serious threat to our avifauna, Hungary has made numerous measures to reduce this hazard. The most threatened species are the globally threatened, internationally protected raptors species, such as Saker (<i>Falco cherrug</i>), Eastern Imperial Eagle (<i>Aquila heliaca</i>) or White-tailed Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>), however other large-bodied species could be at risk, for example Great Bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>) or Common Crane (<i>Grus grus</i>). In the frame of the „Accessible Sky” initiative, the ministry responsible for nature conservation has collaborated with electricity distribution companies and MME/BirdLife Hungary since 2008, introducing new legislation, best available technology guidance and finding financial sources for retrofitting measures. We highly support to prevent electrocution and collision impacts of power infrastructure on birds and hope it will be approved at the IUCN World Congress in Hawai’i. This motion would help extend our national efforts to an international scene, thereby it helps to protect our common natural heritage more efficiently.</p> <p>Motion 010 (<b>Res 014</b>) Combatting the illegal poisoning of wildlife. We highly support this motion. In Hungary there are some on-going actions against the illegal poisoning of wildlife: official</p>

		<p>cooperation between the ministry responsible for nature conservation and Birdlife Hungary to monitor raptor populations jointly; employment of a special dog unit belonging to Birdlife Hungary to increase detection rate of poisoned carcasses and illegal poison stores; co-operation with zoos &amp; wildlife rescue centres: collecting and possibly saving and releasing poisoned birds, educating rangers and volunteers how to first aid poisoned birds; building data base and mapping poisoning cases; HELICON LIFE project against illegal poisoning; police investigations and court cases in several cases; communications and public awareness raising among farmers and hunters, training of prosecutors and judges.</p> <p>Motion 015 (<b>Res 019</b>) Protection of wild bats from culling programmes: Recognising the fact that endangered groups of bats are often target of negative attitude from the public, we in Hungary by the Nature Watch (Vadonlesó – <a href="http://www.vadonleso.hu">www.vadonleso.hu</a>) Programme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Nature Conservation, declared that the Mammals of The Year in 2016 are the bat species. Whole year programme series built up public awareness (video film competition for youngs, tale writing and creative work competition for children, public events etc.), conservation actions (open bat ringing events, country-wide cooperation with churches about bat resting places in towers and lofts etc.), and scientific programmes (workshop and standardizing monitoring methodology).</p> <p>Motion 019 (<b>Res 022</b>) Recently the use of diclofenac has been permitted in some countries, so the drug appears in Europe again. It is a serious problem, because the diclofenac could affect not only vultures, but also other raptors too, especially eagles.</p> <p>Motion 025 (<b>Res 027</b>) We highly support all the mentioned activities, especially implementation of the CMS African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan.</p> <p>Motion 030 (<b>Res 031</b>) For healthier communities we all should think and work across sectors, for more sustainable and long-term results on well-being, there is a need for keeping natural habitats and therefore providing appropriate financing of nature conservation. Landscape, wildlife and national parks get a distinguished attention in protected areas of a country. Hungarian national parks (10), they can leave all the noise and stress of high society behind them for a few hours or days while enjoying complete physical and spiritual recreation in the caring silence of nature. Whether we talk about broad panoramas or just a brilliant wild flower, one thing is common: their beauty secretly resides in the visitors' soul and acts as a reminder years later of the real treasures they have encountered when they visited them. Hungarian national parks connect people with nature and well-being benefits ("Healthy Parks Healthy People approach").</p> <p>Motion 027 (<b>Res 028</b>) Hungary also CONGRATULATES to the US National Park Service of the US Department of the Interior on the centennial of its founding in August, 1916. This is a good lesson learnt for all states and local governments to support and implement the "national park idea" and give permanent and field/ presence protection to critical scenic and natural areas.</p> <p>Motion 032 (<b>Rec 103</b>) Establishment, recognition of the career of park ranger is welcomed. In Hungary the Ranger Service was established more than 40 years ago. The Ministry of Agriculture is the top governmental organization in Nature Conservation and the Ministry is the supervisory authority of the Hungarian Ranger Service. The Ranger Service is incorporated into the organization structure of the National Park Directorates. Objects to be guarded by the rangers include: protected</p>
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			<p>areas and protected natural assets, overlapping cultural values. At the moment the Ranger Service employs 250 rangers. They have service-uniform with service-specific signs and badge. Rangers have 4WD car, chemical shocker, handcuff, hand gun, and other technical equipment (binocular, digital camera, GPS etc.).</p> <p>Motion 033 (<b>Res 096</b>) It reflects Hungary's abundance in natural resources that 22.2% of Hungary's territory (2,067,876 hectares) are subject to national or EU protection. The majority of this area (approximately 1.9 million hectares, 21.39%) are Natura 2000 sites, designated on the basis of two nature conservation Directives of the European Union, the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC, the re-codified version of 79/409/EEC) and the Habitats Directive (43/92/EEC), and nearly half of it (848,140 hectares, 9.108%) are protected nature conservation areas of national importance.</p> <p>Motion 067 (<b>Res 062</b>) and 069 (<b>Res 064</b>) The National Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity in 2015-2020 was adopted by the Hungarian parliament on 9th June 2015. The National Strategy was prepared in line with the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and the Aichi targets. In addition, Hungary must also comply with the Biodiversity Strategy of the European Union, effective until 2020. The Strategy emphasise the importance of the integration of biodiversity aspects into cross-sectorial policies, strategies and programmes and in their implementation.</p> <p>Motion 083 (<b>Res 075</b>) As a Member State of the IPBES (Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services) we support the use of terminology "indigenous peoples and local communities", as it is used in the work of IPBES in order to be coherence between two incentives.</p>
<p><b>Fondo Mundial Para la Naturaleza (WWF Colombia)</b></p>	<p>Colombia</p>	<p>WCC-2016-Res-098 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-089 WCC-2016-Rec-112</p>	<p>See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99.</p> <p>MOTION 3 (<b>Rec 098</b>): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 6 (<b>Res 010</b>): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment.</p> <p>MOTION 33 (<b>Res 096</b>): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF supports the calls for an ambitious post 2020 target on protected areas and for a process to</p>



			<p>scientifically determine what the exact amount could be. WWF will provide scientific and technical support for the development of a new post 2020 CBD biodiversity strategy and its implementation.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 83 (<b>Res 075</b>): As the amended terminology was not proposed for the title, the title and content of the motion would be inconsistent if the amendment goes forward.</p> <p>MOTION 88 (<b>Res 080</b>): While WWF supports the general intent of the motion, we think the motion would need to be clearer on some points. The particularities of Indigenous Territories for example should be explicitly identified in any new category.</p> <p>MOTION 98 (<b>Res 089</b>): Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency is consistent with creating a sustainable future for people, places and species, in an equitable low carbon society resilient to climate change. WWF also recognizes that hydropower and bioenergy carry environmental and social risks that must be mitigated and is working with the hydropower and bio-energy industries to mitigate risks.</p> <p>MOTION 99 (<b>Res 112</b>): WWF supports this motion but notes that any offshore renewable energy projects must be included in marine spatial planning and preceded by a strategic environmental assessment of cumulative impacts as well as by an environmental impact assessment and the recommendations of these must be adhered to.</p>
<b>International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey</b>		WCC-2016-Res-013	Regarding motion 009 ( <b>Res 013</b> ), we have voted yes for the text with amendment but no for the original text. This does not reflect that we support the killing of "canned" lions or other animals but, rather, we cannot accept that this should be referred to as "hunting".
<b>Klima- og miljødepartementet</b>	Norway	WCC-2016-Res-049	Motion 52 ( <b>Res 049</b> ): please provide technical update after UNEA2 General comment: as a state member we find it correct to abstain when a motion is requesting a decision under a legal instrument where Norway is a party.
<b>Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international</b>	France	WCC-2016-Res-030 WCC-2016-Res-033 WCC-2016-Res-068 WCC-2016-Res-072 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-088 WCC-2016-Res-079	<p>Position française concernant les motions 29, 34, 76, 80, 83, 88, 97 (peuples autochtones) :</p> <p>La France ne peut apporter son soutien aux motions 29 (<b>Res 030</b>), 34 (<b>Res 033</b>), 76 (<b>Res 068</b>), 80 (<b>Res 072</b>), 83 (<b>Res 075</b>), 88 (<b>Res 080</b>), 97 (<b>Res 088</b>) (y compris leurs amendements) soumises au vote du Congrès mondial de l'UICN 2016, pour les raisons suivantes :</p> <p>1. Les principes d'indivisibilité du peuple français, d'égalité et de non-discrimination, qui sont consacrés par la Constitution, ne permettent pas à la France de reconnaître la notion de « peuples autochtones » ou de « droits des peuples autochtones ». Plus précisément, ces principes constitutionnels empêchent :</p> <p>a- la reconnaissance de peuples ou de communautés définies par une origine commune, une appartenance ethnique ou des spécificités culturelles au sein du peuple français qui est une entité indivisible ;</p> <p>b- la reconnaissance de droits collectifs à ces peuples ou ces communautés ; les droits protégés par la France étant garantis sur un fondement individuel et ne peuvent être reconnus sur la base d'une appartenance ethnique ou des spécificités culturelles.</p> <p>2. Les expressions « indigenous peoples » ou « rights of indigenous peoples », en général traduites par « peuples indigènes » ou « peuples autochtones » et « droits des peuples autochtones » sont donc contraire à la Constitution française et ne peuvent être acceptés.</p> <p>3. La terminologie « communautés autochtones et locales » est en revanche compatible avec notre Constitution. Aussi</p>

			<p>est-il nécessaire, a minima, que la mention des « peuples autochtones » soit toujours accompagnée de la notion de « communautés ». En revanche, la reconnaissance de droits spécifiques n'est pas possible pour la France.</p> <p>4. A noter que la France a souscrit une déclaration interprétative lors de l'adoption de la Déclaration des Nations-Unies sur les Droits des peuples autochtones à laquelle elle se réfère désormais lorsqu'elle doit soutenir un texte dans lequel les droits des « peuples indigènes ou autochtones » sont discutés. Cette déclaration interprétative précise en effet que cette Déclaration ne remet pas en cause le droit constitutionnel et précise qu'il n'est pas possible de reconnaître des droits spécifiques aux « peuples autochtones ».</p> <p>Position française concernant la motion 87 (<b>Res 079</b>) (saisine de la CIJ) :</p> <p>La France ne peut apporter son soutien à la motion 87 pour la raison suivante : si la question de la prise en compte des intérêts des générations futures constitue une préoccupation naissante au sein de la communauté internationale, ce thème soulève toutefois de nombreuses interrogations. L'absence de consensus et de pratique concordante des Etats en la matière invite à la retenue. Aussi la France considère qu'une saisine de la CIJ sur ces questions ne paraît à ce stade pas opportune.</p>
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</b>	China	<p>WCC-2016-Res-020 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-015 WCC-2016-Res-017 WCC-2016-Rec-101</p>	<p>Motion 017 (<b>Res 020</b>): State and agency members of the People's Republic of China voted against Motion 017. The State Member of the People's Republic of China provided the following statement for the record: China believes that paragraph 5 of this motion, i.e. "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", is beyond the scope of what IUCN should address. The content of this motion should be strictly confined to the motion itself within the scope of IUCN.</p> <p>Motion 006 (<b>Res 010</b>): The State Member of the People's Republic of China voted against Amendment 1 but voted for the original text of Motion 006 and provided the following statement for the record: The study of the relationship between tigers bred in captivity and wild tigers in conservation efforts has been undertaken by the parties concerned, and CITES is currently studying it. But so far, no authoritative scientific conclusion has been reached confirming tiger farming has had negative impact on tiger population growth. In this context, arbitrary claims such as "captive tigers would pose a serious threat to wild tigers," are contrary to the IUCN's scientific and objective spirit.</p> <p>Motion 011 (<b>Res 015</b>): The State Member of the People's Republic of China voted for amendment 1, 2, and 3 but against the original text of Motion 011 and provided the following statement for the record: For amendment 1: The exploitation of pangolins is for scales as well as for meat and leather which happens globally. Based on current information, illegal trades of pangolin are not only from Africa to Asia or from Asia to Asia, but all around the world, for example, the exploitation of pangolins for leather use in Africa and Europe. For amendment 2: During the First Pangolin Range States Meeting, there was no consensus about whether all eight species of pangolins scientifically qualified for inclusion in Appendix I of CITES. However, for the interests of enhancing conservation and with respect to the range states, it is acceptable to us if all eight species of pangolins are transferred to Appendix I. For amendment 3: For the current situation, no evidence from CITES</p>

