

RESOLUTIONS

A. Governance-related

2.1 Mandate for the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)

GRATEFUL for the past work of the Commission on Environmental Planning, most recently known as 'Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)', as one of the networks of expert volunteers entrusted to develop and advance the institutional knowledge and experience and objectives of IUCN under Article 73 of the Statutes;

HAVING CONSIDERED the external review of IUCN Commissions commissioned by Council in accordance with Resolution 19.2 of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

NOTING the need to enhance the substantive support for the Council, and in particular its Committee on Policy, in the interval between World Conservation Congresses, by means of an expert knowledge network on social and economic issues, to complement the knowledge networks provided by the other Commissions;

AWARE that IUCN's vision and mission compel it to examine the forces in the world that drive us, directly and indirectly, towards and away from our ultimate conservation goals;

CONVINCED that IUCN must make strategic choices to address the political, economic and social issues that propel the degradation of the planet;

RECOGNIZING that IUCN has decided to focus its programme on the interaction between the conservation goals and the social and economic forces;

NOTING that the Key Result Areas in the IUCN Programme call for close attention to be paid to

the social and economic underpinnings of conservation;

HIGHLIGHTING that these Key Result Areas are of crucial importance for most countries in the political South as well as for fostering more equitable and environmentally sustainable relationships between the North and the South, where the imperatives of conservation must be reconciled with those of development and poverty alleviation; and

CONVINCED that a substantial proportion of the IUCN membership supports a strengthening of the social and economic agenda within the Union, and the existence of an organized Commission network to ensure full and easy access to global expertise in these fields;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. DECIDES to adopt the following mandate of the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP):

The Mission...

...of the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy is to contribute to the IUCN mission by providing expertise on the crucial economic, social and cultural factors affecting natural resources and biological diversity, and guidance and support towards effective policies and practices in environmental conservation and sustainable development.

The Purpose...

...of CEESP is rooted in the fact that both conservation and degradation result from the interaction of humans and nature and, as such, primarily need to be dealt with through social, cultural, and economic insight and action. CEESP

will provide an open and critical space within the IUCN community where such insight can be developed, articulated and gained, and such action can be planned and organized. Through various forms of interaction and collaboration with the IUCN members, partners, members of other Commissions and Secretariat, CEESP will help IUCN move closer to its Vision: 'A just world that values and conserves nature'.

CEESP Strategic Objectives

- To lead and facilitate IUCN's critical thinking and learning and interdisciplinary efforts towards more equitable, viable and sustainable action for natural resource management and conservation.
- To develop, articulate and provide effective advice in support of IUCN's efforts (e.g. on approaches, lessons learned, methods and tools) towards more equitable, viable and sustainable action for natural resource management and conservation.
- To foster, support and learn from a variety of community-based experiences and initiatives towards more equitable, viable and sustainable action for natural resource management and conservation.

Priorities

The Commission shall focus particularly on the following four themes:

- Collaborative Management
- Sustainable Livelihoods
- Environment and Security
- Trade and Environment

The proposed orientation of each is outlined below:

Collaborative Management

This component will build upon the work of the CEESP Collaborative Management Working Group (CMWG), and

will include activities of the newly set-up WCPA¹-CEESP Task Force on Local Communities and Protected Areas (TFLCPA). In the last four years, the CMWG has been a main reference point for the Union on matters of participatory management of natural resources. In the future, the CMWG will structure its work even more explicitly on regional and thematic areas. It will assist the IUCN members, partners and regional offices in developing and supporting initiatives that link field-based experience in participatory management with the development of local capacities (knowledge, skills, attitudes and institutions) and the elaboration of national, regional and global policies. It will work with the TFLCPA to fulfil its terms of reference. Project proposals will be developed and submitted for funding on a number of topical areas (e.g. co-management of protected areas and agricultural landscapes, involvement of local communities in ecosystem conservation – with emphasis on poor communities in particularly harsh and fragile ecosystems, such as arid lands, mountains and coastal areas; policy development, including analysis and comparison of co-management policies on a regional basis). Efforts will be made to continue to expand and diversify the membership of CMWG and the TFLCPA. A Newsletter and a discussion list will continue to serve as mechanisms for communication among members.

Sustainable Livelihoods

IUCN has played a role in the area of 'sustainable livelihoods' since the World Conservation Strategy, a role reaffirmed and reinforced in the Ottawa Conference of 1986. CEESP will continue to develop a structure to work on this topic from all major perspectives, including those of local communities, the private sector, international devel-

¹ World Commission on Protected Areas

opment agencies, donors, academia and NGOs. CEESP will promote, support and learn from field practice. It will develop and disseminate approaches and mechanisms for integrating the conservation of biodiversity and poverty elimination, including issues of equity and justice. Together with a network of collaborating institutions and experts, CEESP will produce publications for both practitioners and policy makers active in the subject.

Environment and Security

This component will build upon the work of the current CEESP Task Force on Environment and Security. It will focus on two priorities: Environment, Security and Risk Management; and Environmental Management and Vulnerability to Natural Disasters. In each case, working under the guidance of the existing Task Force, and in close association with the IUCN Programmes and regions, the group will identify and develop 8-10 case studies from around the world, which will exemplify and illustrate the topic. These will be presented and debated at a conference, and later published as a book. The case studies will also contribute to the development of courses in cooperation with the University for Peace. Each project will take one year.

Trade and Environment

This component of the CEESP mandate shall help in defining the IUCN niche in trade and environment, focusing on providing practical information services to the IUCN membership on the interface between international trade rules and biodiversity. Special focus would be given to the environmental conventions – CBD² and CITES³ in particular. Joint

programmes will be designed and implemented with relevant partners, such as the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD). A Trade and Environment Task Force of CEESP members will be established to steer the effort. The Task Force will likely begin with a survey of global and regional IUCN interests in the Trade and Environment field, building on efforts already underway in Southern Africa, South Asia and Central America. It will focus on provision of up-to-date information and policy options, and on action-oriented advice to the IUCN membership. Early topics of interest might include the impact of trade liberalization on natural resources (e.g. forests), perverse subsidies, and the intellectual property rights provisions of the CBD.

Structure and organization

Chair, Deputy Chair and Steering Committee

The governance structure of the Commission shall consist of the Chair, a Deputy Chair and four Thematic Vice-Chairs, in addition to not more than 10 Regional Vice-Chairs. Together, they shall form the Steering Committee (SC) of the Commission. The SC shall establish partnerships to carry out CEESP goals and designate organizations that work closely with CEESP as cooperating organizations.

Members

The Commission will seek a diversified membership, balanced in terms of gender, geographical region, discipline and culture. With time, CEESP seeks to bring together some of the world's foremost conservation and sustainable development practitioners, relevant social scientists, economists and top experts representing major conservation and development organizations with a

² Convention on Biological Diversity

³ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

keen interest in community-based as well as macro-level sustainable development.

Work Plan

CEESP will develop an annual Work Plan in collaboration, as appropriate, with IUCN members, members of other Commissions, and the Secretariat, in harmony with the Union's programmatic objectives and work plan.

In pursuing its mandate, the Commission will liaise closely with other Commissions and integrate its work within the overall IUCN Programme.

Structure

In consultation with the Steering Committee, the Chair may establish particular working groups to address particular elements of the work programme, collaborating with other relevant actors in the Union. The Chair may appoint task forces to deal with specific shorter-term assignments. In addition to thematic units, a regional structure may be created for CEESP;

2. DIRECTS the Council, at its first meeting, to be held on 11 October 2000, to seek nominations from the membership of the Union for the position of Chair of CEESP, with CVs of candidates to be received within a period of four weeks of the said meeting, and to include in a list of nominees the candidature of Dr. M. Taghi Farvar, whose name has been endorsed by the Steering Committee of CEESP;
3. FURTHER DIRECTS the President of Council to arrange a postal ballot among Council members for the election of the Chair within two weeks of the said closing date for the receipt of the nominations from among candidates who demonstrate experience, willingness, and ability to work within the mandate of the Commission;

4. URGES the Director General and the newly-elected Commission Chair to ensure that the Commission's work, the work of the other Commissions, and the IUCN Programme are coherent, mutually supportive, and synergetic;
5. REQUESTS that the Director General ensures such coherence, support and synergy by dedicating relevant and appropriate professional staff in the Secretariat to the Commission.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution. The President of IUCN indicated that the naming of an individual in operative paragraph two had been the result of exceptional circumstances and was not intended to create a precedent.

2.2 Integrating ecosystem management in IUCN's Programme

RECOGNIZING that ecosystem management is an essential element of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international agreements, as well as national legal instruments;

APPRECIATING the historic role of the former Commission on Ecology as one of IUCN's networks of expert volunteers entrusted to develop and advance the institutional knowledge, experience, and objectives of IUCN under Article 73 of the Statutes;

REAFFIRMING that ecosystem management serves a critical role in implementing the mission of IUCN, that ecosystem management is a Key Result Area for the Programme of IUCN, and that, in addition to being the focus of the Commission on Ecosystem Management, it is also a core element of the work of the Commission on Environmental Law, Species Survival Commission, and the World Commission on Protected Areas; and

HAVING CONSIDERED the recommendations of the *Review of IUCN Commissions*, initiated by the Council in accordance with Resolution 19.2 of the 19th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994), and in particular the recommendations on the work of the Commission on Ecosystem Management;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. CALLS on Council to assign special attention to ecosystem management in relation to Key Result Area 1 in IUCN's Overall Programme until the next Session of the World Conservation Congress by convening a Working Group on Ecosystem Management, comprising representatives of the Commission on Ecosystem Management, the other interested Commissions, the Secretariat, and the Programme Committee of Council;
2. REQUESTS Council to establish terms of reference for this Working Group, including provisions to:
 - (a) identify how best to organize the work to further the Union's endeavours in the field of ecosystem management and, in particular, to mobilize the expert volunteer knowledge networks in the Commissions;
 - (b) review the mandates of the Commission on Ecosystem Management, and other Commissions, in order to make recommendations to the Council for refining those mandates with respect to ecosystem management;
 - (c) advise the Commissions on appropriate revisions to their strategic plans and programmes to ensure that IUCN takes a comprehensive, Union-wide approach to ecosystem management;
 - (d) consider whether it is also desirable to undertake an external review of the Commission on Ecosystem Management, to be completed before the 3rd World Conservation Congress, and, if so, to propose terms of reference for such a review;
3. CALLS on Council, on receipt of the Working Group's report, to:
 - (e) recommend to the Director General means of structuring Secretariat support for the Union's work on ecosystem management in furtherance of the Union's Overall Programme, with particular regard to Secretariat support for the Commission on Ecosystem Management; and
 - (f) provide that the Working Group's report be submitted to Council no later than the end of May 2001;
4. REAFFIRMS that ecosystem management is fundamental to the mission of IUCN, requests Council to give priority to this issue between the 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the World Conservation Congress, and to take appropriate action on the recommendations of the Working Group on Ecosystem Management;
5. URGES the Director General to make appropriate provision for secretariat support to the Commission on Ecosystem Management during the interim period, until Council's acceptance of the Working Group report.

2.3 An IUCN Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Global Thematic Programme

NOTING that arid and semi-arid ecosystems occur in many continents, occupy almost half of the Earth's terrestrial surface, and are inhabited by millions of people;

RECOGNIZING that arid and semi-arid lands witnessed the earliest human occupation and activities implying that these lands have been subjected to severe degradation and deterioration of their biodiversity;

BELIEVING that arid and semi-arid ecosystems play an important role in the lives of millions who suffer from drought and deterioration of natural resources;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that arid and semi-arid regions support distinctive ecosystems and species constituting an important component of global biodiversity, and include animals, plants and other organisms of economic importance;

ACKNOWLEDGING that there is a great need for international research and practical cooperation in order to restore large areas of degraded arid and semi-arid habitat and to achieve the sustainable management essential to the future of the inhabitants of these regions; and

AWARE that IUCN has the capacity to contribute significantly to the solution of problems in arid and semi-arid lands;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the IUCN Council to constitute a Task Force of arid land specialists including representatives of appropriate IUCN Commissions;
 2. PROPOSES that this Task Force should:
 - (a) in cooperation with the Director General, formulate proposed objectives, organizational plans and key tasks for an IUCN Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Global Thematic Programme for approval by Council;
 - (b) consider how appropriate Commissions can advance this proposed Programme;
 - (c) take account of IUCN's past, current, and planned work on arid and semi-arid lands;
 - (d) review existing international and regional institutions and teams working on arid and semi-arid lands and consider the ways in which IUCN should cooperate with them;
 - (e) in particular, consider how the proposed IUCN Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Global Thematic Programme can best support implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant conventions;
 - (f) evaluate the resources required for an effective IUCN Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Global Thematic Programme, and how they might be sourced; and
 - (g) make proposals to Council by August 2001;
3. REQUESTS the Director General:
 - (a) to provide appropriate support to the proposed Task Force;
 - (b) to negotiate with funding agencies to secure the financial resources necessary to support the proposed IUCN Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Global Thematic Programme; and
 - (c) to inform IUCN members of the outcome of the deliberations of the Task Force, the consideration of these outcomes by Council, and of the steps taken to establish the proposed Arid

and Semi-Arid Lands Global Thematic Programme.

2.4 Establishment of Arabic as an official language of IUCN

RECALLING that the Arabic-speaking members of IUCN – The World Conservation Union and especially the new members, suffer from difficulties of communication with each other;

NOTING that simultaneous interpretation into Arabic is expensive and not always available, that there is a lack of documentation in Arabic, and that these circumstances hinder the Arabic-speaking members from realizing the full benefit of their participation, and of communication among themselves during IUCN meetings;

RECOGNIZING that even when simultaneous interpretation and documentation is made available in other languages, it is evident that direct communication and exchange of thoughts and ideas is easier and more palatable when participants can use their mother language;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the number of Arabic-speaking members is ever-increasing and that there is a desire to use the Arabic language among the Arabic-speaking members; and

CONSIDERING that the Arabic language is not an official language of IUCN – The World Conservation Union, and that the issues related to the Secretariat's Component Programmes are the same in all Arab countries;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. ENCOURAGES the Arabic-speaking members of IUCN to establish appropriate consultative machinery among themselves, applying, if appropriate, to the Council for its recognition as part of the intermediate machinery of IUCN;
2. REQUESTS the Council, in dialogue with Arabic-speaking members of IUCN, to re-

view and identify the measures and resources necessary, including the need to amend the Statutes, in order to have the Arabic language designated an official language of IUCN, and to make an appropriate proposal to the next session of the World Conservation Congress;

3. RECOMMENDS that the Arab countries take the necessary measures in the future to have the Arabic language designated as an official language of IUCN.

2.5 Regionalization of IUCN – The World Conservation Union

RECALLING the principles cited in Resolution 19.1 *The Strategy of IUCN - The World Conservation Union*, which was adopted by the 19th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

FURTHER RECALLING that these principles and other elements of the *Strategy* describe a commitment to regionalize the Secretariat's Component Programmes and activities;

NOTING that the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) gave further endorsement to the regionalization process;

FURTHER NOTING that various reviews have made recommendations concerning regionalization, and that some progress has been made in efforts to strengthen regionalization in some regions;

CONCERNED that the policy of regionalization requires further development in order to ensure that it is achieved equally in the different regions; and

BELIEVING that regionalization offers the best opportunity for IUCN to effectively implement its Component Programmes and activities and to respond to the needs of its members in different regions with the goal of better achieving the overall aims of the Union;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October, 2000:

1. REAFFIRMS the policy of regionalization;
2. REQUESTS IUCN's Council to consider the need for additional funding for regional programmes;
3. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - (a) further encourage regionalization of the Secretariat's Component Programmes in all regions where appropriate;
 - (b) support Regional Offices, where appropriate, enabling them to work with members and Commissions to ensure a systematic approach to regionalization;
 - (c) ensure coherence between IUCN's global and regional programmes, and to facilitate communication and cooperation among regions with respect to these programmes; and
 - (d) keep the implementation of regionalization under review, providing annual reports to Council, and IUCN members.

2.6 Changes in the IUCN Regional Office for Mesoamerica

CONSIDERING the need for IUCN's Regional Office for Mesoamerica (ORMA) to reflect fully the regional composition of its members in order to promote formation of a multinational technical work team;

CONCERNED that, at its current site, ORMA does not, in practice, benefit from all the attributes and capacities deriving from international mission status, essential to fully reaching its objectives;

MINDFUL that full international mission status is imperative in order to initiate the process of

incorporating professionals from the region into the work of the Regional Office;

RECOGNIZING the action carried out by the Regional Director to resolve the current situation of ORMA; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the 5th Mesoamerican IUCN Forum, held in Guatemala City, 3–7 October 1999, adopted a comparable motion;

The World Conservation Congress, at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, together with the Director of IUCN's Regional Office for Mesoamerica (ORMA), to establish negotiations with ORMA's host country to ensure that full international mission status is granted, as this is an essential condition for the formation of a multinational technical team to respond to regional expectations;
2. REQUESTS the Government of Costa Rica to confer all attributes accompanying full international mission status to the IUCN Regional Office for Mesoamerica;
3. REQUESTS the Regional Director, should international mission status not be conferred, to explore with countries in the region where IUCN enjoys full international mission status, the possibility of relocating the Regional Office in the medium term to benefit from conditions that are more favourable to formation of a multinational technical team.

2.7 Implementation of the IUCN Component Programme for the Mediterranean

CONSCIOUS that the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) already recognized the seriousness of the situation facing the marine, coastal and insular ecosystems of the Mediterranean Sea as a result of demands

created by demographic concentration, economic activities, and pollution;

AWARE of the approval by the United Nations of the first Action Plan for the Protection of the Mediterranean in 1975, of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (the Barcelona Convention), which provided a legal framework in 1976, of the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSDD), and approval in 1995 of the Barcelona Convention's Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean;

NOTING that there are several action programmes which affect the Mediterranean as the result of international conventions and the work of international organizations, for example:

- (a) the Short and Medium-Term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP) of the European Union in implementing its EuroMediterranean policy; and
- (b) the regional action programme against Desertification and Drought of Appendix IV of the Convention to Combat Desertification;

CONSIDERING that there are many non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities, socio-economic participants, and local, regional, and national administrations working to improve and protect the Mediterranean basin that are organized through networks and international organizations in order to be more effective in their work;

RECOGNIZING the important work carried out by networks of NGOs, such as the MED Forum – the Network of Mediterranean NGOs for Ecology and Sustainable Development – which comprises 102 NGOs in 23 Mediterranean countries, and international NGOs working in the Mediterranean region such as the WWF Mediterranean Programme, Greenpeace, and Friends of the Earth;

NOTING the existence of action programmes of international governmental organizations and

international NGOs, such as the MED Forum Agenda 2000, the Mediterranean NGO Programme for Sustainable Development approved by 100 NGOs in Barcelona in November 1998 during the V Mediterranean Environmental Forum organized by MED Forum, the WWF Mediterranean Programme and the Greenpeace Mediterranean Forum, among others;

RECALLING Resolution 1.10 *IUCN's Work in the Mediterranean*, which was adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), which requested the Director General to establish an IUCN Programme for the Mediterranean to survey IUCN members' needs, for the purpose of establishing complementarity among the activities of the regional programmes and the Mediterranean Programme and to create links with international conventions applicable to the Mediterranean;

RECALLING ALSO that Recommendation 19.17 *An IUCN Office for the Mediterranean* adopted by the 19th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994) was sponsored by the delegation of Spain and calls for the creation of a new operational region and the opening of an IUCN Office for the Mediterranean; and

CONSIDERING that during the World Conservation Congress in Amman, IUCN, the Ministerio de Medio Ambiente de España (Ministry of Environment of Spain), and the Consejería de Medio Ambiente de la Junta de Andalucía (Ministry of Environment of the Autonomous Regional Government of Andalusia) have signed a Declaration, which will allow the Parties to conclude an Agreement for the establishment of an IUCN Office and Programme for the Mediterranean;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - (a) establish the IUCN Office for the Mediterranean in Malaga, Spain, as soon as possible, thereby giving an impetus to programme activities approved for the Mediterranean in line

- with objectives fixed in Resolution 1.10 adopted by the World Conservation Congress held in 1996 in Montreal;
- (b) ensure that IUCN's Component Programme activities for the Mediterranean be carried out by members, especially networks of NGOs and international NGOs present in the Mediterranean, such as MED Forum – Network of Mediterranean NGOs for Ecology and Sustainable Development, and the WWF Mediterranean Programme, among others, as well as the National Committees; and
- (c) ensure that the IUCN Office for the Mediterranean has, as its primary function, the support and promotion of the activities of the Mediterranean members of IUCN and cooperation with other organizations which share the Union's objectives, and not to undertake activities that can be carried out by the members;
2. RECOMMENDS that the Director General accelerates participation of IUCN in international conventions such as the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its action plan, the Convention to Combat Desertification and its action programme and other conventions applicable to the Mediterranean.

2.8 IUCN's work in Oceania

RECOGNIZING that the natural values and cultural character of Oceania were shaped over time in many small islands in a vast expanse of ocean, remote from major population and economic centres;

ALSO RECOGNIZING that conserving these values poses particular challenges because of the remoteness, low population, and small economic base of Oceania;

CONCERNED that the small physical size and limited extent of island habitats make them extremely vulnerable to large-scale extractive industries, notably mining, forestry and plantation agriculture, that have expanded significantly in the past decade;

AWARE that the scattered archipelagoes include a wide range of island types which have very high levels of endemism in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and that these levels of endemism mean that the biological diversity of Oceania has global significance;

ALSO AWARE that Oceania's extensive marine environments include highly diverse tropical communities of coral reefs and associated ecosystems and a large number of seamounts which are, as yet, largely undescribed;

CONCERNED that a significant proportion of Oceania's terrestrial, coastal, and marine flora and fauna is threatened, especially by human overexploitation, habitat degradation, introduction of alien invasive species, and climate change;

ALSO CONCERNED that regional threats to marine biological diversity and small island ecosystems are of special significance as Oceania includes a significant proportion of the world's ocean area and small islands;

WELCOMING the specific identification in IUCN's Overall Programme, of efforts to manage invasive species, as these have a particularly serious impact on the ecosystems and endemic species of Oceania;

NOTING that IUCN does not have any regional office or country office presence in Oceania, and that previous IUCN programmes have overlooked the need for a specific focus in Oceania; and

FURTHER NOTING that a regional meeting of IUCN members held in Australia (10–12 March 2000) expressed concerns over the low level of involvement by the Secretariat with Oceania issues;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. RECOGNIZES the significance of Oceania as an area of high biological diversity and low economic base, vulnerable therefore to a range of human-induced threats, which has not to date been adequately recognized in previous IUCN Programmes between General Assemblies and Congresses;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - (a) carry out a review of the regional balance of the Secretariat's Component Programmes in relation to IUCN's Overall Programme until the next Session of the World Conservation Congress, taking account of, among other issues:
 - (i) identification of areas with high biodiversity values;
 - (ii) assessment of the level of threats they face; and
 - (iii) identification of those areas or issues that could substantially benefit from the input of Union expertise;
 - (b) include in the review the urgent priority of funding and appointing regional coordinators, as a minimum, in those areas that are identified as needing them;
 - (c) as a priority, take the steps necessary to correct important gaps and imbalances that are identified; and
 - (d) work with the IUCN Oceania Regional Committee to ensure that the work plan to implement the Secretariat's Component Programmes takes full account of the need to more fully integrate Oceania into the work of the Union.

2.9 Implementation and monitoring of international conventions

CONSIDERING the difficulties of implementing decisions taken within the framework of conventions, treaties and other international agreements concerning nature conservation;

RECOGNIZING the important role played by IUCN in the preparation of these international agreements and its role in the designation of World Heritage Sites, the analyses of proposed amendments to the Appendices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the drafting of guidelines for the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity; and

CONSIDERING that this capacity could be expanded to cover other international conventions, specifically the selection of sites eligible for designation as 'wetlands of international importance' under the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention);

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

REQUESTS the Director General to strive for better implementation of the conventions, treaties and other international agreements concerning nature conservation by continuing to:

- (a) place the expertise available within IUCN at the disposition of States requesting assistance in this field;
- (b) ensure that the Secretariat's Component Programmes, as a priority, monitor and assist States to fulfill their obligations as agreed under international agreements; and
- (c) propose pilot actions and support the activities of IUCN members in the context of international agreements.

2.10 IUCN's relations with the United Nations System

RECALLING the request set forth in Resolution 1.80 *Relations with the United Nations System* adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) requesting the Council to undertake a comprehensive review of IUCN's relations with the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and other international organizations;

NOTING the decisions of the Council, taken in connection with the 50th Anniversary of the founding of IUCN, to consult with IUCN's members, and with the Members of the United Nations General Assembly, with respect to the question of the UN General Assembly inviting IUCN to be an Observer to the UN General Assembly (UNGA);

HONOURED that the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1999 took a decision in UNGA Resolution 54/195 to invite IUCN to participate in the work of the UN General Assembly as an Observer;

RECOGNIZING that the Director General of IUCN, acting at the request of the Council, has communicated IUCN's acceptance of its Observer Status, and appointed IUCN's first Observer Mission to the United Nations;

WELCOMING the establishment since 17 December 1999 of IUCN's Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations;

RECOGNIZING that the Director General will prepare, on an annual basis, a report to be submitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations describing IUCN's participation in the work of the United Nations System, and will alert IUCN members to key UN documents relevant to their work;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that the Director General has requested the IUCN Environmental Law Programme to continue monitoring documents of the United Nations and to undertake an ongoing review of the agenda of the United Na-

tions, in order to inform IUCN and its constituents of any agenda items and other ongoing relevant issues with which IUCN and its assembled expertise might be able to assist;

THANKFUL for the leadership of IUCN's State members as well as other States in sponsoring UNGA Resolution 54/195, and in particular Ecuador, for taking the decision in the UN General Assembly to invite IUCN to serve as an Observer;

GRATEFUL to the President and members of Council, to the past and present Directors General, to the Secretariat, to the IUCN Legal Advisor, and to IUCN's Representative at the United Nations headquarters, for the extraordinary amount of dedicated services all contributed to the consultations that led to the decision to invite IUCN to undertake Observer Status in the UN General Assembly;

MINDFUL that environmental issues continue to assume a greater role on the agendas of many multilateral organizations, that since IUCN is the only international observer organization in the UN General Assembly with expertise in issues concerned with the environment, biodiversity, nature conservation and sustainable natural resource use, and that IUCN will therefore be called upon increasingly to contribute its expertise to the United Nations and other multilateral organizations;

NOTING that the Council has not yet completed its review of IUCN's relations with the UN specialized agencies and other international organizations, as requested in Resolution 1.80, and that IUCN continues to have obligations to implement the commitments adopted at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development as set forth in Recommendation 1.79 *Implementation of Earth Summit commitments*; and

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that IUCN already collaborates with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) under the Framework Agreement signed in 1995 (especially in the fields of biological diversity, environmental law and information management) and also with the

biodiversity-related conventions serviced by UNEP;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. WELCOMES AND ACCEPTS the responsibilities inherent in serving as an Observer in the United Nations General Assembly;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to arrange to open an IUCN office for its Observer Mission at the UN headquarters in New York City, if possible through an appropriate agreement with an IUCN State member;
3. REQUESTS the Council to complete its review of IUCN's relationships with the specialized agencies and other international intergovernmental organizations and to report accordingly to the next World Conservation Congress;
4. DECIDES to include, as a distinct agenda item for each future World Conservation Congress, a report from the Director General on IUCN's cooperation in the work of the United Nations and related agencies and a discussion to determine those policy areas on which IUCN and its Commissions shall concentrate their work.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.11 Cooperation with parliaments

RECOGNIZING that national parliaments and parliaments in federated States wield constitutional influence on governmental policy and national legislation, and thus also influence international relations as well as cooperation with the United Nations System and other intergovernmental bodies;

RECALLING the speech Brigitta Dahl, Speaker of the Swedish Parliament, made before the Closing Session of the Global Ministerial Environment Forum in Malmö, 31 May 2000, in which she lamented the lack of information and insufficient involvement in international environmental affairs by the popularly elected representatives in local, regional, national and transnational assemblies; and

CONCERNED that, despite maintaining close contacts with national governments and government agencies throughout the world and being in a position to intensify these ties through the recent attainment of Observer Status with the United Nations General Assembly, IUCN has few contacts with national or State parliaments;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. CALLS ON the Director General to negotiate a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in order to intensify cooperation with the IPU and its member parliaments;
2. REQUESTS IUCN's Commission on Environmental Law to assist the Director General to develop and maintain the necessary contacts, and to exchange information with IPU member parliaments, throughout the world, who approach IUCN for advice on certain matters or who express a general interest in policy questions pertaining to environmental conservation and sustainable development;
3. REQUESTS the Director General to provide a progress report to future World Conservation Congresses summarizing increased contacts with legislators following adoption of this Resolution.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.12 Use of the name and logo of IUCN – The World Conservation Union

RECOGNIZING that IUCN – The World Conservation Union has grown considerably in recent years, and that its good name is a key asset to the members and the overall Union, providing to the global community the assurance that programmes and products bearing the name and logo of IUCN have been prepared to the highest scientific and technical standards;

RECOGNIZING that there are many benefits to IUCN members, to IUCN as a whole, and to efforts in general on behalf of nature conservation from securing more visibility for the existing programmes and products of IUCN, and that therefore members and other components of IUCN should continue to be encouraged to publicize appropriately their association with IUCN;

NOTING, however, that in the absence of consistent guidance on this matter, some components and members of IUCN have encountered difficulties in deciding when and how to publicize their association with IUCN;

CONCERNED that the inconsistent or unauthorized use of IUCN's name and logo may weaken the importance and maintenance of the Union's good name and thereby cause confusion amongst the public about IUCN; and

RECOGNIZING that to achieve consistency and clarity in the use of the name and logo, such use should only be authorized through policies adopted by the IUCN Council and through procedures implemented through the Office of the Director General;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

DECIDES that:

- (a) all members of IUCN in good standing have the right to identify themselves through the use of the IUCN name and logo, in accordance with this Resolution

and the policies adopted by the IUCN Council, and through corresponding procedures implemented through the Office of the Director General;

- (b) all National and Regional Committees formally recognized by the IUCN Council have the right to identify themselves to the public as IUCN National or Regional Committees and that non-members invited to National or Regional Committee meetings do not have the right to identify themselves as speaking for IUCN through that association with the Committee;
- (c) all IUCN Commissions have the right to identify themselves as part of IUCN and duly-appointed members of Commissions have the right to identify themselves as IUCN Commission members in a manner consistent with each Commission's by-laws;
- (d) all elected officials of IUCN may identify themselves by reference to their elected titles for the period of their elected position;
- (e) this authorization to represent IUCN – The World Conservation Union as a whole may only be undertaken in accordance with policies adopted by the IUCN Council and through procedures implemented through the Office of the Director General; and
- (f) the Office of the Director General is responsible for communicating throughout IUCN the policies, procedures and criteria pertaining to the IUCN name and logo, and also for monitoring the use of the name and logo with the purpose of notifying the relevant IUCN body of instances of possible misuse.

