

# Human Rights Standards for Conservation

## SUPPORTING DOCUMENT 3

IUCN resolutions that reference Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' rights and concerns

IUCN RESOLUTIONS, PRE-2000, 2000, 2004, 2008 and 2012

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November 2014

Supporting Document to:

Jonas H, Roe D and Dilke A (2014) Human Rights Standards for Conservation, Part II: *Which International Standards Apply to Conservation Initiatives?* IIED Discussion Paper. IIED, London.

<http://pubs.iied.org/14645IIED>

# CONTENTS

**Section 1: Introduction and Methodology** 6

**Section 2: Pre-2000** 7

**IUCN General Assembly Meeting, 1958 Athens, Resolution 005**

**IUCN General Assembly Meeting, 1975 Kinshasa, Resolution 005**

**IUCN General Assembly Meeting, 1981 Christchurch (New Zealand)**

Resolution 007

Resolution 023

**IUCN General Assembly Meeting, 1988 San Jose**

Recommendation 060

Resolution 028

Resolution 040

Resolution 042

**IUCN General Assembly Meeting, 1990 Perth (Australia)**

Recommendation 016

Recommendation 049

Recommendation 060

Recommendation 062

Recommendation 068

**IUCN General Assembly Meeting, 1994 Buenos Aires**

Recommendation 021

Recommendation 022

Recommendation 042

Recommendation 046

Recommendation 065

Recommendation 069

Recommendation 073

Recommendation 082

Recommendation 097

Resolution 020

Resolution 023

**IUCN World Conservation Congress, 1996 Montreal**

Resolution 007

Resolution 021

Resolution 022

Resolution 032  
Resolution 035  
Resolution 038  
Resolution 042  
Resolution 049  
Resolution 050  
Resolution 051  
Resolution 052  
Resolution 053  
Resolution 054  
Resolution 055  
Resolution 056  
Resolution 057  
Resolution 062  
Resolution 071  
Resolution 090  
Resolution 091  
Resolution 094  
Resolution 099  
Resolution 103  
Resolution 108

**Section 3: 2000**

**40**

**IUCN World Conservation Congress, 2000 Amman**

Recommendation 080  
Recommendation 092  
Resolution 022  
Resolution 030  
Resolution 043  
Resolution 053

**Section 4: 2004**

**44**

**IUCN World Conservation Congress, 2004 Bangkok**

Recommendation 082  
Recommendation 095  
Recommendation 101  
Recommendation 103  
Recommendation 106

Resolution 006  
Resolution 014  
Resolution 017  
Resolution 037  
Resolution 049  
Resolution 055  
Resolution 065

## **Section 5: 2008**

**60**

### **IUCN World Conservation Congress, 2008 Barcelona**

Recommendation 127  
Recommendation 136  
Resolution 033  
Resolution 036  
Resolution 038  
Resolution 041  
Resolution 047  
Resolution 048  
Resolution 049  
Resolution 050  
Resolution 051  
Resolution 052  
Resolution 053  
Resolution 056  
Resolution 059  
Resolution 068  
Resolution 087  
Resolution 090

## **Section 6: 2012**

**89**

### **IUCN World Conservation Congress, 2012 Jeju**

Recommendation 147  
Recommendation 155  
Recommendation 156  
Recommendation 170  
Recommendation 175  
Recommendation 179  
Recommendation 180

Recommendation 183

Resolution 007

Resolution 035

Resolution 042

Resolution 043

Resolution 047

Resolution 053

Resolution 059

Resolution 060

Resolution 064

Resolution 065

Resolution 077

Resolution 079

Resolution 082

Resolution 089

Resolution 092

Resolution 093

Resolution 094

Resolution 095

Resolution 096

Resolution 097

Resolution 099

Resolution 101

Resolution 102

Resolution 104

Resolution 105

Resolution 106

**Annex:**

**Keywords highlighted in the IUCN-related documents 139**

## Section 1: Introduction and Methodology

This document sets out IUCN resolutions and recommendations that reference “Indigenous Peoples” or “local communities” or related issues such as traditional knowledge or customary uses of biodiversity. The approach highlights the increasing number of references to Indigenous Peoples, local communities, their rights and concerns.

### Methodology

Selected IUCN resolutions and recommendations were organised into the following categories:

- Resolutions and Recommendations General Assemblies and World Conservation Congresses from Pre-2000,
- The World Conservation Congress in Amman in 2000,
- The World Conservation Congress in Bangkok in 2004,
- The World Conservation Congress in Barcelona in 2008, and
- The World Conservation Congress in Jeju in 2012.

Using similar methodology to the CBD COP decisions (Supporting Document 2), the resolutions and recommendations were reviewed to find references that support Indigenous peoples and local communities, and those sections are included in the relevant documents. Resolutions and recommendations making reference to the rights and concerns of indigenous people and local communities were found using a database search of the IUCN archives. The document is organised in chronological order.

The Annex at the back of this document contains a list of keywords that are highlighted through the text. Notably, there may be many IUCN resolutions that *hinder or undermine* the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities but these resolutions were not included.

## Section 2: Pre-2000

### Resolution 005, General Assembly Athens, 1958

***The General Assembly meeting of the IUCN in Athens in 1958 contained the following reference to local communities and their role within areas of conservation within Resolution 005 'Education and Conservation':***

*The Assembly recommends:*

[T]hat the Secretary General of the UN be approached by the Union with the request that the UN Bureaux and specialized agencies concerned give much greater emphasis to using expert advice and assistance to instruct **local communities** to understand and actually carry out sound methods of conservation by which their available natural resources are to be improved and developed.

### Resolution 005, General Assembly Kinshasa, 1975

***The General Assembly meeting of the IUCN in Kinshasa in 1975 contained the following references to the rights of indigenous people and local communities and traditional practices as part of Resolution 005 'Protection of traditional ways of life':***

*The Assembly recommends:*

*Recognising* the value and importance of **traditional ways of life** and the skills of the people which enable them to live in harmony with their environment;

*Recognising also* the vulnerability of **indigenous people** and the great significance they attach to land ownership;

*The 12<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of IUCN meeting in Kinshasa, Zaire, in September 1975*

*Recommends*

(1) That governments maintain and encourage **traditional methods of living** and customs which enable **communities**, both rural and urban, to live in harmony with their environment;

(2) That educational systems be orientated to emphasize environmental and ecological principles and conservation objectives derived from **local cultures** and **traditions**, and that these principles and objectives be given wide publicity;

(3) That governments devise means by which **indigenous people** may bring their lands into conservation areas without relinquishing their ownership, use, or tenure rights;

(4) That the governments of countries still inhabited by people belonging to separate **indigenous cultures** recognize the rights of these people to live on the lands they have **traditionally occupied**, and take account of their view points;

(5) That in the creation of national parks or reserves **indigenous peoples** should not normally be displaced from their **traditional lands**, nor should such reserves anywhere be proclaimed without adequate consultation with the **indigenous peoples** most likely to be directly affected by such proclamation; and

(6) That existing natural values be respected and integrated in the early planning stage of every urban or industrial development scheme, this requiring that ecological principles be taken as the basis for all planning.

## Resolution 007, General Assembly Christchurch, 1981

***At the General Assembly meeting in Christchurch in 1981, the Assembly gave the following recommendations regarding the role of indigenous people and local communities and traditional lifestyles within Resolution 007 'The role of traditional lifestyles and local people in conservation and development':***

*The Assembly Recommends:*

*Recognising* that human societies have survived only because they have evolved, within their **traditional life styles**, a viable relationship between population, land management and conservation;

*Recognising further* that patterns of **cultural** behaviour with respect to nature and particularly the conservation of nature, may be unconscious, and that recognition of this element in behaviour is fundamental to strengthening conservation elements of development programmes and activities;

*Noting* that human societies are rapidly losing their original **spiritual dimensions**, self-reliance and wisdom as they change from **traditional life styles** to modern ways of life;

*Noting further* that conservation and development are increasingly dominated by urban society, often insensitive to the values and significance of the diverse **rural traditions** which have supported civilisation over long periods of time;

*Convinced* that **traditional conservation systems** have much to recommend them, not because of sentimental nostalgia, but because they are based on common sense, are cost-effective and fit in with the needs and wishes of many **local communities**;

*The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15th Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:*

*Recommends* that heads of governments, ministers, members of legislatures, administrators, planners and conservationists:

(a) take into account the still existing very large reservoir of **traditional knowledge** and experience within **local cultures** which must provide a significant basis for the evolution of future management policies and planning actions;

(b) provide the means for **local people** who maintain ecologically sound practices to play a primary role in all stages of development in the area they identify with, so that they can **participate and benefit directly**, in a manner which is consistent with their values, time frames and decision-making processes;

(c) seek continuous support of these **local people** in shaping and implementing conservation strategies, programmes and plans, in order to considerably increase conventional conservation potentials for achieving the goals of the World Conservation Strategy; and

(d) foster further research into the ecology of **traditional life styles**.

## Resolution 023, Christchurch, 1981

***A further section of the General Assembly meeting at Christchurch in 1981 is entitled '15/23 Micronesian Resource Management Assistance'. This section includes the following recommendations regarding indigenous peoples:***

*The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 15<sup>th</sup> Session in Christchurch, New Zealand, 11-23 October 1981:*



Endorses the offering of assistance to these new States in:

(e) developing training programmes for **indigenous people** on conservation, resource management, environmental law and environmental education so as to lessen the degree of dependency by Micronesians on outside assistance.

## Resolution 060, General Assembly San Jose, 1988

***During the General Assembly meeting in San Jose in 1988, the General Assembly highlighted the following recommendations in relation to the Carajas Pig Iron Plants in Brazil within Resolution 060 'Carajas pig iron plants, Brazil':***

*The Assembly recommends:*

*Concerned* that a large area of pristine Brazilian Amazon tropical forest around the mine and railroad may be converted into charcoal to fire these smelters over a period of just three years and that the **traditional livelihood** of more than 10,000 **Amazonian Indians** in the region is immediately threatened;

*Concerned further* that 11 charcoal-fired smelters approved by the Brazilian Government, and an additional 20 proposed pig iron projects, will severely undermine established World Bank and Brazilian loan contract provisions to protect the environment and **indigenous peoples**;

*The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17<sup>th</sup> Session in San Jose, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:*

1. *Calls upon* the Brazilian Government to prevent the deforestation of the pristine forest of the eastern Amazon, and to seek alternatives that will promote the longterm, sustainable development of natural resources and the environment through the region and simultaneously ensure the protection of the lifestyles, livelihood, and property rights of the **indigenous peoples** in the region.

2. *Calls upon* the World Bank to use its good offices to continue to intervene more vigorously to halt all industrial projects using charcoal derived from pristine forests; with reference specifically to those projects not financed by the World Bank, to assist the Brazilian authorities in evaluating alternative development options that will not cause massive deforestation and loss of outstanding biological diversity: and to ensure that the CVRD complies with its contractual obligations to protect both the natural resources and **indigenous populations** in the region.

3. *Calls upon* the European Community to use its influence in favour of protecting the forests and **indigenous peoples** of the Amazon and not to finance any iron ore projects that do not ensure the protection of those forests and **peoples**.

## Resolution 028, San Jose, 1988

***As part of the same meeting in San Jose in 1988, the General Assembly gave the following recommendations within Resolution 028, 'National and Regional Conservation Strategies':***

*The Assembly recommends:*

*Considering that:*

(c) **Indigenous peoples** have a long and rich history of knowledge and experience in the sustainable use of their environment, which has often been excluded from economic development strategies as well as conservation strategies and activities.

- (d) IUCN has, through its Commission on Ecology, begun work in this area by combining **traditional knowledge** with scientific knowledge;
- (e) In response to the aspirations of the **Inuit** of Alaska, Canada and Greenland, the **Inuit** Circumpolar Conference has initiated an **Inuit** Regional Conservation Strategy, modelled after the World Conservation Strategy from an **indigenous perspective**;
- (f) A section on “Recommended Action: **Traditional Knowledge**” is contained within the IUCN draft report “From Strategy to Action: How to Implement the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development”;
2. *Recommends* the inclusion of **indigenous peoples** in the preparation of national and regional conservation strategies where this is appropriate
  3. *Supports* the efforts of the **Inuit** Circumpolar Conference to develop the **Inuit** Regional Conservation Strategy within the framework of the World Conservation Strategy.
  4. *Supports* the efforts of the International Indian Treaty Council to develop **indigenous** national and regional conservation strategies within the framework of the World Conservation Strategy.

### Resolution 040, San Jose, 1988

***The ‘International Tropical Timber Agreement’ at the meeting in San Jose included the following requests from the General Assembly to the government members of International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) regarding the rights of indigenous peoples:***

2. *Also urges* the government members of ITTO to take action to limit the exploitation of forest for timber to those forests which are able to provide a sustained yield without significant deterioration, and to stop logging of forests identified as critical sites for the conservation of biological diversity and rights of **indigenous peoples**.
3. *Further urges* ITTO to make the fullest use of the knowledge and serves of IUCN, other conservation organizations and **indigenous peoples organizations** in the identification and monitoring of such sites.

### Resolution 042, San Jose, 1988

***The General Assembly noted the following in the section of the General Assembly meeting at San Jose entitled Resolution 042: ‘IUCN Wetlands Programme’:***

*Recognising further* the quintessential role that wetlands provide in the well-being and development of **rural communities** and in the preservation of biological diversity;

1. *Urges* governments and development assistance institutions to:
  - c. Encourage the **active participation** of **local conservation** and **indigenous peoples' organizations** in the planning and implementation of activities or policies affecting wetlands.

### Resolution 016, General Assembly Perth, 1990

***The General Assembly meeting in Perth in 1990 included the following references to indigenous people, in particular women, as part of Resolution 016: ‘Recognition of the Role of Indigenous Communities’:***

*The Assembly recommends:*

*Recognising* that the **indigenous communities** of the world frequently live in harmony with their environment and have a special stake in its continued survival;

*Aware* that many of these **communities** possess special knowledge regarding the management and biological diversity of their environment;

*Considering* that many of these **communities** live in habitats that are of **local**, national and international importance;

*Recognising* that this pool of wisdom could be lost forever if not protected as a common heritage;

*The General Assembly of IUCN—The World Conservation Union, at its 18th Session in Perth, Australia, 28 November-5 December 1990:*

1. *Requests* that the Union's documents in general include specific recognition of the role of **indigenous communities**, and in particular their **women**, in the management of their environmental resources, and of the roles they may be called upon to play in National Conservation Strategies and projects sponsored by IUCN;
2. *Calls upon* aid agencies, all members of IUCN and other organizations to recognize the rights of these **communities** to **participate** in the formulation of policies and projects affecting their environment;
3. *Calls upon* IUCN and its Director General to make every effort to raise and allocate funds to facilitate the development of environmental strategies and policies for **indigenous communities**;
4. *Requests* that IUCN establish an Inter- Commission Task Force to deal with issues especially relevant to **indigenous peoples** and to make sure that **indigenous** concerns are incorporated in the overall work of IUCN and its Commissions.

## Recommendation 049, Perth, 1990

***As part of the 1990 meeting in Perth, the General Assembly noted the following provisions within Recommendation 049 'Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Forests of the Amazon':***

*The Assembly recommends:*

### *A. Environmentally Sound Development*

*Recalling* that it is essential that such development should be ecologically sustainable, and also consistent with the needs, aspirations and **cultural sensitivities** of the people already living in Amazonia;

*Aware* that all the countries of the region have specialized institutions dealing with Amazonian ecology and land-use, and that these are staffed by professional agronomists, foresters and ecologists, but that this pool of expertise has often been overlooked in international debate on Amazonia, and that even within the region itself, there has been a persistent failure to take sufficient account of the knowledge and concerns of **local specialists**;

*Concerned* that past policies have not adequately recognized the value of the Amazon forests and that in particular:

b. the exploitation of Amazonia's oil, mineral and hydroelectric resources is often carried out in ways which do not recognize the ecological fragility of the zones to be exploited, creating serious pollution problems and ignoring the rights of the **indigenous populations** of those regions, while the infrastructure associated with these activities has facilitated the penetration of more settlers often in remote areas, leading to destructive and non-sustainable settlement patterns;

#### *D. Needs and Rights of Indigenous Communities*

*Recalling* that economic activities dating back to colonial times and agricultural colonization in conjunction with a present lack of clear government policies have endangered the **cultural** and physical survival of many native groups in Amazonia;

*Acknowledging* that progress, although insufficient, is being made on this issue in several countries of the region;

*The General Assembly:*

12. *Urges* the governments concerned to pay particular attention to the rights and needs of **indigenous and local peoples** and to do their utmost to safeguard the **ethnic diversity** of the peoples in the Amazon as part of the **cultural riches** of the Amazonian countries.

### Recommendation 060, Perth, 1990

***The following recommendations regarding local communities and traditional inhabitants and users of the land were made at the General Assembly in Perth under Recommendation 060 'Tropical Timbers from East Malaysia':***

*The Assembly recommends:*

3. *Urges* the Government of Sarawak to:

- a. respect the rights of the **traditional inhabitants and users of the land**;
- c. consolidate the Permanent Forest Estate and complete the network of protected areas **in full consultation** with the people likely to be affected thereby;
- e. apply environmentally sound harvesting practices and ensure **greater participation** of **local communities** in the benefits derived from any harvesting of forest products.

### Recommendation 062, Perth, 1990

***The General Assembly made the following recommendation to the Indonesian Government regarding the participation of indigenous people within Recommendation 060 'Mangroves in Bintuni Bay, Irian Jaya, Indonesia':***

*The Assembly recommends:*

6. *Urges* the Indonesian Government to ensure that the **indigenous people** are involved in all management and development programmes in the area.

### Recommendation 068, Perth, 1990

***Recommendation 068 of the General Assembly meeting in Perth in 1990 concerns the 'Kimberley Region, Western Australia' and contains the following provisions:***

*The Assembly Recommends:*

Recognising that the Kimberley region of Western Australia is the traditional land of an ancient living Aboriginal culture, and that the Kimberley landscape is an Aboriginal landscape;

*The General Assembly of IUCN –The World Conservation Union, at its 18<sup>th</sup> Session in Perth, Australia, 28 November-5 December 1990:*

3. Requests the Director General to make available on request to the Governments concerned advice and expertise on strategies for the involvement of indigenous peoples in nature conservation reserves and nature conservation strategies.

## Recommendation 021, General Assembly Buenos Aires, 1994<sup>1</sup>

**As part of the General Assembly meeting at Buenos Aires in 1994, the General Assembly noted the following within Recommendation 021 'Indigenous People and the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources':**

*The Assembly recommends:*

*Acknowledging* the major international Covenants of 1966 on Civil and Political Rights, and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, according to which no people may under any circumstances be deprived of its means of subsistence;

*Recalling* that the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, in Chapter 26 of Agenda 21, recognized the valuable role of indigenous people and local communities in maintaining sustainable use of nature's resources and underlined, in Principle 22 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the importance of the active participation of indigenous people in environmental management;

*Conscious* of the conclusions in the World Commission on Environment and Development report of 1987 on the need for empowerment of vulnerable groups to promote citizen participation in sustainable development;

*Cognisant* of the International Labour Organisation Convention 169 which lends support to the special relationships that exist between indigenous people and nature;

*Noting* that the United Nations has begun preparation of a Draft Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People and has declared the Decade of Indigenous People;

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

1. Declares its continued commitment to advancing the principles contained in the above cited Conventions and Agreements and to further their integration in the work of IUCN;

2. Calls on governments, and especially State members of IUCN, to recognize and give effect in their national policies and programmes for sustainable use and development to the principles relating to indigenous people contained in the Covenants and Agreements cited above.

## Recommendation 022, Buenos Aires, 1994<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Note. The 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, because their countries had not adopted or ratified ILO Convention 169, in the case of New Zealand because of the special position accorded to the Maori people by the Treaty of Waitangi.

**The General Assembly gave the following recommendations within Recommendation 022 ‘Indigenous People’:**

*The Assembly recommends:*

*Recalling* Principle 22 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the special roles of **indigenous people** recognized in Agenda 21 (Chapter 26) and in *Caring for the Earth*;

*Aware of* Recommendation 18.16 of the 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly, and Resolution 19.20 and Recommendation 19.21 of the present Session;

*Concerned* that more extensive understanding is needed regarding the rights of **indigenous people**;

*Noting* that **indigenous people** have **traditional knowledge** and uses of biological and other natural resources;

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

1. *Recognises* Convention 169 of the International Labour Organisation, the Declaration of Karioca (“Earth Charter and Agenda 21 of **Indigenous Peoples**”) and the Declaration of the World Alliance of Tropical Forest **Indigenous-Tribal Peoples** and requests the Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) and the Centre for Environmental Law to promote understanding of the legal instruments concerning the rights of **indigenous people** through the preparation of studies and other educational materials;
2. *Urges* all States and **local** authorities to ensure fully the public **participation** by **local people and indigenous people** in decisions concerning the planning, development and management of national parks and other protected areas, and to provide that their interests are treated equitably and are fully respected by all authorities and agencies with responsibility in or impacting on national parks and other protected areas;
3. *Requests* the Director General to ensure that IUCN’s Programme on Biological Diversity takes full account of **traditional knowledge** and practices of **indigenous people**;
4. *Requests* the Director General, within available resources, to provide Secretariat support at IUCN Headquarters for **indigenous people**, so as to ensure that issues of concern to **indigenous people** are fully implemented into all of IUCN’s programmes and activities.

## **Recommendation 042, Buenos Aires, 1994**

***Within Recommendation 042, ‘The Conversion of Military Bases into Wildlife Conservation Areas’, the General Assembly included the following references to the rights of indigenous people and local communities:***

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

1. *Urges* all States:

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<sup>2</sup> Note. The comments made by certain State members in relation to Recommendation 19.21 apply also to the present Recommendation.

(a) to review their existing military lands, including both marine and terrestrial training areas, to determine in cooperation with government departments, NGOs, **indigenous peoples, and local communities**, the value of those lands for wildlife conservation;

(c) to ensure that the public, **indigenous people and local communities** are informed of proposed changes to military lands and that governments take measures to address related **aboriginal** title issues, recognizing the legitimate rights of **indigenous people and local communities**;

(d) to manage such land with the **full participation** of NGOs, **indigenous people and local communities**, whether national, provincial or **local**, responsible for the management of protected areas.

## Recommendation 046, Buenos Aires, 1994

***As part of the General Assembly at Buenos Aires, the General Assembly included the following provisions within Recommendation 046, 'Marine and Coastal Area Conservation':***

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

1. *Calls upon* governments, international agencies and the non-governmental community:

(b) to involve all levels and relevant agencies of government, **local communities**, non-governmental organizations, related industries and other interested parties in the development of strategies and the implementation of programmes;

(c) to encourage coastal nations, where **indigenous** and **traditional use** of the sea is to be affected, to include **indigenous and local people** as partners in the discussions and in any substantial steps involving planning, development, management and maintenance of these areas.

## Recommendation 065, Buenos Aires, 1994

***Recommendation 065, 'Conservation of South American Native Forests', contains the following references to indigenous people and local communities:***

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

1. *Recommends* that Governments establish basic principles which ensure the sustainability in ecological, economic and social terms of forest plantations so that those plantations do not affect the natural forest ecosystems and **local communities**;

*Recommends* the Governments of South America to implement the necessary measures so that the management of natural forests is aimed at a multiple sustainable use of resources (commodities and services), taking into consideration the functions of the forest such as the protection of catchment areas, the regulation of fresh-water cycles, the provision of habitat for wild fauna, the maintenance of biological diversity and gene banks, and the rights of **indigenous people** to the restitution of their **ancestral lands** and the sustainable management of their forests.

## Recommendation 069, Buenos Aires, 1994

**As part of the General Assembly in Buenos Aires, the General Assembly noted the following provisions within Recommendation 069 ‘The Biosphere Reserve of the Alto Orinoco-Casiquiare, Venezuela’:**

*The Assembly recommends:*

Considering the **ethnocultural importance** of the **indigenous communities** who have lived there since ancestral times, in particular the Yanomani and Yekwa-na ethnic groups;

3. *Congratulates* the Government of Venezuela for enforcing the provisions and actions listed in the Decree creating the Alto Orinoco-Casiquiare Biosphere Reserve and those considered in the above-mentioned environmental decrees, and

*Encourages* the Government to involve the **indigenous communities** and organized civil society in the management of this protected area.

### Recommendation 073, Buenos Aires, 1994

**Recommendation 073 concerns the ‘Paraguay-Parana Waterway Project’. The General Assembly included the following recommendations within this Recommendation:**

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

1. *Appeals* to the Government of Argentina and the Governments of Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay, to the Interamerican Development Bank and to all bodies providing partial financing or technical support for the Paraguay-Parana Water Project:

(a) in the event that the environmental impact assessment is negative, to require the project to be modified on the basis of the results obtained in the corresponding studies and to support efforts to protect natural resources and the **communities** involved, including the **indigenous peoples**;

(b) to make a thorough analysis of the short-, medium- and long-term effects of the Project on ecosystems and their natural resources and on the **socio-environmental conditions** of the inhabitants of the zone involved.

### Recommendation 082, Buenos Aires, 1994

**The ‘Conservation of Mangrove Communities in Australia’ was discussed in Recommendation 082 of the IUCN General Assembly in Buenos Aires. The General Assembly noted the following:**

*The Assembly recommends:*

*Supporting* the sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems and the role of **indigenous people** in their ownership and management;

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

1. *Urges* the Australian Governments, in consultation with the **Aboriginal traditional owners**, to protect Australian mangroves in secure conservation reserves.

### Recommendation 097, Buenos Aires, 1994



**Recommendation 097 'Strategy to Protect the Arctic Environment' includes the following provisions from the General Assembly:**

*The Assembly recommends:*

*Mindful* that the Arctic is the homeland of **indigenous peoples** whose **culture** and quality of life depends on a healthy environment and sustainable use of wild resources;

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

1. *Encourages* the Arctic governments to develop new national and international instruments to address the full range of environmental problems facing the Arctic, while respecting the particular **social, cultural, economic and political circumstances** of the Arctic's **indigenous peoples**.

### Resolution 020, Buenos Aires, 1994<sup>3</sup>

**As part of the Buenos Aires General Assembly in Buenos Aires, the Assembly noted the following within Resolution 020 'IUCN Action on Indigenous People and the Sustainable use of Natural Resources':**

*The Assembly recommends:*

*Recalling* that the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, in Chapter 26 of Agenda 21, recognized the valuable role of **indigenous people** in maintaining sustainable use of nature's resources, and underlined, in Principle 22 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the importance of **indigenous people and local communities' active participation** in environmental management;

*Conscious* of the conclusions of the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987 on the need for empowerment of **vulnerable groups** to promote citizen participation in sustainable development;

*Noting* the statement in *Caring for the Earth* about the special role of **indigenous people and local communities** in global efforts to establish a sound relationship between the Earth and humankind;

*Mindful* of Recommendation 18.16 of the 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly, which recognized the role of **indigenous people** in environmental strategies and projects sponsored by IUCN and requested the establishment of an Inter-Commission Task Force on **Indigenous People**, and Recommendation 18.24, which urged the development of IUCN guidelines on sustainable use of wildlife;

*Noting* the expressed need for recognition of the intellectual property rights of **indigenous people**;

*Aware* that **indigenous people's** rights to control land use, resources and related environmental matters are currently being examined as part of the preparation of the UN Draft **Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People**;

*Recognizing* that the United Nations in 1993 declared the Decade of **Indigenous People**;

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<sup>3</sup> Note. When this Resolution was adopted, the Directors General emphasized that Operative Paragraph 2(d) should not be read as departing from the statutory requirement that the Programme and budget of IUCN must be rolled forward annually and approved by the Council.

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

1. *Calls upon* the Council and Director General to advance the principles of *Caring for the Earth* and Agenda 21 regarding the **rights of indigenous people**;
2. *Requests that*:
  - (a) co-option of an **indigenous people's** representative be continued on the IUCN Council for the Triennium 1994-1996;
  - (b) the IUCN Inter-Commission Task Force on **Indigenous People** be continued for the Triennium 1994-1996
  - (c) the Task Force be consulted on matters involving **indigenous people** and on finalizing the publication of “**Indigenous People and Sustainability: A Guide for Action**” as prepared by the Task Force, and to be considered in the development of IUCN policies, programmes, projects and the work carried out by the Commissions.

### **Resolution 023, Buenos Aires, 1994<sup>4</sup>**

***Resolution 023 discussed ‘The Importance of Community-based Approaches’. The General Assembly noted the following recommendations:***

*The Assembly recommends:*

*Emphasizing* the importance of **indigenous and traditional knowledge** in the management of resources;

*Aware* that the IUCN Secretariat works closely with member organizations and others who are closely involved in **community-based development** for conservation ends;

*Aware* also that the Programme for the next triennium includes a Social Policy Service, including attention to **community-centred approaches**;

*Believing* that the positive involvement of **local communities** is fundamental to securing long-term results;

*Recognizing* that this may involve helping to realize the basic needs and secure the livelihoods of such **communities**

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

*Urges* the Director General:

- (a) to build strong partnerships with **local organizations** to realize **community-based conservation**;
- (b) to develop a service to such organizations in terms of **community-based methodologies and techniques**;
- (c) to maintain a library of case studies for education, advocacy and training purposes;
- (d) to implement a training agenda for staff and the Union membership in **community approaches** for meeting its central objective;

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<sup>4</sup> Note. This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State member United States indicated that had there been a vote, the delegation would have abstained.

(e) to integrate the approach within other Programmes such as those dealing with **indigenous knowledge, law and participation** by making it a cross-cutting theme of the Union.

## Resolution 007, Montreal, 1996

***The World Conservation Congress in Montreal in 1996 included Resolution 007 'An IUCN Strategy for the Arctic'. Within this Resolution, the WCC included the following references to the rights of indigenous people and local communities:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

Recognizing the vital interests of **indigenous Arctic people** in Arctic conservation and sustainable development, and their central role as **stewards** of the Arctic environment.

2. *Requests IUCN members and offices in the Arctic States, in close cooperation with the Director General, Commissions and Arctic specialists, to work together to develop and implement an action plan for Arctic conservation and sustainable development which will implement Recommendation 19.97 and will:*

(b) promote the development of conservation strategies and sustainable development plans that take into account the particular requirements and concerns of **indigenous Arctic peoples**.

## Resolution 021, Montreal, 1996

***As part of Resolution 021 'Forest Concessions', the World Conservation Congress noted the following:***

*The World Conservation Congress at its 1<sup>st</sup> Session in Montreal, Canada, 14-23 October 1996:*

*Requests:*

2. States, government agencies, corporations and other private landholders to apply the following principles governing forest management concessions and sale or transfer of forest land:

(a) the process should be pursued in an open and transparent manner, including **effective and equitable public participation** by **local communities and indigenous peoples**; there should be public review and comment with mechanisms to respond to public comments prior to concession, sale or transfer, and to address further public concerns during the operational phase of concession management;

(b) **environmental and social impacts** of concessions should be assessed in a thorough, credible and professional manner prior to decision on granting the concession,

(c) areas of critical environmental or **cultural significance**, as defined both by **social, economic and environmental analysis** by **participation** of interested stakeholder groups, should not be opened to forest concessions;

(g) forest management authorities, forest concessionaires, **local communities**, resident **indigenous peoples** and other stakeholders should cooperate to devise agreed approaches for managing access to public forests opened by concessions;

4. Landholders engaged in the sale or transfer of large tracts of forest land to consider the **environmental and social values** that might be affected by such sale or transfer, and to engage **local communities** and other interested stakeholder groups within the **local** jurisdiction and to seek their views on options for the management and disposition of the land.

### Resolution 022, Montreal, 1996<sup>5</sup>

***As part of the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Montreal, the WCC included the following recommendations supportive of the rights of indigenous people and local communities within Resolution 022 'Voluntary Independent Certification of Forest Management and Marketing Claims':***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Noting that this private and public sector support is creating demand for forests and forest products that are certified in reference to:*

- (a) compliance with all applicable laws;
- (b) tenure and use rights and responsibilities;
- (c) rights of **indigenous peoples**;
- (d) **communities** relations and workers rights;
- (j) natural forests and conservation of **sites of major environmental, social, or cultural significance** within them.

### Resolution 032, Montreal, 1996

***Resolution 032 'Ecotourism and Protected Areas Conservation' includes the following recommendations from the World Conservation Congress:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recognizing that careful planning and supervision of tourism to natural areas can be a powerful tool for enhancing the value of natural areas and therefore avoiding their conversion to other uses, while at the same time providing sustainable opportunities for enhancing the livelihood of **local populations**;*

*Noting further that many private sector enterprises, non-governmental organizations and public agencies often use the term "ecotourism" indiscriminately for all tourism in natural areas even when such activity provides no measurable benefits to the natural area or the people living close to the areas involved and at times directly threatens those areas;*

*The World Conservation Congress at its 1<sup>st</sup> session in Montreal, Canada, 14-23 October 1996:*

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<sup>5</sup> Note: This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State member United States indicated that had there been a vote the delegation would have abstained. The use of the term "indigenous peoples" in this Recommendation shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.

1. *Calls upon* IUCN members and the Director General to promote the concept of ecotourism and proposes for consideration the following general description: environmentally responsible travel and visitation to natural areas, in order to enjoy and appreciate nature (and any accompanying **cultural** features, both past and present) that promote conservation, have a low visitor impact and provide for beneficially active socio-economic **involvement of local peoples**;

2. *Calls upon* IUCN members to adopt and implement policies, based on the above description, which;

(c) allocate tourism revenues to protect and manage the areas from which these revenues are generated and to provide employment and support activities that benefit **local communities** linked to the protected areas, with any additional funds being channelled to promote, plan and manage ecotourism, conservation education and environmental awareness at the national level;

(j) develop formal mechanisms for coordination and **participation** of different stakeholder groups, and emphasize the use of partnerships between **local communities**, protected area authorities and the private sector so as to improve the flow and distribution of ecotourism benefits to **local communities** in such a way that they act as an incentive for improved management of natural resources;

3. *Requests* the Director General, within available resources, to:

(b) convene a series of regional workshops on Ecotourism and Conservation, or a summary workshop before or during the next World Conservation Congress, at which IUCN members would be invited to share experiences on topics, including :

(iii) exploring means of **local ownership** in specific ecotourism ventures;

(v) organizing **local** groups to advocate public investments in **local education**, infrastructure and other services which improve **local** quality of life and sustain **community-based** ecotourism efforts;

(vi) working with private enterprises to increase and **share the benefits** (e.g. through joint ventures and **local employment**) from their ecotourism operations and to conduct their activities and manage their facilities in an environmentally responsible way;

(vii) monitoring the impact of tourism to protected areas on **local cultures and economies** as well as on the protected ecosystems;

(c) support WCPA and its Task Force on Tourism and Protected Areas in its work with interested national and international tourism organizations, and with IUCN members, in formulating a comprehensive strategy to ensure that tourism activities support conservation of national parks and protected areas, while **sharing benefits locally** and minimizing harm to **local cultures** and the environment.

## Resolution 035, Montreal, 1996<sup>6</sup>

***Within Resolution 035 ‘Protected Areas’, the World Conservation Congress noted the following provisions:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

3. *Requests* all States, agencies and organizations working in the fields of conservation and development:

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<sup>6</sup> Note. The use of the term “indigenous peoples” in this Recommendation shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.