			<p>data shows that legal trades are unsustainable. So the over-exploitation mainly comes from illegal trade. The key attention should focus on how to stop illegal ones, legal trade and illegal trade should be considered separately. Furthermore, it must be noted that meat and leather of pangolins are also very important way of exploitation alongside with scales.</p> <p>Motion 013 (<b>Res 017</b>): The State Member of the People's Republic of China voted for amendment 1 and against the original text of Motion 013 and provided the following statement for the record: So far no direct evidence proves that China is the main illegal trade destination of California totaoba. Hence, putting China at the same position as US and Mexico, is improper.</p> <p>Motion 023 (<b>Rec 101</b>): The State Member of the People's Republic of China voted against Motion 023 and provided the following statement for the record: 1) So far, no effective evaluation of the global shark resources has been conducted. Its ecological evaluation is lack of sufficient statistics. It would be impossible to assess the impact of adding these species into the appendix of the CITES Convention without knowing the basic information and conditions of the species mentioned in the proposal. 2) Currently 9 species of sharks and 2 species of rays have been included on Appendix II of CITES. But in practice, non-professionals cannot easily differentiate the species of shark fins and fish products. If more species of sharks were listed into the Appendix II, it would bring more difficulties to custom supervision of relevant importing countries. Meanwhile, it might influence the regular trade of other shark species. 3) Sharks are the bycatch species of Tuna. The protection of shark resources and its sustainable development should be resolved by strengthen fishing management, led by FAO and RFMOs, instead of simply including them on Appendix II of CITES.</p>
<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan</b>	Japan	<p>WCC-2016-Res-015 WCC-2016-Res-020 WCC-2016-Res-021 WCC-2016-Res-055</p>	<p>The Government of Japan would like to make statements on following 4 motions:</p> <p>Regarding 011 (<b>Res 015</b>) - Greater protection needed for all pangolin species, it is a matter to be determined at CITES COP.</p> <p>Regarding 017 (<b>Res 020</b>) - Strengthening pathway management of alien species in island ecosystems, while the Government of Japan (GOJ) recognizes the importance of the aspect of conservation of biodiversity and natural environment, it is inappropriate and arbitrary to request strengthening of pathway management of alien species referring exclusively to the replacement facility construction project at Henoko.</p> <p>Regarding 018 (<b>Res 021</b>) - Monitoring and management of unselective, unsustainable and unmonitored (UUU) fisheries, it goes as follows. In this motion, bottom trawl fisheries are cited as an example of UUU fisheries, however, bottom trawl fisheries operated following conservation measures of RFMOs and fishery rules of coastal states should not be concluded as unselective, unsustainable, and unmonitored (UUU) fisheries. There is a possibility that excessive regulations against fisheries will be introduced without scientific basis if RFMOs and coastal states are asked to take precautionary action even though the term and concept of "UUU fishery" has not become common and scientific information of UUU fishery has not been collected yet.</p> <p>Regarding 058 (<b>Res 055</b>) - Concerns about whaling under special permits, it is as follows. In light of the purpose of activities of the IUCN to develop and facilitate a cooperative relationship between states, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to conserve biodiversity, it is inappropriate in itself that a motion criticizing a specific policy of a particular state</p>

		<p>is submitted for the voting. Japan believes that this motion includes erroneous descriptions and/or descriptions based on misunderstanding on Japan's special permit research programme pursuant to Article VIII of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW) as elaborated below. It would cause misunderstanding on not only Japan's scientific whale research program but also the ICRW and the relevant rules of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) as well as the Judgment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) rendered in March 2014. It should also be noted that the submission of this motion does not fulfil the procedural requirements given in Rule 48 bis and Rule 49 bis of the Rules of Procedure of the World Congress: According to Rule 48 bis of the Rules of Procedure, "the purpose of the motions is to define the general policy of IUCN and to influence the policies or actions of third parties, or to address the governance of IUCN, within the parameters of IUCN's objectives as set forth in Articles 2 and 3 of the Statutes. (emphasis added)" Rule 49 bis of the Rules of Procedure provides that "Members proposing a motion concerning an issue arising in a State or States outside of their own Region shall make best efforts to secure factual information substantiating their proposal, and present such evidence upon request (a) at the time the proposal is submitted to the Director General and (b) at the World Congress. Such motion shall be co-sponsored by at least one IUCN Member from the Region with which the motion is concerned. (emphasis added)" However it seems that these requirements have not been satisfied. For above reasons Japan strongly believes that this motion should have been withdrawn. In the alternative, Japan casts a vote against this motion. In relation to incorrect and misreading descriptions in this motion, we would like to add following comments on each paragraph for the sake of clarity in order to demonstrate that this motion did not make best efforts to secure factual information required by the Rules of Procedure mentioned above. - [PP3] Scientific whale researches in the Antarctic Ocean that Japan has conducted are based on Article VIII of the ICRW. As recognized in the Judgment of the ICJ in March 2014, scientific research whaling conducted under Article VIII is not commercial whaling and thus not subject to obligations concerning the prohibition of commercial whaling in the Southern Ocean Sanctuary among others. - [PP4] The indication that "products from these hunts are sold" does not take into account the obligation under paragraph 2 of Article VIII of the ICRW that "[a]ny whales taken under these special permits shall so far as practical be processed and the proceeds shall be dealt with in accordance with directions issued by the Government by which the permit was granted." As an obligation under the ICRW, a Contracting Government is required to process whales taken under special permits. - [PP6] The ICJ Judgment in March 2014 found that, while confirming that the Second Phase of Japan's Whale Research Program under Special Permit in the Antarctic (JARPA II) activities can broadly be characterized as scientific research, "the special permit granted by Japan in connection with JARPAII" did not fall within the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 1, of the ICRW. It nonetheless confirmed that scientific research whaling under Article VIII is "an integral part of the ICRW" and recognized that certain data cannot be obtained by non-lethal means and that special permit research under Article VIII may employ lethal methods, if non-lethal alternative are not feasible. It also anticipates the possibility that the ICRW Contracting Governments may grant future special permits under Article VIII of the ICRW. In addition, Japan's new research program (NEWREP-A) was developed taking account of the reasoning and conclusions of the ICJ Judgment. Japan has been</p>
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			<p>abiding by the Judgment. - [PP7] IWC Resolution 2014-5 contains contents which purport to restrict rights of Contracting Governments which are duly recognized under the ICRW, and it is therefore inappropriate. It should also be noted that the ICRW does not have any provisions which make resolutions adopted by the IWC legally-binding. - [PP8] Japan is one of only 72 states in the world which maintain declaration accepting the ICJ's compulsory jurisdiction. Japan is also a party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which has provisions concerning marine living resources. Dispute settlement procedures under the UNCLOS have been applied to disputes concerning marine living resources. Japan's position reflects its view on the appropriate division of labour among different dispute settlement procedures and it does not deny the importance of peaceful settlement of disputes based on international law and important roles of the ICJ continue to play. - [PP9] We have a concern that it is misleading to emphasize "lethal sampling is an integral component", because non-lethal surveys are also integral components for NEWREP-A and JARPNII. Specifically, sighting surveys for abundance estimate, biopsy sampling of skin tissue and oceanographic observations, the feasibility and practicability of another non-lethal methods were employed by the NEWREP-A. Furthermore, as noted above, the ICJ Judgment in March 2014 recognized that certain data cannot be obtained by non-lethal means and that special permit research under Article VIII may employ lethal methods, if non-lethal alternative are not feasible. - [PP10] NEWREP-A has been implemented since December 2015, after completing necessary additional work including those related to demonstrating the reasonableness of lethal research and the sample size as pointed out by the IWC Scientific Committee. The partial quotation from the report of the Expert Panel is misleading and would cause misunderstanding on Japan's scientific whale research program. The Expert Panel report also contains the part which recognizes that determination of certain biological parameters requires lethal sampling. - [PP11] As Japan's IWC Commissioner responded in his letter published in Nature on 3 March 2016 to the letter from certain members of the Scientific Committee of the IWC published in Nature in January 2016 as referred to in the motion 058, NEWREP-A has been developed through the required peer review process established by the IWC, and therefore it is not true that Japan's research plan did not meet a reasonable standard of peer review.</p>
<p><b>Ministry of the Environment, Japan</b></p>	Japan	<p>WCC-2016-Res-015 WCC-2016-Res-020 WCC-2016-Res-021 WCC-2016-Res-055</p>	<p>The Government of Japan would like to make statements on following 4 motions: Regarding 011 (<b>Res 015</b>) - Greater protection needed for all pangolin species, it is a matter to be determined at CITES COP. Regarding 017 (<b>Res 020</b>) - Strengthening pathway management of alien species in island ecosystems, while the Government of Japan (GOJ) recognizes the importance of the aspect of conservation of biodiversity and natural environment, it is inappropriate and arbitrary to request strengthening of pathway management of alien species referring exclusively to the replacement facility construction project at Henoko. Regarding 018 (<b>Res 021</b>) - Monitoring and management of unselective, unsustainable and unmonitored (UUU) fisheries, it goes as follows. In this motion, bottom trawl fisheries are cited as an example of UUU fisheries, however, bottom trawl fisheries operated following conservation measures of RFMOs and fishery rules of coastal states should not be concluded as unselective,</p>