2.13 Vote of Thanks to the Host Country

AWARE that the demanding objectives of a World Conservation Congress of IUCN can only

be met when the Session takes place in a well-equipped and efficiently managed setting;

EMPHASIZING that a congenial and friendly atmosphere contributes immensely to success; and

NOTING with appreciation that these conditions were met in full measure at the 2nd World Conservation Congress held in Amman;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. EXPRESSES its deepest appreciation to His Majesty King Abdullah II, for his warm welcome and for providing the auspices for our Congress in Amman;
2. RECORDS its warmest appreciation to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, through its Minister of Municipalities, Rural Affairs and the Environment, H.E. Mr Abdel Raheem Akour, for so generously hosting the Second World Conservation Congress;
3. FURTHER RECORDS its great appreciation to H.E. Mr Akel Biltaji, Minister of Tourism and Antiquities and, in particular, to H.E. Dr Alia Hatough-Bouran, Secretary General of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and Head of the IUCN National Committee, for her support throughout the period of the organization of the Congress, as well as during the Session itself;
4. ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the dedicated support provided by the local conference organizers, Al Rajwa Investments, the Al Hussein Sports City and the Royal Cultural Center, the many local volunteer helpers, and all those others who gave generously of their time and knowledge.

RESOLUTIONS

B. Programme-related

2.14 Strengthening IUCN's use of its Commissions

GRATEFUL for the countless hours that senior experts and other volunteers throughout the world contribute to the work of IUCN through its Commissions;

AWARE that the effectiveness of measures for the conservation of nature and natural resources depends upon engaging the latest scientific knowledge available;

NOTING with thanks the external reviews of the Commissions undertaken by the Council during the period since the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

NOTING also that while the Secretariat of IUCN must have considerable professional expertise, that expertise should be deployed in ways that integrate with, complement, and enable the work of each Commission more effectively; and

WISHING to strengthen the work of the Commissions as key components of IUCN;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REAFFIRMS the Commissions as essential partners in the design and implementation of IUCN's knowledge-based Overall Programme;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - (a) investigate a means of evaluating and reporting regularly on the many contributions of time and expertise provided by Commission members in service to IUCN;

- (b) study the volunteer organization of the Commissions and comparable knowledge networks no later than 2002, and, taking the results of this study into consideration, to recommend to Council the establishment of adequate Secretariat support and co-ordination systems and other appropriate measures to enhance the voluntary work of the Commissions; and
- (c) report to the 3rd World Conservation Congress on the measures undertaken to ensure that the voluntary contributions of the Commissions are recognized as a central element in the delivery of the Union's Overall Programme and Financial Plan.

2.15 IUCN Collaborative Management for Conservation Programme

RECALLING Recommendation 1.42 *Collaborative Management for Conservation*, adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), and Resolutions 19.1 *Strategy of The World Conservation Union* and 19.23 *Importance of Community-based Approaches* adopted by the 19th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

REAFFIRMING that IUCN members are keenly interested in tapping the benefits of co-management partnerships, which can:

- (a) provide effective means of dealing with complex interests and relationships, including conflicts over control and use of natural resources;

- (b) build on the complementarity of the knowledge, skills, and practices of various social actors;
- (b) provide effective incentives for resource users to engage in conservation initiatives;
- (d) contribute to the broad objectives of participatory democracy and participatory development; and
- (e) promote the participation of marginalized groups and communities, thus enhancing equity and sustainability in management;

NOTING with satisfaction that IUCN members and partners and the IUCN Co-Management Working Group (CMWG) have been supporting successful and instructive co-management initiatives in different regions in response to the urging of the above-referenced Recommendation and Resolutions;

CONCERNED that the lessons learned in those initiatives and the programmatic and policy benefits of the co-management option are not being built upon by the IUCN Secretariat; and

REGRETTING that the *Collaborative Management for Conservation Programme*, mandated by Recommendation 1.42 has received diminishing attention and support and is *de facto* neglected;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

REQUESTS the Director General to:

- (a) examine the current status of the *Collaborative Management for Conservation Programme* called for in Recommendation 1.42, as well as the causes and effects of its state of neglect;
- (b) review the lessons learned in co-management initiatives supported by IUCN members and partners and by the CMWG;
- (b) devise competent and effective means to respond to the concerns and opportunities

highlighted in Recommendation 1.42, which are still of utmost importance to the Union's membership;

- (d) address such concerns and opportunities within IUCN's Overall Programme until the next World Conservation Congress on the basis of the successes and lessons learned in co-management initiatives supported by IUCN members and partners and by the CMWG; and
- (e) report to the Union on all of the above as soon as possible, but no later than October 2001.

2.16 Climate change, biodiversity, and IUCN's Overall Programme

RECALLING that the *Caracas Declaration and Action Plan* from the IVth World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas (Caracas, Venezuela, 1992) identified climate change as a significant issue concerning conservation of biological diversity and management of protected areas;

RECALLING Recommendation 18.22 *Global Climate Change* adopted by the 18th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Perth, 1990);

FURTHER RECALLING Recommendations 1.71 *Climate Change*, 1.72 *Climate Change, Biodiversity and the IUCN Programme*, and 1.73 *Protocol or other legal instrument to the Framework Convention on Climate Change* adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

NOTING the Report of the 9th Global Biodiversity Forum (Kyoto, 1997), which emphasized that biodiversity loss is likely to accelerate because of global warming by providing an additional stress to ecosystems already facing localized pressures, and highlighted the potential for carbon sequestration projects to provide the additional benefit of conserving biodiversity;

NOTING the Report of the 11th Global Biodiversity Forum (Buenos Aires, 1998) emphasizing that the goals of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use can no longer be achieved without taking climate change into account;

NOTING the Report of the 12th Global Biodiversity Forum (Dakar, 1998), which identified a number of shared concerns and interests on the desertification, biodiversity, and climate change agendas;

FURTHER NOTING the Report of the 13th Global Biodiversity Forum (San Jose, 1999), which concluded that the goals of wetland and water resource conservation and wise use can no longer occur without taking climate change into account; and

RECOGNIZING the Convention on Biological Diversity Expert Consultation on Coral Bleaching, (Manila, 1999), which concluded that recent mass bleaching events are a likely consequence of a steadily rising baseline of marine temperatures, and in combination with more localized human-induced stresses, pose a significant threat to coral reefs and the human populations which depend on them, particularly Small Island Developing States;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. AFFIRMS that climate change represents a major and growing threat to efforts to achieve IUCN's mission to influence and encourage societies to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that natural resources are used equitably and sustainably;
2. WELCOMES the steps taken by IUCN to develop the strategic elements necessary to address climate change as it relates to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources;
3. LOOKS FORWARD to the findings of the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which will provide further informa-

tion on the vulnerability and adaptation of ecological systems and socio-economic sectors to climate change, as well as the economic and social aspects of climate change mitigation;

4. CALLS ON the Director General:
 - (a) to facilitate the formation of an Inter-Commission Task Force to advance the work of IUCN on climate change; and
 - (b) in accordance with Recommendation 1.72 *Climate Change, Biodiversity and the IUCN Programme* to develop and implement a strategy on climate change;
5. CALLS ON:
 - (a) the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) to develop new guidelines for protected area management and planning aimed at minimizing and adapting to the impacts of climate change and to integrate climate change into the Vth World Parks Congress; and
 - (b) the Species Survival Commission (SSC) to develop new tools and technologies to evaluate the importance of climate change as a threatening process for particular species in particular areas;
6. REQUESTS the Director General, within available resources, to:
 - (a) support the integration of ecological and social considerations, including those of indigenous people and local communities, into the work of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);
 - (b) strengthen linkages between the UNFCCC, IPCC, Convention on Bio-

logical Diversity, Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention), UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Regional Seas Conventions, UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS or Bonn Convention), International Convention on the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW), Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) and other relevant international instruments;

- (c) facilitate a balanced dialogue on the treatment of land-use change and forestry activities used to address climate change;
- (d) consult with Commissions and members to develop recommended guidelines for maintaining and enhancing biodiversity whenever terrestrial sequestration of greenhouse gases is being undertaken;
- (e) promote activities to enhance ecosystem resilience to climate change through *inter alia* the:
 - (i) creation of buffer zones and migratory corridors;
 - (ii) ecosystem restoration;
 - (iii) conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems, particularly coral reefs; and
 - (iv) maintenance of forest quality; and
 - (v) protection of important ecosystem services and groups of species; and
- (f) support the work of non-governmental organizations and developing country members in building capacity to participate in the climate change debate so as to promote strong rules and ac-

tivities that will allow them to meet their regional needs;

- 7. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director General to report on the progress made on this topic at the next session of the World Conservation Congress and to make further recommendations, as appropriate and necessary, for implementing this Resolution.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.17 Climate and energy

RECOGNIZING that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has documented the need for all States, enterprises, and civil society to stabilize the emission of greenhouse gases in order to maintain historic climate conditions on Earth;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has released the *World Energy Assessment* documenting that current and future energy demands will greatly increase greenhouse gas emissions;

NOTING that UNDP has requested assistance from IUCN in disseminating information about the *World Energy Assessment* and in having the IUCN Regional Offices help to educate government officials, civil society and the private sector about the *World Energy Assessment* and cleaner, more affordable available energy;

FURTHER NOTING that the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has progressed toward defining the common but differentiated responsibilities that all States have to maintain the historic climate conditions on Earth; and

RECOGNIZING the importance of the research and consultations of the IUCN Commission on

Environmental Law on the use of legal instruments to encourage the use and transfer of energy-efficient technology and energy conservation methodology in support of both sustainable development and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES all States and private sector commercial enterprises to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and retire the most polluting energy facilities, to adopt and use energy-efficient technologies to reduce emissions, and to facilitate the transfer and implementation of these technologies as rapidly as possible throughout the world;
2. RECOMMENDS that any measures to enhance the sequestration of carbon by the Earth's natural marine and terrestrial systems be undertaken based on the precautionary principle and only after thorough environmental impact assessment;
3. INVITES IUCN members to study the *World Energy Charter* and consider how best to support its objectives;
4. CALLS ON the Director General to request IUCN Regional Offices, within available means, to assist the United Nations Development Programme to disseminate information about the *World Energy Assessment* and to help educate government officials, civil society, and the private sector about the *World Energy Assessment* and about cleaner, more affordable available energy options evaluated therein.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.18 Strengthening actions for implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification

RECALLING Resolution 16.7 *Support for Conservation in Africa* adopted by the 16th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Madrid, 1984), and Recommendations 18.23 *Land Degradation* adopted by the 18th Session of the General Assembly (Perth 1990), and 1.74 *Combating Desertification* adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal 1996);

ALSO RECALLING the global consensus achieved during and after the Rio 'Earth Summit' with regard to relationships between environmental and development issues, and the resulting adoption of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD), Paris, 1994;

CONFIRMING the relevant orientations of the *World Conservation Strategy* and *Caring for the Earth* as prerequisites for maintaining essential living conditions and environmental balances in arid and semi-arid zones;

CONVINCED that combating desertification and the effects of drought in arid and semi-arid zones remain the basis in such regions for implementation of all other conservation strategies, namely biological diversity, climate change, and prevention and management of environmental risks;

NOTING with satisfaction the highly significant progress since the adoption of the CCD and the development and adoption of national and regional action programmes for Africa in particular;

RECALLING the major contributions made to the Sahel Programme and many other relevant programmes, such as the UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme, the US-AID supported initiative on arid zones, and the essential needs and food security strategies supported by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Food Programme (WFP) that have widely contributed to the formulation of subsequent strategies including the *Nairobi and Lagos Action Plans*, the *UNSO Strategy*, and the *Special Initiative for Africa*;

CONCERNED that the significant contributions of several different initiatives have not reversed the pernicious phenomenon of desertification or led to support for the harmonious development of affected zones as perceived in the action programmes that have been adopted;

CONVINCED that, in order to produce the desired effects, the action programmes should be supported by arrangements in which the various actors (i.e. States, non-governmental organizations, aid agencies, the private sector, and local communities) can specify the level of their individual commitments, notably in terms of resource allocation and provision of adequate means for combating desertification; and

FURTHER CONVINCED that enhanced support to such processes can come from IUCN, specifically from its networks of experts, members, and partners, through coordination, training, lobbying, and innovative efforts, notably in the framework of the *Global Initiative on Desertification* adopted by the 18th Session of the General Assembly of the Union;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REAFFIRMS its support to the Secretariat and other actors in their concerted efforts to promote integrated and sustainable development of arid and semi-arid zones, notably through implementation of the CCD;
2. REQUESTS the IUCN Secretariat, members, and the specialist networks of the Union, to make desertification control the key requirement for the development of these arid and semi-arid zones, by supporting the adoption and implementation of relevant national, sub-regional, and regional action programmes;
3. REQUESTS the Director General and Chairs of Commissions to give particular assistance for the development and implementation of the *Global Initiative on Desertification* as an appropriate tool for giving

new impetus, and required coordination, to support the efforts of many other actors.

2.19 Responding to the recommendations from the World Commission on Dams

RECALLING Recommendations 18.56 *Narmada Valley project, India* adopted by the 18th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Perth, 1990), 19.44 *Water regimes of rivers, floodplains and wetlands*, 19.73 *Paraguay-Parana Waterway project* adopted by the 19th Session of the General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994), and 1.98 *Environmentally sustainable development of the Mekong River Basin* adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

ALSO RECALLING Recommendations 18.57 *Tehri dam project, India*, adopted by the 18th Session of the General Assembly (Perth, 1990) and 19.29 *Dam construction, Irrigation and water diversions* adopted by the 19th Session of the General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

ACKNOWLEDGING the significant impact dams have had on human communities, riverine and wetland ecosystems, and biodiversity;

RECOGNIZING the potential for future dams to substantially affect human communities, riverine and wetland ecosystems, and biodiversity;

SUPPORTING the urgent need to ensure wise use of global water resources to meet the needs of society in an equitable and sustainable fashion;

NOTING the need to promote open, transparent, and accountable decision-making processes and to find cooperative ways of satisfying differing interests;

ACKNOWLEDGING the initiative taken by the Director General in 1997, in collaboration with the World Bank, to bring together governments, the private sector, and civil society

stakeholders through the World Commission on Dams;

AWARE that the World Commission on Dams is undertaking a global review of large dams, and will develop criteria and guidelines for future assessment of dam alternatives and for dam planning, construction, and operation to be included in its final report to be released in November 2000; and

NOTING that many IUCN members have been actively involved in the World Commission on Dams processes – a key arena of public policy-making that has far-reaching consequences for energy and water resource management;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October, 2000:

1. REQUESTS the Council and Director General to take due note of the recommendations laid out in the Commission's report and to build follow-up activities into the current and future Component Programmes of the Union;
2. URGES all governments, IUCN members, and the Director General to bring the report to the attention of their respective constituencies, and to support regional, national, and local processes to consider the conclusions of the report at all levels;
3. REQUESTS the Council to:
 - (a) establish a Task Force, with membership comprising a balanced group, representative of stakeholders involved with dams, to review the report and advise the Union, its members, and partners, on ways of responding to the findings and recommendations of the World Commission on Dams;
 - (b) mandate the Task Force to monitor the response to the Commission's recommendations by governments, non-governmental organizations, public international financial institutions, and the private sector; and

- (c) encourage the Task Force to develop processes and partnerships with relevant public, private, and civil society institutions to undertake its work;

4. REQUESTS the Director General to:

- (a) define the Secretariat's continued role and involvement in any follow-up activities that may arise as the mandate of the World Commission on Dams expires, recognizing the Union's role in establishing the World Commission on Dams and its mandate; and
- (b) report to Council, IUCN members and partners, and the broader international community within two years of the 2nd Session of the World Conservation Congress, and again at the 3rd Session of the World Conservation Congress, on the implementation of the recommendations, activities, and audit of the above Task Force.

2.20 Conservation of marine biodiversity

RECALLING Recommendations 17.38 *Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment* adopted by the 17th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (San Jose, 1988) and 1.37 *Marine Protected Areas* adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), 19.46 *Marine and Coastal Area Conservation*, and 19.56 *Global Fisheries* adopted by the 19th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

ACKNOWLEDGING the jurisdictional framework for the marine environment provided by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982;

RECALLING that Article 197 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 calls upon States to "cooperate on a global basis and, as appropriate, on a regional basis ...

for the protection and preservation of the marine environment, taking into account regional features”;

RECALLING that the 1995 *Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity*, adopted by the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), re-affirmed that there is a critical need to address the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity;

RECALLING that the 1995 *FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries* calls upon states to apply the precautionary approach widely to conservation, management, and exploitation of living aquatic resources in order to protect them and preserve the aquatic environment;

RECALLING that Decision 7/1(22) of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development encouraged States to establish and manage Marine Protected Areas, along with other appropriate management tools, in order to ensure the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable management and use of oceans;

RECOGNIZING that the biodiversity of the marine environment, both within coastal State jurisdictions and on the high seas, as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, is an integral part of the natural and cultural heritage of the world;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that recent discoveries have demonstrated that seamounts support highly diverse fauna with a high degree of endemism, and that these faunas are little known and may be threatened;

CONCERNED that many marine ecosystems both within coastal State jurisdictions and on the high seas have become seriously degraded as a result of human activities and that the rate of degradation continues to increase;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the biodiversity of the oceans is extensive, including phyla not found on land, and that a significant portion of the oceans' biodiversity can be found in areas

far from shallow coastal waters and beyond the jurisdictional limits of coastal States;

RECOGNIZING that while knowledge of the resources of the high seas is limited, increasingly areas with significant biodiversity values and potential economic value are being identified that would benefit from a conservation approach, whereby any use must be ecologically sustainable, and based on a precautionary approach to initial exploration and potential use, consistent with *Principle 15* of the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development*;

CONCERNED that there are limited international mechanisms to ensure sustainable management of living and non-living marine resources that straddle coastal State jurisdictions and the high seas, or that they are restricted entirely to the high seas;

OBSERVING that technology and capacity are rapidly developing to facilitate increased extraction of living and non-living marine resources;

BELIEVING that the marine environment of the high seas, including all living and non-living resources, is the common heritage of all people, to be used with judgement, and not to excess;

BELIEVING that, linked with common ownership, is a common responsibility to ensure the maintenance of marine resources for the direct benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations and to ensure that any use of marine resources is appropriate; and

RECOGNIZING that Marine Protected Areas, covering the full range of IUCN categories and providing for 'multiple use', can be valuable tools for integrating biodiversity conservation, responsible fisheries, mineral exploration and extraction, particularly sensitive sea areas, tourism, and scientific research in a sustainable manner;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES all countries that have not already done so to sign and ratify the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 and the UN Fish Stock Agreement, 1995;
2. REAFFIRMS IUCN's commitment to the creation of a representative system of Marine Protected Areas at regional and global scales to provide for the protection, restoration, sustainable use, understanding, and enjoyment of the marine heritage of the world in perpetuity;
3. RENEWS IUCN's recommendation that each national government should seek cooperative action between the public and all levels of government for the development and management of a national system of Marine Protected Areas;
4. CALLS ON the Director General to work with IUCN members and multilateral agencies to explore an appropriate range of tools, including high seas Marine Protected Areas, with the objective of implementing effective protection, restoration, and sustainable use of biological diversity and ecosystem processes on the high seas;
5. CALLS ON national governments, international agencies, and the non-governmental community to better integrate established multilateral agencies and existing legal mechanisms to identify areas of the high seas suitable for collaborative management action, and to reach agreement by consensus on regimes for their conservation and management.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.21 IUCN Marine Component Programme

RECALLING Resolutions 1.15 *Incidental Mortality of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries* and 1.16

Fisheries By-Catch and Recommendations 1.17 *Coastal and Marine Conservation and Management*, 1.18 *Aquaculture*, and 1.37 *Marine Protected Areas* that were adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

RECOGNIZING the significance of the oceans as constituting the greater part of the planet's biosphere;

ALSO RECOGNIZING the socio-economic significance of marine resources to the planet's human population;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the role the oceans play in regulation of the global climate;

ALSO RECALLING Chapter 17 of *Agenda 21*, which affirms that oceans are an essential component of the global life-support system, for which new approaches are required to meet the rights and obligations of States under international law;

NOTING the responsibilities and competencies at an intergovernmental level are divided amongst a large number of UN bodies;

EMPHASIZING the need for national action, and the critical importance of regional cooperation in order to achieve implementation of global principles at a practical level;

ALSO EMPHASIZING the importance of involving all relevant disciplines and stakeholders, including user groups and non-governmental organizations in decision-making at all levels;

CONCERNED that after the 1st World Conservation Congress, IUCN terminated its Global Marine and Coastal Programme coordination unit;

COMMENDING the positive efforts now underway to reconstitute IUCN's Marine Component Programme, on the basis of interventions from IUCN's membership, including linkages to the Sustainable Use Initiative;

NOTING the opportunity that UN General Assembly Observer Status affords to IUCN in terms of advancing conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, including the context of oceans;

FURTHER NOTING that a scoping meeting convened by the IUCN Secretariat in 1998 identified three principal areas of focus for IUCN (i.e. protection of essential habitats, promotion of sustainable fisheries, protection of the marine environment from land-based activities); and

CONCERNED, however, that efforts pertaining to marine and coastal issues within IUCN are fragmented amongst several Component Programmes and Commissions and do not provide the necessary leadership;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. ENDORSES the reinstatement of a strong Marine Component Programme in IUCN, based upon the results of the 1998 scoping exercise and IUCN's Overall Programme;
2. CALLS ON the Director General to provide adequate support for the full range of IUCN marine-related activities, consistent with the work of the Commissions, including, but not limited to, the Marine Component Programme;
3. CALLS ON IUCN's members and partners to participate in and support the IUCN Marine Component Programme as an instrument for highlighting issues of global relevance that should be addressed through regional and national mechanisms, with an objective of maintaining and securing conditions consistent with conservation and sustainable use;
4. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - (a) submit to IUCN Council for consideration at its first meeting in 2001, detailed strategies for addressing marine and coastal issues in an integrated fashion;

- (b) ensure effective arrangements are put in hand to coordinate IUCN's marine activities and outputs in such a way that the Commissions, membership, and the Secretariat's Component Programmes work together to maximize IUCN's influence on the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources; and

- (c) emphasize mechanisms for regional and national support for marine conservation and sustainable use.

2.22 IUCN's work in the Arctic

RECALLING Resolution 1.7 *An IUCN Strategy for the Arctic* adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress and other Resolutions endorsing IUCN's Arctic involvement that were adopted by earlier General Assemblies;

RECOGNIZING the work undertaken by the IUCN Canada Office, and taking note of the February 2000 IUCN Council meeting that agreed on the importance of the Arctic in IUCN's programme and recommended that the IUCN Office for Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) lead in providing secretariat support and that this work be undertaken in conjunction with, in particular, the IUCN offices in Canada, the USA, Europe, and Russia;

ACKNOWLEDGING the important role of IUCN and its members in protecting and conserving biodiversity and ecosystems globally;

RECOGNIZING that the circumpolar Arctic ecosystem and its proper functioning is critically important for, *inter alia*, Arctic residents, for the world's climate and ocean regimes and for migratory species from all hemispheres;

AWARE that the Arctic ecosystem is under increasing threat from anthropogenic activity,

especially pollutants from other areas, and climate change;

NOTING the establishment of home rule and land claim organizations for indigenous peoples as a distinct level of democratic governance;

NOTING the valuable cooperation that exists among the Arctic countries and indigenous peoples' organizations through, *inter alia*, the Arctic Council, and that IUCN is expected to receive full Accredited Observer Status to the Arctic Council in October 2000 at the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in Barrow, Alaska;

CONFIRMING IUCN's intention to add value, to complement, and to contribute to existing Arctic organizations and their activities; and

WELCOMING the initiatives of IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), such as convening a Circumpolar Marine Workshop in Montreal, Canada (28 November – 2 December 1999) in association with Working Groups of the Arctic Council, publishing the Report and Recommendations of that workshop, establishing a network of Arctic specialists, convening a Planning Session in Illulissat, Greenland (21–23 June 2000), and development of an Action Plan and Statement of Goals for WCPA's Arctic activities;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. RECOGNIZES AND AFFIRMS the circumpolar Arctic as a priority ecosystem for IUCN;
2. RECOGNIZES the need for an IUCN Arctic Strategy and Action Plan and notes that it must be consistent with IUCN's goals and mission, complement the work of the Arctic Council, and it must address IUCN's Key Result Areas in the Overall Programme;
3. REQUESTS IUCN to pay particular attention to:

- (a) integrated ecosystem management and ecological integrity and environmental security in the Arctic, notably *inter alia*, the conservation and management needs of species and habitats, to protected areas, to the northern timberline forests, to the Arctic marine environment, and to pollution;

- (b) the rights, needs and involvement of Arctic indigenous peoples, their dependence upon, and traditional knowledge of, the sustainable use of natural resources; and

- (c) the needs of other permanent residents in the Arctic, and their involvement in IUCN activities;

4. REQUESTS the Director General to:

- (a) prepare and implement an IUCN Arctic Strategy and Action Plan; and

- (b) establish Arctic activities as part of IUCN's Overall Programme until the next World Conservation Congress and to provide appropriate Secretariat support.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.23 Improving IUCN capacity for strategic information management/information technology

NOTING that the past decade has seen unprecedented growth and expansion in tools and methodologies for information technology and information management and that these developments include expansion of global computer networks, rapid advances in more affordable computing capacities, and greatly enhanced capacity to manipulate electronic documents, maps, and images;

RECOGNIZING that a global ‘digital divide’ has emerged, separating those with access to information technology networks and resources from those without, and that IUCN should play a leading role in redressing denials of access and inequities of resources within the conservation community;

NOTING the importance of the initiative of IUCN, together with that of several organizations, to establish the Biodiversity Conservation Information System (BCIS) aimed at redressing the inequities described in the preceding paragraph;

FURTHER NOTING that IUCN has taken several important initiatives to contribute to BCIS (notably the PARC project, the Species Information Service, the IUCN Digital Library, the Ecosystem Management Information System, and the Environmental Law Information System) and that these initiatives will improve the capacity of IUCN to provide conservation information to its members, Commissions, and staff;

EMPHASIZING that these initiatives deserve strong, continuing support by IUCN;

ACKNOWLEDGING that although the IUCN Information Management Group has functioned at a high level of efficiency within its current constraints of staffing and resources, IUCN has not yet planned and implemented for optimal application of information technology and resources which are now available and commonly used by many smaller organizations; and

NOTING the need to achieve implementation of Key Result Area 6 *Information and Communication* in IUCN’s Overall Programme;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. CONFIRMS that IUCN must make a serious and sustained commitment to build an information technology and information management infrastructure which is commensurate to its size and international mission;

2. REQUESTS the Director General, in consultation with members and Commissions, to identify resources to develop and implement a strategic plan for information technology which is adapted to the organization’s international mission and the Secretariat’s Component Programmes, and which supports implementation of IUCN’s Overall Programme;
3. CALLS ON the Director General, working closely with the IUCN Information Management Group, to recruit a Union-wide group of expert volunteers from among its Commissions and members to undertake a comprehensive review and develop the strategic plan for information technology.