(b) to adopt policies towards protected areas which:

(i) recognize that protected areas will survive only if they are seen to be of value, in the widest sense, to the nation as a whole and to **local people** in particular;

(ii) complement the **traditional** focus of protected area management with actions outside the protected areas designed to meet sustainably the resource needs of human populations living in and around the protected areas;

(iii) apply to the IUCN system of protected area management categories which both provide strict protection primarily in order to protect nature and which provide for a balance of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and thereby help meet the needs of **local people**;

(v) recognize that the maintenance of the **cultural integrity** and **the traditional rights of indigenous peoples** can often be supported by protected area policies and practices which safeguard **traditional** forms of sustainable resource use;

(vi) while affirming the essential role of national governments in protected areas planning and management, also provide for a fuller role to be played by provincial and **local** governments, **indigenous peoples, other local communities**, NGOs and private organizations and individuals;

(c) to adopt policies toward bioregional planning which:

(ii) adopt ecosystems or bioregions as the appropriate geographic scale for resource management programmes, within which protected areas are enveloped as components in a diverse landscape, including farms, harvested forests, fishing grounds, human settlements and infrastructure;

(iii) support the above approaches to bioregional planning around protected areas with actions which encourage cooperation between private landowners, **indigenous peoples, other local communities**, industry and resource users; the use of economic incentives, tax arrangements, land exchanges and other mechanisms to promote biodiversity conservation; and the development of administrative and technical capacities which encourage **local stakeholders**, academic and research institutions and public agencies to harmonize their efforts.

## Resolution 038, Montreal, 1996

***At the IUCN World Conservation Congress meeting in Montreal, the following provisions were noted within Resolution 038 'Ecological Networks and Corridors of Natural and Semi-Natural Areas':***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recognizing* that there is a growing body of experience being gained around the world by farmers, foresters, **indigenous groups**, public agencies, and other interested stakeholders, who are seeking institutional mechanisms that will encourage, enable and empower them cooperatively and voluntarily to manage their bioregions in ways that ensure their livelihoods and lifestyles, while building **stewardship** for the bioregion's biodiversity and protected areas.

## Resolution 042, Montreal, 1996<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Note. The use of the term "indigenous peoples" in this Recommendation shall not be construed as having an implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.

***IUCN Resolution 042 ‘Collaborative Management for Conservation’ includes the following recommendations from the WCC regarding the rights of indigenous people and local communities and the value of traditional knowledge:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Understanding* that many individuals and institutions have a stake in how natural resources are managed and need to be involved in decisions affecting such management and that the concerns of those who depend on using natural resources in **traditional ways** necessary for meeting their basic needs should have special weight in decisions affecting them;

*Concerned* that powerful changes, such as the globalization of trade and finance, the weakening of **local resource management** institutions, the loss of valuable **local and traditional knowledge and practices**, and the currently extensive dynamics of population (including movement of environmental refugees), can lead towards the degradation of natural resources and irreplaceable loss of biodiversity;

*Concerned* that in areas subjected to ecological degradation, the consequences are most rapidly and severely felt by the **poor and vulnerable** sectors of society, in particular **women** and children;

*Defining* collaborative management (also referred to as co-management, or joint, **participatory** or multi-stakeholder management) as a partnership in which government agencies, **local communities** and resource users, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders negotiate, as appropriate to each context, the authority and responsibility for the management of a specific area or a set of resources;

*Reaffirming* the value of **participatory** democratic processes through which people are **fully informed** about the legislation, policies and rules of concern to them and directly involved in the decisions and actions that affect them;

*Recognising* that collaborative management can provide effective means to deal with complex interests and relationships, and with conflicts; that it can promote the **participation** of **groups and communities which are frequently marginalized** in conventional resource management and development processes, and that it can contribute to the broad objectives of **participatory** democracy and **participatory** development;

*Noting* also that collaborative management can promote the use of **indigenous and local knowledge and skills**, as well as further the protection and enhancement of the **rights of indigenous peoples** as well as **minorities and disenfranchised groups**;

3. *Requests* the Director General, within available resources, Commissions, Councillors and members of IUCN to endorse, actively support and participate in the development and implementation of a Collaborative Management for Conservation Programme in the next triennium. The Programme should:

(a) review and analyse existing knowledge and experiences in collaborative management in various regions and ecosystems; at different levels (e.g. **local**, regional, multi-country); in various societies (e.g. sedentary, **nomadic, indigenous**); under various land-tenure conditions (e.g. protected area, public land, communal, private) and from different points of view (e.g. those of governments, NGOs, **local communities, indigenous peoples, gender** and socio-economic groups).

## Resolution 049, Montreal, 1996<sup>8</sup>

**Resolution 049 concerns 'Indigenous Peoples and IUCN' and contains the following provisions:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* that **indigenous peoples** of the world total approximately 300 million people and that they mainly inhabit the areas rich in biodiversity;

*Acknowledging* that the present biodiversity in the regions inhabited by **indigenous peoples** has been maintained by those peoples through management that was generally wise and sustainable, and that ensured sources of food and other basic resources for the survival of **indigenous peoples**;

*Recalling* that nature constitutes an important part of the **societies, cultures and history of indigenous peoples**;

*Recalling* that **indigenous peoples** continue to claim the control of their **lands or territories** and the right to use their natural resources in accordance with their own **cultures** and development processes;

*Recalling* that many conservation initiatives in the world have been established over the **lands or territories** of **indigenous peoples** without their consent;

*Concerned* that some conservation policies on biodiversity do not give enough consideration to the rights and interests of **indigenous peoples**;

*Acknowledging* that IUCN is making a considerable effort to include the interests of **indigenous peoples** in its initiatives;

*Conscious* of the need to increase and consolidate the institutional space and financial resources to guarantee the **participation** of **indigenous peoples** in the conservation initiatives and the development of policies within IUCN;

*Convinced* that the **participation** of **indigenous peoples** in conservation initiatives, in their **lands or territories**, either through joint activities, or exclusively by themselves, is a necessary condition to consolidate and advance towards the achievement of the conservation and management of biodiversity;

*Taking into account* ILO Convention No 169 and the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the role of **indigenous peoples** in the management, use and conservation of biodiversity, recommendations and guidelines established in Agenda 21, and the principles proposed in the draft **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

*Taking into account* that the UN General Assembly in 1994 proclaimed the International Decade of the World's **Indigenous People**, calling for the establishment of a "New Partnership" with **indigenous peoples**;

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<sup>8</sup> Note. This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegations of the State members Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained. In the case of New Zealand, this was because their country had not adopted or ratified ILO Convention 169 because of the special position accorded to the Maori people by the Treaty of Waitangi, 1840. In the case of the United States, it was considered the Resolution used the term "indigenous peoples" without clarifying its implications with regard to the right of self-determination and the right to sovereignty over natural resources, and that this usage does not correspond with that used in many international instruments and fora. The delegation of the State member India dissociated itself from this Resolution because the Government of India does not recognize indigenous peoples as distinct from other social groups.

The use of the term "indigenous peoples" in this Resolution shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.



*Taking into account* that Caring for the Earth highlights the role of **indigenous peoples** in relation with sustainable development and conservation of biodiversity, as well as their rights in the management of natural resources;

*Recalling* the Resolutions from the 18th Session of the IUCN General Assembly and Resolutions and

Recommendations 19.20, 19.21, 19.22, 19.23 and others from the 19th Session, which referred to **indigenous peoples** and conservation of biodiversity and natural resource management;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 1st Session in Montreal, Canada, 14–23 October 1996:*

1. *Requests* the Director General to consider the following measures:

a) to ensure a **greater participation** of **indigenous peoples** in IUCN conservation initiatives and policy development;

b) to recommend that IUCN Regional and Country Offices establish institutional mechanisms to enable **indigenous peoples** to **participate** in regional programmes;

c) to recommend that IUCN Commissions facilitate the **participation** of **indigenous peoples** in their activities;

d) to obtain as much as possible of the funds necessary to continue supporting the processes initiated at regional level, for example, in the Southern Africa Region with the Network on **Indigenous Knowledge** Systems (SARNIKS); in Meso-America with the Working Group of **Indigenous Peoples** and Protected Areas; in the Amazon with the agreement with the Confederation of Organizations of **Indigenous Peoples** from the Amazon Basin (COICA) for the development of conservation policies in the Amazon in areas inhabited by **indigenous peoples**; and in other regions where there is an interest to develop activities;

2. *Calls upon* IUCN members to:

a) facilitate **effective participation** of **indigenous peoples** in their programmes;

b) consider the adoption and implementation of the objectives of ILO Convention No 169 and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and comply with the spirit of the draft **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, as well as adopt policies, programmes and laws which implement Chapter 26 of Agenda 21;

c) promote and support the objectives of the International Decade of the World's **Indigenous People**.

## Resolution 050, Montreal, 1996<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Note. This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegations of the State members Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and United States indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained, in the case of New Zealand and the United States for the reasons given under Resolution 1.49. The delegation of the State member India dissociated itself from this Resolution for the reasons given under Resolution 1.49. The delegation of the State member United Kingdom indicated that had there been a vote the delegation would have voted against.

The use of the term “indigenous peoples” in this Resolution shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.

**Resolution 050 of the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Montreal concerns 'Indigenous People, Intellectual Property Rights and Biological Diversity'. The following provisions are included within this resolution:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recognising* that each member country should implement at the national level the terms of the Convention on Biological Diversity through appropriate national policies and instruments;

*Considering* that **indigenous knowledge** and **cultural practices** are important elements of biological diversity;

*Conscious* that **knowledge and innovation of indigenous peoples and local communities** through collective practices of conservation, selection and improvement of biodiversity elements should be valued, respected and protected;

*Concerned* that **traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples** is often being used without fair compensation;

*Acknowledging* the terms specified by ILO Convention No 169 and the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity about the role of **indigenous peoples** in the management, use and conservation of biodiversity;

*Taking into account* that the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) recognizes the possibility to establish sui generis systems of intellectual property rights;

*Considering* the recommendations and guidelines established in Chapter 26 of Agenda 21;

*Considering* the principles established in the draft **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

*Considering* that Caring for the Earth recognizes the role of **indigenous peoples** in sustainable development and their rights to manage their natural resources;

*Taking into account* Recommendation 18.16 of the 18th Session of the IUCN General Assembly and Resolutions and Recommendations 19.20, 19.21, 19.22, 19.23 and others of the 19th Session that refer to **indigenous peoples**;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 1st Session in Montreal, Canada, 14–23 October 1996;*

*Requests* the Director General, Commissions, members and Councillors of IUCN, within available resources, to participate actively in and support the development of appropriate mechanisms at the national and international level, so as to ensure:

a) **effective participation of indigenous peoples** in planning and decision-making processes, particularly in relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity concerning their role and collective interests;

b) recognition of the rights of **indigenous peoples** over their **lands or territories** and natural resources, as well as their role in management, use and conservation, as a requirement for the effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the achievement of its objectives;

c) respect for **cultural diversity**, including **linguistic diversity**, as a basic condition to maintain and protect **indigenous knowledge** and comply with the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

d) establishment of a process which facilitates the recognition of **indigenous peoples** knowledge as the intellectual property of its holder;

- e) the recognition of the rights of **indigenous peoples** over their **lands or territories** and natural resources, as a basis to ensure the maintenance and development of **indigenous knowledge**;
- f) the recognition of the principle that use of the **knowledge, innovations and practices** of **indigenous peoples and local communities** be made with their approval and consultation, and that **indigenous peoples and local communities share equitably in the benefits** deriving from such use;
- g) the establishment of national policies to ensure the promotion, recovery, systematization and strengthening of **indigenous knowledge** related to biodiversity with the **prior informed consent** of the peoples concerned;
- h) the strengthening of the capacity of **indigenous peoples** to protect and effectively exercise their rights over their lands and natural resources as fundamental for the conservation of biodiversity and the achievement of sustainable development;
- i) the protection of the genetic resources of **indigenous peoples** not only on biological diversity but also on human genes.

## Resolution 051, Montreal, 1996<sup>10</sup>

***The following provisions are noted within Resolution 051, 'Indigenous Peoples, Mineral and Oil Extractions, Infrastructure and Development Works':***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends*

*Recalling* that the extraction of minerals and oil in areas inhabited by **indigenous peoples** has in most cases not directly and substantially benefited these peoples and has led to a deterioration of the quality of life and their **cultures**;

*Recognising* that even if many countries it is the State which has or exercises rights over the use of the subsurface and the extraction of subsurface resources, it is the State which must ensure the common good and the rights of **indigenous peoples**;

*Concerned* about the negative impacts generated by mineral and oil concessions granted in the **lands or territories** of **indigenous peoples** in different parts of the world;

*Concerned* also that in many instances the **participation** and approval of **indigenous peoples** are excluded from the process of decision-making regarding investments and activities involving non-renewable natural resources and infrastructure works in their lands or territories including coastal areas;

*Taking into account* the principles under consideration in the draft **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

*Recognising* that *Caring for the Earth* highlights the role of **indigenous people** in sustainable development and their rights in the management of natural resources;

*Taking into account* Recommendation 18.16 of the 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the IUCN General Assembly and Resolutions and Recommendations 19.20, 19.21, 19.22, 19.23 and others of the 19<sup>th</sup> Session that refer to **indigenous peoples**;

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<sup>10</sup> Note. This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegations of the State members Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained in the case of New Zealand and the United States for the reasons given under Resolution 1.49. The delegation of the State member India dissociated itself from this Resolution for the reasons given under Resolution 1.49.

The use of the term "indigenous peoples" in this Resolution shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law

Requests the Director General, the Secretariat and its technical programmes, the Commissions, members and councillors of IUCN, within available resources, to participate in the development and support of a clear policy on the use of non-renewable natural resources which includes criteria for the conservation of natural resources and respect for the rights of the world's **indigenous peoples**, based on the following principles;

(a) recognize, respect and comply with the rights of **indigenous people** over their **land or territories and natural resources**, as a condition for achieving sustainable development;

(b) consider the adoption and implementation of the objectives of ILO Convention No 169 and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and comply with the spirit of the draft **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, as well as adopt policies, programmes and laws which implement Chapter 26 of Agenda 21;

(c) respect the rights and interests of **indigenous peoples** in all activities connected with extracting non-renewable natural resources, including geological surveys, mineral exploration, claim-staking, infrastructure and development works, and adopt adequate measures to minimize **environmental, health, cultural and social impacts**;

(d) adopt measures to compensate **indigenous peoples** for damages to their **land or territories**;

(e) design and execute development plans with the **equitable participation** of all parties concerned recognizing their needs and **cultural characteristics**;

(f) promote **effective participation** and previous agreements with **indigenous peoples** in the design, adoption, implementation and monitoring of processes, projects and legislative and administrative policies regarding the exploration and exploitation of non-renewable resources that might affect their lands or territories and natural resources;

(g) facilitate the establishment of mechanisms for the negotiation between **indigenous peoples**, the State and other interested parties to promote the equitable resolution of conflicts arising from the use or potential use of natural resources.

## Resolution 052, Montreal, 1996<sup>11</sup>

**Resolution 052 concerns 'Indigenous Peoples and Marine and Coastal Areas'. Within Resolution 052, the World Conservation Congress included the following acknowledgements of the rights of indigenous people and local communities:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* that the coastal areas of Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Arctic and small island States have been the **traditional home** of **indigenous peoples**;

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<sup>11</sup> Note. This Resolution was adopted by a show of hands. The delegations of the State members Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and United States indicated that they had abstained, in the case of New Zealand and the United States for the reasons given under Resolution 1.49. The delegation of the State member India dissociated itself from this Resolution for the reasons given under Resolution 1.49. The delegation of the State member United Kingdom indicated that the delegation had voted against. The delegation of the State member Denmark stated that it was not in agreement with the amendment whereby the phrase "in an equitable and ecologically sustainable way" was added to Operative Paragraph (b), not because the Danish Government considers "indigenous" territories should not be used sustainably but because it considers the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands are no less sovereign than the rights of sovereign states.

*Recalling* that the **indigenous peoples** have made wise and sustainable use of natural resources in such areas;

*Aware* that the industrial exploitation of natural resources is nowadays carried on indiscriminately and produces serious damage to the resources and in the lives of **indigenous peoples**;

*Considering* the terms of ILO Convention No 169 and the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, regarding the role and collective interest of **indigenous peoples** with respect to the management, use and conservation of biodiversity;

*Considering* the recommendations and guidelines established in Agenda 21;

*Considering* the principles established in the draft **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

*Considering* the emphasis placed in Caring for the Earth on the role of **indigenous peoples** in sustainable development and their rights in the management of natural resources;

*Mindful* of the recommendations of the 18th Session of the IUCN General Assembly, and Resolutions and Recommendations 19.20, 19.21, 19.22, 19.23 and others of the 19th Session that refer to **indigenous peoples**, specifically those relating to coastal and marine areas;

*Considering* the **economic, cultural and spiritual value** of coastal and marine areas for **indigenous peoples**;

*Concerned* that the development of industrial activities in these areas, with the well-known contamination and over-exploitation of resources, has led to displacement and loss of quality of life for many **indigenous peoples**;

*Concerned* that the system of quotas and closed seasons, as well as international campaigns in favour of animals, often fail to take account of the dependence of **indigenous peoples** on these resources;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 1st Session in Montreal, Canada, 14–23 October 1996:*

*Requests* the Director General, the Secretariat and technical programmes, Commissions, members and Councillors of IUCN, within available resources, to endorse, support, participate in and advocate the development of a clear policy in favour of conservation of marine and coastal areas in the world based on the following principles:

a) recognition of the role and collective interest of **indigenous peoples** taking into account the terms of ILO Convention No 169, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the principles proposed in the draft **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

b) recognition of the rights of **indigenous peoples** to make use of natural resources on their **lands or territories** in marine and coastal areas in an equitable and ecologically sustainable way;

c) the **active participation** of **indigenous peoples** in the establishment of quotas and closed seasons, as well as in international campaigns in favour of sustainable use of animals and other natural resources.

## Resolution 053, Montreal, 1996<sup>12</sup>

**As part of the World Conservation Congress in Montreal, the Assembly noted the following provisions within Resolution 053 'Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas':**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* that some protected areas have been established on **indigenous lands and territories** without the **consent and participation** of the affected people;

*Considering* the terms of ILO Convention No 169 and those of the Convention on Biological Diversity, regarding the role of **indigenous peoples** with respect to the management, use and conservation of biodiversity;

*Considering* the recommendations and guidelines established in Agenda 21;

*Considering* the emphasis placed in Caring for the Earth on the role of **indigenous peoples** in sustainable development and their rights in the management of natural resources;

*Considering* the recommendations of the IVth World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, calling for the development of policies for protected areas which safeguard the interests of **indigenous peoples**;

*Recognising* that several governments have already adopted policies and measures to fully incorporate the rights and interests of **indigenous peoples** in the establishment and management of protected areas within their lands and territories;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 1st Session in Montreal, Canada, 14–23 October 1996:*

1. *Requests* the Director General, the Secretariat and technical programmes, Commissions, members and Councillors of IUCN, within available resources, to endorse, support, participate in and advocate the development and implementation of a clear policy in relation to protected areas established in **indigenous lands and territories**, based on the following principles:

a) recognition of the rights of **indigenous peoples** with regard to their **lands or territories** and resources that fall within protected areas;

b) recognition of the necessity of reaching agreements with **indigenous peoples** prior to the establishment of protected areas in their **lands or territories**;

c) recognition of the rights of the **indigenous peoples** concerned to **participate effectively** in the management of the protected areas established on their **lands or territories**, and to be consulted on the adoption of any decision that affects their rights and interests over those **lands or territories**;

2. *Urges* all IUCN members to establish appropriate mechanisms at the national level, for the development and implementation of policies on protected areas and **indigenous peoples** that are consistent with these principles;

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<sup>12</sup> Note. This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegations of the State members Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and United States indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained, in the case of New Zealand and the United States for the reasons given under Resolution 1.49. The delegation of the State member India dissociated itself from this Resolution for the reasons given under Resolution 1.49.

The use of the term "indigenous peoples" in this Resolution shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.

3. *Requests* the World Commission on Protected Areas to establish closer links with **indigenous peoples'** organizations, with a view to incorporating the rights and interests of **indigenous peoples** in the application of the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories.

4. *Requests* the Director General, within available resources, to incorporate in IUCN's work on protected areas and natural heritage, specific actions aimed at ensuring the further development and implementation of appropriate policies based on these principles.

### Resolution 054, Montreal, 1996<sup>13</sup>

**Resolution 054 'Indigenous Peoples and Conservation in Meso-America' included the following provisions:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recognising* that the **indigenous peoples** of Meso-America have played an important role in maintaining biological diversity in the region;

*Bearing in mind* that the greatest concentration of biological diversity in the region coincides with the areas inhabited by **indigenous peoples**;

*Aware* that despite their age-old skill in the management and use of natural resources the **indigenous peoples** of the region have not been invited to participate in national conservation strategies;

*Considering* the terms of ILO Convention No 169 and the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, regarding the rights of **indigenous peoples** with respect to the management, use and conservation of biodiversity;

*Considering* the recommendations and guidelines established in Agenda 21;

*Considering* the principles established in the draft **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

*Considering* the emphasis placed in Caring for the Earth on the role of **indigenous peoples** in sustainable development and their rights in the management of natural resources;

*Mindful* of the recommendations of the 18th Session of the IUCN General Assembly, and Resolutions and Recommendations 19.20, 19.21, 19.22, 19.23 and others of the 19th Session that refer to **indigenous peoples**, specifically Resolution 19.19 on Support for the Implementation of Caring for the Earth in the Meso-American Region;

*Recalling* that in its initiative on **indigenous peoples** and conservation IUCN supported the establishment of the Meso-American Working Group on **Indigenous Peoples** and Protected Areas;

*Concerned* that most conservation actions at the regional level fail to consider the rights and knowledge of **indigenous peoples** regarding natural resources;

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<sup>13</sup> Note. This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegations of the State members Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained, in the case of New Zealand and the United States for the reasons given under Resolution 1.49. The delegation of the State member India dissociated itself from this Resolution for the reasons given under Resolution 1.49.

The use of the term "indigenous peoples" in this Resolution shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.

*The World Conservation Congress at its 1st Session in Montreal, Canada, 14–23 October 1996:*

*Requests* the Director General, the Secretariat and technical programmes, Commissions, members and Councillors of IUCN, within available resources, to endorse, support, participate in and advocate the development of a clear policy in favour of protected areas based on the following principles:

- a) recognition of the rights of **indigenous peoples** taking into account the terms of ILO Convention No 169, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the principles proposed in the draft **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;
- b) recognition of the rights of **indigenous peoples** to make use of natural resources on their **lands or territories** in an equitable and ecologically sustainable way;
- c) support for the development and consolidation of the Meso-American component of the **Indigenous Peoples and Conservation Initiative**;
- d) the establishment of mechanisms for **effective participation** by **indigenous peoples** in the identification, design, planning, implementation and monitoring of conservation initiatives in the region;
- e) support for the implementation by **indigenous peoples** of management and regional development plans on their territories.

### **Resolution 055, Montreal, 1996<sup>14</sup>**

***Resolution 055 concerns 'Indigenous Peoples and Forests'. The World Conservation Congress noted the following provisions within this resolution:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* that forests in many places have been and still are home to numerous **indigenous peoples**;

*Recalling* that forests and nature in general are not only a natural resource for **indigenous peoples**, but allow a harmonious way of life that has served as an example and guide to these societies, and a space for life of **spiritual and cultural value**;

*Aware* that, based on colonial methods of exploiting natural resources, the forests of the world inhabited by **indigenous peoples** have been exploited;

*Considering* the terms of ILO Convention No 169 and the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity regarding the rights of **indigenous peoples** with respect to the management, use and conservation of biodiversity;

*Considering* the recommendations and guidelines established in Agenda 21;

*Considering* the principles proposed in the draft **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

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<sup>14</sup> Note. This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegations of the State members Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and United States indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained, in the case of New Zealand and the United States for the reasons given under Resolution 1.49. The delegation of the State member India dissociated itself from this Resolution for the reasons given under Resolution 1.49.

The use of the term "indigenous peoples" in this Resolution shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.



*Considering* the emphasis placed in Caring for the Earth on the role of **indigenous peoples** in sustainable development and their rights in the management of natural resources;

*Mindful* of the recommendations of the 18th Session of the IUCN General Assembly and Resolutions and Recommendations 19.20, 19.21, 19.22, 19.23 and others of the 19th Session that refer to **indigenous peoples**, and specifically those referring to forests;

*Recognising* that many natural forested areas which still survive are today mostly inhabited by **indigenous peoples**;

*Giving* due consideration to global forest dialogue, including work elements being addressed under the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF);

*Concerned* that the growing international interest in forests sometimes does not consider the interests of **indigenous peoples** living there nor consider forests as the home of **indigenous peoples**;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 1st Session in Montreal, Canada, 14–23 October 1996:*

*Requests* the Director General, the Secretariat and the technical programmes, Commissions, members and Councillors of IUCN, within available resources, to work collaboratively with the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and the Convention on Biological Diversity to support, participate in and advocate the development of forest policy which considers the following principles:

- a) recognition of the rights of **indigenous peoples** taking account of the terms of ILO Convention No 169, and the principles proposed in the draft **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;
- b) recognition of the rights of **indigenous peoples** to use the natural resources on their **lands or territories** in an equitable and ecologically sustainable way;
- c) recognition of the need to ensure **effective participation** by **indigenous peoples** in the strategic planning and implementation of all activities on their forest lands.

## Resolution 056, Montreal, 1996<sup>15</sup>

***The World Conservation Congress discussed ‘Indigenous Peoples and the Andes’ within Resolution 056, this resolution included the following recommendations:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* that the **indigenous peoples** inhabiting the Andes have developed **cultures** adapted to their social and political structure, and to the optimal management, use and conservation of their natural living resources;

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<sup>15</sup> Note. This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegations of the State members Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained, in the cases of New Zealand and the United States for the reasons given under Resolution 1.49.

The use of the term “indigenous peoples” in this Resolution shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.

*Recalling* that the wildlife of the Andes constitutes a genetic base for the development of improved varieties and races, especially those related to world **food security**;

*Recalling* that the technologies developed by **ancestral** Andean **cultures** for the domestication, use and conservation of wildlife species were ideal;

*Recalling* that many strategic living resources originate in the Andes, including water, food, soil and minerals, and in some cases energy, intimately related to the Amazon region and the coastal and marine areas;

*Recalling* that the degradation of living natural resources in their places of origin has continued without interruption since the colonial occupation;

*Considering* the terms of the ILO Convention No 169 and those of the Convention on Biological Diversity, regarding the role and collective interest of **indigenous peoples** with respect to the management, use and conservation of biodiversity;

*Considering* the recommendations and guidelines established in Agenda 21;

*Aware* of the principles under consideration in the draft **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

*Considering* the emphasis placed in Caring for the Earth on the role of **indigenous peoples** in sustainable development and their rights in the management of natural resources;

*Mindful* of the recommendations of the 18th Session of the IUCN General Assembly, and Resolutions and Recommendations 19.20, 19.21, 19.22, 19.23 and others of the 19th Session that refer to **indigenous peoples**, specifically those referring to forest life;

*Recognising* that IUCN has made a considerable effort with its Sustainable Use Initiative, and that many NGOs which are members of IUCN are adopting this approach;

*Taking into account* the constant loss of **indigenous knowledge** and genetic diversity of wildlife species;

*Concerned* by the lack of viable, coherent and operational national environmental policies promoting the sustainable use of living natural resources;

*Concerned* by the high degree of water pollution from excessive, irresponsible use by mining interests, industry, **local** authorities and others, in disregard of the availability of appropriate technologies;

*Concerned* at the accelerating growth of poverty in the Andean ecosystems, which obliges Andean populations to use living natural resources indiscriminately;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 1st Session in Montreal, Canada, 14–23 October 1996:*

*Requests* the Director General, the Secretariat and technical programmes, Commissions, members and Councillors of IUCN, within available resources, to endorse, support, participate in and advocate the development of a clear policy in favour of the sustainable use of natural resources in the Andes based on the following principles:

a) recognition of the role and collective interest of **indigenous peoples** taking account of the terms of ILO Convention No 169, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and principles proposed in the draft **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

- b) recognition of the political will of Andean nations to abide by international agreements and conventions related to **indigenous peoples** and the environment of the Andes;
- c) the establishment of national policies to **reduce poverty** in the Andes, especially for the purpose of also ensuring the survival of species and the conservation and use of living natural resources;
- d) the establishment of national policies for the promotion, recovery, systematization and improvement of **indigenous knowledge** on the elements of biodiversity;
- e) the establishment of frameworks and mechanisms for negotiations between **indigenous peoples**, other groups of people, governments and companies ensuring fair settlements of conflicts;
- f) guaranteeing the intellectual property rights of **indigenous peoples** with respect to living natural resources and their **indigenous knowledge**, as well as the protection and recognition of and **equitable participation in the benefits derived from traditional knowledge**.

### Resolution 057, Montreal, 1996<sup>16</sup>

***Resolution 057 of the World Conservation Congress in Montreal is entitled 'Southern African Regional Network on Indigenous Knowledge Systems (SARNIKS)' and contains the following recommendations:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Considering* that the majority of the peoples of southern Africa are **indigenous** to the region;

*Recognising* the accelerating degradation of the natural resources and impoverishment of the peoples of Africa and elsewhere;

*Recognising* also the close links between development and environmental conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources as noted by Agenda 21, Caring for the Earth, etc.;

*Noting* the importance of **social, cultural, economic** pressures on natural resources in the region;

*Referring* to the initiatives of **Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS)** started by a number of concerned citizens and institutions in southern Africa over the last several years;

*Guided* by the spirit and the resolutions by people from the region assembled at a number of fora in the region;

*In recognition* of the vibrancy of IKS in the majority of the **communities** in southern Africa;

*In recognition* especially of the **marginalized indigenous peoples** of the region;

*Noting* the significant dependence of the **communities** on the use of IKS;

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<sup>16</sup> Note. This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegations of the State members Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and United States indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained.

The use of the term "indigenous peoples" in this Recommendation shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.

*The World Conservation Congress at its 1st Session in Montreal, Canada, 14–23 October 1996:*

*Calls on governments in southern Africa:*

- a) to adapt legal systems to protect IKS and promote and protect ownership rights over natural resources including equitable sharing of benefits with local communities;
- b) to formulate policy frameworks that make IKS an integral part of national development and biodiversity conservation and utilization strategies;
- c) to make available adequate resources to enable communities in southern Africa to document, and undertake research towards enhancing, their indigenous knowledge systems.

### Resolution 062, Montreal, 1996<sup>17</sup>

***The following provisions are included in Resolution 062 ‘Illegal International Trade in Forest Products’:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Noting* that in many countries forest products including non-timber forest products are harvested and exported in violation of national and provincial laws and regulations, and of the recognized customary rights of indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities;

*Defining* the illegal international trade in forest products as the cross-border movement of forest products harvested, transported, bought or sold in violation of the laws of the products’ country of origin (including laws recognizing the customary rights of indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities), or in violation of international agreements signed by the country of origin;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 1<sup>st</sup> Session in Montreal, Canada, 14-23 October 1996:*

1. *Calls upon all* IUCN members, States and government agencies, international organizations, corporate sector entities and trade associations cooperatively to support and promote:
  - (c) incentives for the active involvement of local communities in monitoring illegal international trade.

### Resolution 070, Montreal, 1996<sup>18</sup>

***As part of Resolution 070, ‘Ramsar Convention Priorities’, the following recommendations were included by the WCC:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recognising* that successful application of the Ramsar wise use concept will require the full efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organizations, most of which are members of IUCN.

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<sup>17</sup> Note. The use of the term “indigenous peoples” in this Recommendation shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.

<sup>18</sup> Note: The use of the term “indigenous peoples” in this Recommendation shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.

*The World Conservation Congress at its 1<sup>st</sup> Session in Montreal, Canada, 14-23 October 1996:*

*Calls upon* all IUCN members to take the following specific steps over the triennium 1997-1999:

(c) to encourage **active and informed participation** of **local** and **indigenous peoples**, at Ramsar sites as well as other wetland sites and their catchments, in the direct and ecologically sustainable management of such wetlands through appropriate **community-based organizations**, and to establish in each country that is a Party to the Convention a documentation centre accessible to the general public;

(e) to establish programmes for the training of wetland managers and for providing **local communities** with such wetland science knowledge as will help to assure that decisions regarding the use of wetlands will sustain their natural functions over time.

### Resolution 091, Montreal, 1996<sup>19</sup>

***Resolution 091 ‘Sustainable Forest Resource Use Policy in Suriname’ includes the following provisions:***

*The Assembly recommends:*

*Recognising* that the forest-covered interior of Suriname is home to two very important **indigenous peoples**, the Maroon **communities** of African origin and the **native Amerindians**, whose survival would be compromised by unsustainable forest practices;

*Noting* that the Suriname Government has also very clearly heard the concerns of its **indigenous peoples** and responded to them.

### Resolution 094, Montreal, 1996

***The following provision was included by the World Conservation Congress in Resolution 094 ‘Conservation of Clayoquot Sound Temperate Rainforest’:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Also recalling* that the Central Region **Tribes** of the Nuu-chah-nulth **Tribal** Council (the First Nations living in Clayoquot Sound), in a pre-treaty agreement with the Government of British Columbia, have expressed an interest in preserving and protecting their **traditional territories and waters** for generations which will follow, including applying the concept of **Tribal** Parks to certain selected areas in Clayoquot Sound.

### Resolution 099, Montreal, 1996<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Note. This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State member Germany indicated that it had not participated in discussion of the Recommendation nor would it have participated in any voting. The delegations of the State members Norway, Sweden and United States indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained.

The use of the term “indigenous peoples” in this Recommendation shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.

<sup>20</sup> Note. This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State members Australia, Sweden and United States indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained. The

**Resolution 099 ‘Forests of Oceania’ includes the following provisions from the World Conservation Congress:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Acknowledging* the exceptional biodiversity of the forests in the Oceania region, in particular the megadiverse rainforests, and the importance of these forest resources to the livelihoods of **local communities**;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 1<sup>st</sup> Session Montreal, Canada, 14-23 October 1996:*

1. *Expresses* concern at the rate of destruction of the forests, and particularly the rainforests of Oceania, with resultant loss of biodiversity, ecological sustainability of forest use and economic sustainability of **local communities**;

2. *Requests* the Director General, within available resources:

(b) in conjunction with IUCN’s partners, to:

(iii) support and assist **local** forest owners and users to conserve biodiversity, to use forests in an ecologically and economically sustainable manner (including non-timber use), and to reforest degraded areas with indigenous species.

## Resolution 103, Montreal, 1996<sup>21</sup>

**The World Conservation Congress gave the following recommendations within Resolution 103 ‘Cape York Peninsula, Australia’:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recognising* the globally significant natural and **cultural heritage** values of the 14 million hectare Cape York Peninsula in tropical north-eastern Australia including outstanding biodiversity, more than 1500km of pristine coastline and the **cultural heritage** of the resident **indigenous peoples**;

*Recognising* the potential for a major **indigenous peoples’** protected area to be established on Cape York, possibly of World Heritage significance.

## Resolution 108, Montreal, 1996<sup>22</sup>

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delegation of the State member Germany indicated that it had participated in discussion of the Resolution nor would it have participated in any voting.