		<p>unsustainable, and unmonitored (UUU) fisheries. There is a possibility that excessive regulations against fisheries will be introduced without scientific basis if RFMOs and coastal states are asked to take precautionary action even though the term and concept of "UUU fishery" has not become common and scientific information of UUU fishery has not been collected yet.</p> <p>Regarding 058 (<b>Res 055</b>) - Concerns about whaling under special permits, it is as follows. In light of the purpose of activities of the IUCN to develop and facilitate a cooperative relationship between states, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to conserve biodiversity, it is inappropriate in itself that a motion criticizing a specific policy of a particular state is submitted for the voting. Japan believes that this motion includes erroneous descriptions and/or descriptions based on misunderstanding on Japan's special permit research programme pursuant to Article VIII of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW) as elaborated below. It would cause misunderstanding on not only Japan's scientific whale research program but also the ICRW and the relevant rules of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) as well as the Judgment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) rendered in March 2014. It should also be noted that the submission of this motion does not fulfil the procedural requirements given in Rule 48 bis and Rule 49 bis of the Rules of Procedure of the World Congress: According to Rule 48 bis of the Rules of Procedure, "the purpose of the motions is to define the general policy of IUCN and to influence the policies or actions of third parties, or to address the governance of IUCN, within the parameters of IUCN's objectives as set forth in Articles 2 and 3 of the Statutes. (emphasis added)" Rule 49 bis of the Rules of Procedure provides that "Members proposing a motion concerning an issue arising in a State or States outside of their own Region shall make best efforts to secure factual information substantiating their proposal, and present such evidence upon request (a) at the time the proposal is submitted to the Director General and (b) at the World Congress. Such motion shall be co-sponsored by at least one IUCN Member from the Region with which the motion is concerned. (emphasis added)" However it seems that these requirements have not been satisfied. For above reasons Japan strongly believes that this motion should have been withdrawn. In the alternative, Japan casts a vote against this motion. In relation to incorrect and misreading descriptions in this motion, we would like to add following comments on each paragraph for the sake of clarity in order to demonstrate that this motion did not make best efforts to secure factual information required by the Rules of Procedure mentioned above. - [PP3] Scientific whale researches in the Antarctic Ocean that Japan has conducted are based on Article VIII of the ICRW. As recognized in the Judgment of the ICJ in March 2014, scientific research whaling conducted under Article VIII is not commercial whaling and thus not subject to obligations concerning the prohibition of commercial whaling in the Southern Ocean Sanctuary among others. - [PP4] The indication that "products from these hunts are sold" does not take into account the obligation under paragraph 2 of Article VIII of the ICRW that "[a]ny whales taken under these special permits shall so far as practical be processed and the proceeds shall be dealt with in accordance with directions issued by the Government by which the permit was granted." As an obligation under the ICRW, a Contracting Government is required to process whales taken under special permits. - [PP6] The ICJ Judgment in March 2014 found that, while confirming that the Second Phase of Japan's Whale Research Program under Special Permit in the Antarctic (JARPA II) activities can broadly be</p>
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			<p>characterized as scientific research, “the special permit granted by Japan in connection with JARPAII” did not fall within the provisions of Article VIII, paragraph 1, of the ICRW. It nonetheless confirmed that scientific research whaling under Article VIII is “an integral part of the ICRW” and recognized that certain data cannot be obtained by non-lethal means and that special permit research under Article VIII may employ lethal methods, if non-lethal alternative are not feasible. It also anticipates the possibility that the ICRW Contracting Governments may grant future special permits under Article VIII of the ICRW. In addition, Japan’s new research program (NEWREP-A) was developed taking account of the reasoning and conclusions of the ICJ Judgment. Japan has been abiding by the Judgment. - [PP7] IWC Resolution 2014-5 contains contents which purport to restrict rights of Contracting Governments which are duly recognized under the ICRW, and it is therefore inappropriate. It should also be noted that the ICRW does not have any provisions which make resolutions adopted by the IWC legally-binding. - [PP8] Japan is one of only 72 states in the world which maintain declaration accepting the ICJ’s compulsory jurisdiction. Japan is also a party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which has provisions concerning marine living resources. Dispute settlement procedures under the UNCLOS have been applied to disputes concerning marine living resources. Japan’s position reflects its view on the appropriate division of labour among different dispute settlement procedures and it does not deny the importance of peaceful settlement of disputes based on international law and important roles of the ICJ continue to play. - [PP9] We have a concern that it is misleading to emphasize “lethal sampling is an integral component”, because non-lethal surveys are also integral components for NEWREP-A and JARPNII. Specifically, sighting surveys for abundance estimate, biopsy sampling of skin tissue and oceanographic observations, the feasibility and practicability of another non-lethal methods were employed by the NEWREP-A. Furthermore, as noted above, the ICJ Judgment in March 2014 recognized that certain data cannot be obtained by non-lethal means and that special permit research under Article VIII may employ lethal methods, if non-lethal alternative are not feasible. - [PP10] NEWREP-A has been implemented since December 2015, after completing necessary additional work including those related to demonstrating the reasonableness of lethal research and the sample size as pointed out by the IWC Scientific Committee. The partial quotation from the report of the Expert Panel is misleading and would cause misunderstanding on Japan’s scientific whale research program. The Expert Panel report also contains the part which recognizes that determination of certain biological parameters requires lethal sampling. - [PP11] As Japan’s IWC Commissioner responded in his letter published in Nature on 3 March 2016 to the letter from certain members of the Scientific Committee of the IWC published in Nature in January 2016 as referred to in the motion 058, NEWREP-A has been developed through the required peer review process established by the IWC, and therefore it is not true that Japan’s research plan did not meet a reasonable standard of peer review.</p>
<b>Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team</b>	Nigeria	WCC-2016-Res-088	<p>097 (<b>Res 088</b>) - Indigenous lands, territories and respective resources belong to communities whose lives, livelihoods and culture depend entirely on such territories. Intervention projects/development in such areas must be in agreement with the wish and aspirations of the indigenous communities.</p>

<b>Palau Protected Areas Network Fund</b>	Palau		Palau Protected Areas Network Fund supports most of the motions put forth. For those motions voted by abstaining, were unrelated to the conservation efforts of PANFund. A vote of "no" shows effort from PANFund to discuss with relevant national agencies and finding motion to be non-relevant or outside of national priorities.
<b>Politique scientifique fédérale</b>	Belgium	WCC-2016-Res-001 WCC-2016-Res-002 WCC-2016-Rec-098 WCC-2016-Res-009 WCC-2016-Rec-099 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-012 WCC-2016-Res-013 WCC-2016-Res-014 WCC-2016-Res-015 WCC-2016-Res-016 WCC-2016-Res-017 WCC-2016-Res-018 WCC-2016-Res-019 WCC-2016-Rec-100 WCC-2016-Res-020 WCC-2016-Res-021 WCC-2016-Res-022 WCC-2016-Res-023 WCC-2016-Res-024 WCC-2016-Res-025 WCC-2016-Rec-101 WCC-2016-Res-026 WCC-2016-Res-027 WCC-2016-Res-028 WCC-2016-Res-029 WCC-2016-Res-030 WCC-2016-Res-031 WCC-2016-Res-032 WCC-2016-Rec-103 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-033 WCC-2016-Res-034 WCC-2016-Res-035 WCC-2016-Res-037 WCC-2016-Res-038	001 ( <b>Res 001</b> ) – YES: This motion will ensure that motions that are timely receive proper attention/are more effective. // 002 ( <b>Res 002</b> ) – YES: Strong support as it will help to exchange best practices; reinforce return on investment for IUCN members & the implementation of the IUCN Programme. We hope these meetings will also be open to National Focal Points that are exploring the possibilities to become a National Committee (i.e. of relevance for Belgium).// 003 ( <b>Rec 098</b> ) – YES: Strong support; mounting evidence on the issue.// 004 ( <b>Res 009</b> ) – YES: Strong support.// 005 ( <b>Rec 099</b> ) – YES: This motion will help in achieving the goals of several of IUCN groups and task forces. This will be an important recommendation to the several species range states and signatories to the named international conventions that address the conservation of freshwater ecosystems.// 006 ( <b>Res 010</b> ) – YES: keystone species, providing a charismatic focal point for conservation action in Northeast Asia.// 008 ( <b>Res 012</b> )– ABSTAIN: Concerns local issue (and quite some reference to sponsoring).// 009 ( <b>Res 013</b> ) – ABSTAIN: Concerns national policy. Motion more about animal welfare and ethics (shooting lions in captivity does, in essence, not harm the survival of the species) as CITES deals with sustainability of trade. Title seems to suggest the motion goes beyond lions, but motion text is still largely focusing on lions.// 010 ( <b>Res 014</b> ) – YES: Despite these existing Resolutions, a stronger statement is 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.// 011 ( <b>Res 015</b> ) – YES: Strong support (coherent with CITES).// 012 ( <b>Res 016</b> ) – YES: Excellent motion.// 013 ( <b>Res 017</b> ) – ABSTAIN: Concerns local issue.// 014 ( <b>Res 018</b> ) – ABSTAIN: Though we greatly acknowledge and value the work done, Belgium does not feel very comfortable with the fact that EICAT protocol is proposed to be THE protocol to be used though there are also some technical drawbacks with it (e.g. using it for plant species is less relevant than for animals). Additionally, parallel with redlisting is claimed - but this is not entirely clear to us. Finally, point 4 seems to neglect all past and present valuable scientific initiatives, protocols and decision support tools by regions, countries and scientific institutions. // 015 ( <b>Res 019</b> ) - YES: solid motion.// 016 ( <b>Rec 100</b> ) - YES: solid motion.// 017 ( <b>Res 020</b> ) – ABSTAIN: We recognize the importance of this motion that could also be of relevance to other (non-Japanese) islands like Galapagos, but the motion calls on local governments/local issue so we prefer to abstain.// 018 ( <b>Res 021</b> ) – YES: interesting motion. Good revision although we would still like to raise 3 issues. (i) there is not enough detail on what is meant with 'long-term socio-economic aspects' (for example, consequences for local communities depending on UUU fisheries etc.); (ii) the motion still lacks a proper definition for UUU fisheries, and clarification of possible similarities with IUU - Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fisheries (i.e. a well-defined and widely accepted term). In this context, proper linkage and consultation with FAO might be appropriate; (iii) the phrasing "monitoring of unmonitored fisheries" could be improved, in accordance with the EU regulation on