2.24 Establishment of an IUCN International Academy of Environmental Law

RECOGNIZING the important contributions to the field of environmental law made by IUCN – The World Conservation Union since 1965;

RECALLING that one of the objectives of IUCN since its founding in 1948 has been the drafting of laws and treaties for the protection of nature;

AWARE that environmental law has become a field of law whose scope is exceptionally broad, ranging from the legal systems of local authorities and the customary law of traditional societies and indigenous peoples, through to the laws of States and international law among States;

CONVINCED that the future effectiveness of environmental law will depend on building the capacity of lawyers and others involved in environmental law, policy, and decision-making to further its development and implementation in all regions of the Earth; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law, at the 50th Anniversary of IUCN celebration in Fontainebleau,

France, proposed the creation of an IUCN Academy of Environmental Law;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. WELCOMES the initiative taken by the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law to pursue the establishment of an IUCN International Academy of Environmental Law, and requests the Council to give urgent consideration to this endeavour within IUCN's Overall Programme before the next World Conservation Congress;
2. NOTES that the role of the Academy will be to provide a framework to further advance the development and implementation of environmental law at global, regional and national levels, through teaching, training, research, and related activities;
3. REQUESTS the Chair of the Commission on Environmental Law and the Director General to identify, take into account, and collaborate with existing international and regional training and research institutions and programmes, and to develop a detailed statement of goals, functions, structure, and legal form of the Academy for the consideration of Council;
4. INVITES all IUCN members with an interest in advancing the field of environmental law to provide all possible assistance to the Environmental Law Programme in this process.

2.25 Conservation of plants

RECOGNIZING the fundamental importance of plants for the maintenance of all other forms of life;

ALARMED at the massive extinction crisis affecting plant species;

NOTING the Plant Conservation Programme that has been developed by the Species Survival Commission (SSC) to address this crisis;

RECOGNIZING the *Gran Canaria Declaration on the Need for a Global Programme for Plant Conservation* issued by 16 of the world's leading botanists, including eight members of the SSC Plant Conservation Committee, on 4 April 2000; and

FURTHER NOTING Decision V/10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) that agrees to consider the establishment of a global strategy for plant conservation at the 6th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. COMMENDS the Species Survival Commission for its work in developing the Plant Conservation Programme, and calls for the rapid implementation of this Component Programme within the context of IUCN's Overall Programme;
2. ENDORSES the *Gran Canaria Declaration on the Need for a Global Programme for Plant Conservation*;
3. URGES Parties to the CBD to consider the establishment of a global strategy for plant conservation at the 6th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD;
4. REQUESTS the Director General and the Species Survival Commission to provide technical and scientific assistance to the CBD in the development of a global plant conservation strategy;
5. AGREES to assist and promote the development and implementation of a global plant conservation strategy under the auspices of the CBD (Key Result Area 2, Result 6) in IUCN's Overall Programme.

2.26 Preparing for Rio+10

RECALLING the 1972 United Nations Conference on The Human Environment, held at Stockholm, which first emphasized the preservation and enhancement of the human environment, and the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, which pushed forward the concept of sustainable development;

RECOGNIZING that the implementation of the principles set forth in *Agenda 21* are indispensable in order to prevent further worldwide deterioration of the environment; and

AWARE that the 55th UN General Assembly is to deal with the outcome of the review of the implementation of *Agenda 21* and to address the major challenges to sustainable development;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES IUCN's Council, Commissions, and Secretariat to undertake all steps necessary in order to ensure that IUCN will be able to offer valuable input, both in preparations for, and during, the Rio+10 Conference;
2. REQUESTS all IUCN's members to mobilize their efforts, and where possible to coordinate their activities, in order to contribute to a productive and successful conclusion of the forthcoming conference;
3. REQUESTS the Director General, subject to funds becoming available, to form a Working Group that also allows NGOs to network and organize themselves to take part in Rio+10 and in the preparatory conferences.

2.27 The Durban World Parks Congress

RECALLING the decision of the IVth World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas

(the World Parks Congress), Caracas, Venezuela, 1992 that the Vth such Congress should be held in Africa;

GRATEFUL to the Government of South Africa for its generous offer to host that meeting in Durban, South Africa, in September 2003;

NOTING the excellent work already done by the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) in preparation for the next World Parks Congress, under the title of 'Vth World Parks Congress – Benefits Beyond Boundaries';

ACKNOWLEDGING the support already given to IUCN in preparation of the World Parks Congress by South African National Parks, the National Wildlife Service of New South Wales, Australia, the United States National Park Service, and the Global Environment Facility/The World Bank;

NOTING the Union's orientation towards producing measurable progress in each of the seven Key Result Areas, including ecosystem protection, which are described in IUCN's Overall Programme;

ALSO NOTING that the World Parks Congress will review the global status of protected areas, assess the critical issues facing them, and map out directions for the next decade and beyond; and

FURTHER NOTING that it is expected that the World Parks Congress will confirm the central role of protected areas in the broader economic, social, and environmental agenda for humankind in the 21st century, especially in the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. AGREES that the World Parks Congress should be a central feature in the Secretariat's Component Programmes between the 2nd and 3rd World Conservation Congresses;

2. CALLS ON the Director General to mobilize all parts of the Secretariat to work in support of the Vth World Parks Congress;
 3. INVITES all within the IUCN family to participate actively in the Congress;
 4. URGES IUCN members and donors to give all possible financial, technical, and intellectual support to ensure the success of the Durban World Parks Congress, in particular to the Secretariat and WCPA in preparing for the event, through assistance to developing country participants, and in the preparation and dissemination of Congress outputs.
- (a) ensure that the Gender and Sustainable Development Group can function;
 - (b) name a full-time person in the Secretariat's Social Policy Component Programme to facilitate the theme of gender at the global and regional levels;
 - (c) operationalize the *IUCN Plan of Action* that was approved by Council through concrete proposals making it possible to seek funding for its implementation;
 - (d) define gender criteria for the formulation of future projects, initiatives, or Secretariat Component Programmes at the global and regional levels; and
 - (e) include gender equity indicators in the IUCN monitoring and evaluation systems;

2.28 Gender policy

MINDFUL that IUCN – The World Conservation Union supports the principles expressed in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Declaration of Human Rights, the Beijing Declaration, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification;

CONSIDERING that the *IUCN Plan of Action* approved by Council includes a policy on gender equity;

RECALLING that Resolution 1.5 *Definition of a Gender Policy for the Union* was adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996); and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the 5th Mesoamerican IUCN Forum, held in Guatemala City, in October of 1999, adopted a comparable motion;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to:

2. CALLS ON the Director General to ensure that:
 - (a) the *Gender Equity Policy* that was approved by Council is applied in all Secretariat Component Programmes, projects, or initiatives;
 - (b) gender equity is mainstreamed in all of the Secretariat's actions, projects, and initiatives; and
 - (c) gender equity indicators are involved in all actions carried out by the Secretariat.

2.29 IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources

RECALLING Resolution 1.39 *Sustainable Use Initiative* adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress, requested the Species Survival Commission's (SSC) Sustainable Use Specialist Group (SUSG) to develop urgently a short policy paper on sustainable use for written comment from IUCN members, and

for SSC to take these comments into account in preparing a final draft for presentation at the next World Conservation Congress;

ACKNOWLEDGING that, in accordance with Resolution 1.39, the Steering Committee of the SUSG drafted the *Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources*, the final version of which is attached as an Annex to this Resolution;

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING that successive drafts of this statement were reviewed by members of 14 regional SUSGs, Chairs and members of the SSC Specialist Groups, the SSC Steering Committee, Chairs of other Commissions, heads of IUCN's Thematic and Regional Component Programmes, and IUCN's members;

RECOGNIZING that sustainable use is one of the three components of the objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity and that the Convention provides a definition of 'sustainable use';

NOTING that Article 3 of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) obliges its Contracting Parties to implement wise use approaches and that, in particular, the Convention has recently produced a series of Wise Use Handbooks;

ALSO NOTING that the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) have endorsed the principle of sustainable use in Resolution Conf. 8.3;

RECOGNIZING that sustainability and sustainable use are concepts that are now being applied to sectors beyond the scope of this policy statement *per se*, e.g. water, agriculture, soils; and

NOTING that most Component Programmes of IUCN work on sustainable use and that there is a need for the principles of sustainable use to be mainstreamed in all pertinent IUCN technical, regional, national, project, and Commission activities;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. ADOPTS the Policy Statement attached herewith and commends the policy to IUCN's members, Commissions, and Secretariat for implementation in the context of IUCN's Overall Programme, and in accordance with the objectives of IUCN;
2. CALLS ON the Secretariat to report on the progress achieved in implementing the terms of the Policy Statement at the 3rd World Conservation Congress.

This Resolution was adopted by a show of hands. State and Agency members United States abstained from adoption of the Resolution.

Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources (Annex to Resolution 2.29)

1. Conservation of biological diversity is central to the mission of IUCN, and accordingly IUCN recommends that decisions of whether to use, or not to use, wild living resources should be consistent with this aim.
2. Both consumptive and non-consumptive use of biological diversity are fundamental to the economies, cultures, and well-being of all nations and peoples.
3. Use, if sustainable, can serve human needs on an ongoing basis while contributing to the conservation of biological diversity.
4. In Recommendation 18.24, adopted by the 18th Session of the General Assembly (Perth, 1990), IUCN – The World Conservation Union recognized that "the ethical, wise and sustainable use of some wildlife can provide an alternative or supplementary means of productive land use, and can be consistent with and encourage conservation, where such use is in accordance with appropriate safeguards".

5. This position was reaffirmed in Recommendation 19.54 at the following session of the Union's General Assembly in 1994 and subsequently in Resolution 1.39 at the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress in 1996.
 6. Analyses of uses of wild living resources in a number of different contexts demonstrate that there are many biological, social, cultural, and economic factors, which combine in a variety of configurations to affect the likelihood that a particular use may be sustainable.
 7. On the basis of these analyses, IUCN concludes that:
 - (a) Use of wild living resources, IF sustainable, is an important conservation tool because the social and economic benefits derived from such use provide incentives for people to conserve them;
 - (b) When using wild living resources, people should seek to minimize losses of biological diversity;
 - (c) Enhancing the sustainability of uses of wild living resources involves an ongoing process of improved management of those resources; and
 - (d) Such management should be adaptive, incorporating monitoring and the ability to modify management to take account of risk and uncertainty.
 8. To increase the likelihood that any use of a wild living resource will be sustainable requires consideration of the following:
 - (a) The supply of biological products and ecological services available for use is limited by intrinsic biological characteristics of both species and ecosystems, including productivity, resilience, and stability, which themselves are subject to extrinsic environmental change;
 - (b) Institutional structures of management and control require both positive incentives and negative sanctions, good governance, and implementation at an appropriate scale. Such structures should include participation of relevant stake-holders and take account of land tenure, access rights, regulatory systems, traditional knowledge, and customary law;
 - (c) Wild living resources have many cultural, ethical, ecological and economic values, which can provide incentives for conservation. Where an economic value can be attached to a wild living resource, perverse incentives removed, and costs and benefits internalized, favourable conditions can be created for investment in the conservation and the sustainable use of the resource, thus reducing the risk of resource degradation, depletion, and habitat conversion; and
 - (d) Levels and fluctuations of demand for wild living resources are affected by a complex array of social, demographic, and economic factors, and are likely to increase in coming years. Thus attention to both demand and supply is necessary to promote sustainability of uses.
 9. IUCN is committed to ensuring any uses of wild living resources are equitable and ecologically sustainable, and to this end it has established the Sustainable Use Initiative which incorporates regionally structured Specialist Groups of the Species Survival Commission to:
 - (a) Identify, evaluate, and promote the principles of management that contribute to sustainability and enhanced efficiency in the use of wild living resources; and
 - (b) Regularly communicate their findings to members and the broader community.
-

2.30 Impacts of military activities on the environment and indigenous peoples' communities in the Arctic

BELIEVING that the indigenous peoples issue is of growing importance in the World Conservation Union;

NOTING that IUCN has created a focal point for the specific purpose of assessing and promoting indigenous peoples' needs and wishes;

RECOGNIZING that IUCN acknowledges the legitimacy of certain kinds of subsistence use in most categories of protected areas;

AWARE that IUCN is expected to receive full accredited Observer Status to the Arctic Council in October 2000 at the Arctic Ministerial Meeting in Barrow, Alaska;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the traditional subsistence lifestyle of indigenous peoples of the Arctic makes them particularly vulnerable to the impact of contaminants in the food chain, including those originating from former military activities;

WELCOMING the work of IUCN to develop a programme in the Arctic; and

AWARE that military activities and bases in the Arctic have left an aftermath of environmental damage and disruption to the communities in the region;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to ensure that the Secretariat's programme activities in the Arctic address the issue of the impact of past military activities on the environment and indigenous peoples' communities in the region;
2. CALLS ON IUCN to urge the eight circumpolar nations to:

- (a) undertake a region-wide survey of the problem; and
- (b) promote ways of mitigating past damage so as to secure environmental recovery in the region.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.31 Genetically Modified Organisms and biodiversity

WHEREAS there is widespread concern that genetically modified organisms (GMOs) could have potentially dangerous effects on living organisms and their ecosystems;

AWARE of the growing movements throughout the world opposing genetic modification and aware of rejections of genetic modification in agriculture and food production;

WHEREAS, in particular, releasing genetically modified organisms into the environment may pose a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity;

MINDFUL of the obligations undertaken by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and welcoming the adoption of the *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety* to the Convention on Biological Diversity and calling for its early ratification and implementation;

NOTING that potential effects of GMOs for achieving global food security have not been adequately demonstrated so far;

RECALLING the principles expressed in *Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living* published jointly by IUCN, WWF, and UNEP in 1991; and

RECOGNIZING the lack of knowledge on the effects on biodiversity of GMOs and the consequent importance of applying the precautionary approach as set out in *Principle 15* of the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* and as reflected in the *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety* and in numerous international treaties;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES IUCN's members to apply the precautionary principle in their respective regions regarding further releases of genetically modified organisms into the environment;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to
 - (a) support initiatives to implement the *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety*; and
 - (b) propose to Council options for an IUCN contribution that will advance leadership, research, analysis, and the dissemination of knowledge regarding the potential ecological impact of the release of genetically modified organisms into the environment, focusing especially on biodiversity, socio-economic impact, and food security.

This Resolution was adopted by a show of hands. The delegations of the State members Australia, Canada and New Zealand and the State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption of this Resolution. The delegation of Canada provided a formal Statement for the Record indicating that the delegation had formally objected to an amendment changing the words "precautionary approach" to "precautionary principle". The full statement of the Canadian delegation is contained in the Congress Proceedings. The delegation of the United States provided a formal Statement for the Record indicating inter alia that "the Resolution taken as a whole still appears to prejudge, in a negative and unbalanced manner, the question of the potential risks and benefits of biotechnology". The full statement of

the US delegation is contained in the Congress Proceedings.

2.32 Organic agriculture and conservation of biodiversity

RECOGNIZING the important role of agriculture in *Agenda 21*;

AWARE of the negative effects to biodiversity from agriculture that is not based on sound practices and is dependent on inappropriate inputs of chemicals and other synthetic products and the challenges of the growing demand for food;

RECOGNIZING that organic farming is an important contribution to sustainable rural development and for the future development of agriculture and food security;

RECALLING that, in particular, organic agriculture puts the concept of multi-functionality into practice, including biodiversity;

ACKNOWLEDGING the 1999 *Vignola Declaration and Action Plan* as the result of the meeting on the relationship between nature conservation, biodiversity, and organic agriculture, convened by IUCN, the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements, and the Associazione Italiana per l'Agricoltura Biologica (AIAB), which embraces the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and which concluded that organic agriculture is essential for conserving biodiversity and nature; and

NOTING the potential of organic agriculture to achieve effective management and restoration of ecosystems and to combine effective land use with enhancement of biological diversity;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS Council to give consideration to setting up a working group to study and report on the contribution of organic agri-

culture to enhancing the conservation of biodiversity;

2. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - (a) develop guidelines to strengthen biodiversity conservation, energy conservation, water conservation, and cultural heritage in organic agricultural practices; and
 - (b) cooperate with the private sector, NGOs, governments, and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements.

This Resolution was adopted by a show of hands. The delegations of the State member Australia, and State and Agency members United States, abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.33 Trade liberalization and the environment

NOTING that globalization and trade liberalization can result in greater income disparities both within and between countries and may affect environmental conservation in positive or negative ways;

RECOGNIZING that failure to address this issue may undermine sustainable development objectives by leading to a mismatch between short-term economic gains and the longer-term maintenance of natural resources and habitats and the environmental services they provide, which may be particularly relevant to developing countries because of lack of capacity to promote sustainable utilization of natural resources;

AWARE that trade liberalization may encourage unsustainable exploitation of natural resources and marginalization of local communities;

ACKNOWLEDGING the important advocacy, support, and coordination roles carried out by IUCN as a respected and trusted organization

and the role of the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) in this respect;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that mutually consistent policies require consultation and coordination with key interests both domestically and internationally which are facilitated by organizations such as the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD); and

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the leading role played by IUCN in the establishment of ICTSD and the networks developed by ICTSD among all sectors of civil society, governments, and intergovernmental organizations;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES IUCN to investigate the environmental consequences of trade liberalization and to widely disseminate the results and recommend actions if and as appropriate;
2. REQUESTS IUCN to elaborate on models of dispute settlement and compliance mechanisms, including arbitration procedures, for Multilateral Environment Agreements, which would also cover trade and environment conflicts;
3. CALLS ON IUCN to actively promote capacity-building programmes for developing countries so as to enable them to include environmental considerations in trade policies and to implement the above recommendations in cooperation with appropriate partner organizations, in particular, ICSTD.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.34 Multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and projects impact-

ing on biodiversity and natural features

RECOGNIZING that multilateral financial institutions, notably the World Bank Group and the Regional Development Banks, and bilateral financial institutions, notably Development Assistance Agencies and Export Credit Agencies, are significant sources of public funds for projects that may have significant social and economic benefits (e.g. through loans, credits, guarantees, and equity investments for extractive and infrastructure projects);

RECOGNIZING, however, that investments fund extractive industries (e.g. oil, gas, mining, and timber operations) and infrastructure projects (e.g. hydroelectric projects and road building) which have the potential to:

- (a) damage marine and terrestrial ecosystems and landscapes;
- (b) lead to population declines, species extinctions and other losses of biodiversity; and
- (c) harm local human communities with social and environmental consequences;

ACKNOWLEDGING that international agreements and national legislation and policies have led to the establishment of protected areas of significant conservation value for the purpose of safeguarding their biodiversity and natural features (e.g. Ramsar sites, World Heritage sites, UN List of Protected Areas);

AWARE that many critical areas of biodiversity and conservation importance remain undesignated but may require protection in order to safeguard their biodiversity and natural features;

FURTHER AWARE that such areas include, but are not restricted to, those on published lists (e.g. Conservation International's Biodiversity Hotspots, BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas); and

NOTING that IUCN, through its Commissions, has developed a range of best practice guidance

which is relevant to major projects and their impact on the environment;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES States:
 - (a) to consider and give appropriate protection to critical areas for biodiversity and natural features, using the full range of IUCN protected area management categories and international designations; and
 - (b) in relation to projects where they are seeking international investments, to respect the status of established protected areas, including international designations;
2. CALLS ON multilateral and bilateral financial institutions not to fund projects that are incompatible with national legislation and the objectives of the established protected areas, and to take into account published lists and other sources of advice relating to sites of importance for their biodiversity and natural features;
3. REQUESTS IUCN to further develop its dialogue with financial institutions to assist in the achievement of operative paragraph 2;
4. INVITES IUCN's Commissions to further develop best practice guidelines in relation to extractive industries and infrastructure projects which may adversely impact protected areas and biodiversity conservation.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.35 Follow-up on World Bank Forest Policy

CONSIDERING that IUCN and the World Bank signed an agreement to promote a public consultation on the World Bank Forest Policy;

NOTING that, as part of the consultation, the World Bank decided to encourage globally a process known as the *Forest Policy Implementation Review and Strategy* (FPIRS);

RECOGNIZING the advantages and richness that resulted from the consultation, such as national case studies and regional workshops, as well as the analytical documents on the most important topic of the world forest agenda;

OBSERVING the constructive welcome that the revision process of the World Bank Forest Policy has awakened among the different organizations and people who have been consulted;

APPRECIATING the role of IUCN as facilitator of the participation of different actors of the forest sector in the *Forest Policy Implementation Review and Strategy* (FPIRS) process; and

RECALLING Resolutions 1.19 *A Global IUCN Temperate, Boreal and Southern Cold Temperate Forests Programme* and 1.20 *Biological Diversity and Forests*, and Recommendations 1.21 *Forest Concessions*, 1.22 *Voluntary Independent Certification of Forest Management and Marketing Claims*, and 1.23 *Forest Management Plans in South America*, which were adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) and which promote closer relations between IUCN's Component Programmes and the World Bank with regard to Forest Policy;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. ACKNOWLEDGES the World Bank for the beneficial, open, and transparent global public consultation process, which is promoted within the framework of the *Forest Policy Implementation Review and Strategy* process;
2. ENCOURAGES IUCN members, Commissions, and the Secretariat to take advantage

of the communication channel that has been opened between the Union and the World Bank for the revision of the Forest Policy, and with regard to the Forest Policy, to perform a critical and constructive follow-up of the future implementation of that policy;

3. REQUESTS the Director General to assess any new World Bank strategy, with a view to recommending options to Council pertaining to the Union's involvement in the implementation of the new strategy, including monitoring.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.36 Poverty reduction and conservation of environment

NOTING that Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean are experiencing rapid depletion of their natural resources in addition to high incidences of poverty;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the majority of poor people live in areas that are described as environmentally vulnerable, where minor changes in climate, water quantity or land use can have a dramatic, sometimes disastrous effect on the quality of the local environment and its ability to support the local populations;

RECOGNIZING that poverty is a deprivation of essential assets and opportunities to which every human is entitled, such as education, health care, nutrition, water and sanitation, as well as income, employment and wages;

NOTING that the environment constitutes the natural conditions such as land, air and water in which people, animals, and plants live;

ACCEPTING that poverty due to a multiplicity of factors, including population growth, results in resource depletion, which further exacerbates

the incidences of poverty showing that both are interlinked; and

CONCERNED that the Asian, African, Latin American and Caribbean countries cannot address environmental issues without linking it to poverty alleviation;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

RECOMMENDS that IUCN and IUCN members:

- (a) address poverty simultaneously with environmental rehabilitation;
- (b) design projects so as to reflect both environmental rehabilitation and poverty alleviation simultaneously; and
- (c) adopt the above as part of their policy.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.37 Support for environmental defenders

UNDERSTANDING that the participation of non-governmental organizations and individual advocates is essential to the fundamentals of civil society to assure the accountability of governments and multinational corporations;

RECOGNIZING that grassroots organizing and environmental advocacy are often viewed as politically threatening activities and can thus be dangerous and sometimes life-threatening;

CONCERNED that human rights violations may lead to environmental degradation and that environmental degradation may lead to human rights violations;

REALIZING that citizen organizations have an important role in making the public more aware of questions relating to environmental protection and ecologically sustainable development issues through activities such as education, training, and research; and

AWARE that a nation's environment is only truly protected when concerned citizens are involved in the process;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. RECOGNIZES and affirms the importance of grassroots environmental organizing and action;
2. APPRECIATES the concerns raised, by both environmental and human rights organizations, that environmental advocates are increasingly in danger for exercising the basic rights of a civil society, including the rights of freedom of opinion, expression, and assembly;
3. FURTHER RECOGNIZES that for the purposes of protecting the environment, promoting ecologically sustainable development, and protecting the rights of persons affected by environmental harm, everyone has the right, in accordance with the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, individually and in association with others, at the local, national and international levels to:
 - (a) meet or assemble peacefully;
 - (b) form, join, and participate in non-governmental organizations, associations, or groups;
 - (c) communicate with non-governmental or intergovernmental organizations;
 - (d) participate actively, freely, and meaningfully in environmental decision-making activities and processes that may have an impact on the environ-

ment or ecologically sustainable development; and

- (e) submit to governmental bodies and agencies and organizations concerned with environmental affairs, criticism, proposals for improving their functioning, and proposals for environmental law reform, and to draw attention to any aspect of their work which may hinder or impede the protection of the environment or the promotion of sustainable development;
4. CALLS ON the Director General to speak out publicly and forcefully:
 - (a) in support of freedom for individuals to participate in grassroots environmental activities as articulated in paragraph 3;
 - (b) in support of environmental advocates who are suffering harassment or persecution; and
 - (c) to discourage harassment or persecution of environmental advocates and environmental organizations using all appropriate means;
 5. ENCOURAGES members to inform the Director General of instances of threats, harassment, or persecution of environmental advocates;
 6. CALLS ON the Council to regularly publish in member mailings the names of those individuals or communities whose harassment or persecution has been brought to the attention of the Director General.

2.38 Cooperation among international and national participants in conservation programmes

CONSCIOUS that IUCN is a large gathering of countries and national and international organizations sharing a mission and common princi-

ples oriented to the conservation of nature and natural resources for which positive interaction and mutual cooperation is extremely desirable, especially in light of the context of increasing globalization;

CONSIDERING that this positive cooperation is of special relevance in the case of international and national non-governmental conservation institutions, especially when they are working in the same countries or places and on common topics, given their often complementary capacities and interests;

NOTING that, nonetheless, more and more frequently there are many situations in which relations among international and national organizations are not cooperative or complementary and, on the contrary, they are interventionist and work competitively, making the work of conservation in a country difficult;

RECOGNIZING that this inconvenient situation is related to the existence of uncoordinated institutional agendas and competition for financial resources; and

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that there are many examples of positive interactions and cooperation from which to learn and that an effort should be made to promote cooperation among non-governmental members of IUCN;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the Council and Director General to:
 - (a) study mechanisms that promote closer cooperation and strategies among international and national non-governmental members of IUCN; and
 - (b) encourage National and Regional IUCN Committees to act as facilitators for the creation of strategic alliances and groupings among national and/or regional organizations;

2. REQUESTS international non-governmental organizations that are members of IUCN to cooperate in order to ensure forms of intervention that positively affect and support national, regional, and community efforts and initiatives for conservation in a framework of partnerships that contribute to the strengthening and sustainability of national processes;
3. URGES countries, bilateral and multilateral institutions, foundations, and other donors to develop criteria for assigning financing to international non-governmental organizations that contribute to a positive relationship with national non-governmental, regional, and community conservation organizations in order to create alliances, take advantage of synergies, and consolidate local institutions for conservation and sustainable development.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.39 Corruption in the forest sector

ACKNOWLEDGING that good governance, transparency, democratic processes, and human rights are fundamental components of the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development*, which can be significantly undermined by corrupt practices;

RECOGNIZING that corrupt acts in the forest sector in some parts of the world have profound negative economic, ecological, and social impacts and act as a direct impediment to achieving sustainable forest management, poverty alleviation, and sustainable development;

NOTING that the failure to recognize and analyze the influence of corruption in the forest sector is a significant factor in many forest sector planning failures, including those financed by multilateral and bilateral institutions;

CONCERNED that corruption in the forest sector reduces the likelihood of good forest management and can have long-term negative environmental impacts on forests and biodiversity;

AWARE that corrupt forestry activity can have adverse impacts on forest communities and can lead to conflicts;

NOTING that corruption can lead to rapid and unsustainable practices and that countries associated with long-term forest sector corruption have ultimately seen declines in their domestic industries, as the quantity and quality of the forest estate declines;

FURTHER NOTING that corruption erodes public trust in the government and reduces forest-based revenues;

RECOGNIZING that the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 1997 *Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions*, that came into force in February 1999, lends added weight to the need to address corruption;

ACKNOWLEDGING that corruption contributes to unsustainable logging practices, which threaten many of the world's forests; and

RECALLING Recommendations 1.21 *Forest Concessions*, 1.22 *Voluntary Independent Certification of Forest Management and Marketing Claims* and 1.62 *Illegal International Trade in Forest Products*, which were adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to conduct, together with interested IUCN members, an analysis of forest sector corruption that focuses on regions where corruption poses a significant impediment to achieving sustainable forest management, where the analysis includes:

- (a) a review of policy options to help eliminate corrupt practices, including an analysis of the types, actors, causes, locations, and scale of corruption, in regions where corruption poses a significant impediment to achieving sustainable forest management;
 - (b) case studies of policies implemented to help eliminate forest sector corruption, e.g. requiring performance bonds from companies to which logging rights are issued, which can then be confiscated if the company does not comply with all applicable laws and contracts; and
 - (c) an annotated directory of national, regional, and international organizations and instruments involved in the elimination of forest sector corruption through good governance;
2. CALLS ON the Director General to:
- (a) collaborate with the secretariats of relevant national, regional, and international organizations and instruments with a view to enhancing cooperation and coordination in achieving the goal of eliminating forest sector corruption; and
 - (b) report to the IUCN Council in 2002 on the actions requested above;
3. URGES States, in collaboration with appropriate stakeholders, in particular civil society, States, and corporations, to perfect codes of conduct that would contribute to sustainable forest management.

The delegation of the United States made a formal Statement for the Record, indicating, inter alia, that the delegation welcomed IUCN work to address illegal activities in the forest sector and noting that IUCN's niche would be clearer following an upcoming World Bank conference relevant to the issue. The Statement, which is reproduced in full in the Congress Proceedings also outlined a number of initiatives undertaken by the US.