<sup>21</sup> Note. This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State members Australia, Sweden and United States indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained. The delegation of the State member Germany indicated that it had participated in discussion of the Resolution nor would it have participated in any voting.

The use of the term “indigenous peoples” in this Recommendation shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.

<sup>22</sup> Note: This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State member United States expressed its understanding that the word “agreement” in the Operative Paragraph neither means nor implies any consultative process or formal agreement. The delegation indicated that had there been a vote the delegation would have abstained. The delegation of the State member Norway indicated that had there been a vote the delegation would have abstained.

The use of the term “indigenous peoples” in this Recommendation shall not be construed as having any implications as regards the rights which may attach to that term in international law.

**Resolution 108 ‘Conservation of the Bering Sea Ecosystem’ includes the following recommendations:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recognising* the importance of these resources to the economy of both maritime States and to the subsistence lifestyle of the **indigenous peoples** on both the Alaskan and Russian coasts;

*Calls upon* the Governments of the Russian Federation and USA, in collaboration with other relevant authorities and **indigenous communities**, to enter into agreement on the conservation of the Bering Sea to:

(c) foster collaborative research, incorporating the **traditional knowledge** of **indigenous peoples**.

## Section 3: 2000

### World Conservation Congress in Amman, 2000

#### Recommendation 080, World Conservation Congress Amman, 2000<sup>23</sup>

***The World Conservation Congress in Amman in 2000 included the following provisions relating to the rights of indigenous people and local communities within Recommendation 080 ‘The ecospace of Beringia and the Earth’s migratory species’:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*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**;

*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**.

#### Recommendation 092, Amman, 2000<sup>24</sup>

***Recommendation 092 ‘Indigenous peoples, sustainable use of natural resources, and international trade’ includes the following recommendations from the World Conservation Congress:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*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;

*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 sources will not continue to be meaningful and passed on to subsequent generations unless sufficient economic incentives exist to encourage their continued practice;

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<sup>23</sup> Note: This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State member United States expressed its understanding that the word “agreement” in the Operative Paragraph neither means nor implies any consultative process or formal agreement. The delegation indicated that had there been a vote the delegation would have abstained. The delegation of the State member Norway indicated that had there been a vote the delegation would have abstained.

<sup>24</sup> 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.



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

*The World Conservation Congress at its 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

### Resolution 022, Amman, 2000<sup>25</sup>

**Resolution 022 of the World Conservation Congress concerns 'IUCN's work in the Arctic (see also 2.30 and 2.80)'. Resolution 022 contains the following recommendations:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

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;

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.

### Resolution 030, Amman, 2000<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> The Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

<sup>26</sup> This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution.

**Resolution 030, 'Impacts of military activities on the environment and indigenous peoples' communities', includes the following recommendations:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Believing* that the **indigenous peoples** issues 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;

*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;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

**Resolution 043, Amman, 2000<sup>27</sup>**

**Resolution 043 concerns 'Sustainable management and protection of Asia's major river systems'. The following recommendations are given within Resolution 043:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Emphasising* 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 19<sup>th</sup> Session of the IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994) and Recommendation 1.42 *Collaborative management for conservation* adopted by the 1<sup>st</sup> Session of the World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

*The World Conservation Congress at its 2<sup>nd</sup> Session in Amman, Jordan, 4-11 October 2000:*

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;

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<sup>27</sup> 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.76).

(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.

### Resolution 053, Amman, 2000<sup>28</sup>

***The World Conservation Congress included the following provisions relating to the rights of indigenous people and traditional communities within Resolution 053 'Nature Conservation on the Guyana Shield':***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*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;*

*The World Conservation Congress at its 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 Guiana Shield in close consultation with the **indigenous** and **traditional** populations;
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.

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<sup>28</sup> 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. 76).

## Section 4: 2004

### World Conservation Congress in Bangkok, 2004

#### Recommendation 082, World Conservation Congress Bangkok, 2004<sup>29</sup>

***At the World Conservation Congress in Bangkok in 2004, the WCC included the following provisions within Recommendation 082 ‘The Extractive Industries Review’:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Noting furthermore that Result 5.5 of the IUCN Intersessional Programme 2005-2008 establishes IUCN’s commitment to ensuring that governance take into account the rights, responsibilities, and interests of stakeholders and allow for their participation in decision-making;*

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

1. *Calls upon the World Bank to implement the following Extractive Industries Review recommendations:*

(c) *pay special attention to ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands, territories and resources are respected when choosing and designing an off-set areas;*

(e) *agree to respect the right of free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities affected by extractive industry development; and*

(f) *agree to a process for identifying governance criteria that addresses transparency, access to information, access to redress, and additional key conditions required to ensure that extractive industry development contributes to poverty reduction in developing countries.*

#### Recommendation 095, Bangkok, 2004<sup>30</sup>

***Recommendation 095 ‘Nomination of large-scale multi-state serial World Heritage Routes’ includes the following provisions:***

*World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling Recommendation V.4 Building Comprehensive and Effective Protected Areas Systems noted by the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003), which calls on States Parties to the UNESCO World Heritage Convention “to encourage the nomination of global physiographic, natural and cultural phenomenon as large-scale multi-state serial World Heritage Routes to serve as framework for local and transboundary World Heritage sites and protected areas”;*

*Recognising the significance of large-scale physiographic phenomena (also referred to as ‘mega phenomena’), which occur throughout the world, for the world’s biodiversity and natural and cultural heritage;*

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<sup>29</sup> State and agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolution Process.

<sup>30</sup> State and agency members United States abstained during the vote on this motion.

*Further recognising* the contribution of such phenomena to the holistic approach of conservation, essential for maintaining the interconnection between natural and **cultural resources**;

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

1. *Recognises* Recommendation V.4 noted by the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress, which calls on States Parties to the UNESCO World Heritage Convention “to encourage the nomination of global, physiographic, natural and **cultural** phenomena as large-scale multi-state serial World Heritage Routes to serve as frameworks for **local** and trans-boundary World Heritage sites and protected areas”.

## Recommendation 101, Bangkok, 2004<sup>31</sup>

***The World Conservation Congress noted the following in Recommendation 101 ‘Advancing boreal forest conservation’:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Further recognising* that boreal forest regions are an important **cultural** landscape, home to thousands of **indigenous peoples** that hold deeply rooted **spiritual and cultural** relationships to their lands, waters, and creatures, and whose **cultures, spirituality, and economic well-being** and renewal are inextricably linked to the continuing health of the boreal forest ecosystems, and many of whom rely primarily on the forest for their livelihood and **cultural survival**;

*Further noting* that governments, **indigenous communities, local communities** and civil society organizations have contributed significantly to global forest conservation, including boreal forest conservation, through the development of progressive and knowledge-based sustainable forest management policies and practices, resulting notably in:

- (a) the *Forest Principles* endorsed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, Rio de Janeiro, 1992);
- (b) the Montreal Process *Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests* (1995);
- (c) the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers’ criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management, and related **local**-level indicators;
- (d) IUCN’s own Temperate and Boreal Forest Programme established through Resolution 1.19 (Montreal, 1996);
- (e) the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests;
- (f) the forest Programme of Work under the Convention on Biological Diversity (2002);
- (g) the Canadian and International Model Forest Networks and national forestry programmes, such as Canada’s national sustainable forest strategies;
- (h) the *Canadian Boreal Forest Conservation Framework* (2003);
- (i) Russia’s directive on the creation of nature reserves and national parks for the years 2001-2010 (2001); and

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<sup>31</sup> State and agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolution Process

(j) as well as through national and sub-national sustainable forest-management policies, legislation and practices, augmented by parks expansion and protected area strategies, developed with and often prompted further by, the **participation of indigenous peoples** and civil society;

*Considering* that there is a process in place for the nomination of World Heritage Sites and that Russia and Canada co-chaired an ICUN-UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) workshop held in St Petersburg, Russia, in October 2003, to consider potential boreal forest World Heritage Sites;

*Recognising* that new industrial development in forests must proceed with adequate **local and indigenous community participation and ecosystem-based planning**;

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

*Urges* Canada and Russia to:

(a) recognize, preserve and protect ecological processes through which the overall health of boreal forest regions have been sustained, using **community-based and ecosystem-based** land-use planning, especially before tenure allocation, to maintain forest health, structure, ecological functions, compositions and biodiversity, carbon reservoirs, and **indigenous cultural values** over the long term;

(c) acknowledge and respect the role of **indigenous peoples** in achieving conservation goals while respecting their **traditional land management regimes and knowledge**, in all conservation efforts;

(d) involve **communities** in ecologically based land-use planning utilizing scientific knowledge, **indigenous knowledge**, and public perspectives to help achieve the conservation of natural and **cultural values** of forest regions;

(e) create and strengthen partnerships integrating **indigenous** and non-**indigenous** ecological knowledge for land management and protection;

(g) encourage the effective management of boreal forests and their protected areas through cooperation and communication among land managers and civil society;

(h) ensure future conservation options, by having **community** and ecosystem land-use planning precede the allocation of forestry, oil and gas development, mineral development, hydroelectric development licenses or other industry users, and new roads;

(k) facilitate and continue to fund needed scientific, technical, **indigenous and local community** activity to assist in the nomination and designation of boreal forest regions as recognized international sites, for example, World Heritage Sites such as the **indigenous-led** 'Atikaki/Woodland Caribou/accord First Nations – Manitoba and Ontario', recently placed on Canada's Tentative List for World Heritage Sites, as well as the discussed transboundary World Heritage Site 'Green Belt of Fennoscandia'.

## Recommendation 103, Bangkok, 2004<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> State member Sweden abstained from voting on this motion for reasons given in the Swedish Government's general statement on the motions process (see page x).

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

State and agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolution Process.

**Recommendation 103, 'The Biosphere Reserve of the Chaco and Indigenous peoples', includes the following recommendations referring to the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

Aware of the importance that the Gran Chaco of South America, its **cultures** and its ecosystems have for the conservation of biological and **cultural diversity** on the planet;

*Considering* that the northern part of the Paraguayan Chaco is historically part of the territory of diverse **indigenous peoples**, and that the historic rights of these **peoples** are recognized through the *Constitution of Paraguay*, articles 62 to 67 and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention (169) concerning **Indigenous and Tribal Peoples** in Independent Countries;

*Taking into account* that the Northern Chaco is inhabited by **indigenous communities** who have no contact with the surrounding societies, and that these **communities**, through their pattern of life in balance with nature, sustain the integrity of their ecosystems and are also a fundamental part of the **cultural diversity** of humankind;

*Greeting* with approval the Paraguayan Government's political will and initiative to establish, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Man and Biosphere Committee and in cooperation with a coalition of civil society organizations, a Biosphere Reserve in the Paraguayan Chaco and to promote its recognition by UNESCO;

*Considering* **Articles 8(j)** and 10(c) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Decision VII/28 of the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of its Conference of the Parties –COP7 (Kuala Lumpur, 2004), adopting the *CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas*;

*Also considering* the **Akwe:Kon Voluntary Guidelines** for action, adopted by CBD COP7 Decision VII/16;

*Acknowledging* Recommendations V/24 **Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas**, V.25 **Co-management of Protected Areas**, V.26 **Community Conserved Areas** and V.27 **Mobile Indigenous Peoples and Conservation** noted by the V<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003); Resolutions 12.5 **Protection of traditional ways of life** adopted at the 12<sup>th</sup> IUCN General Assembly (Kinshasa, 1975), 18.16 **Recognition of the role of indigenous communities** adopted at the 18<sup>th</sup> IUCN General Assembly (Perth, 1990) and 19.21 **Indigenous People and the sustainable use of natural resources**, 19.22 **Indigenous people**, and 19.23 **The Importance of Community-based Approaches** adopted at the 19<sup>th</sup> IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994); and Resolutions 1.49 **Indigenous peoples and IUCN**, 1.50 **Indigenous peoples, intellectual property rights and biological diversity**, 1.53 **Indigenous peoples and protected areas** and 1.55 **Indigenous peoples and forests** adopted at the 1<sup>st</sup> IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996); and

*Recalling* **Indigenous and Traditional Peoples and Protected Areas: Principles, Guidelines and Case Studies. Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 4<sup>33</sup>**, which was launched at the 2<sup>nd</sup> IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000);

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

1. Expresses its support for the initiative of the Government of Paraguay, UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Committee and environmental organizations, towards the

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<sup>33</sup> Beltrán (ed.). 2000. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK, IUCN, Cardiff University and WWF

declaration of part of the Northern Paraguayan Chaco as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, and calls for the relevant actors in Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil to cooperate in the establishment of a transboundary Biosphere Reserve in the region, considering its natural and **cultural** relevance;

2. *Calls* on all governments and stakeholders involved in the Chaco to respect the rights of the **indigenous peoples** to their **ancestral territories**; and

3. *Requests* the government and stakeholders involved in the Chaco to assure the **effective and complete participation** of **indigenous peoples** in the process of establishment of the Biosphere Reserve in the Gran Chaco, to promote the implementation of public policies that respect **indigenous communities** with or without contact with the surrounding societies, to assure the production of their lands, the sustainable use of their **natural heritage** and the **full participation** of **indigenous communities** in the management of public and private protected areas.

### Recommendation 106, Bangkok, 2004<sup>34</sup>

***Recommendation 106 concerns ‘Mitigation of the environmental impacts of the “Plan Puebla Panama” and strengthening of protected areas adjacent to new roadsections and other infrastructure works’ and includes the following provisions:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Taking into account* the commitments made by the Governments of Mesoamerica (most of Mexico and Central America) in matters relating to biodiversity, the establishment of representative systems of protected areas, the promotion of sustainable types of development, and the **participation** of **local** and **indigenous communities** in **transparent consultation processes**;

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

1. *Asks* the Governments of the Mesoamerican Region, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, and the Central American Commission for Environment and Development that:

(a) urgent steps be taken to guarantee that the construction of new roads and large-scale infrastructure works within the framework of the ‘Plan Puebla Panama’ fully include land-use planning criteria; real and proven mitigation and effective compensation of **environmental, social and cultural impacts**; and the strengthening of the environmental institutions responsible for the monitoring of these works;

(c) **transparent consultation** and the respect of the rights of **local communities** and **indigenous populations** found in the areas of influence or adjacent to these roads or infrastructure works be ensured, before, during and after these investments are made; and

(d) it be guaranteed that projects supported within the framework of the ‘Plan Puebla Panama’ are fully in line with sustainable development models and that funding is not provided for those projects that present serious threats to **indigenous populations**

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<sup>34</sup> State member Sweden abstained from voting on this motion for reasons given in the Swedish Government’s general statement on the motions process (see page x).

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

State and agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolution Process.



and proposed or declared protected areas, or which do not have guaranteed resources for the implementation of investments in environmental impact mitigation and compensation.

## Resolution 006, Bangkok, 2004<sup>35</sup>

**Resolution 006, at the World Conservation Congress in Bangkok, concerns 'Protecting the Earth's waters for public and ecological benefit'. Within Resolution 006, the WCC included the following recommendations:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

Recognising the assertion of **customary rights** by **indigenous and local communities** over the management of their water resources; and

*Troubled*, however, that some **indigenous and local communities** have had the waters on which they depend polluted and exploited;

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

*Calls on* the IUCN Director General and the governmental and non-governmental members of IUCN to promote actions consistent with the following principles:

(a) all water resources, including the oceans, must be protected as a public trust so that use of water does not diminish their public or ecological benefits;

(b) as access to clean, sufficient and affordable drinking water is necessary for **human health and survival**, government policies and international agencies should ensure access to safe and adequate quantities of water resources for all people and wildlife on the planet and ensure the sustainability of these resources;

(c) all members of society, including **local** civil society organizations, citizens' associations, environmental groups, **indigenous and local communities**, farmers, **women**, workers and others, should be afforded the opportunity for **meaningful participation** in decisions about the conservation, protection, distribution, use, and management of water in their **communities**, localities, and regions;

(d) an **ecosystem approach** must be central to national and transboundary governance structures related to water resources management; and

(e) governments should ensure that multilateral, regional or bilateral trade and investment agreements preserve the ability of governments to protect water for people and nature.

## Resolution 014, Bangkok, 2004<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> The Department of State, United States, provided the following statement for the record:

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

<sup>36</sup> State member Sweden abstained from voting on this motion for reasons given in the Swedish Government's general statement on the motions process (see page x).

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

State and agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolution Process.

The Wildlife Conservation Society provided the following statement for the record:

**The subject of Resolution 014 is: ‘Poverty reduction, food security and conservation’. Within this Resolution the WCC included the following recommendations:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Considering* that the conservation community recognizes that world poverty has risen to alarming proportions, and that this is linked to ecosystem deterioration and biodiversity loss;

*Recalling* that over 1.3 billion people living in conditions of extreme poverty, a high percentage of them women, generally in areas of high biodiversity, depend on biodiversity for their food security and health;

*Considering* that the international community has established the priorities defined in the Millennium Development Goals and the Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002), and those international conventions which offer possibilities of strengthening actions aimed at poverty reduction and nature conservation, within a framework of social and democratic participation;

*Recognising* that adopting an ecosystem approach favours the rational use of natural resources and the maintenance of ecosystem productivity, and constitutes an essential supporting tool for food security and consequently poverty reduction; and

*Recognising* the importance of education, respect for cultural diversity and free access to relevant information in combating poverty and conserving nature;

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

1. *Decides* that IUCN should be put into practice, within its Intersessional Programme 2005-2008 and within the framework of its Mission and Vision, actions that contribute to combating poverty through nature conservation;
2. *Calls upon* IUCN’s Commissions, as a part of their mandate and in collaboration with members from all regions, to encourage those undertaking poverty-reduction activities to ensure that they foster sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity conservation;
3. *Specifically calls upon* the Commission on Education and Communication, within the framework of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, to implement a strategy for education about the commitments and activities of IUCN and its associates in contributing to the Millennium Development Goals, poverty reduction, and nature conservation;
4. *Further decides* that initiatives and actions should be concentrated, as a priority, on ensuring tangible contributions from biodiversity conservation to equitable food security, within the framework of the strategic areas proposed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, in application of Principle 20 of the Rio Declaration (Rio de Janeiro, 1992);

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We would like to bring to the attention of Congress the highly effective cooperation which took place in the contact group discussing Resolutions RESWCC3.014.015 and 016. Working together, we reconciled our differences in approach, whilst respecting the integrity and intent of each of the three motions. All agreed that IUCN should incorporate and respect human rights approaches to conservation (RESWCC3.015), needs-based approaches to conservation with emphasis on food and water (RESWCC3.014) and biodiversity-related approaches to conservation (RESWCC3.016).

5. *Decides likewise* to request multilateral and bilateral development and environment agencies to work together with the IUCN on activities aimed at **poverty reduction**, sustainable development, quality of life improvement and biodiversity conservation;
6. *Urges* IUCN and its counterparts to increase the implementation of integrated river basin management, applying the **ecosystem approach** and taking account of 'environmental flows' which are crucial for sustainable development, the conservation of natural resources and improvements to quality of life;
8. *Further recommends* that such institutions consider, in particular, the importance of an integrated, non-sectoral approach to water management in resolving problems of marginalization, **poverty**, environmental deterioration and ill health, and hence in ensuring the fulfilment of the *Millennium Development Goals*; and
9. *Calls upon* IUCN to strengthen, facilitate and promote the **full and active participation** of non-governmental organizations, **rural and indigenous organizations**, **women** and youth, and other strata in civil society, in the implementation of activities which tangibly benefit **poverty reduction** and nature conservation.

### Resolution 017, Bangkok, 2004<sup>37</sup>

***Resolution 017 'Promoting food sovereignty to conserve biodiversity and end hunger' includes the following provisions:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Understanding* that IUCN's Vision of "A just world that values and conserves nature" inevitably depends upon **ending hunger and poverty** – which is also the first and most important of the United Nations (UN) *Millennium Development Goals*;

*Noting* with alarm that more than 800 million people live in hunger and that approximately 80 percent of those live in **rural areas** and lack adequate access to basic productive resources such as land, according to UN data;

*Reminded* that the conservation of biological and **cultural diversity** is critical to the world's continued production of safe, adequate and **culturally appropriate** food;

*Observing* that the existing wealth of agricultural biodiversity is available largely as a result of thousands of years of careful breeding and development by small-scale producer communities (**indigenous peoples and local communities**, including farmers, livestock keepers/**pastoralists**, fisher-folk, and others) and provides the basis for their **food security**;

*Aware* that food insecurity and conservation of the world's biological heritage must be addressed through assuring access to genetic and productive resources and ensuring respect for **human rights**, particularly the progressive realization of the right

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<sup>37</sup> The Department of State, United States, provided the following statement for the record:

State and agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons give in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolution Process.

The Nature Conservancy Council of New South Wales provided the following statement for the record:

We are concerned that [this resolution] equals a major shift in the focus of IUCN policy away from biodiversity conservation and towards dealing with socio-economic issues (deserving of attention) that will weaken IUCN's capacity. The alternative approach could be to form partnerships with social issue-based organizations.

to adequate food, contained in the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*;

*Mindful* that it is essential to recognize and protect **indigenous peoples'** and/or **local communities'** control of their **lands, territories** and **natural heritage**, and their **traditional collective land tenure systems**, as necessary for their survival and continued ability to conserve biological resources;

*Further mindful* that security of tenure for **traditional** and **local communities** is also necessary for their survival and ability to conserve biological resources;

*Concerned* about the increasing concentration of ownership and access to productive resources consequent to privatization of public goods and patenting of technological processes linked to biological resources and related knowledge;

*Alarmed* that in many regions the first victims of the loss of agricultural biodiversity and globalization of agricultural trade are **women** and children;

*Noting* that in response to these challenges civil society groups, led by peasants' movements, have developed a '**food sovereignty**' platform, i.e. a set of alternative policies to the dominant model of liberalization of agricultural trade;

*Noting* that **food sovereignty**:

(a) is rooted in the right of peoples and countries to define their own agricultural and food policies;

(b) prioritizes access of small-scale producer **communities** to productive resources;

(c) commits to respect, conserve, restore and protect all natural resources, including protection against endangering technologies such as use of Genetically Modified Organisms, and promotes equitable and ecologically sustainable **community-based agricultural practices**;

(d) is not opposed to trade but advocates for a system of international agricultural trade that prioritizes **local production** for **local** markets before export; and

(e) supports agricultural research led by small-scale food producers;

*Welcoming* the recommendation of the 'UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food' that "**Food sovereignty** be considered as an alternative model for agriculture and agricultural trade" (UN Economic and Social Council document E/CN.4/2004/10, submitted to the 60<sup>th</sup> session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, 2004);

*Recognising* many points of commonality between the concept of **food sovereignty** and IUCN policy, such as concern about the environmental impacts of modern agriculture (IUCN Resolution 14.3 *Environmental effects of modern agriculture*), the green revolution (resolution 1.63 *The Promotion of Organic Agriculture*), pesticides (Resolutions 15.5 *Development Assistance*, 16.5 *International Trade in Pesticides and Other Biocides* and 17.20 *Transfer of Technology Relating to Contaminating Products Including Pesticides*), trade (Resolutions 16.22 *Environmental Impact of Trade and Aid on Developing Countries*, 18.20 *Trade Agreements and Sustainable Development*, 19.25 *The Relationship Between Conservation and Trade*, and 2.33 *Trade liberalization and the environment*), and the linkages between **poverty** and environmental degradation (Resolution 2.36 *Poverty reduction and conservation of environment*);

*Further recognising* that the *IUCN Intersessional Programme 2005-2008* includes three relevant Key Result Areas (KRAs); KRA 2; **Social Equity**, KRA 5: **Ecosystems and Sustainable Livelihoods**, and KRA 4: **International Agreements, Processes and Institutions for Conservation**; and

Recognising that **food sovereignty** offers an essential framework for examining the links between **poverty** and environment as well as developing valuable approaches to biodiversity conservation, **cultural survival** and the **elimination of hunger**;

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

1. Urges all IUCN members, Commissions and the IUCN Director General to give due consideration to policies in support of food sovereignty as they relate to achieving the Mission and Vision of IUCN and to their application in all stages of biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and **poverty eradication**;

2. Requests the IUCN Director General to:

(a) take an active role in working with states and relevant international organizations and processes to advocate for a **food sovereignty approach**; and

(b) develop an inter-programmatic initiative on 'Biodiversity and an **End to Hunger**' to enhance understanding of the relationship between **hunger eradication** and biodiversity conservation (including agricultural biodiversity) and **cultural diversity**, with the participation of IUCN Commissions and interested IUCN members; and

3. Calls upon the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy, within the framework of its mandate, and the IUCN Secretariat, working with interested IUCN members and relevant partners, to spearhead initiatives on **food sovereignty** by:

(a) enhancing and articulating the understanding of the relationship between **food sovereignty** and the IUCN Vision, and identifying key areas of relevant work;

(b) enhancing understanding of the impacts of social and economic policies such as commodity dumping, privatization of **natural heritage**, and economic sanctions, including blockades on both **poverty** and the conservation of biological resources, including agricultural biodiversity;

(c) enhancing understanding of conditions, methods and tools by which biodiversity conservation and an **end to hunger** can be pursued and achieved in a synergistic fashion, as envisioned under the concept of **food sovereignty**.

### Resolution 037, Bangkok, 2004<sup>38</sup>

**Resolution 037 concerns the 'Arctic legal regime for environmental protection' and includes the following provisions:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Noting* the meeting of experts held in Ottawa, Canada from 24-25 March 2004, convened by the ELC and ICEL as a follow-up to the above-named study, which resulted in an indicative list of issues requiring further analysis, while paying particular attention to preserving the ecosystem and while respecting the needs of **indigenous peoples and local communities**;

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

3. Requests that the reports of the meetings held in March 2004 in Ottawa be distributed to the Arctic Council and the Arctic **indigenous peoples** represented in the Council, and that steps be taken to ensure that the Arctic Council and Arctic

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<sup>38</sup> The Department of State, United States, provided the following statement for the record: State and agency members United States abstained during the vote on this motion.

indigenous peoples are involved in any further relevant work programmes involving the CEL.

## Resolution 049, Bangkok, 2004

**As part of the World Conservation Congress at Bangkok, the WCC made the following references to indigenous people and local communities in Resolution 049 'Community Conserved Areas':**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

Aware that a considerable part of the Earth's surviving biodiversity is located on territories under the ownership, control, and/or management of indigenous peoples and local communities, including mobile peoples;

Noting that such peoples and communities are conserving many sites within these territories through traditional or other means, and that such sites: add considerably to humanity's efforts to protect and conserve biodiversity, serve as examples of how to reconcile the objectives of conservation, livelihood, food sovereignty, and local sustainable development, and often demonstrate how to manage diverse landscapes and seascapes that contain both wildlife and agricultural diversity;

Recalling Workshop Recommendation V.26 *Community Conserved Areas* noted by the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003) which defines *Community Conserved Areas (CCAs)* as "natural or modified ecosystems, including significant biodiversity, ecological services, and cultural values, voluntarily conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities through customary laws or other effective means", and provides a clear direction on the need to recognize and support CCAs;

Recognising that the world includes a wealth of CCAs that meet the objectives of at least one of the protected area categories in the IUCN protected area management categories system;

Welcoming the relevant parts of the *Durban Accord* and the specific targeted actions for the recognition and support of CCAs, in the *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*, adopted by decision VII/28 of the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity- CBD (Kuala Lumpur, 2004);

Aware that, at present, most CCAs remain unrecognized in national and international conservation systems, and are largely outside official protected area networks;

Recognising that many CCAs are facing threats, such as those resulting from unclear and insecure tenure arrangements, unsustainable development projects, delegitimization of customary rights, centralized political decision-making processes, inequities of a social, economic and political nature, loss of knowledge, cultural change, and commercialization of resources; and that communities need support and facilitation to be able to respond to these threats; and

Celebrating the importance given to CCAs in the CBD *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*;

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

1. Recognises and affirms the conservation significance of *Community Conserved Areas (CCAs)* and the role of indigenous peoples and local communities, including mobile peoples, in managing such sites;
2. Urges IUCN to provide leadership and supportive roles in local, national, and international recognition of CCAs, including through:

(a) promoting the recognition of **CCAs** as a legitimate form of biodiversity conservation, and where appropriate and **communities** so choose, their inclusion within national and subnational systems of protected areas;

(b) providing guidance and case materials to members, countries and **communities**, that would help in the implementation of the *Durban Action Plan* and the relevant elements of the *CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas*;

(c) supporting existing **CCAs**, and facilitating new ones, through measures including support to the restitution of **traditional** and **customary rights**, consistent with national laws, and other means considered appropriate by the **communities** concerned;

(d) advocating support to **communities** to protect **CCAs** against external threats, by applying the principles of **Prior Informed Consent**, participatory environmental impact assessments, and other measures as elaborated in CBD decision VII/28; and

(e) facilitating self-monitoring and evaluation of **CCAs** by relevant **communities**, **participatory monitoring** and evaluation by outside agencies/actors, and the establishment of effective mechanisms of internal and external accountability;

3. *Requests* the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) to:

(a) ensure that the concept of **CCAs** forms part of the governance dimension in the forthcoming revised IUCN Guidelines on protected area management categories, and work towards identifying examples of **CCAs** that fit into each of the categories;

(b) guide relevant bodies in the revisions to, or updating of, the *World Database on Protected Areas*, the *UN List of Protected Areas*, the *State of the World's Protected Areas*, and any other such databases or documents to ensure appropriate inclusion of **CCAs**;

(c) promote the conservation values of **CCAs**; and

(d) include substantive work on **CCAs** within its 2005-2008 programme;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (CEESP) to:

(a) commission or support inventories and **participatory** studies of **CCAs** in various parts of the world, in particular regarding best practices and lessons learnt so far;

(b) guide relevant national and international bodies on issues at the interface of **CCAs** and livelihoods, **food security** and **food sovereignty**, **poverty eradication**, **equity/gender** and other social issues (including problems of human-wildlife conflicts); and

(c) facilitate the development of guidelines for the **participatory** assessment and monitoring of **CCAs**;

5. *Urges* WCPA and CEESP to work together on the above activities, with other IUCN Commissions as appropriate; and

6. *Requests* the ICUN Director General to develop Secretariat capacity and specific initiatives for carrying out the above effectively.

## Resolution 055, Bangkok, 2004<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> The Department of State, United States, provided the following statement for the record:

State and agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolution Process.

**Resolution 055 'Indigenous peoples, protected areas and the CBD Programme of Work' includes the following recommendations from the WCC:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* previous IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that note, recognize, promote and call for the appropriate implementation of conservation policies and practices that respect the human rights, roles, **cultures** and **traditional knowledge** of **indigenous peoples** in accordance with international agreements and their right to self-determination;

*Noting* the international development community's commitments to the *Millennium Development Goals* and their inextricable link to conservation through the promotion of **sustainable livelihoods**, **poverty reduction** and a **human rights-based approach** to development;

*Recalling* the outcomes of the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress –WPC (Durban, 2003), the *Durban Accord*, the *Durban Action Plan* and the *Message to the Convention on Biological Diversity*, all of which established a 'new paradigm' of protected areas according to which **indigenous and local communities'** rights are recognized, respected and upheld in the planning, establishment and management of protected areas; and

*Drawing attention to* Decision VII/28 of the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP7) to the Convention on Biological Diversity –CBD (Kuala Lumpur, 2004) which "Recalls the obligations of the Parties towards **indigenous and local communities** in accordance with **Article 8(j)** and related provisions and notes that the establishment, management and monitoring of protected areas should take place with the **full and effective participation**, and the full respect for the rights of, **indigenous and local communities** consistent with national law and applicable international organizations";

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

1. *Calls upon* the IUCN Director General, Secretariat, World Commission on Protected Areas and members to:

(a) take urgent and substantive actions at international, national and **local** levels to promote the effective implementation of Output 5 of the *Durban Action Plan* and Workshop Recommendations V/13 **Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas**, V.24 **Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas** and V.26 **Community Conserved Areas** noted by the WPC;

(b) promote and support the full implementation of Programme Element 2 (Governance, **Participation, Equity and Benefit-sharing**) of the *Programme of Work on Protected Areas* established at CBD COP7, taking into account the **Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or Which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Land and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities** endorsed CBD COP7 Decision VII/16, section F;

(c) conduct an implementation review of Resolution 1.53 **Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas** adopted by the 1<sup>st</sup> IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) and the IUCN/WCPA/WWF 1999 **Indigenous and Traditional Peoples and Protected Areas: Principles and Guidelines**, with the **full participation** of representatives of **indigenous and local communities**, and where necessary, propose amendments to the 1999 Principles and Guidelines for consideration by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress; and



(d) ensure these tasks are included in IUCN's own programme of work, in particular the IUCN Intersessional Programme 2005–2008, and ensure they are carried out with the **full and effective participation** of **indigenous peoples**; and

2. *Urges* international development agencies such as the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility, Regional Development Banks and bilateral development agencies, to update, amend and implement their policies relevant to **indigenous peoples** in accordance with international best practice on protected areas established in the outcomes of the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress and CBD COP7.

## Resolution 065, Bangkok, 2004<sup>40</sup>

**Resolution 065 concerns 'Indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation and conservation of nature in the Amazon region and Chaco' and includes the following recommendations from the WCC:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Aware* that the Amazon region and Chaco contain a high concentration of both biological and **cultural diversity**, the latter encompassing over 400 **indigenous groups** that have been critical to the maintenance of the region's biodiversity, including over 64 **indigenous groups that live in voluntary isolation**;

*Recognising* that the physical and **cultural survival** of these isolated groups fundamentally depends on the integrity of their **lands and territories** and the continued access to the resources upon which their livelihoods and **cultures** depend;

*Aware* that the **lands and territories** inhabited by **indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation** are rich in biological diversity and minimally disturbed, precisely because they constitute refuges located far from the destructive impacts of development trends;

*Concerned* about the threats to the lives, **health, culture** and natural resources of **indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation** posed by the invasion of their lands and the extraction of natural resources by others;

*Concerned* that actions taken to date to protect **indigenous groups living in voluntary isolation** have not halted the violent encounters, epidemics and forced assimilation that have resulted in the disappearance of entire ethnic groups, decimation of their **cultures** and degradation of the natural resources upon which they depend;

*Concerned* that the disappearance of **indigenous groups living in voluntary isolation** in the Amazon region and Chaco signifies a loss of the irreplaceable **cultural heritage** of the last **indigenous groups** that have maintained harmony with their surroundings, as well as their invaluable knowledge of biodiversity and forest management;

*Recognising* the duty of humanity to respect the dignity, life, **culture, lands and territories** of **indigenous groups living in voluntary isolation**, in addition to the preservation of natural and **cultural diversity** of the planet for present and future generations;

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<sup>40</sup> State member Sweden abstained from voting on this motion for reasons given in the Swedish Government's general statement on the motions process (see page x).

The Department of State, United States, provided the following statement for the record:  
State and agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolution Process.

