

International Union for Conservation  
of Nature and Natural Resources

**17th SESSION OF THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN  
AND  
17th TECHNICAL MEETING**

San José, Costa Rica  
1-10 February 1988

**PROCEEDINGS**



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## FOREWORD

The General Assembly, comprising delegates of the members of IUCN, is the policy-forming organ of the Union and meets in ordinary session every three years to perform the functions conferred on it by the Statutes.

Since the inaugural meeting at Fontainebleau, France in 1948, the General Assembly has met in Brussels, Belgium (1950), Caracas, Venezuela (1952); Copenhagen, Denmark (1954); Edinburgh, Scotland, United Kingdom (1956); Athens, Greece (1958); Warsaw, Poland (1960); Nairobi, Kenya (1963); Lucerne, Switzerland (1966); New Delhi, India (1969); Banff, Canada (1972); Kinshasa, Zaire (1975); Ashkhabad, USSR (1978); Christchurch, New Zealand (1981) and Madrid, Spain (1984). It met in extraordinary session in Geneva, Switzerland, in April 1977.

The 17th Session of the General Assembly, was held from 1-10 February 1988 in San José, Costa Rica at the kind invitation of President Oscar Arias and the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica and had as its theme:

### CONSERVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

This sense of shared concern for the future of the earth's environment and its natural resources was reflected in the attendance of some 1000 participants representing 95 nations.

The official documentation was prepared in English, French and Spanish and interpretation in these three languages was provided for the Plenary Sessions of the General Assembly.

The 17th Technical Meeting, held in conjunction with the 17th General Assembly, addressed the scientific aspects of IUCN's Programme in greater detail and provided IUCN members with the opportunity to contribute directly to the planning of the Union's activities for the forthcoming triennium and the long-term future.

Special thanks are expressed on behalf of the Union to the First Lady of Costa Rica, Dona Margarita Penón de Arias, Honorary President of the National Organizing Committee for the General Assembly; to Dr Alvaro Umaña, Minister of Natural Resources Energy and Mines, the Committee's Chairman and to the Committee members for their tremendous efforts to ensure the success of this important event.

(A French version of these proceedings is also available.)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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American Committee for International Conservation (ACIC), USA  
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)  
Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)  
Directorate of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, Switzerland  
Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana (ICI), Spain  
Ministry for Development Cooperation, The Netherlands  
National Wildlife Federation, USA  
Overseas Development Administration (ODA), United Kingdom  
... Royal Norwegian Ministry for Development Cooperation  
Swedish Society for Conservation of Nature (SNF), with the assistance of  
the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco)  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
United States International Development Agency (USAID)  
World Wildlife Fund-US (WWF-US)

to the Instituto Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ICONA), Spain, for providing Spanish interpretation and translation services for the General Assembly

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Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	Minerva Nacional S.A. (MINASA)
Banco Popular	Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG)
Colegio de Ingenieros Agrónomos	Ministerio de Cultura, Juventud y Deportes
Colegio de Médicos	Ministerio de Educación Pública
Conapa S.A.	Ministerio de Gobernación
Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas (CONICIT)	Ministerio de Hacienda (Dirección de Aduanas)
CORTEL.	Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Transportes (MOPT)
Ms Deirdre Hyde	Ministerio de Seguridad Pública
Dirección de Parques Nacionales	Museo Nacional
Dirección General Forestal	Oficina del Café (OfiCafé)
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Instituto Latinoamericano de las Naciones Unidas para la Prevención de Delito y el Tratamiento del Delincuente	Tropical Science Center
Instituto IMacioanl de Seguros (INS)	Universidad de Costa Rica
Instituto Nacional de Aprendizaje (INA)	Universidad Estatal a Distancia
Instituto Tecnológico	Universidad Nacional
	Universidad para la Paz

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MINUTES OF THE  
17TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN  
SAN JOSE. COSTA RICA, 1-10 FEBRUARY 1988

Items are in order of Agenda paper number, except for items without an Agenda paper (Procedural items; Opening addresses; Presentation of awards; Location of next ordinary session; Closing addresses). A list of Agenda papers is included as Annex 2.

#### PROCEDURAL ITEMS

##### Call to order (79:1\*)

The President called the 17th Session of the General Assembly to order at 14h10, Monday 1 February 1988.

The President expressed his gratitude and that of IUCN to the Government of Costa Rica for hosting the General Assembly; he paid particular tribute to Mrs Margarita Penón de Arias, the First Lady of Costa Rica, and to the other members of the National Organizing Committee.

The President then outlined some of the more important steps taken to implement the Programme agreed at the 16th Session of the General Assembly:

- a. A Sahel Programme had been established.
- b. A Population and Sustainable Development Programme had been set up with an advisory panel.
- c. IUCN had participated in the deliberations of the World Commission on Environment and Development, and had prepared a draft proposal for following up the WCED report.
- d. A major international conference had been held in Ottawa to assess the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy.
- e. The Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention had invited IUCN to establish an independent Convention Secretariat.
- f. The desirability of co-locating all IUCN units had long been recognized, and this objective had been brought much closer through the generous offers of accommodation by the Governments of Switzerland and the Netherlands. The urgent need now was to

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\* Sitting and Agenda numbers are given in parentheses throughout. The Sitting number is before the colon: the Agenda number is after it.

find suitable accommodation for the Conservation Monitoring Centre, and place the Centre on a sound financial footing.

- g. 1988 marked IUCN's 40th Anniversary, and events were being planned for later in the year in France at the kind invitation of the Government.

The President also noted that this Session of the General Assembly marked a time of change in the Secretariat. The Director General, Dr Kenton Miller, was leaving; and Council had appointed Dr Martin Holdgate to replace him. The President thanked Dr and Mrs Miller for their excellent services to IUCN. He recognized past Directors General and Acting Directors General who were attending the General Assembly: Dr Gerardo Budowski, Dr Ray Dasmann, Dr Duncan Poore, Dr David Munro, and Dr Lee Talbot.

The President emphasized the serious financial position IUCN was facing. Funds were very limited. Needs and expectations were rising. There was an urgent requirement to locate additional resources.

The President concluded by reminding participants that the theme of the Session was "Conservation for Sustainable Development: a Shared Responsibility".

#### **Appointment of Committees (79:2)**

Decision  
507\*

The following Committees of the General Assembly were proposed by the President and appointed by acclamation:

##### Credentials Committee

Pam Eiser (Australia), Chair  
Jay Hair (USA)  
Andrey Kaidala (USSR)  
Li Gui-Ling (China)  
Jorge Rodriguez Villalobos (Costa Rica)

##### Resolutions Committee

Liberty Mhlanga (Zimbabwe), Chair  
Carolyn Burns (New Zealand), Co-Chair  
Aldo Antonietti (Switzerland)  
Kenneth Brynaert (Canada)  
Jan Cerovsky (Czechoslovakia)  
Bertrand des Clers (France)  
Abdul Latif Rao (Pakistan)  
José Maria Rodriguez (Costa Rica)

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\* Decisions of the General Assembly are numbered in continuing sequence.

[Celso Roque (Philippines) was proposed but was unable participate in the General Assembly.]

together with the following members of the Working Group on Resolutions appointed in advance as ex officio members: Wolfgang Burhenne (Federal Republic of Germany), David Munro (Canada), Mats Segnestam (Sweden).

Finance and Audit Committee

Martin Edwards (Canada), Chair  
 Syed Babar Ali (Pakistan)  
 Curtis Bohlen (USA)  
 Anis Mouashar (Jordan)  
 José Pedro de Oliveira Costa (Brazil)  
 Léonard Hentsch (Switzerland), IUCN Treasurer  
 Russell Peterson (USA)  
 Yuri Yazan (USSR)  
 [Hedia Baccar (Tunisia) and Roberto Messias Franco (Brazil) were proposed but were unable to participate in the General Assembly.]

Programme Committee

Peter Jacobs (Canada), Chair [declined in favour of Adrian Phillips]  
 Adrian Phillips (UK), Chair  
 Ashok Khosla (India)  
 Magnar Norderhaug (Norway)  
 Yves Renard (St Lucia)  
 [Digvijay Sinh (India) was proposed but was unable to participate in the work of the Committee.]

Membership Dues Committee

François Ramade (France), Chair  
 Harold Eidsvik (Canada)  
 Mohamed Khan bin Momin Khan (Malaysia)  
 Yves Renard (St Lucia)  
 [Eduardo Gudynas (Uruguay) was proposed but was unable to participate in the work of the Committee]

Decision  
 508

The President asked for authority to replace Committee members who might be absent. This was given by acclamation.

**New State Members (79:3)**

The President announced that since the 16th Session of the General Assembly, the following States had notified the Director General of their adherence to IUCN's Statutes and accordingly had become State Members of the Union:

Argentina  
 Niger  
 Sri Lanka.

His Excellency El Hadj Oumar Tall, Minister of Natural Resources and Livestock Production, Government of Mali, informed the General Assembly that Mali intended to become a State Member of IUCN and would be notifying the Director General of its adherence to IUCN's Statutes. Mr Oumar noted the excellent relations between Mali and IUCN, including cooperation in the Sahel programme and the project on conservation of the environment of the inland delta of the Niger River.

#### **Adoption of the Rules of Procedure (79:6)**

The Rules of Procedure were presented for adoption. Because of delays in circulating the General Assembly documentation, the procedures specified under Rule 12(1) and Rule 13(2) had not been complied with. A draft Resolution was therefore proposed amending the "120 days" in Rule 12(1) to "85 days", and the "90 days" and "60 days" in Rule 13(2) to "55 days" and "25 days" respectively.

In response, it was noted that when the Rules were adopted at the 16th Session, they were designed to allow members to study the documents, respond, and submit resolutions or recommendations. The 85 days notice for circulating material was too late to allow for the submission of resolutions or recommendations, as the 90 day deadline had already expired. Members therefore were inhibited from submitting motions. The proposed deviation from the Rules of Procedure was to be an exception. It was proposed that the words "not further or otherwise" be underlined.

Decision  
509

A resolution on Rules 12(1) and 13(2) of the Rules of Procedure, and adopting the Rules of Procedure in all other respects, was approved (Annex 3).

#### **Adoption of the Agenda (80:1)**

Decision  
510

The draft agenda (GA/17/88/Ag. [Rev. 1J) was adopted with the addition of three items: Statement by the President on IUCN Headquarters (80:5); Statement by the Director General Designate (81:5); Third report of the Credentials Committee (84:1). The adopted agenda is included in these Proceedings as Annex 1.

Reports of the Credentials Committee (79:5. 81:1. 84:1)

First Report

Presented by Ms Pam Eiser, Chair

The Committee had reviewed all credentials received by the afternoon of Monday 1 February 1988. Most were in order and had been accepted; 38 had not been accepted, due to lack of an official seal or official covering letter, arrears of dues, or non-membership of IUCN. The calculation of potential votes was as follows:

Category A members	77 votes
Category B members	178 votes, of which 40 were from the USA.

Second Report

Presented by Ms Pam Eiser, Chair

The Committee had reviewed all credentials received up to Tuesday 2 February 1988. The calculation of potential votes was as follows:

Category A members	96 votes
Category B members	199 votes, of which 34 were from international nongovernmental members, and 43 were from the USA.

Votes of the US members had a value of 0.95 each, giving a total of 40.7 (being 10% of the total potential votes in Category B, in accordance with Article II, paragraph 20 a) of the Statutes). This resulted in a corrected Category B total of 196.7 votes.

Third Report

Presented by Ms Pam Eiser, Chair

The Committee had reviewed all new credentials received up to Monday 8 February 1988. In accordance with Article II, paragraph 15 of the Statutes, the Committee was unable to accord voting rights to 21 members whose dues remained in arrears. The calculation of potential votes was as follows:

Category A members	106 votes
Category B members	233 votes, of which 40 were from international nongovernmental members and 49 were from the USA.

Votes of the US members had a value of 0.83 each, giving a total of 40.7 (being 10% of the total potential votes in Category B, in accordance with Article II, paragraph 20 [a] of the Statutes). This resulted in a corrected Category B total of 224.7 votes.

## OPENING ADDRESSES

### Opening Ceremony (79:)

The Opening Ceremony was held in the National Theatre. It began with an audiovisual presentation on the work of IUCN and the National Anthem of Costa Rica. Opening addresses were then given by:

The President of IUCN, Dr Monkombu Swaminathan (Annex 4).

The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Dr Mostafa K. Tolba (Annex 5).

The President of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (Annex 6).

The Minister of Government and Police, Lic. R. Ramírez Paniagua, presented the President of IUCN with the exclusive edition of stamps produced for the 17th Session of the IUCN General Assembly.

The President of Costa Rica, Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez, and the Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines, Dr Alvaro Umaña, signed the Presidential Decree declaring 1988 as the Year of Natural Resources, Conservation and Environmental Protection.

Dr Swaminathan presented President Arias with a bronze plaque of the World Charter for Nature.

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica, HE Dr Oscar Arias Sanchez, then gave his opening address (Annex 7).

At the end of the ceremony, participants accompanied the President and his party in a walk to the National Museum where the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica hosted a reception of welcome in honour of the General Assembly.

### Greetings from Heads of State and Heads of Government

During the 17th Session, the following Heads of State graciously transmitted greetings and best wishes to the General Assembly of IUCN (Annex 8):

HE Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo, President of the Republic of Guatemala

HE Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua

The following Head of Government kindly transmitted greetings and best wishes to the General Assembly of IUCN (Annex 8) :

HE Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India

**Statements by FAO and Unesco (80:3)**

Statements were made by: Mr Osvaldo Babini Herrera, representing the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Annex 9); and Dr Bernd von Droste, representing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Annex 10).

**Statements by other cooperating organizations**

Statements were also made by: Professor Geoffrey Matthews, Executive Director, International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau (Annex 11); and Dr Abdul Latif Rao, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) (Annex 12).

**Statement on population and environment (80:4)**

Because of the interrelationship of population and conservation and the special attention UNFPA was giving to this subject, Dr Nafis Sadik, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), was invited to present a statement. Dr Sadik's major statement on population and environment is included as Annex 13.

**Statement by Director General Designate of IUCN (81:5)**

Dr Martin Holdgate, Director General Designate, made a statement (Annex 14).

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL ON THE WORK OF IUCN SINCE THE 16TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (79:4. 81:2. 86:3)**

Agenda paper GA/17/88/1

The Director General reviewed the highlights of the Triennial Report 1985-1987 (Agenda paper GA/17/88/1). He drew attention to the list of supporters of IUCN's Programme, which included governments, development assistance agencies, intergovernmental organizations,

nongovernmental organizations, foundations, and (for the first time) corporations. The General Assembly expressed its gratitude by acclamation.

Dr David Munro presented the review of achievements in the triennium 1985-1987, prepared by him and Dr Martin Holdgate (Annex 8 to Agenda paper GA/17/88/1). In reply to a question, he explained that the former Programme Planning Advisory Group (PPAG) was able to provide more representative advice than the present Programme Advisory Committee (PAC) because its composition was broader.