2.40 Natural resource security in situations of conflict

RECALLING Resolution 19.41 *Armed Conflict and the Environment* adopted by the 19th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

NOTING that 'conflict', for the purpose of this Resolution, means various forms of struggle, often armed, between different groups, either within one country or between two or more countries, that results in disruption of civil society;

RECOGNIZING that the impacts of conflicts cut across boundaries, cultures, and communities and may lead to the overuse and misuse of natural resources, environmental degradation, and loss of species;

NOTING the profound immediate and long-term scale of environmental damage caused as a result of conflict;

CONSIDERING that there are many national, regional, and global processes that try to mitigate against conflict and the effects thereof, most notably the UN Security Council which has prime responsibility for the reduction and responsible management of conflict;

EMPHASIZING that this is a global priority for governments as much as responsible conservation;

EXPRESSING appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other national and international bodies concerning their humanitarian work in this field and the complementarity this will have with the IUCN initiative;

CONCERNED that a number of critical biodiversity areas are prone to, or actually are in, a conflict situation;

NOTING that responsible conflict management (and understanding of the underlying causes) and mitigation is an important conservation objective as it is a security issue; and

FURTHER NOTING that some existing conflicts relate to natural resources and that it is likely that conflicts over natural resources, especially water, will increase in future;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES all members and components of IUCN to develop a greater understanding of the underlying causes of conflict, particularly in the manner it affects the conservation of biodiversity;
2. CALLS ON members to identify those conflict situations that relate to the control of natural resources and to bring these situations to the attention of the UN Security Council or other appropriate entities with proposals for measures to deter those who would sustain such conflicts;
3. REQUESTS the Director General, Commissions, Councillors and members of IUCN to endorse a set of activities to enhance the understanding of conflict and its context to conservation, including:
 - (a) review and analysis of existing knowledge and experience with conflict and its context to biodiversity:
 - (i) at different levels (e.g. local, national, regional);
 - (ii) in different societies (e.g. sedentary, nomadic, indigenous);
 - (iii) under different regimes (e.g. political, land); and
 - (iv) from different points of view (e.g. those of Governments, different factions, NGOs, local communities);
 - (b) sharing such knowledge and experience among IUCN members and part-

ners concerned with conflict management and its effects on the conservation of biodiversity; and

- (c) working with the international community to identify approaches that could assist in limiting environmental degradation in situations of conflict.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.41 International Ombudsman Centre for Environment and Development

AWARE that the process of globalization poses a new generation of challenges and opportunities, but also increases the potential for environment-related conflicts;

CONSCIOUS of the fact that conservation and sustainable development can only be achieved through the participation of all stakeholders in decision-making processes and that victims of conflicts are often the disadvantaged who are least able to protect their interests or assert their rights;

ACKNOWLEDGING the initiative of the Director General to enter into an executive agreement with the Earth Council and the United Nations University for Peace, establishing, on a pilot basis, an International Ombudsman Centre to provide mechanisms for addressing such contentious issues;

NOTING that IUCN, through its members and partners, is well-positioned to assist in addressing environmental conflict at transboundary and local levels; and

FURTHER NOTING that this initiative responds to a long-perceived need for a non-

adversarial, non-judicial but flexible mechanism to address current and potential conflicts pertaining to environment and development issues;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. WELCOMES the announcement that an International Ombudsman Centre for the Environment and Development (OmCED) has been established on a pilot basis;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - (a) make contact with OmCED during the pilot phase; and
 - (b) present a report on the outcome of this contact in order to facilitate a decision by IUCN on its relations with OmCED.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus, having been formally introduced by the delegation of the State member the Netherlands. The delegation of the Belize Audubon Society, speaking on behalf of the Mesoamerican IUCN Members' Committee, made a formal Statement for the Record underlining that, in the Committee's view, the Earth Council and the University for Peace should become members of IUCN before negotiations with IUCN continued. The full texts of the formal Statements referred to are reproduced in the Congress Proceedings.

2.42 International Biodiversity Observation Year

AWARE of the initiative of DIVERSITAS (an international programme of biodiversity science) to launch the International Biodiversity Observation Year (IBOY) for 2001–2002;

NOTING that IBOY is being sponsored by the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS), the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Union

of Microbiological Sciences (IUMS), the International Council for Scientific Unions (ICSU) and the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP);

FURTHER NOTING that IBOY was endorsed by the XVI International Botanical Congress in St Louis, United States, in August 1999;

AWARE that the 5th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) invited Parties to find ways and means to collaborate with IBOY;

NOTING that DIVERSITAS-IBOY aims to focus global attention on biodiversity through the promotion of international and national projects that will push the frontiers of science, the forging of links between different disciplines, the development of a new cohesive science, the provision of a scientific basis for policy development, and the engagement and education of the public;

WARMLY WELCOMING the invitation made in August 2000 by DIVERSITAS encouraging IUCN to participate in IBOY; and

NOTING the importance that many members have attached to the work of the Union on biodiversity assessment, particularly in relation to Key Result Area 5 of IUCN's Overall Programme;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. STRONGLY ENDORSES the initiative of DIVERSITAS to launch IBOY;
2. URGES IUCN members to contribute to IBOY;
3. REQUESTS the Director General to participate in IBOY through the implementation of activities on biodiversity assessment under Key Result Area 5 of IUCN's Overall Programme.

2.43 Sustainable management and protection of Asia's major river systems

ACKNOWLEDGING that Asia's major river systems, including their watershed areas, support the livelihoods of a significant proportion of the world's human population both within and across countries;

AWARE that these river systems are home to a great diversity of ecosystems with a wealth of plant and animal life;

FURTHER AWARE that overexploitation or misuse of these river systems and their surrounding lands may lead to habitat loss, species extinction, soil erosion, siltation, pollution, flooding, and unstable water flows that may threaten the integrity of these rivers;

ENCOURAGED by the recent efforts of riparian States to address critical issues affecting the protection of these waters, such as:

- (a) logging bans in the upper watersheds of the Yangtze;
- (b) the commitment to establish a wetlands reserve to protect the headwaters of the Yangtze, Yellow, and Lancang (Mekong) Rivers;
- (c) coordination by Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam on Mekong River conservation; and
- (d) NGO initiatives for forest protection in the Himalayan region;

APPLAUDING the World Conservation Union's Overall Programme until the next World Conservation Congress;

NOTING its orientation towards producing measurable progress in each of its seven Key Result Areas, including ecosystem protection;

EMPHASIZING that any efforts to protect and manage these river systems should take into account the needs of local people to maintain their livelihood, and should involve local communities in this process in order to be effective and sustainable; and

RECALLING Resolution 19.23 *The importance of community-based approaches* adopted by the 19th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994) and Recommendation 1.42 *Collaborative management for conservation* adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. CALLS ON the riparian States to utilize fully the existing cooperative mechanisms and arrangements for conservation and sustainable management of these important waters;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - (a) design and conduct a study on the necessity and feasibility of establishing a new mechanism for conservation and sustainable management of these waters for the common interest of the riparian States;
 - (b) on completion of this study to convene, if necessary, a meeting of governments and representatives of indigenous communities and organizations of riparian States to discuss the findings of the study and determine agreed appropriate follow-up actions;
 - (c) assist in obtaining the necessary funding for activities related to this Resolution; and
 - (d) report back to the IUCN membership at the next session of the World Conservation Congress on progress made with implementing this Resolution.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.44 Strengthening IUCN's presence in Central Asia

RECOGNIZING the uniqueness and high vulnerability of ecological systems of Central Asia, and, as a consequence, the presence of objective difficulties in achieving steady development in the region;

NOTING IUCN's determination to promote development of inter-sectoral approaches to problems of nature protection in Central Asia;

RECOGNIZING IUCN's efforts to develop a Component Programme for Central Asia;

WELCOMING the interest of IUCN's European Regional Component Programme, the Western/Central Asia and North Africa Regional Component Programme and the Asia Regional Component Programme to cooperate with IUCN members in Central Asian countries for the development of a Central Asian Regional Component Programme; and

NOTING progress in formulating a programme framework and subsequent implementation of priority activities, such as red listing of species, environmental law, and World Heritage protection;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - (a) promote further strengthening of IUCN's presence in the Central Asian States; and

- (b) simplify coordination of IUCN's activities in the region;

2. CALLS on IUCN's Commissions to increase their activities in Central Asian States, and in particular to pay special attention to the transfer of experience and knowledge in the fields of environmental law, protected areas (including World Heritage protection), and education and communication in the region;
3. URGES IUCN's members to mobilize financial and other relevant resources to support various activities of Central Asian members.

2.45 Conservation of mountain ecosystems in Europe

RECOGNIZING the value of mountain ecosystems and landscapes for Europeans, their biological importance, their fragility and their historical role as a refuge for several species of animals and plants;

CONCERNED about the heavy demands placed on several mountain regions in Europe, especially by agriculture, urban development, transportation, and tourism;

RECALLING Recommendation 17.62 *Conservation of the Alps* adopted by the 17th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (San José, 1988), which emphasizes that, as a result of accumulated serious problems, the Alps represent one of the most threatened mountain systems in the world and urges implementation of a joint conservation strategy for the Alpine regions; and

ENDORISING the work carried out within the framework of the Council of Europe and its Mountain Charter, the Provisions and Protocols of the Alpine Convention, the work of the French Committee for IUCN and the conclusions of the workshop organized on mountains during the second IUCN Pan-European Forum

(27–29 October 1999, Calvia, Spain) and other important activities;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the Director General, to:

- (a) undertake measures for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain ecosystems through active participation in the International Year of the Mountain in 2002; and
- (b) consider interest to create a Thematic Component Programme on Mountain Ecosystems;

2. URGES European countries with mountain ecosystems subject to high levels of exploitation and use to adopt the following recommendations:

- (a) for agriculture:
 - (i) ensure limitation of intensive agriculture especially harmful to the environment;
 - (ii) develop incentives to promote quality production rewarding traditional know-how and respect for the environment; and
 - (iii) make aware and support local farmers financially in the maintenance of environmental quality in the mountains, specifically ensuring cohabitation between livestock and large predators, maintenance of open environments favourable to biodiversity, conservation of high-altitude marshes and peat bogs, and the protection of mineral springs;
- (b) for urban development:
 - (i) promote the use of traditional or existing architecture using quality materials and ensuring integration in the landscape; and

- (ii) adopt and enforce legislation limiting the impact of urban development on the environment and promote a heightened awareness of natural risks;

(c) for transportation:

- (i) take steps to decrease road traffic and the diverse means of motorized traffic that intrude on and increasingly occupy mountain habitat;
- (ii) reach a more balanced distribution of means of transportation by promoting the use of the railway and public transportation in the next several years; and
- (iii) intensify enforcement and increase awareness of existing European legislation, especially the measures on transportation provided for by the Alpine Convention; and

(d) for tourism:

- (i) promote the development of tourism based on discovery of nature, respect for the environment and local traditional activities; and
- (ii) limit the excessive impact of tourism through promotion of awareness using specialized training adapted for professionals working in tourism, instilling respect for the environment, providing information for users of the mountains about the fragility of mountain habitats, and by creating public/stakeholder consultations for mountain tourism and sports;

3. APPEALS STRONGLY to European States, taking into account their biogeographical ties to several European mountain chains, to:

- (a) ensure monitoring of the adoption and implementation of the Protocols of the Alpine Convention in association with the International Commission for the Protection of the Alps (CIPRA);
- (b) promote the development of similar regional conventions for other mountain systems; and
- (c) encourage implementation of projects promoting the sustainable conservation of mountain biodiversity and integrating the cultures and traditions of the local populations living in these regions.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.46 Protected areas of international importance in the Alps and the Mediterranean

CONVINCED that protected areas play an essential role in the protection of an exceptional natural heritage and that they constitute an important tool for international cooperation among the countries concerned;

AWARE of the need to protect and manage outstanding natural areas at the level of the ecosystem, even if shared among several States, and to establish ties among protected areas in order to build a truly functional ecological network;

RECOGNIZING the importance of networks for cooperation among protected areas, facilitating exchanges and the sharing of experiences, especially the Alpine Network of Protected Spaces;

APPROVING the recommendations included in the European strategy *Parks for Life*, the declaration of principles on cross-border protected

areas (Cape Town, 16–18 September 1997) and the Cilento Declaration (4–7 November 1999) of the World Commission on Protected Areas;

PLEASED by the creation of the international whale sanctuary, the project for creating the Bouches de Bonifacio International Marine Park in the Mediterranean and current steps taken by the Mercantour National Park in France and the Alpi Marittime National Park in Italy for the creation of an international park in the Alps;

PLEASED ALSO by the measures taken by the French government for designation of the three French national parks (i.e. Ecrins, Mercantour, Vanoise) along with their Alpine counterparts (i.e. Alpi Marittime, Gran Paradiso, Hohe Tauern and Triglav) as World Heritage Sites;

NOTING the international importance of the Alps and the Mediterranean basin, two geographical entities harbouring a natural and cultural heritage unique in the world, but which are heavily threatened by human activities; and

SPECIFICALLY NOTING the importance of the Mont Blanc Massif, whose protection concerns France, Italy, and Switzerland, and which was the subject of Recommendation 19.93 *Conservation in the Mont Blanc Region, France, Italy and Switzerland*, adopted by the 19th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. ENCOURAGES States to promote the creation of cross-border protected areas of international importance in the Alps and the Mediterranean;
2. REQUESTS the World Commission on Protected Areas and the Commission on Environmental Law to continue and accelerate their work on principles, guidelines and a legal framework to encourage the joint management of cross-border natural areas aimed at harmonizing regulations

and involving local, regional, and national participants from the States concerned;

3. REQUESTS the Director General to intervene with concerned governmental and non-governmental bodies, within the framework of the cross-border Conference on Mont Blanc, to accelerate the implementation of the operational, international management structure for sustainable conservation of this prestigious area.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.47 Conservation of the last wild rivers of Europe

RECOGNIZING that natural rivers and their valleys constitute:

- (a) terrestrial ecosystems having amongst the highest on-land biological production, biodiversity and abundance of living organisms;
- (b) the natural corridors of life uniting the European flora and fauna into coherent ecological and genetic units;
- (c) dynamic natural migration routes for the chemical and physical matter, as well as for the biological species;
- (d) discrete catchment units with their fauna and flora evolving separately in isolation from other river systems; and
- (e) precious natural resources, the use of which during the coming centuries is hardly predictable and therefore they should not be irreversibly transformed now;

BEING AWARE of the vulnerability of rivers owing to:

- (a) a lack of ecological management over the past thousand years which has resulted in vast amounts of transformation of rivers in Europe;
- (b) their becoming the most degraded and heavily polluted terrestrial ecosystems;
- (c) the reduction of wild (or semi-natural) sections of river valleys in Europe to about 5% of their original number or area;
- (d) being under threat of almost total disappearance due to construction of waterways or channelization; and
- (e) the additional threat to several central European rivers from diminishing precipitation, as predicted in computer simulations analyzing climate change;

BELIEVING that wisely managed and carefully protected natural rivers may become an important environmental asset and economic driver for local communities and entire national economies;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS IUCN's Council, Director General and members to launch a Pan-European campaign to save this most threatened of our ecosystems;
2. CALLS ON European countries to incorporate into their water policies elements to:
 - (a) preserve all remaining wild and semi-wild rivers in a state close to natural;
 - (b) cease some programmes for river channelization and damming, especially those initiated before the adoption of the EU Water Framework Directive;

- (c) prepare independent strategic environmental impact assessments of the economic and ecological consequences of river regulation projects before they are undertaken; and
 - (d) initiate programmes to ‘re-naturalize’ some river sections, aiming to prevent the loss of the biological elements native to particular catchment areas;
3. URGES relevant European States to conserve the last of the European wild rivers, such as Belaya, Danube delta, Desna, Dnepr, Loire, Northern Dwina & Youg, Oka, Pechora, Pripjet, Sava, Tisza, Udaj, Ural, Viatka, Vistula, Volga delta, Vy-chegda, West Dwina – Daugava, and a number of smaller rivers;
4. URGES IUCN to:
- (a) review and if necessary promote further development of an international classification of river and river-valley categories from the point of view of the degree of their naturalness; and
 - (b) prepare of a list of the most valuable rivers and river-valleys or their sections in Europe.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.48 IUCN Temperate, Boreal, and Southern Cold Temperate Forests Programme in Russia

RECALLING Resolution 1.19 *A global IUCN temperate, boreal and southern cold temperate forests programme*, adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), which called for establishment of a

Global Temperate, Boreal and Southern Cold Temperate Forest Programme;

ACKNOWLEDGING that Russian forests play a crucial role globally in maintaining the biodiversity, cultural, and economic values of the temperate and boreal forests;

NOTING that Russia maintains and preserves the largest areas of intact boreal forests in the world; and

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that development of participatory decision-making procedures, creation of protected area networks, and development of credible forest certification systems are among many tools to promote protection and sustainable use of boreal forests in Russia;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

- 1. URGES all interest groups to include participation as one of the key elements in decision-making processes affecting forests;
- 2. RECOMMENDS that IUCN strengthens its work on forests by facilitating offers of possibilities to link conservation and sustainable use policies and practices in Russia;
- 3. CALLS ON IUCN members to mobilize expertise in their countries to support forest conservation and sustainable use in Russia and to develop solutions to the socio-economic problems;
- 4. CALLS ON IUCN to actively support credible forest certification, as one of the most efficient ways to promote the sustainable use of forests.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.49 Strategic Framework for IUCN in Mesoamerica

RECOGNIZING that IUCN's work in Mesoamerica has received significant support from the three primary components of the Union: the Secretariat, members, and Commissions;

RECALLING that at the 1st World Conservation Congress, (Montreal, 1996), IUCN – Mesoamerica presented the '1997–2000 Mesoamerica Programme', which promoted the integration of the three components;

RECOGNIZING that the '1997–2000 Mesoamerica Programme' was implemented with the support of the three components in an exemplary process of integration for IUCN in the region, a process that should be strengthened and consolidated;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that with the approval of the new IUCN Statutes, IUCN's Council recognizes four of the eight National Committees in Mesoamerica and the establishment of the Regional Forum; and

MINDFUL that the IUCN members attending the 5th Mesoamerican Regional Forum, held in Guatemala City, October 1999, reaffirmed their interest in continuing to develop the process initiated and defined in a *Strategic Framework in Mesoamerica*, which shall apply until the 3rd World Conservation Congress;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. APPROVES the *Strategic Framework in Mesoamerica* until the next World Conservation Congress;
2. REQUESTS the Director General's support for implementing the *Strategic Framework in Mesoamerica*;
3. URGES IUCN's Council to provide follow-up on the implementation of the *Strategic*

Framework in Mesoamerica through the regional councillors;

4. URGES the IUCN Commissions to support the implementation of the *Strategic Framework in Mesoamerica*.

2.50 Environmental education in the Mesoamerican Component Programme

CONSIDERING that changing the mindset of people to value biodiversity continues to be the most important foundation for achieving equilibrium between human beings, biodiversity, and nature;

AWARE that much progress has been made in promoting valuation of biodiversity, but that colossal efforts are still required to achieve this goal; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the 5th Mesoamerican Regional Forum, held in Guatemala City, October 1999, adopted a comparable resolution;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS that environmental education be a central theme incorporated into all of the themes that ORMA and its members develop;
2. REQUESTS that the different cultures be respected during this process of education and learning.

2.51 Conserving the Panama Canal Watershed

RECOGNIZING that the Panama Canal Watershed contains one of the most important artificial wetlands in the Latin American region;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Panama Canal Watershed provides important products and environmental services, such as timber, non-timber forest products, fisheries, opportunities for ecological tourism, and conservation of biodiversity, both inside and outside the protected areas that are present in this watershed;

HIGHLIGHTING that this inter-ocean watershed is located within the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor and therefore possesses one of the region's better-conserved examples of biodiversity, and that the area's population has a rich socio-cultural and ethnic mix;

RECOGNIZING that it provides water for the transit of national and international shipping between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, with approximately 12,000 ships per year using 3,020 million cubic metres of water; and

AWARE of the global commercial needs that require deeper drafted ships to pass through the Panama Canal, and the growing demand for freshwater for human consumption by the Panamanian population; and

FURTHER AWARE that the Government of the Republic of Panama has determined the necessity for carrying out studies to consider the possibility of enlarging the Panama Canal;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES the competent Panamanian authorities for the Panama Canal Watershed, Panamanian organizations, and communities to set up an open and participatory process, to carry out the studies on possible enlargement of the Panama Canal and to guarantee satisfactory implementation of necessary mitigation measures in such a way that these joint efforts succeed in minimizing the environmental and social impacts of the proposed work;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to:

- (a) promote an International Forum in the Republic of Panama, with the participation of the World Commission on Dams and other relevant bodies identified by IUCN, to contribute to improving baseline information and decision-making on the proposed concept for enlarging the Panama Canal, with the participation of communities within the watershed, civil society, international organizations, and the competent Panamanian authorities;
- (b) encourage the development of funding proposals to strengthen the studies and initiatives underway in the Panama Canal Watershed; and
- (c) contribute through IUCN's Global and Regional Freshwater initiatives to the investigation, analysis, and dissemination of the rich potential of the Panama Canal Watershed.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The State member Panama, and the State and Agency members United States, abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.52 Consolidation of IUCN's Component Programme for South America

CONSIDERING that the 2000–2005 Component Programme of IUCN in South America is the result of a widely participatory and consensual process among the membership, Commissions, and Secretariat, from within the region;

OBSERVING that the South American constituents of the Union have concluded that IUCN must be the regional leader and facilitator in the development of concepts, strategies, and tools for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and biological diversity, through the synergetic activities of its constituents' network, the linkages between the global, regional, and national levels, the search for agreements between the public and private

actors, and the integration of the social dimension into its action;

FURTHER OBSERVING that the South American Component Programme is focused on five processes which are degrading natural resources and considered as priorities for action: deforestation, degradation of water sources and wetlands, desertification, genetic erosion, and degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems; and that the Component Programme also focuses on strengthening IUCN's management capacity in the region;

FURTHER OBSERVING that the Component Programme seeks to alleviate these five processes of degradation by focusing its efforts on critical ecosystems and improved understanding of the underlying causes and options for solutions;

RECOGNIZING that in South America, IUCN is supporting a valuable decentralization and regionalization process of its activities, consistent with principles discussed during the 1st World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

OBSERVING that there are intermediate governance structures properly constituted and active in this region – in particular a Regional Committee and National Committees – that involve all constituent sectors of the Union, and are able to coordinate IUCN's actions and extend its reach and effectiveness;

CONSIDERING that Resolution 19.13 *Increased IUCN Presence and Influence in South America*, adopted by the 19th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994), calls for actions to support regional constituents and construction of regional and national structures; and

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that there is a need to support these processes by a participatory Regional Component Programme that is congruent with the environmental and social realities of South America;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. INVITES South American governments, multilateral organizations that are active in the region, environmental NGOs and interested citizens, whether IUCN members or not, to take advantage of the capacity of the Union (represented by 96 government and non-government members, hundreds of specialists who are members of Commissions, and an active and expert Regional Office), to develop work alliances that contribute to the solution of the five processes of degradation with the aim of a just world that values and conserves nature;
2. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN's Council, in addition to the budgetary support provided to the South American Component Programme, properly framed within the Overall Programme and Financial Plan of the Union, to support and implement as soon as possible, procedures to link regional and national donors and investors, to co-finance the South American Component Programme;
3. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - (a) undertake a participatory evaluation of the South American Component Programme prior to 2002, to elucidate the regional experience in terms of:
 - (i) decentralization;
 - (ii) interactions with Headquarters;
 - (iii) influence over regional processes; and
 - (iv) effectiveness in fulfilling the Mission; and
 - (b) present the results and lessons learned at the upcoming 3rd World Conservation Congress, as a case study to be shared with the rest of the Union.

2.53 Nature conservation on the Guyana Shield

CONSIDERING that the region of the Guyana Shield, which includes parts of Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, and Venezuela, possesses one of the last large areas in the world of still relatively intact primary rain forest;

CONSCIOUS of the importance of forming a regional network of protected areas capable of ensuring the transmission to future generations of a natural heritage of great biological importance and preserving the life style of the indigenous populations of the region;

RECOGNIZING the Government of Guyana's contribution to the world through its generous donation of forest land for establishment of the Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development to promote sustainable forest management;

SPECIFICALLY SUPPORTING the creation of the national park with international implications planned for southern French Guiana, as foreseen in the decisions taken at the 1992 Earth Summit and at the time of the 50th Anniversary of IUCN – The World Conservation Union in 1998; and

SERIOUSLY CONCERNED by the use of intensive and unwise practices in the exploitation of natural resources, such as mining activities, specifically gold panning, which is causing considerable negative impacts on natural environments and seriously affecting the health of human populations, for example through mercury poisoning;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the governments concerned to continue their efforts to ensure conservation of a large part of the total tropical forest in the region of the Guyana Shield in close consultation with the indigenous and traditional populations;

2. ASKS the governments concerned to harmonize and expand the application of nature conservation measures at the scale of all of the Guyana Shield through the establishment of a coherent network of protected areas;
3. INVITES the relevant States to take into account guidelines issued by the World Commission on Protected Areas on:
 - (a) mining and related activities affecting protected areas; and
 - (b) principles and guidelines on indigenous and traditional populations and protected areas that were drafted in cooperation with WWF;
4. REQUESTS the Director General to mobilize the expertise of members, specialists, and the IUCN Secretariat to meet the internationally important challenge of nature conservation on the Guyana Shield.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.54 Antarctica and the Southern Ocean

RECALLING Resolutions 15/20 *Antarctica environment and the Southern Ocean* adopted by the 15th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Christchurch, 1981), and 16/8 *Antarctica I* adopted by the 16th Session of the General Assembly (Madrid, 1984), as well as Recommendations 17.52 *Antarctica*, 17.53 *The Antarctic: minerals activity* adopted by the 17th Session of the General Assembly (San Jose, 1988), 18.75 *Antarctica* adopted by the 18th Session of the General Assembly (Perth, 1990), and 1.110 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean*

adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress;

ALSO RECALLING Resolutions 16/9 *Antarctica II* adopted by the 16th Session of the General Assembly (Madrid, 1984), 18.74 *The Antarctic Conservation Strategy* adopted by the 18th Session of the General Assembly (Perth, 1990), and 19.96 *Antarctica and the Southern Ocean*, as well as Recommendation 19.95 *Improved Protection for Wildlife in Subantarctic Island Ecosystems* adopted by the 19th Session of the General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

RECOGNIZING the crucial role played by Antarctica in global climate, oceanic circulation, and in the world's biophysical and biochemical systems;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the importance of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems, its great value as the world's largest remaining wilderness area, its intrinsic and inspirational values, and its importance for scientific research and monitoring directed to enhancing human understanding of the natural environment and global processes, including those modified by human activity;

APPRECIATING that the governments of Japan and Russia have now ratified the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, permitting its entry into force;

WELCOMING entry into force of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, adopted by the Parties to the treaty in Madrid, 1991, which commits the Parties to the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems, designates Antarctica as a "reserve devoted to peace and science" and, *inter alia*, prohibits any activity related to mineral resources other than basic scientific research;

FURTHER WELCOMING the consequent establishment of the Committee on Environmental Protection;

AWARE that the sub-Antarctic islands support distinctive ecosystems and many endemic spe-

cies, that knowledge of these ecosystems remains inadequate, and that conservation measures for these islands need to be strengthened;

GREATLY CONCERNED about the harmful levels of over-fishing of certain fish species in the oceans around Antarctica;

STRESSING the importance of the conservation of the ocean ecosystems around Antarctica and the urgent need to ensure that all use of their living resources is sustainable according to the 'ecosystem as a whole' conservation standard contained in Article II of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR);

WORRIED about the continuing deaths of seabirds in large numbers from both legal and illegal long-line fishing operations in the oceans around Antarctica, which threaten populations of albatrosses and petrels;

TROUBLED about the increasing levels and geographic extent of tourism to the region, including use of vessels carrying more than 400 people and the opening-up of previously unvisited areas;

CONCERNED about plans to carry out scientific research in Lake Vostok by drilling through its ice covering, given the absolutely pristine condition of the lake, the high likelihood of its ecosystem containing ancient forms of life, and the risk of contamination from the drilling;

RECOGNIZING the important role of IUCN in providing a forum for the discussion of issues affecting Antarctica's environment by governmental and non-governmental bodies and in contributing to the work of the components of the Antarctic Treaty System; and