*Recognising* the need to take immediate actions at national, regional and international levels to develop programmes that promote a closer articulation between the conservation of nature in the Amazon region and Chaco and the protection of the lives and territories of indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation;

*Recognising* that indigenous peoples have the right to various modalities of property, possession and use of their territories within the legal framework established by the states that they inhabit;

*Aware* that the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, ratified by the majority of countries of the Amazon region and Chaco, establishes in Articles 14 and 15 that “The rights of ownership and possession of the peoples concerned over the lands which they traditionally occupy shall be recognised (...) Governments shall take steps as necessary (...) to guarantee effective protection of their rights of ownership and possession (...) rights of the peoples concerned to the natural resources pertaining to their lands shall be specially safeguarded”;

*Recognising* that the concept of the ‘(indigenous and local) Community Conserved Areas’, as discussed and approved by the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003) and mentioned in Decision VII/28 of the 7th Conference of Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity (Kuala Lumpur, 2004), respects the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples to define and manage their protected areas by themselves, while also allowing recognition from governments and listing by the United Nations;

*Mindful* of the resolutions and recommendations relating to indigenous peoples and conservation adopted at the 1st World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), as well as at other Congresses and General Assemblies of IUCN, which have reaffirmed the institution’s commitment to international legislation relating to indigenous peoples, including ILO Convention 169, the CBD and Agenda 21, as well as the Political Declaration of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002) that reaffirmed the vital role indigenous peoples play in sustainable development;

*Further mindful* of human rights recognized in diverse international instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention for the Prevention of Genocide and UNESCO’s Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity;

*Concerned* that, in spite of the above resolutions and recommendations, the treatment of the special case of indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation still remains as a fundamental gap in international agreements; and

*Also concerned* that the survival of the indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation in the Amazon region and Chaco requires immediate and urgent action, as does the conservation of the biological diversity of their lands and territories;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 3rd Session in Bangkok, Thailand, 17–25 November 2004:*

1. *Requests* the IUCN Director General, Commissions, and members, within available resources, to promote the necessary coordination with the governments of the Amazon region and Chaco, in order to develop and implement proposals aimed at protecting the lands and territories of indigenous groups living in voluntary isolation, as part of the respective countries’ indigenous peoples policies and conservation strategies in the Amazon region and Chaco;

2. *Further requests* that this should be done in cooperation with the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization, indigenous organizations at local, national and

regional levels, and other relevant non-governmental organizations, and should be based upon the following principles:

(a) **indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation** have the right to the protection of their lives, ownership of their **lands and territories**, and sustainable utilization of natural resources located within these **lands and territories**;

(b) **indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation** have the right to freely decide to remain isolated, maintain their **cultural values**, and to freely decide if, when and how they wish to integrate into national society; and

(c) as established by the CBD, measures for the conservation of biological diversity, in particular the establishment and management of protected areas, should be taken with full respect for the rights of **indigenous peoples** (CBD Decision VII/28);

3. *Urges* the governments of the Amazon region and Chaco, in close coordination with national and **local indigenous organizations**, to immediately take regional and national initiatives that ensure respect for the right of **indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation** to their **lands and territories** and to the effective protection of such **lands and territories**, as well as of the **cultural diversity** that these **indigenous peoples** represent, including through provision of sufficient financial resources and ensuring law enforcement;

4. *Requests* that this work should be grounded in a common agenda that recognizes the synergies between the rights of **indigenous people in voluntary isolation** and the conservation of nature; and

5. *Recommends* that multilateral, bilateral, and non-governmental organizations and other entities interested in the survival of **indigenous peoples** combine forces with the concerned countries, **indigenous organizations**, and the conservation community to secure the effective protection of the lives, **lands and territories**, nature, **cultures** and **communities** of **indigenous peoples that live in voluntary isolation** in the Amazon region and Chaco.

## Section 5: 2008

### World Conservation Congress in Barcelona, 2008

#### Recommendation 127, World Conservation Congress Barcelona 2008<sup>41</sup>

***As part of the World Conference Congress at Barcelona in 2008, the WCC acknowledged the rights of indigenous people and local communities as part of Recommendation 127, 'Indigenous peoples' rights in the management of protected areas fully or partially in the territories of indigenous peoples':***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Considering* the need to harmonize, broaden, strengthen and update mechanisms and legal and institutional frameworks, in order to promote a propitious context for the involvement and participation of key actors, especially local communities and indigenous peoples, in decision making and management at all levels and the fair distribution of the costs and benefits associated with the establishment and the management of protected areas;

*Assuming* that indigenous peoples living in or near protected areas have the right to participate in their management, under conditions equal to those of the rest of the actors involved in these areas; and

*Convinced* of the need to contribute to the creation of societies consciously committed to a political environment favouring the effective management of protected areas and solution of the problems and threats they face, through the strengthening of institutions, programmes and initiatives aimed at communication, awareness, interpretation and formal and informal education, as well as through the use of appropriate means and messages for specific target audiences that contribute to a better understanding, on the part of local communities, visitors to protected areas, decision makers and society, of the importance of protected areas and their contribution to sustainable development and to the future of life on our planet;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:*

*Urges* states to:

(a) Within a framework of cooperation and taking into account national and regional characteristics, make available the means necessary for the full exercise and effective implementation of the rights recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and

(b) In the designated protected areas fully or partially within the territories of indigenous peoples:

(i) respect the rights of these peoples, ensuring the full and effective participation of their representative organizations in making decisions on the management and protection of these areas; and

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<sup>41</sup> State and agency members of the United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

The Statements for the record made by the State members Australia, Canada, New Zealand and United Kingdom in relation to Resolution 4.048 also apply to this Recommendation.

(ii) apply Article 28.1 of the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** which states: "Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent."

### Recommendation 136, Barcelona 2008<sup>42</sup>

**Recommendation 136 'Biodiversity, protected areas, indigenous peoples and mining activities' includes the following provisions from the WCC:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Noting the vision of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) strategic plan: "that society fully recognizes and supports the importance of protected areas in the 21<sup>st</sup> century by: securing key places for biological and cultural diversity, promoting equity and justice, maintaining the quality of the environment, and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources for poverty reduction, food and water security, and the prevention of conflicts";*

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4<sup>th</sup> Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:*

2. Urges the global mining companies, including the members of the International Council for Mining and Metals (ICMM) to:

(a) avoid mineral exploitation and mining activities that will affect the long-term integrity of:

(i) high conservation value areas (protected and not protected), critical ecosystems, watercatchment areas and biological corridors;

(ii) food security and traditional livelihoods; and

(iii) territories of indigenous peoples where full free prior and informed consent has not been obtained; and (b) allow access and freedom of surveillance by civil society and the press to ensure good practice.

### Resolution 033, Barcelona 2008

**The World Conservation Congress in Barcelona includes the following recommendations within Resolution 033 'Arctic legal regime for conservation':**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Concerned that the climate disruption is presently and significantly affecting the lives of Arctic indigenous peoples;*

*Noting that Arctic indigenous peoples are recognized as among the key players in Arctic conservation;*

*In addition, the World Conservation Congress, at its 4<sup>th</sup> Session Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008, provides the following guidance concerning implementation of the IUCN Programme 2009-2012:*

4. Requests the Director General to:

(c) undertake initiatives to further involve Arctic indigenous peoples' organizations in furthering IUCN's Arctic work.

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<sup>42</sup> State and agency members of the United States voted against this motion.

## Resolution 036, Barcelona 2008

**Resolution 036, 'Best practice protected area guideline for ecological restoration', includes the following recommendations from the WCC:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recognising* that Parks Canada, along with Canadian and international protected areas agencies, representatives of Canadian and international academic institutions and representatives of the Society for Ecological Restoration International and its **Indigenous Peoples** Restoration Network Working Group, has developed best practice *Principles and Guidelines for Ecological Restoration in Canada's Protected Natural Areas* aimed at making ecological restoration effective, efficient, and **socially and culturally engaging**;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4<sup>th</sup> Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:*

1. *Reaffirms* the values of ecological restoration and the role and values of public education, societal engagement, and **indigenous and local community knowledge** in undertaking such initiatives.

3. *Affirms* that ecological restoration should be effective, practical and affordable, enable **full and effective participation** of **indigenous and local communities**, and contribute to a long-lasting outcomes of enhanced biodiversity, enhanced ecosystem resilience to climate change and global changes, improved protected areas management, and improved human well-being; and

4. *Encourages* all IUCN members to support governments and other stakeholders in implementing the initiatives enumerated in paragraph 5 below;

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

5. *Requests* the Director General to work in close cooperation with IUCN's Commissions, particularly the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM), with international terrestrial and marine protected area organizations, **indigenous peoples**, learned societies, sectoral management bodies, industries and non-governmental organizations involved in restoring the world's ecosystems to:

(a) produce, prior to the next World Conservation Congress, a *Best Practice Protected Area Guideline for Ecological Restoration*;

(b) work with governments on the dissemination, application and use of the Guideline; and

(c) develop and implement programmes for further guidance, awareness raising, capacity building, monitoring and research with regard to ecological restoration in protected areas.

## Resolution 038, Barcelona 2008<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> State and agency members of the United States abstained during the vote on this motion.

**Resolution 038 concerns 'Recognition and conservation of sacred natural sites in protected areas'. As part of Resolution 038, The WCC included the following recommendations:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recognising* that one of the oldest forms of **culture-based conservation** has been the protection of the **sacred natural sites** of **indigenous communities** and mainstream faiths, and that these **sacred natural sites** often harbour rich biodiversity and safeguard valuable landscapes and ecosystems;

*Aware* that **Sacred Natural Sites** are defined in the Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines published in 2008 by IUCN and UNESCO as: "**Areas of land or water having special spiritual significance to peoples and communities**" (**Sacred Natural Sites: Guidelines for Protected Area Managers**, No. 16, IUCN, 2008, page xi);

*Understanding* that **sacred natural sites** - springs of pure water, glaciated mountains, unusual geological formations, forest groves, rivers, lakes and caves - are today and have long been integral to human identity, survival and evolution;

*Aware* that many **sacred natural sites** are at risk and subject to a wide range of pressures and threats, such as:

- (a) impacts from the operations of extractive industries (e.g. mining, logging);
- (b) encroachment by outsiders (e.g. poaching, illegal fishing, vandalism, looting of burial grounds and archaeological sites);
- (c) **poverty** and population dynamics (e.g. new settlers, conversion to other faith groups);
- (d) disrespectful tourism and recreational activities;
- (e) degradation of neighbouring environments; and (f) climate change (e.g. extreme weather events, sea-level rise, drought, floods and erosion);

*Acknowledging* that many **sacred natural sites** have been integrated into legally declared protected areas without adequate recognition of the **local communities' cultural and spiritual values** and the **traditional beliefs, practices and knowledge** that have sustained the associated locations, **cultures** and resources;

*Concerned* that legally recognized protected areas sometimes deny access to **sacred natural sites** to **indigenous peoples** or religious groups who have utilized and cared for them for many generations; and

*Recalling* that protection of **sacred natural sites** has been encouraged in the Man and the Biosphere Programme (1970), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971), the World Heritage Convention (1972), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible **Cultural Heritage** (2003), Recommendation V.13 **Cultural and Spiritual Values** of Protected Areas endorsed by the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003), Resolution 3.049 **Community Conserved Areas** adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), and the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** (2007);

The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:

1. *Affirms* that urgent action is needed **for culturally appropriate sacred natural site conservation** and management within (and near) official protected areas;
2. *Calls on:*

(a) government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to recognize the rights, the skills and the **knowledge** that **local** and **indigenous custodians** and mainstream faith **communities** have in managing the resources and ecosystems associated with **sacred natural sites**;

(b) government agencies, NGOs and conservation agencies to work with and support **local traditional and indigenous communities and custodians** to directly confront threats affecting **sacred natural sites** by improving the management of **sacred natural sites**, and where appropriate by adopting laws and policies - with the **full and effective participation** of **communities** or organizations concerned - that protect the biological and **cultural integrity** of **sacred natural sites**; and

(c) protected area agencies and managers to recognize the **cultural and spiritual values** of **sacred natural sites** included within their designated boundaries, and to recognize and facilitate the rights and interests of the **communities** or organizations concerned to manage and use those **sacred natural sites** where possible as places for their **cultural and spiritual** realization and reverence;

3. *Calls for* increased scientific research into the complex relationship between biological diversity, **cultural diversity** and **sacred natural sites**;

4. *Encourages* additional investment in public education and international networks dedicated to the conservation and protection of **sacred natural sites**; and

5. *Requests* the conservation community to promote and **participate fully** in **intercultural dialogue** and conflict resolution with **indigenous peoples, local communities** and mainstream faiths to improve collaborative protection of **sacred natural sites**;

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

6. *Requests* the Director General to:

(a) implement and field test the 2008 **Sacred Natural Site** Guidelines in all IUCN protected area categories; and

(b) encourage their implementation and field testing in UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites.

## Resolution 041, Barcelona 2008

***As part of the World Conservation Congress at Barcelona, the WCC included the following provisions as part of Resolution 041, 'Following up on actions called for by the II Latin American Congress of National Parks and Other Protected Areas (Bariloche, 2007)':***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Considering* that the II Latin American Congress of National Parks and Other Protected Areas, (Bariloche, 30 September to 6 October 2007), was attended by more than 2,200 participants representing a broad spectrum of varied interests, including managers of protected areas, representatives of national and **local** governments and regional integration organizations, civil organizations devoted to the conservation of nature and social development, international organizations, representatives of **indigenous peoples and local communities**, scientists, academics and private business people;



*Recognising further* the experience gained through the decentralization of governmental functions with respect to the establishment and management of protected areas, the development ecological and functional connectivity initiatives, and the contribution of various governance schemes, such as the co-management of protected areas, areas administered by sub-national and **local** governments, **indigenous peoples, local communities** and private property owners;

*Considering* that the region is a global leader in joint management and co-management of protected areas along with **indigenous peoples**, afro-descendants and various ethnic groups whose **territories, lands and resources** have been in many cases preserved through their **traditional knowledge and practices**, but there is insufficient **participation** of these groups and less than full exercise of their collective and individual rights, which are guaranteed by national and international legislation;

*Recognising* that the **knowledge, innovations and traditional practices** of **indigenous peoples** contribute to the conservation of biological diversity, and therefore to the environmental quality and the sustainable development of Latin America;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4<sup>th</sup> Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:*

5. *Calls for the* **informed participation** of **local communities, indigenous peoples** and afro-descendants, organizations of civil society, **women's** associations, scientists and academics, users, and the private sector in the **participatory planning** of protected areas, applying the principles of good governance such as transparency, fairness, accountability and access to conflict management and development mechanisms and initiatives that make possible the effective management of these areas and the **equitable distribution of the costs and benefits** associated with the establishment and sustainable management of protected areas;

6. *Calls on* civil society to make available and promote widely the results of the II Latin American Congress on National Parks and Other Protected Areas (the 'Bariloche Congress') and the application of its conclusions and recommendations in developing policies and practices designed to strengthen the protected areas of the region; and

7. *Calls on* multilateral cooperation organizations and agencies to adopt the conclusions and recommendations of the Bariloche Congress.

## Resolution 047, Barcelona 2008<sup>44</sup>

**Resolution 047 concerns 'Empowering local communities to conserve and manage natural resources in Africa'. Resolution 047 includes the following provisions:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recognising* that **local people** have been managing their natural resources for millennia as an essential part of their livelihoods;

*Observing* that many natural resource policies of the last century undermined the rights of **communities** to manage and benefit from their environments;

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<sup>44</sup> State and agency members of the United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

*Noting* that robust management institutions can only be realized, and that economic incentives for sustainable natural resource management are only likely to be optimized, when people have full authority and responsibility for their resources;

*Emphasizing* that the strengthening of these rights is a pre-requisite for **local peoples** to adapt and survive the growing crisis affecting Africa; and

*Recalling* Resolution 3.012 Governance of natural resources for conservation and sustainable development adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), which "urges IUCN to serve in a leadership role in relation to governance of natural resources for conservation and sustainable development";

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:*

1. *Calls on* African governments to confer legal rights on **local people** to:
  - (a) establish institutions for **communal conservation** and management of natural resources; and
  - (b) define the structure and membership of such institutions;
2. *Calls on* **local communities** or collectives in Africa to establish institutions to conserve and manage the natural resources on which they depend for their security;
3. *Urges* **local** institutions in Africa established to conserve and manage natural resources to be given the authority and responsibility, inter alia, to:
  - (a) take all necessary measures to protect their natural resources;
  - (b) take all decisions on use of **local resources** and collaborate with neighbouring institutions when issues of scale demand a wider consideration;
4. *Urges* all interested IUCN members to:
  - (a) advocate the case for such rights to be granted to **local peoples** and to assist governments with the legal basis for conferring such rights; and
  - (b) when requested by **local communities**, to advise and assist them to establish institutions to manage and conserve the natural resources on which they depend for their security;

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

5. *Calls on* the Director General, where practicable and within the parameters of the Programme, to advise and assist **communities** wishing assistance to establish institutions to conserve and manage natural resources; and
6. *Urges* all IUCN Commission members to advise and assist **communities** wishing assistance to establish institutions to conserve and manage natural resources.

## Resolution 048, Barcelona 2008<sup>45</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> State and agency members of the United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

The State member Australia provided the following statement for the record:

Australia has not yet adopted the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Australia has stated it intends to adopt the Declaration after it has consulted with indigenous organizations, other jurisdictions in Australia and other players. This is consistent with Australia's national apology earlier

**Resolution 048, 'Indigenous peoples, protected areas and implementation of the Durban Accord' includes the following provisions acknowledging the rights of indigenous people and local communities:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* previous IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations recognizing, promoting and calling for the appropriate implementation of conservation policies and practices that respect the human rights, roles, cultures and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples in accordance with international agreements and their rights to self-determination;

*Welcoming* the adoption by United Nations General Assembly in September 2007 of the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

*Underlining* that the use of the term "indigenous peoples" is consistent with the above-mentioned Declaration;

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this year, which began a new relationship with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples based on respect, cooperation and mutual responsibility. Australia will abstain from this and subsequent Motions that call for the adoption of measures in support of the Declaration until these consultations are completed.

The State member Canada provided the following statement for the record:

The Government of Canada takes this opportunity to restate its position on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN DRIP). Canada was unable to support the UN DRIP because the text fails to adequately address Canada's key concerns and lacks clear, practical guidance for States. The UN DRIP is not a legally binding instrument. It has no legal effect in Canada, and its provisions do not represent customary international law. Canada will continue to take effective action, at home and abroad, to protect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples based on our existing human rights obligations and commitments.

The State member New Zealand provided the following statement for the record:

While New Zealand fully supports the principles and aspirations of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (DRIP), the Declaration does not enjoy universal support. On 13 September 2007 New Zealand, along with a number of other countries with significant indigenous populations, voted against the Declaration when it was adopted by the UN General Assembly. Some of the Declaration's key articles are fundamentally incompatible with New Zealand's legal, constitutional and democratic arrangements. Our explanation of vote is a matter of public record.

For the reasons explained, New Zealand will not support those Motions containing references such as adopting, endorsing or implementing the Declaration. New Zealand will continue to support efforts to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples.

The State member United Kingdom provided the following statement for the record:

The UK fully supports the provisions in this Declaration which recognize that indigenous individuals are entitled to the full protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms in international law, on an equal basis to all other individuals. Human rights are universal and equal to all.

We would like to recall here that, since equality and universality are the fundamental principles underpinning human rights, we do not accept that some groups in society should benefit from human rights that are not available to others. With the exception of the right to self-determination (Common Article 1 of the two International Human Rights Covenants), we therefore do not accept the concept of collective human rights in international law. Of course certain individuals human rights can often be exercised collectively, in community with others. Examples are freedom of association, freedom of religion or a collective title to property.

This remains a long-standing and well-established position of the UK. It is one we consider to be important in ensuring that individuals within groups are not left vulnerable or unprotected by allowing rights of the group to supersede the human rights of the individual. This is without prejudice to the UK's recognition of the fact that the governments of many states with indigenous populations have granted them various collective rights in their constitutions, national laws and agreements. Indeed, we warmly welcome this fact, which has served to strengthen the political and economic position of and protections for indigenous peoples in those states.

*Recalling that the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003) adopted the Durban Accord and the Durban Action Plan, which inter alia:*

- (a) established a 'new paradigm' of protected areas according to which **indigenous peoples' and local communities'** rights are recognized, respected and upheld in the planning, establishment and management of protected areas;
- (b) called for a halt to forced resettlement and involuntary sedentarization of **indigenous peoples** without their **free, prior and informed consent**;
- (c) encouraged national reviews of innovative governance for protected areas; and
- (d) called for the establishment by 2010 of **participatory mechanisms** for the restitution of **indigenous peoples'** lands that were incorporated into protected areas without their **free, prior and informed consent**;

*Also recalling Decision VII/28 of the 7th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Kuala Lumpur, 2004) which required "that establishment, management and monitoring of protected areas should take place with the **full and effective participation**, and the full respect for the rights of, **indigenous and local communities** consistent with national law and applicable international obligations"; and*

- (a) for IUCN and its members to take action to promote the implementation of the Durban Accord and the Programme of Work of the CBD related to **indigenous peoples**; and
- (b) on the Director General to conduct an implementation review of Resolution 1.53 **Indigenous peoples** and protected areas adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) and the document **Indigenous and Traditional Peoples** and Protected Areas: Principles and Guidelines published by the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and WWF in 1999;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:*

1. *Resolves* to apply the requirements of the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** to the whole of IUCN's Programme and operations;
2. *Calls on* governments to work with **indigenous peoples' organizations** to:
  - (a) reform national legislation, policies and practices so that they contribute to the realization of the relevant parts of the Durban Accord, CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, as well as the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**; and
  - (b) ensure that protected areas which affect or may affect **indigenous peoples' lands, territories, natural and cultural resources** are not established without **indigenous peoples' free, prior and informed consent** and to ensure due recognition of the rights of **indigenous peoples** in existing protected areas; and
3. *Calls on* IUCN members and international agencies to revise the policies and programmes that fund biodiversity conservation, to ensure their consistency with the Durban Accord and IUCN resolutions on **indigenous peoples**;

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

4. *Calls on* the Director General, in consultation with IUCN's Commissions to:

(a) develop a mechanism to bring together representatives of **indigenous peoples' organizations**, other supportive member organizations of IUCN, and relevant partners, to work in collaboration to:

(ii) advance the key recommendations of the Durban Accord and Durban Action Plan and the decisions and elements of the CBD Programme of Work;

(iii) develop practical proposals for enhancing IUCN's capacity to work with **indigenous peoples**; and

(iv) promote the recognition of **indigenous peoples'** rights and systems pertaining to the use, management, conservation and governance of their **territories, lands and natural resources**; and

(b) raise funds for carrying out these activities; and

5. *Requests* IUCN Commission Chairs to include experts from **indigenous peoples** in all the Commissions and their Steering Committees.

## Resolution 049, Barcelona 2008<sup>46</sup>

***The World Conservation Congress included the following recommendations within Resolution 049 'Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and other Indigenous People and Community Conservation Areas':***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Aware that a considerable part of the Earth's surviving biodiversity is located on **territories and areas under the ownership, control and/or management of indigenous peoples and local communities**, including **mobile peoples**;*

*Noting that such peoples and **communities** exercise their governance through both **customary laws** and other effective means, and that their **territories and areas** add considerably to humanity's efforts to protect and conserve biodiversity, agricultural diversity and **cultural diversity**;*

*Also noting that their **conserved territories and areas** serve often as examples of ways to reconcile biodiversity conservation, livelihoods and **food sovereignty**, and are crucial to **local sustainable development** and **cultural identity**;*

*Recalling Resolution 3.049 **Community Conserved Areas** adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), which provides a clear direction on the need to recognize and support "natural or modified ecosystems, including significant biodiversity, ecological services, and **cultural values, voluntarily conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities** through **customary laws** or other effective means";*

*Celebrating the 2007 **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, and stressing that the 2004 Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) recommends that Parties to the CBD should recognize and support **Community Conserved Areas**;*

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<sup>46</sup> The Statements for the record made by the State members Australia, Canada and New Zealand in relation to Resolution 4.048 also apply to this Resolution. The State member Norway indicated that it would vote against the motion.

State and agency members of the United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

*Welcoming* the work carried out by TILCEPA - a joint Theme of the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) - to support inventories and **participatory action** research studies of **Community Conserved Areas (CCAs)** in various parts of the world, provide technical advice on issues at the interface of **CCAs** and livelihoods, **equity**, **poverty eradication** and **food sovereignty**, and facilitate innovative thinking on the subject leading to improved policies and practices;

*Conscious* that **Indigenous Conservation Territories** and other **Indigenous Peoples'** and **Community Conserved Areas (ICTs and IPCCAs)** are recognized by IUCN as important governance types in protected area systems;

*Acknowledging* the tremendous variety of situations on a regional basis and that concepts and approaches are evolving among governments, **indigenous peoples and local communities**, including **traditional** fishing folks, **pastoralists** and **peasants**;

*Considering* that while most **ICTs** and **IPCCAs** remain unrecognized and largely outside official protected area networks, national recognition of these areas relies at times on hastily developed or otherwise inappropriate mechanisms that include the top-down imposition of homogenized institutional structures, rules or governance mechanisms;

*Also considering*, on the other hand, that a number of countries have recognized **ICTs** and **IPCCAs** in appropriate ways within or outside their protected area systems, including through laws and policies that fully acknowledge the rights of **indigenous peoples and other communities**;

*Highlighting* that **ICTs** and **IPCCAs** are facing ongoing and imminent threats, including from unsustainable development policies and projects, aggressive practices of extractive industries and industrial agriculture, insecure tenure arrangements, delegitimization of **customary rights**, inequities of a social, economic and political nature, loss of knowledge, **cultural change** and climate change and - most recently - inappropriate forms of recognition by governmental agencies and conservation organizations; and

*Recognising* that **indigenous peoples and local communities** need support to be able to respond to these threats in ways that are both effective and equitable and which restore **local** adaptability and resilience; The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:

1. *Calls on* IUCN's members to:

(a) fully acknowledge the conservation significance of **Indigenous Conservation Territories** and other **Indigenous Peoples'** and **Community Conserved Areas** - comprising conserved sites, **territories, landscapes/seascapes and sacred places** - governed and managed by **indigenous peoples and local communities**, including **mobile peoples**;

(b) support the fair restitution of **territorial, land and natural resource rights**, consistent with conservation and social objectives as considered appropriate by the **indigenous peoples and local communities** governing existing **ICTs** and **IPCCAs** and/or interested in establishing new ones;

(c) ensure that any inclusion of **ICTs** and **IPCCAs** within national systems is made with **indigenous peoples' free prior and informed consent** and after **full consultation with local communities** and proper consideration of their concerns; and

(d) support **indigenous peoples and local communities** to protect **ICTs** and **IPCCAs** against external threats by applying the principles of **free prior and informed consent**, **participatory social, environmental and cultural impact assessments**, and other

measures as elaborated in CBD decision VII/28 or other international agreements with reference to new development and conservation initiatives;

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

2. Urges the IUCN Director General and the Chairs of all IUCN Commissions to provide leadership and supportive roles in the national and international recognition of **ICTs** and **IPCCAs** as a legitimate form of biodiversity conservation, through:

(a) providing assistance to CBD members in implementing the relevant elements of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas within a strict framework of respect for human rights in conservation; and

(b) facilitating self-monitoring and evaluation of **ICTs** and **IPCCAs** consistent with their own governance systems by relevant **indigenous peoples and local communities** in collaboration with outside agencies/actors, as appropriate, and establishing effective mechanisms of internal and external accountability; and

3. Requests CEESP and WCPA to renew and strengthen support and continue work in:

(a) understanding **ICTs** and **IPCCAs** in their regional, national and **culture-specific** dimensions and identifying examples of mechanisms and safeguards that can ensure their appropriate and nonintrusive national and international recognition;

(b) promoting the recognition of **ICTs** and **IPCCAs**, within or outside national protected area systems and the wider conserved landscape/ seascape, as **local** governance types unique to the **indigenous peoples and local communities** concerned (observing the requirements in paragraph 1(c) below);

(c) supporting the CBD Secretariat and Parties in regional workshops and other processes to enhance capacities and promote appropriate policies and practices for the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, and its element 2 in particular; and

(d) guiding relevant bodies in the updating of the World Database on Protected Areas, the UN List of Protected Areas, the State of the World's Protected Areas and other relevant databases or documents to ensure inclusion of **ICTs** and **IPCCAs** only where and as appropriate.

## Resolution 050, Barcelona 2008<sup>47</sup>

**Resolution 050 concerns: 'Recognition of Indigenous Conservation Territories'. The following recommendations are included within Resolution 050:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Noting* that Latin America provides global leadership in co-management and shared responsibility for protected areas along with **indigenous peoples**, afro-descendants and various ethnic groups, whose **territories, lands and resources** have been in many cases preserved through their **traditional practices and knowledge**;

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<sup>47</sup> The Statements for the record made by the State members Australia, Canada and New Zealand in relation to Resolution 4.048 also apply to this Resolution.

*Also noting* that there is still insufficient **participation** of these groups and that they do not fully exercise their collective and individual rights, which are guaranteed by national and international legislation;

*Recognising* how important it is that this rich human resource, in regard to experience and lessons learned, be appropriately utilized for policy making and establishing global and regional technical guidelines on protected areas, and for promoting scientific and **traditional knowledge**, as well as respect for the human rights of the peoples and **communities** that have inhabited these areas from time immemorial;

*Further recognising* that the **knowledge, innovations and traditional practices** of **indigenous peoples** contribute to the conservation of biological diversity, and therefore to environmental quality and sustainable development in Latin America and other parts of the world;

*Aware* that the range of options for protecting areas of high ecological and **cultural value** must be broadened, for which it is necessary to use the range of existing options in the various categories of protected areas, under different schemes of administration and governance; and

*Noting* the need to facilitate and strengthen the **informed participation** of **local communities, indigenous peoples**, afro-descendants, civil society organizations, **women's** associations, scientists and academics, consumers, as well as the private sector in the **participatory planning** of protected areas, applying the principles of good governance, such as transparency, fairness, accountability and access to conflict management mechanisms, and the development of mechanisms and initiatives that permit the effective management of these areas and the **equitable distribution of the costs and benefits associated** with the establishment and sustainable management of protected areas;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:*

1. *Calls on* states, in a framework of cooperation that takes into account national and regional particularities, to make available the means to enable the full exercising and effective implementation of all the rights recognized by the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

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

2. *Calls on* the Director General to promote and support the recognition of **Indigenous Conservation Territories** as a legitimate model of governance of protected areas superimposed over the territories of **indigenous peoples**, following the governance guidelines contained in the IUCN publication, Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories, independent of the management category, taking into account the need for the integration of **culture** and nature, the role of **customary law, traditional** constituted authority, and the exercise of **indigenous authority** in such **territories**. State and agency members of the United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.



## Resolution 051, Barcelona 2008<sup>48</sup>

**The WCC acknowledged the rights of indigenous people and local communities in the following provisions of Resolution 051, 'Indigenous people and protected areas of La Mosquitia in Mesoamerica':**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* previous IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that address the roles and rights of **indigenous peoples**:

(a) Recommendation 18.16 Recognition of the Role of **Indigenous Communities** adopted by the 18th IUCN General Assembly (Perth, 1990);

(b) Resolution 19.20 IUCN Action on **Indigenous People** and the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, Resolution 19.23 The Importance of **Community-based Approaches**, Recommendation 19.21 **Indigenous People** and the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Recommendation 19.22 **Indigenous People** adopted by the 19th IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994); and

(c) Resolution 1.53 **Indigenous Peoples** and Protected Areas, Resolution 1.54 **Indigenous Peoples** and Conservation in Meso-America, Resolution 1.55 **Indigenous Peoples** and Forests and Resolution 1.56 **Indigenous Peoples** and the Andes adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996);

*Also recalling* Resolution 2.81 Mining concessions and protected areas in Mesoamerica adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000) and Recommendation V.24 **Indigenous Peoples** and Protected Areas noted at the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003);

*Mindful* of the provisions of Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) concerning **Indigenous** and **Tribal Peoples** and of those of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as well as of the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** (September 2007), and the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of **Indigenous Peoples**, which guarantee the rights of **indigenous peoples** to self-determination, **prior informed consultation** and the ownership, use, management and conservation of biodiversity and natural resources of their **territories**;

*Recalling* that IUCN, in the framework of its Initiative for **Indigenous Peoples** and Conservation, committed itself to establish a Mesoamerican Working Group on **indigenous peoples** and protected areas;

*Bearing in mind* that the **indigenous territories** of La Mosquitia in Honduras and Nicaragua host the largest contiguous remaining tropical rainforest area in Mesoamerica, as well as most of the protected areas of the countries concerned; and that they jointly constitute the so-called 'core' of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC), including the Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve, designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, the Tawahka Asangni Biosphere Reserve and the Patuca National Park in Honduras, and the Bosawas Biosphere Reserve in Nicaragua;

*Concerned* by the pressures to which the **indigenous territories** and protected areas of La Mosquitia, which constitute the core of the MBC, are subjected, particularly the rapid escalation of uncontrolled agricultural, logging and livestock encroachment, which results in accelerated forest loss and conversion, estimated at 10,000 hectares annually in Honduras alone, with increasingly severe impacts on watersheds, wetlands and marine/ coastal areas;

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<sup>48</sup> The statement for the record made by the State member Canada in relation to Resolution 4.048 also applies to this Resolution.

*Further concerned*, that these damaging impacts will further increase with agrobiofuel production, mining exploration and exploitation and construction of the Patuca III mega-dam, and that all of these activities endanger the medium- and long-term sustainability of this important transboundary system of protected areas, as well as the habitat and life of the **indigenous** and afrodescendant **communities** who have historically lived in these **territories**, thus violating these peoples' rights, guaranteed by international standards;

*Recalling* that the MBC core protected areas are priority sites for Mesoamerican and global conservation, pursuant to the provisions of the Central American Regional Biodiversity Convention (1992); and

*Recognising* the contribution received from the IUCN Regional Office for Meso-America (IUCNORMA) facilitating the holding of meetings of representatives of **indigenous peoples** in the Mesoamerican region, especially after the II Latin American Congress of National Parks and Other Protected Areas (Bariloche, 2007), and noting that this support and encouragement from the Union was invaluable for creating the first draft of the Regional **Indigenous** Agenda, and improving the organization and positioning of the **Indigenous** Networks of Mesoamerica;

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

*Requests* the Director General, IUCN Commissions, members, Regional Councillors and particularly IUCNORMA, utilizing available resources, as well as other resources that could be raised, to work on the following:

(a) carrying out an assessment of the current status of MBC's core protected areas, highlighting biodiversity threats and the exercise of the rights of **indigenous** and afro-descendant **peoples**;

(b) lobbying the Governments of Honduras and Nicaragua so that they respond to the findings of the assessment and contribute to the creation of short-, medium- and long-term plans to tackle these challenges;

(c) submitting the assessment report to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, and lobbying them so that UNESCO presents recommendations to Honduras and Nicaragua to safeguard the integrity of the protected areas and the rights of the **indigenous** and afro-descendant **peoples**;

(d) forming alliances with members of IUCN in the Mesoamerican Region in order to implement an action plan based on the findings of the assessment, so as to start a process aimed at reducing the advance of the agricultural frontier, as well as restoring and protecting watersheds, wetlands and forests in protected areas located on the agricultural frontiers of the MBC's core area and other important ecosystems in the **indigenous peoples' territory**;

(e) asking the Government of Honduras, in accordance with the recommendations of the World Commission on Dams and the rights of the **indigenous peoples** guaranteed in the ILO Convention 169 and in the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, to present complete documentation on the social, environmental, economic and **cultural** impacts of the Patuca III mega dam project, building of which is planned to start 2009, and to consider whether it will be compatible with the CBD **Akwé Kon Voluntary Guidelines**;

(f) consulting the Government of Taiwan, a Province of China, as a funding body of the Patuca III mega dam project, on whether it has assessed the **social, cultural, environmental and economic impacts** on **indigenous peoples**, and on the MBC's core protected areas;

(g) jointly formulating with IUCN members in Mesoamerica, sectoral guides for the assessment of infrastructure projects such as development of roads, dams, mining resources and hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation and the growing of agrobiofuel crops, which can compromise the integrity of natural resources, biodiversity, livelihoods and the rights of **indigenous** and afro-descendant **peoples**, ensuring the incorporation of the CBD **Akwé Kon Voluntary Guidelines** and other similar guidelines;

(h) creating a Mesoamerican working group of **indigenous peoples** along with IUCNORMA, as an area for dialogue, understanding, consultation and lobbying on governance issues, management categories, restitution and the specific **indigenous** system found in the protected areas, as well as the impacts of climate change and projects that have a negative effect on their **territories** and natural resources, as set out in the ILO Convention 169;

(i) implementing an appropriate internal surveillance, monitoring and assessment system on the inclusion of and compliance with the rights of **indigenous peoples** in the strategies, policies, programmes and projects facilitated by the different IUCN-ORMA offices; and (j) including La Mosquitia Honduras and Nicaragua region, as part of IUCN ORMA's geographical priorities for intervention, guaranteeing strategic alliances with the members of the Union present in the region.