	<p>WCC-2016-Rec-104  WCC-2016-Rec-105  WCC-2016-Res-039  WCC-2016-Res-040  WCC-2016-Res-041  WCC-2016-Res-042  WCC-2016-Res-043  WCC-2016-Res-044  WCC-2016-Rec-106  WCC-2016-Res-048  WCC-2016-Res-049  WCC-2016-Res-051  WCC-2016-Res-052  WCC-2016-Res-053  WCC-2016-Res-054  WCC-2016-Res-055  WCC-2016-Rec-097  WCC-2016-Rec-107  WCC-2016-Res-062  WCC-2016-Res-063  WCC-2016-Res-064  WCC-2016-Rec-108  WCC-2016-Res-065  WCC-2016-Rec-109  WCC-2016-Rec-110  WCC-2016-Res-067  WCC-2016-Res-068  WCC-2016-Res-069  WCC-2016-Res-070  WCC-2016-Res-071  WCC-2016-Res-072  WCC-2016-Res-073  WCC-2016-Res-074  WCC-2016-Res-075  WCC-2016-Res-076  WCC-2016-Res-077  WCC-2016-Res-078  WCC-2016-Res-079  WCC-2016-Res-080  WCC-2016-Res-081  WCC-2016-Res-083</p>	<p>IUU fisheries - e.g. by rephrasing it as "prevention and elimination of UUU fisheries"// 019 (<b>Res 022</b>) – YES: strong support; concerted and immediate action highly needed.// 020 (<b>Res 023</b>) – ABSTAIN: Concerns local issue.// 021 (<b>Res 024</b>) – ABSTAIN: While we recognize the importance of this motion, it mainly concerns Brazilian actors (local issue).// 022 (<b>Res 025</b>) – YES: Solid motion.// 023 (<b>Res 101</b>) – YES: Largely follows Belgian &amp; EU views (cf. CITES).// 024 (<b>Res 026</b>) – YES: Focus on Yellow Sea, but pre-eminent global importance of the Yellow Sea for migratory waterbirds of the EAAF.// 025 (<b>Res 027</b>) – YES: Well phrased; the cooperation of range-states and the support and encouragement of resource-poor states by more developed nations is an important component in seeking solutions.// 027 (<b>Res 028</b>) – YES: Local issue, but widely applicable recommendations with regard to scenic and natural areas worldwide.// 028 (<b>Res 029</b>) – YES: Support the calls for action behind this Motion and would be good to see IUCN become more involved in this area.// 029 (<b>Res 030</b>) – YES: Generally positive to ideas put forward.// 030 (<b>Res 031</b>) – YES: Generally a positive motion, though still quite general in nature. Risk of becoming an obsolete motion.// 031 (<b>Res 032</b>) – YES: This motion support the work we are already pushing for for years.// 032 (<b>Res 103</b>) – YES: Due to revision, motion is now of more global importance.// 033 (<b>Res 096</b>) – ABSTAIN: Phrasing still not always accurate though some of our comments have been taken into account; should be clear that IUCN does not want to put in place new mechanisms.// 034 (<b>Res 033</b>) – YES: Generally supportive, though some sections - like 2B - quite prescriptive.// 035 (<b>Res 034</b>) - ABSTAIN: Concerns local issue (mainly concerns management of two specific parks in central Europe) but seems generally OK.// 036 (<b>Res 035</b>) – YES: largely supportive to this motion but unfortunately - concrete objectives for the 'legal resource center' (point 3.), as well as recognition of a financial basis is still lacking.// 038 (<b>Res 037</b>) – ABSTAIN: Might not be realistic/desirable as contracting parties to various conventions/programmes have their own constitutional responsibilities for these sites. Also, management priorities will differ across the designations, so it is perhaps not especially relevant to suggest these can be harmonized (maybe ultimately diluted).// 039 (<b>Res 038</b>) – YES: Interesting motion.// 040 (<b>Res 104</b>) – YES: Strong support; well supported by scientific evidence.// 041 (<b>Res 105</b>) – ABSTAIN: Concerns local issue.// 042 (<b>Res 039</b>) – YES: the motion recognizes that protected areas play a critical role in addressing climate change.// 043 (<b>Res 040</b>) – YES: Touching on valuable ideas.// 044 (<b>Res 041</b>) – YES: Strong support full support; necessary to building the capacity of local IUCN members in regards to identification of KBAs and how to use KBAs for conservation action for species and ecosystems.// 045 (<b>Res 042</b>) – YES: Generally supportive; though especially relevant for Spain also larger implications for the Atlantic biogeographical region.// 046 (<b>Res 043</b>) – YES: Excellent motion - acknowledging the importance of peatlands for climate change, biodiversity conservation, and a wide range of ecosystem services for local communities. Problem also recognized by REDD+, CBD, the Ramsar Convention, UNFCCC, and the Paris Agreement.// 047 (<b>Res 044</b>) – ABSTAIN: Though issue put forward seems relevant - this motion mainly targets local stakeholders in india (local issue).// 050 (<b>Res 106</b>) – YES: Very supportive of this motion and happy to see that the Belgian additions in the pre-ambular section have been largely retained.// 051 (<b>Res 048</b>) – YES: Important motion as it is an encouragement towards entering into force of the important Water Ballast</p>
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	<p>WCC-2016-Res-084  WCC-2016-Res-085  WCC-2016-Rec-111  WCC-2016-Res-086  WCC-2016-Res-087  WCC-2016-Res-088  WCC-2016-Res-089  WCC-2016-Rec-112</p>	<p>Convention, which just needs a few more ratifications to enter into force.// 052 (<b>Res 049</b>) – YES: Generally very supportive of this motion and good to see that several Belgian comments have been included/addressed - most importantly the addition of references to UNEA2 and the WOA in the pre-ambular section. Though the word litter is now also added to the title, it is still confusing as debris and litter are presented as being synonyms which is not the case (debris can also be natural debris/residue, whereas litter is from human origin). We miss a notion to encourages product manufacturers to consider the lifecycle environmental impacts of, and to reduce the use of or eliminate microbeads in products.// 054 (<b>Res 051</b>) – YES: Proposed actions considered relevant for marine and coastal ecosystem in Europe and North Africa.// 055 (<b>Res 052</b>) – YES: Generally supportive and comments well addressed.// 056 (<b>Res 053</b>) – YES: Good motion.// 057 (<b>Res 054</b>) – ABSTAIN: Concerns local issue.// 058 (<b>Res 055</b>) – ABSTAIN: In principle, we are supportive to this motion but wording quite strong, which could be counterproductive in view of IWC negotiations.// 060 (<b>Rec 097</b>) – YES: Local issue but not too prescriptive.// 062 (<b>Rec 107</b>) – YES: Generally very supportive to the idea, and phrasing has been improved at various places meeting some of our concerns.// 067 (<b>Res 062</b>) – YES: Generally supportive.// 068 (<b>Res 063</b>) – YES: Good motion.// 069 (<b>Res 064</b>) – YES: Very supportive (but no mention of negative aspects of biodiversity for health, which also exist).// 070 (<b>Rec 108</b>) – ABSTAIN: Mainly pertains to countries with OCT/ORs; also requiring funding.// 071 (<b>Res 065</b>) – ABSTAIN: Concerns local issue.// 072 (<b>Rec 109</b>) – ABSTAIN: Concerns local issue.// 073 (<b>Rec 110</b>) – YES: Interesting motion.// 075 (<b>Res 067</b>) – ABSTAIN: Interesting motion but very (overly?) ambitious.// 076 (<b>Res 068</b>) – YES: Valuable motion.// 077 (<b>Res 069</b>) – YES: We are generally supportive to efforts further defining the concept and especially those putting biodiversity at the heart. Yet (unfortunately), IUCN seems to somewhat ignore that it is not the only actor working with NbS (which this motion kind of suggests) and that various actors have different views on the concept (which is not necessarily bad as discussion can help to further sharpen the concept).// 078 (<b>Res 070</b>) – YES: Good motion.// 079 (<b>Res 071</b>) – YES: Looks generally OK and relevant to support - however, It would have been useful to have the explanatory memorandum to understand the rationale of this motion as well as the background for its proposal.// 080 (<b>Res 072</b>) – ABSTAIN: Complex, as it also intertwines with GEF aspects.// 081 (<b>Res 073</b>) – ABSTAIN: We are generally positive towards this motion but implications for resource need unclear.// 082 (<b>Res 074</b>) – YES: Interesting motion on an important international law principle.// 083 (<b>Res 075</b>) – ABSTAIN: Though we strongly acknowledge the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts (generally idea of motion is OK!) - phrasing of this motion is not always adequate (especially operational para 3).// 084 – YES: Strong support.// 085 (<b>Res 077</b>) – YES: Good motion (revision).// 086 (<b>Res 078</b>) – ABSTAIN: Concerns regional issue.// 087 (<b>Res 079</b>) – YES: Interesting ideas proposed.// 088 (<b>Res 080</b>) – ABSTAIN: Unclear whether this is truly a IUCN responsibility.// 089 (<b>Res 081</b>) – YES: Strong support; acknowledges importance of biodiversity to health &amp; well-being.// 091 (<b>Res 083</b>) – YES: Valuable motion.// 092 (<b>Res 084</b>) – ABSTAIN: Nobel idea but rather prescriptive and very ambitious.// 093 (<b>Res 085</b>) – YES: Strong support; acknowledges importance of biodiversity to health &amp; well-being.// 094 (<b>Rec 111</b>) - YES: Revised version less prescriptive; valuable ideas.//</p>
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			095 ( <b>Res 086</b> ) – YES: Good revision; generally supportive.// 096 ( <b>Res 087</b> ) – YES: Good revision; generally supportive.// 097 ( <b>Res 088</b> ) – YES: Valuable idea.// 098 ( <b>Res 089</b> ) – YES: Generally positive. We can support this motion to demonstrate the possible leadership position of IUCN in promoting comprehensive solutions for the conservation and sustainable use of the global environment.// 099 ( <b>Res 112</b> ) – YES: Valuable motion.//
<b>Regeringskansliet (Sweden)</b>	Sweden	WCC-2016-Res-096	We have voted no to motion 33 ( <b>Res 096</b> ) because it calls for the establishment of a new mechanism and it is unclear what role that mechanism should have. We are however in favour of IUCN working with the issues of substance in the motion.
<b>Wereld Natuur Fonds - Nederland</b>	The Netherlands	WCC-2016-Res-098 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-089 WCC-2016-Res-112	<p>See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99.</p> <p>MOTION 3 (<b>Res 098</b>): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 6 (<b>Res 010</b>): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment.</p> <p>MOTION 33 (<b>Res 096</b>): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF supports the calls for an ambitious post 2020 target on protected areas and for a process to scientifically determine what the exact amount could be. WWF will provide scientific and technical support for the development of a new post 2020 CBD biodiversity strategy and its implementation.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 83 (<b>Res 075</b>): As the amended terminology was not proposed for the title, the title and content of the motion would be inconsistent if the amendment goes forward.</p> <p>MOTION 88 (<b>Res 080</b>): While WWF supports the general intent of the motion, we think the motion would need to be clearer on some points. The particularities of Indigenous Territories for example should be explicitly identified in any new category.</p> <p>MOTION 98 (<b>Res 089</b>): Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency is consistent with creating a sustainable future for people, places and species, in an equitable low carbon society resilient to climate change. WWF also recognizes that hydropower and bioenergy carry environmental and social risks that must be mitigated and is working with the hydropower and bio-energy industries to mitigate risks.</p> <p>MOTION 99 (<b>Res 112</b>): WWF supports this motion but notes that any offshore renewable energy projects must be included in marine spatial planning and preceded by a strategic environmental</p>

			assessment of cumulative impacts as well as by an environmental impact assessment and the recommendations of these must be adhered to.
<b>Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council</b>	United States of America	WCC-2016-Rec-101 WCC-2016-Res-028 WCC-2016-Res-031 WCC-2016-Res-039 WCC-2016-Res-069	<p>023 (<b>Rec 101</b>) - Improving the conservation and management of threatened sharks and rays The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council (Council) is voting No on this motion. US NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service recently determined based on a scientific status review that bigeye and common thresher sharks do not warrant listing under the US Endangered Species Act, meaning that these species are currently not threatened by trade or overfishing.</p> <p>027 (<b>Res 028</b>) - Recognising the Centennial of the US National Park Service This motion calls on all states to implement a National Park-style system, but the system that works in the US may not be effective in other countries due to different geopolitical, socioeconomic and cultural circumstances. The Council is voting No to this motion given the lack of consideration on these matters.</p> <p>030 (<b>Res 031</b>) - World Parks Congress 2014: The Promise of Sydney The Council supports this motion in part (annual reporting of implementation), but is voting No as we do not support some portions of the Promise of Sydney.</p> <p>042 (<b>Res 039</b>) - Protected areas as natural solutions to climate change The Council disagrees with the notion that protected areas provide solutions to climate change, especially in the context of large pelagic marine protected areas.</p> <p>077 (<b>Res 069</b>) - Defining Nature-based Solutions The Council is voting Yes to this motion with reservations. The proposed definition is broad and further refinement would be needed to clarify what type of actions would be considered "nature-based".</p>
<b>World Wide Fund - Pakistan</b>	Pakistan	WCC-2016-Res-098 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-089 WCC-2016-Rec-112	<p>See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99.</p> <p>MOTION 3 (<b>Rec 098</b>): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 6 (<b>Res 010</b>): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment.</p> <p>MOTION 33 (<b>Res 096</b>): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF supports the calls for an ambitious post 2020 target on protected areas and for a process to scientifically determine what the exact amount could be. WWF will provide scientific and technical</p>

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<b>World Wide Fund for Nature - Belgium</b>	Belgium	<p>WCC-2016-Res-098</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-010</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-096</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-075</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-080</p> <p>WCC-2016-Res-089</p> <p>WCC-2016-Rec-112</p>	<p>MOTION 3 (<b>Rec 098</b>): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 6 (<b>Res 010</b>): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment.</p> <p>MOTION 33 (<b>Res 096</b>): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF supports the calls for an ambitious post 2020 target on protected areas and for a process to scientifically determine what the exact amount could be. WWF will provide scientific and technical support for the development of a new post 2020 CBD biodiversity strategy and its implementation.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 83 (<b>Res 075</b>): As the amended terminology was not proposed for the title, the title and content of the motion would be inconsistent if the amendment goes forward.</p> <p>MOTION 88 (<b>Res 080</b>): While WWF supports the general intent of the motion, we think the motion would need to be clearer on some points. The particularities of Indigenous Territories for example should be explicitly identified in any new category.</p> <p>MOTION 98 (<b>Res 089</b>): Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency is consistent with</p>



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<b>World Wide Fund for Nature - India</b>	India	WCC-2016-Res-098 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-075	<p>See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99.</p> <p>MOTION 3 (<b>Rec 098</b>): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that</p>

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<b>World Wide Fund for Nature - Malaysia</b>	Malaysia	<p>WCC-2016-Res-098  WCC-2016-Res-010  WCC-2016-Res-096  WCC-2016-Res-075  WCC-2016-Res-080  WCC-2016-Res-089  WCC-2016-Rec-112</p>	<p>See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99.</p> <p>MOTION 3 (<b>Rec 098</b>): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 6 (<b>Res 010</b>): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment.</p> <p>MOTION 33 (<b>Res 096</b>): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF supports the calls for an ambitious post 2020 target on protected areas and for a process to scientifically determine what the exact amount could be. WWF will provide scientific and technical support for the development of a new post 2020 CBD biodiversity strategy and its implementation.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 83 (<b>Res 075</b>): As the amended terminology was not proposed for the title, the title and content of the motion would be inconsistent if the amendment goes forward.</p>

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<b>World Wide Fund for Nature - Norway</b>	Norway	<p>WCC-2016-Res-098 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-089 WCC-2016-Rec-112</p>	<p>See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99.</p> <p>MOTION 3 (<b>Rec 098</b>): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 6 (<b>Res 010</b>): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment.</p> <p>MOTION 33 (<b>Res 096</b>): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF supports the calls for an ambitious post 2020 target on protected areas and for a process to scientifically determine what the exact amount could be. WWF will provide scientific and technical support for the development of a new post 2020 CBD biodiversity strategy and its implementation.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 83 (<b>Res 075</b>): As the amended terminology was not proposed for the title, the title and content of the motion would be inconsistent if the amendment goes forward.</p> <p>MOTION 88 (<b>Res 080</b>): While WWF supports the general intent of the motion, we think the motion would need to be clearer on some points. The particularities of Indigenous Territories for example should be explicitly identified in any new category.</p> <p>MOTION 98 (<b>Res 089</b>): Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency is consistent with creating a sustainable future for people, places and species, in an equitable low carbon society resilient to climate change. WWF also recognizes that hydropwer and bioenergy carry</p>