FURTHER RECOGNIZING ongoing associations with IUCN's Commissions, particularly those for Protected Areas, Species Survival, and Environmental Law;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. CALLS ON all Non-Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty, which have not already done so, to ratify the Protocol on Environmental Protection and ensure that its rules are fully honoured by their nationals and entities under their control;
2. URGES all Parties to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to take the steps necessary to:
 - (a) ensure that its provisions are mandatory in the domestic legal context;
 - (b) bring into force Annex V on Protected Areas, which has yet to be ratified by Ecuador, India, Poland, and Russia;
 - (c) complete, as a matter of priority, the elaboration of rules and procedures relating to the liability for damage arising from activities taking place in the Antarctic Treaty area covered by this Protocol;
 - (d) develop a comprehensive network of protected areas pursuant to Annex V of the Protocol, which includes appropriate representation of the principal habitats and biological diversity of the region as well as other values; and
 - (e) establish and enforce stringent regulations governing the conduct of all persons visiting Antarctica, whether scientists, logistical and support personnel, or tourists;
3. ENCOURAGES Parties to the Treaty to establish a permanent Secretariat as a matter of urgency, which is needed to ensure the effective implementation of the Antarctic Treaty and the Protocol on Environmental Protection;
4. CALLS ON governments, including but not restricted to Parties to both the Antarctic Treaty and CCAMLR, to take urgent steps to stop the illegal fishing for toothfish (*Dissostichus* spp.) in the oceans around Antarctica, to ensure that all fishing allowed follows prudent rules that will support conservation of these ecosystems, and to implement the 'Dissostichus Catch Documentation Scheme' adopted at the 1999 meeting of CCAMLR parties;
5. ENCOURAGES Parties to the Antarctic Treaty to enhance inspection provisions so as to enforce the provisions of the Protocol on Environmental Protection;
6. URGES the governments concerned to adopt and enforce measures necessary to ensure the conservation of sub-Antarctic island ecosystems, especially the eradication wherever practicable and the adoption of quarantine measures against the further introduction of alien species;
7. STRONGLY RECOMMENDS to Parties to the Antarctic Treaty that they give special protected status to Lake Vostok in order to maintain it in its present pristine state for future generations and that they defer for the foreseeable future any decision to allow scientific drilling into the Lake;
8. REQUESTS the Director General:
 - (a) in consultation with Parties to the Antarctic Treaty and IUCN members, Commissions, and Council, to seek to ensure, subject to availability of resources, a balanced and effective set of IUCN Antarctic-related activities, and in particular to support actively:
 - (i) establishment and management of new forms of Antarctic protected areas, with special emphasis given to marine sites,
 - (ii) conclusion of negotiations to elaborate rules and procedures relating to liability for damage arising from activities taking place in the Antarctic Treaty area covered by this protocol; and

- (iii) more steps to ensure that cumulative environmental impacts are understood and taken into account in decision-making within the Antarctic Treaty System;
 - (b) in consultation with IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas, to ensure that the entire area to which the Protocol on Environmental Protection applies should be considered for inclusion in future versions of the list of protected areas produced by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre;
 - (c) in consultation with IUCN's members, Commissions, and Council, as well as Parties to CCAMLR, to promote new measures and enforcement of existing measures in order to ensure the viability of ecosystem management of Antarctic marine ecosystems, and in particular to stop illegal and other forms of over-fishing in the region;
 - (d) to participate in meetings of Antarctic Treaty System components where such participation will contribute to achieving the objectives referenced above;
 - (e) to continue and strengthen the capacity of the Antarctic Advisory Committee to advise the IUCN Council, Director General and Commissions, including with additional funds and Secretariat support; and
 - (f) to designate the Antarctic Advisory Committee as an inter-Commission Task Group which will allow formal links to be established with all relevant IUCN Commissions, thereby enhancing effective communication and collaboration with IUCN members who have expertise concerning the Antarctic region;
9. RECOMMENDS that the Antarctic Advisory Committee of IUCN should:
- (a) continue to develop and put forward policy advice, especially on:
 - (i) effective implementation of the Protocol on Environmental Protection;
 - (ii) negotiation of rules and procedures relating to liability for damage arising from activities taking place in the Antarctic Treaty area and covered by this Protocol;
 - (iii) stopping illegal fishing in the oceans around Antarctica and improving CCAMLR's legal and enforcement systems; and
 - (iv) preventing seabird mortality as by-catch in long-line fisheries;
 - (b) develop more effective collaboration with IUCN members and other bodies and organizations who have relevant experience concerning the Antarctic; and
 - (c) contribute to raising public awareness about Antarctic and sub-Antarctic conservation issues, through seminars, technical sessions, and publications;
10. CALLS ON IUCN members to mobilize the resources needed to enable this Resolution to be implemented.
- This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.*

2.55 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

RECOGNIZING that both the challenge of effectively managing the Earth's ecosystems and the consequences of failure will increase significantly during the 21st century, and that the

scientific knowledge decision-makers need to meet this challenge is insufficient today;

RECALLING that development prospects of nations are linked to the productivity of their ecosystems, that human development relies on ecosystem goods such as food, timber, genetic resources, and medicines, and services such as water purification, flood control, coastline stabilization, carbon sequestration, waste treatment, disease regulation, and the provision of aesthetic and cultural benefits, and that these goods and services are in turn dependent on biodiversity and various essential ecosystem processes such as pollination, seed dispersal, and soil formation;

NOTING that the loss and degradation of ecosystem goods and services hinders national development and takes the most serious toll on the poor, who often depend directly on forests, fisheries, and agriculture for their livelihoods and who tend to be most vulnerable to problems resulting from ecosystem degradation such as floods or crop failures;

RECOGNIZING that sound ecosystem management decisions in this new century will require a dramatic increase, or ‘step change’, in the information that can be brought to bear on resource management decisions;

RECOGNIZING that the ecosystem approach being developed for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity is dependent on improved availability of relevant information on ecosystem goods, services, and processes;

NOTING that the proposed Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, which would include both a global scientific assessment of the impact of changes in ecosystems on their ability to meet human needs and a set of local, national, and regional ‘catalytic’ assessments, would significantly help to provide better information for decisions, build capacity at all levels to undertake ecosystem assessments, and raise public awareness of the importance of ecosystems for human well-being;

AWARE of the central role that IUCN has played in shaping the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment through its role on the exploratory Steering Committee and of the involvement of IUCN members including World Resources Institute (WRI) and the Directorate for Nature Management of Norway; and

AWARE that the Secretary General of the United Nations has called upon countries to provide the necessary financial support for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and become actively engaged in it;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN members to support and become involved in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment;
2. RECOMMENDS that IUCN members contribute their expertise to the process and, in turn, seek to shape the process so that it provides ‘added value’ at the local, national, regional, and global levels;
3. REQUESTS that:
 - (a) the IUCN Secretariat helps to ensure that the information, data, and findings produced through the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment reach the IUCN members effectively;
 - (b) the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management participates actively in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, subject to resource availability, and ensure that its activities are carefully coordinated with the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment; and
 - (c) the IUCN’s regional and Headquarters Secretariat support and become involved in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

2.56 Land-use policies and legal tools for coastal conservation

RECALLING that ecological, economic, and social aspects of coastal conservation have become a major global concern in light of urbanization, and degradation of shores caused by abusive occupation and the expanded use of coastal areas for human activities;

NOTING that more than 60 per cent of the world's population currently lives on coasts and that according to projections this will increase to approximately 80 per cent during the next 25 years;

CONCERNED by insufficient implementation of 80 international treaties and agreements recommending conservation of the world's coastal areas;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the special interest of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) with regard to wetlands of international importance, the marine and coastal programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity providing for integrated coastal management, and the protocols of the Conventions on regional seas and other agreements on coastal conservation;

RECALLING Recommendations 19.46 *Marine and Coastal Area Conservation* that was adopted by the 19th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994) and 1.17 *Coastal and Marine Conservation and Management* that was adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996); and

ACKNOWLEDGING the protection programme for large marine ecosystems, supported by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the United States, the UNESCO International Oceanographic Commission and the work of the Coastal Areas Working Group of the IUCN Commission for Environmental, Economic and Social Policies created after the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the Director General to work cooperatively with, and support the implementation of, the Convention on Wetlands and other agreements dealing with coastal conservation;
2. STRONGLY URGES States with a coastline to consider:
 - (a) encouraging permanent scientific monitoring of coastal changes in order to assist with political decisions on development options by establishment of geographic information systems and creation of specific independent agencies to monitor, provide scientific warning, and to act as an interface between politicians and scientists;
 - (b) taking into consideration the social, cultural, and economic importance of the conservation of coastal areas in development planning by giving an important place to sociology and by reinforcing the presence of conservation specialists and scientists in the forums and councils created for coastal management;
 - (c) creating or reinforcing legislation in order to prevent or minimize disturbances created by overexploitation or misuse of coastal resources, marine or terrestrial pollution, fragmentation of the natural environment, the demands of tourism, uncontrolled expansion of aquaculture, mariculture, and the introduction of exotic species;
 - (d) preparing codes of good conduct with the participants involved;
 - (e) establishing a legal regime for the public maritime domain for the conservation and management of the marine parts of the coastal zone;

- (f) extending to adjacent marine areas the protection given to terrestrial protected areas, in order to ensure coherence in the management of ecosystems and to define the protection status of sensitive ecological areas in the public maritime domain by making it possible for public or private agencies responsible for conservation and, in particular, for local communities to ensure management of these areas;
- (g) creating incentive systems, for instance economic systems that support the objectives of integrated coastal management and support and reinforce long-term conservation activities; and
- (h) carrying out policies for managing coastal areas through land protection with the cooperation and participation of all parties concerned and with legal and financial tools such as:
 - (i) preparation of a land survey or similar instrument to provide accurate information with references and maps of land holdings, occupation, and use of the coastal area that will allow the creation of a system of land taxation that is useful for conservation;
 - (ii) enforcement of the common law or unwritten law of local communities whose occupation or use of the land furthers the aims of coastal conservation;
 - (iii) provision of a permanent protection status to public land in sensitive or ecologically outstanding coastal areas;
 - (iv) facilitation of procedures for friendly land acquisition or through pre-emption, donation, or expropriation whenever necessary to the benefit of public or private agencies responsible for conservation, and the rendering of land acquired for conservation inalienable;
 - (v) promotion and facilitation of procedures or means of transferring existing rights over the public maritime domain in order to recover the conservation purposes of occupied space; and
 - (vi) promotion and facilitation of long-term conservation of private property using economic and legal means such as conventional protective constraints, land-use planning, and incentive measures.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

2.57 Preparation and adoption of guidelines for oil, gas and mineral exploration and exploitation in arid and semi-arid zones

RECALLING that Resolution 19.1 *The Strategy of IUCN – The World Conservation Union*, which was adopted by the 19th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994), describes IUCN, its mission, objectives, and the content of the programme;

ALSO RECALLING that Recommendation 1.74 *Combating Desertification*, adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), calls upon States to support the implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD), notably through allocation of the required means for the implementation of national, regional, or sub-regional action plans;

REMEMBERING the global consensus achieved at and after the UN Conference on

Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) on environmental and development issues and the international legal principles, notably the precautionary principle, principle of preventive action, and the principle that the polluter pays, which underlie sustainable development and accountability;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the *World Conservation Strategy (WCS)* and *Caring for the Earth* describe requirements for maintaining environmental balance and needs for survival of biodiversity in arid and semi-arid zones;

NOTING that arid and semi-arid areas are sites for a wide range of production activities, notably mineral exploration and exploitation, which are useful for growth and development in these areas;

FURTHER NOTING that because of their impacts and scope, oil, gas, and mineral exploration and exploitation activities disrupt and pollute (e.g. physical, geophysical, chemical impacts) and therefore constitute threats to soils, species, human settlements, water quality, and climate in arid and semi-arid zones;

ACKNOWLEDGING therefore, the urgent need to define and adopt clear and comprehensive guidelines setting the conditions under which oil, gas, and mineral exploration and exploitation activities could be conveniently pursued in a manner enabling conservation of the environment and economic development in general in these zones;

BEARING IN MIND the important initiatives undertaken by States and in the private sector, notably through environmental impact studies, legislative reforms, gradual tailoring of technologies and tools to take account of specific needs in concerned zones or spaces, and adoption of guides and standards of reference, including definition of restoration and/or compensation measures, and the adoption of technology and tools taking into account the extreme sensitivity of those areas;

CONSIDERING the extreme fragility of ecosystems in arid, semi-arid, and sub-humid zones

and the adverse effects from degradation of these environments on biodiversity, rural economies, and the social life of people living in and near these sites, if appropriate measures are not taken in a timely manner;

BELIEVING that adoption of guidelines, notably within the framework of the CCD, would help to strengthen the capacity and increase the willingness of States, civil society, and the private sector to make arrangements that are environment-friendly and conducive to the equitable distribution of the benefits from oil, gas, and mineral exploration and exploitation, which can contribute to economic development in these zones; and

ALSO BELIEVING that better coordination, lobbying, and innovation would help in the short term to put in place frameworks and procedures that would improve the role and contribution of the oil, gas, and mining industries in the prevention and management of environmental risks, while facilitating optimal development in arid and semi-arid zones;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REAFFIRMS IUCN's support of the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) for continuing the development and adoption of appropriate guidelines aimed at governing oil, gas, and mineral exploration and exploitation in arid and semi-arid zones as a specific contribution to the implementation of the CCD;
2. STRONGLY URGES that all relevant parties, notably States, relevant United Nations agencies and the private sector, are given increased opportunities to contribute to the development and dissemination of these guidelines as programming, negotiation, control, and monitoring tools required for oil, gas, and mineral exploration and exploitation in arid and semi-arid zones;
3. REQUESTS the Director General and Chairs of Commissions to provide special

assistance for the development and adoption of these guidelines.

2.58 Ecological management issues relating to large dams

RECOGNIZING that the Mission Statement of IUCN – The World Conservation Union commits the Union to ensuring that any use of natural resources should be ecologically sustainable;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the increasing importance that the international community places on ensuring that any use of natural resources should be ecologically sustainable;

ACKNOWLEDGING that in all societies, riverine ecosystems are valued for their ecological, economic, social, and cultural values by both local communities and wider society;

NOTING that in all societies, large and small dams are built to meet human needs such as drinking water supply, food and fibre production, flood control, and/or energy generation;

ALSO RECOGNIZING that a wide range of ecological, economic, and social costs have accompanied such benefits to society;

FURTHER NOTING that solutions to the many almost irreversible problems, such as the loss of biodiversity and adverse impacts on ecological processes (e.g. site specific impacts on riverine and aquatic ecosystems, water quality, soils), will require major intellectual, economic, and social efforts by governments, land managers, and the wider community; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that there have been increasing worldwide efforts to address the problems arising from inappropriate construction and/or management of dams;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. CALLS ON all governments to:

- (a) recognize the important role of natural ecosystems in contributing to sustainable development by:
 - (i) ensuring that all major development investment, such as dam construction, will seek to conserve and enhance the ecological services provided by river basin ecosystems; and
 - (ii) avoiding any actions that diminish such values;
- (b) recognize the importance of biodiversity and promote its conservation by ensuring that dam projects will be reassessed if they are shown to have a high probability of having a significant detrimental effect on species diversity or ecosystem integrity;
- (c) recognize the need for the precautionary approach because of the high degree of uncertainty associated with dam development actions affecting river basin ecosystems, dams, and associated land use activities;
- (d) ensure effective public participation in planning, design, and management of dams through open processes that ensure there will be a full sharing of available information, especially with local communities and institutions, including identification of knowledge gaps and confidence levels;
- (e) adopt an adaptive management approach if, notwithstanding the above reservations, a decision is made to construct a dam, by ensuring that design features will include the capacity for flexible adjustments to meet future environmental needs including environmental flows, water quality, and sustainability of wetlands; and
- (f) promote the development of national and sub-national, where appropriate, legislative or policy frameworks to

ensure that all uses of river basin ecosystems will be ecologically sustainable;

2. REQUESTS the Director General to ensure that the recommendations outlined above are taken fully into account in the development of IUCN's Overall Programme until the next World Conservation Congress.

This Resolution was adopted by a show of hands. In calling for a show of hands, the delegation of the State member China made a formal Statement for the Record indicating its opposition to the Motion on the grounds that it "does not take a comprehensive consideration to coordinate protection of ecosystems and social development. It has the potential to detain any benefits that human beings could get from dams. That deflects the comprehensive objective of IUCN and is against the objective of sustainable development". The Statement of the delegation of China is reproduced in full in the Congress Proceedings. State and Agency members United States abstained from adoption of this Resolution.

2.59 Legal aspects of the sustainable use of soils

RECALLING that one of the objectives of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) since its founding in 1948 was the establishment of laws and treaties for the protection of nature;

RECOGNIZING the important contributions made by the IUCN since 1965 towards establishing the field of environmental law;

AWARE that environmental law has become a field of law whose scope is exceptionally broad, ranging from the legal systems of local authorities and the customary law of traditional societies and indigenous peoples, through to the laws of States and the international law among States;

NOTING the significant cooperation and support that exists among the soil science commu-

nity for the improvement of environmental law and policy for the sustainable use of soils, particularly in regard to the ecological functions of soil for the conservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of human life, including:

- (a) the production of biomass and the filtering, buffering and transformation activity between the atmosphere, ground water and plant cover;
- (b) soils as a biological habitat and gene reserve;
- (c) soils as a spatial base for technical, industrial and socio-economic structures and their development; and
- (d) soils as a source of raw materials;

CONVINCED that the future ecological benefits of the world's soils will depend on the existence of adequate global, regional, and national legal strategies to enable individual nations to make sound land use and land management decisions, and on building capacity to communicate these strategies;

CONCERNED that there is a need to study further and make recommendations concerning the synergy among several international environmental instruments of relevance to soils and the patterns of their implementation through national legislation; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that whilst there is a range of international instruments addressing aspects of soil conservation, there is at present no specific global environmental law instrument for the sustainable use of soils;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. WELCOMES the initiative of the Environmental Law Programme to form a Working Group on the Legal Aspects of the Sustainable Use of Soils to prepare guidelines and explanatory material relating to principles and elements of national legislation and policy to assist States to manage their specific soil degradation and land degradation problems, and to investi-

gate the need for and feasibility of further developing international environmental law in this field, in particular through an international instrument for the sustainable use of soils;

2. INVITES IUCN members to provide all possible support to the Environmental Law Programme in developing guidelines on the essential elements to include in environmental legislation and policy for the sustainable use of soils, and its investigation of a global instrument for the sustainable use of soils;
3. REQUESTS the Environmental Law Programme, in its development of legal guidelines and explanatory material, and investigation into a global legal instrument for the sustainable use of soils, to pay particular attention to the ecological needs of soil and their ecological functions for the conservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of human life.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the United States abstained from adoption of this Resolution by consensus. The US delegation also provided a formal Statement for the Record, indicating that while the US was supportive of the first part of the first operative paragraph, it was not convinced of the feasibility or utility of an international instrument on the sustainable use of soils. The Statement is reproduced in full in the Congress Proceedings.

2.60 Conservation of the Western Black Rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis longipes*)

NOTING that the action plan drafted in 1999 by the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) African Rhino Specialist Group listed the Western Black Rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis longipes*) as critically endangered;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that only about 10 animals remain in the northern savannahs of the Republic of Cameroon;

NOTING with sincere regret that the efforts made by the IUCN/SSC African Rhino Specialist Group, in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Cameroon, including the drafting of a recovery plan, have not succeeded in stopping the progressive disappearance of the last Western Black Rhinoceroses;

RECOGNIZING the current initiative of the Government of the Republic of Cameroon, in cooperation with IUCN, the World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) and the IUCN/SSC African Rhino Specialist Group, aimed at establishing a plan for conserving the rhinoceroses in the wild; and

ACCEPTING that this initiative, including a technical mission to the Republic of Cameroon before the end of 2000 to agree on the required actions, will be the last concerted attempt to save this taxon from extinction;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the Government and President of the Republic of Cameroon to take all agreed and identified measures necessary to ensure the future of the Western Black Rhinoceros;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to promote the implementation of the necessary actions among donors in order to obtain financial support for these activities to secure this taxon in the wild.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.61 Conservation of Houbara Bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata*) in North and sub-Saharan Africa

NOTING with much regret that contrary to Recommendation 1.27 *Protection of the Houbara Bustard* adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), the Houbara Bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata*) continues to be illegally hunted in all areas in which it occurs in Africa;

CONCERNED that unsustainable and illegal hunting, including the use of sophisticated means, are increasingly endangering Houbara Bustards, as well as other rare species that are on the verge of extinction;

ACKNOWLEDGING that most range countries in North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa have made a commitment to protect the Houbara Bustard, namely as Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS or Bonn Convention) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); and

RECOGNIZING that some members of the international community of scientists recognize two distinct species of Houbara Bustard: A North African species (*Chlamydotis undulata*) and an Asian species (*Chlamydotis macqueenii*);

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES States in North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa to:
 - (a) honour their international commitments and to enforce their national legislation by not allowing hunting of those populations of Houbara Bustard that are threatened with extinction in North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa; and
 - (b) implement proper management plans with the aim of developing the sustainable use of these species;

2. REQUESTS that steps be taken by the IUCN Species Survival Commission and BirdLife International for the thorough examination of the status and taxonomy of *Chlamydotis undulata* to ensure its proper listing in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species because of its dramatic decline in numbers in all of the range states in North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa;
3. REQUESTS the Director General to:
 - (a) respond positively to any requests from the Range States to provide technical assistance, and to help identify financial support for the development and implementation of an action plan, similar to the one recommended for the Asiatic Houbara Bustard (Recommendation 1.28: *Agreement on the conservation and management of the Asiatic Houbara Bustard*), to conserve and manage the North African Houbara Bustard; and
 - (b) urgently communicate this Resolution to the States and members of IUCN in the region.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.62 Chinese Alligator (*Alligator sinensis*) conservation

RECALLING that the status of the Chinese Alligator (*Alligator sinensis*) in the wild has long been of concern to the Government of the People's Republic of China;

AWARE that the Chinese Alligator was classified in 1996 as Critically Endangered in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals 1996, and has been given the highest priority for con-

ervation action by the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Crocodile Specialist Group;

ACKNOWLEDGING the success of actions initiated by the People's Republic of China nationally, and Anhui Province regionally, in:

- (a) declaring a Chinese Alligator Reserve in Anhui Province;
- (b) building a large research centre dedicated to Chinese Alligators;
- (c) carrying out extensive research on Chinese Alligators;
- (d) developing the technology for captive breeding; and
- (e) now being in a position to produce over 2000 hatchlings per year in captivity;

CONCERNED that very recent survey results now confirm the single remaining wild population of Chinese Alligators, within the Chinese Alligator Reserve, to be fragmented and continuing to decline because of a suite of socio-economic and environmental factors that are difficult to resolve; and

RECOGNIZING that, in addition to national concerns about the survival of wild Chinese Alligators, a very high level of international concern was expressed at the recent meeting of the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group about the need for urgent action to ensure this unique crocodylian does not become extinct in the wild;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. ENCOURAGES the People's Republic of China to continue its efforts to save the last wild population, and to use this year, the Chinese Year of the Dragon, as an opportunity to foster and build international cooperation in solving this challenging and critically important conservation problem;
2. URGES all IUCN members to support the Government of the People's Republic of China in their efforts to:

- (a) maintain a strong research presence dedicated to this species;
- (b) maintain its captive stock and breeding programme so that restocking can be accomplished in the future;
- (c) take such actions that are necessary to ameliorate current threats to the existing wild population, with the primary aim of improving the status of the wild population;
- (d) to set in train programmes aimed at improving the status of the remaining population; and
- (e) to investigate options for reducing the risk of extinction by re-establishing other wild populations somewhere within their former range;

3. REQUESTS the Species Survival Commission, within available resources, to offer assistance to China, through the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group, in convening technical workshops to implement the foregoing actions.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.63 Illegal and/or unsustainable trade of wildlife species among and from the Mekong riparian countries

RECOGNIZING that the increasing unsustainable trade of wildlife species occurring among and from the Mekong riparian States is threatening the conservation of species;

NOTING the developing socio-economic context and critical environmental situation, including increasing access to forest areas of the Mekong River riparian States;

AWARE of developing legal frameworks regulating wildlife trade in the Mekong River riparian States, including the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);

AWARE that wildlife species are a source of food and traditional medicine and that trade currently threatens these uses;

AWARE of increasing demands for wildlife within and beyond the region;

RECALLING the Beijing Statement adopted by the participants in the Workshop on the Control of Wildlife in the Asian Region, hosted by the Ministry of Forestry of China (23–24 October 1995) in Beijing, China (attended by representatives of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, and Hong Kong) and the subsequent work conducted by the Mekong River riparian States;

AWARE of the structure of IUCN – The World Conservation Union, including the Species Survival Commission and its Specialist Groups, which provide independent scientific expertise, and the collaborative relationship IUCN has with relevant institutions; and

RECOGNIZING that IUCN’s interest in facilitating exchange of information between riparian States, establishment of a common strategy to tackle unsustainable trade, and promotion of sustainable use of wild species for the long-term benefit of the Mekong River region;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

CALLS ON the Director General, in collaboration with the CITES Secretariat, and other agencies where relevant, to assist the Mekong River riparian States to:

- (a) increase general awareness of the impact of trade on the conservation of species and the

long-term interests of States to prevent illegal and/or unsustainable trade, with a special focus on consumers, traders, and middlemen;

- (b) disseminate information to the media that contributes to the awareness of a wide range of stakeholders;
- (c) collect and provide to decision-makers, policy advisors, and officers in charge of law enforcement, accurate, scientifically based information on wildlife trade and its impact on wild populations;
- (d) conduct case studies on the ecological, social, cultural, and economic dynamics of wildlife trade;
- (e) incorporate the information from (c) and (d) above into the management of species in trade;
- (f) revise and update legal measures to implement CITES and encourage effective wildlife management;
- (g) improve the effectiveness of law enforcement, including training and the provision of resources to officers and border officials who control wildlife trade; and
- (h) strengthen the voice of these States in regional and international wildlife trade-related fora and develop common approaches to wildlife trade issues.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.64 The unsustainable commercial trade in wild meat

RECOGNIZING that wildlife is essential to both ecological systems and human cultures;

ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of wildlife to the well-being of human communities in many countries;

NOTING that despite the potential for sustainable exploitation of wildlife for commercial and subsistence purposes, there is an increasing unsustainable, and often illegal commercial trade in 'meat and other products derived from wild animals for human consumption' (in parts of Africa known as 'bushmeat', hereafter referred to as 'wild meat');

UNDERSTANDING that:

- (a) this trade is a significant immediate threat to wildlife populations particularly in forest and grassland ecosystems throughout the world;
- (b) a very wide range of species, even those not currently identified as threatened, are at risk of local extinction across wide areas;
- (c) there is a significant trade in globally threatened species for their meat and other products; and
- (d) several species are already presumed extinct as a result of this trade;

CONCERNED that an unintended consequence of some international and national development programmes and resource extraction activities has contributed to the magnitude of the problem;

AWARE that political instability and deteriorating economic conditions in many countries also contribute to the magnitude of the problem;

CONCERNED that depletion of wildlife in many areas will have a substantial negative effect on the livelihoods and nutritional status of local human communities; and

CONSIDERING the complex relationship of the economic, cultural, ecological, and nutritional

importance of this resource to local, national, and international stakeholders;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. ADVOCATES an immediate, collective global response to develop a clear understanding of the causes of, and to identify the most appropriate solutions to, the unsustainable commercial trade in wild meat;
2. URGES governments of all affected nations to recognize the socio-economic value of meat and other products derived from wild animals, and the increasing impact of the unsustainable commercial trade on long-term food security and national development;
3. URGES all States to adopt or strengthen legislation, where appropriate, and to enforce legislation, to control the unsustainable commercial trade in wild meat;
4. URGES all members and States to collaborate towards establishing appropriate information exchange regarding the sustainability of harvest and trade in wild meat, and to use that information to formulate and implement action programmes where needed;
5. URGES donor and lending organizations to provide additional resources to support appropriate and necessary programmes to control the unsustainable commercial trade in wild meat and address its root causes;
6. REQUESTS the Director General, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC), and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), in collaboration with relevant State members, agencies, organizations, and local stakeholders to:
 - (a) coordinate information and resources to identify and increase awareness of the root causes of unsustainable commercial trade in wild meat and contribute to solutions;

- (b) urge international financing and donor organizations, national agencies, and the private sector to mitigate against the unintended consequences of development programmes and resource extraction activities on the unsustainable commercial trade in wild meat;
- (c) urge natural resource extraction and infrastructure development companies and agencies to control hunting and trade in wild meat associated with their operations;
- (d) urge timber-certifying entities to include into their certification processes criteria requiring the control of hunting and commercial trade in wild meat associated with logging operations;
- (e) strengthen the management of protected areas to control the impact of unsustainable commercial trade in wild meat;
- (f) identify existing resources, develop new financing mechanisms, and build capacity to develop and implement strategies and actions to address the problems of the unsustainable commercial trade in wild meat;
- (g) involve all relevant regional and global IUCN programmes in efforts to develop other solutions to the problem of unsustainable commercial trade in wild meat, through dialogue with affected States and communities; and
- (h) engage in existing and possible future dialogues with interested parties at the international level, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Working Group on Bushmeat Issues established under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the United States provided a formal Statement for the Record indicating support for the Resolution and outlining a number of relevant US initiatives. The Statement is reproduced in full in the Congress Proceedings.