One delegate supported the review's conclusion that IUCN was moving into areas of activity that were peripheral to its original mandate and that the Union needed to sharpen its focus. He called for a rededication at Fontainebleau to the mission of protecting species and ecosystems. This had to be done in the context of sustainable development. This suggestion was acclaimed.

His Highness Sayyid Shabib bin Taimur Al Said, Minister of Environment and Water Resources and Deputy Chairman of the Council for Conservation of Environment and Water Resources, Sultanate of Oman reported on Oman's progress toward a system of nature conservation areas, a coastal zone management plan, and a national conservation strategy. He stressed the importance of hazardous waste management; and the valuable role of IUCN in assisting developing countries in the formulation of environmental laws. The Sultanate of Oman would be happy to host meetings to increase awareness of ways to combine environmental protection with industrialization in the region.

In thanking the Minister of Environment and Water Resources for his statement, the President asked that he convey the sincere gratitude of the General Assembly to His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Saïd, the Sultan of Oman for the generous offer of the Government of Oman to provide continuing support for IUCN'S activities over the forthcoming triennium.

Decision  
511

The General Assembly approved the Director General's Report by acclamation.

#### **Discussion of the Commissions' activities (81.3)**

Professor Dr Wolfgang Engelhardt, Deputy Chairman of the Commission on Ecology, introduced the report of the Chairman of the Commission on Ecology (Annex 2 to Agenda paper GA/17/88/1). In response to a question, he stated that the Commission would work on global change with the ICSU International Geosphere/Biosphere Programme.

Professor John Smyth, Acting Deputy Chairman of the Commission on Education, initiated discussion on the report of the Chairman of the Commission on Education

(Annex 3 to Agenda paper GA/17/88/1). Several delegates made strong statements of support for the Commission, expressing dismay at the lack of servicing of the network during the past triennium, and calling for a commitment of resources. Dr Jan Cerovsky (Czechoslovakia) drew attention to the active programme of the East Europe Committee of the Commission.

In 1987 an international meeting on field centres for environmental education was held in Czechoslovakia under the auspices of IUCN, yet was not mentioned in any of the General Assembly documents. Such an omission reduced the credibility of IUCN as a network.

Professor Peter Jacobs, Chairman of the Commission on Environmental Planning, spoke on his report (Annex 4 to Agenda paper GA/17/88/1).

Dr Wolfgang Burhenne, Chairman of the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration, commented on his report (Annex 5 to Agenda paper GA/17/88/1). Several delegates expressed great appreciation for the pioneering contributions to international environmental law of both the Commission and the Environmental Law Centre, and advocated increased funding.

Mr Harold Eidsvik, Chairman of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, initiated discussion of his report (Annex 6 to Agenda paper GA/17/88/1). One delegate noted that much of the financial support for the CNPPA Executive Officer came from a contract through Unesco's World Heritage Fund. He appealed for donors to support a larger CNPPA secretariat so that the potential of the CNPPA network could be realized.

Mr Grenville Lucas, Chairman of the Species Survival Commission, introduced his report (Annex 7 to Agenda paper GA/17/88/1).

One delegate suggested that lists of all Commission members be circulated among all the Commissions; and that inactive members be replaced by persons actively engaged in conservation. Mr Lucas replied that this was SSC practice.

**ACCOUNTS AND AUDITORS' REPORTS FOR 1984-1986** (79:4. 81:4. 87:1)

Agenda paper GA/17/88/2

Mr Léonard Hentsch, IUCN Treasurer, presented this Agenda paper, drawing attention to Addendum 6, Comments to Accounts. In reply to a question, he confirmed that the average non-payment of dues (5%) was included under liabilities.

One delegate requested that the auditors' footnotes provide a fuller explanation of the accumulated deficits (SFR 2.2 million); and that the accounting basis (accrual or cash) be consistently applied throughout the period 1984-1986. All assets should be depreciated (the library and other insured assets were apparently not included in the depreciated accounts). These comments were greeted with applause.

The Finance and Audit Committee (Annex 15; and Agenda item on estimates of income and expenditure below) recommended that:

The General Assembly approve the accounts for the triennium 1984-1986.

The auditors pay particular attention to the question of adjustments of fund balances from former years, at the time of the 1987 audit.

Decision  
512

The General Assembly approved the Accounts and Auditors' reports for 1984-1986; and approved the recommendations of the Finance and Audit Committee by acclamation.

#### **IUCN PROGRAMME 1988-1990 (79:4. 83:1. 87:3)**

Agenda paper GA/17/88/3

Discussion of the draft IUCN Programme 1988-1990 was preceded by a report by Mr Jeffrey McNeely (Deputy Director General, Conservation) on the Technical Meeting Workshops held within the context of the General Assembly on 3-4 February.

The 14 workshops had proved to be an extremely useful mechanism for enabling members to work with each other, help mould the IUCN Programme, and discuss how to turn it into action. It had been suggested, however, that in future the workshops should be held over a longer period, with fewer concurrent sessions, and there should be French and Spanish interpretation. The Secretariat would use the ideas from the workshops in preparing a revised IUCN Programme for the next meeting of Council. The main results of the workshops were:

1. Coastal and Marine. IUCN members and Commissions should establish 15 regional task forces, to specify actions to overcome obstacles to coastal and marine conservation. A major conference on coastal and marine conservation should be held in 1990; already 14 IUCN members had agreed to co-sponsor the conference. A number of members pledged support for various parts of the IUCN Coastal and Marine Programme. CNPPA would add a marine protected areas component to its programme.

2. Antarctica. A network, drawn from members and Commissions, was established to provide policy advice and to help prepare the Antarctic Conservation Strategy. The network would also help raise funds for additional high priority activities.
3. Wetlands. The workshop focussed on expanding collaboration—among IUCN members and between IUCN members and the Secretariat—on the Wetlands Conservation Programme. The proposed mechanisms included: joint projects; support by members for programme coordination and specific field projects; and establishment of national wetlands working groups of IUCN members and collaborators.
4. Population and Sustainable Development. National Conservation Strategies (NCSs) in Costa Rica, Pakistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe, case studies, and a USAID Office of Population computer model of population and natural resource use, were the focus of a discussion on guidelines to improve the integration of population and natural resource strategies. It was recommended that IUCN collect case studies that address the linkages among sustainable development, conservation and population, and develop models for NCSs. The workshop also examined how the IUCN Programme 1988-1990 could benefit from women's knowledge and skills in natural resource management at both the policy and field project levels.
5. Plants. The IUCN/WWF Plants Programme was discussed. The main topics were the educational potential of the IUCN Botanic Gardens Conservation Secretariat and network, and expansion of that network; and enhancing the work on biodiversity and genetic resources (in association with IBPGR, FAO, and WHO), especially on economically valuable species and how to assess them, medicinal plants, and the urgent need to gather ethnobotanic information from indigenous peoples.
6. The Sahel. The workshop provided a forum for discussing the Sahel Coordinating Unit's Policy and Programme Declaration and programme of work for 1988 with Programme recipients and donors. The Programme Declaration was adopted by the workshop (although some aspects required further clarification). It was understood that the recurrent drought reflected a change in climate that was likely to last for the foreseeable future. The Programme would operate at regional, national and local levels, to demonstrate the practicality of sustainable development, to pursue strategic planning, and (at the regional level) to monitor progress.

7. Tropical Forests. The workshop held three sessions. First, a major initiative to inventory and monitor "critical sites" for the conservation of biodiversity in tropical forests was discussed, together with its relationship to FAO's Tropical Forest Assessment and the monitoring work of UNEP, the Nature Conservancy and Conservation International. Second, the workshop agreed that the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) represented the best available mechanism for influencing aid to forestry and forest conservation. However, it was felt that the TFAP could improve its performance on ecosystem conservation and provide for greater involvement of NGOs and local communities. Third, while noting that there were very few examples of managing tropical forests for a sustainable timber yield on a significant scale, the workshop concluded that a soundly based timber industry was an essential element of forest conservation, and that IUCN should work with the International Tropical Timber Organization to achieve this.
  
8. Strategies to Conserve Biological Diversity. A broad goal was set for IUCN's programme activities with regard to biological diversity: "by the year 2000, to develop and initiate strategies to maintain viable populations of all species". Specific objectives included: evaluating species and protected areas; identifying "hot spots"; and developing predictive models. Criteria for establishing priorities were also outlined.
  
9. Protected Areas. The workshop focussed on three urgent issues. First, conservation financing, including local initiatives, debt for nature swaps, and the World Bank's new wildlands policy. Second, how the present generation should deliver the maximum diversity to the next generation: the means examined included the protected area systems reviews, incorporation of protected areas into national conservation strategies, research and monitoring, and the World Heritage Convention. Third, the relationship between people and protected areas: it was agreed that this must continue to be a major focus and could well be the main challenge of the coming decade. The biosphere reserve approach was seen as an excellent model for managing buffer zones.
  
10. Conservation Science. The workshop was divided into three sessions:
 

Traditional Knowledge: Indigenous peoples represented in the workshop wished to establish a partnership with IUCN along the lines of the Commission on Ecology's working group on traditional knowledge. They had prepared a section on indigenous peoples for the companion volume to the World

Conservation Strategy, which should be seriously considered. Strong concern was expressed at threats to the traditional rights of indigenous societies to hunt, fish and trap.

Restoration ecology: Case studies were reviewed; and it was concluded that obstacles to rehabilitation of ecosystems tended to be socio-economic, not technological. Community participation, training and awareness were indispensable. Restoration schemes must use native species and traditional resource management approaches wherever possible. A major unanswered question was—how far should ecosystems modified by people over centuries be restored?

Islands: The three-year workplan of the new IUCN task force on island conservation includes a global directory of islands, actions to help threatened islands, guidelines for sustainable development on islands, and educational materials for islanders. The collaborative spirit of the workplan was exemplified by the generous contribution by the Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM) of its extensive maps, atlases and databases on islands. ICBP had also agreed to collaborate.

11. Biological Diversity Convention. Participants considered the three main aspects of a draft convention prepared by CEPLA: access to genetic material, substantive obligations related to biodiversity conservation, and funding. Opinions diverged on whether funding should be along conventional lines or on the basis of a tax or royalty on the use of genetic resources. It was agreed that support should be sought for further development of the draft, including a study of the proposed funding mechanism.
12. Economics. This workshop was the first serious discussion of an important new field for IUCN. Its main conclusion was that IUCN should use economic tools to ensure that biological diversity was maintained in a changing world. IUCN was encouraged to develop further its efforts to promote a productive dialogue between economics and ecology. One product of the workshop will be a set of guidelines on economic incentives and disincentives for conserving biological diversity.
13. Building Human Capacity for Conservation. The workshop strongly endorsed the need for a chapter on ethics in the companion volume to the World Conservation Strategy, and suggested improvements to the current draft. The workshop considered that education and training were critical. Twenty case studies showed the variety of innovative approaches

to education and training now available; and demonstrated the importance of networking among people in this field.

14. Conservation Databases. The workshop agreed that the need for reliable quantitative information on natural resources and conservation had never been greater. It focussed on the role IUCN should play to meet this need: IUCN should help to coordinate the information management systems of its members, and use the Commissions as sources and reviewers of data and as evaluators of outputs. A global overview database was essential; and there was an urgent need to establish more national data centres in developing countries. IUCN, with others, should become more involved in the latter activity, developing common protocols and procedures to facilitate the exchange of information among databases. It was agreed that development and other agencies that depended on outside sources of information had a responsibility for the continued operation of those sources. With the financial support of the World Bank, a forum would be established for collaboration on a system for the management of natural resources information. The Conservation Monitoring Centre's restructuring plan—which also called for collaboration among donors, database agencies and data users—was endorsed.

Mr Adrian Phillips, Chair of the Programme Committee, presented the Committee's report (Annex 16). The Committee had concentrated on the main points made on general aspects of the draft Programme and IUCN's programme and budget procedures, made during the informal review of the Draft Programme and Budget (4 February), the formal discussion at the 83rd Sitting, the Technical Meeting, and Commission meetings. The Committee's conclusions were:

- a. A useful review by the General Assembly of the Programme depended upon accurate financial forecasting.
- b. General Assembly Resolutions and Recommendations influenced (or should influence) the Programme. Council should consider whether the sequence of General Assembly Agenda items should be altered, so that the adoption of the Programme and Budget came after the adoption of Resolutions.
- c. The Director General should consider the outputs of the Technical Meeting workshops and the Commission meetings in drafting the next version of the Programme and Budget.

- d. The current structure of the Programme should be maintained for at least the next triennium; and it should be used in the next triennial programme before the 18th Session of the General Assembly; and only amended thereafter if there were compelling reasons.
- e. The Council and the Director General should consider how the integration of Programme and Budget could be taken further.
- f. Governmental and nongovernmental members of the Union were invited to take full advantage of the consultation and participation mechanisms offered (review of draft document, involvement in specific activities described in the Programme document, co-ordination at the regional level, etc.) and to make practical suggestions to the Secretariat regarding their needs, views and the contributions they could make.

The Director General needed to devise additional ways of involving IUCN members in the implementation of the Programme.

- h. The Programme could benefit from a critical review of the way in which priorities were identified and addressed (this could form part of the evaluation of the Programme recommended below); meanwhile some improvements could be made in the next version to help identify priorities more clearly and to determine the resources required to implement them.
- i. The balance between conceptual work and field projects was acceptable.
- j. The Director General should review how the Union as a whole might benefit more from the expanding programmes of field projects.

- The Director General should undertake a review of the place of education, training and communications within the Programme of IUCN; and develop activities in this field that more clearly distinguished between the role of education and training and the role of communications-activities conveying the message of IUCN to the world.
- k.

- The Director General, in consultation with the Council, should review the IUCN Commission structure with a view to proposing to the General Assembly such modifications as might make it more responsive to contemporary needs and more effectively integrate it with other components of the Union.
- l.

- m. The Director General should consider how, through the inclusion of outputs, targets and performance indicators, the Programme could be made more meaningful and achievements more effectively measured.
- n. Council should consider the case for a wide-ranging review and evaluation of the achievements of IUCN's Programme.
- o. The Director General should develop the mechanisms for selectively evaluating IUCN's activities.
- p. The Director General should review the advisory mechanisms available to him in preparing the Programme and make appropriate recommendations to Council.

The Programme Committee noted that a number of points had been made on particular activities proposed in the draft Programme. The Secretariat should carefully consider these comments in deciding how to further the implementation of Programme activities.

In addition to the points taken up by the Programme Committee, the main points made by delegates were:

- a. It was difficult to discern priorities, or to have an overview of the document.
- b. There was a danger of overlap in some activities, both among IUCN Programme areas and between IUCN and other organizations. Within IUCN, it was feared that there might be competing databases, and a review was urged. Work on global climate change and macroeconomics was thought by some to duplicate the work of some other IUCN members and collaborators. It was suggested that the Union should give highest priority to the areas that no other organization or government could do. In this context, a fear was expressed that management problems would result if the Programme became too large.
- c. Insufficient emphasis was placed on education. In particular, some activities already approved by the Commission on Education at its previous Steering Committee meeting, had been omitted. For instance, no mention was made of the work of the Commission on Education Regional Committees. The lack of a staff member at headquarters was having, and would continue to have, a very deleterious effect on integrating the Commission's work with that of the rest of the Union. Although the Commission on Education would continue to do its best under these constraints, there should be no illusion about the potential problems.