## Resolution 052, Barcelona 2008<sup>49</sup>

**Resolution 052 concerns: 'Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples'. The WCC included the following provisions within Resolution 052:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Welcoming* the adoption of the **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)** on 13 September 2007;

*Underlining* that the use of the term '**indigenous peoples**' is consistent with the aforementioned UN Declaration;

*Recognising* that the UN Declaration is the accepted international mechanism for relieving the tremendous pressures and crises faced by **indigenous peoples** throughout the world as they endeavour to protect **indigenous** ecosystems, including biological, **cultural** and linguistic diversity;

*Sharing* the Republic of Bolivia's concerns that "at the day of adoption of the Declaration, the Planet was clearly wounded" and while "it did not solve the problems, nor ease the tensions between people," it was a step forward in allowing **indigenous peoples** to "**participate** in global processes for the betterment of all societies";

*Noting* that the 76th session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization (June 1989) adopted Convention No. 169 concerning **Indigenous and Tribal Peoples** in Independent Countries, which entered into force on 5 September 1991, and which furthers respect for **indigenous peoples** and facilitates their **participation in decision making**;

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<sup>49</sup> The Statements for the record made by the State members Australia, Canada, New Zealand and United Kingdom in relation to Resolution 4.048 also apply to this Resolution.

State and agency members of the United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

*Recalling* that the UN Declaration recognizes "... that respect for **indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices** contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment...";

*Recognising* that the II Latin American Congress of National Parks and Other Protected Areas (Bariloche, 2007) acknowledged that **Indigenous Conservation Territories** are a legitimate governance model for protected areas established in **indigenous peoples' ancestral territories**, a model whose key features are the integration of **culture** and nature, the role of **customary rights**, the **traditional institutions** and exercise of **Indigenous authority** in such **territories**;

*Recognising* that the ability of **indigenous peoples** to protect and support biological and **cultural diversity** is strengthened by a fuller recognition of their fundamental human rights, both individual and collective, and that there is a correlation between the rapid decline of biodiversity and the destruction of **Indigenous linguistic and cultural diversity**;

*Acknowledging* that **indigenous peoples** have suffered greatly from the colonization of their **lands, territories and resources**, and from historic institutional efforts to destroy **indigenous languages** (linguicide), **cultures and spiritual traditions**;

*Noting* that these **culturally** and ecologically destructive effects are conceptually rooted in several Vatican papal bulls and other similar documents on **indigenous peoples** - Dum diversas (1452), Romanus Pontifex (1455), Inter Caetera (1493), Letters Patent to John Cabot (1496), (official authorizations to "invade, capture, vanquish, and subdue," as well as "subjugate," **indigenous peoples**, to "reduce their persons to perpetual slavery," and "take away all their possessions and property") - which led to such present-day judicial doctrines as "discovery," "terra nullius," and "terra nullus," as revealed by **indigenous** scholars during the United Nations Decades of the World's **Indigenous Peoples**;

*Concerned* that, to this day, these historic doctrines have continued to prevent **indigenous peoples** from exercising their **full right of self-determination** and **traditional responsibilities** in relation to their **lands and territories**, thereby resulting in tremendous losses of ecological and biological diversity, **sacred sites** and places, making the UN Declaration necessary;

*Emphasising* that the foundations for sustainable development require intra-generational and intergenerational **equity**;

*Recognising and reaffirming* that **indigenous** individuals are entitled to all human rights recognized in international law, and that **indigenous peoples** possess collective rights which are indispensable to their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples;

*Acknowledging* that the UN *Declaration* restates that **indigenous peoples** have the right to self-determination, freely determining their political status, and pursuing their **economic, social and cultural development**;

*Calling* for strengthened dialogue and partnerships between **indigenous peoples**, non-governmental organizations, states and intergovernmental organizations, and

*Recalling* that the *World Charter for Nature*, the *Earth Charter*, Resolution 16.40 *World Charter for Nature* adopted by the 16<sup>th</sup> IUCN General Assembly (Madrid, 1984), Recommendation 18.16 *Recognition of the Role of Indigenous Communities* adopted by the 18<sup>th</sup> IUCN General Assembly (Perth, 1990) Resolution 19.20 *IUCN Action on Indigenous Peoples and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources*, Recommendation 19.21 *Indigenous Peoples and the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources* and Recommendation 19.22 *Indigenous People* adopted by the 19<sup>th</sup> IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994), Resolution 1.49 *Indigenous Peoples and*

IUCN adopted by the 1<sup>st</sup> IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), Resolution 3.022 *Endorsement of the Earth Charter* and Resolution 3.055 *Indigenous Peoples, protected areas and the CBD Programme of Work* adopted by the 3<sup>rd</sup> IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) affirm the contributions of **indigenous peoples** for **stewardship** of the Earth;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October:*

1. *Endorses* the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;
2. *Calls on* all IUCN members to endorse or adopt the UN Declaration, and to apply it in their relevant activities;
3. *Directs* Council to form a task force to examine the application of the Declaration to every aspect of the IUCN Programme (including Commission Mandates), policies and practices and to make recommendations for its implementation;
4. *Acknowledges* that injustices to **indigenous peoples** have been and continue to be caused in the name of conservation of nature and natural resources; and
5. *Invites* international organizations to provide all appropriate financial and other capacity-building measures to ensure **participation** by **indigenous peoples and their communities** in sustainable development;

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

6. *Instructs* the Director General and Commissions to identify and propose mechanisms to address and redress the effects of historic and current injustices against **indigenous peoples** in the name of conservation of nature and natural resources; and
7. *Requests* that the Director General make **indigenous peoples'** role in conserving biological and **cultural diversity** a main concern of IUCN and future World Conservation Congresses, and present a statement of progress to the annual UN Permanent Forum on **Indigenous** Issues beginning in April 2009.

## Resolution 053, Barcelona 2008<sup>50</sup>

**Resolution 053 concerns 'Mobile indigenous peoples and biodiversity Conservation' and includes the following provisions from the WCC:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Noting* that mobile **indigenous peoples** (e.g. **nomadic pastoralists, sea-nomads, shifting agriculturalists and hunter-gatherers**) are a subset of **indigenous and traditional peoples** whose livelihoods depend on extensive common property use of natural resources and whose mobility is both a management strategy for sustainable resource use and conservation and a distinctive source of **cultural identity**;

*Recognising* that mobility is used as a strategy for the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources;

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<sup>50</sup> State and agency members of the United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

*Considering* the mounting scientific evidence that mobile use of natural resources in many cases promotes environmental integrity and conservation of both wild and domestic biodiversity;

*Noting* the principles of the Dana Declaration on **Mobile Peoples** and Conservation which was adopted by the Dana Conference, (Jordan, April 2002), and noting that two IUCN Commissions, the World Commission on Protected Areas (WPCA) and the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) participated in the organization of this meeting;

*Recalling* Resolution 1.53 **Indigenous Peoples** and Protected Areas adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) and Recommendation 2.92 **Indigenous peoples**, sustainable use of natural resources, and international trade adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000);

*Further recalling* guidance provided in Recommendation V.26 **Community Conserved Areas**, Recommendation V.27 **Mobile Indigenous Peoples** and Conservation, and Outcomes 3 and 5 of the Durban Accord, noted by participants in the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003), and Resolution 3.018 **Mobile peoples** and conservation that was adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004);

*Considering* that in many cases, the pursuit of development and conservation has alienated **mobile indigenous peoples** from the **lands and resources traditionally used** by them, with the consequent loss of livelihoods and erosion of **cultures**, and resulting in the loss of indispensable **indigenous knowledge** of **customary management** of biodiversity resources and conservation practices needed today; and

*Commending and Supporting* the Segovia Declaration of **Nomadic and Transhumant Pastoralists**, resulting from the World Gathering of **Nomadic and Transhumant Pastoralists** (Segovia, Spain, September 2007), in furtherance of IUCN Resolution 3.018 and the Dana Declaration, celebrating the strong interrelation between biodiversity conservation, mobility and **sustainable livelihoods**;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:*

1. *Endorses* the five principles of the Dana Declaration on **Mobile Peoples** and Conservation contained in the Annex to this Resolution; and
2. *Commends* CEESP and the other IUCN Commissions for the valuable work they have done to bring to the fore the special vulnerabilities of **mobile indigenous peoples** in biodiversity conservation;

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

3. *Calls on* IUCN's Commissions and the Secretariat to:
  - (a) adhere to the five principles of the Dana Declaration; and
  - (b) seek a positive and constructive alliance with **mobile indigenous peoples' organizations** such as the World Alliance of **Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP)**

*Commending and Supporting* the Segovia Declaration of **Nomadic and Transhumant Pastoralists**, resulting from the World Gathering of **Nomadic and Transhumant Pastoralists** (Segovia, Spain, September 2007), in furtherance of IUCN Resolution 3.018 and the Dana Declaration, celebrating the strong interrelation between biodiversity conservation, mobility and **sustainable livelihoods**;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:*

1. *Endorses* the five principles of the Dana Declaration on **Mobile Peoples** and Conservation contained in the Annex to this Resolution; and
2. *Commends* CEESP and the other IUCN Commissions for the valuable work they have done to bring to the fore the special vulnerabilities of **mobile indigenous peoples** in biodiversity conservation;

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

3. *Calls on* IUCN's Commissions and the Secretariat to:
  - (a) adhere to the five principles of the Dana Declaration; and
  - (b) seek a positive and constructive alliance with **mobile indigenous peoples' organizations** such as the World Alliance of **Mobile Indigenous Peoples** (WAMIP) through concrete field-based conservation initiatives and policy support for a meaningful real inclusion and consideration of **mobile pastoralists** in all decision-making processes affecting them.

*Annex:*

*Dana Declaration on **Mobile Peoples** and Conservation*

I. *Rights and Empowerment.* Conservation approaches with potential impact on **mobile peoples** and their natural resources must recognize **mobile peoples' rights**, management responsibilities and capacities, and should lead to effective empowerment.

II. *Trust and Respect.* Beneficial partnerships between conservation interests and **mobile peoples** should be based upon mutual trust and respect and address the issue of discrimination against **mobile peoples**.

III. *Different Knowledge Systems.* In planning and implementing conservation of biodiversity with **mobile peoples**, there is a need to respect and incorporate their **traditional knowledge** and management practices. Given that no knowledge system is infallible, the complementary use of **traditional** and mainstream sciences is a valuable means of meeting the changing needs of **mobile peoples** and answering conservation dilemmas.

IV. *Adaptive Management.* Conservation of biodiversity and natural resources within areas inhabited or used by **mobile peoples** requires the application of adaptive management approaches. Such approaches should build on **traditional/existing cultural** models and incorporate **mobile peoples'** worldviews, aspirations and **customary law**. They should work towards the physical and **cultural** survival of **mobile peoples** and the long-term conservation of biodiversity.

V. *Collaborative Management.* Adequate institutional structures for adaptive management should be based on the concept of **equitable sharing** of decision-making and management responsibilities between **mobile peoples** and conservation agencies. This is only possible if the existing decision-making mechanisms for biodiversity conservation become more democratic and transparent, so as to allow for the **full and open participation** of civil society and **mobile peoples**, in particular, and for the establishment of co-management and self-management systems.

## Resolution 056, Barcelona 2008<sup>51</sup>

### ***The WCC included the following recommendations within Resolution 056, 'Rights-based approaches to conservation':***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Aware of the many relevant provisions on substantive and procedural rights in human-rights law, including in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 21), the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Article 1 and 21), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 25) and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Article 7), Convention (No. 169) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) at its 76th Session (June 1989) ); the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007); the Aarhus Convention (1998) and relevant regional conventions on human rights;*

*Conscious that human rights-related responsibilities of state as well as non-state actors, including the private sector, financial institutions, development banks, NGOs and environmental organizations in general, are still evolving, though international human-rights law has so far been addressed primarily to state parties;*

*Recognising that conservation practices can affect human well-being and at times have undermined human rights including through forced resettlements and sedentarization, exclusions and economic and cultural impoverishments and impacts on local livelihoods, especially of indigenous peoples and local communities;*

*Committed to IUCN's Vision of "a just world that values and conserves nature" and Mission to ensure that "any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable";*

*Recalling that Resolution 3.015 Conserving nature and reducing poverty by linking human rights and the environment adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) affirmed that "... social equity cannot be achieved without the promotion, protection and guarantee of all human rights..." and "requests the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law to provide additional legal research, analysis and resources, and build the capacity of members in the enforcement of environmental laws, in close collaboration with IUCN members";*

*Noting the significant and substantial work done by the IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC) in collaboration with the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) and IUCN members, aiming to inform all actors about the meaning of a rights-based approach to conservation and its potential contribution to successful conservation and to the enjoyment of human rights by individuals and communities;*

*Welcoming the ongoing work on conservation and human rights of the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and IUCN Senior Social Policy Advisor; and*

*Recognising the ideal position of IUCN to:*

*(a) assist and promote policies of state and non-state actors, at the international and national levels, which apply rights-based approaches; and*

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<sup>51</sup> State and agency members of the United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.



(b) promote conservation policies and practices respectful of collective and individual rights and responsibilities, especially those of **indigenous peoples and local communities**;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4<sup>th</sup> Session at Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:*

1. *Calls on* IUCN'S governmental and non-governmental members as well as non-member states and non-state actors, to:

(a) develop and/or work towards application of **rights-based approaches**, to ensure respect for, and where possible further fulfilment of human rights, tenure and resource access rights, and/or **customary rights of indigenous peoples and local communities** in conservation policies, programmes, projects and related activities;

(b) encourage relevant government agencies, private actors, businesses and civil-society actors to monitor the impacts of conservation activities on human rights as part of a **rights-based approach**;

(c) encourage and establish mechanisms to ensure that private-sector entities fully respect all human rights, including **indigenous peoples'** rights, and take due responsibilities for the environmental and social damage they engender in their activities; and

(d) promote an understanding of responsibilities and synergies between human rights and conservation;

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

2. *Requests* the Director General and IUCN's Commissions to engage with IUCN's members, representatives of **indigenous peoples and local communities**, and other relevant partners to:

(a) facilitate exchange of experiences, methods and tools on **rights-based approaches** to conservation;

(b) develop greater understanding and capacity for **rights-based approaches**;

(c) actively promote and support the adoption and implementation of such approaches; and

(d) explore ways to ensure **rights-based approaches** enhance conservation objectives;

3. *Calls on* the IUCN Council and the Director General, in collaboration with CEESP, CEL and other Commissions, IUCN members, representatives of **indigenous peoples and local communities**, and other relevant partners to:

(a) promote the analysis of **rights-based approaches** as a cross-cutting principle within IUCN and its membership;

(b) develop a comprehensive IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights, including guidance on **rights-based approaches to conservation**, to be tabled for adoption at the 5th IUCN World Conservation Congress;

(c) use the principles concerning human rights in conservation prepared by ELC as one starting point for further consultation, reflection and development (see the Annex to this decision), as well as drawing on other relevant guidance; and

(d) undertake further work to support and guide IUCN on the implementation of policies and actions reflecting a **rights-based approach** to conservation.

Annex:

*Principles concerning human rights in conservation prepared by the IUCN environmental Law Centre (eLC):*

1. Promote the obligation of all state and non-state actors planning or engaged in policies, projects, programmes or activities with implications for nature conservation, to secure for all potentially affected persons and peoples, the substantive and procedural rights that are guaranteed by national and international law.
2. Ensure prior evaluation of the scope of conservation policies, projects, programmes or activities, so that all links between human rights and the environment are identified, and all potentially affected persons are informed and consulted.
3. Ensure that planning and implementation of conservation policies and actions reflect such prior evaluation, are based on reasoned decisions and therefore do not harm the vulnerable, but support as much as possible the fulfilment of their rights in the context of nature and natural resource use.
4. Incorporate guidelines and tools in project and programme planning to ensure monitoring and evaluation of all interventions and their implications for human rights of the people involved or potentially affected which will support better accountability and start a feedback loop.
5. Support improvement of governance frameworks on matters regarding the legal and policy frameworks, institutions and procedures that can secure the rights of **local people** in the context of conservation and sustainable resource use.

## Resolution 059, Barcelona 2008

**Resolution 059 'Promoting wildlife-based land uses in arid and semi-arid regions of Southern Africa' includes the following recommendations from the WCC:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Appreciating* that under appropriate wildlife management policies that maximize benefits for producer **communities**, and with logical land-use zonation to minimize human-animal conflict, wildlife-based land use has demonstrated an effective, competitive and low-impact mechanism to deliver sustainable incomes for **rural communities** in arid and semi-arid regions of Southern Africa;

*Noting* that **community-based natural-resource management approaches** for wildlife and tourism, based on legally established tenure rights that allow **rural households** to benefit from the management of these resources, have recently been extended to other resource sectors such as forestry, non-timber forest and range-land plant products, grazing systems, water management and **local** landscape-level planning;

*Appreciating* ongoing initiatives, for example the Integrated **Community-Based Ecosystem Management** pilot project and the Country Pilot Partnership for Integrated Sustainable Land Use in Namibia, to extend and evolve these approaches to **poverty alleviation** through the most appropriate suite of **local land uses** for sustainable, **indigenous**, biodiversity production systems and into a holistic system functioning at the ecosystem level;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:*

1. *Urges* IUCN members, especially those in or involved with Southern African countries, to recognize that **indigenous** biodiversity-based land uses (e.g. wildlife and

tourism) through consumptive and non-consumptive means, have a comparative advantage over agriculture as a land use in many situations, and especially in the arid and semi-arid regions; and

2. *Urges* government agencies and bilateral and multilateral agencies to interact with various stakeholder groups and combinations thereof to promote balanced land-use policies that include indigenous wildlife and plant production;

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

3. *Requests* the Director General to ensure that IUCN continues its efforts to facilitate greater appreciation within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) of the importance of **indigenous** biodiversity production systems and other environmental goods and services in **poverty reduction** and development within the region, particularly in the arid and semi-arid regions.

### Resolution 068, Barcelona 2008<sup>52</sup>

***The rights of indigenous people and local communities are mentioned within the following provisions of Resolution 068 ‘Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD)’:***

*The World Conference Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* Recommendation 18.23 Land Degradation and Recommendation 18.30 Legal Instruments for the Conservation of Forests adopted by the 18th IUCN General Assembly (Perth, 1990); Resolution 1.55 **Indigenous Peoples** and Forests adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996); Recommendation 2.94 Climate change mitigation and land use adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000); Resolution 3.012 Governance of natural resources for conservation and sustainable development, Resolution 3.015 Conserving nature and **reducing poverty** by linking human rights and the environment and Resolution 3.057 Adapting to climate change: a framework for conservation action adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004);

*Highlighting* that the Mission of IUCN is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable;

*Recognising* that forest protection and good forest governance, **equitable participation** and sustainable forest management are crucial for REDD;

*Bearing in mind* that a properly designed and appropriately regulated climate change mitigation funding mechanism for REDD might provide new sources of funding for biodiversity conservation, contribute to the maintenance of ecosystem functions and **promote rural development**;

*Considering*, however, that in the absence of effective design and regulations, such an incentive system can have perverse effects such as an increase in deforestation and forest degradation at other sites (so-called “leakage”), and social marginalization from resource capture by privileged and powerful actors, possibly resulting in the net impoverishment of forest-dependent, **vulnerable communities**;

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<sup>52</sup> State and agency members of the United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this motion and took no national government position on the motion as adopted for reasons given in the U.S. General Statement on the IUCN Motions Process.

Also informed that the architecture and rules presently discussed concerning the REDD modality risk the replication and extension of these perverse effects, causing serious and justified concerns among **indigenous peoples and local communities** living within and around forests;

Further informed that **indigenous peoples and local communities** are actively mobilizing for the recognition of their land and resource-use rights and some have expressed serious reservations about market-based REDD mechanisms;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:*

1. Urges all IUCN members and all Parties to the UNFCCC to:

(c) ensure that national and sub-national initiatives for REDD:

(ii) include **ecosystem approaches** such as forest landscape restoration (FLR) that promote sustainable and multifunctional land use, resilience to climate change and the integrity of **indigenous communities**;

(iii) recognize both the **local** and global values of biodiversity;

(iv) ensure **equitable participation** of **local forest dependent communities** and **indigenous peoples** with particular emphasis on securing rights, land tenure, livelihood benefits and **poverty reduction**, and the provision of substantial incentives for reducing and reversing deforestation and the degradation of **indigenous** ecosystems, especially forest ecosystems;

(vi) ensure **equitable sharing of benefits** and costs between agencies of government and **forest communities**, and within **forest communities**; and

(vii) apply effective social safeguards to protect the rights of **indigenous peoples and local communities** including relevant provisions of the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

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

2. Urges and Requests the Director General to:

(a) support the integration of REDD policies and strategies into national and sub-national **poverty reduction** efforts, national biodiversity action plans, forest protection, sustainable forest management initiatives and forest governance-reform processes;

(b) facilitate partnerships among relevant parties, organizations and stakeholders in order to build consensus, generate synergies and strengthen capacity for REDD;

(c) support pilot programmes for REDD that take into account national and regional circumstances and directly contribute to **poverty reduction**, biodiversity conservation, forest protection, sustainable forest management and improved forest governance;

(d) develop and promote best-practice principles and operational tools for the **equitable sharing of costs and benefits** from REDD; and

(e) in consultation with the Chairs of IUCN's Commissions, position the Union at the forefront of international institutions seeking to ensure that initiatives providing incentives for REDD are carried out with full social safeguards to protect the interests and rights of **indigenous peoples and local communities**, with particular attention to more vulnerable groups and specific reference to the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

3. Requests the Director General to:

(b) prepare a report in close consultation with IUCN Commissions (in particular the joint CEESP and WCPA Theme, TILCEPA), IUCN's members and representatives of concerned **indigenous peoples and local communities**, assessing the relative advantages and disadvantages, opportunities and risks of different REDD financing mechanisms, and investigating ways to ensure effective social and biodiversity safeguards, for presentation to the IUCN Council at its second meeting in 2009;

(c) request the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) and the IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC) to develop a proposal for a legal instrument linking the CBD and the UNFCCC to ensure that climate solutions negotiated under the UNFCCC optimize biodiversity outcomes through **ecosystem-based approaches** to climate mitigation and adaptation and result in no adverse impacts on biodiversity and present the proposal at the relevant meetings of the CBD and the UNFCCC; and

4. *Urges* the Director General and Chairs of IUCN's Commissions to harness the knowledge and skills of IUCN members, Commission members and the Secretariat to actively pursue policies and mechanisms to:

(a) secure the land and resource rights of **indigenous peoples and local communities** that historically held use rights on the land where the carbon is stored;

(b) ensure their **free, prior and informed consent** to any initiatives providing incentives for REDD on their land and/or that affect their rights; and

(c) ensure that they receive an **equitable share of benefits** arising from REDD (reflecting their **traditional role** in conserving forests) and that such **benefits are equitably distributed within communities**.

## Resolution 087, Barcelona 2008<sup>53</sup>

***Resolution 087 'Impacts of infrastructure and extractive industries on protected areas' includes the following recommendations from the WCC relating to the rights of indigenous people and local communities:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Aware* that protected areas are sites managed by governments, **indigenous peoples and local communities**, NGOs, or private parties, to achieve long-term conservation of nature and associated ecosystem services and **cultural values**, and that they are crucial for the protection of the Earth's biological diversity;

*Also aware* that these sites are most important for **human health and well-being**, through maintaining some of the essential ecosystem functions that we all benefit from;

*Stressing* that many of these sites are also **the territories, homes, or use areas** for **indigenous peoples and local communities**, and that they are **culturally important** for a wide variety of faiths, religions and persuasions;

*Appreciative* of the commitment shown by countries and **communities** of the world, in declaring and managing such sites for various ecological, **cultural** and economic reasons;

*Noting* that in the pursuit of economic growth objectives, sites crucial for biodiversity conservation and often for the **cultural survival** of **indigenous peoples and local communities**, are subjected to diversion, pollution and contamination, intrusion, disruption, submergence, dumping, discharge of effluents, drilling, or other processes that impair their ecological integrity;

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<sup>53</sup> State and agency members of the United States abstained during the vote on this motion.

*Also noting* that such damage often rebounds on the pursuit of development itself, by undermining water security, impairing crucial ecosystem functions that have then to be replaced by costly measures, at times even causing forced displacement of **communities**, and other such impacts;

*Considering* that social disruption related to such developments are also of serious concern;

*Concerned* that infrastructure or industrial companies often do not follow existing best practice measures (such as those described in the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) publication, Good Practice Guidance for Mining and Biodiversity, produced in cooperation with IUCN) in assessing impacts, avoiding ecologically and **culturally** fragile sites, seeking **consent** from relevant authorities and from **indigenous peoples and local communities**, and employing stringent mitigation measures where development activities are carried out;

*Stressing* that many national governments do not have adequate policies and measures in place to ensure that the integrity of their protected areas is not compromised by infrastructure and extractive industry; and

*Clarifying* that for the purposes of this Resolution, the term 'protected areas' includes **Community Conserved Areas** and **Indigenous Protected Areas** that may not yet be recognized in formal protected area systems, but which countries are encouraged to recognize under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Programme of Work on Protected Areas;

*The World Conservation Congress at its 4th Session in Barcelona, Spain, 5-14 October 2008:*

1. *Reminds* all countries of: (a) their obligation under various environmental conventions and agreements to protect the diversity of life, and to promote protected areas as a critical means of achieving such protection; and

(b) the importance of protected areas to achieving the long-term conservation of nature and associated ecosystem services and **cultural values**, livelihoods, mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, and revenue flows including their contribution to **reducing or eliminating poverty**, and in most cases their importance as the **territories** or homes of **indigenous peoples and local communities**;

2. *Requests* governments, the private sector and **indigenous/ local communities** to review large-scale infrastructure or extractive industry developments (other than those oriented to the conservation-related management of their sites) that are ongoing or proposed in areas immediately adjacent to protected areas;

3. *Urges* national governments, the private sector and **indigenous/local communities** to:

(a) phase out or mitigate, where appropriate, ongoing large-scale infrastructure or extractive industry developments (other than those oriented to the conservation related management of the site) affecting the protected areas under their respective jurisdiction, and to prohibit further diversion of protected areas for such activities, allowing these only in the most exceptional circumstances where overwhelming public interest (such as **maintenance of traditional livelihoods**) requires it, and only after a **full consultative process** that engages experts, **indigenous peoples and local communities**, and the general public in consenting to such an exceptional situation; and

(b) in exceptional situations where such activities need to be allowed, adopt full compensatory and mitigation measures, including creation of new or expanded protected areas that more than offset the negative impact of any de-gazetting,

change in delimitation or downgrading of protection status, keeping in mind the need to fully respect the rights of **indigenous peoples and local communities** while taking such measures;

4. *Urges* the private sector and other relevant parties to honour prohibitions or restrictions on such activities that are imposed by governments or **communities**, and voluntarily avoid such activities until prohibitions or restrictions come into place;

5. *Calls on* governments and/or the private sector to compensate and offer other appropriate and feasible livelihood options to workers and others whose livelihoods are affected by the closure of ongoing large scale infrastructure or extractive industry developments within or adjacent to protected areas; and

6. *Calls on* **communities**, civil society organizations and government agencies to report and take action on illegal infrastructure and extractive industry activities occurring within or adjacent to protected areas;

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

7. *Requests* the Director General and IUCN's Commissions to advise and assist governments and **communities** pursuing the actions called for in paragraphs 1 to 6 above, should such assistance be requested.

## Resolution 090, Barcelona 2008

**Resolution 090 concerns 'Open-pit metal mining exploration and exploitation in Mesoamerica'. Amongst others, the WCC noted the following recommendations within Resolution 090:**

*The World Conference Congress recommends:*

*Considering* that there are plans to invest in the exploitation of metallic minerals in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, which will affect thousands of hectares of primary forest, key watersheds in the area, marine coastal zones rich in biodiversity and, finally, **human health** and the **food safety of local populations**;

*Also considering* that the mechanisms for public consultation and environmental impact studies are also poor, and that they limit the population's broad and objective **participation**;

*Taking into account* that experiences in tropical countries around the world have been extremely negative, and that open-pit mining has not solved the **poverty** problem in any country;

*Further concerned* that for the processing of metals it is necessary to extract large quantities of water, in competition with **traditional** human activities, endangering **human health, food safety** and the **well-being of local populations**;

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

2. *Requests* the IUCN Secretariat and Commissions to work with members in the Mesoamerican region to:

(a) support **local** NGOs and **indigenous peoples**, in securing **effective consultation** prior to any mining exploration and exploitation concession, in accordance with ILO Convention 169 concerning **indigenous** and **tribal peoples**;

(b) promote communication campaigns on the current situation and the future risks of open-pit metal exploitation, and warn **local communities** of these risks, informing them objectively what risks they might be exposed to; and

(c) urge the governments of the region to ensure that **consultation processes** and environmental impact studies include the cumulative and synergetic impacts on broad zones of the region and the need for strategic environmental assessments.



## Section 6: 2012

### World Conservation Congress in Jeju, 2012

#### Recommendation 147, World Conservation Congress Jeju 2012<sup>54</sup>

***The World Conservation Congress at Jeju in 2012 included Recommendation 147, which concerned ‘Sacred Natural Sites- Support for custodian protocols and customary laws in the face of global threats and challenges’. The WCC included the following provisions:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

Aware that **sacred natural sites** are defined in the IUCN-UNESCO **Sacred Natural Sites: Guidelines for Protected Area Managers** as “**Areas of land or water having special spiritual significance to peoples and communities**”;

*Noting* the importance of **sacred natural sites** for the conservation of biological and **cultural diversity** as they contribute to connectivity, resilience and adaptation in interconnected socio-ecological systems;

*Understanding* that the **customary laws** of **indigenous peoples, local communities, faith groups and custodians** of **sacred natural sites** and territories contain longstanding protocols regarding the **care and guardianship of sacred natural sites** – which can be mountains, springs, lakes, forests, waterfalls, caves, pilgrimage routes, and often encompass territories that may be known as **Cultural Landscapes**;

*Recalling* Resolution 4.038 Recognition and conservation of **sacred natural sites** in protected areas adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), with a high level of support (97% governments, 99% NGOs), and also recalling Recommendation V.13 **Cultural and Spiritual Values** of Protected Areas adopted by the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003);

*Also recalling* IUCN Recommendation 4.136 Biodiversity, protected areas, **indigenous people** and mining activities adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) and Recommendation 2.82 Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration adopted by the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000);

*Noting* that IUCN and UNESCO in 2008 published the Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines No. 16 on **Sacred Natural Sites: Guidelines for Protected Area Managers**;

*Recalling* the **Akwé: Kon Voluntary guidelines** for the conduct of **cultural, environmental and social impact assessments** regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, **sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities**, published in 2004 by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);

*Acknowledging* the importance of **sacred natural sites** in relation to the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), especially Element 2 on “Governance, **participation, equity and benefit-sharing**”, and its role in fulfilling Aichi Target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;

*Further acknowledging* **Article 8(j)** of the CBD on **traditional knowledge innovations and practices** and **Article 10(c)** of the CBD on sustainable use of components of

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<sup>54</sup> State and agency Members of the United States voted against this Motion.

biological diversity, and especially the Nagoya Protocol to the CBD on Access to Genetic Resources and the **Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits** Arising from their Utilization, which encourages parties to raise awareness of and to support the development by **indigenous and local communities**, including **women** within these **communities**, of **community protocols**;

*Also acknowledging* that the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** (UNDRIP) affirms the right of **indigenous peoples** to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources and to **free, prior and informed consent** with regard to development issues (Article 32);

*Understanding* that other **custodians** of **sacred natural sites**, such as **local communities** and faith groups, may also have longstanding relationships to land and **sacred natural sites** and may not be recognized as ‘**indigenous**’ under international or national definitions;

*Also recognising* that with an increasing worldwide demand for non-renewable natural resources, **indigenous peoples and local communities** are disproportionately suffering the consequences of related industrial developments and climate change;

*Further recognising* that **indigenous peoples, local communities** and **site custodians** have articulated that extractive industries and associated infrastructure are a high priority threat to their **sacred natural sites** and territories due to the extensive impacts of exploration, mining, drilling, logging, infrastructure development, waste disposal and related activities; and

*Affirming* that urgent action is needed for **culturally appropriate sacred natural site** conservation and management both within and outside official protected areas;

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

1. *Calls* on all IUCN State Members to recognize the rights of **indigenous peoples** to practice their **cultural traditions and customs**, including the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their **cultures**, such as archaeological and historical sites;

2. *Further calls* on all IUCN State Members and other governments to engage **indigenous peoples, local communities**, faith groups and **custodians of sacred natural sites and territories**, to recognize their **customary laws** and **cultural protocols** for the management of **sacred natural sites** and **territories**, and to develop programmes that respect and endorse these **customary laws** and associated institutions, which are unique to each **culture** and landscape, but which exemplify values held in common by **indigenous people, local communities**, faith groups and **custodians** around the world;

3. *Urges* State Members of IUCN and other national governments to develop appropriate policies, laws and programmes (for example by adopting at the national level Resolution 4.038 and implementing the IUCN-UNESCO Best Practice Guidelines No. 16 for planning and management of SNS in protected areas) that allows the **custodians** to continue to maintain and protect their **sacred natural sites** using their **traditional practices and protocols**, and in doing so respect the confidentiality of sites and practices;

4. *Recommends* that all governments develop national legislation to:

a. bring into force the CBD’s **Akwé: Kon Voluntary guidelines**;

b. adopt a presumption against development that could damage or destroy **sacred natural sites**, and develop mechanisms that give **indigenous peoples, local**

communities, faith groups and custodians of SNS the right to say no to mining or other industrial activities on their sacred natural sites and territories; and

c. enable and encourage the development of community protocols as a means for indigenous peoples, local communities, faith groups and custodians of SNS to exercise their rights, gain legal recognition for SNS and custodial governance systems, and determine their own access and benefit sharing arrangements (as per the CBD Nagoya Protocol); and

5. Urges transnational and national companies from the extractive and energy industries, agriculture, forestry, infrastructure, tourism and other development sectors to:

a. support, respect and promote the implementation of UNDRIP;

b. utilize the CBD's Akwé: Kon Voluntary guidelines;

c. prohibit activities that damage sacred natural sites, enforce this policy, and communicate this best practice principle to shareholders; and

d. enable and provide support for indigenous peoples, local communities, faith groups and custodians of sacred natural sites and territories to build capacity and develop their own protocols based on their traditional laws and beliefs in response to demands placed on their sacred natural sites and territories.