2.65 Incidental capture of marine turtles by pelagic longline fisheries

RECALLING Resolution 1.16 *Fisheries by-catch*, which was adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) and Recommendation 19.61 *By-catch of non-target species*, which was adopted by the 19th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

ACKNOWLEDGING the provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of 10 December 1982, including:

- (a) Part V, Article 61, paragraph 4, relating to the obligations of States to consider the effects of fishing operations on “...species associated with or dependent upon harvested species with a view to maintaining or restoring populations of such associated or dependent species above levels at which their reproduction may become seriously threatened”;
- (b) Part V, Article 63, paragraphs 1 and 2, which instruct States to cooperate in the conservation of the same stock or stocks of associated species occurring within the exclusive economic zones of two or more coastal States or both within the exclusive economic zone and in an area beyond and adjacent to it; and
- (c) Part VII, Section 2,1 Articles 116 through 119 which provide obligations to States in relation to *Conservation and Management of the Living Resources of the High Seas*;

RECOGNIZING Article 8(c) of the Convention on Biological Diversity which instructs Parties to:

“Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use”, and Article 8(f) which impels parties to “promote the recovery of threatened species, *inter alia*, through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies”;

NOTING that the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn Convention) states in Article II, paragraph 1 that:

“Parties acknowledge the importance of migratory species being conserved and of Range States agreeing to take action to this end whenever possible and appropriate, paying special attention to migratory species the conservation status of which is unfavourable, and taking individually or in cooperation appropriate and necessary steps to conserve such species and their habitat”;

FURTHER NOTING that the 6th Conference of Parties to CMS (Bonn Convention), in Resolution 6.2 (By-catch), *inter alia*:

“Requests all Parties, as a matter of gravity, to continue and strengthen measures with fisheries under their control, to minimize as far as possible the incidental mortality of migratory species listed in Appendices I and II, including sea birds, marine turtles, and cetaceans”;

AWARE of the UN *Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks*, that requires (according to Article 5, paragraph f) coastal States and States fishing on the high seas to:

“minimize pollution, waste, discards, catch by lost or abandoned gear, catch of non-target species, both fish and non-fish species ... and impacts on associated or dependent species, in particular endangered species, through measures including, to the extent practicable, the development and use of selective, environmentally safe and cost-effective fishing gear and techniques”;

RECOGNIZING the endangered status of marine turtles, as listed in CITES and the IUCN Red List, and the broad range of threats, which include overexploitation, habitat loss, and fisheries by-catch;

ACKNOWLEDGING that marine turtles are slow-growing, slow-to-mature, long-lived, have low juvenile survival and thus may take decades to recover once human-induced sources of mortality are significantly reduced;

CONSIDERING that pelagic longline fishing has been shown to cause long-term harm to populations of some non-target species, especially marine turtles;

OBSERVING that marine turtles are captured worldwide in the lines and hooks of pelagic longlines and this number has not been adequately quantified, but is estimated to be at least tens of thousands of turtles annually;

RECOGNIZING that the incidental hooking or entanglement of marine turtles by pelagic longlines routinely results in their injury and subsequent death, either immediately observed or after release;

GREATLY CONCERNED that the incidental capture of marine turtles by pelagic longline fisheries has contributed significantly to the decline and near-extinction of several populations (e.g. Pacific populations of Leatherback Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*) and is impeding the recovery of marine turtle populations worldwide, and thus undermines decades of conservation efforts and investments undertaken by many nations, organizations, and individuals;

APPLAUDING the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Committee on Fisheries (COFI) for recognizing the adverse impact of pelagic longline fishing on seabirds worldwide and for developing, under the *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*, and *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries* (IPOA–Seabirds);

NOTING that each member State of COFI has agreed to develop a *National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries* (NPOA–Seabirds) that will require mitigation measures to decrease the incidental catch of seabirds;

NOTING that mitigation measures have been developed and proposed to reduce seabird by-catch in longline fisheries, and emphasizing that such measures should not adversely affect marine turtles;

AWARE that no gear/technological solution currently exists to mitigate the incidental capture of marine turtles by pelagic longline fisheries;

NOTING that the impact of Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing on marine turtles is not known; and

ALSO NOTING that the incidental catch of marine turtles may have an adverse impact on fishing activities;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. IMPLORES the FAO, in cooperation with IUCN members, States and regional fisheries bodies, to conduct a technical consultation to assess the magnitude of the incidental catch and mortality of marine turtles in pelagic longline fisheries worldwide;
2. URGES the FAO–COFI:
 - (a) to advise forthwith all nations and agencies involved in developing NPOA–Seabirds and similar initiatives

that the incidental capture of marine turtles by longline fisheries is a serious threat to the survival of some populations of these reptiles in our world's oceans, and thus the FAO, and all States and regional fishery organizations should develop collaborative and integrated efforts to ensure that such initiatives are consistent with each other and mitigation measures for some species do not negatively impact other species; and

- (b) in cooperation with IUCN members, States, regional fishery organizations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to develop expeditiously an *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Marine Turtles in Longline Fisheries* based on the assessment advocated in paragraph 1 which should be integrated fully with similar initiatives focused on other species, including the IPOA–Seabirds;
3. CALLS UPON States and other interested parties to support FAO in undertaking these initiatives;
 4. EXHORTS, in accordance with the legal obligations derived from the instruments mentioned herein, all States and regional fishery bodies to take all possible measures to immediately assess the magnitude of the incidental capture of marine turtles in pelagic longline fisheries worldwide and to reduce the capture of marine turtles to the lowest possible levels;
 5. REQUESTS that the FAO and IUCN members inform the Director General prior to, or at, the 3rd Session of the World Conservation Congress on progress made toward evaluating and reducing incidental marine turtle mortality;
 6. CALLS ON the Director General to report on the progress made toward implementing this Resolution at the 3rd Session of the World Conservation Congress and make
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further recommendations, as appropriate and necessary, to implement fully this Resolution.

2.66 Pirate fishing and seabird mortality from longlining in the Southern Ocean and adjacent waters

RECALLING Resolutions 1.15 *Incidental mortality of seabirds in longline fisheries* and 1.16 *Fisheries by-catch* adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) and Recommendation 19.61 *By-catch of non-target species* adopted by the 19th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);

NOTING that the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) has responsibility for managing the living resources, including fish and seabirds, of the Southern Ocean, and that in recent years it has continued to express serious concern about Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) or 'pirate' fishing for toothfish (*Dissostichus* spp.) and the attendant high levels of seabird mortality caused by the lack of adoption of mitigation measures, considering that the current levels of exploitation of both fish and birds by pirate fishers are in many cases unsustainable;

FURTHER NOTING that CCAMLR at its 18th Meeting in November 1999 adopted a *Catch Documentation Scheme* (Conservation Measure 170/XVIII) that requires CCAMLR members to document international trade in toothfish and to certify that it has been caught in a manner consistent with CCAMLR conservation measures;

NOTING HOWEVER, that the *Catch Documentation Scheme* is only binding on CCAMLR members, and that the majority of pirate fishing for toothfish is carried out by vessels licensed by non-CCAMLR nations, including 'flag-of-convenience' States;

GREATLY CONCERNED about the harmful levels of over-fishing particularly of Patagonian Toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) in the

Southern Ocean and the inability of CCAMLR to ensure adequate compliance with its regulations;

COMMENDING the activities of several CCAMLR members in patrolling the waters of the Southern Ocean and arresting unlicensed longline fishing vessels within territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zones surrounding sub-Antarctic islands under their jurisdiction, but also noting that these activities have not halted pirate fishing, given the difficulties of effectively patrolling such a vast area;

NOTING WITH APPROVAL that CCAMLR continues to address seabird mortality by longline fisheries in the Southern Ocean by the adoption and annual renewal of conservation measures designed to minimize interactions with seabirds such as closed seasons, night-setting, dumping of offal and use of bird-scaring streamer lines, and that it annually through its *ad hoc* Working Group on Incidental Mortality Arising from Longline Fishing (CCAMLR WG-IMALF) collates and analyses data collected by observers aboard longliners, both on levels of seabird mortality and compliance with conservation measures;

ALSO NOTING WITH APPROVAL that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) at its 1999 Ministerial Meeting on the Implementation of the *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries* decided to develop an *International Plan of Action* (IPOA) to deal effectively with all types of IUU fishing, and that an Expert Consultation took place in Australia in May 2000, to be followed by a Technical Consultation in Rome, Italy in October 2000 to effect an IPOA, planned to be adopted at the 24th Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in early 2001;

NOTING that many Southern Ocean seabirds at risk from longlining migrate to adjacent waters at lower latitudes, north of the area of competence of CCAMLR, where they are caught by pelagic longliners fishing for tuna and other fish species on the high seas and in domestic waters, and by demersal longliners fishing within domestic waters surrounding the large

Southern Hemisphere land masses of Africa, Australasia, and South America;

ALSO NOTING that the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna *Thunnus maccoyii* (CCSBT) has considered the problem of seabird mortality, including of Southern Ocean species, through its Working Group on Ecologically Related Species by introducing some mitigation measures, but noting that other regional fishery bodies with areas of competence visited by Southern Ocean seabirds have yet to address adequately, or at all, the problem of seabird mortality;

FURTHER NOTING that a worldwide review of the incidental catch of seabirds by longline fisheries published by the FAO in 1999 (*FAO Fisheries Circular No. 937*) showed that albatrosses (Family Diomedidae), giant petrels (*Macronectes* spp.) and petrels (*Procellaria* spp.) occurring in the Southern Ocean were severely affected by mortality caused by longline fishing, including that for toothfish;

NOTING that, mainly as a consequence of this mortality, all species belonging to these seabird taxa have now been listed in the Appendices of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn Convention), that following adoption of a resolution expressing concern over fisheries by-catch, including seabirds, the 6th Conference of Parties to CMS, held in 1999 in South Africa, resolved that an *Agreement for Southern Hemisphere Albatrosses and Petrels* should be adopted by Range States, and that an intergovernmental meeting was held in July 2000 in Australia to develop such an Agreement;

ALSO NOTING that at its 23rd Session in March 1999 the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of the FAO unanimously adopted, an *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries* (IPOA–Seabirds) and that IPOA–Seabirds requests FAO member States to undertake an assessment of the levels of seabird mortality in their longline fisheries and to adopt *National Plans of Action* (NPOA–Seabirds) if found warranted by the levels of mortality occurring, and to describe progress at

the 24th Session of COFI to be held in early 2001 as part of their reporting in terms of the *FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries* which, *inter alia*, states that by-catch of non-target species should be reduced to a minimum;

COMMENDING those States whose licensed vessels fish for toothfish in the Southern Ocean that have completed or commenced the process of producing and adopting their NPOA–Seabirds, but further noting that for many other such countries, no progress has apparently yet been achieved; and

NOTING that researchers in a number of countries are continuing to develop and test new mitigation measures to reduce seabird mortality from longline fishing, such as underwater setting devices and line-weighting regimes, and that a number of workshops, conferences, and other meetings held in several countries in the last two years continue to review and publicize such methods, and that *FAO Fisheries Circular No. 937* exhaustively reviews mitigation measures;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. CALLS ON States and regional fishery bodies to combat pirate fishing for toothfish in the Southern Ocean by all practical means, including by undertaking at-sea patrols, by removal of economic incentives that lead to the re-flagging of vessels to non-CCAMLR nations, by adoption of strict port and trade controls, by passage of domestic regulations, by the documentation and certification of international trade in toothfish, including the implementation of the CCAMLR *Catch Documentation Scheme*, and by the adoption of the FAO *International Plan of Action to Combat Pirate Fishing* (currently under development);
2. CALLS ON all States, including flag of convenience nations, whose flagged vessels fish for toothfish in the Southern Ocean to accede to CCAMLR, and urges

- those states who have not yet acceded to CCAMLR, or whose vessels fish in waters adjacent to CCAMLR and in the CCSBT convention areas, to adopt voluntarily the conservation measures adopted under these treaties;
3. CALLS ON States and regional fishery bodies to reduce the mortality of seabirds consequent on longline fishing in the Southern Ocean to levels which do not significantly affect the population status of the affected species;
 4. RECOMMENDS that regional fishery bodies which manage geographical regions visited by Southern Ocean seabirds adopt an ecosystem approach that takes full account of the mortality of seabirds by longlining, and adopt regulations and conservation measures that lead to a significant and rapid reduction in such mortality;
 5. URGES every State whose licensed vessels undertake longlining in seas visited by Southern Ocean seabirds to undertake assessments and if appropriate produce, adopt, and implement by regulation and test for compliance by way of independent observer programmes in its fisheries an NPOA–Seabirds that will lead to significant and rapid reductions in seabird mortality, reporting to the FAO Committee of Fisheries biennially on its achievements from 2001 onwards;
 6. CALLS ON all range States for Southern Ocean albatrosses and petrels, including those States fishing on the high seas within their migratory ranges, to support the speedy development of an *Agreement for Southern Hemisphere Albatrosses and Petrels* under the terms of the Bonn Convention, and to become a party to such an Agreement as soon as it is opened for signature and ratification;
 7. CALLS ON States to consider other national and international measures to address the problem of IUU-caught Patagonian Toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*);
 8. CALLS ON all importers, wholesalers, and retailers of toothfish and derived products to purchase and trade only in toothfish caught in compliance with all appropriate CCAMLR conservation measures, as evidenced by an accompanying verifiable *Catch Documentation Certificate*;
 9. REQUESTS BirdLife International, through its global partnership of national members and its Seabird Conservation Programme and Save the Albatross Campaign, to work collaboratively and constructively with IUCN's Species Survival Commission and Antarctic Advisory Committee, IUCN members, States, regional fishery bodies especially CCAMLR and CCSBT, the Bonn Convention, FAO, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, non-governmental organizations, fishers, fishing and fishing-gear industries, researchers, and conservationists to study further the problem of seabird mortality from longline fishing in the Southern Ocean and to advocate its reduction to insignificant levels by the testing and adoption of mitigation methods;
 10. REQUESTS IUCN members to report to the Director General prior to or at the 3rd Session of the World Conservation Congress on progress made in reducing pirate fishing for toothfish in the Southern Ocean and in the adoption of mitigation measures aiming at a reduction in bird mortality from longlining in the Southern Ocean and adjacent waters;
 11. CALLS ON the Director General to direct IUCN activities appropriately and to report on progress made in implementing this Resolution at the 3rd Session of the World Conservation Congress and if necessary to make further recommendations.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons

given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.67 Invasive alien species

CONCERNED that invasive alien species are now one of the most serious global threats to ecosystem integrity and species survival;

CONCERNED that these threats are increasing with globalization and growth in the volume of trade and international movements of people; AWARE that climate change, habitat degradation, and other negative impacts on ecosystems can assist the establishment and spread of invasive alien species;

FURTHER CONCERNED that the direct economic costs of the global damage caused by invasive alien species is many billions of dollars annually, yet awareness of the full costs and their causes is low in many countries;

APPRECIATING the high level of interest in these issues in the workshop sessions of the 1st World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) and of the activities of the Invasive Species Specialist Group of the IUCN Species Survival Commission;

WELCOMING the approval of the *IUCN Guidelines for the Prevention of Biodiversity Loss Caused by Alien Invasive Species* by the 51st Meeting of the IUCN Council in February 2000; and

NOTING that the components of IUCN are actively contributing to national, regional, and global initiatives relating to invasive alien species, including processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Global Invasive Species Programme;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. SUPPORTS the range of initiatives underway within the Union to address invasive alien species issues and welcomes the focus

in IUCN's Overall Programme on combating invasive alien species;

2. URGES IUCN members to actively disseminate and promote the *IUCN Guidelines for the Prevention of Biodiversity Loss Caused by Alien Invasive Species* to the appropriate government and management agencies, and to support the guiding principles outlined therein;
3. REQUESTS the Director General to take an active role in working with States, trade organizations, and financial institutions to ensure that international trade and financial agreements, codes of practice, treaties, and conventions take into account the threats posed to biological diversity and the financial costs and economic losses associated with invasive alien species.

The delegation of the United States provided a formal Statement for the Record indicating inter alia that "guidelines will be most effective if they focus on initial efforts that could be undertaken by a wide range of governments, encourage collaboration among countries, and are realistically founded on the current state of scientific knowledge and technical ability". The full statement of the US delegation is contained in the Congress Proceedings.

2.68 Conservation of plants in Europe

RECOGNIZING the fundamental importance of plants for the maintenance of all life on the planet;

CONCERNED that over 2,000 species of plants are rare or threatened in Europe and that the number is increasing despite strenuous efforts to conserve them;

KNOWING that threats from intensive agriculture, economic development, habitat loss, and tourism continue to threaten the flora of Europe, including both higher and lower plant species;

NOTING the particular relevance for plant conservation in Europe of the *Gran Canaria Declaration on the Need for a Global Programme for Plant Conservation*;

AWARE of the decision by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to consider the establishment of a global strategy for plant conservation at the 6th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (The Hague, 2002);

FURTHER NOTING the fact that the Planta Europa Network has been formally constituted as the programme of Plantlife International, and has a significant role in the promotion and facilitation of plant conservation work throughout Europe; and

ACKNOWLEDGING the partnership between the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) European Plant Specialist Group and the Planta Europa Network to coordinate and integrate their activities;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. COMMENDS the IUCN/SSC for its work in developing the Plant Conservation Programme;
2. WELCOMES the continuing development of the Planta Europa Network as a major means of implementing the SSC Plant Conservation Programme in Europe and the new level of cooperation being developed between Planta Europa and the IUCN/SSC European Plant Specialist Group;
3. CALLS for the rapid implementation of the priorities in that programme for plant diversity conservation including the identification of 'Important Plant Areas' at appropriate regional and national scales;
4. RECALLS the importance of legal provisions for the conservation of plants in Europe including the 'Bern' Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats, the European Union Hab-

tats and Species Directive and the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy;

5. ENDORSES the promotion by Planta Europa of the Spanish 'Microreserve' project throughout Europe as a potentially significant mechanism for the conservation of endemic and other rare and threatened plant species;
6. WELCOMES the Euro+Med PlantBase initiative and its aim of providing an electronic information system for the plants of Europe and the Mediterranean region and urges members of the Union to cooperate with it and support it;
7. CALLS ON European members and relevant SSC Specialist Groups to engage in a new initiative between the Council of Europe and Planta Europa to develop a detailed action-oriented Plant Conservation Strategy for Europe;
8. REQUESTS the Director General to provide support from the IUCN Secretariat to:
 - (a) promote the project to identify Important Plant Areas in Europe through the work of the Species Survival Commission and the IUCN European Regional Programme in particular;
 - (b) help facilitate the raising of funds, especially for the Important Plant Areas project and the European Red List; and
 - (c) continue to provide support for the work of Planta Europa and to coordinate IUCN's own plant conservation activities with the work of Planta Europa.

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons

*given in the US General Statement on the IUCN
Resolutions Process (see p. 107).*

RECOMMENDATIONS

2.69 Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) conservation

RECOGNIZING that loss and degradation of natural habitat is one of the key factors leading to the decline of populations of Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) in the wild;

NOTING the potential of poorly planned development projects to have grave impacts on wild-life habitat; and

AWARE that bilateral and multilateral funding agencies have, in the past, supported development projects that adversely impacted the integrity of Tiger habitats;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES bilateral and multilateral funding agencies and national and local governments to desist from making financial investments that adversely affect Tiger habitats;
2. RECOMMENDS that such funding agencies and governments heighten the priority given to Tiger conservation within their policies.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.70 Conservation of Tibetan Antelope (*Pantholops hodgsoni*)

NOTING that the Tibetan Antelope (*Pantholops hodgsoni*) is a key species of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau Faunal region of Qinghai, Xinjiang, and Tibet, China and that a migrant population of Tibetan Antelope also occurs in the northern Ladakh region of India;

RECALLING that the Chinese Government listed the Tibetan Antelope in 1988 among the State's first class protected wild animals, thereby banning hunting and use of its products in trade, and has established nature reserves specifically for conservation of this species;

FURTHER RECALLING that the Government of India included the Tibetan Antelope in Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act in October 1977, thereby according complete legal protection to the species;

FURTHER NOTING that these and other governments re-affirmed their commitment to Tibetan Antelope conservation at the International Workshop on Conservation and Control of Trade in the Tibetan Antelope, held in Xining, China, in October 1999;

ALSO RECALLING that the Tibetan Antelope was listed in Annex II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1975, and transferred to Annex I in 1979, and that a Resolution on the Conservation and Control of Trade in Tibetan Antelope was adopted at the 11th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES in April 2000;

RECOGNIZING that stocks of skins and underwool derived from Tibetan Antelopes are still being used to make products such as shahtoosh shawls, which are being traded on the world market in large quantities;

FURTHER NOTING that organized large-scale illegal hunting of Tibetan Antelope and smuggling of its products continue in spite of the rigorous measures taken by the Chinese Government to prevent these illegal activities;

RECOGNIZING that this illegal trade has contributed to the sharp decline in the population of the Tibetan Antelope, and that, if these activities continue, the Tibetan Antelope will become extinct; and

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that the key to saving the threatened Tibetan Antelope depends upon the elimination of the processing of underwool for shahtoosh and other products, and the cessation of trade in these products, as well as on *in situ* species conservation measures;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES all States to enforce existing legislation to conserve the Tibetan Antelope and to place a strict ban on all trade in products from this species;
2. ENCOURAGES States, within their respective laws and regulations, to make inventories of existing commercial stocks of Tibetan Antelope underwool and products and to apply a registration system to these stocks;
3. CALLS on all concerned States to take the strictest measures to shut down all processing of, and trade in, products made from the Tibetan Antelope;
4. ENCOURAGES close coordination between all concerned countries in supporting and facilitating the exchange of information among conservation and law enforcement authorities in their efforts to protect the Tibetan Antelope;
5. REQUESTS IUCN's members, international organizations and donors to support China's Tibetan Antelope Conservation Programme, together with conservation ef-

forts in India, by providing financial assistance to manage nature reserves, improve anti-poaching efforts, facilitate scientific research, monitor populations, and prevent trade.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.71 Cooperative regional action plan for the conservation of river dolphins (*Platanista* spp. and *Lipotes* spp.) in the South Asian region

CONSIDERING that there are only four species of freshwater dolphin found in the world, out of which the Ganges River Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*), Indus River Dolphin (*Platanista minor*) and Yangtze River Dolphin (*Lipotes vexillifer*) are found exclusively in the Asian region;

REALIZING that freshwater dolphins are indicators of the quality of their freshwater ecosystems;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Yangtze River Dolphin is already on the verge of extinction and that populations of the other two Asian river dolphins are rapidly declining;

CONSIDERING that the distributions of the Ganges and Indus River Dolphins stretch across political boundaries in various river systems;

RECOGNIZING that as a consequence of its distribution, the Ganges River Dolphin is part of the natural heritage and resources shared by four nations, i.e. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal;

CONSIDERING that many river dolphin populations have come under serious threat because of habitat destruction, excessive fishing, pollu-

tion, direct killing for oil, and dangers arising from dams and other impediments along rivers;

FURTHER CONSIDERING that river dolphins are elusive and relatively little is known about their ecology; and

EMPHASIZING that conservation of river dolphins requires a coordinated approach for optimum effectiveness;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES governments in the South Asian region, namely the Governments of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan, to jointly develop and implement action plans for the conservation of the Ganges River Dolphin and the Indus River Dolphin;
2. CONCLUDES that the success of these conservation action plans will depend on protection of the two species and also of their habitats;
3. ENTREATS all governments to take measures against excessive fishing, direct killing, and habitat destruction;
4. ENCOURAGES the efforts taken by the Indian River Dolphin Committee (IRDC) and Asian River Dolphin Committee (ARDC) in the conservation of river dolphin species.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.72 Conservation of Dugong (*Dugong dugon*), Okinawa Woodpecker (*Sapheopipo noguchii*) and Okinawa Rail (*Gallirallus okinawae*) on and around Okinawa Island

NOTING that the Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) is a globally threatened species (i.e. it is listed as 'vulnerable' under criterion A1 in the 2000 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species);

FURTHER NOTING that a local population around Okinawa Island is also Endangered (under criteria CR D1 or CR C2b of the Mammalogical Society of Japan, 1997) and that this species has only been recorded along the coast of Okinawa Island in Japan over the past 30 years;

ALSO NOTING that the Dugong is listed under the US Endangered Species Act;

RECOGNIZING that year-round presence of Dugongs has so far only been confirmed on the east coast of middle and northern parts of Okinawa Island, thereby indicating the great importance of this small and isolated area of habitat for the conservation of Okinawa's Dugongs, whose numbers are also small;

UNDERSTANDING that options for a military airport for the US Marine Corps include a central part of the Dugong's habitat or an adjacent terrestrial area (a relocation site for the current Futenma Airport);

CONCERNED that if the construction of the airport is to be implemented in this area, it risks destruction of coral reefs and seagrass beds in the coastal area of Henoko, which are important resting and feeding areas for Dugongs, and may pose grave threats to the survival of the small, local population;

ENDORISING the recent decision of the Japanese Government to undertake voluntarily an Environmental Impact Assessment to determine the likely impact of construction on terrestrial and coastal habitats, including the coral reefs and seagrass beds on which the Dugong population depends for its survival;

NOTING that the subtropical forests of the Yambaru, in northern Okinawa, contain many endemic species and subspecies of international concern, such as Okinawa Woodpecker (*Sapheopipo noguchii*) (Critically Endangered, IUCN 2000) and Okinawa Rail (*Gallirallus okinawae*) (Endangered, IUCN 2000), and are therefore particularly important for conservation of biodiversity;

CONCERNED that the survival of many of these endemic species and subspecies in the Yambaru is threatened by dam building, construction of forestry roads, felling for timber, and introduced invasive species, all of which lead to habitat deterioration;

NOTING that a US military training site (US Marine Corps Jungle Warfare Training Centre), where developments and entry by civilians are banned, has acted as a wildlife refuge;

WELCOMING the decision that half of the US military training site will be returned to Japan in the near future and that there is a possibility of the Government of Japan designating this area as a Forest Ecosystems Protection Area and National Park;

CONCERNED that in the area remaining under US Marine Corps control, construction of seven military helipads and connecting roadways risks the deterioration of habitats of endemic species in the most important remaining area of natural forest; and

FURTHER CONCERNED that frequent military training in the area will cause disturbance to rare species such as the Okinawa Woodpecker and Okinawa Rail and increase the likelihood of their extinction;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4– 11 October 2000:

1. URGES the Government of Japan to:
 - (a) complete as soon as possible the voluntary Environmental Impact Assessment relating to construction of mili-

tary facilities in and around the habitat of the Dugong;

- (b) implement as soon as possible Dugong conservation measures that will help stop further reduction of the population and help its recovery;
- (c) prepare as soon as possible a biodiversity conservation plan for the endangered species of the Yambaru and Okinawa's Dugong population, and to conduct detailed studies of these species and their habitats; and
- (d) consider nomination of the Yambaru as a World Heritage Site;

2. URGES the Government of the United States of America to cooperate with the voluntary Environmental Impact Assessment, as requested by the Government of Japan;

3. URGES the Governments of Japan and the United States of America to:

- (a) take into account the findings of the voluntary Environmental Impact Assessment and on this basis to take appropriate measures to help ensure the survival of the Dugong population; and
- (b) assess the environmental effects of the proposed construction of military facilities and training areas, taking into account the studies referred to in operative paragraph 1 (c) above, and on this basis take appropriate measures to help ensure the survival of the Okinawa Woodpecker and Okinawa Rail.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. However, the delegation of the State member Japan did not associate itself with this adoption by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Recommendation. The delegation of the State member Japan provided a formal Statement for the Record confirming that

the Government of Japan had already set up policy guidance to avoid serious impacts on the natural environment as a result of the relocation of Futenma Airport. The Government of Japan had also initiated a preliminary assessment of the status of Dugong. The delegation of the United States made a formal Statement for the Record indicating support for a comprehensive and transparent environmental impact assessment on the proposed Futenma relocation options, readiness to cooperate with the Government of Japan on such an assessment, and openness to dialogue with concerned NGOs. The Statements are reproduced in full in the Congress Proceedings.