- d. The proportion of the budget spent on biological diversity conservation was too small. IUCN was moving away from "Conservation for Sustainable Development" and simply becoming a development agency. The Conservation for Development Centre's budget was larger than that of the rest of the organization put together, when the real need was to strengthen the Commissions. CDC should do more to incorporate Commission activities into its programmes. In response, Director General Miller pointed out that CDC's budget came almost entirely from project-restricted sources and could not be transferred to other uses. The reality was that funds for development projects were increasing but that funds for Commission work were depressed due to the lack of unrestricted funding available to the Secretariat. In any case, there was increasing integration between the new sustainable development activities and the traditional IUCN activities; and the apparent change of emphasis was more a matter of the language used to describe the Programme. Moreover, the General Assembly had adopted numerous resolutions in recent years on the need for IUCN to increase its activities in the area of sustainable development.

IUCN Vice President Professor Yuri Yazan (USSR) reported that much had been achieved during the past triennium in the countries of East Europe. Particular advances included the establishment of new protected areas, the introduction of low-waste technologies, and improved environmental education. During the triennium, two consultative meetings had been held between representatives of IUCN members in East Europe and the IUCN Secretariat. As a result, strong support had been given to the implementation of the IUCN East European Programme, and specific proposals on organization and tasks would be developed. A special Task Force would be established, which would prepare a status review of conservation problems and a list of priority activities.

Mr Peter Thacher (USA) presented the report of the Task Force established by the Director General to recommend the action IUCN should take to follow up the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). The objective of the draft proposals reviewed by the Task Force had been to stimulate national and international action through IUCN's members to further the WCED recommendations within the context of the World Conservation Strategy. The Task Force had identified four actions which it believed the Secretariat could undertake, within existing resources, to achieve this objective:

1. Introduce innovations into its existing Programme and operations that would more closely link the Programme with the WCED Report.

2. Promote the WCED Report through IUCN publications and urge IUCN members to do likewise in their publications.
3. Share IUCN mailing lists with others promoting the WCED recommendations.
4. Cooperate with other major international bodies such as scientific unions and international organizations of parliamentarians.

The Task Force believed the key to successful follow-up lay at the national level and that each IUCN member should be encouraged to review local actions for consistency with the WCED recommendations. Progress should be evaluated at the next session of the IUCN General Assembly and at a possible major international conference to be held in 1992. The Task Force also called for additional actions to strengthen the Secretariat's ability to support appropriate national actions (for example, by catalyzing additional action in countries undertaking national or sub-national conservation strategies). The Secretariat could also advise governments on how to advance various WCED recommendations of concern to IUCN.

Director General Designate Holdgate undertook to review the Programme in response to the comments of the General Assembly, but emphasized that new activities could be undertaken only if resources permitted. Regarding the balance of projects, he felt it was difficult to identify hard and fast criteria dividing sustainable development projects from those concerning nature conservation; indeed in many parts of the world sustainable development was an essential vehicle for nature conservation. The Union's gross expenditures on nature conservation had in fact risen but those on sustainable development had risen faster. He fully intended to maintain the balance within the Programme; he believed in close relations among the members, the Commissions and the thematic elements. He hoped this very interrelationship would prove so fruitful that it would attract much-needed unrestricted funds.

Decision  
513

On the basis of Dr Holdgate's remarks, the General Assembly approved the draft Programme for 1988-1990 by acclamation.

**ESTIMATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 1988-1990** (79:4.  
82:3. 87:4)

Agenda paper GA/17/88/4 (Rev.)

Dr Martin Edwards, Chair of the Finance and Audit Committee, introduced this Agenda paper, as well as the report of the Committee (Annex 15). He pointed out that

the tables accompanying the report were based on revised and updated information, and replaced those in the Agenda paper, in which unrestricted income had been overestimated. The estimates of expenditure had been adjusted to reflect the reduction in estimated income. If the anticipated income were realized, the Union could operate within a balanced budget and also make a substantial contribution to reducing the deficit.

The Finance and Audit Committee recommended that:

The General Assembly approve the Estimates of Income and Expenditure with the understanding that, while employing suitable flexibility in management of the finances, the Director General will ensure that unrestricted expenditure will not exceed unrestricted income in any year.

The General Assembly approve the proposal on membership dues for the triennium 1989-1991 (Agenda paper GA/17/88/5) in its entirety.

Additional money be sought to hire a professional fundraising officer to raise unrestricted funds for the World Conservation Trust.

Dr Russell Peterson, Chair of the Council's Budget Advisory Committee, commented that the proposed budget was realistic and based on reasonable income projections.

Dr Martin Holdgate, Director General Designate, also felt the estimates of income and expenditure were realistic. He intended to monitor closely income and expenditure, and to apply the controls necessary to keep them in balance. If income exceeded projections, he would apply it to the following priorities: further reduction of the deficit; support for fundraising; strengthening Commissions; strengthening the Centres; strengthening the theme programmes.

Decision  
514

The General Assembly approved the estimates of income and expenditure for 1988-1990; and approved the recommendations of the Finance and Audit Committee with the exception of the recommendation on membership dues which was the subject of a separate decision taken by secret ballot.

#### **IUCN Headquarters (80:5)**

IUCN's Headquarters were considered by the General Assembly during the 80th and 82nd Sittings.

At the 80th Sitting, President Swaminathan introduced Annex 1 of Agenda paper GA/17/88/4 (Rev.) on the location of IUCN's Headquarters. He outlined Council's response to

the generous offers to host the IUCN Headquarters made by the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of Switzerland. Mr Nico Visser, Netherlands delegation, spoke to Annex 2 of Agenda paper GA/17/88/4 (Rev.)/ outlining the offer of the Netherlands to host IUCN. Ambassador Johann Bucher, Head of the delegation of Switzerland, and Mr Raymond Junod, State Councillor and Head of the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce of the Government of the Canton of Vaud, spoke to Annex 3 of Agenda paper GA/17/88/4 (Rev.), summarizing Switzerland's offer concerning the Headquarters.

The Federal Government of Switzerland and the State Council of the Canton of Vaud had decided to establish a Foundation for IUCN Headquarters. The Foundation would provide a site and completely equipped buildings appropriate to IUCN's activities. Two possible sites had been identified, one at Gland, the other at Yverdon-les-Bains. In addition to providing the site and buildings, the Foundation would cover all the costs of furnishing them, installation of telecommunication lines and equipment, and removal from the present to the new Headquarters.

At the 82nd Sitting, Dr Jaap Pieters, Head of the delegation of the Netherlands, explained that the Netherlands Government had made and then elaborated its offer in response to a clearly stated need by the Madrid General Assembly and subsequently by Council. The offer was in keeping with the Netherlands' prominent role in international conservation and its longstanding support of IUCN. The motivation of the Netherlands at all times had been its desire to ensure that international nature conservation was pursued under optimal conditions, in a suitable setting, and on a healthy financial basis. This desire was shared by Dutch NGOs and local authorities as well as the Government. The aim of the offer had been to make IUCN stronger and more effective. However, it was now felt that further discussion might provoke division in the Union, and therefore the Netherlands Government was withdrawing its offer.

President Swaminathan then made a statement (Annex 17). Council had reaffirmed its earlier decision that it was best for the seat of the Union to remain in Switzerland. On behalf of the General Assembly, he thanked the Governments of Switzerland and the Canton of Vaud for their generous offer. He went on to thank the Government of the Netherlands for its generous offer. The Council deeply appreciated the constructive spirit in which it was made and in which it was withdrawn.

The General Assembly recorded its deep appreciation to the delegations of Switzerland and the Netherlands with a round of applause.

The Head of the Swiss delegation then expressed appreciation to the Union for deciding to remain in Switzerland and in the Canton of Vaud; and thanked the members of IUCN, in particular the Netherlands, for so placing their trust in them. The Governments of Switzerland and the Canton de Vaud undertook to provide the Union with an appropriate site and building, through a foundation established for the purpose. They looked forward to working with the Director General Designate, Dr Holdgate, and his colleagues.

**PROPOSED NEW MEMBERSHIP DUES STRUCTURE (79:4. 82:1. 87:2)**

Agenda paper GA/17/88/5

Dr Russell Peterson, Chair of the IUCN Council's Budget Advisory Committee, introduced this Agenda paper. He noted that a preliminary proposal for revising the dues structure had been circulated to members in November 1986. The comments and suggestions received led to the revised dues proposal now before the delegates.

Dr Peterson observed that the IUCN budget required a minimum of 5 million Swiss francs in unrestricted revenue in 1988. During the next triennium the WWF contribution would diminish by 1 million Swiss francs. The revised dues schedule would yield the needed unrestricted revenue.

Dr Peterson introduced Professor François Ramade (France), Chair of the Membership Dues Committee. The effect of the new dues rates on the various membership categories was summarized. State members in Groups 1 and 2 would maintain their dues at the 1988 level in 1989 and 1990; a 10% increase would be assessed in 1991. State members in Groups 3 to 5 would have 5% increases in 1989 and 1990, and a 10% increase in 1991.

Group 6 State members would have a 10% increase in 1989 and 1990, and a 15% increase in 1991. State members in Groups 7-10 would be assessed a 15% increase each year through 1991.

Government agency members were presently divided into two categories, A and B. This division would be abolished. In many cases the dues of government agencies would be less in 1989 and subsequent years than in 1988.

The dues of NGOs would be based on their operating expenditures. The dues of the two lowest groups in the revised graduated scale would be lower than the minimum rate for 1988. Dues in the top two groups (including a ninth one) would be higher than those presently levied. Affiliate dues would be increased over the 1989-1991 triennium.

Professor Ramade reported that a meeting of NGOs had reviewed the revised dues schedule and had indicated that it was acceptable. Mr Harold Eidsvik (Canada), a member of the Membership Dues Committee, noted that 66% of the dues were paid by State members and 22% by government agency members; in all, governments accounted for 88% of IUCN's income from dues. He reported on a meeting of government members concerning the proposed dues increase. Those present had expressed strong support for IUCN and underlined its unique contribution to conservation. However, concern was expressed about growing bureaucracy, the need to ensure that increased revenue was directed to field activities, and the cost-effectiveness of the Headquarters' location.

All delegates who spoke reiterated their strong support for the work of IUCN and their recognition of IUCN's need for financial security and independence.

Among State members that spoke, Iceland and the United Kingdom indicated that they would pay the increases. Australia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Kenya and Venezuela said they could not.

Australia considered that the proposed ratios among the country groups were not as equitable as the UN scale. It did not support the 15% increases for 1989-1991. At a time of difficulty for many national governments, international organizations should adopt zero growth budgets (in real terms). Instead of large increases in dues there should be a concentration on high priority tasks.

France also opposed the increases. The French Government's policy of austerity required a halt in the increase of international dues. France had not agreed with the 1988 increase, and had paid it only as an exceptional matter.

The Federal Republic of Germany could not accept the 15% increases, due to a policy of zero growth with respect to international organizations and to the fact that the Government's budgetary procedure for the period to 1991 had been concluded. However, for projects financed by the Ministry, it was prepared to discuss with the Director General the provision of sufficient overhead to help support the Secretariat.

Kenya and Mauritania noted that a number of governmental members were in arrears because they could not afford to pay the dues at current levels. Many African State members had serious and pressing economic problems (high national debts and low GNPs), yet they had the greatest potential for conservation of wild fauna and flora. Mauritania proposed that there be no increase in the dues of such nations. Kenya could not support any increase in the dues of Group 1 governmental members.

The United Kingdom reminded the General Assembly that it had supported the 15% a year increase proposed at the 16th Session; and had also voluntarily moved up from Group 9 to Group 10 (the highest category of membership dues), so making a voluntary contribution of an additional SFR 30/000 a year. Now the UK Government also agreed to accept the proposed increase of 15% per year for the years 1988-1991 (so increasing its voluntary additional contribution to SFR 55,000 a year by 1991). Nonetheless, the UK could not be expected to agree to substantial increases in its contributions in future years without clear evidence that much-needed reforms of IUCN's financial policies were being carried out and without being convinced that it was getting full value for the money.

Venezuela pointed out that it faced a financial crisis; and that devaluation of its currency meant that the proposed dues rate would be extremely burdensome. Therefore, the Venezuelan Government did not agree to the increase in dues and would not pay it.

Government agency members also expressed concern. The Krkonse and Tatras National Park Administrations (Czechoslovakia) were regional (not national or state) government agencies. Category B should be retained for such regional government agencies. Access to convertible currency was particularly difficult. East European members should be able to pay at least a part of their dues in nonconvertible currency. The Nature Reserves Authority (Israel) stated that abolition of Category B would result in a ninefold increase in the dues paid by that agency: it was likely that the agency would have to reconsider its membership of IUCN. The USSR government member said that it opposed such a high increase in dues, because it would prevent an increase in IUCN membership from the Soviet Union and East Europe. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USA) warned that a significant increase in dues could result in a loss of members or their adoption of affiliate status. In either case this would change both the Union's political character and its conservation potential.

One delegate noted that countries such as Japan, USSR and USA could increase their support of IUCN to a level more appropriate to their international standing by becoming State members.

Among NGO members, the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (Jordan), the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (UK), and the Zimbabwe National Conservation Trust announced their support for the dues increase. The RSPB's support was subject to IUCN's balancing its budget, setting priorities and concentrating on a few tasks, particularly those tasks the members could not do for themselves. The Society for the Protection of

Nature in Israel (SPNI) was concerned about the proposal to link NGOs' dues to their operating budgets. SPNI was poor but it had a large budget because it did a lot of work, particularly in conservation education. It was getting harder to raise money for conservation. In the event of competition between saving a threatened site or species and paying the extra dues, they would have to choose the former. SPNI was also concerned over how IUCN allocated its money and the lack of support given to education activities. The Coolidge Center for Environmental Leadership (USA) suggested that, if the proposed dues schedule were adopted, a task force be appointed to determine how members could be better served and more involved in the IUCN Programme.

Mr Léonard Hentsch (Switzerland), IUCN Treasurer, pointed out that the 1991 budget represented only a 10% increase over the 1987 budget. The increase in dues was needed almost entirely to maintain the level of core funding at a time when other contributions were declining.

The State delegation of Norway, speaking also for the State delegations of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, and Sweden, strongly supported the proposed increase in dues. In the opinion of the Nordic countries, the coming challenges of the struggle to achieve global sustainable development increased the need for a strong and viable Union, operating as catalyst, coordinator and leader in conservation innovation and ideas. The Nordic countries asked fellow members from developed countries to consider a voluntary extra contribution, in addition to the increased dues, to enhance IUCN's effectiveness. They regretted the fact that so many members were in arrears. They challenged every member of IUCN to recruit at least one new member before the next session of the General Assembly.