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<b>World Wide Fund for Nature - Russia</b>	Russia	<p>WCC-2016-Res-098 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-089 WCC-2016-Res-112</p>	<p>Explanation to vote of Motion 3 (<b>Rec 098</b>): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies.</p> <p>Explanation to vote on Motion 6 (<b>Res 010</b>): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment.</p> <p>Explanation to vote on Motion 33 (<b>Res 096</b>): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF supports the calls for an ambitious post 2020 target on protected areas and for a process to scientifically determine what the exact amount could be. WWF will provide scientific and technical support for the development of a new post 2020 CBD biodiversity strategy and its implementation.</p> <p>Explanation of vote on Amendment to Motion 83 (<b>Res 075</b>): As the amended terminology was not proposed for the title, the title and content of the motion would be inconsistent if the amendment goes forward.</p> <p>Explanation of vote Motion 88 (<b>Res 080</b>): While WWF supports the general intent of the motion, we think the motion would need to be clearer on some points. The particularities of Indigenous Territories for example should be explicitly identified in any new category.</p> <p>Explanation of vote on Motion 98 (<b>Res 089</b>): Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency is consistent with creating a sustainable future for people, places and species, in an equitable low carbon society resilient to climate change. WWF also recognizes that hydropower and bioenergy carry environmental and social risks that must be mitigated and is working with the hydropower and bio-energy industries to mitigate risks.</p> <p>Explanation of vote on Motion 99 (<b>Rec 112</b>): WWF supports this Motion but notes that any offshore renewable energy projects must be included in marine spatial planning and preceded by a strategic environmental assessment of cumulative impacts as well as by environmental impact assessment</p>

			and the recommendations of these must be adhered to.
<b>World Wide Fund for Nature - Switzerland</b>	Switzerland	WCC-2016-Res-098 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-089 WCC-2016-Res-112	See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99. MOTION 3 ( <b>Rec 098</b> ): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies. AMENDMENT TO MOTION 6 ( <b>Res 010</b> ): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment. MOTION 33 ( <b>Res 096</b> ): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF supports the calls for an ambitious post 2020 target on protected areas and for a process to scientifically determine what the exact amount could be. WWF will provide scientific and technical support for the development of a new post 2020 CBD biodiversity strategy and its implementation. AMENDMENT TO MOTION 83 ( <b>Res 075</b> ): As the amended terminology was not proposed for the title, the title and content of the motion would be inconsistent if the amendment goes forward. MOTION 88 ( <b>Res 080</b> ): While WWF supports the general intent of the motion, we think the motion would need to be clearer on some points. The particularities of Indigenous Territories for example should be explicitly identified in any new category. MOTION 98 ( <b>Res 089</b> ): Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency is consistent with creating a sustainable future for people, places and species, in an equitable low carbon society resilient to climate change. WWF also recognizes that hydropower and bioenergy carry environmental and social risks that must be mitigated and is working with the hydropower and bio-energy industries to mitigate risks. MOTION 99 ( <b>Rec 112</b> ): WWF supports this motion but notes that any offshore renewable energy projects must be included in marine spatial planning and preceded by a strategic environmental assessment of cumulative impacts as well as by an environmental impact assessment and the recommendations of these must be adhered to.
<b>World Wide Fund for Nature - U.K.</b>	United Kingdom	WCC-2016-Res-098 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-080	See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99. MOTION 3 ( <b>Rec 098</b> ): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while

		WCC-2016-Res-089 WCC-2016-Rec-112	<p>fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 6 (<b>Res 010</b>): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment.</p> <p>MOTION 33 (<b>Res 096</b>): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF supports the calls for an ambitious post 2020 target on protected areas and for a process to scientifically determine what the exact amount could be. WWF will provide scientific and technical support for the development of a new post 2020 CBD biodiversity strategy and its implementation.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 83 (<b>Res 075</b>): As the amended terminology was not proposed for the title, the title and content of the motion would be inconsistent if the amendment goes forward.</p> <p>MOTION 88 (<b>Res 080</b>): While WWF supports the general intent of the motion, we think the motion would need to be clearer on some points. The particularities of Indigenous Territories for example should be explicitly identified in any new category.</p> <p>MOTION 98 (<b>Res 089</b>): Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency is consistent with creating a sustainable future for people, places and species, in an equitable low carbon society resilient to climate change. WWF also recognizes that hydropower and bioenergy carry environmental and social risks that must be mitigated and is working with the hydropower and bio-energy industries to mitigate risks.</p> <p>MOTION 99 (<b>Rec 112</b>): WWF supports this motion but notes that any offshore renewable energy projects must be included in marine spatial planning and preceded by a strategic environmental assessment of cumulative impacts as well as by an environmental impact assessment and the recommendations of these must be adhered to.</p>
<b>World Wide Fund for Nature - Verdensnaturfonden</b>	Denmark	WCC-2016-Res-098 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-089 WCC-2016-Rec-112	<p>See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99.</p> <p>MOTION 3 (<b>Rec 098</b>): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies.</p>



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<b>World Wildlife Fund - US</b>	United States of America	<p>WCC-2016-Res-098  WCC-2016-Res-010  WCC-2016-Res-096  WCC-2016-Res-075  WCC-2016-Res-080  WCC-2016-Res-089  WCC-2016-Rec-112</p>	<p>See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99.</p> <p>MOTION 3 (<b>Rec 098</b>): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 6 (<b>Res 010</b>): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment.</p> <p>MOTION 33 (<b>Res 096</b>): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p>

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<b>World Wildlife Fund Canada</b>	Canada	<p>WCC-2016-Res-098 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-089 WCC-2016-Rec-112</p>	<p>See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99.</p> <p>MOTION 3 (<b>Rec 098</b>): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 6 (<b>Res 010</b>): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment.</p> <p>MOTION 33 (<b>Res 096</b>): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF supports the calls for an ambitious post 2020 target on protected areas and for a process to scientifically determine what the exact amount could be. WWF will provide scientific and technical support for the development of a new post 2020 CBD biodiversity strategy and its implementation.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 83 (<b>Res 075</b>): As the amended terminology was not proposed for the title, the title and content of the motion would be inconsistent if the amendment goes forward.</p> <p>MOTION 88 (<b>Res 080</b>): While WWF supports the general intent of the motion, we think the motion</p>



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<b>WWF Österreich</b>	Austria	<p>WCC-2016-Res-098  WCC-2016-Res-010  WCC-2016-Res-096  WCC-2016-Res-075  WCC-2016-Res-080  WCC-2016-Res-089  WCC-2016-Rec-112</p>	<p>See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99.</p> <p>MOTION 3 (<b>Rec 098</b>): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 6 (<b>Res 010</b>): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment.</p> <p>MOTION 33 (<b>Res 096</b>): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF supports the calls for an ambitious post 2020 target on protected areas and for a process to scientifically determine what the exact amount could be. WWF will provide scientific and technical support for the development of a new post 2020 CBD biodiversity strategy and its implementation.</p> <p>AMENDMENT TO MOTION 83 (<b>Res 075</b>): As the amended terminology was not proposed for the title, the title and content of the motion would be inconsistent if the amendment goes forward.</p> <p>MOTION 88 (<b>Res 080</b>): While WWF supports the general intent of the motion, we think the motion would need to be clearer on some points. The particularities of Indigenous Territories for example should be explicitly identified in any new category.</p> <p>MOTION 98 (<b>Res 089</b>): Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency is consistent with creating a sustainable future for people, places and species, in an equitable low carbon society resilient to climate change. WWF also recognizes that hydropower and bioenergy carry environmental and social risks that must be mitigated and is working with the hydropower and bio-</p>

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<b>WWF Vilag Természeti Alap Magyarország Alapítvány</b>	Hungary	WCC-2016-Res-098 WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-096 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-089 WCC-2016-Rec-112	See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99. MOTION 3 ( <b>Rec 098</b> ): WWF supports green power production technologies that reduce the harmful environmental impacts of energy generation, such as windfarms. Whilst emphasising the need to build up renewables worldwide as a precondition to limit climate change, WWF recognises also that such energy sources should, as far as possible, seek to minimize any adverse impacts. Thus, while fully supporting the use of windfarms, WWF supports the use of measures to mitigate the risk to birds from electrocution / collision. This resolution has sensible and good operative elements, notably: power companies to minimise impacts by undertaking of Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments; and make use of existing (multi-language) tools and guidance, and, relevant actors to liaise with CMS and measure effectiveness of mitigation strategies. AMENDMENT TO MOTION 6 ( <b>Res 010</b> ): While tiger farms are a threat to tigers in general, the issue is not central to the operative text of the motion. Retaining the reference will impede adoption of the motion and could also impede its implementation. On the understanding that this is not implying that WWF does not see tiger farms as a threat, we have voted no on the amendment. MOTION 33 ( <b>Res 096</b> ): WWF agrees with the preamble set out in the motion and the call for thorough, science-based analysis of what is needed to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF supports the calls for an ambitious post 2020 target on protected areas and for a process to scientifically determine what the exact amount could be. WWF will provide scientific and technical support for the development of a new post 2020 CBD biodiversity strategy and its implementation. AMENDMENT TO MOTION 83 ( <b>Res 075</b> ): As the amended terminology was not proposed for the title, the title and content of the motion would be inconsistent if the amendment goes forward. MOTION 88 ( <b>Res 080</b> ): While WWF supports the general intent of the motion, we think the motion would need to be clearer on some points. The particularities of Indigenous Territories for example should be explicitly identified in any new category. MOTION 98 ( <b>Res 089</b> ): Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency is consistent with creating a sustainable future for people, places and species, in an equitable low carbon society resilient to climate change. WWF also recognizes that hydropower and bioenergy carry environmental and social risks that must be mitigated and is working with the hydropower and bio-energy industries to mitigate risks. MOTION 99 ( <b>Rec 112</b> ): WWF supports this motion but notes that any offshore renewable energy projects must be included in marine spatial planning and preceded by a strategic environmental assessment of cumulative impacts as well as by an environmental impact assessment and the recommendations of these must be adhered to.
<b>WWF-Australia</b>	Australia	WCC-2016-Res-098	See below for comments on M3, AMNDT M6, M33, AMDNT M83, M88, M98, M99.

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<b>Association Burundaise pour la protection de la Nature</b>	Burundi	WCC-2016-Res-038	39) ( <b>Res 038</b> ) • It is difficult to assess the effectiveness or appropriateness of the 'Protected Area Friendly System'.
<b>Agencia para el Desarrollo de la Mosquitia</b>	Honduras	WCC-2016-Res-086	En la Moción 095 ( <b>Res 086</b> ), al final no se presenta una Definición por parte de la UICN sobre Qué es la biología sintética? Agradecería una definición explícita. Gracias.