### Recommendation 155, Jeju 2012<sup>55</sup>

**Recommendation 155 'Restoration and conservation of Jeju's Hanon Maar Crater' includes the following provisions relating the rights of indigenous people:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

Concerned that topographical damage continues in the area despite cessation of farming by indigenous farmers around the area, that the crater lake and wetland also continue to disappear, which results in serious damage of the original vegetation around the crater, and furthermore, that the area has been exposed to imminent threats from thoughtless attempts to develop the area as a sports, tourism and entertainment complex;

2. Recommends that governments of the Republic of Korea establish and execute a comprehensive plan for restoration of the natural environment and take actions not to accelerate damage in the conserved areas, while establishing and operating environmentally-friendly utilization programmes (e.g. a protection and management programme and environmental education) in which a diversity of participants (i.e. civil environmental groups, local residents and academic experts) can join together.

### Recommendation 156, Jeju 2012<sup>56</sup>

**Recommendation 156 concerns 'Biodiversity conservation in the protected natural area under the sacred natural site modality of Huiricuta and the historico-cultural route of the Huichol people':**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

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<sup>55</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

<sup>56</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

*Considering* that Huiricuta is a landscape of particular global importance due to the combination of its natural and **cultural values**, in addition to being representative of the Chihuahuan Desert, one of the three most biodiverse semi-desert ecoregions of the planet, for which reason it has been protected by an Official Decree and has a Management Plan designating the region the Protected Natural Area under the **Sacred Natural Site** modality of Huiricuta and the **Historico-Cultural Route** of the Huichol People;

*Underlining* the fact that it is located in the south-east section of the Chihuahuan Desert where the greatest concentration of endemic and threatened cacti is found, as well as the highest peaks of the aforesaid ecoregion, which confers on it a special singularity and importance based on the coexistence of habitats and species of markedly diverse and heterogeneous environments, and therefore great ecological, biographical and **cultural relevance**, resulting in an area of unique characteristics which contribute to highlighting its importance for biodiversity conservation, and which are:

b. its latitudinal and altitudinal location confer on it the character of a biogeographical island, a refuge for **communities** and species belonging to other latitudes which have remained in the region as relicts following the most recent glacial and interglacial periods: notable in this respect is the presence of flora and fauna with Holarctic characteristics, as well as vegetation communities vicarious to those present in the Sierra Madre Oriental; and

c. the mountainous section of the region and its different **forest communities**, in addition to being a habitat for a great variety of organisms, has a vital function related to the capture and regulation of the water that supplies the springs and aquifers of the sierra and the surrounding plains;

*Recognising* that conservation based on **culture** has provided protection for **natural sacred places** of **indigenous communities**, which are home to a rich biodiversity, and a safeguard for valuable landscapes and ecosystems;

*Emphasising* that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) recommends the implementation of the **Ecosystem Approach**, acknowledging human beings as part of this approach, and urges Parties to foster and implement projects, thus permitting promotion of the concept of this site of natural and **cultural heritage** as one that validates the aforesaid approach;

*Aware* of the importance of the CBD, and that protected sites are at risk and subject to a wide range of pressures and threats such as impacts caused by the extractive industries, **poverty**, tourism and irresponsible recreational activities, and degradation of the natural elements and surrounding territory;

*Bearing in mind* that a range of national and international declarations, programmes and documents recognize the close relationships that exist between **cultural values**, environmental management and biodiversity conservation, including the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, the CBD (**Articles 8j** and **10c**), the Earth Charter (principles **8b**, **12** and **12b**), the United Nations Declaration on Economic and Social Rights, and the Global Environment Outlook (GEO-4) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);

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

1. *Calls on* the Government of Mexico to comply with the treaties, regulations, programmes and management plans which pertain to the conservation of the Protected Natural Area under the **Sacred Natural Site** modality of Huiricuta and the **Historico-cultural** Route of the Huichol People and all its species;

2. *Calls on* the Mexican authorities to comply with the objectives of the Decree and the Management Plan for the Protected Natural Area under the **Sacred Natural Site** modality of Huiricuta and the **Historico-cultural Route** of the Huichol People in the municipalities of Catorce, Villa de la Paz, Matehuala, Villa de Guadalupe, Charcas and Villa de Ramos in the State of San Luis Potosí, Mexico, especially for the programmes for:

- a. research on the Legal Framework of the Huiricuta **Sacred Natural Site**;
- b. assessment of the surface water quality in the **sacred site**;
- c. **cultural** communications project;
- d. identification of underground hydrological flow systems in the north-east of the State of
- f. ecology of the cactus Peyote (*Lophophora williamsii*);
- g. environmental history of the **Sacred Natural Site**;
- h. mercury in **sacred land**; study of mining sites in Huiricuta;
- i. development of a **Sacred Natural Site** Administration Programme;
- j. observance and compliance with the Zonation, the Environmental Management Units, Management Categories and all the programmes for sustainable use in accordance with the general **Sacred Natural Site** objectives; and

5. *Exhorts* the Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales) to apply the Official Mexican Regulations NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010, Environmental Protection – Species of wild flora and fauna native to Mexico – Risk categories and specifications for inclusion, exclusion or modification – List of species at risk, in conjunction with the environmental provisions of the Protected Natural Area; similarly encourages the National Commission of **Indigenous Peoples**, within the area of its competence and with effective consultation with both sectors, to monitor, strengthen and systemize the coordinated and combined efforts, in the spirit of conserving the **cultural and natural heritage** of Mexico;

6. *Invites* the environmental authorities to ensure the **informed participation** of **local communities, indigenous peoples**, civil organizations, and scientific and academic associations in the **participatory planning** of activities to be developed in the Protected Natural Area of Huiricuta, endeavouring to emphasize conservation of biological diversity; and

7. *Requests* the Director General to establish a working group with the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM), the Commission on **Environmental, Economic and Social Policy** (CEESP), the Species Survival Commission (SSC) and the Commission on Education and Communication (CEC), in order facilitate harmonizing their national and regional benchmarks in one programme with the Mexican Government and providing, as far as possible, technical and scientific help to Mexico to implement the actions deriving from the Management Plan for the Protected Natural Area under the **Sacred Natural Site** modality of Huiricuta and the **Historico-cultural Route** of the Huichol People and the PROCER.

## Recommendation 170, Jeju 2012<sup>57</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

***As part of the World Conservation Congress at Jeju, the WCC recommended the following provisions within Recommendation 170 'To enhance the community procedures to improve the management of coastal fishing':***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* the importance of coastal artisanal fishing in providing **sustainable livelihoods** for West African coastal **communities**, and for national economies and **food safety**;

*Aware* of the need to involve coastal **artisanal fishing communities** in order to reconcile the sustainable management of fishery resources, **food safety** and access to the market, by enhancing endogenous **local knowledge** to define and apply fishing adaptation and management strategies;

*Taking into account* the high pressure on coastal zones, which makes the coexistence of artisanal fishing activities with tourism, urban development and the exploitation of other natural resources like offshore oil or zircon very difficult;

*Noting* that the involvement of **local artisanal fishing communities** involves the recognition and protection of their historical rights regarding access, the definition of access regulations, and the control and exploitation of resources in coastal areas corresponding to their territorial waters;

*Noting* the success recorded in Senegal and Guinea-Bissau through the introduction of management areas for fishery resources and biodiversity, which has not only involved the **communities** taking responsibility, but also the introduction of innovative statutes such as **indigenous and community conserved areas** or **community marine protected areas**; and

*Referring* to the approaches undertaken by Guinea-Bissau to establish joint management areas in the country's main rias (swampy estuaries), facilitating access to resources for **local communities** and sharing with them certain responsibilities in terms of fishing management;

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

1. *Recalls* the fundamental role played by artisanal fishing in the economic development of coastal regions in southern countries;
2. *Stresses* the urgent need to implement effective, viable and sustainable solutions to improve the governance and management of fishing, notably for coastal fisheries on which **artisanal fishing communities** depend for their livelihood, and **coastal communities** for their **food safety**;
3. *Urges* the States and regional organizations to recognize and integrate **indigenous local knowledge** into development plans for coastal zones, fishery resources, and strategies for the adaptation of the fishing sector to global changes;
4. *Recognises* the rights of **artisanal fishing communities** to be a central component of the **decision-making process** of development projects in coastal zones in order to preserve their homes, their fishing infrastructures and their access to the sea and to fishery resources in the face of high pressure from urban development, tourist activities and the exploitation of other natural resources;
5. *Encourages* States, regional organizations and development partners to support and participate in the implementation of shared governance and joint management of sustainable fishing, including the transfer of powers with regard to the management of fishery resources to decentralized institutions or actors made responsible through agreements, resulting on a **local scale** in the effective implementation of a territorialized management of sustainable fishing, and defining the rights and

regulations for access, as well as the roles and responsibilities of **local communities**; and

6. *Urges* States, regional organizations, development partners and stakeholders in the fishing sector to define common strategies for the conservation of fishery resources, including the development of capacity for the control and management of the transfer of artisanal fishing skills, in particular in order to limit the risks of **community** conflict linked to migrant fishing operations.

### Recommendation 175, Jeju 2012<sup>58</sup>

***As part of Recommendation 175, ‘Strengthening the autonomy of Colombia’s black communities for sustainable natural resource management in their areas, with special emphasis on mining’, the WCC included the following provisions:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* IUCN’s previous Resolutions and Recommendations that recognize, promote and call for the implementation of conservation policies and practices that will enable **indigenous and local communities** to steer their own path towards well-being, development and conservation, in accordance with international agreements and their right to self-determination;

*Recalling* that in the context of the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003) the *Durban Accord* and *Action Plan* were adopted which ... recommend national reviews for an innovative protected areas management...;

*Further Recalling* Resolution 4.041 *Following up on actions called for by the II Latin American Congress of National Parks and Other Protected Areas (Bariloche, 2007)*, adopted by the 4<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) which called for: “... the **participatory planning** of protected areas, applying the principles of good governance such as **transparency, fairness, accountability and access to conflict management**...”;

*Bearing in mind* the provisions of International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169 on **indigenous and tribal peoples** (in Colombia, Law 21 of 1991) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (in Colombia, Law 165 of 1994), along with the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** (September 2007) and the **Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, which guarantee **indigenous peoples’ rights to self-determination, prior and informed consent and to the ownership, use, management and conservation of the biodiversity and natural resources on their territories**, all of which have been ratified by Colombia;

*Further Recalling* that, through the Constitution, Colombia’s legal framework recognizes, promotes and calls for the rights of Afro-Colombian **communities** to land, along with their **right to participate** in its conservation, in accordance with Articles 76 and 330 of the Law of 1993, and that Law 21 of 4 March 1991 stipulates that governments must consult interested peoples, promote their **free participation** and that consultations must be conducted in good faith through the “**Prior Consultation Procedure**”;

*Bearing in mind* Article 39 of Law 99 of 1993, in which the Choco Region is considered a protected area under the concept of “special ecological reserve area”, “... which seeks to promote the incorporation of the **indigenous** and **black**

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<sup>58</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

communities that traditionally inhabit the region in the process of conservation, protection and sustainable use of resources...”;

*Concerned* that despite the fact that local communities have the right to land, the State continues to own the subsoil and non-renewable resources of these protected areas and that this has resulted in a number of concessions being granted to companies, creating an unsustainable situation in the area with more than 8,000 outsiders in search of gold, excavating land opened up by these companies, in an area of 807 inhabitants;

*Further concerned* that although the national legal framework supports local communities’ participation in the decisions that affect their lands, this legislation is weak and full of loopholes, thus preventing the establishment of real participatory mechanisms;

*Bearing in mind* that concessions are only granted to large-scale mining activities and not to sustainable artisanal mining (barequeo) and that no distinction is made between this latter activity and the illegal, small-scale and unsustainable mining that is undertaken largely by outsiders;

*Recognising* that extractive activities are a development opportunity for governments but that, at the same time, if not managed appropriately, they result in serious risks for the local communities, governments and environment; and

*Recalling* that the World Bank’s 2004 Extractive Industries Review provided a thorough examination of the problems and challenges presented by the extractive industries around the world and concluded that three conditions must exist to guide investment in the extractive sector: public and corporate governance, effective public pro-poor and social policies, and respect for human rights;

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

1. *Requests* that governments consider a general legal provision that would safeguard protected areas from the extractive industries as well as those conducted underground and under water and related to non-renewable natural resources;

3. *Requests* the Colombian government to:

a. grant concessions to local communities for artisanal gold mining which takes into account the social, environmental and economic aspects of this economic activity;

b. define:

i. a specific area for the sustainable development of this activity by the local community or by concessions to third parties (with the prior consent of the community and with corresponding compensation, following a compulsory and prior external environmental impact assessment); and

ii. a matching unexploited area as a conservation reserve;

c. make accessible the income and benefits generated from these activities; and

d. clearly define the process for local participation;

4. *Encourages* the Colombian government to adopt innovative approaches to protected areas governance, such as the adoption of IUCN Category VI for the Choco bio-region as a protected area with sustainable use of resources in which the protected areas conserve ecosystems and habitats, along with the associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems (with a low-impact and traditional use of resources that is compatible with nature conservation); and



5. Urges the Colombian government to include a **participatory process** for designating protected areas, in which all interested parties, including the State, decide from across a wide range of protected areas categories.

### Recommendation 179, Jeju 2012<sup>59</sup>

**Recommendation 179 concerns: ‘Respecting ecologically sustainable use of abundant biological resources’. The following provisions were included in Recommendation 179:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recognising* that wild fauna and flora are vital to human survival and have significant **cultural**, biological and ecosystem service values, and that decisions on whether to use or not to use living natural resources should be consistent with the conservation of biological diversity;

*Also recognising* the importance that the IUCN mission attaches to any use of resources being sustainable and that the international community has attached to achieving and supporting the sustainable use of renewable natural resources under such intergovernmental instruments and agreements as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Ramsar Convention, Agenda 21, the Global Environment Facility and other internationally endorsed policy and financial instruments;

*Recalling* Recommendation 2.92 **Indigenous peoples**, sustainable use of natural resources, and international trade adopted at the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000) which 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 nontariff barriers, which discourage the sustainable use of natural products derived from non-endangered species”;

*Noting* that the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000) also adopted Resolution 2.29, IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources, which concluded that the sustainable use of wild living resources can be an important conservation tool and that “wild living resources have many **cultural**, ethical, ecological and economic values, which provide incentives for conservation”;

*Recalling* that the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, adopted at the 7th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the CBD (Kuala Lumpur, 2004), as a framework for advising governments, resource managers and other stakeholders, specifically Principle 1, which “allows sustainable use of a resource to proceed from collection or harvest through to final use without unnecessary impediment”;

*Aware* that maintaining ecosystem functions is an essential consideration and that Addis Ababa Practical Principle 10 recognizes that “national policies should take into account intrinsic and other non-economic values of biological diversity”;

*Further recalling* that Resolution 3.074, Implementing the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for Sustainable Use of Biodiversity adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004) urged IUCN Members who are Parties to

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<sup>59</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

the CBD to honour the commitments they made through the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, which are fully congruent with Resolution 2.29;

*Recognising* that States have the legitimate right to take measures to promote the conservation and sustainable management of global biodiversity and societal values;

*Further recognising*, however, that where such measures impact on wild resources in other jurisdictions these measures could support or inadvertently undermine national or **local** biodiversity conservation and management strategies and their associated **local and indigenous cultural and socio-economic benefits**;

*Recognising also* where use of wild species occurs, whether consumptive or non-consumptive, ecological sustainability and an **ecosystem-based approach** are essential to sound resource management; and

*Reaffirming* Recommendation 18.24 *Conservation of Wildlife Through Wise Use as a Renewable Natural Resource* of the 18<sup>th</sup> IUCN General Assembly (Perth, 1990) that the: “ethical, wise and sustainable use of 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”;

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

*Urges* States within their existing legal framework and international obligations and without compromising their sovereign rights, if seeking to take measures for the use, conservation and sustainable management of resources that may negatively impact **local/indigenous communities** and conservation incentives within other States, whenever possible, to offer consultation with those States, and fully taking into account sound science and **indigenous/traditional knowledge**.

## Recommendation 180, Jeju 2012

***The following provision was included by the WCC in Recommendation 180, ‘IUCN’s Engagement in the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020’:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

4. *Urges* governments to meaningfully address all five strategic goals which encompass the need to tackle the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and efforts to enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as taking action to decrease the direct pressures on biodiversity and safeguard and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services, taking into account the needs of **women, indigenous and local communities** and the **poor and vulnerable**, and capacity building.

## Recommendation 183, Jeju 2012

***Recommendation 183, ‘Dark skies and nature conservation’, includes the following recommendations:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Understanding* that the appreciation of **cultural heritage sites** in their authentic state, the enjoyment of landscape aesthetics, and a true wilderness experience may be diminished by outdoor artificial light, glare and sky glow;

Being aware that **cultural traditions**, mythology and ceremony throughout the world bear a close relationship to night sky phenomena;

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

1. *Calls upon* environmental and natural resource management agencies to recognize that outdoor artificial light should be subject to effective standards in order to help restore and/or maintain the ecological integrity of natural areas and the commemorative integrity of **cultural sites**, to respect **traditional beliefs** related to the night sky, and to protect species and ecosystems everywhere;

6. *Recommends* that protected area and other conservation agencies seek out opportunities to cooperate with scientific and amateur astronomy organizations and **aboriginal peoples** on optimum outdoor lighting design, darkness monitoring, delivery of visitor activities, and outreach related to the night sky, the nocturnal aspects of ecosystems and the importance of the night sky to **traditional cultures**.

## Resolution 007, Jeju 2012<sup>60</sup>

**Resolution 007 concerns: ‘Establishing an Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) membership and voting category in IUCN’. The following recommendations were included by the WCC:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Noting* the deep links of **indigenous peoples** with conservation of nature;

*Recognising* that conservation processes should integrate both natural and **cultural heritage**;

*Mindful* that pressures affecting the integrity of ecosystems frequently also affect the survival of **indigenous peoples and their cultures**;

*Concerned* by the current trend towards the disappearance of **indigenous and tribal peoples** of the world due to the loss of their habitats and livelihoods;

*Recognising* that under Articles 4 and 5 of the IUCN Statutes, the IUCN membership comprises membership categories and subcategories as follows: Category A – (a) States and Government Agencies, (b) political and/or economic integration organizations; Category B – (c) national non-governmental organizations, (d) international non-governmental organizations; and, Category C – (e) affiliates;

*Noting* that the current IUCN Members that are **indigenous organizations** representing their respective **indigenous constituent populations, regions and communities** are listed entirely under membership Category B as either (c) a national non-governmental organization or (d) an international non-governmental organization;

*Acknowledging* that there are a number of non-**indigenous** IUCN Member organizations under Category B who are either national or international non-governmental organizations that work with or in support of **indigenous peoples** and their rights and issues within IUCN;

*Recalling* that as early as 1975, and up to the present, IUCN has adopted a number of policy decisions and positions supporting and recognizing **indigenous peoples’ rights, knowledge, stewardship** and interests in relation to, but not limited to,

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<sup>60</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

environmental and wildlife conservation, sustainable and wise use of natural resources, protected areas, **traditional practices, livelihoods, trade**, and the **spiritual and cultural connections** that exist between **indigenous peoples** and the natural world;

*Recalling further* that the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress held in Barcelona in 2008 adopted Resolution 4.052 Implementing the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)**, by which the Union endorsed UNDRIP and more specifically requested, “that the Director General make **indigenous peoples’ role** in conserving biological diversity a main concern of IUCN and future World Conservation Congresses...”;

*Aware* that there are many **indigenous and tribal peoples’ organizations** whose organizational structures do not correspond to the categories of non-governmental organizations and government agencies that are recognized by the Statutes of IUCN;

*Recognising* that IUCN needs to modernize its structures to meet the new challenges posed by the conservation and protection of natural and **cultural heritage**;

*Considering and Welcoming* the IUCN Council’s decision at its 76th meeting and its current efforts to strengthen IUCN’s work on **indigenous peoples’** issues with respect to: encouraging more **indigenous peoples’ organizations** to apply for membership; seeking further opportunities and possibilities for strengthening involvement of **indigenous peoples’** in IUCN; and reviewing current membership categories in order to build a stronger IUCN membership base; and

*Acknowledging and Supporting* the use of the term **Indigenous Peoples’ Organization (IPO)**, within the business, decisions and policies of IUCN, as one that appropriately describes those organizations that: (a) have been established by **indigenous and tribal peoples** and are mandated to represent them; (b) are distinct from other IUCN Member organizations due to the complex and unique nature of their rights, interests and representation; (c) have representative constituencies which may be non-governmental or governmental in nature, or a mixture of both; (d) have representative constituencies which may be located in more than one country; and (e) have representative constituencies which may be composed of an association or network of **indigenous groups** within a given geographical region;

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

1. *Recognises* the important role that **indigenous and tribal peoples** around the world play in valuing and conserving nature and in the effective and equitable governance of nature’s use;
2. *Requests* the IUCN Council to contribute positively toward the strengthening of **indigenous peoples’** roles and involvement within the Union, recognizing their own forms of organization, representation and governance; and providing a catalyst for appropriate streaming and leadership on **indigenous** related policies and positions within and for the Union;
3. *Recognises* the need for due process, including support to allow other **IPOs** to be involved and governments, NGOs and Commissions to be consulted, and analysis of options and implications to be undertaken; and
4. *Requests* the IUCN Council to:
  - a. establish an intersessional Council working group including IUCN Members which are **indigenous and tribal peoples’ organizations** and technical staff appointed by the Director General, to establish options on how **IPOs** could be better represented

within the structure of IUCN, including the option of the establishment of a fourth membership and voting category; and

b. consult with the IUCN membership well in advance of the Congress on such options with a view to preparing a recommendation for the next IUCN World Conservation Congress.

### Resolution 035, Jeju 2012<sup>61</sup>

***‘Facilitating protection through the establishment of protected areas as specified by Target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020’ is the subject of Resolution 035. The WCC included the following recommendations within this Resolution:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

Aware also that Target 11 can only be met by including protected areas governed by government agencies, those under shared governance arrangements; areas in private ownership, and territories and **areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities**, and by recognizing and supporting them in national and sectoral development, natural resource management programmes and through cooperation at all levels in an integrated manner including national, regional and international cooperation;

*Conscious* that the expansion of protected area systems should only be pursued with **full and effective participation** of affected stakeholders, **in full respect of their rights and cultural values**, and in recognition of their responsibilities, cognizant of the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

3. *Requests* the IUCN Commissions, IUCN Members, UNEP-WCMC, the **ICCA** Consortium and other organizations to collaborate in support of CBD Decision X/2 to:

b. develop criteria for what constitutes “effective area-based conservation measures”, including for, inter alia, Private Protected Areas, **Indigenous Peoples’ Conserved Territories** and **Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (ICCAs)**, and **Sacred Natural Sites (SNS)**;

c. draw upon existing social safeguard policies to propose guidance and tools that support the **effective participation** of **indigenous peoples, local communities** and other stakeholders regarding governance and management in systems of protected areas, and the recognition of the rights of **indigenous peoples** with regard to their territories, property or resources and the application of the principle of **free, prior and informed consent**.

### Resolution 042, Jeju 2012

***Resolution 042 concerns ‘Proposing goals for the coverage of protected areas based on management certification and assessment systems’. The following recommendations were included by the WCC in Resolution 042:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recognising* the importance of the 20 Aichi Targets included in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, and the renewed commitment embodied in Target 11 to

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<sup>61</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

protect “at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water” and that these areas should form part of “areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystems services” and that these systems are “ecologically representative and well connected” and that they are also “effectively and equitably managed”;

Aware also that the above-mentioned goals can only be met by including the protected areas governed by government agencies; those under shared governance agreements; conserved areas in private ownership; and land and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities; and through the recognition of and support for the latter in national and sectoral development plans and in natural resource management programmes, and through transboundary and regional cooperation;

Aware that it is only possible to improve the efficiency of the management of protected area systems with the full and effective participation of affected stakeholders, in full respect of their rights and cultural values, and in recognition of their responsibilities, bearing in mind the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

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

Asks IUCN’s Commissions and Members, UNEP-WCMC, the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) Consortium, and other related organizations to collaborate in:

- a. the consolidation of the IUCN initiative to develop an international certification system of protected areas to promote good management practices, focusing on guidance on the management of potentially damaging activities and their impacts, and assist compliance with Aichi Target 11, and Strategic Direction 2 of the WCPA Strategic Plan 2009–2012;
- b. the establishment of coverage goals in protected areas with proven efficiency in the management of their conservation based on evaluations and certifications carried out; and
- c. the incorporation and strengthening in the evaluation systems of the rights-based approach, in particular the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional local communities.

## Resolution 043, Jeju 2012

***As part of Resolution 043, ‘Strengthening the World Heritage Convention’, the WCC included the following provisions which refer to the rights of indigenous people and local communities:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Considering that there is a need to strengthen recognition of the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples with respect to Convention processes, in line with agreed international norms, and secure environmentally sustainable and equitable benefits from World Heritage Site designation, as part of sustaining the leadership role of the World Heritage Convention;*

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

3. Requests the World Heritage Committee and all signatory Parties to uphold the highest standards by ensuring the rigorous observation of the Convention’s Operational Guidelines, by meeting their collective responsibility to protect and

manage effectively all World Heritage Sites, by ensuring that the Convention plays a full role in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Targets, and by developing as soon as possible new processes and standards that will ensure that the Convention appropriately recognizes the rights of **indigenous peoples and local communities** in line with accepted international norms and standards;

7. Requests the Director General, within available resources, to:

d. establish new regional capacity and support via IUCN Regional Offices, Commissions and Members, and regional and national partners, with the purpose of strengthening IUCN's direct support to States, managers and stakeholders in World Heritage Sites to deliver both biodiversity conservation results, and ensure that World Heritage Sites contribute to the realization of benefits for **communities**, while respecting and supporting the rights of those **communities**.

### Resolution 047, Jeju 2012<sup>62</sup>

**Resolution 047 concerns 'Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention'. Within this resolution, the WCC included the following recommendations:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* the adoption of the **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by the United Nations** General Assembly (UNGA) on 13 September 2007 and its endorsement by IUCN at the 4th World Conservation Congress through Resolution 4.052 Implementing the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** (Barcelona, 2008);

*Also Recalling* Resolution 4.048 **Indigenous peoples**, protected areas and implementation of the Durban Accord, which resolves "to apply the requirements of the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** to the whole of IUCN's Programme and operations" and calls on governments "to work with **indigenous peoples' organizations** to... ensure that protected areas which affect or may affect **indigenous peoples' lands, territories, natural and cultural resources** are not established without **indigenous peoples' free, prior and informed consent** and to ensure due recognition of the rights of **indigenous peoples** in existing protected areas";

*Reaffirming* Resolution 4.056 Rights-based approaches to conservation, and Recommendation 4.127 **Indigenous peoples' rights** in the management of protected areas fully or partially in the territories of **indigenous peoples** and numerous other Resolutions which demonstrate IUCN's commitment to a rights-based approach to protected areas establishment and management;

*Noting* that the World Heritage Convention is celebrating its 40th anniversary under the theme "World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the Role of **Local Communities**";

*Further noting* that the World Heritage Convention can and has played a leadership role in setting standards for protected areas as a whole and that World Heritage sites with their high visibility and public scrutiny have the potential to act as "flagships" for good governance in protected areas;

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<sup>62</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

*Recognising* the potentially positive role that the World Heritage Convention can and has played in ensuring and supporting the continued preservation of the **traditional lands and territories** of **indigenous peoples**, and

*Welcoming* Decision 35 COM 12E (2011) of the World Heritage Committee, which encourages States Parties to the World Heritage Convention to “Respect the rights of **indigenous peoples** when nominating, managing and reporting on World Heritage sites in **indigenous peoples’ territories**”;

*Acknowledging* that injustices to **indigenous peoples** have been and continue to be caused in the name of nature conservation, and that **indigenous peoples** have suffered dispossession and alienation from their **traditional lands and resources** as a result of the establishment and management of protected areas, including many areas inscribed on the World Heritage List;

*Noting* that the UN Permanent Forum on **Indigenous Issues**, the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of **Indigenous Peoples** and the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (herein “African Commission”) have all expressed concerns that current procedures and mechanisms are inadequate for ensuring that the rights of **indigenous peoples** are respected in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, and have called on UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee to review and revise current procedures and operational guidelines;

*In Particular Noting* the African Commission’s Resolution on the protection of **indigenous peoples’ rights** in the context of the World Heritage Convention and the designation of Lake Bogoria as a World Heritage site (ACHPR/Res.197 (L) 2011) which reaffirms the Commission Decision on Communication 276 / 2003 - Centre for Minority Rights Development (Kenya) and Minority Rights Group International on behalf of Endorois Welfare Council v Kenya (Endorois Decision) and highlights the **traditional ownership rights** of the Endorois over Lake Bogoria;

*Sharing* the African Commission’s concerns that Lake Bogoria National Reserve was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2011 without the **free, prior and informed consent** of the **indigenous** Endorois people and “that there are numerous World Heritage sites in Africa that have been inscribed without the **free, prior and informed consent** of the **indigenous peoples** in whose territories they are located and whose management frameworks are not consistent with the principles of the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**”; and

*Responding* to the African Commission’s recommendation urging IUCN to “review and revise its procedures for evaluating World Heritage nominations as well as the state of conservation of World Heritage sites, with a view to ensuring that **indigenous peoples** are fully involved in these processes, and that their rights are respected, protected and fulfilled in these processes and in the management of World Heritage areas”;

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

1. *Requests* the Council and Director General to:
  - a. develop clear policy and practical guidelines to ensure that the principles of the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** are respected in IUCN’s work as an Advisory Body to the World Heritage Committee, and to fully inform and consult with **indigenous peoples** when sites are evaluated or missions are undertaken on their territories; and
  - b. actively promote and support the adoption and implementation of a **rights-based approach** to conservation by the World Heritage Committee and to promote the principles and goals of the Declaration on the Rights of **Indigenous Peoples**;



2. Urges the World Heritage Committee to:

a. review and revise its procedures and Operational Guidelines, in consultation with **indigenous peoples** and the UN Permanent Forum on **Indigenous Issues**, to ensure that **indigenous peoples' rights** and all human rights are upheld and implemented in the management and protection of existing World Heritage sites, consistent with the principles and goals of the **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, and that no World Heritage sites are established in **indigenous peoples' territories** without their **free, prior and informed consent**;

b. work with State Parties to establish mechanisms to assess and redress the effects of historic and current injustices against **indigenous peoples** in existing World Heritage sites; and

c. establish a mechanism through which **indigenous peoples** can provide direct advice to the Committee in its decision-making processes in a manner consistent with the right of **free, prior and informed consent** and the **right to participate in decision making** as affirmed in the **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**;

3. *Calls upon* States Parties to the World Heritage Convention to ensure respect for the rights of **indigenous peoples** in the management and protection of existing World Heritage sites, and to ensure that no World Heritage sites are established in **indigenous peoples' territories** without their **free, prior and informed consent**; and

4. Urges the Government of Kenya to ensure the **full and effective participation** of the Endorois in management and decision making concerning the "Kenya Lake System" World Heritage area, through their own representative institutions, and to ensure the implementation of the African Commission's Endorois Decision.

## Resolution 053, Jeju 2012<sup>63</sup>

***The World Conservation Congress noted the following in Resolution 053, 'Strengthening the participatory and equitable governance of the indigenous communities and peoples of Mexico':***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* previous IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that recognize and promote the appropriate implementation of conservation policies and practices that respect the human rights, roles, **cultures** and **traditional knowledge** of **indigenous peoples**, in accordance with international agreements and their right to self-determination;

*Applauding* the approval of the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, which gives unprecedented endorsement of **indigenous peoples' rights** to their **lands and natural resources**, including **Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs)**;

*Emphasising* the Millennium Development Goals (which focus on **poverty reduction** and environmental sustainability) and country commitments under the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Programme of Work on Protected Areas, ratified by Mexico in 1993, and which urges Contracting Parties, by 2008, to:

...Ensure that **indigenous and local communities** are **participating fully and effectively** in identifying, implementing and managing new protected areas...the signatory countries must:

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<sup>63</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

- Recognize civil society's conservation capacity;
- Participate in the participatory research, planning and management with indigenous peoples and local communities;

...Rules, criteria and best practices have been developed for planning, identifying, creating and managing their own national and regional ways of working with the protected area systems, learning about the different types of protected area governance in certain areas and territories being conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) - Establish and comply with the principles of "good governance";

*Also Emphasising* the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which guarantees indigenous peoples' right to self-determination, prior and informed consultation and to the ownership, use, management and conservation of the biodiversity and natural resources on their territories;

*Further Recalling* Resolution 4.041 Following up on actions called for by the II Latin American Congress of National Parks and Other Protected Areas (Bariloche, 2007) adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which called for: "... the participatory planning of protected areas, applying the principles of good governance such as transparency, fairness, accountability and access to conflict management ...";

*Emphasising* the fact that Mexico's National Biodiversity Strategy and the Action Plans (ENBPA) of 2000 established four strategies by which to achieve the objectives of the CBD and included: "promoting the sustainable and diverse use of components of biodiversity";

*Further Recalling* that the Mexican legal framework recognizes, promotes and calls for the rights of indigenous and local communities to land, along with their right to participate in its conservation;

*Considering* that Mexican legislation establishes that:

- a. indigenous peoples and communities have the right to self-determination and autonomy in order to use and enjoy the natural resources in the places inhabited and occupied by those communities;
- b. the Federation, States and Federal District shall design, develop and apply economic tools that encourage compliance with the objectives of environmental policies, and through which attempts will be made to grant incentives to those who carry out actions promoting the protection, preservation or restoration of the ecological balance; and
- c. the indigenous communities and peoples that designate their territory as a Community Conserved Area (CCA) must enjoy full rights and access to the services and incentives in accordance with Mexico's legislation and the international treaties which this country is party to;

*Bearing in mind* that Mexico is one of the world's megadiverse countries (being fourth overall in terms of its wealth of species) and, for example, in the case of the State of Oaxaca, due to the confluence of two mountain ranges, this has given rise to an abrupt topography, and wide variations in climate and microclimates, which make it one of the most biologically and culturally diverse states in Mexico. This favours in particular the development of community forestry (forests cover 64% of the State's territory) and creates a wide range of soil types, which in turn give rise to a very high level of biodiversity. Given all of the above, a diverse portfolio of tools is required for the sustainable conservation and management of natural resources;

*Bearing in mind* that **local communities and indigenous peoples** have developed **traditional techniques** for adapting to the different micro-environments in which they live. Likewise, for example, each of the 15 ethnic groups found in Oaxaca is managing its resources in a different way through its own institutions and organizations, alongside its own **traditional resource management system**, which has survived down the centuries;

*Considering* in this same context that there are already bodies with a new organizational structure in Oaxaca that have been incorporated into **traditional government mechanisms**, and that these have been capable of developing territorial management plans to address the comprehensive environmental and **socioeconomic needs** of the **communities**, through the integrated management of their lands. There are 126 **Community Conserved Areas** in Oaxaca, 14.5% more than in the National Action Plan, which has been transposed into the State's legal framework by way of a decree. Only 43 of the 126 **CCAs** are recognized at a national level; and

*Interested* in providing relevant information in order to ensure that **CCAs** are certified by the Mexican Government, and to promote the adoption of these conservation schemes, in view of the rights and needs of the **indigenous communities and peoples** of Mexico;

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

*Calls* on the IUCN Secretariat to:

- a. request the Mexican Government to strengthen other instruments recognized by Mexican nature conservation legislation, such as **CCAs**, which should present a coherent management plan, drawn up by the **indigenous communities and peoples'** management bodies, with the technical advice that the latter define; and
- b. request the Mexican Government to increase its investment in the human and social capital of the **indigenous communities and peoples**, without which the long-term conservation of natural capital is unsustainable. Moreover, request the Mexican Government to promote and support the creation of new sources of income from natural resources, such as those provided by environmental services, sustainable use plans and **community tourism**.