Decision  
515

Dr Martin Edwards, Chair of the Finance and Audit Committee, proposed a motion (Annex 18) adopting the dues scales proposed in Addendum 1 to Agenda paper GA/17/88/5; and authorizing the Director General to discuss with individual members who experience particular difficulties in dues payments, means of alleviating such difficulties. At the request of six delegates, the motion was put to a vote by written ballot. The result of the ballot was: 187.6 yes votes (84% of the 223.1 votes cast); 29.8 no votes; 5.7 abstain votes. [Category A members (States and government agencies) voted 78% yes. Category B members (nongovernmental organizations) voted 88% yes.] Accordingly, the motion was carried.

Dr Edwards suggested that countries with high inflation rates would find it financially advantageous to pay their dues in advance while their currency had greater value against the Swiss Franc.

**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR COMMISSIONS (79:4. 83:2. 86:4)**

Agenda paper GA/17/88/6

The President introduced this Agenda paper, and invited the Director General Designate to conduct the debate. Council proposed that the six Commissions should continue, but with slightly different mandates.

Commission on Ecology. The Deputy Chairman, Dr Wolfgang Engelhardt, reported that the proposed new name, "Commission on Conservation Science", had proved very unpopular among ecologists. At the recent COE meeting, 92% of the participants had voted to retain the original name.

Decision 516 The General Assembly approved the proposed terms of reference, amended to retain the name "Commission on Ecology" throughout.

Commission on Sustainable Development. The Deputy Chairman, Dr Ashok Khosla, reported that the change of name from "Commission on Environmental Planning" to "Commission on Sustainable Development" was supported by a majority of the Commission. One delegate was concerned that the name change would bias the Commission against working in the developed world. It was pointed out that developed countries also needed sustainable development.

Decision 517 The General Assembly approved the proposed name and terms of reference.

Decision 518 Species Survival Commission. The General Assembly approved the proposed terms of reference.

Decision 519 Commission on Education and Training. The General Assembly approved the proposed name and terms of reference, amended to delete the word "professionally" from the last line of the first paragraph.

Decision 520 Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration. The General Assembly approved the proposed terms of reference.

Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas. Suggestions on changing the name of the Commission were not supported.

Decision 521 The General Assembly approved the proposed terms of reference, with paragraph 4 amended as follows: first specific task to read, "establishing international priorities and standards for protected areas" [new words underlined]; insert an additional task at the end of the paragraph, "to take the lead in preparing the 4th World National Parks Congress, in Panama, 1992"

The approved Terms of Reference for the six Commissions are included as Annex 19.

One delegate noted that the last two reviews of the Commissions had been very superficial. During its 40 years, the Union had changed greatly, and was still changing, but the number and broad aims of the Commissions had changed hardly at all. He urged that the examination of structural components of the Union called for in Resolution 17.4 consider this question: Bearing in mind the management structure of IUCN, what is the best way to organize and use the vast number of scientists and professionals potentially available to the Union so as to equip the Union to address effectively the intensely complex and interdisciplinary problems of today? (Should there always be six Commissions? Should they always cover broadly the same ground? How do they differ from programme advisory groups or task forces? Might some Commissions finish their work in three or six years?)

Another delegate stated that establishment of a "response system for requests for assistance" (Task 6 in the terms of reference of the Commission on Education and Training) was of particular benefit for developing countries. He felt that the other Commissions should have a similar task in their terms of reference. Dr Holdgate said that this point would be considered during the next review of the Commissions.

#### **MEMBERSHIP (80:2)**

Agenda paper GA/17/88/7

The Chair of the 80th Sitting, Dr José Miguel Gonzales Hernández, introduced this Agenda paper. The General Assembly noted the evolution of membership since the 16th Session of the General Assembly, notably 124 admissions to membership, 27 withdrawals from membership, 11 changes of membership category, and the readmission to full membership of 10 formerly suspended members.

In accordance with Article II, paragraph 15 of the Statutes, the General Assembly was asked to decide whether or not to suspend the remaining membership rights of 44 members (listed in Addendum 1 to Agenda paper GA/17/88/7) whose dues were two or more years in arrears. It was pointed out that most of the members were from developing countries, and that their failure to pay their dues was because they had no money.

Decision  
522

The IUCN Council proposed that 31 May 1988 be set as an absolute deadline for receipt of outstanding dues; and that all membership rights of any member still in arrears of two or more years on that date be suspended as of 1 June 1988. The proposal was put to an informal vote, and approved by a clear majority of delegates.

**ELECTION OF COMMISSION CHAIRMEN (84:2. 86:1)**

Agenda paper GA/17/88/8

Decision 523	The General Assembly elected the following as Chairmen of Commissions:	
	Commission on Ecology	Professor Jose FURTADO (Singapore)
	Commission on Education and Training	Mr M.A. PARTHA SARATHY (India)
	Commission on Sustainable Development [formerly Environmental Planning]	Professor Peter JACOBS (Canada)
	Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration	Dr Wolfgang BURHENNE (Fed. Rep. of Germany)
	Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas	Mr Harold EIDSVIK (Canada)
	Species Survival Commission	Mr Grenville LUCAS (United Kingdom)

**APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS (84:3)**

Agenda paper GA/17/88/9

Decision 524	The recommendation that Messrs Price Waterhouse & Co., Lausanne, Switzerland, be appointed IUCN auditors until the 18th Session of the General Assembly was approved.
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**RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (84:4. 85:. 87:5)**

Agenda paper GA/17/88/10

The Chair of the Resolutions Committee, Dr Liberty Mhlanga (Zimbabwe), introduced this Agenda paper and other proposed resolutions and recommendations submitted subsequently. After consolidation of like drafts, delegates had proposed 66 draft resolutions and recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly. One draft resolution was rejected by the Resolutions Committee; another was withdrawn on a proposal of the President.

The Resolutions Committee rejected a proposal to extend to existing members of IUCN the requirement applied to prospective members to state their adherence to the principles of the World Conservation Strategy. Rejection was on the grounds that it is improper to make retroactive a policy on admission to membership.

The draft resolution that was withdrawn concerned steel-jaw leghold traps. A number of delegates expressed apprehension about its likely impact on indigenous people. This concern was shared by the Resolutions Committee. The President pointed out that the proposal raised two issues with which IUCN was only beginning to grapple: the rights of indigenous peoples; and animal rights. The Union needed time to consider these issues; and time to develop wise policies on them.

Decision  
525

The President proposed that the Director General undertake an examination of these issues and the relationship between them, and draft a policy for consideration by the General Assembly at its next session; in the meantime, the draft resolution should be withdrawn. The General Assembly approved this proposal by acclamation.

A number of delegates disagreed with this decision.

Decision  
526

After discussion and amendment, the General Assembly adopted by consensus 64 Resolutions and Recommendations (reproduced in the section following these minutes).

- a. The following comments were addressed to Resolution 17.4 and Recommendation 17.64.

#### 17.4 Governance of the Union

The State delegation of Zimbabwe, speaking on behalf of the African countries represented at the Session, expressed concern over the procedure for nominating and electing Regional Councillors. The African countries felt that the present procedure allowed individuals from member organizations to seek election as Regional Councillors without any obligation to represent the interests of their region rather than of their organization. The examination of structural components of the Union called for by Resolution 17.4 should include consideration of guidelines to members on a nomination and election procedure that would ensure that Regional Councillors were more representative of their region. There should be a consensus within each region; and perhaps rotational elections to give all member countries in a region the chance to serve on the Council.

The President asked members to send any additional suggestions for organizational improvements to the Director General.

World Wildlife Fund/Conservation Foundation (USA), speaking for a number of members, said that US\$120,000 a year for the next three years (a total of US\$360,000) had been pledged and would be put at the disposal of the Director General to assist him in improving governance of the Union. The General Assembly applauded this welcome initiative.

#### 17.64 Shiraho Reef. Japan

The Environment Agency of Japan expressed confidence that the measures necessary to protect the blue corals at Shiraho Reef would be taken, based on Japanese environmental impact assessment procedures, including a second environmental impact statement being prepared by the Okinawa Prefectural Government.

- b. In a number of cases, some delegates indicated that had there been a vote on each of the Resolutions and Recommendations, they would have abstained. The Resolutions and Recommendations and delegates concerned are identified below.

#### 17.14 Global warming of the atmosphere

The State delegation of Oman indicated that it would have abstained.

#### 17.16 Environmental consequences of nuclear war

The State delegations of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom indicated that they would have abstained.

#### 17.18 Depletion of ozone

The State delegations of Australia and Oman indicated that they would have abstained. The State delegations of France, Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands indicated that they would have abstained from an approved amendment to operative paragraph 2 of the recommendation (after "ozone layer,", replacing "for example by:" with "with the aim of eliminating all emissions of such chemicals as soon as possible, by:". The State delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom indicated that they would have abstained from an approved amendment to operative subparagraph 2c (replacing "Not using CFCs" with "Ensuring that CFCs are not used").

#### 17.29 Third-world debt and sustainable development

#### 17.30 Debt for nature swaps

The State delegations of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the United Kingdom indicated that they would have abstained. Speaking on behalf of the three

delegations, the United Kingdom expressed the view that IUCN's reputation would suffer if the subject of these recommendations were treated as new or urgent, when they were neither and in fact needed more deliberation. Since the operative paragraphs of the recommendations were addressed to governments, State members had to consult their authorities. However, insufficient time had been given for such consultation. The three State delegations called for a vote on whether the recommendations were eligible, under Rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure, for consideration by this Session of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly confirmed by a show of hands that the majority of delegates were willing to consider these recommendations.

The State delegation of the Netherlands expressed the same reservations, and stated that the Government of the Netherlands could not feel bound by the wording of either recommendation. The State delegation of Australia also indicated that it would have abstained from Recommendations 17.29 and 17.30 had their been a vote.

#### 17.46 Whaling

The State delegations of Canada, Iceland, and Norway indicated that they would have abstained.

#### 17.52 Antarctica

#### 17.53 The Antarctic: minerals activity

The delegation of the Soviet Union indicated that it would have abstained from votes on both Recommendations. It was opposed to recommendations that pretended to be a programme activity. Similar recommendations had already been adopted at the 15th and 16th Sessions of the General Assembly.

The State delegations of Australia, France, and Venezuela, and Administración de Parques Nacionales (Argentina), Corporación Nacional Forestal y de Protección de Recursos Naturales Renovables (Chile), Jamaica Conservation Trust, and Asociación de Ecología y Conservación (Peru) indicated that they would have abstained from a vote on Recommendation 17.52.

ECOFUND Australia indicated that it would have voted against Recommendation 17.53. The following indicated that they would have abstained from a vote on Recommendation 17.53: the State delegations of Australia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Oman, United Kingdom, and Venezuela; Association for Research and Environmental Aid (Australia), Australian Conservation Foundation, Fraser Island Defenders Organisation (Australia), Nature Conservation Council of NSW (Australia), The Wilderness

Society (Tasmania, Australia), Union Québécoise pour la Conservation de la Nature (Canada), Corporación Nacional Forestal y de Protección de Recursos Naturales Renovables (Chile), Comité Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora (Chile), Federal Research Centre for Nature Conservation and Landscape Ecology (Federal Republic of Germany), Asociación Hondureña de Ecología para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (Honduras), Nature Reserves Authority (Israel), Jamaica Conservation Trust, Asociación de Ecología y Conservación (Peru), Natal Parks Board (South Africa), Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of African Ornithology of University of Cape Town (South Africa).

The Wilderness Society (Tasmania, Australia) said that the recommendation should have retained the language of an earlier draft, clearly recommending no mining until at least 2010, to protect the earth's greatest remaining wilderness and wildlife refuge.

#### 17.55 Western Tasmania World Heritage Stage II

The State delegations of Australia, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and New Zealand indicated that they would have abstained.

#### 17.56 Nam Choan Dam. Thailand

The State delegation of Oman indicated that it would have abstained.

#### 17.58 Arctic International Wildlife Reserve. Canada and USA

The Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture indicated that it would have voted against this recommendation.

#### 17.59 Stikine International Park. Canada and USA

The Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, indicated that it would have voted against this recommendation.

#### 17.61 Protection of Juan Fernandez National Park and Biosphere Reserve. Chile

The State delegation of Oman indicated that it would have abstained.

#### 17.63 International importance of Scottish peatlands, UK

The State delegations of Canada, Oman and the United Kingdom indicated they would have abstained.

**ELECTION OF PRESIDENT (86:2. 88:1)**

Agenda paper GA/17/88/11

Decision  
527

The General Assembly re-elected Dr Monkombu SWAMINATHAN (India) as President of IUCN.

**ELECTION OF REGIONAL COUNCILLORS (86:2. 88:1)**

Agenda paper GA/17/88/12

The Election Officer, Mrs Cecilia de Blohm, introduced this Agenda paper and explained the method of voting in elections. Mrs Roostiny (Indonesia) was incorrectly listed in the Agenda paper as from Malaysia. The President announced that Professor Jean Untermaier (France) had withdrawn his candidacy.

Decision  
528

Following the method set forth in the Rules of Procedure, the General Assembly elected the following as Regional Councillors of IUCN:

Africa

Graham CHILD, Zimbabwe  
Walter LUSIGI, Kenya  
Liberty MHLANGA, Zimbabwe

Central and South America

Yolande KAKABADSE, Ecuador  
Roger MORALES, Costa Rica  
José Pedro de OLIVEIRA COSTA, Brazil

North America and the Caribbean

David A. MUNRO, Canada  
William E. REILLY, USA  
Yves RENARD, St Lucia

East Asia

Ashok KHOSLA, India  
LI Wenhua, People's Republic of China  
Celso ROQUE, Philippines

West Asia

Syed Babar ALI, Pakistan  
Layth AL-KASSAB, Iraq  
Nizar TAWFIQ, Saudi Arabia

Australia and Oceania

Carolyn BURNS, New Zealand  
 Pam EISER, Australia  
 Iosefatu RETI, Samoa

East Europe

Jan CEROVSKY, Czechoslovakia  
 Andrey K Aidala, USSR  
 Yuri YAZAN, USSR

West Europe

Veit KOESTER, Denmark  
 Jean-Claude LEFEUVRE, France  
 Richard STEELE, United Kingdom

**CONFERRAL OF HONORARY MEMBERSHIP (88:2)**

Agenda paper GA/17/88/13

Decision  
 529

In recognition of their outstanding service in the field of conservation of nature and natural resources, the General Assembly conferred honorary membership of IUCN on the following:

Dr Gerardo Budowski, Costa Rica  
 Dr Ray Dasmann, USA  
 Sir Hugh Elliot, United Kingdom  
 Dr Pierre Goeldlin, Switzerland  
 Professor Mohamed Kassas, Egypt  
 Mr Frank Nicholls, Australia  
 Mr Maurice Strong, Canada  
 Professor Armen Takdjahn, USSR  
 Dr Lee Talbot, USA  
 The Rt. Hon. Gough Whitlam, Australia

The citations are included as Annex 20.

The Australian Ambassador read out a message of thanks from the Rt. Hon. Gough Whitlam.

**FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING SPANISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES AS "OFFICIAL" OR "WORKING" LANGUAGES OF THE UNION (82:2)**

Agenda paper GA/17/88/14

Director General Miller, speaking in Spanish, introduced this Agenda paper. Since the Madrid General Assembly, great progress had been made in the use of Spanish; and Spain and the Latin American countries were increasingly involved in the work of the Union. With support from the

Government of Spain, Spanish was now being added to English and French as working languages throughout the Secretariat. The Membership Services Unit operated in French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Italian, and English. However, it would not be possible to go further than this without additional funding. Resolution 17.5 recommended the continued promotion of Spanish, so that it could become an official language of the Union at the next Session of the General Assembly. It requested the Director General to lay before the next Session the necessary statutory amendments and financial provisions. The estimated SFR 250,000 per year required could not be taken from the limited unrestricted income; but the help of members could be sought to obtain these funds.

Mr Santiago Marraco Solana, Head of the Spanish Government's delegation, responded by thanking President Swaminathan for his acknowledgement of the importance of the Spanish language, during his opening address to the General Assembly.

However, he expressed surprise at Agenda paper GA/17/88/14, which, he felt, contradicted Resolution 16/17 adopted by the Madrid General Assembly. This resolution called for the Director General to make greater use of Spanish and for the Council to investigate all the implications of establishing Spanish as an official language of IUCN. The first part had been fully carried out. The second part had not been. The lack of a proper economic analysis was regrettable; but in any case the cost would be less than SFR 250,000 a year. Since the Madrid General Assembly, the Spanish Government had helped with the use of Spanish, and would continue to do so to ensure that Spanish was not only a language of the General Assembly but also a vital instrument for conservation throughout the world. Spanish was used by 300 million people in 20 nations - nations rich in endemic species and natural areas, whose conservation was critical. To achieve the goals of IUCN and the World Conservation Strategy, it was necessary to work with people in their own language. The Spanish Government had helped provide simultaneous interpretation facilities and had provided travel support to a number of delegations to the General Assembly. Spain was going to pay for a Spanish translator in the Secretariat at Gland; and was developing training projects. The cost of this support already amounted to more than SFR 250,000 a year. Also, the formation of the Spanish IUCN Committee had resulted in a notable increase in the number of Spanish members of IUCN.

#### **PRESENTATION OF AWARDS (88:3)**

The John C. Phillips Memorial Medal for Distinguished Service in International Conservation was presented to Dr Michel Batisse. The citation is included as Annex 21. Dr Batisse's acceptance speech is included as Annex 22.

The Peter Scott Merit Award of the Species Survival Commission was bestowed upon:

Mrs Patricia Chable, Switzerland  
 J.C. Daniel, India  
 Mrs Blythe Loutit, Namibia  
 Robert Falcon Scott, USA  
 José Lobao Tello, Portugal  
 Rom and Zai Whitaker, India

Dr Kai Curry-Lindahl and Richard and Maisie Fitter were made Members of Honour of the Species Survival Commission. The citations for the SSC awards are included as Annex 23.

The Fred M. Packard International Parks Valour and Merit Awards of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas were conferred upon:

Valour Award

Sudabar Ali and Shri Qutub, India  
 Robert Tei, Côte d'Ivoire  
 Mamadou Sadio, Senegal  
 Guards of Zakouma National Park,  
 Chad

Merit Award

Josip Movčan, Yugoslavia  
 Ahmed Tcholli, Niger

The CNPPA made five other awards. One award was given for valour to Mr Francisco Ponce (El Salvador) who was shot and killed while protecting the birds of Laguna El Jocotal Biological Reserve. The General Assembly stood in silence as a mark of honour and respect. Two awards were given for merit: to Dr Ricardo Luti (Argentina) and to the organizations and individuals who had striven for the protection of the South Moresby Wilderness Area, Canada. Dr Ray Dasmann and Dr Kenton Miller were made Members of Honour of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas. The citations for the CNPPA awards are included as Annex 24.

The President expressed sincere thanks on behalf of the General Assembly to all those members of Council whose terms of office would be coming to an end at the close of the Assembly, namely:

Vice Presidents

Marc Dourojeanni, Peru  
 HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, UK  
 Russell Peterson, USA

Councillors

A. H. Abu-Zinada, Saudi Arabia  
 Eustace D'Souza, India  
 José Gonzalez Hernández, Spain  
 Parvez Hassan, Pakistan  
 Léonard Hentsch, Switzerland  
 Ivor Jackson, Antigua  
 Akio Morishima, Japan  
 Geoffrey Mosley, Australia  
 Shihadeh Munjed, Jordan  
 Ahmed Naguib, Egypt  
 Maria Tereza Jorge Pádua, Brazil  
 Uday Raj, Fiji  
 François Ramade, France  
 Anver Rustamov, USSR  
 Mats Segnestam, Sweden  
 Samar Singh, India  
 Jiri Svoboda, Czechoslovakia

Outgoing Council members participating in the General Assembly received a certificate and gilt lapel pin in recognition of their important contributions to the work of the Union.

**LOCATION OF THE NEXT ORDINARY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN**

Professor Rubini Atmawidjaja, Head of the Delegation of the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia, offered Indonesia as the location of the 18th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN (Annex 25). HE Anis Mouasher, Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (Jordan), offered Jordan as the location of the 18th Session of the General Assembly. The President and the General Assembly responded to these kind invitations with applause. It was noted that, as is customary, a decision on the location would be announced following the conclusion of detailed discussions with the prospective host countries.

**CLOSING ADDRESSES**

HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, IUCN Vice President; Mrs Margarita Penón de Arias, First Lady of Costa Rica; and Dr Alvaro Umaña, Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines; kindly attended the closing sitting. IUCN President Swaminathan read the Resolution of Thanks to the Host Country (Resolution 17.2), and presented Mrs Arias with a painting of native butterflies, as an expression of IUCN's gratitude to her for the important role she had played in the organization of the General Assembly.

**Closing statements** (88:4. 88:5)

Mr Luis Olmedo Castillo, Director General of the Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales Renovables of Panama, conveyed greetings from the President of Panama to the General Assembly and expressed Panama's strong interest in the 1992 World Parks Congress.

The outgoing Director General, Dr Kenton Miller, gave a farewell address (Annex 26).

The President paid tribute and expressed the Union's deep appreciation to Dr Miller, who received a standing ovation from the General Assembly.

Dr Martin Holdgate, Director General Designate, then made a statement about the actions to be taken after the 17th Session of the General Assembly (Annex 27).

The President next asked Dr Alvaro Umaña, Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines, Costa Rica, to say a few words. Minister Umaña began by awarding a testimonial of Costa Rica's appreciation to one of Costa Rica's most distinguished residents, Dr Leslie Holdridge. He paid tribute to the great personal contribution of Dr Holdridge as founder of the La Selva research station and cofounder of the Scientific Tropical Centre and the Monteverde Reserve. Dr Umaña observed that Costa Rica's dream was one of peace, development, and the conservation of its natural heritage. He hoped that it would become a pilot project for a new world in which people coexisted with each other and with nature.

Minister Umaña expressed the interest of Costa Rica in granting the IUCN Regional Office for Central America full international status in Costa Rica. Then, to the applause of the General Assembly, he and President Swaminathan signed a letter of intent to initiate the legal steps.

Minister Umaña ended by awarding testimonial plaques from Costa Rica to President Swaminathan and Director General Miller, in recognition of their contributions to conservation of the world's natural resources.

**Address by the President of IUCN** (88:6)

Dr Swaminathan then gave his Presidential address, following his re-election (Annex 28).

**Closure** (88:7)

The President closed the 17th Session of the General Assembly at 12h40, Wednesday 10 February 1988.

RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE  
17TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN  
SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, 1-10 FEBRUARY 1988

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\* Resolutions invite action by IUCN or one of its components (General Assembly, Council, Bureau, Commissions, Director General). Recommendations invite action by third parties (with or without IUCN action).

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## 17.1 PATRONS OF THE UNION

WHEREAS Article IV para. 3 (iv) of the Statutes of IUCN provides that the General Assembly may elect such honorary officers of IUCN as it deems appropriate;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

RESOLVES that:

- a. The General Assembly and, in the intervals between General Assemblies, the Council, may by a two-thirds majority, elect as Patrons to serve until the next General Assembly, persons who have agreed so to serve and who occupy positions which are generally recognized as enabling them to make an outstanding contribution to advancing the mission of IUCN;
- b. Patrons may attend as special invitees the meetings of the General Assembly, the Council and the Commissions.

## 17.2 RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO THE HOST COUNTRY

HONoured by the presence at the Opening Ceremony of the General Assembly of His Excellency Oscar Arias Sanchez, President of the Republic of Costa Rica;

MOVED by the words of welcome and of hope of the President and by his vision of a country and a world where peace and conservation reinforce one another;

WELCOMING the adoption of new conservation measures by the Government of Costa Rica, such as the creation of a National Park in the Province of Guanacaste, to protect areas of dry tropical forest;

APPRECIATIVE of the outstanding site and facilities placed at the disposal of IUCN and the many participants;

VERY MUCH AWARE of the long efforts and work of the National Organizing Committee and the personal interest taken in the preparation of the General Assembly by the First Lady Margarita Penón de Arias and Dr Alvaro Umaña, Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. EXPRESSES its deepest gratitude to President Arias, the First Lady and the Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines for their personal commitment to the cause of conservation and the work of the Union.
2. RECORDS its great appreciation to the Government of Costa Rica for the support provided to the Union in organizing this General Assembly in one of the most biotically diverse regions of the world.
3. ELECTS His Excellency President Arias as a Patron of the Union.
4. EXPRESSES the hope that President Arias and other Heads of States and Governments who exercise their political influence in the service of conservation will continue to do so.

## 17.3 ELECTION OF WWF PRESIDENT AS PATRON OF IUCN

WHEREAS IUCN and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) work in closest collaboration in the service of world conservation;

AWARE of the untiring efforts of HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, President of WWF, in promoting international conservation;

RECOGNIZING the leading role played by HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, in realizing cooperation between WWF and IUCN;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

ELECTS HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, as a Patron of IUCN.

## 17.4 GOVERNANCE OF THE UNION

CONSIDERING the immense challenges faced by IUCN in achieving its mission and its vital need for efficient and effective governance, particularly through Council and Bureau but drawing also on the skills and energies of IUCN members, and providing for the crucial functions of management, fundraising and representation;

NOTING the emphasis on breaking down sectoral barriers in the planning and undertaking of conservation activities; and the importance accorded to socio-political and economic, as well as ecological, factors in sustainable development, in the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, the UN "Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond", and in IUCN's draft report "From Strategy to Action: How to Implement the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development";

CONVINCED that the Union's members are a major resource which should be fully utilized at all levels and in all parts of the Union;

RECALLING that IUCN has been well served by its Council and Bureau;

RECALLING FURTHER the immense benefits accruing to the Union through the representational activities of the President, but;

NOTING that the President and Councillors have from time to time been constrained in the full discharge of their responsibilities by lack of funds;

NOTING AS WELL that IUCN has a unique resource in its Commissions but that there are overlaps of interest among them, and that the Commission structure may not adequately reflect the multidisciplinary nature of contemporary approaches to sustainable development;

NOTING ALSO that the establishment of theme programmes has led to a greater need for integration throughout the Union;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

RECOMMENDS that to the extent that additional funds are made available for the purpose:

- a. Provision be made to meet the travel expenses of Regional and Co-opted Councillors, whenever necessary, to ensure their full participation in the work of the Council and the Union;
- b. Provision also be made to enable the President to assume an increasingly active representational role on behalf of the Union, thus relieving some of the pressure on the Director General in this respect;
- c. The Bureau be reactivated, taking responsibility particularly for review of programmes, budget operations and for the preparation of recommendations to the Council;

17.4 contd.

- d. The Director General continue and intensify efforts to involve members in the planning and execution of all aspects of the Union's Programme;
- e. The Director General, in consultation with the Council, undertake a detailed examination of all structural components of the Union, with a view to providing the most effective framework for the overall operation of the Union, reporting on the actions taken to the next General Assembly.

## 17.5 USE OF THE FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES

CONSIDERING that there is a certain imbalance in the use of the two official languages of IUCN;

BEARING IN MIND that, in order to be effective, conservation messages must be conveyed in the language of the country to which they are addressed;

AWARE of the increasing participation of Spanish-speakers in the activities of IUCN;

NOTING that as a result of the above, the 16th and 17th Sessions of the IUCN General Assembly were held in Spanish-speaking countries with Spanish interpretation and translation;

CONVINCED of the importance of IUCN's work in Spanish-speaking countries and RECOGNIZING that the effectiveness of this work would be greater if it were carried out in Spanish;

APPRECIATING the increasing use of Spanish by the Director General and the IUCN Secretariat in their work since the 16th Session of the General Assembly (Madrid, Spain, 1984), in compliance with Resolution 16/17 which was approved at that Session;

AWARE of the effort made by some States, particularly Spain and Costa Rica, to encourage the use of Spanish during the 16th and 17th Sessions of the General Assembly;

FURTHER CONVINCED that the best way of ensuring the regular use of Spanish in IUCN's work is to make it an official language of the Union;

BEARING IN MIND that an increase in the official languages of IUCN requires amendments to the Statutes;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1983:

1. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN to take all necessary steps, including financial measures, to ensure that each of the official languages is adequately used.
2. RECOMMENDS that the Director General encourage the continued use of Spanish in the work of IUCN until the 18th Session of the General Assembly.
3. CALLS UPON the Director General to lay before the 18th Session of the General Assembly, proposals, including financial provisions, as required for the incorporation of Spanish as an official language of IUCN.
4. REQUESTS the Director General to make every effort to secure resources so that the incorporation of Spanish as an official language of IUCN is not hindered by any financial constraints.

17.6 AN IMPROVED SYSTEM OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FOR NATURAL RESOURCES DATA

RECOGNIZING that decisions relating to the management of natural resources must be based upon the best available information;

APPRECIATING that the wise management of natural resources, including the conservation of biological diversity and the implementation of programmes for the sustainable development of natural resources, depends particularly upon high quality information and assessment;

AWARE of the leading role that the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre has played in promoting the collection, analysis and dissemination of information relating to the conservation of plant and animal species, habitats and protected areas, and to wildlife utilization and trade;

APPRECIATING that the data base activities of the Conservation Monitoring Centre require further development to meet the full range of information requirements;

CONCERNED that such development must involve the operation of the Conservation Monitoring Centre as part of a network of national and international data-centres in order to improve the management and application of environmental information;

RECOGNIZING the proposal tabled by the World Bank and other parties to establish a forum for the coordination and collaboration of organizations involved in the management and sharing of natural resources data and information;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN to:
  - a. Support the draft plan for the restructuring of the Conservation Monitoring Centre submitted by the Director of the Conservation Monitoring Centre, to Workshop 14: Towards an Improved System of Information Management for Natural Resources Data, held during this General Assembly, with full recognition of the comments and concerns expressed by IUCN members and other organizations;
  - b. Support, in particular, the proposals for the reorganization of the Conservation Monitoring Centre as a unit of IUCN, in full collaboration and partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and other appropriate agencies;
  - c. Support the development and growth of the Conservation Monitoring Centre, within the financial capabilities of the Union, as a global conservation data centre supplying an information service to IUCN, its Commissions and its members, its partner organizations and the world conservation movement;

## 17.6 contd.

- d. Ensure that the Conservation Monitoring Centre participates fully in the activities of the forum proposed by the World Bank and other parties by contributing its expertise to addressing the issues involved in the management and sharing of natural resources data and information, from the perspective of the conservation sector;
  - e. Promote through the Conservation Monitoring Centre, in close association with other agencies active in the management and assessment of environmental information, the development of a network of national and international data centres to enhance the exchange, dissemination and application of conservation information;
  - f. Actively seek suitable partners and sponsors to join with IUCN in supporting this new initiative in the expectation of shared benefits in the future;
  - g. Develop proposals for linking the data base held by the Environmental Law Centre to the evolving information system of the Conservation Monitoring Centre.
2. FURTHER ENDORSES, in principle, the establishment of a Management Board with full executive responsibility for the programme and budget of the Conservation Monitoring Centre, and REQUESTS the Council and the Director General to implement such an arrangement, in agreement with other partner organizations.