2.73 Conservation of Crested Ibis (*Nipponia nippon*)

RECOGNIZING that the Crested Ibis (*Nipponia nippon*) is one of the most seriously endangered bird species in the world today;

NOTING that, historically, it inhabited extensive areas of China, Japan, the Korean peninsula, and far eastern Russia;

NOTING FURTHER that human activities have imposed serious unfavorable impacts on this species and its habitat, resulting in a sharp reduction in areas suitable for the existence of the Crested Ibis and the decline of its populations since the 1920s;

RECALLING that the Crested Ibis was designated as 'world protected bird' at the 12th International Conference on Birds which was convened in 1960;

FURTHER RECALLING the welcome discovery of seven wild Crested Ibis in Yang County, Shaanxi Province, China in May 1981, which brought new hopes for saving this endangered and precious species;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the administrative department of the Central Government of China and local government offices adopted a series of measures to protect the species;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that these measures, along with the enthusiastic participation of the public and efforts of concerned scientists and conservationists, have resulted in a constant increase in the population of the Crested Ibis;

NOTING that, at the same time, two *ex-situ* Crested Ibis captive-breeding programmes were established (in Beijing and Yang County, Shaanxi Province) and that by the end of 1999 the total population of wild and captive-bred Crested Ibis had reached approximately 200; and

RECOGNIZING that irrespective of the great achievements that have been made in the recovery and conservation of the Crested Ibis, it remains highly endangered and at risk of extinction;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. CALLS on IUCN's members to encourage ornithologists worldwide to play an active role in advising and assisting China's Crested Ibis Conservation Programme to bring about complete success in the recovery and conservation of the Crested Ibis in this new century;
2. REQUESTS those countries formerly inhabited by the Crested Ibis to attach due importance and emphasis to the Crested Ibis recovery programme and to strengthen their cooperation with one another;
3. URGES all international conservation organizations, especially IUCN and WWF, along with interested countries, to give special attention and both financial and technological support to the wild Crested Ibis Conservation Programme in Yang County, Shaanxi Province, China – the only programme of its kind in the world.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this

Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.74 Conserving the Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*)

RECOGNIZING that the Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*), a migratory steppeland raptor, has for centuries been harvested as a high-value natural resource for traditional falconry;

NOTING that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has a prominent National Commission for Wildlife Research and Development, extensive practice of falconry, and is located on an important Saker Falcon migration route;

ACKNOWLEDGING that valuable research on the population ecology of Saker Falcons has been conducted in Saker range States, especially by the United Arab Emirates;

AWARE that raptor populations can be important biological indicators of healthy ecosystems, including steppelands, that are widely threatened by intensification of agricultural practices;

ALSO AWARE that Saker Falcon populations have recently declined in some range States;

NOTING that resolutions by the World Working Group on Birds of Prey and the Raptor Research Foundation call for monitoring and regulation to ensure that use of Saker Falcon populations remains sustainable; and

FURTHER NOTING that a combination of electronic markers and DNA analyses could be used to monitor populations and levels of harvesting through traditional trapping, to motivate conservation of breeding areas through payments for marking, and to minimize costs of implementing the regulations of the Convention in Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. CONGRATULATES the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates on their early implementation of national measures for research-based conservation of wildlife;
2. REQUESTS that Saker Falcon range States and falconers work with CITES and other international regulatory authorities to develop an internationally recognized system, initially for this species but applicable for other wildlife, that combines wildlife research and modern marking technologies to:
 - (a) monitor populations and estimate sustainable yields;
 - (b) regulate procurement and international movements with minimal administrative costs; and
 - (c) motivate conservation of the species and its habitats throughout its range.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.75 Southern Hemisphere albatross and petrel conservation

RECALLING Resolutions 1.15 *Incidental mortality of seabirds in longline fisheries* and 1.16 *Fisheries by-catch* that were adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

REFLECTING that, owing to the impact of less than fifty years of human activities, the albatrosses (Diomedidae) of the Southern Ocean

are one of the most threatened families of migratory animals across their migratory range;

NOTING that Southern Hemisphere albatrosses and petrels (Procellariidae) are highly migratory species and frequently move within and between State jurisdictions and interact with fishing vessels on the high seas;

FURTHER NOTING that a major threat to the populations of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses and petrels arises from longline fishing activities;

AWARE that, for a number of albatross and petrel species, population sizes and trends are insufficiently known to determine their current status;

ALSO AWARE that albatrosses and petrels face continuing threats from human disturbance, pollution, introduced predators, disease, and the effects of climate change;

RECALLING that the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) actively encouraged motions to support the listing of all albatross species on the Annexes to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn Convention), and to urgently develop regional conservation agreements;

ALSO RECALLING that the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) has adopted conservation measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds, particularly albatrosses;

NOTING that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries* was adopted in 1999;

ACKNOWLEDGING that most Range States of breeding populations are taking action to conserve albatrosses and petrels within their national jurisdictions but that, owing to the highly migratory nature of albatrosses and petrels, addi-

tional international cooperative action is required;

CONCERNED that without action to reduce or mitigate threats to albatrosses and petrels, many populations and potentially some species, are at risk of extinction;

NOTING that one species of Southern Hemisphere albatross was listed in Annex I, and ten species of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses were listed in Annex II, of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals in 1997;

RECOGNIZING that the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals added seven species of Southern Hemisphere petrels to Annex II in 1999;

FURTHER NOTING that a successful meeting was held in Hobart, Australia, in July 2000, to facilitate the development of an international Agreement for the conservation of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses and petrels;

ACKNOWLEDGING that this meeting produced significant positive outcomes with all attending countries and international organizations agreeing to the fundamental principles associated with an Agreement focusing on the conservation of albatrosses and petrels, and there was unanimous support to move towards a formal negotiating session as soon as possible; and

UNDERSTANDING that the positive outcomes of the meeting demonstrate the level of international concern and commitment to establishing an international agreement to help restore the conservation status of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses and petrels;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES all members to initiate relevant activities within and between countries to assist in the conservation of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses and petrels;
2. CALLS ON all countries to take action to identify the status of albatross and petrel

populations and determine the nature and scope of threats to those populations within their national jurisdictions;

3. REQUESTS that all members classified as Range States for Southern Hemisphere albatrosses and petrels under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals participate actively in the next formal negotiating session for the successful conclusion of an Agreement for the conservation of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses and petrels;
4. REQUESTS all members whose vessels are undertaking fishing activities within the waters covered by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources to implement the Commission's conservation measures;
5. ENCOURAGES all relevant members to implement the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.76 Regional action plan for the conservation of marine turtles in the Indian Ocean

RECOGNIZING that marine turtles represent a wealth of resources to many States in the Indian Ocean;

CONSIDERING that marine turtles migrate over several thousands of kilometers, frequently crossing the national boundaries of several States and spending substantial periods of time in international waters;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that as a consequence of their biology, marine turtles are the shared resources of many nations;

NOTING that the Indian Ocean supports six of the seven species of marine turtles, with many populations being of global importance;

FURTHER NOTING that many populations of marine turtles have come under serious threat due to trawling-related mortality, habitat destruction, and harvesting for meat and shells;

CONCERNED that certain populations have suffered severe mortality in the past 10 years;

CONSIDERING that at least 75,000 Olive Ridley Turtles (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) have died as a consequence of trawling-related mortality in the past six years on the Orissa coast, India;

FURTHER CONSIDERING that habitats of juvenile turtles are poorly studied and little is known about the early stages of the life history of marine turtles; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that marine turtles need to be protected at all stages of their life history to ensure their long-term survival;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES the States of the region to jointly develop an action plan for the conservation and management of marine turtles in the Indian Ocean;
2. SUGGESTS that the success of these conservation programmes will depend on protecting these long-distance migrants at all stages of their life cycle;
3. ENTREATS all governments to take measures to reduce trawling-related mortality and loss of habitat;
4. ENCOURAGES the processes initiated in the region by the Governments of Australia and Malaysia towards an Indian Ocean and

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) agreement for the conservation of marine turtles;

5. REITERATES the need for a regional network, consisting of governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations from all relevant countries, for monitoring marine turtles and ensuring their conservation in the region.

2.77 Conservation of marine turtles on the Atlantic coast of Africa

RECALLING that the six species of marine turtles found on the Atlantic coast of Africa, from the Straits of Gibraltar to Cape Hope, and in Macaronesia, are all included in the IUCN Red List of Endangered Animal Species;

ALSO RECALLING that marine turtles are listed in Annex I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and in Annexes I and II of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS or Bonn Convention);

SERIOUSLY CONCERNED by the many threats to marine turtles during all stages of their life cycle, including destruction and pollution of coastal and marine habitats, coastal urbanization, industrial fishing activities, irrational exploitation, and international trade;

RECOGNIZING the shared responsibility of States for the conservation of populations of marine turtles on the Atlantic coast of Africa;

CONSCIOUS that planned and coordinated measures should immediately be taken to counter threats to existing populations;

WELCOMING with satisfaction the Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of marine turtles on the Atlantic coast of Africa, put forward by the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and adopted by 17 States at an international confer-

ence organized in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (25–29 May 1999), in partnership with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the Government of France, and the French Committee for IUCN;

CONGRATULATING the Governments of Benin, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Nigeria and Togo for having signed the Memorandum of Understanding; and

NOTING Resolution 2000-11 adopted at the 20th Symposium on the Biology and Conservation of Marine Turtles held in Orlando, USA (29 February to 3 March 2000);

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS the States on the Atlantic coast of Africa to continue their efforts for the conservation of marine turtles, and the Governments of Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal (Azores and Madeira), Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Spain (Canary Islands) to sign promptly the Memorandum of Understanding put forward by the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals;
2. REQUESTS other States to participate in and support this international effort, specifically by limiting and orienting their activities in the region concerned in order to promote the conservation of marine turtles and their natural habitats;
3. ALSO REQUESTS all Contracting Parties of CITES to implement and closely monitor the total ban on international trade covering all species of marine turtles, in accordance with the listing of these species in Annex I of CITES.

2.78 Promoting sustainable fisheries

RECOGNIZING the vital role of fisheries, coastal zones, and the aquatic environment in creating jobs, contributing to food security through significant provision of protein for human and animal nutrition, and in making important contributions to the economy;

ACKNOWLEDGING the key role fisheries products play in combating poor nutrition and malnutrition in coastal and inland regions of developing countries;

CONSIDERING that activities on land have impacts on the marine environment and that occupation of coastal land areas and exploitation of sea and coastal zone resources may lead to conflicting activities;

RECOGNIZING that some fisheries around the world are overexploited;

AWARE of the deterioration of the marine environment and the consequences for fishery resources;

ACKNOWLEDGING the need to implement the *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries* adopted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1995, other international fisheries agreements, and the responsibility of States for sustainable fisheries management;

NOTING the trend of some industrial fishing fleets to increase their capacities to catch target and secondary species;

RECOGNIZING that States may reserve part of their Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to develop small-scale fisheries; and

RECOGNIZING that under the FAO *Code of Conduct on International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products*, such trade should not compromise the sustainable development of fisheries and responsible utilization of living aquatic resources;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

RECOMMENDS that:

- (a) States take appropriate measures to identify critical or endangered zones for the reproduction of marine, brackish, or freshwater species and the creation of protected areas within these zones for biological diversity conservation at the local, national, and global levels;
- (b) States and the international community undertake the research necessary to achieve sustainable fisheries management;
- (c) States, international organizations, and national organizations should cooperate to monitor the use of the marine environment and coastal zones;
- (d) States should take necessary measures to prevent, deter, and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing;
- (e) subsidies provided by developed countries to their industrial fishing fleets should be eliminated where they have negative impacts for developing countries;
- (f) there be greater transparency involving all the stakeholders, including small-scale fisheries professionals, in the negotiation processes for fishing agreements with other countries;
- (g) there be strengthened cooperation among countries for the improved management of shared fishing resources in order to avoid conflicts;
- (h) development and use of management options and selective fishing gears be promoted to reduce the by-catch of non-target species in a practical and cost-effective manner;
- (i) national and regional plans for emergency intervention be developed to cope with emergency situations that may arise;
- (j) IUCN members mobilize the resources needed for implementation of this Recommendation; and

- (k) FAO provides technical assistance to developing countries to implement this Recommendation.

2.79 Introduction of alien species

NOTING that both public and private development agencies have deliberately introduced alien species into the wild, with the expectation that they will reproduce in the wild and provide economic benefits, such as pest control, future harvest or use in the wild;

FURTHER NOTING that there have also been deliberate introductions of alien species into the wild for aesthetic or recreational reasons;

AWARE that many introductions of alien species into the wild have had disastrous results, far greater in scale than the intended benefits, and may have extreme and negative impacts on entire ecosystems, including the extinction of native species;

RECOGNIZING that the current state of ecological knowledge makes it difficult to accurately predict the chain of events that will occur as the result of any such introduction of alien species, and hence the positive or negative consequences and impacts; and

RECOGNIZING that the precautionary approach would mitigate against actions that may be expected to interfere with significant ecosystem functions, and have the potential to cause extinction of native species;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. CALLS ON civil society, institutions, and governments not to deliberately introduce alien species into the wild, for the purpose of their reproduction and propagation in the wild, unless supported by an appropriate risk analysis and environmental assessment of the possible consequences of introduction;

2. URGES all bilateral and multilateral development assistance agencies and other government agencies not to support programmes involving the deliberate introduction of alien species into the wild, with the purpose of their reproduction and propagation in the wild, unless supported by an appropriate risk analysis and environmental assessment.

The delegation of the United States provided a formal Statement for the Record indicating the commitment of the US to deal with invasive species. The US also noted that “the Recommendation as adopted calls for risk assessments to be conducted before introductions of alien species are permitted, rather than the absolute rejection of the introduction of non-native species, which cannot be scientifically justified at this time, and recognizes that scientific knowledge to predict invasive impacts is uncertain”. The Statement is reproduced in full in the Congress Proceedings.

2.80 The ecospace of Beringia and the Earth’s migratory species

RECALLING with satisfaction that Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush announced their intent to establish an International Park across the Bering Strait;

AWARE that Beringia is one of the Earth’s keystone biodiversity regions, with birds migrating between Beringia and South America, Oceania, South East Asia, Europe and Africa, and with marine mammals, such as Grey Whales (*Eschrichtius robustus*), migrating between Baja California in Mexico and Beringia, and with fish, such as salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.) migrating between the waters of Japan and Korea to spawn in Beringia;

KNOWING that the Bering land bridge was the earliest pathway for humans moving between Asia and North America, and is still the home of the Inuit and place of sacred lands and prehistoric and archaeological cultural sites;

RECONFIRMING prior IUCN decisions regarding the importance of establishing a protected area regime for Beringia, as reflected in Recommendations 1.108 *Conservation of the Bering Sea Ecosystem* and 1.109 *Beringian Heritage International Park* adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) and Recommendations 17.57 *Bering Land Bridge World Heritage Site, USSR and USA* adopted by the 17th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (San Jose, 1988) and 18.45 *Beringia* adopted by the 18th Session of the General Assembly (Perth, 1990);

APPRECIATIVE of the contributions of the Commission on Environmental Law (CEL), and in particular the tireless work of the late Professor Oleg Stepanovich Kolbasov, Vice Chair of CEL, in his work to support the establishment of the Beringian International Park;

UNDERSTANDING that there is support for the establishment of an international park agreement and an interest in cultivating ecotourism in the region, consistent with natural and cultural values; and

RECOGNIZING the principle of national sovereignty and that each country will manage its designated sites in accordance with its own applicable laws and regulations;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES the Russian Federation and the United States of America to continue to advance their stewardship of the world's biodiversity resources in the lands, air and water of Beringia;
2. REQUESTS the Commission on Environmental Law to continue its studies and consultations with interested parties on the legal and institutional framework for the cultural and biodiversity resources of Beringia;
3. URGES all IUCN members to support efforts to conserve the habitats for species of migratory birds and mammals that are found in Beringia during part of the year,

and throughout their range beyond Beringia.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the United States made a formal Statement for the Record, supporting the Recommendation as adopted but noting that, "the US cannot support or advocate a 'joint management' system, which lacks due regard for the principles of national sovereignty and the applicable laws of Russia and the United States. The protected lands in either country will be subject only to the laws and regulations of their governments and will not be subject to any international management or regulation". The Statement is reproduced in full in the Congress Proceedings.

2.81 Mining concessions and protected areas in Mesoamerica

AWARE of the need to promote the sustainable development of the people of Mesoamerica through wise and sustainable use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the region;

CONVINCED that the eradication of extreme poverty, economic growth, and raised standards of living for the population are essential for ensuring that nature is conserved in the Mesoamerican region;

INFORMED of the growing number of concessions for mineral and petroleum exploration and extraction in all of the region's countries;

RECALLING that, further to a motion forwarded by the 1st World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), the IUCN Council approved a resolution on the exclusion of mining and oil concessions in protected areas corresponding to IUCN categories I, II and III;

CONCERNED about the possible social and environmental impacts of unsustainable, unplanned and uncontrolled processes involved in the use of non-renewable resources in the region; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the 5th Mesoamerican IUCN Forum held in Guatemala City (3–7 October 1999), adopted a comparable motion;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES States and civil society in the region to carry out participatory, consultative, and transparent processes in awarding concessions to explore and exploit mineral and hydrocarbon resources;
2. REQUESTS that processes for awarding mining and petroleum concessions be consonant with policies and commitments acquired by all the States in the region with respect to biodiversity conservation, and in particular, with the urgent need to establish and/or consolidate national systems of protected areas and preserve representative samples of all natural ecosystems in Mesoamerica, within the framework of the Presidential Initiative for the Mesoamerican Corridor;
3. URGES, in this context, the different governments in the region to analyze current legislation on mining and effect adjustments responding to this need, making it possible for this Recommendation to be effective in the region;
4. RECOMMENDS that processes for mining and hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation be conducted under the strictest and most modern techniques of control, monitoring, and environmental administration, including processes of correction, mitigation, compensation, restoration, and environmental certification.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.82 Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration

CONSIDERING that protected areas of various definitions and categories are home to a substantial portion of the Earth's biological diversity, threatened species, indigenous communities, lifestyles, and cultures;

NOTING that protected areas act as an important natural system for the regulation of the world's climate balance;

RECALLING that a large majority of State members of IUCN are signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

ACKNOWLEDGING that many of IUCN's State members have established national systems of protected areas to guarantee the conservation of biological diversity;

CONCERNED by the negative social and environmental impacts associated with the rapid growth of mining and mineral exploration activities worldwide with particular reference to the risks posed to the preservation of biological diversity in protected areas; and

RECOGNIZING that the positive endeavours of States, environmental groups, and threatened communities require strong legislative instruments to strengthen their efforts for nature conservation;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. INVITES all governments and corporations to promote and implement best practice in all aspects of mining and mineral extraction, from first exploration through to decommissioning and subsequent land use;
2. CALLS on all IUCN's State members to prohibit by law, all exploration and extraction of mineral resources in protected areas

corresponding to IUCN Protected Areas Management Categories I to IV;

3. RECOMMENDS that:
 - (a) in categories V and VI, exploration and localized extraction would be accepted only where the nature and extent of the proposed activities of the mining project indicates the compatibility of the project activities with the objectives of the protected area;
 - (b) authorization for localized exploration and mining require an environmental impact assessment (EIA) of the project and approval by the relevant competent authority and stakeholder groups after public disclosure of the EIA draft document; and
 - (c) authorized exploration and mining projects be subject to strict planning, operating, monitoring, and post-use restoration conditions;
4. URGES that proposed changes to the boundaries of protected areas, or to their categorization, to allow for the exploration or localized extraction of mineral resources, should be subject to procedures at least as rigorous as those involved in the establishment of the protected area in the first place;
5. RECOMMENDS that exploration and extraction of mineral resources and allied infrastructure development work, which is outside of a protected area, but which may negatively affect the values for which the protected areas were established, should be subject to:
 - (a) EIA preparation and approval from relevant competent authority and stakeholder groups after public disclosure of the EIA draft document; and
 - (b) strict planning, operating, monitoring, and post-use restoration conditions.

This Recommendation was adopted by a show of hands. The delegation of the United States made a formal Statement for the Record indicating that it had opposed and voted against the Recommendation, noting that mining policy is an internal matter for sovereign states, and reiterating that, "in the US, management of parks and requirements for environmental assessments are based on domestic laws and regulations, not a global framework. In this context, the US Government has acted strongly to limit mining where it is not appropriate". The full Statement is reproduced in the Congress Proceedings.

2.83 Armed conflicts in natural areas (Panama and Colombia)

CONSIDERING the effects of armed conflicts in natural areas of national, regional, and global importance on the indigenous peoples and local communities that inhabit such areas;

RECOGNIZING that an example of such a case is found along the frontier between Panama and Colombia, where the Darien National Park (also designated as a Biosphere Reserve and Natural World Heritage Site) is located in Panama and Los Katios National Park (which is also designated a Natural World Heritage Site) is located in Colombia; and

AWARE that the 5th Mesoamerican IUCN Forum, held in Guatemala City, 3–7 October 1999, adopted a comparable motion;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. EXPRESSES its commitment to support the efforts of States and involved parties in resolving their conflicts through dialogue, contributing in this way to the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of humanity;
2. REQUESTS the Director General to seek to ensure that IUCN promotes cooperation and conservation measures between Colombia and Panama for natural areas that

are located in these two States and endangered by armed conflict.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State member Panama indicated that had there been a vote the delegation would have abstained. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.84 Unexploded ordnance contamination in sites of United States military activities in the Republic of Panama

AWARE that the presence of the United States in Panamanian territory during the 20th century left a worrisome environmental legacy that includes unexploded ordnance, chemical weapons, toxic wastes, and other very serious sources of pollution in Panamanian territory;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the United States of America and the Republic of Panama have been effective sources of peaceful conflict-resolution between those two countries;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that the Panama Canal and the contiguous areas have rendered a priceless service to the international community, especially in the promotion of peace and cooperation, international trade, and friendship between nations;

ASSERTING that legal, moral, political, diplomatic, economic, technological, and ethical obligations exist to clean up and mitigate the environmental impact of the affected ecosystems in the Republic of Panama, as stated by the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Chemical Weapons Convention of 1997, the various human rights Covenants adopted by the

United Nations, and the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977; and

NOTING that the 5th Mesoamerican Forum, held in Guatemala City (3–7 October 1999), adopted a comparable motion;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. ENCOURAGES the Governments of Panama and the United States to negotiate in a friendly and conscientious manner the environmental restoration of the damaged and polluted ecosystems in the Republic of Panama resulting from military wastes and activities;
2. CALLS ON IUCN's organizational and State members to provide technological assistance and human resources to facilitate the negotiations and clean-up efforts required to restore the affected ecosystems to an acceptable state.

This Recommendation was adopted by a show of hands. The delegations of the State members Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Norway and Panama, and State and Agency members United States abstained from adoption of this Recommendation. The delegation of the United States made a formal Statement for the Record noting that the US agreed with Panama that reducing the risk of injury or loss of life should be the focus of efforts to manage the former US military range lands in Panama and that the US and Panama had made progress toward agreement on this issue and were continuing to work together through diplomatic channels to bring the matter to resolution.

2.85 Conservation of Middle and Lower Parana River

RECALLING that, with an area of 3.1 million square kilometres, the basin of the Rio de la Plata is the second largest river basin in South America and fourth largest in the world, and that this area includes the whole of Paraguay, to-

gether with considerable parts of Bolivia, Brazil and Uruguay, including the largest wetland corridor in the world, from the Pantanal in Mato Grosso to Rio de la Plata;

CONSIDERING that the main river of this basin is the Parana and the most important floodplain is that which develops in the Middle and Lower Parana, where riverine wetlands are characterized by seasonal inundation each year;

RECOGNIZING that this floodplain and its wetlands provide fundamental resources (which exceed the regional needs in many cases), such as fresh water, fisheries, tourism and recreation, thus fulfilling essential functions for the development and well-being of riverside villages;

AWARE that the consequences of intensive human activities in the basin (e.g. expansion of the agricultural frontier, infrastructure works, urban development, pollution, inadequate resource management) threaten maintenance of the essential ecological conditions of the area;

NOTING that these impacts are determining factors in the gradual decline in populations of many aquatic species and increased environmental and social insecurity;

CONSIDERING that this region is a case in which the coordinated work of all the involved actors is needed in applying the wise use principle and international cooperation framework established by the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) nearly 30 years ago; and

NOTING that the wise use principle is based on collaboration, exchange of information, and full participation of all sectors (e.g. management organizations, research institutions, NGOs, local community organizations);

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. RECOMMENDS that:
 - (a) the members of IUCN recognize and support the initiatives of the countries of the Rio de la Plata Basin to promote

the conservation and sustainable development of the region; and

- (b) the Government of Argentina grants the highest priority to the implementation of conservation and wise use measures to maintain the essential ecological conditions and processes of the Middle and Lower Parana Rivers;

2. URGES all IUCN members to support the Government of Argentina in this task;
3. CALLS ON all international organizations, including multilateral development assistance agencies, to support the Government of Argentina in the implementation of protection and conservation policies covering the Middle Parana River.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.86 Protection of the Macal River Valley in Belize

RECOGNIZING that the tropical forests of Belize provide some of the richest and best-preserved habitats for endangered flora and fauna in Mesoamerica;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the large proportion of natural areas of Belize that are protected under national law;

ALSO RECOGNIZING the efforts of the Government of Belize to maintain and preserve these protected natural areas;

NOTING in particular that the Macal River Valley provides an important habitat for endangered species of international value, such as the Jaguar (*Panthera onca*), Morelet's Crocodile (*Crocody-*

lus moreletii), and Belize's national animal, the Central American Tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*);

ALSO NOTING that the upper Macal and Raspaculo Rivers are included in IUCN's Tapir Action Plan as one of the last strongholds in Central America for the Central American Tapir;

RECOGNIZING that the Macal River Valley contains a floral floodplain habitat, classified as 'riparian shrublands in hills', which is very rare in Belize;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that approximately 80 per cent of this habitat exists along the Macal and Raspaculo Rivers;

AWARE that the Scarlet Macaw (*Ara macao*), and many other species which inhabit the Macal River Valley, are listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);

ACKNOWLEDGING that it is likely that less than a few hundred individual Scarlet Macaws remain in Belize;

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING that recent sightings have shown the only known nesting sites for the endangered subspecies of Scarlet Macaw – *Ara macao cyanoptera* – to be in the Raspaculo and Upper Macal River Valley, with most of them being along this 'floodplain' habitat;

NOTING that the local subspecies of the Scarlet Macaw is morphologically distinct from the nominate subspecies and that the range of the local subspecies is restricted to extreme southern Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and Nicaragua;

FURTHER NOTING that the local subspecies is more threatened than the nominate subspecies;

AWARE that IUCN has recently adopted an Action Plan to save the world's threatened parrots;

NOTING that a run-of-the-river dam, known as the 'Mollejon dam', was built on the Lower

Macal River in the early 1990s and is now majority-owned by Duke Energy of the United States;

BEING AWARE that Belize Electricity Limited, a private company, majority-owned by Fortis Inc. of Canada, has submitted documentation to the National Environmental Appraisal Committee (NEAC) of Belize, proposing to build a second hydroelectric and water storage dam, known as the 'Chalillo Project', in the Macal River Valley;

NOTING that the Chalillo Project would flood parts of the legally designated Mountain Pine Ridge Forest Reserve, Chiquibul Forest Reserve, and parts of the Chiquibul National Park;

RECOGNIZING that the area to be flooded also includes some of the flora, the floodplain habitat of Belize, and some of the nesting sites known in Belize for *Ara macao cyanoptera*;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that important habitat for other endangered species would be flooded;

AWARE that the NEAC found the preliminary documentation by Belize Electricity Limited incomplete due to its lack of documentation on the possible effects the dam would have on wildlife;

RECOGNIZING that an Environmental Impact Assessment on the proposed project is now being prepared and is scheduled for completion by mid 2001; and

STRONGLY REAFFIRMING that all decisions regarding the proposed project must take into account the best interest of the people of Belize and their desire to achieve balanced development;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES Belize Electricity Limited together with its majority owner, Fortis Inc., to conduct a fully transparent and participatory environmental impact assessment of the

proposed hydroelectric facility and, unless such EIA shows that the project would not cause significant degradation or destruction of wildlife habitat and the natural environment, agree to terminate the project;

2. URGES the NEAC of Belize to:
 - (a) follow and apply the laws of Belize on environment and environmental impact assessment with regard to the proposed project, with special attention to participatory processes and conformity with best international practices; and
 - (b) unless the EIA shows that the project would not cause significant degradation or destruction of wildlife habitat and the natural environment, recommend against approval of the project;
3. CALLS on the Government of Belize to:
 - (a) maintain its record of environmental stewardship;
 - (b) continue to protect the populations of endangered species found in Belize; and
 - (c) continue to require that fully transparent and participatory environmental impact assessments be completed before any decision is made on the proposed dam and, unless the EIA shows that the project would not cause significant degradation or destruction of wildlife habitat and the natural environment, not to allow the construction of the Chalillo Dam in the Macal River Valley;
4. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN to provide technical and scientific support to Belize during the preparation, review, and evaluation of the EIA.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegations of the State members Australia and New Zealand indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained. State

and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.87 Protected areas and the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor

NOTING that Central America has played a pioneering role in the formulation and approval of regional conventions;

RECOGNIZING the momentous political decision of the Presidents in the Mesoamerican region in signing and supporting initiatives for the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor and the Mesoamerican Coral Reef System;

FURTHER NOTING the need for continuity and follow-up on compliance with these agreements and initiatives over the medium and long term, given the nature of the environmental problems;

RECALLING the exceptional biological wealth of the isthmus and its vital ecological function as a migratory corridor between North and South America;

STRESSING the importance of the protected areas and national parks as irreplaceable instruments for nature conservation and sustainable development in Central American countries; and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the 5th IUCN Mesoamerican Forum, held in Guatemala City (3–7 October 1999), adopted a comparable motion;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. ENCOURAGES the governments and parliaments of Mesoamerica to continue processes for the legal declaration of protected areas and national parks in their respective countries so as to:

- (a) preserve representative samples of all natural ecosystems in the isthmus;
 - (b) fill gaps currently existing in each country's system of protected areas; and
 - (c) consolidate and give continuity to the regional environmental initiatives of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor and Mesoamerican Coral Reef System;
2. INVITES the pertinent authorities to allocate the economic resources necessary for an efficient administration and protection of the protected areas and national parks in Mesoamerica;
 3. URGES regional governments and civil society to make it a priority to protect natural ecosystems that provide economically important environmental services and functions in the region and to protect the Central American population against major natural disasters through the legal declaration of protected areas;
 4. SUPPORTS rapid legal declaration (as protected areas) of the following sites, thus contributing in concrete and direct form to the constitution of the Mesoamerican Corridor:
 - (a) Punta de Manabique, Río Sarstún, Manchón Huamuchal, Sierra Santa Cruz, Sierra Caral, and Yaxhá in Guatemala;
 - (b) Punta Izopo in Honduras;
 - (c) the Pital-La Cureña zone in the northern region and La Danta Biological Corridor in the south and central Pacific zone in Costa Rica; and
 - (d) forest in the watershed of the Mosquito Gulf, on the Caribbean coast of Panama;
 5. COMMITS to continuing support, within available resources, of efforts for the de-

sign, promotion, administration and co-management of protected areas in the Mesoamerican region that ensure equitable participation by local communities;

6. CALLS ON the States of Mesoamerica to continue with the implementation of, and compliance with, regional and international commitments and agreements in the environmental arena.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.88 Establishment of an Ecological Corridor in the Americas

NOTING that the mountain chain running the length of the Western Hemisphere is considered to be one of the regions with greatest biodiversity in the world;

RECOGNIZING that the Wildlife Conservation Society has proposed the creation of a programme called Ecological Corridor in the Americas, which would form a hemispheric system of protected areas and other wild areas joined with areas subject to sustainable management extending along the continental mountain chain from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego;

AWARE that the proposed ecological corridor in the Americas is to conserve biodiversity, maintain ecological viability and evolutionary processes, and provide environmental services through the formation of a conceptual framework for joint action that supports and brings together local, national, and regional conservation efforts along the corridor;

MINDFUL that the primary aim of the proposed ecological corridor in the Americas is to protect all rain forests and other types of forests and natural vegetation found along the corridor, as

public or private parks or reserves, or to be exploited on the basis of sustainable management because of their extreme hydrologic and biological importance;

BEING AWARE that the proposed ecological corridor in the Americas would provide many benefits to society along the corridor in the hemisphere, such as permanent provision of clean water, promotion of ecotourism, prevention of natural disasters, soil conservation, production of new medicines and other chemical substances, storage and capture of carbon dioxide, and creation of opportunities for scientific research and artistic inspiration;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Governments of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama have already created the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, which would be part of the Ecological Corridor in the Americas;

RECOGNIZING that the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, currently being implemented, constitutes one of the most successful examples in the world of a regional corridor and has similar objectives to those proposed for the Ecological Corridor in the Americas;

OBSERVING that several initiatives for local corridors on the continent along the mountain chain are being carried out and could be connected to form an almost continuous hemispheric corridor; and

EMPHASIZING that in several international fora the idea has been proposed to create a corridor for conservation in the Americas, or a trans-hemispheric corridor, as part of a worldwide network of regional biological corridors extending through Europe, Asia, and the Far East;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. RECOMMENDS that the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, the United States of America, and Venezuela

explore the concept of the continental initiative to create the Ecological Corridor in the Americas;

2. REQUESTS national and regional institutions and organizations in the above-mentioned countries, multilateral institutions, and public and private organizations to cooperate in exploring this concept;
3. RECOMMENDS that international institutions and organizations develop projects for conservation and sustainable management of forests and other types of natural vegetation along the mountain backbone of the Western Hemisphere and coordinate their efforts with organizations and institutions that already participate and that will continue to participate in exploring the concept of the proposed Ecological Corridor in the Americas.