<b>All-China Environment Federation</b>	China	WCC-2016-Res-020	Motion 017 ( <b>Res 020</b> ):To avoid any political disputes, it is suggested to delete the sentence "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" which involves complicated political factor, since IUCN mainly works as a professional organization on nature conservation rather than mainly on world heritage application approval.
<b>Asociación para la Conservación, Investigación de la Biodiversidad y el Desarrollo Sostenible</b>	Bolivia	WCC-2016-Res-083	No es suficiente la explicación en la moción 091 ( <b>Res 083</b> ), referida al Patrimonio geológico móvil.
<b>Association de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources</b>	Morocco	WCC-2016-Rec-098	Concernant la Motion 003 ( <b>Rec 098</b> ) - Prévenir l'impact de l'électrocution et des collisions avec les infrastructures électriques sur les oiseaux , je pense que dans les pays du Sud , ce sujet est assez mal connu , et qu'il faudrait faire un grand effort de sensibilisation , pour que des partenariats se fassent entre les entreprises d'Electrification , les ministères de l'environnements et les Associations ornithologiques afin d'appliquer cette motion
<b>Association Française du Fonds Mondial pour la Nature - France</b>	France		Pas de déclaration
<b>Association Marocaine pour l'Ecotourisme et la Protection de la Nature</b>	Morocco		Je ne peux que nous féliciter de ce mouvement écologique mondial qui tente à mettre en place un développement durable et équitable. L'ensemble des motions versent dans ce mouvement ce qui montre une préoccupation réelle des membres de l'UICN auxquels j'ajoute ma voix pour un avenir meilleur de notre planète.
<b>Association Naforé pour la Protection de l'Environnement</b>	Mauritania	WCC-2016-Rec-107	La nature nous offre des solutions pour l'adaptation et l'atténuation des effets du changement climatique: Protégeons-la (référence Motion 62 ( <b>Rec 107</b> ))
<b>Association pour la Promotion des Oeuvres Sociales</b>	Burkina Faso	WCC-2016-Res-014 WCC-2016-Res-096	Motion 010 ( <b>Res 014</b> ): En empoisonnant les espèces sauvages, cela contribuera au déséquilibre de l'écosystème. Motion 033 ( <b>Res 096</b> ) : la vie humaine et la nature vont de paire; ne pas garder une place pour la nature dans l'avenir cela devient de l'utopie pour nous.
<b>Bahrain Women Association – for Human Development</b>	Bahrain	WCC-2016-Res-077 WCC-2016-Res-076	2 MOTIONS: a) MOTION 85 ( <b>Res 077</b> ): quote: WELCOMING 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; - COMMENT: probably around the Europe and some part of Asia. Unfortunately there are no env. courts in the developing countries (so the phrase "around the

			World" does not apply here. b) Motion 84 ( <b>Res 076</b> ): Suggestion: For the transparency and integrity purposes, this motion (or future motions) should include a recommendation that env. court cases are to be accessible for members' review and info. along with the Awards published thereto.
<b>Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies</b>	Bangladesh		I have gone through each motions and cast my vote.
<b>Bolipara Nari Kalyan Somity</b>	Bangladesh		It seems ok for me.
<b>Centre d'Appui aux Femmes et aux Ruraux</b>	Cameroon	WCC-2016-Res-098 WCC-2016-Res-018	Nous avons relever quelques rares coquilles: MOTION 3 ( <b>Rec 098</b> ) – paragraphe 2 et 4 PRÉOCCUPÉ par le fait que les effets seraient POURRAIENT être particulièrement graves pour les prédateurs supérieurs et les charognards importants, y compris certaines espèces de rapaces protégées au plan mondial, telles que le faucon sacre ( <i>Falco cherrug</i> ), l'aigle des steppes ( <i>Aquila nipalensis</i> ), l'aigle ibérique ( <i>Aquila adalberti</i> ), le vautour percnoptère ( <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> ), le vautour africain ( <i>Gyps africanus</i> ) et le vautour chasseur ( <i>Gyps coprotheres</i> ) ; SACHANT EN OUTRE QUE les impacts cumulatifs des infrastructures électriques mal gérées ou mal situées peuvent être particulièrement graves pour les espèces d'oiseaux migrateurs ; MOTION 14 ( <b>Res 018</b> ) – paragraphe 9 NOTANT qu'à l'issue d'une phase d'essais et de consultation à grande échelle avec les principales parties intéressées visant à tenir dûment compte de leurs besoins respectifs, le cadre garantissant l'application rigoureuse de l'EICAT est désormais en place, tout comme les protocoles techniques d'évaluation, d'examen et d'assurance de la qualité du classement établi ; et
<b>Centre de Suivi Ecologique</b>	Senegal		J'ai voté selon mes convictions et en fonction des mes connaissances relatives à la gestion durable de l'environnement.
<b>Centro de Apoyo a la Gestión Sustentable del Agua y el Medio Ambiente "Agua Sustentable"</b>	Bolivia	WCC-2016-Res-075	MOTION 083 ( <b>Res 075</b> ) with amendment 1 entitled Affirmation of the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts could be realizable respecting indigenous to develop
<b>Centro de Pesquisas Ambientais do Nordeste</b>	Brazil		I dont written any motions.
<b>Chengdu Bird Watching Society</b>	China		I have completed the whole voting.
<b>Conservation de la Faune Congolaise</b>	Congo (ROC)	WCC-2016-Res-010 WCC-2016-Res-013 WCC-2016-Res-017	Nous croyons avoir voté les motions (006 ( <b>Res 010</b> ); 009 ( <b>Res 013</b> ); 013 ( <b>Res 017</b> ); 038 ( <b>Res 037</b> ); 060 ( <b>Rec 097</b> ); 075 ( <b>Res 067</b> ); 083 ( <b>Res 075</b> ); 095 ( <b>Res 086</b> )) ou tout au moins les motions amendées.

		WCC-2016-Res-037 WCC-2016-Rec-097 WCC-2016-Res-067 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-086	
<b>Corporación para la investigación, capacitación y apoyo técnico para el manejo sustentable de los ecosistemas tropicales</b>	Ecuador		Me abstengo de votar en temas de otros países o regiones que no comprendo a cabalidad su realidad.
<b>Culture and Environment Preservation Association</b>	Cambodia		All above results is my votes options.
<b>Dirección de Gestión Ambiental del Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de la Provincia del Carchi</b>	Ecuador		We support all the motions, we have made a review and all of them, we hope that the motion that past become real, and we will support on our area of work and our themes as: Local Governments, Conservation areas, water management, wildlife conservation.
<b>Doğa Derneği (BirdLife Turkey)</b>	Turkey		In line with Regulation 94 (g) and Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure, the Director General will keep a register of all written statements of explanation of vote. These shall be made public together with the voting record of each Member within two weeks following the close of the electronic ballot.
<b>ENDA - Tiers Monde</b>			Une contribution à une gestion durable de l'environnement.
<b>Environment Protection Committee</b>	Lebanon		All the motions
<b>Federazione Italiana Parchi e Riserve Naturali</b>	Italy		We do not want to submit any other comments.
<b>Fondation Tany Meva</b>	Madagascar	WCC-2016-Rec-098 WCC-2016-Res-018	Motion 003 ( <b>Rec 098</b> ): Need additional information and data on the level of threats Motion 014 ( <b>Res 018</b> ): We encourage collaboration with other stakeholders.
<b>Friends of Horsch Ehdn</b>	Lebanon		Please make more emphasis on renewable energy.
<b>Fundaçã o</b>	Brazil	WCC-2016-Res-069	Motion 77 ( <b>Res 069</b> ) = si, pero con la sugerencia del siguiente concepto/descripcion que traz mas

<b>Boticário de Proteção à Natureza</b>			énfasis en la solución que la conservación proporciona: "Acciones dirigidas a hacer frente a los retos de la sociedad de forma efectiva y adaptable, a través de la protección, gestión y restauración de los ecosistemas naturales o modificados, proporcionando simultáneamente bienestar humano y beneficios de la biodiversidad"
<b>Fundación Charles Darwin para las Islas Galápagos</b>	Ecuador		Hay que fomentar la investigación científica como herramienta clave de conservación. Las mociones muestran una clara adaptación y orientación hacia el involucramiento activo de las comunidades que forman parte de sitios clave de conservación.
<b>Fundación para el Desarrollo de Alternativas Comunitarias de Conservación del Trópico</b>	Ecuador		All Motions and Process We have review all the motions and voted and support them, we believe that all organizations have the potential to carry out the motions into action, if they are approved depends on the theme and field of work that demand each organization. We strongly support all the process that are focus on Indigenous people, Transboundary support, Local Governments, environmental education, bird Conservation and Global Climate, and water sources and Conservation of Forest.
<b>Fundación Solar</b>	Guatemala		Que si bien es cierto de que varias mociones son limitadas a regiones determinadas, el ambiente debe considerarse integral, es planetario y lo acontecido en un lugar determinado tiene efecto en todos.
<b>Fundación Urundei</b>	Argentina		To abstain as a vote options means that the motions are not fully clear in our field of expertise.
<b>Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation</b>	India		All motions are okayed.
<b>Hayastani Trchyunneri Pahpanman Miutyun</b>	Armenia		I have made written statements. I have voted on 99 motions.
<b>Instituto Sinchi</b>	Colombia		La claridad en la formulación de las mociones hace innecesarias explicaciones adicionales.
<b>International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development</b>		WCC-2016-Res-033 WCC-2016-Res-035 WCC-2016-Res-087	My organisation firmly support all the motions as indicated in the form. However, stronger support is for Motion 34 ( <b>Res 033</b> ), 36 ( <b>Res 035</b> ) and 96 ( <b>Res 087</b> ) with commitments for our future collaboration and advocacy towards policy and practices.
<b>Jordan Environment Society</b>	Jordan		I've been voting on all matters relating to the protection of the environment and biodiversity and that's where some of the decisions concerned with other countries and because of my knowledge in full where it has been to abstain from voting.
<b>Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores</b>	Ecuador	WCC-2016-Res-014 WCC-2016-Res-019 WCC-2016-Res-039 WCC-2016-Res-056 WCC-2016-Rec-097 WCC-2016-Res-057	MOTION 010 ( <b>Res 014</b> ): Consider the improper use of natural elements (active ingredient of certain plants) that cause mortality to species. MOTION 015 ( <b>Res 019</b> ): Consider that in urban habitats, bats are considered at times a plague. Nevertheless its management shouldn't include culling but instead wildlife management. MOTION 042 ( <b>Res 039</b> ): The title of the motion could be improved by naming it "Protected areas as natural solutions to the adaptation process of climate change." Para.8, 11: adaptation and



			mitigation should be included in the strategies against climate change. Para. 12: Measures should be adopted both in nacional and local plans. MOTION 059 <b>(Res 056)</b> : Para. 9 nature based solutions should be established without differing from national polities and priorities. MOTION 060 <b>(Rec 097)</b> Para. 12: The action plan in the Pacific should consider climate resilience and its vulnerability. MOTION 061 <b>(Res 057)</b> : Wetlands and its ecosystems should be named, considering its vulnerability and fragility.
<b>Ministry of Environment Waters and Forests</b>	Romania		I do not have additional statements to the votes.
<b>Mouvement écologique algérien</b>	Algeria		Pas de déclaration
<b>National Board for Wild Life, Ministry of Environment and Forests</b>	India		EIGHTY-NINE MOTIONS
<b>Nature Tropicale</b>	Benin		Toutes nos félicitations à toutes l'équipe qui a fait ce merveilleux travail.
<b>Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists</b>	Nepal	WCC-2016-Res-088	There are some uncleared motions, need to do more research and consultation with stakeholders i.e. motion 097 <b>(Res 088)</b> .
<b>ONG Donko</b>	Mali		Les abstentions et votes: non concernent les motions qui selon moi sont difficilement applicables et risquent de ne pas produire l'effet escompté.
<b>Plan for the Land Society</b>	Iran		Save oceans
<b>SACAN Foundation</b>	Pakistan	WCC-2016-Res-089 WCC-2016-Rec-112	Regarding MOTIONS 098 <b>(Res 089)</b> & 099 <b>(Rec 112)</b> Mass awareness campaign by national, regional and international conservation networks is suggested for energy efficiency, green renewable energy options through DG, IUCN and member organizations.
<b>SalvaNatura</b>	El Salvador		For All motions voted
<b>Suriname Conservation Foundation</b>	Suriname		Note: In line with Regulation 94 (g) and Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure, the Director General will keep a register of all written statements of explanation of vote. These shall be made public together with the voting record of each Member within two weeks following the close of the electronic ballot.
<b>Synergies &amp; Développement</b>	Guinea		J'assume pleinement ce vote pour l'ensemble des motions soumises en ligne.
<b>Te Ipukarea Society</b>	Cook Islands		Those we have abstained on are because we feel we do not possess enough information to make an informed decision, and do not have the time to research these.
<b>The Indonesian</b>	Indonesia		I have voted for all 99 motions