## 17.7 CONSULTATION ON THE WORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGY COMPANION VOLUME

WELCOMING the preparation of an updated, expanded companion volume to the World Conservation Strategy;

RECALLING that the high quality, wide acceptance and significant impact of the World Conservation Strategy was due in substantial measure to the effective process of consultation involving the members of IUCN, as well as organizations of the United Nations system, and appropriate scientific bodies;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN to ensure that an effective process of consultation be put into operation during the preparation of the companion volume, thus enabling members of IUCN to contribute information to, and express views on, the document at several steps in its drafting.

## 17.8 IUCN COOPERATION WITH UNEP

WELCOMING Decision No. 14/8 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), entitled "Cooperation with Nongovernmental Organizations", adopted at its 14th Session in June 1987, which reaffirms the importance of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in promoting popular participation in sustainable development, as sources of information and knowledge on the ecological and cultural conditions for sustainable development, and as transmitters of that information and knowledge to citizens, industry, governments and development assistance agencies;

NOTING that in Decision No. 14/8, the UNEP Executive Director is asked to continue to work with IUCN in fields of mutual interest, which have included legal instruments to address environmental problems, marine pollution and coastal management programmes, conservation of biological diversity and natural habitats, and enhancement of the role of environmental NGOs in implementing UNEP's Programme;

RECOGNIZING IUCN's interest in developing a grassroots strategy to carry out the relevant recommendations of the World Commission on Environment and Development, and its partnership with UNEP in developing the World Conservation Strategy and the forthcoming companion volume;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. AFFIRMS its resolve to greatly improve its coordination and cooperation with UNEP.
2. Towards this end, REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN to:
  - a. Actively seek opportunities for cooperation and coordination between IUCN Staff, Commissions, Centres and Members, and UNEP, particularly in the areas of environmental law, the Regional Seas Programme, UNEP's efforts to enhance national infrastructures, and the implementation of the Cairo Programme for African Cooperation drawn up by the Environmental Ministers of Africa;
  - b. Work with UNEP to implement Decision No. 14/8 of the 14th Session of the UNEP Governing Council;
  - c. Continue to work closely with UNEP and the other collaborators in the preparation of the companion volume to the World Conservation Strategy (WCS II).

## 17.9 NGO PARTNERSHIP WITH IUCN

AWARE that the long-term success of conservation, and of IUCN's Programme, depends on continuing support from an informed, alert public which insists that governments and international bodies make conservation a high priority;

RECOGNIZING that nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) not only can mobilize public support but can also carry out elements of the Programme using their own resources;

RECALLING that the theme of IUCN's 1985-87 Programme was "Partnership for Conservation";

WELCOMING the successful partnerships that have already been created to carry out a number of elements of IUCN's Programme, but regretting that more of such partnerships do not exist;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN, within the resources available, to:

- a. Place a high priority on, and devote adequate staff time to, cooperation with IUCN's NGO members and other NGOs in their efforts to build public support for, and influence governments and international bodies in favour of, actions to implement IUCN's Programme and the goals of the World Conservation Strategy;
- b. Develop strong cooperative relationships with other NGO networks with similar objectives, such as the Environment Liaison Centre and NGOs of indigenous people having traditional knowledge of resource management;
- c. Collaborate with IUCN's NGO members and other NGOs to the maximum extent possible in carrying out IUCN's Programme;
- d. Develop mechanisms to facilitate cooperation among IUCN members who are engaged in similar fields of activity.

17.10 SUPPORT FOR NETWORKS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION

CONSIDERING that a Regional Network of Nongovernmental Environmental Organizations for the Sustainable Development of Central America (REDES) has been created;

CONSIDERING ALSO that a planning committee for the creation of a network of Latin American and Caribbean environmental organizations has been created by 40 organizations in 13 countries;

BEING AWARE that the success of the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy depends on the support of an organized public;

RECOGNIZING that the Latin American and Caribbean environmental organizations have demonstrated their capacity for the implementation of conservation programmes and the mobilization of public opinion;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the theme of the General Assembly and IUCN's Programme is to search for a "Shared Responsibility";

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

AGREES, within the resources available, to:

- a. Support the Regional Network of Nongovernmental Environmental Organizations for the Sustainable Development of Central America (REDES), created in Managua, Nicaragua, in May 1987, and urge it to promote sustainable development in the region;
- b. Support the creation of the Latin American and Caribbean network of environmental groups and urge the planning committee to hold, in 1988, a meeting of the organizations that should constitute this network;
- c. Dedicate time and personnel towards cooperation among these networks and other members of IUCN and other similar networks, to establish permanent communication, exchange scientific information, and gain citizen support in favour of actions that seek to implement conservation programmes of IUCN.

## 17.11 YOUTH IN CONSERVATION

AWARE of the importance of youth as heirs to the future;

STRESSING the special niche of youth in conservation activities;

RECOGNIZING the International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation (IYF) as a worldwide federation of youth environmental NGOs;

RECALLING the long history of cooperation between IYF and IUCN as defined in a statement of the IUCN Executive Board of November 1970 and as demonstrated by jointly developed projects;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

REQUESTS that the Director General of IUCN:

- a. Enhance, where appropriate, relationships with IYF and its regional affiliates;
- b. Support, where appropriate, the implementation of IYF's Environmental Education Programmes.

## 17.12 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF IUCN

CONSIDERING the importance attached by the members of the Union to the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the creation of IUCN at Fontainebleau, France, in 1948;

RECALLING the central role played by the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature, together with a committee including representatives from a number of countries, in organizing the 1948 Fontainebleau Conference which was then convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) and the Government of France;

DESIRING to accord to the 40th Anniversary celebration, the distinction appropriate to recognize the outstanding work carried out within the framework of IUCN during the 40 years of its existence;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. WELCOMES the decision to celebrate this anniversary by a ceremony in France, the country in which the Union was founded.
2. EXPRESSES to the Government of France, appreciation for its having agreed to chair the Committee for the official ceremony.
3. INVITES the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature and Unesco to participate in the preparations for the ceremony.
4. INVITES all members of the Union and all members of the French National Committee for IUCN to do their utmost to contribute to the success of the ceremony.

## 17.13 WOMEN AND ENVIRONMENT

RECOGNIZING that women are the main, but largely neglected, natural resource managers, especially in the developing world; that their priorities in natural resource management coincide with those of IUCN; that their health and livelihood - and therefore their ability to act as effective agents for conservation - are often destroyed both by environmental degradation and by ill-conceived development and conservation projects;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that women's skills and experience in natural resource management can assist IUCN in its work, and that women's groups have shown themselves to be informed, energetic and effective agents for conservation;

ACKNOWLEDGING that women and children make up the majority of the Earth's poorest inhabitants and that IUCN has expressed its concern to reach these people;

RECALLING that in many recent international fora, notably the 16th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (1984), the 40th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (1985), the Ottawa Conference on Conservation and Development (1986), and the IUCN Workshop on Women and the World Conservation Strategy (1987), recommendations and resolutions were adopted calling for the involvement of women at all levels in working for sustainable development; that many of IUCN's cooperating organizations, donors and other partners are re-organizing their structures, procedures and policies to enable the skills and experience of women at all levels to be incorporated in their work;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. URGES all Governments to ensure that equal rights for all women and men are recognized and that all necessary steps are taken to fully implement this basic principle.
2. CALLS upon the Director General of IUCN to pursue funding for IUCN's efforts to enhance and support women's participation in conservation and sustainable development strategies, and within the resources available, to:
  - a. Appoint a full-time Women's Adviser to provide expertise, information and training assistance;
  - b. Appoint an Advisory Council of senior people experienced at international, national and field levels in the interactions between women and environment, to provide expertise, advice and fundraising capabilities;
  - c. Introduce an in-house screening procedure for all IUCN's programmes and projects to assess:

how women can assist in conservation action;

how women's capacity to conserve can be improved and not impaired;

## 17.13 contd.

- d. Appoint a special review group to ensure that the reconunendations of the Workshop on Women and the World Conservation Strategy, held in November 1987, are incorporated in the drafting of the World Conservation Strategy companion volume as agreed by the WCS Steering Committee at its meeting in January 1988;
- e. Ensure that, in its response to the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, IUCN gives full recognition to the vital contribution of women in achieving sustainable development;
- f. Increase the number of women experts on the IUCN Council, and in the Commissions, Advisory Committees and the Secretariat;
- g. Make efforts to extend IUCN's membership to include NGOs active in the field of women and environment;
- h. Set up, in cooperation with other organizations, an information system that inter alia will enable IUCN to review its programmes and projects, identify consultants, train staff, and publish materials on women and sustainable development.

## 17.14 GLOBAL WARMING OF THE ATMOSPHERE

NOTING wide agreement among scientists that emissions into the atmosphere of carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, methane and oxides of nitrogen are likely, if present trends continue, to warm the earth's atmosphere by an average of  $3\pm 1.5^{\circ}$  Celsius, due to the "greenhouse effect";

RECOGNIZING that such a warming would have far-reaching adverse impacts on prospects for conservation and sustainable development;

NOTING that the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and other international and national organizations are undertaking major programmes of study in order to determine more precisely the likely scale and regional distribution of these problems;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

REQUESTS the Director General, as part of IUCN's Programme 1988-1990, within the resources available, to:

- a. Cooperate with UNEP, WMO and other organizations undertaking basic analysis and modelling of the "greenhouse effect" and assessments of the practicability of action to minimize the amount of warming and to mitigate its consequences;
- b. Cooperate with IUCN members and others in evaluating the likely impacts of global warming on conservation of nature and natural resources;
- c. Disseminate widely the results of that evaluation;
- d. Take steps, in cooperation with IUCN members and others, to promote the actions identified as necessary to minimize global warming of the atmosphere and its harmful effects on the environment.

## 17.15 THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION

CONSIDERING that natural events such as floods, landslides, drought, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, wildfires and windstorms are an integral part of the natural processes of the planet;

RECALLING that the hazards posed by these events have taken more than three million lives worldwide and 23 billion dollars in economic losses in the last two decades, including destruction of infrastructure, production activities and human settlements and damage to flora, fauna, soil and water resources;

NOTING that the severity of natural disasters falls disproportionately on the poor, on lesser developed countries, and on the food production and shelter sectors;

RECOGNIZING the role that natural resource development activities have in influencing the nature and severity of these events;

CONVINCED that future strategies of natural resource management in a development planning context must necessarily include provision for natural hazards;

RECOGNIZING that the United Nations General Assembly at its 42nd Session has designated the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, will pay special attention to fostering international cooperation in the field of natural disaster reduction;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

WELCOMES the International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction.

## 17.16 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF NUCLEAR WAR

RECALLING that the 16th Session of the General Assembly (1984) of IUCN considered the then new scientific studies on the devastating global environmental consequences of nuclear war;

RECALLING in particular the consequent Resolution 16/1, calling upon all States, international organizations and members of IUCN, to take specific actions in response to the threat posed by the so-called "nuclear winter";

NOTING the subsequent completion in 1985 of a major study on the Environmental Consequences of Nuclear War (ENUWAR), under the auspices of the Scientific Committee on the Problems of the Environment (SCOPE), and involving some 300 scientists from 30 nations;

DRAWING ATTENTION to the conclusions of the SCOPE ENUWAR report that a major nuclear war could profoundly disrupt global climate, thus triggering a "nuclear winter";

RECOGNIZING that the SCOPE ENUWAR report also concluded that global disruptions to climate and world society following nuclear war could place billions of survivors at risk of death from starvation;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that the natural world would therefore be at unprecedented risk, both from the destructive impacts of nuclear winter and from over-utilization of natural resources by starving survivors;

AGREEING with the conclusions of the SCOPE ENUWAR report that "any disposition to minimize or ignore the widespread environmental effects of a nuclear war would be a fundamental disservice to the future of global civilization";

CONCERNED that while there have been some hopeful signs of progress towards nuclear arms control and the reduction of the risks of nuclear war, the build-up of already enormous nuclear arsenals continues without sufficient awareness of the potentially very severe environmental consequences of their use;

BELIEVING that there is a more urgent need than ever to reduce existing uncertainties through further scientific research, especially on impacts on non-combatant countries, and to improve public information on the environmental consequences of nuclear war;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. URGES all States and international organizations to:
  - a. Encourage, support, and fully cooperate in further studies of the environmental consequences of nuclear war, in particular in regard to the consequences of nuclear war for non-combatant nations and regions;
  - b. Support and fully cooperate with research on the impacts of nuclear war on the natural environments of individual countries, including the potential destruction of natural resources through over-utilization by surviving societies;

## 17.16 contd.

- c. Take into account existing and subsequent studies of such impacts in re-examining current nuclear weapons, arms control, and civil defence policies;
  - d. Disseminate to the public and to policy-makers scientific information on the environmental consequences of nuclear war.
2. RECOMMENDS that high priority be given by all members of IUCN to advancing the scientific understanding of the environmental consequences of nuclear war and informing the people of the world and their leaders of the importance of taking these new understandings into account in the formulation of relevant national policies.

## 17.17 POPULATION

REAFFIRMING Resolution 16/3, Population and the World Conservation Strategy, passed at the 16th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN, which acknowledged IUCN's responsibility to incorporate population policy issues into its Programme, particularly in its work on national conservation strategies;

RECOGNIZING that the challenge and opportunity created by the international consensus on the interdependence of population, resources, environment and development are even more obvious and urgent than at that time;

WELCOMING the establishment of a Population and Sustainable Development Programme within the IUCN Secretariat and the appointment of technical leadership;

RECOGNIZING the work of the IUCN Task Force on Population and Conservation for Sustainable Development through their report of June 1986;

APPRECIATING IUCN's action - taken in consultation with its collaborators on the World Conservation Strategy, UNEP, WWF, Unesco and FAO - to incorporate the population factor into the World Conservation Strategy companion volume;

RECALLING the consensus of the international community on population, environment and development as expressed in the World Population Plan of Action (1974), the Recommendations of the International Conference on Population (1984), and the World Conference to Review and Appraise the United Nations Decade for Women (1985);

WELCOMING the commitment of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to action regarding the interrelationship among population, resources, the environment and development;

NOTING that world population passed five billion in 1987; that the United Nations estimates that it will be over eight billion by the year 2025, even though this projection assumes an overall decline in fertility; that the projected increases are not inevitable, but that a significant impact on the growth of human numbers will require early and sustained action;

FURTHER NOTING that some communities have high levels of resource consumption; and that, at the other extreme, some poor communities can meet their basic needs only by over-exploiting their resource base, sometimes with irreversible consequences and that this combination may exceed the safe limits of resource extraction;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. RENEWS its concern over rapid growth of the world's population.
2. ENCOURAGES Governments to take effective action to secure the basic right of all couples, individuals, and in particular women, to decide the number and spacing of their children, and to have access

17.17 contd.

to information and means to do so - a right accepted by the international community as essential for humanitarian and health reasons.