The delegation of the United States made a formal Statement for the Record recognizing the importance of ecological corridors in preserving biodiversity and providing important ecological services, welcoming the initiative to create a Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, and noting that the proposed expansion of this corridor to create an Ecological Corridor for the Americas [Editor's note: as had been called for in the original Motion text) would need further exploration by governments.

2.89 Marine protected areas in the Baltic Sea

RECOGNIZING the important role of marine protected areas as an effective method for the conservation of marine biodiversity and as a contribution to the sustainable use of living marine resources;

ACKNOWLEDGING that integrated coastal management is an essential means for achieving sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems;

RECALLING Recommendation 1.37 *Marine Protected Areas*, which was adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) that:

“URGES all coastal states to move quickly to establish national systems of representative marine protected areas”; and

“RECOMMENDS that coastal States, as part of their overall programmes of marine protected areas, establish viable marine protected areas which meet the protection criteria for IUCN Categories I and II so as to safeguard a representative proportion of marine ecosystems in a natural state and thus help make it possible for sustainable use and the maintenance of biodiversity throughout their marine ecosystems”; and

ALSO RECALLING the Helsinki Commission Recommendation 15/5 on marine protected areas in the Baltic Sea;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES all coastal States in the Baltic Sea region to move quickly to establish the selected areas in the Baltic Sea as marine reserves;
2. RECOMMENDS that the States around the Baltic Sea whose economies are in transition be supported by other States with funding and expertise in order to establish and manage marine reserves;
3. REQUESTS IUCN members in all European States to support the establishment of marine reserves;
4. REQUESTS the Director General to report on the progress made toward implementation of this Resolution at the next World Conservation Congress.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government posi-

tion on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.90 Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean

RECALLING that the Convention on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution was approved in 1976 in Barcelona (and known for short as the Barcelona Convention) and amended considerably in 1995, in particular to extend its coverage from the marine environment to coastal areas and that the name of the treaty has been amended (subject to ratification) to become the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean;

NOTING that six implementation Protocols to the Barcelona Convention, which are fundamental for the protection and conservation of the Mediterranean marine environment and coastal areas, were significantly modified in 1995 and that similar new Protocols have been signed but not yet ratified;

CONSIDERING that as of 5 June 2000 the amendments to the Barcelona Convention had been ratified by only nine of the 15 States necessary for the amendments to enter into force;

RECOGNIZING that the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA Protocol) obtained the minimum number of ratifications in December 1999;

FURTHER RECALLING that NGOs in the Mediterranean region, meeting in Barcelona in November 1998, during the 5th Mediterranean Environmental Forum organized by MED Forum – the Mediterranean NGO Network for Ecology and Sustainable Development – requested the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention, including the European Union, to ratify the Convention and its Protocols before October 1999, which was the date of the 11th

meeting of the Contracting Parties, held in Malta; and

NOTING that, in light of the non-ratification of the Convention and its Protocols, Mediterranean NGOs, meeting in Malta in October 1999, requested that the required minimum number of ratifications be achieved by June 2000, but at the time of drafting this Recommendation, only the SPA Protocol had obtained the minimum number of ratifications for entry into force;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

REQUESTS the Director General to urge the Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution, to accept immediately the 1995 amendments to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, and to ratify both the earlier and new Protocols to the Convention, in order that they may enter into force and facilitate more effective implementation of agreed measures for protection of the Mediterranean.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.91 Ocean pollution by oil

RECALLING Resolution 8 *Marine Oil Tankers - Pollution* adopted by the 14th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Ashkabad, 1978) and Recommendation 18.73 *Prohibition of Oil Tankers Inshore of the Coral Sea Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area, Australia*, adopted by the 18th Session of the General Assembly (Perth, 1990);

AWARE that oil tanker traffic has almost doubled during the past fifteen years;

SERIOUSLY CONCERNED by the fact that ships that are twenty or more years old comprise 40 per cent of the world's tanker fleet;

NOTING that the sinking of the tanker *Erika* in December 1999, with a highly toxic cargo, caused widespread pollution of French coasts and brought again to light the inefficiency of preventive and clean-up measures in the struggle against oil spills; and

ADHERING to Resolution 16.15 *Liability and Compensation for Oil Spills from Vessels* adopted by the 16th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Madrid, 1984), requiring application of the principle of 'polluter pays' and that adequate financing be provided for the restoration of polluted natural habitats by oil;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. REQUESTS member States of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to:
 - (a) take steps to modify existing legislation in order to reinforce preventive measures against marine pollution by petroleum products and to hold polluters accountable;
 - (b) accelerate implementation of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (also referred to as 'MARPOL') provisions aimed at eliminating single-hull vessels and replacing them with double-hull vessels;
 - (c) reinforce implementation of existing regulations in order to guarantee that States respect international rules for vessels registered in their country or operating in areas within their national jurisdiction;
 - (d) raise the limits on financial compensation by the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC Funds);

- (e) establish data systems (transponders) aboard vessels for recording and identifying navigation; and
 - (f) undertake highly dissuasive activities against the perpetrators discharging waste at sea, cognizant that this practice discharges into the sea much greater volumes of petroleum than that from oil spills;
2. RECOMMENDS that IUCN, its Commissions, members, and partners take note of work underway internationally to survey ecosystems vulnerable to marine pollution, and to support these initiatives as appropriate;
3. REQUESTS States:
- (a) to exclude these ecologically sensitive coastal and marine areas from maritime routes; or, where this is not possible, to create strictly defined sea lanes that will afford protection to these ecologically sensitive coastal and marine areas;
 - (b) to review, and update where necessary, the legal instruments within the framework of relevant intergovernmental procedures; and
 - (c) in all cases of marine pollution by petroleum products, to consider indemnifying natural environments in the same way as for individuals and property, in order to rectify ecological damage;
4. URGES the relevant components of IUCN to examine the question of environmental and economic costs of oil pollution and contribute to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) process on defining environmental responsibility.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for

reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.92 Indigenous peoples, sustainable use of natural resources, and international trade

REAFFIRMING that the fourth principle of *Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living* is:

“For the Earth to continue to sustain billions of people it is essential to minimize the depletion of non-renewable resources and to switch to renewable substitutes where possible”;

RECOGNIZING that the eighth principle directs nations to consider people as the central element of the system and that economic policy should be related to environmental carrying capacity so as to increase the benefits obtained from each stock of resources;

NOTING that Article 10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) calls upon Parties to integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making;

ACKNOWLEDGING that most, if not all, indigenous peoples define themselves as inseparable from the land and see the land’s resources as gifts provided by the Creator for their use;

RECALLING that Article 8(j) of the CBD commits each Party to respect, preserve, and maintain the traditional practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the sustainable use of biological diversity and to encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge and practices;

CONSIDERING that in many indigenous and local communities, traditional knowledge about the wise use of renewable resources will not continue to be meaningful and passed on to subsequent generations unless sufficient economic

incentives exist to encourage their continued practice;

NOTING that many indigenous and local communities are located in remote areas with few economic opportunities other than those presented by the local natural resources; and

MINDFUL of the existence of barriers to the trade in products derived from non-endangered wild species which may discourage the sustainable use of these renewable resources;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. URGES all national governments, without prejudice to their obligations under international law, to put their sustainable use principles into action in order to improve the viability of indigenous and local communities, which depend on the harvesting of renewable resources, by eliminating tariff, and non-tariff barriers, which discourage the sustainable use of natural products derived from non-endangered species;
2. REQUESTS IUCN to:
 - (a) assess through its Sustainable Use Initiative, and with the participation of other components of IUCN, the degree to which trade barriers without basis in international law are a hindrance to the rights of indigenous and local communities and to the sustainable development of their culture and economy;
 - (b) make known the results of this assessment; and
 - (c) recommend actions if and as appropriate.

This Recommendation was adopted by a show of hands. The delegations of the State members Australia, Germany, New Zealand and Russian Federation indicated that they had abstained. State and Agency members United States abstained from adoption of this Recommendation.

2.93 Conservation of Kaisho Forest, Japan

AWARE that at the 1997 General Assembly of the Bureau International des Expositions (BIE), the Government of Japan proposed an environmentally conscious exposition with a theme of ‘Beyond Development - Rediscovering Nature’s Wisdom’ and that Japan was chosen as the host nation of the 2005 World Exposition;

RECOGNIZING that an environmental impact assessment published in 1999 by the Japan Association for the 2005 World Exposition revealed the Kaisho Forest, which is the proposed site for the Exposition and located near Nagoya City in Aichi Prefecture, to be a hotspot of biodiversity that includes endangered species listed in Red Data Books published by the Environment Agency of Japan;

ACKNOWLEDGING the efforts by the Government of Japan that have changed the Exposition site location three times and their withdrawal of an urban development and road construction plan for the purpose of protecting the threatened wetland vegetation and endangered Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), which are found in the Kaisho Forest;

ALSO ACKNOWLEDGING the Government of Japan’s commitment to secure habitat for plants and animals in the countryside ecosystem as stipulated in the Basic Environment Plan of 1994 and the National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation in 1995; and

WELCOMING the initiative of the Bureau International des Expositions in taking a lead in the 2005 World Exposition, to achieve the best outcome as an environmentally conscious exposition;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. CALLS ON the Bureau International des Expositions to continue to provide pertinent advice to the Government of Japan so that the 2005 World Exposition, to be held in

Aichi Prefecture, Japan is conducted in an environmentally conscious manner; and

2. URGES the Government of Japan to take concrete actions, including establishing a National Countryside Park, so that the Kai-sho Forest is conserved for the future.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.94 Climate change mitigation and land use

RECALLING Recommendation 18.22 *Global Climate Change* adopted by the 18th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Perth, 1990);

RECALLING Recommendations 1.71 *Climate Change*, 1.72 *Climate Change, Biodiversity and the IUCN Programme*, and 1.73 *Protocol or Other Legal Instrument to the Framework Convention on Climate Change* adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

NOTING that the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concluded that atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases are increasing largely due to human activities, that global climate is changing and is expected to change in the future, and that the balance of evidence suggests a discernible human influence on the Earth's climate;

RECALLING Article 2 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which states that the ultimate objective of the Convention is to achieve a stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system and within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate

change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner;

AWARE that the UNFCCC has been ratified by over 180 countries;

RECALLING that the 3rd Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC negotiated the Kyoto Protocol and agreed to legally binding commitments among Annex I countries to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases;

REAFFIRMING that the Kyoto Protocol is a first step towards addressing climate change, and that subsequent reductions in greenhouse gas emissions will be needed to fulfil the ultimate objective of the Convention;

RECALLING that Article 3.3 of the Kyoto Protocol allows Annex I countries to utilize a limited set of land use, land use change, and forestry activities, limited to afforestation, reforestation, and deforestation to meet their commitments under Article 3.1 of the Protocol;

FURTHER RECALLING that Article 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol provides Annex I countries with the option of undertaking additional human-induced activities in the agricultural soils and land use, land use change, and forestry categories to meet their commitments under Article 3.1 of the Protocol;

FURTHER RECALLING that Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol provides that Annex I countries may transfer to, or acquire from, any other such Party, emission reduction units from projects aimed at reducing emissions or enhancing removals in any sector of the economy, including land use change and the forestry sector;

FURTHER RECALLING that Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol defines a clean development mechanism to assist Parties not included in Annex I in achieving sustainable development and in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, and to assist Annex I countries in achieving their commitments under Article 3.1;

AWARE that the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC had been signed by 84 countries and ratified by 22 countries, as of June 2000;

ALSO AWARE that the Protocol will not enter into force unless and until it has been ratified by 55 Parties including those in Annex I which accounted in total for at least 55 per cent of the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990;

RECOGNIZING Recommendation 7.1 of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) *A global action plan for the wise use and management of peatlands*, adopted at the 7th meeting of the Conference of Contracting Parties, which:

Expresses deep concern for carbon loss due to peat fires and other human induced factors throughout the world;

Emphasizes the need to include all wetland carbon sinks and sequestration initiatives as key issues in the global discussion concerning the Kyoto Protocol under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and

Identifies as a research priority the need for further information on the greenhouse gas implications of the utilization of peatland resources;

NOTING that the IPCC ‘Special Report on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry’ concluded that land use, land use change, and forestry activities provide an opportunity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere by avoiding deforestation, and to increase the uptake of carbon from the atmosphere into the terrestrial biosphere through afforestation, reforestation, and improved forest, cropland, and rangeland management;

ALSO NOTING that the Special Report identified the risks associated with land use, land use change, and forestry activities;

NOTING FURTHER that properly designed land use, land use change, and forestry projects can promote sustainable development goals and

protect watersheds, habitats, and biodiversity through reducing deforestation and soil loss;

CONCERNED that improperly designed land use, land use change, and forestry projects and activities can be abused, creating incentives for clearing native forests, destroying primary forests, removing people from their land, and continuing emissions from industrial sources;

FURTHER CONCERNED that the continuing and catastrophic loss of forest and other biodiversity makes a substantial contribution to greenhouse gas emissions;

EMPHASIZING that anthropogenic climate change presents one of the greatest threats to biodiversity; and

RECOGNIZING decision V/4 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), *Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity*, which:

“*URGES the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including its Kyoto Protocol, to ensure that future carbon sequestration activities are consistent with, and supportive of, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity*”; and

“*REQUESTS the CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to prepare scientific advice on integrating biodiversity considerations, including biodiversity conservation, in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol*”;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. CALLS ON:

- (a) all Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, under which the predominant

- share of reductions must come from reductions in fossil fuel emissions;
- (b) UNFCCC Parties (taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities), corporate sector entities and energy associations, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the atmosphere and promote the use of new, energy-efficient, and environmentally-sound technologies in order to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system;
- (c) all countries to recognize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and desertification, and therefore, to adopt only those measures for greenhouse gas reduction that are consistent with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention), the Regional Seas Conventions, and other multilateral environmental agreements; and
- (d) International Financial Institutions to integrate biodiversity and social considerations into their continuing work on climate change;
2. REQUESTS the 6th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC to recognize the primary role of fossil fuel emissions and the important role that land use, land use change, and forestry activities play in climate change;
3. URGES the 6th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC to ensure that any land use, land use change, and forest activities under Articles 3.3 and 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol are environmentally sound and, where appropriate, meet the following criteria, and that any such activities accepted under Articles 6 and 12 of the Kyoto Protocol are also environmentally sound and, at a minimum, meet the following criteria:
- (a) a short- and long-term net positive reduction of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, with permanent reduction as the ultimate goal;
 - (b) reductions are additional to any that would occur otherwise with funding primarily coming from private sector sources;
 - (c) effective measures to prevent, or quantify and discount, the loss or displacement of carbon benefits due to the shifting of emissions-producing activities;
 - (d) authoritative, timely, and transparent information;
 - (e) scientifically valid monitoring and verification protocols, as well as transparent reporting;
 - (f) consistency with the goals of the CBD, Ramsar Convention, Regional Seas Conventions, and UNCCD;
 - (g) involvement of relevant stakeholders including local communities and indigenous peoples in the design and implementation of projects;
 - (h) sustainable development activities that provide economic benefits to local communities, and recognize the rights of indigenous peoples;
 - (i) prohibition of crediting for sequestration projects where native ecosystems were converted after adoption of the Kyoto Protocol;
 - (j) adoption of the precautionary approach in the use of genetically modified organisms and invasive species;
 - (k) protection of biodiversity and habitats, transfer of technology, and capacity building for developing country stakeholders;
-

- (l) enhancement of:
 - (i) ecosystem resilience to climate change through activities such as protection of important buffer zones and habitat for migratory bird species,
 - (ii) restoration of native ecosystems and species, protection of coral reefs, maintenance and restoration of mature forest cover, and
 - (iii) protection of important functional ecosystem services and groups of species;
- (m) contributions are made to broader conservation goals, which include measurement, monitoring, and evaluation of the ecological and social effects of projects; and
- (n) the number of credits available to Parties from land use, land use change, and forestry projects should be no more than the proportion of total greenhouse gas emissions attributable to emissions from land use, land use change, and forestry.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegations of the State members Australia and New Zealand indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.95 Drought and flood mitigation strategies

RECALLING that the 1992 'Earth Summit' in Rio called on all countries to develop and put in place effective National Strategies for Sustainable Development (NSSD) by the year 2002;

NOTING that these strategy documents can play a pivotal role not only in addressing the ongoing problems of environmental degradation but also in anticipating future problems and catastrophes and, in so doing, help to incorporate preventative measures that either reduce the risk or frequency of occurrence;

RECOGNIZING that the increase in irregular climatic changes often ascribed to the El Niño or La Niña effect is something that is likely to further perpetuate incidents of natural disasters such as droughts and floods;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that the frequency and severity of these disasters, unless checked, will only serve to undermine sustainable development initiatives;

NOTING that the effect of the present drought in Afghanistan, India, Pakistan and many parts of Africa on human and animal life, vegetation, and local ecological systems is just one illustration of the devastation that can occur;

FURTHER NOTING that the same is true for the recent floods in Mozambique, parts of China, and South America;

ACKNOWLEDGING that strategies that promote proactive approaches to prevent or expedite responses to problems can significantly reduce the size and the severity of a disaster;

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that it is reasonable to assume that had such strategies existed, particularly in the countries affected by drought and floods, much of the devastation being witnessed could have been significantly minimized; and

NOTING that it would be both logical and appropriate for national strategy documents to take cognizance of the potential threats of droughts and floods and include strategies that could help to combat the devastating effects of droughts and floods where possible;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. CALLS ON all IUCN State members, especially those prone to incidents of drought or floods to develop, incorporate, and implement specific strategies aimed at reducing the social and ecological degradation resulting from droughts and floods as part of their national strategies for sustainable development;
2. URGES IUCN State members to adopt a participatory approach for the development, articulation, and implementation of such strategies, whereby men and women from different tiers of society and public and private institutions and citizen groups are encouraged to actively contribute to this process;
3. REQUESTS the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), that has been entrusted with the development of guidelines for national strategies for sustainable development, to refine, revise, and/or develop additional guidelines that help member States to incorporate the essence of this Recommendation in their respective National Strategies for Sustainable Development;
4. ASKS IUCN to work with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the OECD to lobby for the establishment of a rapid reaction fund and force to handle drought and flood catastrophes.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 107).

2.96 Earth Charter and draft International Covenant

NOTING the consultations conducted by the Earth Council, since the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to prepare an Earth Charter;

AWARE of the collaboration between IUCN's Commission on Environmental Law, through its Ethics Working Group, and the drafters of the Earth Charter; and

RECALLING Recommendation 1.66 *Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development*, which was adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

REQUESTS the Director General, in consultation with IUCN members and Commissions, to:

- (a) examine and review the Earth Charter, with particular reference to Recommendation 1.66 adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress, and bearing in mind the provisions of *The World Conservation Strategy* and *Caring for the Earth*; and
- (b) make a recommendation to members at the 3rd Session of the World Conservation Congress on the appropriate response of IUCN to the Earth Charter.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Recommendation.

2.97 A Marten's Clause for environmental protection

RECALLING that Recommendation 1.75 *Armed Conflict and the Environment*, which was adopted by the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), endorsed the promotion of the 'Draft Convention on the Pro-

hibition of Hostile Military Activities in Internationally Protected Areas’;

REAFFIRMING the awareness expressed in the World Charter for Nature [see note (i) below] that mankind is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems;

ALSO REAFFIRMING that every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its apparent worth to man;

CONSIDERING the adoption of the 8th preambular paragraph in ‘The Hague Convention (IV) Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land’ (18 October 1907), which is also known as the Marten’s Clause [see quotation contained in note (ii) below], and which is reiterated in Article 1(2) of the ‘Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts’ [see quotation contained in note (iii) below];

RECOGNIZING the fundamental importance of the Marten’s Clause in providing a juridical standard governing the conduct of all persons in times of armed conflict in the absence of conventional law; and

REAFFIRMING the need for appropriate measures to protect the environment at the national and international, individual and collective, private and public levels;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

URGES all United Nations Member States to endorse the following policy:

“Until a more complete international code of environmental protection has been adopted, in cases not covered by international agreements and regulations, the biosphere and all its constituent elements and processes remain under the protection and authority of the principles of international law derived from established custom, from dictates of the public conscience, and from

the principles and fundamental values of humanity acting as steward for present and future generations”.

Notes:

- (i) The World Charter for Nature was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 28 October 1982.
- (ii) *“Until a more complete code of the laws of war has been issued, the High Contracting Parties deem it expedient to declare that, in cases not included in the Regulations adopted by them, the inhabitants and the belligerents remain under the protection and the rule of the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity, and the dictates of the public conscience”.*
- (iii) *“In cases not covered by the Protocol or by other international agreements, civilians and combatants remain under the protection and authority of the principles of international law derived from established custom, from the principles of humanity and from dictates of public conscience.”* Art. 1(2), Protocol Additional (No. 1) to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, Geneva, 8 June 1977.

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Recommendation.

2.98 To secure the environment of Gaza Strip, West Bank and Jerusalem

EXPRESSING CONCERN at the renewed outbreak of violence in the region and the resulting loss of human life and environmental impact;

RECOGNIZING that socio-economic and political stability are important to ensure environmental security and ecological integrity in the region; and

CONSIDERING that the Vision of IUCN is to create “a just world that values and conserves nature”, and that this Vision includes respect for human rights;

The World Conservation Congress at its 2nd Session in Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000:

1. SUPPORTS all efforts to bring the violence to an end and to protect the environment;
2. URGES the protection of civilians, especially children;
3. FURTHER URGES respect for humanitarian and environmental principles consistent with International Law and Agreements;
4. NOTES with concern the degradation of land and natural resources in the region;
5. APPEALS to the international community to help ensure environmental security and to prevent deterioration of resources in the region;
6. AFFIRMS that the peace process offers an opportunity to build relations in order to better protect human life and the environment in the region.

This Recommendation was adopted by a show of hands. The delegations of the State members Australia, Guatemala, Japan, New Zealand, Russian Federation, and State and Agency members United States indicated that they had abstained from adoption of this Recommendation. The delegations of the State members Australia and New Zealand made formal Statements for the Record, indicating that they did not consider IUCN to be the appropriate forum for addressing this issue. The State member France, speaking on behalf of the European Union, made a formal Statement for the Record supporting the Recommendation. These Statements

are reproduced in full in the Congress Proceedings.

IUCN Motions Process 2nd World Conservation Congress US General Statement

The following Statement was made by the delegation of the State member United States during the 19th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress on Friday, 6 October 2000. It should be noted that references to the ‘Quadrennial Program’ equate to the document subsequently adopted as ‘IUCN’s Overall Programme until the next World Conservation Congress’.

“Madame President, the United States recognizes the importance to many IUCN members of the motions process, which is a major feature of the World Conservation Congress.

We are very interested in the perspectives and priorities of IUCN members, particularly NGOs,

as reflected in the 110+ motions put forward for this Congress. We recognize that IUCN as an organization has an important contribution to make to the international environmental dialogue.

We also appreciate the excellent efforts made by the Resolutions Working Group to review and provide guidance on all the motions and to identify their relevance to the proposed IUCN Quadrennial Program and their cost implications.

As the RWG indicates, a number of motions would require a significant shift in priorities, resources and funding allocations within the Quadrennial Program. This raises the central issue of how the motions process fits into the ongoing process of formulating the Quadrennial Program, which we will finalize at this Congress.

We note that a number of these motions reflect the strong views of a few members on what actions State members should take nationally, regionally or internationally on complex and often controversial issues.

We have given serious thought as to how best we as a State member can participate in this motions process. Because of the high priority we place on IUCN's programs which contribute significantly to conservation goals we share, we have concluded that we should focus our attention on those motions that deal with IUCN **institutional, governance and broad programmatic** issues (which can be found in each of the three PRG, CNV and GOV categories).

We believe the consideration of important program and operational matters should be closely integrated with the discussion of the Quadrennial Program. Therefore, we may not be prepared to join consensus at this time on several of these 'institutional' motions until the implications of these resolutions have been discussed and resolved in the context of the Quadrennial Program.

I would add that we believe there should be a way to get proposals that have implications for the Quadrennial Program into the process early

on so they can be taken into account when the draft Program is being prepared in Gland. We are not comfortable with having programmatic and governance motions follow a separate track that essentially begins after the draft Program is completed. This undermines the value of the Quadrennial Program, which we believe is an important first step to establishing a coherent program of work and budget for IUCN.

We have also come to the conclusion that there are some types of resolutions on which it may not be appropriate for us as a government to engage in or negotiate.

Among these is a large group of motions directed primarily to a single government or group of governments on national, bilateral or regional issues. We welcome and take seriously the interest of IUCN members in important national and regional issues, such as the conservation in the Mekong Delta, Mesoamerica and parts of Africa, but we 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 (which often concern issues where we lack sufficient factual information), except as they are directed at the US Government. In this case we will provide a statement for the record to help clarify the issues raised and provide our perspectives.

A second group of motions are those focused on global issues that we agree are important but are topics of ongoing intergovernmental policy debate in other fora, such as climate change, biotechnology and trade. We respect the interest of members in issues of global concern and we share many of these interests, especially on emerging issues such as illegal logging and invasive species. However, we do not intend to take national government positions or particular views on these issues as presented in resolutions here or to vote on the outcome.

We will provide you with a list for the record of those resolutions the US Government will refrain from engaging on.

We would have two suggestions for consideration by the Council as it continues its review of

the resolutions process following this Congress. First, it might be useful to recast or redefine some motions that express the strong views of a minority of members as ‘Statements’ which could be sponsored and submitted by interested members, discussed at the Congress, and included in the record of the Congress proceedings. This would enable members to highlight and discuss important issues without attempting to negotiate points and positions on which there is no agreement among IUCN members.

Secondly, we suggest there be consideration of how to provide a clear process through which members who wish to propose a change or expansion in IUCN priorities, program components and/or resource allocations can do so through their respective Council members during the process of developing the next Quadrennial Program, rather than separately in motions. This would enable the range of members to have their views on program matters considered by the Council and incorporated in the proposed Program before the final draft is submitted to the next Congress.

We are happy to discuss these and other ideas with interested members during this Congress. We would like this statement entered for the record in the report of this Congress”.