<b>Biodiversity Foundation</b>			
<b>Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Orman ve Su İşleri Bakanlığı Söğütözü</b>	Turkey	WCC-2016-Res-079	Motion #87 ( <b>Res 079</b> ): As IUCN is not a UN specialized agency, from legal point of view, it will not be possible for the Assembly to "Calls upon UNGA...". So it will be better to delete this sentence. Motion #36: Instead of the sentence "5. Urges the governments and IUCN constituencies.. should be rephrased to "5. Asks the IUCN constituencies to..."
<b>Union of Agricultural work Committee</b>	Palestine		Some motions need to be more clear in order to have same understanding.
<b>University of Botswana</b>	Botswana		All motions are very clear, and the vote system is highly commendable.
<b>WildTeam</b>	Bangladesh		I voted to see a better and safer world.
<b>Xiamen Green Cross Association</b>	China		I hereby this vote is authorized me to finish by our organization Xiamen Green Cross Association, the voting process in no other external disturbance. All 99 MOTIONS vote completed.
<b>Association des Enseignants des Sciences de la Vie et de la Terre</b>	Morocco	WCC-2016-Res-030 WCC-2016-Res-033 WCC-2016-Res-034	J'appui les efforts déployés pour la bonne gestion des aires protégées et le réseautage régional (motions 29 ( <b>Res 030</b> ), 34 ( <b>Res 033</b> ), 35 ( <b>Res 034</b> ) ...)
<b>Association pour la Protection de l'Environnement et le Développement Durable de Bizerte</b>	Tunisia		100% Renewable Energy - promote the traditional practices
<b>Association Protection des Ressources Naturelles pour le Bien-Etre de la Population au Burundi</b>	Burundi		Il serait difficile de faire des mesures générales sur les terres et les ressources naturelles des peuples autochtones. Il y a des variations suivant les pays. De plus, pour instaurer une justice environnementale mondiale, il faudra analyser les situations d'une telle justice au niveau des pays.
<b>Association Sénégalaise des Amis de la Nature</b>	Senegal		Vu l'importance des motions pour notre environnement et de notre survie, j'ai décidé de voter pour toutes motions soumises au vote électronique.
<b>Centro de Educación y Promoción Social y Profesional</b>	Ecuador		Mi voto por las mociones generalizables a nivel mundial. Mi abstención ante mociones muy específicas que desconocemos.
<b>Association Malienne pour la</b>	Mali	WCC-2016-Rec-099 WCC-2016-Res-019	J'ai une déclaration sur les motions 005 ( <b>Res 099</b> ), 015 ( <b>Res 019</b> ) et 051 ( <b>Res 048</b> ). Je me suis abstenu sur ces motions pour avoir beaucoup plus d'éclaircissement et de compréhension.

<b>conservation de la faune et de son environnement</b>		WCC-2016-Res-048	
<b>Association Marocaine pour la Chasse Durable</b>	Morocco		Toutes les motions : l'AMCD s'est abstenue de voter sur certaines motions pour manque d'informations chez l'association les concernant.
<b>China Association of National Parks and Scenic Sites</b>	China	WCC-2016-Res-020	MOTION 017 ( <b>Res 020</b> ): Noticed that Japanese government plans to make the application of Word Heritage, which may concerns complex factors. Considering that IUCN is a proffessional organization of natural conservation not the deliberative body of World Heritage. In order to avoid sensitive politic issues and unnecessary argues, the paragraph related to World Heritage should be deleted.
<b>China Green Carbon Foundation</b>	China	WCC-2016-Res-020	On behalf of the motion 17 ( <b>Res 020</b> ): "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", this paragrph refers to various of political factors. Besides, IUCN is the most famous organization on nature conservation rather than world nature heritage deliberation organization, avoiding political issues and unnecessary conflicts, I recommend to delete this paragraph!
<b>Eco Foundation Global</b>	China	WCC-2016-Res-020	MOTION 017 ( <b>Res 020</b> ): It is noticed that in MOTION 017, the Government of Japan plans to recommend to UNESCO three islands of the Ryukyu archipelago to be considered for World Natural Heritage status, which is possible to bring about complicated political disputes. Considering IUCN is a professional organization focusing on nature conservation, we suggest such expression be taken off in avoidance of sensitive political issues and unnecessary disputes.
<b>Fondo para la Biodiversidad CONABIO</b>	Mexico	WCC-2016-Res-086	095 ( <b>Res 086</b> ) - Development of IUCN policy on biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology. It is very important to consider that the works developed within the IUCN in synthetic biology should be complementary to the Synthetic Biology AHTEG of the CBD. Most likely, IUCN related activities should consider the progress made in this topic within the CBD. Also, efforts in synthetic biology within the IUCN should seek to contribute as much as possible in preparing the catalog of synthetic biology developments, as this information would be very helpful to move forward in the processes within the CBD and its Protocols.
<b>Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets</b>	Armenia	WCC-2016-Res-035	Under the idea of Motion 036 ( <b>Res 035</b> ) - Transboundary cooperation and protected areas we understand it should be developed some global legal/political mechanisms, allowing in some cases making different countries to respect efforts to each other, thus increasing connectivity. This can be a solution in solving conflicts too.
<b>Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano</b>	Ecuador	WCC-2016-Res-013 WCC-2016-Res-079 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-081	009 ( <b>Res 013</b> ): La caza de ninguna especie puede considerarse ética. 087 ( <b>Res 079</b> ): La moción no tiene un sustento correcto con relación al desarrollo sostenible, que de hecho asume la consideración de las necesidades de las generaciones futuras, en todos los convenios y acuerdos orientados a alcanzar un desarrollo sostenible. En esa medida, no se precisa de una opinión consultiva de la CIJ. A lo que se debe apuntar es a hacer cumplir según las legislaciones de cada país, la necesidad de un manejo sostenible de los recursos naturales renovables y del ambiente, el mismo que garantizará la existencia de estos recursos para las próximas generaciones.

			<p>088 <b>(Res 080)</b>: Tanto la CBD como el Convenio 169-OIT, así como la Declaración de las Naciones Unidas sobre los derechos de los pueblos indígenas, además de los Sistemas Nacionales de Áreas Protegidas, tienen consideraciones sobre las prácticas de manejo y conservación ancestral de los pueblos indígenas. Se deben fortalecer los sistemas legales e institucionales ya existentes para que estas consideraciones se cumplan. No es recomendable crear subsistemas dentro de los sistemas ya existentes.</p> <p>089 <b>(Res 081)</b>: Todo lo que se plantea en esta moción ya está tomado en cuenta en los diferentes acuerdos internacionales relacionados, por ejemplo: la Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos, CBD, CMNUCC, Principios de Río 92, El Futuro Que Queremos, y otros.</p>
<b>Fundación para la Conservación del Bosque Chiquitano</b>	Bolivia	WCC-2016-Res-086	Moción 095 <b>(Res 086)</b> Sin Enmiendas, ya que consideramos que la evaluación sobre el impacto positivo y negativo de la Biología Sintética trasciende el tema específico de los Gene Drives y por lo tanto se debe realizar la evaluación más integral de todas las demás técnicas derivadas (actuales y potenciales) de la BS.
<b>Game Rangers Association of Africa</b>		WCC-2016-Res-013	Motion 009 <b>(Res 013)</b> is under discussion at 17 August between IUCN members, affected parties and the State implementation agency to ensure the Motion can be enacted constitutionally and with respect to individual rights.
<b>Institut Hydro-Québec en environnement, développement et société</b>	Canada	WCC-2016-Res-089	098 <b>(Res 089)</b> Cutting energy demand by responsive human behaviour should be our first goal.
<b>Jordanian Beekeeper's Union</b>	Jordan	WCC-2016-Res-030 WCC-2016-Res-031 WCC-2016-Res-103 WCC-2016-Res-033 WCC-2016-Res-035 WCC-2016-Res-037 WCC-2016-Res-038 WCC-2016-Res-105 WCC-2016-Res-039 WCC-2016-Res-040 WCC-2016-Res-041 WCC-2016-Res-042 WCC-2016-Res-043 WCC-2016-Res-044 WCC-2016-Res-106 WCC-2016-Res-048 WCC-2016-Res-049 WCC-2016-Res-051 WCC-2016-Res-052	<p>MOTION 029 <b>(Res 030)</b> MOTION 030 <b>(Res 031)</b> MOTION 032 <b>(Resc 103)</b> MOTION 034 <b>(Res 033)</b> MOTION 036 <b>(Res 035)</b> MOTION 038 <b>(Res 037)</b> MOTION 039 <b>(Res 038)</b> MOTION 041 <b>(Res 105)</b> MOTION 042 <b>(Res 039)</b> MOTION 043 <b>(Res 040)</b> MOTION 044 <b>(Res 041)</b> MOTION 045 <b>(Res 042)</b> MOTION 046 <b>(Res 043)</b> MOTION 047 <b>(Res 044)</b> MOTION 050 <b>(Res 106)</b> MOTION 051 <b>(Res 048)</b> MOTION 052 <b>(Res 049)</b> MOTION 054 <b>(Res 051)</b> MOTION 055 <b>(Res 052)</b> MOTION 056 <b>(Res 053)</b> MOTION 057 <b>(Res 054)</b> MOTION 058 <b>(Res 055)</b> MOTION 060 <b>(Res 097)</b> MOTION 060 <b>(Res 107)</b> MOTION 062 <b>(Res 107)</b> MOTION 067 <b>(Res 062)</b> MOTION 068 <b>(Res 063)</b> MOTION 069 <b>(Res 064)</b> MOTION 070 <b>(Res 108)</b> MOTION 071 <b>(Res 065)</b> MOTION 072 <b>(Res 109)</b> MOTION 073 <b>(Res 110)</b> MOTION 075 <b>(Res 067)</b> MOTION 075 <b>(Res 067)</b> MOTION 075 <b>(Res 067)</b> MOTION 076 <b>(Res 068)</b> MOTION 077 <b>(Res 069)</b> MOTION 078 <b>(Res 070)</b> MOTION 079 <b>(Res 071)</b> MOTION 080 <b>(Res 072)</b> MOTION 081 <b>(Res 073)</b> MOTION 082 <b>(Res 074)</b> MOTION 083 <b>(Res 075)</b> MOTION 083 <b>(Res 075)</b> MOTION 083 <b>(Res 075)</b> MOTION 084 <b>(Res 076)</b> MOTION 085 <b>(Res 077)</b> MOTION 086 <b>(Res 078)</b> MOTION 087 <b>(Res 079)</b> MOTION 088 <b>(Res 080)</b> MOTION 089 <b>(Res 081)</b> MOTION 091 <b>(Res 083)</b> MOTION 092 <b>(Res 084)</b> MOTION 093 <b>(Res 085)</b> MOTION 094 <b>(Res 111)</b> MOTION 095 <b>(Res 086)</b></p> <p>These motions are far from our field of experience or not clear enough for us and the impact of there acceptance and rejection therefore we decided not to vote on them in order to avoid any wrong impact for our vote.</p>

		WCC-2016-Res-053 WCC-2016-Res-054 WCC-2016-Res-055 WCC-2016-Rec-097 WCC-2016-Rec-107 WCC-2016-Res-062 WCC-2016-Res-063 WCC-2016-Res-064 WCC-2016-Rec-108 WCC-2016-Res-065 WCC-2016-Rec-109 WCC-2016-Rec-110 WCC-2016-Res-067 WCC-2016-Res-068 WCC-2016-Res-069 WCC-2016-Res-070 WCC-2016-Res-071 WCC-2016-Res-072 WCC-2016-Res-073 WCC-2016-Res-074 WCC-2016-Res-075 WCC-2016-Res-076 WCC-2016-Res-077 WCC-2016-Res-078 WCC-2016-Res-079 WCC-2016-Res-080 WCC-2016-Res-081 WCC-2016-Res-083 WCC-2016-Res-084 WCC-2016-Res-085 WCC-2016-Rec-111 WCC-2016-Res-086	
<b>Naturaleza, Tierra y Vida</b>	Bolivia		En general este proceso de votación me resulto bastante moroso pues en Bolivia tenemos pésima conexión de internet lo que nos imposibilita el trabajo en línea.
<b>Polskie Towarzystwo Ochrony Przyrody "Salamandra"</b>	Poland	WCC-2016-Res-009 WCC-2016-Res-015 WCC-2016-Res-017 WCC-2016-Res-067 WCC-2016-Res-075	In the cases of motions # 4 ( <b>Res 009</b> ), 11 ( <b>Res 015</b> ), 13 ( <b>Res 017</b> ), 75 ( <b>Res 067</b> ) and 83 ( <b>Res 075</b> ) our NO votes were related only to some specific amendments to their texts.
<b>Ministère des</b>	France	WCC-2016-Res-004	La France ne peut soutenir la motion <b>B (Res 004)</b> dans la mesure où, en vertu des principes