3. ENCOURAGES Governments and development agencies to take into account that population planning is an integral part of all conservation and development programmes, and that full participation of local communities in the planning and implementation of these programmes is essential.
4. CALLS ON the Director General of IUCN, within the resources available, to:
  - a. Cooperate with national and international agencies concerned with population, especially UNFPA and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), towards achieving the goals of balanced population growth and sustainable development;
  - b. Implement the "Recommended Action: Population, Resources and Human Ecology" as given on page 22 of the IUCN draft report, "From Strategy to Action: How to Implement the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development".

## 17.18 DEPLETION OF OZONE

RECOGNIZING the importance of ozone in the stratosphere for the protection of life on earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation;

CONCERNED that depletion of ozone in the stratosphere above Antarctica in the spring has become steadily worse over the past 15 years;

AWARE that any general ozone depletion is likely to cause a severe reduction in yields of many of the most common crops, serious ecological effects, and an increase in numerous diseases, including skin cancer;

RECOGNIZING that such depletion is almost certainly due to chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and that these chemicals are also likely to contribute significantly to the "greenhouse effect";

WELCOMING the Montreal Protocol to the Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer as important progress towards the control of CFCs;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. CALLS UPON States who have not already done so to become parties to the Montreal Protocol for the protection of the ozone layer as soon as possible.
2. CALLS UPON States to give urgent attention to achieving further substantial reductions in the use of chemicals that deplete the ozone layer, with the aim of eliminating all emissions of such chemicals as soon as possible by:
  - a. Elimination of present non-essential applications of CFCs, for example as aerosol propellants;
  - b. The use of economic instruments to encourage the development and use of ecologically acceptable alternatives;
  - c. Ensuring that CFCs are not used when ecologically acceptable alternatives are available;
  - d. Preventing new non-medical applications of CFCs;
  - e. Adopting other effective measures to address this problem.
3. CALLS UPON States to initiate programmes for the safe and effective disposal of CFCs currently in use or in storage.

## 17.19 WASTES

AWARE that, although the management of wastes, and especially of hazardous wastes, is one of the most pressing and difficult challenges facing humankind, international and domestic laws have been largely ineffective due to their failure to address the linkages between air, water and land;

CONCERNED that environmentally sound methods of disposing of wastes, whether by recycling or by the development of alternative technologies (including biotechnologies, recovery techniques and high temperature destruction), are subject to institutional and regulatory obstacles;

RECOGNIZING HOWEVER that important international steps have been taken by the North Sea Ministers (November 1987) and the Contracting Parties to the London Convention (October 1986) to end ocean incineration and ocean dumping of radioactive wastes, respectively;

CONCERNED that the economic costs imposed by the present treatment of wastes and residues are disguised in current accounting practice in that:

- environmental costs are frequently not paid by polluters;
- activities undertaken to repair pollution damage are treated as a component of economic growth and development under present systems of calculating Gross Domestic Product; and
- the capital loss represented by reduced life supporting capacity or genetic diversity is nowhere accounted for;

AWARE that developing countries need assistance and information from industrialised countries to enable them to make better use of waste management technology and that developed countries have compounded these problems by exporting wastes to developing countries;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. URGES States to give priority to policies aimed at reducing waste and at promoting the development and commercial availability of recycling methods and environmentally sound waste disposal procedures.
2. FURTHER URGES State members of IUCN and other States Parties to international (including regional) conventions to consider means by which those conventions may be used to promote a comprehensive system of waste disposal, to institute practical measures to promote the development and use of environmentally sound technologies for this purpose, and to introduce these objectives into their domestic laws.
3. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN, subject to the resources available, to engage in dialogue with international organizations concerned with the protection of the environment against pollution, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and organizations outside the United Nations system such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), with the objective of promoting actions that will, in furtherance of sustainable development:

17.19 contd.

- a. Ensure that all costs and benefits accruing from waste production, dispersal and ensuing pollution are quantified;
- b. Ensure that they are accounted for;
- c. Ensure that polluter-pays mechanisms are available in public accounting procedures;
- d. Promote strategies to recycle wastes in the short term and eventually eliminate waste production, wherever possible, in the long term;
- e. Ensure that environmental hazards are not created by the export of wastes to developing countries;

And that, in the process, there is an examination of how Gross National/Domestic Product, economic growth and development, may be redefined (or supplemented) so that the new definitions take into account short and long term environmental costs and benefits, and truly reflect real improvement of human societies' standard of living and fulfilment of their aspirations.

4. SUGGESTS that IUCN's Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration assist, as appropriate, in the preparation of guidelines on the polluter-pays principle, in a manner that takes full account of the costs of damage to, and rehabilitation of, the environment.
5. ENCOURAGES industrialised countries to provide greater assistance and information on waste management technology, and URGES the governments of developing countries to facilitate the introduction of this technology.
6. RECOMMENDS that IUCN endorses and participates in the current activity of UNEP on the establishment of a global convention seeking the environmentally satisfactory disposal of toxic wastes.

17.20 TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY RELATING TO CONTAMINATING PRODUCTS  
INCLUDING PESTICIDES

RECALLING that one of the main objectives of the World Conservation Strategy is the protection of vital ecosystems for the maintenance of the quality of life on our planet;

AWARE that the legal and administrative systems of many developing countries are ill-equipped to assess the risks to their environment and public health posed by technology and products which may be exported to those countries;

RECOGNIZING in particular that natural resources, fauna and flora are constantly exposed to chemical residues resulting from the use of pesticides in food production, vector control, horticulture and forestry, and from domestic and urban use, with serious consequences for human health;

CONCERNED that the impact of pesticides in developing countries is exacerbated by abuse or improper or irrational use;

NOTING that in November 1985, the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) adopted, by consensus of all Member Countries, the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, and that nongovernmental conservation organizations world-wide played an important role in promoting the development and adoption of the Code;

FURTHER NOTING that the FAO Conference in November 1987 decided that the principle of prior informed consent should be included in the Code within two years;

WELCOMING the decision of the 14th Session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to develop proposals for the inclusion of the principle of prior informed consent into the "London Guidelines for the Environmentally Safe Management of Banned or Severely Restricted Chemicals in International Trade" at its next regular session in 1989;

WELCOMING ALSO Resolution A/RES/42/183 of the United Nations General Assembly on Traffic in Toxic and Dangerous Products and Wastes;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. CALLS ON Governments of all countries to enact legislation to control the import of known contaminating products, processes, or associated technology.
2. ENCOURAGES Governments to enact legislation to prevent the export of contaminating products, processes, or associated technology.
3. ENCOURAGES Governments to prohibit the import of agrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, other chemical substances, technology or processes that, due to their high toxicity, or their effect on the environment or on human health, are liable to have a damaging impact.

17.20 contd.

4. URGES State members of IUCN to strive for the implementation of the UNEP Governing Council decision on further development of the London guidelines towards the inclusion, in the legislation of member countries, of the "prior informed consent" principle and the recommendations of the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.
  5. URGES State members of IUCN to persuade all States to consider and adopt restriction of pesticide exports to States that do not enforce laws governing their purchase, use and distribution; considerations such as inappropriateness of certain chemicals that require the use of heavy protective garments in tropical and desert climates, should also be examined.
  6. URGES that further research be conducted on alternative, non-chemical and integrated pest control methods.
  7. CALLS FOR a commitment to training and deploying extension personnel to educate farmers about the ecological and economic advantages of well-researched biological pest control and integrated pest management technologies.
- REQUESTS IUCN members to monitor the rigorous enforcement of the
8. International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides in all countries and their impact upon wild flora and fauna and upon human populations; and to press for the development, at national and international levels, of strict regulations on use, control, marketing, export and production of pesticides.
- FURTHER CALLS ON the Director General of IUCN to give priority,
9. within the resources available, to the organization of education campaigns that warn about the dangers of pesticides, encourage their safer and more rational use, and promote **alternative pest** control methods that are not chemical or involve only minimal quantities of toxic chemicals.

## 17.21 POLLUTION AND MARINE DEBRIS

RECOGNIZING that marine debris, particularly persistent plastics and abandoned fishing nets and gear (especially monofilament nets), represent a significant threat to marine life;

AWARE that the accumulation of marine garbage emanating from ships and land-based sources in the marine environment and on beaches is a serious and increasing problem world-wide;

RECOGNIZING that the continuing pollution of the marine environment with toxic substances from land-based sources and from ships is causing serious, and in many areas increasing, damage to marine ecosystems;

WELCOMING the forthcoming entry into force of Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) that will prohibit ships from discharging plastics at sea and place significant restrictions on the discharge of other garbage;

NOTING the efforts of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) to develop draft guidelines for effective implementation and enforcement of Annex V requirements;

WELCOMING the statement by the Consultative Meeting of the Parties to the London Dumping Convention (LDC) that deliberate disposal at sea of worn-out or broken fishing gear should not be treated under the LDC as exempted discharges in the course of the normal operation of vessels;

WELCOMING ALSO the studies of the incidence of marine debris in the Southern Ocean being made by the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR);

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. URGES IUCN State members and other States which are Parties to MARPOL, to ratify Annexes II, III and V of the Convention and (where appropriate) to take such steps as are necessary to introduce their provisions into their national law so as to regulate strictly the discharge into the sea of toxic substances and garbage (as defined in the Convention) from vessels flying their flags.
2. FURTHER URGES IUCN State members which are Parties to MARPOL, and other States, to undertake efforts domestically, regionally and internationally to minimise and where possible to eliminate toxic substances and debris entering the sea from land-based sources.
3. RECOMMENDS that:
  - a. Member States of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), after entry into force of Annex V, consider introducing amendments to the Annex to increase the rigour with which it is implemented and enforced, including:

17.21 contd.

- a requirement that individual waste management plans be developed for commercial vessels;
  - a requirement that log entries be made for all waste disposal practices;
  - a requirement for the presentation of waste at port side for vessels requiring off loading of waste in accordance with their waste management plans;
- b. Member States consider a requirement that all fishing vessels flying their flags or operating in their fishing zones adopt methods of indelibly marking fishing gear such as nets, ropes and cables in such a manner that the vessel from which such gear originates may be readily identified, and that they consider creating incentives for fisherman to recover lost gear;
- c. Member States of other competent international bodies, including the London Dumping Convention and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, consider how the competency of those bodies may be used to initiate and coordinate practical measures to combat the problems of marine pollution by toxic substances and release of debris;
- d. Member States of competent regional bodies, including the Oslo Convention, the Paris Convention, the Helsinki Convention and the Regional Seas Conventions supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), consider how the competency of those bodies may be used to initiate practical measures to achieve the objectives of paragraph 2 above.
4. INVITES IUCN State members which are Parties to MARPOL, and other States and relevant international organizations, to institute regional studies of the incidence of marine debris similar to those being carried out in the Southern Ocean under CCAMLR.

## 17.22 DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

TAKING NOTE of the conclusions of the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED);

RECALLING in particular that the WCED Report refers to a draft convention on the conservation of wild genetic resources arising from Resolution 16/24 of the 16th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (1984) and prepared under the auspices of IUCN's Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration (CEPLA);

NOTING Resolution 14/26 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) calling upon the UNEP Executive Director to establish an ad hoc working group of experts to investigate, in close cooperation with the Ecosystem Conservation Group and other international organizations, the desirability and possible form of an umbrella convention to rationalize current activities under existing conservation conventions; but AWARE of the numerous practical, political and legal obstacles which the drafting of such a convention would entail;

CONSIDERING nevertheless that the effectiveness of existing nature conservation conventions might be enhanced through increased coordination of the individual convention secretariats;

RECALLING the adoption and solemn proclamation by the UN General Assembly of the World Charter for Nature (1982) and the adoption of the United Nations Environment Programme's "Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond";

RECALLING FURTHER the efforts of IUCN to develop appropriate environmental law infrastructures, especially in developing countries, and to maintain an information centre on environmental law;

AWARE of the efforts which have been made in Central America in the field of environmental law;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. WELCOMES the recognition in the WCED Report and in the UN "Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond" of the importance of environmental law, both national and international, and EXPRESSES its satisfaction that IUCN has largely contributed to the improvement and development of this sector of the law for the past decade.
2. STRESSES the importance of the legal and policy element of the IUCN Programme.
3. RECOMMENDS that this Programme include work towards the convention on environmental protection and sustainable development called for by the WCED Report and considered a possibility by the UN "Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond".

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4. SUGGESTS that such a treaty embody the principles of the World Charter for Nature and that the views of all IUCN members be taken into consideration.
5. RECOMMENDS that the draft convention on the conservation of wild genetic resources (as improved to reflect the views expressed at this General Assembly and including a funding mechanism) be widely circulated for comment by governments and NGOs.
6. RECOMMENDS further that efforts of the ad hoc Working Group to be established by UNEP and those of the Ecosystem Conservation Group be directed at achieving such increased cooperation through, inter alia, the provision of joint services; and REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN actively to cooperate in these efforts, so that IUCN may contribute to the maximum extent practicable to the activities carried out under the conventions in question.
7. CALLS UPON CEPLA and IUCN's Environmental Law Centre to support the preparation of environmental laws in Latin America and the inclusion of environmental factors in national constitutions, and to promote the development of conventions relating to sustainable use of natural resources in Latin America.
8. URGES the countries of Latin America that have not yet done so to adopt or ratify appropriate international conventions relating to conservation.