## Resolution 059, Jeju 2012

***Resolution 059 of the World Conservation Congress at Jeju describes: 'The importance of adaptation and disaster risk reduction in coastal areas.' Within Resolution 059, the WCC including the following provisions recognising the rights of indigenous people and local communities:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Concerned* that many **indigenous, local and poor communities** live in low elevation coastal zones and small islands, often in substandard housing, and are therefore highly threatened by small rises in sea level, and other coastal hazards;

*Noting* that **ecosystem-based approaches** to adaptation and disaster risk reduction are the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to help people to adapt to climate change and other hazards, and that effective adaptation requires attention to ecological, social and economic aspects of sustainability;

*Recognising* that **ecosystem-based approaches** to adaptation and disaster risk reduction present tangible opportunities to address impacts of climate change and

other hazards by aligning conservation, development and **poverty alleviation** interests;

*Further considering* that management efforts are more effective when **vulnerable indigenous peoples and local communities** are respected partners and **custodians**;

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

2. *Urges* IUCN coastal State and government agency Members, and other coastal States to:

b. integrate **ecological, economic and social considerations** when undertaking vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning, taking into account the critical role that coastal ecosystem play in both 1) reducing risks to **human communities** and their economic assets along the coast, and 2) in supporting social and economic development;

c. actively involve diverse stakeholders in strategy development and seek collaboration between governments, **indigenous and local communities**, environmental organizations, relevant private-sector stakeholders, development and humanitarian aid organizations;

d. encourage collaboration between industry and NGOs in developing and demonstrating **ecosystem-based approaches** for coastal risk reduction and encourage the corporate sector to take a leading role in promoting such approaches.

## Resolution 060, Jeju 2012

***Resolution 060 concerns: ‘Strengthening the role of IUCN in saving the worlds primary forests’. The following provisions are included within this resolution:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Noting* also that logging in primary tropical forests often acts as the cutting-edge agent of forest degradation and as a precursor to uncontrolled expansion of agriculture, infrastructure and human settlement, frequently resulting in massive losses of biodiversity and carbon, the destruction of **local livelihoods**, and increased forest and land fires;

*Reaffirming* the central role of protected areas, including **indigenous and community conserved areas**, in an overall strategy to slow the loss of primary forests; and

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

1. *Requests* the Director General and Council to establish a mechanism involving representatives of Council, the Secretariat, IUCN Commissions and Members to examine, make recommendations and report to Council and Members, by the end of 2013, on:

e. options and strategies for emphasizing the protection of primary forests in the evolving international REDD+ regime, as well as national REDD+ strategies, in ways that provide appropriate financial and other incentives, respect the rights and livelihoods of **indigenous and other local communities** dependent on primary forests, and maximize biodiversity and carbon sequestration benefits;

2. *Also requests* the Director General and Council, in carrying out the tasks in paragraph 1, to review and build on relevant IUCN Resolutions, literature on the drivers of deforestation and other related topics, and to consult as appropriate with IUCN Members and Commissions, members of the Collaborative Partnership on

Forests, relevant multilateral and bilateral development agencies, centres of scientific, technical and policy expertise, the private sector, NGOs, representatives of **indigenous and local communities**, and other stakeholders and institutions as they may deem necessary.

## Resolution 064, Jeju 2012<sup>64</sup>

***The World Conservation Congress included the following provisions within Resolution 064, ‘Acknowledging Quebec’s advancement of conservation of the Boreal region’:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has noted that the fundamental requirement for the conservation of biological diversity is the in-situ conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings, and has recognized the close and **traditional** dependence of many **indigenous local communities** embodying **traditional lifestyles** on biological resources;

*Recalling* that the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)** has recognized that respect for **indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices** contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment;

*Acknowledging* that on May 9, 2011 the Government of Quebec, represented by Prime Minister Jean Charest, and a “Partners Table” including leaders from **aboriginal communities**, environmental organizations, industry and **local** government, signed together a “Declaration of the Partners” regarding the Plan Nord, a sustainable development initiative applying to the northern two-thirds of the province of Quebec, an area covering 1.2 million square kilometres;

*Acknowledging with satisfaction* that this Declaration recognizes that:

c. the Plan Nord must abide by the agreements already concluded with the First Nations and the **Inuit** living in the territory and their **ancestral rights** and that its implementation must be sufficiently flexible to allow for a case-by-case examination of each development project, take into account current and future negotiations, and adapt to changes in such negotiations, in particular in respect of governance;

d. the Plan Nord must complement the approaches that the Government of Quebec has already adopted in respect of the **aboriginal representatives** concerned to deal with questions that require immediate action and that nation-to-nation discussions must be maintained between the Government of Quebec and the **aboriginal nations** throughout the implementation of the Plan Nord;

*Further acknowledging with satisfaction* that:

a. the Government of Quebec has committed to initiate Ecological Planning by 2013 on the whole of the Plan Nord territory with a **participation** framework for consulting with the territory’s stakeholders and **aboriginal peoples** to achieve these goals;

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

2. *Affirms* that the policies and commitments of the Plan Nord befit a sustainable development model that, if implemented in full, will allow natural resources to be

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<sup>64</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

developed in a spirit of respect for the environment, thereby creating an exemplary sustainable development project that integrates energy, mining, forest, bio-food, tourism, transportation development, wildlife management, environmental protection, the preservation of biodiversity, and that will foster development for the benefit of the **communities** concerned in a spirit of **respect for cultures and identities**;

8. *Congratulates* the Government of Quebec for its vision and commitments to conservation and **aboriginal rights**.

## Resolution 065, Jeju 2012

**Resolution 065 describes ‘The conservation and protection of the world’s indigenous temperate grasslands’. Within this resolution, the WCC noted the following:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Acknowledging* that many indigenous temperate grasslands play an important role in **poverty and hunger alleviation** and food production, and thus are not only strategic ecologically but are essential for contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);

*Realising* the importance of indigenous temperate grasslands to the life and **cultural survival** of **mobile indigenous peoples** and, in turn, the value of the accumulated knowledge and experience of **traditional** temperate grasslands users to their on-going conservation and management;

*Acknowledging* that climate change seriously affects the biodiversity of, and the provision of goods and services by, indigenous temperate grasslands, thus having a negative impact on biodiversity and people that depend on these grasslands for sustaining their lives and livelihoods;

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

1. *Requests* the Director General and the IUCN Commissions to:

c. recognize that indigenous temperate grasslands require urgent and targeted action to protect, maintain and restore their biodiversity and the many valuable **social, cultural**, economic and ecological services they provide to sustain human life and well-being under the IUCN Programme 2013–2016.

## Resolution 077, Jeju 2012

**As part of Resolution 077, ‘Promoting Locally Managed Marine Areas as a socially inclusive approach to meeting area-based conservation and Marine Protected Area targets’, the WCC included the following recommendations:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Noting* IUCN’s leadership in promoting **equity**, good governance and human rights and elements of protected area management effectiveness;

*Recalling* that a **Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA)** is an area of nearshore waters and its associated coastal and marine resources that is largely or wholly managed at a **local level** by the **coastal communities**, land-owning groups, partner organizations, and/or collaborative government representatives who reside or are based in the immediate area;

*Noting* the important work done by the LMMA network and other agencies in the Pacific Region to promote the use of traditional and Locally Managed Marine Areas as the foundation of national MPA systems;

*Noting* also the important work by many indigenous peoples, local communities and small-scale fishers worldwide in sustainably managing their marine resources based on their local and traditional knowledge;

*Considering* that conservation has been shown to be more effective when indigenous peoples, small-scale fishers and local communities are respected as partners and custodians in site conservation, and that numerous communities have a long history of sustainably using marine resources, while providing for both biodiversity and human needs; and

*Considering* that climate change and overuse of resources is posing serious threats to marine biological and genetic diversity, with potentially serious consequences for food security;

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

1. *Calls on* the Director General to promote awareness of the Pacific Region's use of Locally Managed Marine Areas, as well as other similar models of community governance by indigenous peoples, small-scale fishers and local communities, as a critical foundation for achieving global MPAs and other area-based management targets and national MPA systems;
2. *Further calls on* the Director General to encourage marine and coastal resource user advocacy groups to partner with IUCN in promoting the role of indigenous peoples, small-scale fishers and local communities as custodians of these resources in achieving sustainable, equitable, effective conservation and sustainable use of the marine environment, coastal zones and reef systems; and
3. *Urges* States and government agencies to foster the development of MPAs and effective area-based conservation measures that, where appropriate, are managed or co-managed by local communities, as part of their efforts to achieve Aichi Target 11.

## Resolution 079, Jeju 2012<sup>65</sup>

***Resolution 079 of the World Conservation Congress concerns 'Protection of the deep ocean ecosystem and biodiversity from the threats of sea bed mining'. Resolution 079 includes the following allusions to the rights of indigenous people and local communities:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Acknowledging* indigenous peoples' and local communities' collective governance of their traditional territories, areas, and natural resources in some countries;

*Welcoming* the adoption of the IUCN Programme 2013–2016 and current regional and international commitments to conserve the natural environments and protect the livelihoods of communities;

*Further recognising* that, while economic benefits may be gained from seabed mining, this activity may also generate significant costs and damage other economic activities including food security and sustainable tourism and other values, often

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<sup>65</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

adversely impacting **indigenous and local communities**, host economies, the future and the environment;

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

2. *Urges* all State Members of IUCN, national, regional and global agencies, and all other States, international organizations and stakeholders to facilitate:

b. comprehensive strategic and environmental impact assessments, including **environmental, cultural and social impact studies**, ensuring stakeholders are engaged to provide rigour and transparency and allowing for independent review prior to any decision to authorize exploration or seabed mining; and

c. the adoption of precautionary and **ecosystem approaches**, including the precautionary principle, to protect the marine environment and apply safeguards such as financial security and trustfunds, prior to any decision to approve exploration or seabed mining, in order to ensure that adverse environmental impacts are avoided;

5. *Recommends* that States ensure that **indigenous and local people** are able to **participate effectively** in decisions that impact on ocean biodiversity and ocean ecosystems which may affect their rights and interests as **custodians** over their territories.

## Resolution 082, Jeju 2012<sup>66</sup>

***The rights of indigenous people and local communities, specifically the rights of the Jeju Haenyeo community, were acknowledged in Resolution 082: ‘Supporting the sustainability of Jeju Haenyeo as a unique marine ecology stewardship’:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Considering* that for centuries the Haenyeo free-divers in Jeju Island, Korea, an almost exclusively female group, have pursued a profession of controlled marine harvesting in a system of collaborative economic activity and have maintained their profession;

*Further considering* that their skills, tools, labour songs, shamanistic belief system, practice of collective economic activity, community reinvestment, apprenticeship and mutual aid, and above all, their unparalleled knowledge of marine ecology represent a unique body of **indigenous wisdom** and both tangible and intangible **cultural heritage** and render them “**traditional wisdom carriers**”;

*Noting* that their practices include such environmental sustainability as reseedling the ocean’s shellfish population, controlling their harvest by diving without breathing apparatus and limiting the days and hours that they dive, and dedicating specific dives each month to cleaning the seabed of refuse, rendering them a 21st century conservation model of benign human cohabitation with nature;

*Recognising* the uniqueness of their marine stewardship and the contribution they have made to the conservation of **local** marine resources for centuries through sustainable harvesting with minimal acknowledgment to date on the global stage;

*Concerned* that their population has dramatically decreased from a registered 23,081 in 1965 (21.2% of the total female population in Jeju Island) to 4,995 in 2010 (2.1%

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<sup>66</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.



of the total female population), and that the majority (97.5%) of these divers are now over 50 years of age, indicating that inter-generational transmission has essentially diminished;

*Alarmed* that the coastal pollution in conjunction with the aquaculture industry has led to reduced yields and decreased economic prospects for this female workforce, and that these and other environmental and social changes brought about by modern society have negatively impacted upon the Jeju Haenyeo community to such a degree that this **traditional culture** of living sustainably in harmony with nature is imminently facing extinction;

*Considering* and building upon a number of related resolutions adopted at the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) which focused on the rights and sustainability of **indigenous peoples**, including Resolution 4.049 Supporting **Indigenous Conservation Territories** and other **Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas**, Resolution 4.052 Implementing the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, and seeking specific actions from the Director General and other parties on Resolution 4.055 Integrating **culture** and **cultural diversity** into IUCN's policy and Programme, Resolution 4.056 Rights-based approaches to conservation, Resolution 4.058 Conservation and **poverty reduction**, and most notably, Resolution 4.067 Advancing island conservation and sustainable livelihoods;

*Recognising* that IUCN supports the principles expressed in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and **Cultural** Organization's (UNESCO) Biodiversity and Climate Change Programme;

*Noting* that Jeju Island is a unique site in the world to have received UNESCO's designation in all of the three Natural Science categories: Biosphere Reserve, Natural World Heritage site, and Global Geopark, and that Jeju Special Self-Governing Province of Korea has an established endeavour to further achieve UNESCO's recognition for the Jeju Haenyeo, as well as multiple **local** efforts for their role in preservation; and

*Acknowledging* that the United Nations Millennium Development Goals include foci of environmental sustainability, **gender equality** and global **poverty elimination**, and that the UN has a primary focus on **Rural Women's Empowerment**, which was highlighted at the 56th Commission on the Status of Women (New York, 2012);

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

1. *Urges* all IUCN Members, partners and organizations of the conservation **community** at large to acknowledge and investigate the history, scientific importance, present condition and **unique cultural value** of Jeju Haenyeo, including in the Korean peninsula, in order to assist in the development of comprehensive plans for their preservation; and
2. *Requests* IUCN Members and partners to endorse, support, **participate** in, and advocate the development of policies and practices which will help to protect and enhance the aforementioned **community**, at **local**, regional and central government levels in Korea as well as internationally.

## Resolution 089, Jeju 2012<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> The State Member Turkey provided the following statement for the record:

**Resolution 089 concerns ‘Dams and hydraulic infrastructure’. The World Conservation Congress included the following recommendations within this resolution:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

Conscious of the constant need to promote **participatory decision-making processes** which identify water management options and infrastructure alternatives that avoid negative impacts on river and wetland ecosystems and on the livelihoods of affected populations, including support to processes where affected **indigenous peoples** can express their **free and informed consent prior** to the approval of any water infrastructure project affecting their lands or territories and other resources and which ensure that, where such impacts cannot be avoided, measures to mitigate or compensate for negative project impacts are adopted, in-line with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) **Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines**;

*Underlining* that the functioning of built as well as natural water infrastructure relies on ecosystem services, as do the livelihoods of societies and peoples, especially the **poor**, and that key industry sectors and governments are often not fully aware of options for investment in management and development of water resources that rely on natural infrastructure;

*Recognising* that good practice can afford project-affected populations with viable alternatives to existing livelihoods, based on measures protecting ecosystems and species that may improve **local populations’** development prospects, provided that no relocation related to water infrastructure projects shall take place with the **free, prior and informed consent** of the peoples concerned and following agreement regarding **just and fair compensation**, and that appropriate measures should be put in place to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, **social, cultural or spiritual impacts** arising from water infrastructure projects;

*Reaffirms* IUCN’s role of mobilizing its membership, convening and empowering stakeholders, building partnerships, creating and providing knowledge and analysis, fostering innovation, supporting advocacy for **increased equity** in the use of natural resources and ecosystem services, and working to advance nature-based solutions;

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

1. *Calls on* governments of all States, including (but not limited to) State Members of the Union, to commit to promoting and supporting the concept of ‘continuous improvement’ so as to maintain advancement in sustainability policy and practice applying to large dam and hydraulic infrastructure projects, whether projects in their own territory or in the territory of another State or States (where, for example, a government is contributing finance or other support to dams or hydraulic infrastructure projects in that/those other jurisdictions) by:

d. using legal and comprehensive concession agreements (such as contracts or licenses), which will be made public, and which will cover the respective responsibilities and obligations of the parties involved in dam-building projects, not least in respect of social (resettlement, livelihood development of the resettlers, etc.) and environmental (water quality issues in reservoirs and downstream, fisheries

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“The Republic of Turkey objects to any references made to the report of the World Commission on Dams”.

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

impacts, climate change implications of greenhouse gas production etc.) requirements;

3. *Recommends* that civil society organizations and other actors support sustained and systematic processes of lesson-learning from large dam and hydraulic infrastructure practice, in a solutions-oriented approach, to achieve continuous improvements in sustainability performance, for the needs and benefit of all actors, including **indigenous peoples and local communities**, with particular attention to the most **vulnerable groups** and to **gender equity**, as well as acting as independent observers of the assessment methods, and monitoring and reporting processes conducted by States, industry and financial institutions, including the transparency, accountability and **participation** aspects of those methods and processes;

4. *Resolves* that IUCN, through its Members, Commissions and Secretariat, actively promotes and supports such improvements in sustainability policy and practice by States, industry and financial institutions, by:

d. coordinating actions at basin/local level for testing nature-based solutions to sustainability challenges relating to large dams and hydraulic infrastructure projects, including credible non-dam options, and where required focus on **local development** around reservoirs, e.g. through secured access to land, rules for sustainable natural resource management and **fair access to benefits** created.

## Resolution 092, Jeju 2012

***Resolution 092 concerns: ‘Promoting and supporting community resource management and conservation as a foundation for sustainable development’. The following provisions within Resolution 092 are supportive of the rights of indigenous people and local communities:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* that already in 1975 IUCN Members, through Resolution 12.5 *Protection of Traditional ways of Life* adopted by the 12<sup>th</sup> IUCN General Assembly (Kinshasa, 1975), promoted recognition of the **rights of indigenous peoples** in conservation areas;

*Recalling* Resolution 17.28 *National and Regional Conservation Strategies* adopted by the 17<sup>th</sup> IUCN General Assembly (San José, 1988) which recognized that **indigenous peoples** have a long and rich history of **knowledge and experience** in the sustainable use of their environment, which has often been excluded from economic development strategies as well as conservation strategies and activities;

*Mindful* of Resolution 15.7 *The Role of Traditional Life Styles and Local People in Conservation and Development* adopted by the 15<sup>th</sup> IUCN General Assembly (Christchurch, 1981), which considers “the still existing very large reservoir of **traditional knowledge** and experience within **local cultures**” and recommends fostering “further research into the ecology of **traditional life styles**”, and “provide the means for **local people** who maintain ecologically sound practices to play a primary role in all stages of development in the area they identify with, so that they can **participate and benefit directly**, in a manner which is consistent with their values, time frames and decision making processes”;

*Also recalling* the IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources at the 2nd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Amman, 2000), which concluded that 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;

Aware of Resolution 19.22 *Indigenous People* adopted by the 19<sup>th</sup> IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994), and Resolution 19.23 *Importance of Community Based Approaches* adopted by the 19<sup>th</sup> IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994), which emphasizes the importance of **indigenous and traditional knowledge** and urges IUCN to make this a cross-cutting theme of its programmes, and urges IUCN to build strong partnerships with **local organizations** to further **community-based conservation**;

*Further recalling* Resolution 3.012 Governance of natural resources for conservation and sustainable development adopted by the 3<sup>rd</sup> IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), which urged IUCN to serve in a leadership role in relation to governance of natural resources for conservation and sustainable development;

*Also recalling* Resolution 4.047 Empowering **local communities** to conserve and manage natural resources in Africa, which “called on African governments to confer legal rights on **local people** to establish institutions for **communal conservation** and management of natural resources”, and Resolution 4.049 Supporting **Indigenous Conservation Territories** and other **Indigenous Peoples’ and Community Conservation Areas**, both of which were adopted by the 4<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

*Mindful* of Resolutions 4.055 Integrating **culture and cultural diversity** into IUCN’s policy and Programme and 4.099 Recognition of the diversity of concepts and values of nature adopted by the 4<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), which promote the consideration of **cultural values and traditions** as key elements of successful conservation;

*Further recalling* the aim of the 9<sup>th</sup> Session of the **United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**;

*Noting* ways for a better integration of **indigenous peoples’ issues** into the *IUCN Programme 2013-2016*;

*Recalling* the outcome of the Symposium on “The Relevance of **Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)** to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of CITES-listed Species in Exporting Countries” (Vienna, Austria, May 2011);

*Noting* that currently, a range of terms are in use when referring to conservation and sustainable development programmes carried out by **local communities** (e.g. **community-based natural resource management**, **community conservation**, **participatory forest management**, sustainable resource management, integrated conservation and development, and decentralized land and resource management) and it may thus be timely to devise common terminology that reflects the variety of relevant activities carried out by **local communities**; wherever possible and allowing for the legal system in force, ‘**community resource management**’ (**CRM**) may be an appropriate generic description;

*Acknowledging* that, while **community resource management** is not a universal panacea for all terrestrial species and ecosystem problems, for many **rural areas** of the world it could provide a solution to the classic problem of the Tragedy of the Commons; through collective management and self-interest, **local communities** can fulfil a role in protecting natural resources which is beyond the capacity of governments or international treaties;

*Emphasising* that **community resource management** involving terrestrial species has proven to be most successful where legal rights have been conferred on **local peoples**;

*Recognising* that both consumptive and non-consumptive use, where sustainable and linked to **community resource management** programmes, can be an effective instrument to conserve terrestrial biological diversity;

*Noting* that adaptive management, carried out by the **communities** themselves, is both a necessary and appropriate methodology for implementing and monitoring **community resource use**;

*Acknowledging* that good governance, appropriate legislation and even-handed enforcement are essential to ensure that **community resource management** programmes prosper and are not undermined by illegal and/or unsustainable exploitation of living natural resources; and

*Further recognising* that conservation outcomes and income generation are only two measures of success of terrestrial **community resource management** programmes, with others being civic development and education, greater empowerment and **participation** in democratic processes, shifts to more positive attitudes and increased tolerance to wildlife, as well as a greater sense of pride in **community identity** and **cultural values**;

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

1. *Requests* the Director General and Secretariat to work with Members and governments to:

a. facilitate and enhance a broad exchange of information on current **community resource management** programmes and systems, their levels of success, or reasons for failure, to take place amongst practitioners, relevant interest groups and international conservation and development organizations, and that emphasis should be placed on capacity building to contribute to the further development of **community resource management** programmes;

b. develop and implement broad policy coherence among Multilateral Environmental Agreements and conservation organizations which would be beneficial to conservation of terrestrial biodiversity through **community resource management** programmes;

c. recognize the various forms and names of **community conservation**, such as *Al-Hima* (الحمى), *Mahjar*, *Agdal*, *Qoroq*, *Adat* or any similar systems of **community-based management** present in West Asia and North Africa, as a holistic approach that empowers **local and traditional knowledge, culture and heritage**, in addition to conservation of natural resources and a boost to livelihoods; and

d. work together with IUCN Programmes and Commissions to revitalize **community-based management** systems, such as the *Al-Hima* (الحمى) and others;

2. *Requests* the Director General and IUCN Commissions to recognize and promote the aforementioned **community-based natural resources management** and conservation systems as **traditional community-based management systems** that support the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources by the **local community**, through adopting and applying **local and traditional knowledge**, and through **customary institutions and regulations**; and

3. *Calls on* IUCN State Members and NGOs to assist and promote all of the preceding activities on **indigenous peoples'** issues in the implementation of the *IUCN Programme 2013-2016*.

## Resolution 093, Jeju 2012<sup>68</sup>

***Within Resolution 093, 'Prioritising community-based natural resource management for social and ecological resilience', the WCC noted the following recommendation which refer to the rights of indigenous people and local communities:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Noting* that the severity of these threats impacts disproportionately on **marginalized communities** including, inter alia, **women** and children, people with disabilities, **minority groups**, **rural populations**, and **indigenous peoples** and some of the world's most critical ecosystems;

*Understanding* that social and ecological resilience includes **community-based** disaster risk reduction, non-violent socio-environmental conflict management, human and environmental security, recognition of the **collective rights of indigenous peoples**, protection of biological and **cultural diversity**, long-term integrity of ecosystem services, and just peace;

*Recognising* the role that adaptive **community-based natural resource management** has in influencing the nature and severity of armed conflicts, disasters and insecurity, as well as in promoting environmental peace building and strengthening social and ecological resilience;

*Affirming* previous IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that have promoted **community-based approaches** to conservation and natural resource management:

- a. Resolution 19.23 The Importance of **Community-Based Approaches** adopted by the 19th IUCN General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994);
- b. Resolution 3.049 **Community Conserved Areas** adopted by the 3rd World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004);
- c. Resolution 4.047 Empowering **local communities** to conserve and manage natural resources in Africa adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);
- d. Resolution 4.109 Funding programmes for small-scale civil society projects for global biodiversity conservation adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

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

1. *Calls upon* the international community, aid and humanitarian agencies, all IUCN Members and other organizations to recognize and promote the **rights of communities** to exercise **self-determination** in the formulation of policies and projects affecting their environment and security;
2. *Requests* the Director General and all members of IUCN to prioritize and promote **community-based approaches** to disaster risk reduction, conflict management, and integrated conservation and development, so as to strengthen social and ecological resilience;
3. *Requests* the Director General and the IUCN Commission on Environment, Economics and Social Policy (CEESP), to support **community governance frameworks** on matters regarding disaster risk reduction, integrated conservation and development, and conflict management; and

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<sup>68</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

4. *Calls on* the Director General and the IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL), to identify and support **customary and traditional legal systems**, legal and policy frameworks, relevant international Conventions, institutions and procedures that can secure the **rights of local people** in the context of **community-based natural resources management** for social and ecological resilience.

## Resolution 094, Jeju 2012<sup>69</sup>

### ***Resolution 094 of the World Conservation Congress at Jeju concerns: 'Respecting, recognising and supporting Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas':***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

Aware that a considerable part of the Earth's biological and **cultural diversity** is concentrated in the **customary territories and areas** of **indigenous peoples** and **traditional communities**, including both **mobile and sedentary peoples**;

*Acknowledging* the significant role that such **Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs)** play in the global preservation, sustainable use, and restoration of biodiversity, natural resources, ecosystem functions and **cultural** (including linguistic and **spiritual**) **values**, in the prevention of natural disasters and in **local** adaptation to global change, including climate;

*Understanding* the intrinsic value and irreplaceable nature of our global **biocultural heritage** for future survival and well-being;

*Stressing* that **ICCAs** embrace **customary** and contemporary collective efforts for sustainable livelihoods, **culturally** sound development and the practice of *buen vivir* among **indigenous peoples** and **traditional and local communities** around the world;

*Concerned* that the commercialization of life, militarization of economies, inequitable "development", massive infrastructure and large-scale, unsustainable extraction and use of renewable and non-renewable resources pose enormous threats to the rights and livelihoods of **indigenous peoples** and **traditional and local communities** and to the **unique biocultural diversity** embedded in their territories and areas;

*Also concerned* that **indigenous peoples** and **traditional and local communities** are often disproportionately affected by the costs of imposed development and conservation measures, including dispossession from **customary territories and areas**, exclusion from **decision-making processes**, and lack of **free, prior and informed consent** before activities are undertaken that affect them;

*Aware* that lack of respect and inadequate or inappropriate recognition and support for **ICCAs** by governments, conservation organizations and donors, among others, undermine their integrity and conservation effectiveness and violate a range of procedural and substantive rights;

*Celebrating* the 2007 adoption of the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)** by the United Nations General Assembly and the endorsement by IUCN of **UNDRIP**;

*Recalling* that the Durban Action Plan of the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003) called for global action to recognize and support **ICCAs** and thus secure the rights of **indigenous peoples**, including **mobile indigenous peoples**, in relation to natural resources and biodiversity conservation;

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<sup>69</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

*Reaffirming* Resolutions 4.049 Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and Other Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas, 4.050 Recognition of Indigenous Conservation Territories, 4.052 Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 4.053 Mobile indigenous peoples and biodiversity conservation, 4.056 Rights-based approaches to conservation, and Recommendation 4.127 Indigenous peoples' rights in the management of protected areas fully or partially in the territories of indigenous peoples, all adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

*Emphasising* that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) in 2004, including its Programme Element 2 on Governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing and 13 suggested activities of relevance to ICCAs;

*Highlighting* the adoption of Decision X/31, paragraphs 31–32 on fair and equitable sharing of costs and benefits, full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities in governance, and recognition of ICCAs as a type of protected area governance at the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the CBD;

*Stressing* the essential role that ICCAs can play towards fulfilling Aichi Targets 11, 14, and 18 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 as either fully recognized protected areas or “other effective area-based conservation measures”; and

*Welcoming* the important advances made by some governments, international organizations, and donors to respect and appropriately recognize and support ICCAs;

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

1. *Calls upon* all IUCN Members, Commission members, Secretariat and Council to respect and appropriately recognize and support ICCAs by promoting, adopting and fully implementing laws, policies and programmes that:

a. recognize and uphold indigenous peoples' right to self-determination, self-governance, full and effective participation in decisions that affect them, equitable sharing of costs and benefits, and other essential rights and responsibilities enshrined in UNDRIP, ILO Convention No. 169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, and other international human rights instruments;

b. recognize indigenous peoples' and traditional and local communities governance of and rights to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired;

c. recognize and engage accordingly with customary laws, institutions, protocols and decision-making processes and practices, also by using indigenous and local languages, as relevant;

d. refer to indigenous peoples as “indigenous peoples”, in accordance with UNDRIP and their right to self-identification;

e. recognize and support ICCAs in situations where they overlap with protected area or other designations, including through customary mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution;

f. encourage and strengthen the capacities of indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities to monitor, document and assess ICCAs and all values therein;

g. uphold the intrinsic natural and cultural values present in ICCAs; and



h. support the CBD Secretariat and Parties in relevant regional and sub-regional capacity-building initiatives, in particular those concerning the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and revision of Element 2 of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas and of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans;

2. *Urges* the IUCN Council, the Director General and Commissions to strengthen support to the CBD Secretariat, through appropriate mechanisms and collaboration, such as with the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the **ICCA** Consortium, to enhance the commitment and capacity of the Parties to the CBD to:

a. strengthen international, national and sub-national environmental and other laws and policies and their implementation in accordance with international human rights standards, particularly **UNDRIP**;

b. respect and appropriately recognize and support **ICCAs** in the implementation of all aspects of the CBD, including but not limited to the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, **Articles 8(j)** and 10(c), and Aichi Targets 11, 14 and 18, without impinging upon **customary governance and management systems**;

c. utilize and further develop and support available resources such as the Global **ICCA** Registry, hosted by UNEP-WCMC, on conservation by **indigenous peoples** and **traditional and local communities**; and

d. promote the increase of contributions to the CBD Voluntary Fund to support the **participation** of **indigenous peoples** and **traditional and local communities** in relevant decision-making processes;

3. *Further urges* the IUCN Council, Director General, Commissions and the Secretariat in particular to call upon global financing mechanisms, including but not limited to the Global Environment Facility, the UN **Indigenous Peoples** Partnership, official development assistance, LifeWeb, and international financial institutions and lenders, to establish new or strengthen existing policies, programmes, mechanisms and procedures to ensure appropriate recognition of and support for **ICCAs** and associated rights and responsibilities in all aspects of their funding processes; and

4. *Requests* the Director General, given the impending CBD COP11, to take timely and forceful action on the previous paragraphs in IUCN's direct communication liaison initiatives with the CBD Secretariat and Parties.

## Resolution 095, Jeju 2012<sup>70</sup>

***The WCC noted the following recommendations within Resolution 095 'Traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local peasant communities in the Andes and the Amazon Rainforest as a mechanism for adaptation to climate change':***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Observing* that climate change affects the most **vulnerable populations** in the Andes and the Amazon Rainforest, especially with regard to their productive and subsistence activities related to farming and the management of natural resources, especially biodiversity;

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<sup>70</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

*Taking into account* the fact that there is a global approach to the identification of the different mechanisms for adapting to climate change in order to lessen the **vulnerability** and increase the resilience of the affected populations and ecosystems;

*Recognising* that, over the course of history, **indigenous peoples and local communities** have developed **knowledge and practices**, which in many cases have allowed them to adapt successfully to climatic variations;

*Bearing in mind* that this knowledge is a **cultural legacy**, which forms part of the identity of the **indigenous peoples and local communities**, who want to build their own means of development;

*Considering* that there are relevant, frequent coincidences between **local** perceptions and the available scientific knowledge on the effects of climate change, and that the complementarity of **traditional knowledge** and scientific knowledge may help **indigenous peoples and local communities** adapt successfully to climate change;

*Also taking into account* that this **knowledge, and these innovations and practices**, can be taken as references by society in general to find better alternatives for adapting to climate change, highlighting the fact that, at the same time, the approval and **participation** of the owners both of this **knowledge and of these innovations and practices** are required, as is the promotion of the principle that the **benefits derived from their use should be shared**;

*Taking into account* **Article 8(j)** of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in which the Contracting Parties engage to “**respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities** embodying **traditional lifestyles** relevant for the conservation and use of biological diversity”; and

*Taking into account* the fact that, according to Article 10(c) of the CBD, the Contracting Parties engage to “protect and encourage **customary use** of biological resources in accordance with **traditional and cultural practices** that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements”;

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

1. *Calls on* the institutions and agencies of the national States to promote the research, recovery and use of **traditional knowledge and practices** as a strategy for adaptation to climate change and to include it in their public policies; and

2. *Asks* the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) to ensure that **traditional knowledge and practices** are included in the comprehensive inventory of tools to combat climate change comprehensively, in other words, as part of a strategy that includes biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management.