<b>Affaires étrangères et du Développement international</b>			d'indivisibilité du peuple français, d'égalité et de non-discrimination, qui sont consacrés par sa Constitution, elle ne reconnaît pas la notion de « peuples autochtones » et ne serait pas en mesure d'accepter la reconnaissance, comme membre de l'UICN, d'entités non reconnues par un ou des États.
<b>Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Namibia) and State Member South Africa</b>	Namibia / South Africa	WCC-2016-Res-011	<p>The Governments of Namibia and South Africa have noted the adoption of Motion <b>007 (Res 011)</b> calling for the closure of domestic elephant ivory markets.</p> <p>Namibia and South Africa voted against the adoption of this motion, because it infringes on the sovereign rights and interests of our States. We further consider the Resolution not to be aligned with the IUCN's objectives as contained in its Statutes.</p> <p>In the spirit of consensus building in the IUCN, Namibia and South Africa participated in the contact group on this motion with the aim of reaching a compromise with the proponents that would recognize the different wildlife management policies of States that guide the management of the African elephant and the sustainable utilization of the species; the variance in African elephant population status across its range; the different conservation needs and requirements as well as differences in the ability to regulate domestic ivory markets.</p> <p>Today, a very clear message has been sent to our Governments by the IUCN: Countries that have wildlife management policies underpinned by the principle of sustainable utilization and that have been able to conserve and grow their African elephant populations based on these policies, do not have a voice and will not be heard on this platform. The IUCN's website states that the Congress provides a neutral forum in which governments, NGOs, scientists, businesses, local communities and indigenous people can work together to forge and implement solutions to environmental challenges. It was our understanding that the IUCN works on the basis of the latest research and objectivity, but that was regrettably not evident during this process.</p> <p>The Governments of Namibia and South Africa are concerned that the IUCN, a well-respected conservation organisation, is being used by some organisations to advance their own agendas.</p> <p>Our position is that this Resolution impacts on the sovereign rights of countries to sustainably use their own resources pursuant to their own policies. The Resolution is therefore inappropriate and counter-productive. The Resolution should have included recognition that if there are problems related to domestic ivory markets, they can be addressed through effective regulation of markets and effective stockpile management and that those countries that have the ability to effectively regulate should not be required to close their domestic ivory markets.</p> <p>In conclusion, our Governments would like to categorically state that this Resolution, will not be implemented by our respective Governments.</p>
<b>International</b>		WCC-2016-Res-011	The International Council of Environmental Law notes that on 9 September 2016, the UN General

<b>Council of Environmental Law</b>			Assembly adopted by consensus, without a vote, Motion A/70/300, with Germany's contribution of A/70/L.63, on 'Tackling Illicit Wildlife Trade', and ICEL supported Motion 007 ( <b>Res 011</b> ), in full support of this UNGA Resolution.
<b>European Bureau for Conservation &amp; Development</b>		WCC-2016-Res-011	The European Bureau for Conservation & Development voted against this Motion as we would have liked to see some of the amendments taken. Our organization believes in compromise solutions.
<b>European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation (FACE)</b>		WCC-2016-Res-011	We feel this motion [007] ( <b>Res 011</b> ) should contain something to recognise the countries which currently have provisions and systems that work for the conservation of elephants, and which are in line with IUCN Policy and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Nobody will dispute the fact that many unregulated markets need to close, but please consider the States which have systems that work and think about why these systems work; in particular about the value and the resources that keep elephants alive in local communities.
<b>Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council</b>		WCC-2016-Res-047	<p>The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council supports the conservation of biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. We further support that, like UNCLOS and UN Fish Stocks Agreement, any new legally binding instrument maintain the principle that decisions made pertaining to international waters be based on the best available scientific information. Although we support this motion, we remain concerned, that proponents of this initiative are hoping that the new convention may be established to supersede existing regional fishery management organizations.</p> <p>We recognize that some RFMOs have their shortcomings, but some are much further along. A prime example of an RFMO that has the legally binding framework to take into account marine biodiversity protection of pelagic ecosystem is the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). Established in 2000 under the Honolulu Convention, the WCPFC builds off of UNCLOS and UNFSA, incorporates the precautionary approach, and requires members to protect marine biodiversity including non-target and protect species. RFMOs that have the legal framework to carry out protection of marine diversity, such as the WCPFC, should not be subordinate to a new international convention as this would be duplicative and unnecessary.</p>
<b>Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international</b>	France	WCC-2016-Res-050	La France soutient la motion 053 ( <b>Res 050</b> ). S'agissant de l'ajout des "droits des peuples autochtones", la France interprète la terminologie utilisée dans le projet de programme de travail comme ne créant aucun droit supplémentaire par rapport à ceux qu'elle reconnaît dans son ordre juridique et dans le cadre des Nations Unies.
<b>Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council</b>		WCC-2016-Res-050	The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council (WPRFMC) supports the conservation of biological diversity within national waters and in areas beyond national jurisdiction. We further support science-based management measures that address existing or potential threats to marine resources. However, we strongly believe that the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable fisheries management regimes are compatible. We do not support the establishment of marine protected areas just for the sake of it. Establishing MPAs requires the identification of clear objectives, strict monitoring, and comprehensive enforcement—they are one of many tools used for

			<p>marine resource management.</p> <p>For example, effective management of pelagic tuna fisheries has been demonstrated by the WPRFMC to reduce interactions with sea turtles, sea birds, marine mammals, and sharks. The current level of interactions by the Hawaii longline fishery with these highly mobile species are not threatening their continued existence and these populations continue to play integral roles in Central Pacific pelagic food web and ecosystem. Measures to reduce impacts on these species include marine protected areas, but conservation also depends on input and output controls and gear modification.</p> <p>This motion places unwavering confidence in MPAs, without providing due consideration to other marine resource management tools. We remain unconvinced that MPAs are the only solution to effective management of marine biodiversity, and MPAs are particularly problematic for highly migratory species such as tunas. For example, the two high seas pockets that were closed to purse seine fishing by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission in 2010 did not result in conservation benefits to tuna stocks, but served to only displace fishing effort. Some of that displaced effort was concentrated in areas believed to be important tuna spawning grounds. The effects of displaced fishing effort, and impacts on fishing communities and local food security, need to be addressed before the establishment of any MPA. In addition, MPAs need to be monitored and enforced and the motion does not address these critical components of effective marine resource management. Small Island Developing States and Territories need administrative capacity and financial resources to establish, monitor, and enforce a network of MPAs, but this motion lacks any recognition of these important issues. We view this motion as an example of an MPA agenda that does not recognize sustainable fisheries management or adaptive management. For these reasons, we will be voting no on this motion.</p>
<p><b>Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council</b></p>		<p>WCC-2016-Res-057</p>	<p>The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council (WPRFMC) supports science-based management measures that address existing or potential threats to marine resources. We also strongly believe that the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable commercial fishing are compatible.</p> <p>With regard to this motion, we are concerned about the focus and over-reliance of marine protected areas designated and promoted by high-level international groups as a primary response for climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>While the ocean is currently a natural carbon sink, absorbing about 25 percent CO<sub>2</sub>, the IPCC Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage suggests that eventually pH of the ocean will drop resulting in the disruption of life in the sea which may turn it into a CO<sub>2</sub> source rather than a sink. The amount of carbon sequestration may not be the same in all parts of the ocean, and research on carbon sequestration in deep, offshore waters is urgently needed. Instead of prematurely establishing marine reserves, more focus should be on research so the reserves are</p>



			<p>properly sited and sized.</p> <p>Marine reserves in contemporary times tend to have permanent or expanding boundaries with little monitoring and research to support that they are meeting the goals for which they were established and with no mechanism to shrink or relocate the reserves if they prove to be inadequately established or sited.</p> <p>The international bodies now involved in marine reserves promotion and support tend to be heavily comprised of stakeholders interested in species protection and biodiversity. Consideration of the human dimension, for example fishing communities and existing fisheries management, is sorely lacking and should be included in the discussions early.</p> <p>Efforts are underway to increase the current Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 from 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas being conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas to 30 percent of the oceans set aside as marine reserves. This numbers game has resulted in the creation of large marine protected areas principally in remote area, which runs counter to several papers that recommend smaller protected areas by and near human communities that utilize the resources.</p> <p>For these reasons, among others, WPRFMC is unable to support this motion at this time, but looks forward to future discussion that is focused directly on local community engagement rather than a proposal that supports high-level international groups.</p>
<b>Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council</b>		WCC-2016-Rec-102	<p>The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council (WPRFMC) has long recognized the value of protected areas as one of the tools in managing fisheries, when such areas are designated using a transparent, science-based process. We also support the use of selective fishing gear to minimize ecosystem impacts, as demonstrated by our track record of prohibiting drift gillnets, bottom trawls and other potentially destructive gear types in the 1980s.</p> <p>WPRFMC initially did not support this motion due to the lack of a clear definition for the term “environmentally damaging industrial scale activities” and in particular, whether fisheries are considered to be one of those activities. Further, the IUCN Protected Areas Categories include “Habitat/species management area” which may be compatible with certain types of extractive uses. These issues were clarified in the Contact Group discussions, and the amended text reflected those clarifications.</p> <p>However, we remain concerned that the motion does not explicitly exclude managed commercial fisheries from the definition of environmentally damaging or industrial activities. We strongly believe that the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable commercial fishing are compatible. For this reason, we are not able to support this motion at this time.</p>
<b>US Department of</b>	United	WCC-2016-Res-050	The US strongly endorses well-defined, well-managed, connected, and representative networks of



<b>State, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	States of America		MPAs as important tools to conserve the ocean. Towards this end the United States believes that additional internal and external dialogue, with stakeholders, scientists, and MPA programs, is needed to determine a new, appropriate global target beyond the current 10% target.
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## **Annex 2**

### **STATEMENT of the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IUCN MOTIONS PROCESS - ON-LINE VOTING**

August 16, 2016

#### **Sixth World Conservation Congress Honolulu, Hawai'i**

The United States recognizes the importance and value of an organization such as IUCN with its broad and determined membership dedicated to protecting the natural world. As a member of IUCN, it is our responsibility to engage fully and actively; be assured the United States takes this responsibility seriously.

We applaud the efforts to improve and strengthen the motions process. Because of the high priority we place on IUCN's programs which contribute significantly to the conservation goals we all share, we remain convinced that we should focus our attention on those motions that deal with issues related to IUCN as an institution, its governance and its broad programmatic issues.

We greatly appreciate the outstanding efforts made by the Motions Committee to improve the process, and found the electronic discussions to be enlightening and worthwhile.

We would note that a number of motions reflect the strong views of a small number of members on what actions State members should take nationally, regionally or internationally on complex and often controversial issues. We urge IUCN and its members to continue to refine the motions process in order to focus IUCN's work on important issues that reflect the strengths and concerns of its broad membership.

We remain convinced it is important to review and provide guidance on all motions and to identify their relevance to the proposed IUCN quadrennial Program and their cost implications. As in the past, a number of motions would require a significant shift in priorities, resources and funding allocations within the 2017-2020 program. This raises the central issue of how the motions process fits into the IUCN Programme 2017-2020 which we are to finalize during this Congress. We appreciate the continued attention to this concern.

However, there are some types of resolutions on which it may not be appropriate for us, as a government, to engage or negotiate.

Among these are motions directed primarily to a single government or group of governments on national, bilateral or regional issues. We often lack sufficient factual information about such issues and believe that responses to these motions are best left to the country or countries affected. We will not take a position as a government on such motions, except as they have direct implications for the U.S. Government. In such instances, we may provide a statement for the record to help clarify the issues raised and provide our perspective.

A second group of issues are those focused on global issues that we agree are important but that are topics of ongoing international policy debate in, or infringe on the independent legal mandates of, other fora, such as climate change, wetlands, and biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. We respect the interest of members in issues of global concern and we share many of these interests, especially on emerging issues such as the role of ecosystems in food security and the importance of the illegal trade in wildlife. However, we do not intend here to take national government positions on the particular views presented in these IUCN motions or to vote on the outcome.

In keeping with our past practice, we are providing a list for the record of those resolutions on which the U.S. Government has refrained from engaging.

We request that this statement be entered in full for the record in the report of this Congress.



INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

WORLD HEADQUARTERS  
Rue Mauverney 28  
1196 Gland, Switzerland  
Tel +41 22 999 0000  
Fax +41 22 999 0002  
[www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)