## Resolution 096, Jeju 2012<sup>71</sup>

**Resolution 096 describes ‘Recognising the indigenous territories as conservation areas in the Amazon Basin’, including the following provisions:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Bearing in mind* that the Amazon is shared by more than 390 **indigenous peoples** who have inhabited it since time immemorial, including more than 60 **peoples living in voluntary isolation**;

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<sup>71</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

*Considering* that the **Amazonian indigenous peoples** have conserved and continue to conserve the ecosystems and biodiversity of their **ancestral territories** as a guarantee of their physical and **cultural existence**;

*Observing* that the **indigenous Amazonian territories** act as vital carbon stocks and hold a high concentration of biodiversity, that they contain biomass of high value for regulating the global climate and that they guarantee the **food and medicinal security** of the **indigenous peoples** and humanity as a whole;

*Bearing in mind* that the **Amazonian indigenous territories** are formed of the tropical forests in which **indigenous peoples** live out their daily lives, and that their **social and cultural significance** is thus as important as their environmental significance and importance;

*Further bearing in mind* that the **indigenous peoples in isolation or initial contact** live in the most intact and best conserved tropical forests of the Amazon Basin;

*Concerned* that the **Amazonian indigenous territories** are under constant environmental threat from extractive activities, logging concessions and the constant pressure of colonization, all of which are endangering **indigenous territorial** rights and ecosystem integrity; and

*Considering* that the Amazon's future depends on maintaining the ecological processes that enable climate change pressure and natural resource demands to be resisted, processes in which the **indigenous territories** play an important role in conserving biodiversity and as a strategy to face up to climate change;

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

1. *Requests* that the Director General:

a. in collaboration with the IUCN Members working in the Amazon, and in particular the Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA), strengthens the implementation in the Amazon region of Resolution 4.049 Supporting **Indigenous Conservation Territories** and other **Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conservation Areas**, adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008), including the state of progress of national policies and regulations relevant to protecting **indigenous territories** and the inclusion of this theme in its Members' programme and project implementation; and

b. works, in cooperation with IUCN Members, the governments of the Amazon Basin, **indigenous organizations** and other relevant organizations, as appropriate, on a regional initiative to protect the **Amazonian indigenous territories** as priority spaces for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and for maintaining and developing **indigenous cultures**, based on an integral management of their territories for their well-being, in the context of a strategy of climate change adaptation and sustainable development based on activities that produce lower greenhouse gas emissions;

2. *Calls* on IUCN Members active in the Amazon region to support this initiative and join forces in a coordinated manner, with the **active participation** of the **indigenous organizations**;

3. *Invites* the governments of the Amazon Basin, in particular, to harmonize their efforts to protect the **indigenous territories** and to work jointly on this initiative with IUCN; and

4. *Requests* international cooperation agencies to support this initiative, which will benefit not only the **indigenous peoples** but all inhabitants of the region and planet.

## Resolution 097, Jeju 2012<sup>72</sup>

**The WCC noted the following provisions within Resolution 097, 'Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples':**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* IUCN's adoption at the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress of the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#), through Resolution 4.052 Implementing the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) (Barcelona, 2008);

*Gratified* that a number of States and NGOs have endorsed the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) after the World Conservation Congress urged wide adoption of the Declaration;

*Commending* the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the IUCN Director General for their productive endeavours to design the "Whakatane Mechanism," a multi-stakeholder approach for resolving human rights conflicts in protected areas, which implements Resolutions 4.052 and 4.056 [Rights-based approaches to conservation](#), and Recommendation 4.127 [Indigenous peoples' rights](#) in the management of protected areas fully or partially in the [territories of indigenous peoples](#);

*Noting* that two inter-Commission structures have been established to promote the [rights of indigenous peoples](#) furthering the mission of IUCN, namely the Theme on [Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Equity](#) and Protected Areas (TILCEPA) with the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and CEESP, and the Specialist Group on [Indigenous Peoples, Customary & Environmental Laws and Human Rights](#) (SPICEH) with CEESP and the IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL);

*Recognising* that since the last World Conservation Congress IUCN has presented regular progress reports to the United Nations Permanent Forum on [Indigenous Issues](#) (UNPFII) concerning implementation of the Declaration in all its components;

*Welcoming* the work being developed through the "Whakatane Mechanism" as a significant contribution to the Programme's "rights-based and equitable conservation" undertakings and One Programme approach; and

*Aware* also of the ongoing deliberations of the UNPFII, which in May of 2012 again examined the so-called "doctrine of discovery" as a discredited rationale for denying both [the human rights of indigenous peoples](#) and their rights as now enshrined in [the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#);

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

1. *Requests* that the IUCN President, Council, Director General and Commissions develop a policy and strategy for ensuring that the principles of the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) are observed throughout the work of the Union; and
2. *Requests*, as directed in Resolution 4.052 and as funding permits, that the Council establish a taskforce to examine the application of the Declaration to every aspect of the IUCN Programme (including Commission mandates), policies and practices and to make recommendations that guarantee its implementation in the IUCN

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<sup>72</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

Programme 2013–2016, especially with respect to the Programme’s focus on “rights-based” nature conservation.

## Resolution 099, Jeju 2012<sup>73</sup>

**Resolution 099 of the World Conservation Congress at Jeju in 2012 concerns: ‘IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development’. The WCC included the following recommendation regarding the rights of indigenous people and local communities:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Recalling* that the IUCN Council and the Director General, in collaboration with the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), the IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) and other Commissions, IUCN Members, representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, and other relevant partners, were called upon in Resolution 4.056 to “[...] develop a comprehensive IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights, including guidance on rights-based approaches to conservation, to be tabled for adoption at the 5th IUCN World Conservation Congress; [...]”;

*Aware* of IUCN Resolutions relating to rights and equity, including Resolution 3.015 Conserving nature and reducing poverty by linking human rights and the environment adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), and Resolutions 4.052 Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and 4.056 Rights-based approaches to conservation, adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

*Also aware* of IUCN Resolutions relating to rights and protected areas, such as Resolution 1.053 Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas adopted by the 1st IUCN World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), Resolution 3.055 Indigenous peoples, protected areas and the CBD Programme of Work adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), and Resolution 4.048 Indigenous peoples, protected areas and implementation of the Durban Accord adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

*Also aware* of the *Universal Declaration of the Human Rights* (1948) and the numerous provisions in international, regional conventions or national laws which recognize the inter-linkages between human rights and environmental protection, including but not limited to the *Stockholm Declaration* (1972), the *World Charter for Nature* (1982), the ILO Convention No. 169 concerning *Indigenous and Tribal Peoples* in Independent Countries (1989), the *Rio Declaration* (1992), the *Aarhus Convention* (1998) or the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (2007);

*Welcoming* the substantial work done on rights-based approaches to date by WCEL, CEESP, the IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC) and the IUCN Senior Social Policy Advisor in collaboration with IUCN Regional Offices and IUCN Members;

*Welcoming* in particular the establishment of a joint WCEL-CEESP Specialist Group on *Indigenous Peoples, Customary* and Environmental Laws, and Human Rights which was created in spirit of the One Programme approach;

*Noting* the ‘rights-based approach to conservation internet portal’ which provides an important tool and platform for collecting and sharing information and experiences

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<sup>73</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process

about worldwide initiatives which promote the integration of human rights considerations within conservation practices;

*Recognising* IUCN's commitment to the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (CIHR), a consortium of international conservation organizations that seek to improve the practice of conservation by promoting integration of human rights in conservation policy and practice; and

*Concerned* that for the fulfilment of its mission, IUCN has a responsibility to promote transparency and develop tools to address and be accountable for the social effects of its activities and to mainstream **rights-based approaches to conservation** as a cross-cutting principle within its work;

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

1. *Adopts* the IUCN *Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development* contained in the Annex to this Resolution;

2. *Calls on* IUCN's governmental and non-governmental Members as well as non-member States and non-State actors, to:

a. recognize the value of **rights-based approaches** to conservation for sustainable development, in particular to:

i. promote the understanding that adopting a **rights-based approach** implies acknowledging not only the rights of all parties (including **indigenous and local communities**) under both positive and **customary law**, but also their duties; and

ii. acknowledge the importance of taking such **rights-based approaches** into account as a basic underlying strategy for any conservation action;

b. develop their own policies on conservation and human rights for sustainable development which are adjusted to their particular needs and situations and in line with the IUCN policy contained in the Annex to this Resolution, thus including strong accountability tools and mechanisms;

c. develop mechanisms/tools for implementing human rights policies in conservation planning and practice; and

d. disseminate any lessons learnt through interactive tools, such as the IUCN '**rights-based approach to conservation** internet portal', and by encouraging dialogues and the exchange of information; and

3. *Requests* the Director General in collaboration with IUCN Commissions, Members and other relevant partners, to:

a. ensure that the IUCN Policy on Human Rights and Conservation for Sustainable Development as included in the Annex to this Resolution is implemented within all policies, programmes and activities of the Union;

b. develop arrangements and processes that ensure accountability concerning the implementation of the policy;

c. support and actively engage in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights;

d. assist IUCN Members and partners as appropriate in the development and implementation of their own rights policies; and

e. enhance coordination, consensus and capacity building on activities or programmes which relate to rights.

*ANNEX: IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development A*

In line with, and as a reflection of, IUCN's vision of a just world that values and conserves nature, this statement is an overarching policy for IUCN to consider and integrate human rights issues into its work, including but not limited to, the development and implementation of **rights-based approaches (RBAs)** within its projects and programmes. By referring to the need for the **equitable utilization of natural resources**, IUCN's mission explicitly recognizes the importance and value of fairness, impartiality and respect for rights in the practice of conservation.

### *Introduction*

This policy statement aims to reinforce the Union's social policies by offering a comprehensive framework laying out the rights-related foundations of **social equity and justice**. It calls for IUCN to work towards ensuring that rights are respected for the sustainable and equitable use, management, governance, and conservation of natural resources.

This statement builds on the IUCN Mission and rights-related resolutions and policies adopted by IUCN World Conservation Congresses such as the IUCN policy on **gender** and policy on **social equity** which respectively recognize that there is a need for a "mainstreaming strategy to integrate a **gender perspective** in a broad **socio-cultural context**, into IUCN's Policies, Programmes and Projects" and for "an effective and coherent strategy to ensure conservation does not accentuate or perpetuate existing **social, economic and cultural** inequities and inequalities".

IUCN began incorporating rights issues into its programme as early as 19753. More recently, Resolution 3.015 Conserving nature and **reducing poverty** by linking human rights and the environment adopted during the 3rd World Conservation Congress in 2004 welcomed the identification of human rights issues as cross-cutting themes across the Environmental Law Programme. In 2008 during the 4th World Conservation Congress the IUCN Council and Director General were called upon by Resolution 4.056 **Rights-based approaches to conservation** to "promote the analysis of **rights-based approaches** as a cross-cutting principle within IUCN and its membership", and to "undertake further work to support and guide IUCN on the implementation of policies and actions reflecting a **rights-based approach to conservation**". The Resolution calls on the IUCN Council and Director General, in collaboration with CEESP, WCEL and others to "develop a comprehensive Policy on Conservation and Human Rights, including guidance on **rights-based approaches to conservation**, to be tabled for adoption at the 5th IUCN World Conservation Congress".

In addition, IUCN is also a founding member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (CIHR), a consortium of international conservation organisations established in 2009 to seek to improve the practice of conservation by promoting the integration of human rights in conservation policy and practice. IUCN has signed the CIHR framework, a common, initial framework of principles and management practices.

### *Linkages between rights and conservation*

Conservation activities have the potential to clash with or infringe upon human rights. Failure to respect, ensure and fulfil internationally and domestically guaranteed or **customary rights** can be a trigger for environmental destruction and degradation as people can be forced to engage in unsustainable practices for their survival. Likewise, conservation can achieve short-term success through measures that fail to respect human rights such as forced resettlements.

**Rights-based approaches (RBAs)** can be seen as one of the tools to make rights and conservation mutually reinforcing. **RBAs** can be considered as the integration of rights considerations within any policy, project, programme or initiative.

### *Scope of the policy*

This policy builds upon past and ongoing IUCN efforts related to **RBA**, by reflecting the highest international standards of human rights protection and describing the mechanisms (safeguards and action points) by which IUCN will uphold those standards, because respect for nature and respect for people are inextricably linked.

It addresses human rights, which are the rights that all people are entitled to regardless of nationality, **sex**, origin, race, religion, language, political association or other, and which are protected and recognized in international and national laws, and rights in a broader sense, which may not be internationally or nationally recognized and protected, such as many of the **customary rights of indigenous peoples or local communities** (e.g. tenure rights).

This policy calls for a strengthening of procedures within IUCN to promote and monitor compliance with the mechanisms developed in this policy, and for the adequate allocation of resources for the implementation of such mechanisms throughout IUCN Component Programmes.

Furthermore, IUCN is committed to work with all stakeholders on the integration of rights and conservation issues. IUCN is particularly committed to engage with its membership. Considering the diversity of its members – from small NGOs to national governments – IUCN acknowledges that one size cannot fit all.

### *Mainstreaming Respect for Rights across the Union*

Rights are cross-cutting issues and are essential to the concepts of **equity** and sustainability. As such, the respect, protection and fulfilment of rights within the context of nature conservation will contribute to realizing IUCN's mission, the fulfilment of IUCN's position on Accountability and Values which underlines, inter alia, the need for ethical behaviour, transparency, **equality**, and inclusiveness and will strongly support the realization of IUCN's current and future programmes.

### *Guiding principles*

While mainstreaming respect for rights within its activities, IUCN should be guided by the following principles which seek to:

- Respect, protect, promote and fulfil all procedural and substantive rights, including environmental and **customary rights**, for **just and equitable conservation**;
- Promote the implementation of the provisions of international conventions and policy processes which respect human rights in all approaches to conservation, whether multilateral environmental agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity or human rights instruments such as the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)** – e.g. the right of **indigenous peoples** to engage in their **traditional cultural practices** but also, amongst others, **rights to the ownership and use of territory and natural resources**, self governance and self determination as embedded in **UNDRIP**. Whilst the **UNDRIP** is an instrument of 'soft' international law, it represents nonetheless a strong moral position on the part of its signatory states and should inspire major conservation actors such as IUCN;
- Take into account the multiple recommendations of the Vth World Parks Congress and the 2003 WCPA Durban Action Plan which refer to rights and which IUCN has endorsed concerning protected areas, including the acknowledgement of rights to the restitution of lands taken without **free, prior and informed consent** and the right to **full and effective participation** in protected area governance and management, in particular the targets under the Durban Action Plan's outcome 5;
- Consider and realize the rights of people that can be affected in development and conservation activities such as **women, indigenous peoples** and other most



vulnerable groups and who could, at the same time, benefit from rights-inclusive and socially sensitive development measures (such approaches may provide tools to secure/address issues related to cultural conservation and diversity, community-based conservation in the context of (new) protected areas, the protection of the customary rights of local communities vis-à-vis the state, and the restitution of forfeited rights);

- Work towards ensuring the respect for, and seeking further protection and the realization of, general livelihood and human well-being considerations always keeping in mind gender balance as an essential component;
- Focus on the roles and corresponding responsibilities of duty-bearers, rights-holders and all other actors involved, for the integration of these considerations at every possible level of a conservation process. Indeed, adopting approaches that respect rights should be based on the principle that communities are not merely stakeholders whose views governmental and conservation agencies may take into account, but are rights-holders to whom implementing agencies have statutory obligations;
- Promote transparency and develop tools to address and be accountable for the social effects of IUCN's work. Accountability is critical for the governance of any natural resource management system, providing the regulatory feedback that prevents over-use of natural resources and abuse of people;
- Ensure that IUCN programmes, projects, and activities undertaken, sponsored or supported by the IUCN, are assessed using international human rights standards. Such measures should include social, environmental, and human rights impact assessments prior to any project implementation;
- In line with UNDRIP standards, require free, prior and informed consent when IUCN projects, activities, and/or initiatives take place on indigenous peoples' lands and territories and/or impact natural and cultural resources, sites, assets etc.;
- Apply the principles developed by the IUCN Environmental Law Centre in the Annex to IUCN Resolution 4.056 Rights-based approaches to conservation (adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress, Barcelona, 2008), as the basis for the further development of tools/methods to promote fair and equitable conservation action.

#### *Action plan*

To implement the above principles, the following action plan should direct the work of the Union in mainstreaming respect for rights within IUCN projects and programmes. The implementation of the action plan should be facilitated by the IUCN Secretariat (in particular the Environmental Law Centre (ELC), the Global Policy Unit (GPU), the Social Policy Unit (SPU), the Gender Programme, and others) in close collaboration with IUCN Commissions (in particular the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL), the Commission on Environmental and Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the Commission on Education and Communication (CEC)) and Members.

In this context, IUCN should take the following actions:

1. Mainstream respect for rights within the Union by:
  - a. developing and updating guidance on rights-related issues, such as that provided by the step-wise approach for the integration of RBA within IUCN projects;
  - b. developing specific recommendations to the IUCN Component Programmes based on the principles set out in this policy and on the lessons learnt on the implementation and monitoring of RBAs; and

c. mainstreaming the principles set out in this policy by following the guidance and recommendations which will be developed under points a. and b. above.

2. Set up institutional arrangements for accountability on compliance with this policy by:

a. establishing a focal point in charge of taking appropriate measures to ensure the respect and implementation of this policy, including but not limited to:

i. the development of rights-related safeguards for IUCN project design and management, including a focus on **gender equity and equality**;

ii. the production of periodic reports on compliance with IUCN's rights-related safeguards (including reports to IUCN Council as well as to the general public); and

iii. an internal process which would address allegations of IUCN non-compliance with this policy by investigating such situations and recommending measures for redress; and

b. establishing a group composed of focal points to be identified in all IUCN Component Programmes which will be in charge of supporting the focal point in the implementation of his/her mandate, in particular through:

i. the provision of technical expertise in the development of rights-related safeguards;

ii. the development of reports on the activities of each office in relation to the implementation of this policy; and

iii. investigations of cases of alleged non-compliance.

3. Build capacity within IUCN by:

a. developing training materials, tools and mechanisms for IUCN Component Programmes to implement this policy; and

b. using the **RBA** portal as a platform for sharing lessons learnt and as a tool for better dissemination of information on rights and conservation related issues.

4. Support IUCN members by:

a. actively engaging with the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (CIHR); and

b. supporting the integration of rights in their conservation programmes.

## Resolution 101, Jeju 2012<sup>74</sup>

**As part of Resolution 101 'Child's right to connect with nature and to a healthy environment', the WCC included the following provision:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Emphasising* that the relatively new concept of the right to connect with nature is known and recognized for **indigenous peoples** in article 25 of the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** (2007): "**Indigenous peoples** have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive **spiritual relationship** with their **traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, water and coastal seas and other resources** and to uphold their responsibilities to future generation in this regard", and that their right to a healthy environment is recognized in Article 29.

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<sup>74</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

## Resolution 102, Jeju 2012<sup>75</sup>

**Resolution 102 concerns 'Human rights and access to natural resources in Latin America'. The WCC included the following recommendations within Resolution 102:**

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Highlighting* the fact that although Latin America is a region extremely rich in natural resources, the availability of and access to natural resources for human use are not always **equitable**;

*Recognising* that, despite substantial progress, water resources are at risk of pollution through the mismanagement of wastewater, and, according to the State of the Region Report for Central America (2011), the lack of regulation of productive activities;

*Highlighting* the fact that access to water and land are basic requirements for **food safety**, especially for the most **deprived communities**;

*Considering* the growing number of social and environmental conflicts resulting from disputes over access to water and land, through the development of activities such as open-pit metal mining, oil and gas production, and due to large-scale hydroelectric and tourism projects;

*Concerned* about the data generated by the Observatory of Mining Conflicts in Latin America, which up to 2011 recorded a total of 35 mining conflicts in Mesoamerica, involving 42 **communities**;

*Concerned* by the large number of hydroelectric projects planned or in construction within binational basins, protected or **indigenous areas**, and in areas rich in biodiversity and agricultural production;

*Highlighting* the fact that mining, oil and gas, and hydroelectric projects have made or will make considerable impacts on key ecosystems and have led to substantial movements of thousands of **peasants and indigenous peoples** in the Latin American region;

*Recognising* the importance of electricity generation, oil and gas production and metal production projects throughout the world, but also the high biodiversity in the Latin American region and its vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and the high risks of natural disasters;

*Recalling* Resolution 4.056 **Rights-based approaches to conservation** adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

*Reiterating the support* for the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 approved by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), of 1992; and for the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 2007; and the recognition of **the rights of indigenous peoples** with regard to the sustainable development objectives in the United Nations Development Group Guidelines on **Indigenous Peoples' Issues** of 2008; and

*Highlighting* Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, which states that, "Environmental issues are best handled with the **participation** of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including

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<sup>75</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

information on hazardous materials and activities in their **communities**, and the opportunity to **participate in decision-making processes**. States shall facilitate and encourage awareness and **participation** by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided”;

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

1. *Calls on* government and non-government Members, and on the IUCN Commissions and the Director General to:

a. promote among the IUCN Commissions and international cooperation, assessments of the impact of mining, oil and gas, and hydroelectric projects on human populations, livelihoods and ecosystems, especially in tropical zones that are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and social and environmental disasters; and

b. produce tools and support activities for monitoring the soil and water at a **community level**, with a view to attaining the abovementioned objectives;

2. *Urges* Latin American governments to guarantee the human rights of both the **indigenous peoples** and settlements with regard to access to water and land, carrying out the necessary evaluations over a wide area in connection to possible mining, oil and gas or hydroelectric projects in order to provide information for **decision making**, giving priority to the use of natural resources for human well-being and **food safety**; and

3. *Calls on* the Director General to:

a. identify possible donors interested in supporting the development of skills in Latin American countries through workshops and the production of educational material covering subjects such as:

i. national and international regulations regarding human rights and their link to the environment, including Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration;

ii. the possible impacts of mining, oil and gas, and hydroelectric projects and best mitigation practices, thereby supporting the consultation and assessment/approval processes for these projects; and

iii. the key, comprehensible contents that the Environmental Impact Assessments of mining and hydroelectric projects should contain; and

b. promote the exchange of information and experiences among the **communities** affected or potentially affected by mining, oil and gas, or hydroelectric projects through media such as networks, blogs and regional meetings.

## Resolution 104, Jeju 2012<sup>76</sup>

***The WCC included the following provisions within Resolution 104 ‘Food Security, ecosystem restoration and climate change’:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Observing* that the deforestation and degradation of land in the entire equatorial belt, notably in Central America, reduces **food security** and access to clean water for

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<sup>76</sup> State and agency Member of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

human consumption, affects the lands belonging to **indigenous peoples**, as well as biodiversity, and increases vulnerability to climate change;

*Recognising* that the **knowledge and the practice** of **traditional** cropping systems such as the so-called 'Guama Model', which includes 'alley cropping' with plants of the genus *Inga* (family Fabaceae), or similar have, among others the following applications:

- a. the production of basic grains, vegetables, and in general 'clean' crops or those that do not require shade to ensure the variety of food species;
- b. the generation of family income by producing shade over crops such as cocoa, coffee, black pepper etc.; and
- c. the establishment of biological corridors for the restoration of ecosystems with native species, which improves the microclimate and the conditions required for the reestablishment of fauna populations such as invertebrates, reptiles, mammals, and birds);

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

1. *Calls on* the Director General, the IUCN Commissions, Members and Council, especially within the equatorial belt, to use available resources as well as any others that can be raised, to strengthen work on **food security**, ecosystem restoration and the promotion of **traditional, indigenous practices** for managing natural resources, as follows:

b. defining the impact of the expansion of deforestation on **indigenous peoples' territories**, with special focus on their land rights;

2. *Recommends* that the Director General and the IUCN Commissions, Members and Council, especially within the equatorial belt, begin to take action at a **community level** with a global vision regarding:

b. the establishment of initiatives for **food security** and land and ecosystem restoration bearing in mind the Guama Model, and other similar models; and

3. *Urges* the Director General and the IUCN Commissions, Members and Council, especially within the equatorial belt, to establish alliances with governmental and non-governmental institutions, and with international cooperation, to become more effective in terms of results, using impact indicators in the drive for **sustainable food security**, the restoration of natural ecosystems and the use of **traditional practices** for managing natural resources and the protection of lands inhabited by **indigenous peoples**.

## Resolution 105, Jeju 2012<sup>77</sup>

***Resolution 105 concerns 'Conserving cultures and nature for food security', including the following provisions:***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Mindful* of the fact that more than 13% of the world's population is malnourished;

*Noting* that the global energy crisis is causing millions of hectares of fertile land and forest to be shifted to mono-cropping for the production of agrofuels, leading to a loss

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<sup>77</sup> State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

of biodiversity and of **indigenous peoples' livelihoods** and **traditional cultures** in the southern hemisphere;

*Observing* that the effects of climate change, combined with changes in land use and the waste and contamination of water caused by extraction and agro-industrial companies along with consumption habits, are putting the poorest sectors of the planet's population in a position of increasing vulnerability;

*Recognising* the key relationship between ecosystems (biodiversity) and the livelihoods of those human populations that will be affected by climate change, for which reason adaptation and mitigation measures will be necessary; and

*Further recognising* that the loss of biodiversity and **local ancestral knowledge** is gradually undermining knowledge bases concerning species management and, thus, food security;

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

*Urges* the Director General:

a. in the 2013–2016 IUCN Programme Area Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food and development, to allocate financial, technical and institutional resources to promote comprehensive intervention measures aimed at reducing the vulnerability of livelihoods to the effects of land-use change and climate change, with the aim of improving **food security** and access to water on the part of the poorest sectors of society;

b. in the 2013–2016 IUCN Programme Area Valuing and conserving nature, to allocate financial, technical and institutional resources to implement and promote applied research focused on recovering and enhancing **ancestral** and current knowledge of biodiversity management for **food security**, and to deepen, extend and disseminate knowledge on the importance of halting land-use change and protecting water for human consumption, **food security** and nature; and

c. in the 2013–2016 IUCN Programme Area on Effective and equitable governance of nature's use:

i. to publicly condemn all attempts to transform forests or lands intended for food production over to the production of agro- or biofuels;

ii. to publicly denounce all activities on the part of transnational companies that may endanger safe water supply for **local people**; and

iii. to urge the world's governments to take all political and regulatory action necessary to prioritize **food security** over and above the production of agrofuels, and to prioritize water for human consumption, **food security** and nature over and above its industrial use.

## Resolution 106, Jeju 2012

***The WCC noted the following provisions within Resolution 106, 'Safeguarding the contribution of wild living resources and ecosystems to food security':***

*The World Conservation Congress recommends:*

*Deeply concerned* about the significant challenge of feeding a global population of nine billion by 2050, particularly as more than one billion people, 70% of whom live in **rural areas**, still live below the **poverty** line and strive daily to find the minimum amounts of food to sustain their lives;

*Stressing support* for global commitments to the Millennium Development Goals, including the goal of **eradicating extreme poverty and hunger** (MDG 1);

*Noting with concern* the impacts of volatile commodity and food prices in undermining the nutritional status and **food security** of the **poor and vulnerable**, as well as sustainable development and **poverty reduction** more broadly for developing countries;

*Noting* that industrial-scale food systems tend to be characterized by growing carbon and ecological footprints, high water demands and use of agrochemicals that damage the health of wildlife and humans, and that agri-food corporations exert significant control over food commodities, agricultural inputs, and global markets;

*Recognising* that **food security** depends on the availability, access to and utilization of food, as well as the stability of the food system (as defined in the 2010 Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action of the United Nations High Level Taskforce on the Global Food Security Crisis);

*Further recognising* that an approach to **food security** that extends beyond growing, gathering and catching food, taking into account wider livelihood and ecosystem considerations, is necessary to provide long-term resilience, security and development opportunities for men and **women**;

*Acknowledging* the fundamental role biodiversity and ecosystem services play in achieving food and nutrition security, as also recognized by the above-mentioned Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action, and the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity through the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (and Aichi Targets 2, 3, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 18);

*Stressing* that **gender** and **food security** are closely interrelated given that in many societies **women** play the main role in the provision, access and utilization of food and in assuring nutritional standards for children, and yet they often suffer greater vulnerability than men due to a lack of access to production inputs, support services, land, facilities and **decision-making processes** over the resources needed to ensure **food security** at household level;

*Convinced* that achieving **food security** in the world is not only a matter of assisting **the vulnerable**, but is above all an ethical imperative determined by the right of everybody to be **free from hunger** and to live in dignity, and therefore requires strong approaches of **social equity** and support to the realization of human rights, including the right to food;

*Noting* that the IUCN Congress has adopted several resolutions highlighting the links between ecosystems and **food security** and providing a mandate and guidance to IUCN to contribute, from its Mission, to the objective of **eliminating food insecurity and hunger** in the world;

*Recalling* in particular Resolution 3.014 **Poverty reduction, food security** and conservation adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), that called for IUCN initiatives and actions to be “concentrated, as a priority, on ensuring tangible contributions from biodiversity conservation to **equitable food security**, within the framework of the strategic areas proposed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in application of Principle 20 of the Rio Declaration (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)”;

*Further recalling* Resolution 3.017 Promoting **food sovereignty** to conserve biodiversity and **end hunger** also adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004), which urged all IUCN Members, Commissions and the Director General to “give due consideration to policies in support of food sovereignty as they relate to achieving the Mission and Vision of IUCN and to their application in

all stages of biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and **poverty eradication**”;

*Convinced* that a wide range of approaches are needed to meet the **food security** objectives in differing national contexts of countries affected by ecosystem degradation, food insecurity and hunger;

*Alarmed* by the insufficient recognition in **food security** and national development strategies of wild living resources and ecosystems in contributing to the **food security** of **rural and coastal communities**, considering, for instance, that 25-30% of the income of **forest-dependent communities** comes from forests and forest products, and forest goods and services are valued at least an estimated US\$130 billion a year;

*Stressing* also that fisheries and aquaculture provide the primary source of animal protein for a billion people worldwide and recalling agreement at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002) to “Maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015”;

*Highlighting* that if the use of wild living resources or ecosystems as a contribution to food systems is not sustainable the resultant decline in biodiversity will ultimately undermine people’s **food security**;

*Confirming* the need to address the problems of ecosystem degradation and food insecurity using a system-wide approach that integrates all relevant ecosystems and the goods and services they provide, including water ecosystems, as requested by Resolution 4.065 Freshwater biodiversity conservation, protected areas, and management of transboundary waters adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008) which called for integrated river basin management that supports sustainable solutions for improving access to affordable food, energy, water and sanitation, especially for **the poorest communities**; and

*Emphasising* also the importance of including **indigenous peoples** and **ethnic minorities** in **decision-making processes** which affect their rights, lifestyles, capacity, and **access to traditional lands and natural resources** which are critical for their **food security** and nutritional requirements;

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

1. *Urges* governments, civil society, United Nations agencies, development and humanitarian agencies, the private sector and the media to recognize the role of sustainable management and conservation of wild living resources and ecosystems, including marine ecosystems, in achieving the four dimensions of **food security** (availability, access, utilization and stability), and to implement an **ecosystem-based approach** to complement and enhance sustainability in **food security** strategies;

2. *Calls* on IUCN Members, Commissions and the Director General to:

a. advocate for **increased equity** and sustainability in the use of natural resources and ecosystem services between small-holder farming and fishing systems and industrial large-scale food production, with a particular focus on the importance of safeguarding the integrity of **local** food systems;

b. contribute to initiatives and cooperation frameworks aimed at reducing the impacts of illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries, and to strengthen the governance of the seas, fisheries resources and coastal territories, including through encouraging full application of the FAO International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea



Fisheries in the High Seas and implementation of the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and its related International Plans of Action, in order to secure rights of access to marine and coastal resources for **communities** that depend on them; and

c. raise awareness concerning the need to manage carefully the expansion of industrial agricultural land in such a ways as to avoid compromising the integrity of sites of high biodiversity value and corridors essential for maintaining wildlife, not least the many natural systems that act as important sources of wild food for **local communities**;

3. *Calls* on IUCN Commissions, in collaboration with the Secretariat, and other relevant partners, to develop state-of-the art knowledge concerning the role and extent of ecosystem goods and services at landscape, river basin and seascape level in supporting the four dimensions of **food security**;

4. *Requests* the Director General to proactively build partnerships within the **food security** community to:

a. in close collaboration with the IUCN Commissions, document, quantify and widely disseminate the scope and extent of the direct contribution of wild species and natural ecosystems to the **food security** of both **local and indigenous, rural and coastal communities**;

b. demonstrate actions that improve **food security** through ecosystem management, incorporating the promotion of **social and gender equity**, to strengthen the provision of ecosystem goods and services;

c. advocate appropriate policy change at national, regional and global levels, such that **food security** is enhanced while sound ecosystem **stewardship** is rewarded through the sustainable and equitable production and distribution of food; and

d. advance understanding, knowledge and learning as to how to better conserve and sustainably manage wild species for food and nutritional needs, safeguard key centres of diversity of wild crop relatives, assist in recovery of wild species used for food where these have been depleted and apply sustainable, **locally-controlled conservation and management regimes**; and

5. *Requests* the Director General to use IUCN's convening ability to work with all relevant actors to identify options that reconcile the competing demands of small-scale and large-scale food production systems and to ensure that all are underpinned by principles of ecosystem sustainability and **social equity**.



## **Annex: Keywords highlighted in the IUCN-related documents**

- Aborigines/aboriginal
- Akwe:Kon Voluntary Guidelines
- Amazonian Indians
- Amazonian indigenous territories
- Ancestral/ancestral lands/ancestral knowledge
- Article 8(j)
- Communities
- Community-based
- Community-based approaches
- Community-based agricultural practices
- Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)
- Community-conserved areas/CCAs
- Community conservation
- Community identity
- Community resource management (CRM)/Community resource use
- Culture/cultural/cultural sensitivities/cultural riches
- Culturally appropriate
- Culture-based conservation
- Cultural characteristics
- Cultural diversity
- Cultural heritage
- Cultural and/or spiritual values
- Customary rights/institutions and regulations
- Customary territories and areas
- Disenfranchised peoples
- Ecosystem approach/ecosystem-based approach
- Environmental, health and cultural and social impacts
- Economic, cultural and spiritual value/rights
- Economic, social and cultural development
- Equity
- Equitable distribution of the costs and benefits
- Equitable sharing
- Eradicating/ending hunger and poverty/ poverty eradication
- Food security/sovereignty/safety
- Free prior and informed consent
- Groups and communities which are frequently marginalised
- Gender/sex
- Health
- Indigenous Conservation Territories (ICTs)
- Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs)
- Indigenous Conservation Territories
- Indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation/initial contact

- Indigenous peoples and local communities/ indigenous populations
- Indigenous peoples organizations
- Indigenous cultures
- Indigenous perspective
- Indigenous and local knowledge and skills/indigenous knowledge
- Indigenous lands and/or territories
- In full consultation
- Inuit
- Involvement of local people
- Knowledge, innovation and practices
- Land and waters traditionally occupied or used by IPLCs
- Linguistic diversity
- Local
- Local conservation
- Locally-controlled conservation and management regimes
- Local cultures/traditions
- Local people
- Local specialists
- Minorities
- Mobile indigenous peoples
- Mobile pastoralists
- Mobile peoples/mobile peoples' rights
- Native Amerindians
- Native groups
- Natural heritage
- Nomadic
- Participate and benefit directly
- Participation/active participation, equitable participation/effective and complete participation
- Participatory forest management
- Participatory planning
- Peasants
- Rights-based approach/RBAs to conservation
- Rural communities
- Rural traditions/areas
- Sacred sites
- Sedentary peoples
- Share equitably in benefits/equitable sharing of benefits/benefit-sharing
- Sites of major environmental, social or cultural significance
- Social equity
- Societies, cultures and history of indigenous peoples
- Spiritual dimensions
- Stewardship/stewards
- Traditional conservation systems/Traditional community-based management systems

- Traditional collective land tenure systems
- Traditional knowledge
- Traditional lands
- Traditionally occupied
- Traditional inhabitants and users of the land
- Traditional peoples
- Traditional ways of life/lifestyles
- Tribes/tribal people
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
- Voluntarily isolated/living in voluntary isolation
- Voluntarily conserved by IPLCs
- Vulnerable groups
- WAMIP- World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples
- Women