## 17.2. THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW OF THE SEA

RECALLING that the oceans cover 71 per cent of the surface of the earth and are the home of a vast number of species of plants and animals;

FULLY AWARE of the importance of ocean management as a component of the world-wide efforts towards the conservation of the biosphere and achievement of the goals of the World Conservation Strategy and the implementation of the principles of the World Charter for Nature;

RECALLING Resolution 15/17 of the 15th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (1981) and Resolution 16/12 of the 16th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (1984) as well as the action taken in many international fora and by many international and national organizations to foster interest in ocean affairs and to promote cooperative ocean conservation and management action;

MINDFUL of the fact that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOS) that was signed and opened for signature in December 1982 has played a significant role in the elaboration of the environmental law of the sea, and that its provisions, especially those set forth in Part XII dealing with "Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment", are reflective of customary international law;

AWARE that the IUCN Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration (CEPLA), in collaboration with the Ocean Studies Programme, Dalhousie University, Canada, has already completed a detailed analysis of the potential allocation of responsibilities for implementing the environmental provisions of the LOS Convention;

RECOGNIZING that to date 35 States have ratified the LOS Convention, and that 60 State ratifications are needed for the Convention to enter into force;

CONCERNED that the actual practice of managing resources and regulating uses in marine areas in which States have jurisdiction (including 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zones for those countries which have declared them) is not well advanced, and that, in many cases, resources are presently managed without adequate consideration of intersectoral connections and without consideration of overall marine priorities and goals;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. RENEWS the calls for action contained in Resolution 16/12 of the 16th Session of the IUCN General Assembly.
2. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN to assist, so far as practicable, in this process of implementation of the LOS Convention; and to give special attention to the ocean component in the preparation of the World Conservation Strategy companion volume; and to encourage governments to give effect to the environmental principles reflected in the LOS Convention, whether by ratifying or acceding to the Convention or otherwise.

17.23 contd.

3. INVITES the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as soon as possible after entry into force of the LOS Convention, to convene a conference, in collaboration with other appropriate organizations, to consider necessary conservation measures.
4. RECOMMENDS that States should implement institutional arrangements, conservation principles, research and monitoring, data banks, and other activities to reduce, prevent and control pollution in marine areas under their jurisdiction; as well as provide assistance to developing countries in developing and implementing effective ocean management regimes.
5. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that nongovernmental organizations assess the effectiveness of management of marine and coastal areas and undertake educational and information dissemination activities.

## 17.24 NEW BRAZILIAN CONSTITUTION

AWARE that Brazil is in the process of drafting a new Constitution;

CONGRATULATING the National Constituent Assembly of Brazil, in its drafting process, for having created a Commission on Systematics with the mandate to draft a chapter on environment;

RECALLING that Brazil holds within its borders an enormous wealth of biological diversity and an enormous potential for socio-economic development based on natural resources;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. CONGRATULATES the National Constituent Assembly on the environmental considerations evolved from its Commission on Systematics.
2. URGES the National Constituent Assembly, in its drafting process, to take full account of environmental concerns and socio-economic values of natural resources and their conservation and utilization as a basis for Brazil's development.
3. ASKS the President of IUCN to bring this Resolution personally to the attention of the President of the National Constituent Assembly of Brazil for its consideration.

## 17.25 INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION FINANCING PROGRAMME

NOTING that the World Commission on Environment and Development made the recommendation in its report "Our Common Future" that:

"In order to marshal and support investments in conservation projects and national conservation strategies that enhance the resource base for development, serious consideration should be given to the development of a special international banking programme or facility linked to the World Bank. Such a special conservation banking programme or facility could provide loans and facilitate joint financing arrangements for the development and protection of critical habitats and ecosystems, including those of international significance"; and

"supplementing efforts by bilateral aid agencies, multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks";

FURTHER NOTING that a feasibility study is about to commence, sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Resources Institute, and supported by the World Bank, certain bilateral aid agencies and private foundations;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

WELCOMES this initiative and URGES the Director General of IUCN to follow the progress of the feasibility study.

## 17.26 REPORT OF THE WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

WELCOMING the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WECD);

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Commission has broken new ground in building a world-wide consensus on the nature of sustainable development and the actions needed to achieve it;

RECOGNIZING that implementation of the Commission's recommendations would do much to achieve the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy;

COMMENDING ESPECIALLY the chapter in the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development dealing with institutional and legal change;

WELCOMING ALSO the "Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond", adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in late 1987, and recognizing that implementation of its recommendations would also further the achievement of the aims of the World Conservation Strategy;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. THANKS the World Commission on Environment and Development for its valuable work.
2. URGES governments, international bodies, nongovernmental organizations, and individuals to examine the Commission's report, consider its recommendations, and join in efforts to solve the problems it identifies.
3. URGES the General Assembly of the United Nations to consider favourably the various recommendations for legal and institutional change, in particular:
  - a. The continuing development of international environmental law, which could contribute to the preparation of a Convention on Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development;
  - b. The maintenance of the present momentum with regard to conventions on climate change, hazardous chemicals and wastes, and on preserving biological diversity;
  - c. Utilization by governments of existing and emerging agreements and conventions for the peaceful settlement of environmental disputes,.
4. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN to take account of the Commission's recommendations in planning IUCN's future Programme.

## 17.27 INSTITUTIONS FOR NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

TAKING NOTE of the recommendation made by the 27 sub-Saharan African countries participating in the International Symposium on Wildlife Management in Sub-Saharan Africa, meeting in Harare (Zimbabwe), 6-9 October 1987;

RECALLING the recommendations of the World Commission on Environment and Development which, inter alia, draw attention to the inadequacy of many national institutions;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. RECOMMENDS that IUCN State members critically review their institutions responsible for the protection, management and utilization of wildlife resources, and improve those that are deficient.
2. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that IUCN, within the resources available, provide advice upon request to individual governments as to institutional reforms.
3. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN, acting through the Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration, and within the resources available, to undertake preparatory work on the development of a series of institutional models capable of being adapted to diverse national conditions and regional and cultural needs.
4. REQUESTS the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as well as multilateral and bilateral development aid agencies, to bring financial support to the establishment and completion of this task.

## 17.28 NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

## CONSIDERING THAT:

- a. The World Conservation Strategy provides guidelines for the development of national conservation strategies;
- b. While many countries, such as Costa Rica, have prepared or are in the process of developing their national conservation strategies, many others have not yet undertaken such a task;
- 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";

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. URGES all national and regional governments to follow the example of Costa Rica in developing national and/or regional conservation strategies as well as to use them as a basis for their planning policies.
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.

## 17.29 THIRD-WORLD DEBT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

BELIEVING that governments and multilateral financial institutions should encourage conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources, including an appropriate set of new or increased programmes on institution building, soil conservation, watershed protection, fisheries or forestry management, wildlife utilization, small farmer agriculture, biological diversity protection, the creation and expansion of national parks and biological reserves, and investment in scientific research, as a necessary basis for sustainable socio-economic development;

RECOGNIZING that many developing countries owe debts of unprecedented size to banks, governments and private parties in industrialized countries;

CONCERNED that in most developing countries this indebtedness is increasing with little immediate prospect of repayment, particularly in the low-income countries such as those in Sub-Saharan Africa;

CONCERNED FURTHER that conservation expenditures, such as soil, water, fisheries and forest management, endangered species protection, cleaning of water and air, management training and environmental education, often must be postponed in part because of debt-service obligations;

CONCERNED FURTHER that high foreign debt may encourage expansion of cash crop monocultures and livestock grazing on marginal lands in order to sell produce to generate short-term earnings to service this debt;

NOTING that the above undermines the potential for renewable resources management and thus also sustainable economic development, accelerating destruction of tropical forests and other critical ecosystems;

RECALLING the manifesto recently issued by the first meeting of eight Latin American Presidents in Mexico, which referred to debt relief to heavily indebted countries;

AWARE that this debt crisis, unless resolved in the mutual interests of both lending institutions and borrowing countries, will continue to place increasing pressure on developing nations and their environments;

NOTING that a number of governments and financial institutions have taken steps to alleviate debt-burdens by accepting:

- a. reduced interest rates
- b. stretched-out repayments
- c. in certain cases, alleviation of debt burden of low-income countries
- d. conversion of debt to local currency obligations;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

17.29 contd.

1. REQUESTS the President of IUCN to send a memorandum to the Governments attending the Economic Summit of the Group of Seven in Toronto in June 1988, expressing the concern of the members of IUCN and requesting that governments, in conjunction with multilateral financial institutions, private financial institutions, and conservation groups, provide incentives for sound natural resource management and long-term economic development as elements in current and future debt adjustments.
2. URGES governments and intergovernmental institutions to which debts are owed by low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa to take appropriate steps to alleviate the debt burden of those countries as rapidly as possible.

## 17.30 DEBT FOR NATURE SWAPS

NOTING that "debt for nature" swaps can in some circumstances afford an excellent opportunity for funding natural resource management institutions, conservation projects and programmes in developing countries with heavy debt burdens;

RECOGNIZING that the debt of more heavily indebted countries is frequently sold in the secondary market at substantial and growing discounts;

AWARE that these discounts present an unprecedented opportunity for developing nations to negotiate the exchange of outstanding debt for certain conservation obligations;

WELCOMING the initiative displayed by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in certain developed and developing countries to conclude transactions in cooperation with their respective governments;

RECALLING the experience of Costa Rica in "debt for nature" swaps;

NOTING that among the procedures that may be considered under such circumstances are:

- a. The exchange of foreign debt for local currency, local bonds or certain conservation obligations (e.g. allocation of land for conservation use);
- b. The transfer of ownership of debt by private commercial banks in developed countries, whether by acquisition, donation or pledge, for the purpose of financing conservation projects and programmes in developing countries;
- c. Tax incentives to promote such transfers;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. STRONGLY URGES concerned governments to consider these opportunities for promoting nature conservation and to take appropriate measures to derive benefit from them.
2. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN, in conjunction with other organizations and within the resources available, to consider the types of debt-swapping mechanisms that might be appropriate in various circumstances and to bring the opportunities in this area to the attention of Ministers of Finance and Directors or Governors of Central Banks, as well as to governmental agencies and NGOs in charge of conservation programmes. The Director General is requested to pay particular attention to the experience of Costa Rica and other countries that are operating such programmes.

## 17.31 DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS AND CONSERVATION

RECOGNIZING the critical role that multilateral and bilateral development assistance institutions play in the choice and planning of economic development projects and policies in developing countries;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that economic development projects, and overall economic policies in developing countries, have a significant effect on the sustainable use of natural resources and the rights and welfare of local inhabitants including the poor, the landless and indigenous people;

RECALLING the concern expressed elsewhere by this General Assembly with regard to the impacts of development assistance on biological and other natural resources, and that these impacts can be beneficial or adverse depending on how well conservation and development are integrated;

NOTING the initiatives that some of these development institutions have recently undertaken to integrate development and environmental aspects in their projects;

CONVINCED that better understanding of the relationship between conservation and development and more rapid progress toward the achievement of sustainable development would result from pooling of intellectual and financial resources by development assistance institutions;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. COMMENDS those development assistance institutions that are incorporating environmental conservation measures into their projects and programmes.
2. URGES those institutions to demonstrate and strengthen their commitment to promoting the wise use of natural resources and the protection of the rights and welfare of local inhabitants as well as to enhancing the welfare of people affected by their projects and programmes.
3. STRONGLY URGES those institutions that are not incorporating environmental protection measures in their projects and programmes to do so as soon as possible.
4. RECOMMENDS that the multilateral development institutions pay special attention to the importance of, and benefits that can be provided by, encouraging the active participation of local conservation and indigenous peoples' organizations in all stages of planning and implementation of their activities in borrowing countries.
5. RECOMMENDS that development assistance institutions - through the medium of the Committee of the International Development Institutions on the Environment (CIDIE), the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and

17.31 contd.

Development (OECD), or other appropriate institutions - promote and facilitate research, appropriate pilot projects and the exchange of information on sustainable development, and train people from developing countries in environmental topics.

6. REQUESTS governments to exercise leadership within the multilateral development assistance institutions to achieve the objectives outlined in this Resolution.
7. CALLS UPON the nongovernmental organization (NGO) members of IUCN to use their influence with their governments to promote the objectives outlined in this Resolution.
8. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director General, as part of IUCN's Programme 1988-1990, to assist and promote the efforts of NGO members called for above.

## 17.32 DEVELOPMENT AID AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES

## CONSIDERING THAT:

- a. As a result of the economic crises faced by developing countries and indigenous populations within developed countries, it is very difficult for them to invest in, and give priority to, the conservation and development of natural resources;
- b. Various international funding agencies seek to promote development by granting loans to governments;
- c. The World Bank and other agencies seek to develop large-scale programmes for the conservation of areas of international ecological importance;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. RECOMMENDS that:
  - a. Developing countries and indigenous populations within developed countries recognize the actual and potential values of renewable natural resources as a basis for their own sustainable socio-economic development; and, when seeking aid and allocating resources, accord a higher priority to these values;
  - b. Donor countries and aid agencies give a high priority in their aid programmes to projects submitted to them that reflect an appreciation of the importance of the conservation of natural resources.
2. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN, in collaboration with other international organizations such as the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and multilateral and bilateral aid agencies, to promote a coordinated approach to funding of conservation projects, including the establishment of protected areas.

## 17.33 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

RECOGNIZING that environmental education enables people to make well-considered decisions in situations in which the environment is involved;

NOTING that environmental education assures that environmental problems are seen in the long term, in local and global perspectives, and in their economic, social, cultural and political contexts;

AWARE that, since the publication of the World Conservation Strategy and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, it has become clear that without education these documents cannot be implemented;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. URGES all members of IUCN to undertake educational programmes to motivate parliamentarians and legislators to support environmental conservation and sustainable development.
2. RECOMMENDS governments to urge nongovernmental organizations in the field of environmental education to apply for IUCN membership.
3. URGES national governments to pay due attention to the full development of environmental education when defining their policies on education and environmental conservation.
4. CALLS upon the Director General of IUCN, in consultation with IUCN's Commission on Education and Training and within the resources available, to open deliberations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Society for Environmental Education and other international bodies:
  - a. On facilitating:
    - the flow of research results and other information concerning environmental education;
    - the international exchange of staff, students and educational material;
  - b. On providing data on existing training facilities for environmental educators, and promoting the establishment of new facilities, especially in developing countries.

## 17.34 CONSERVATION BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC)

IN VIEW of the fact that the European Single Act, amending the Treaty of Rome, reaffirmed the need for action in the environmental field by the European Community; and furthermore in view of the EC's responsibilities for environmental conservation and international trade, and in particular its importing and exporting policies for agricultural, livestock and forestry products;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. CALLS UPON the European Community to:
  - a. Ensure the full implementation of the EC's 4th European Action Programme on the Environment in order to enable it to reach its stated goals;
  - b. Utilize fully the possibilities offered by the European Regional Fund to promote sustainable development and environmental conservation under strict guidance of ecological criteria;
  - c. Ensure that all projects proposed under the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes are subject to strict environmental analysis procedures and to effective environmental monitoring as they are implemented, and that any necessary steps are taken to prevent or remedy environmental damage;
  - d. Ensure that, in its forthcoming negotiation of the new Lomé-IV agreement, it promotes renewable natural resource conservation and development (including sustainable forest management, sustainable wildlife utilization, etc.);
  - e. Utilize to the full the expertise of IUCN and its members within and outside the European Community in its assessment of the above policies and impacts.
2. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN to bring this Resolution to the attention of the relevant authorities of the European Community and to develop closer links between IUCN and the EC.

## 17.35 REGULATION OF HUNTING

AWARE that excessive or uncontrolled hunting, especially of migratory birds in some regions, may have a serious impact on populations of some species;

RECOGNIZING that it is necessary in the interest of conservation to provide for the protection of many species at critical seasons and in key habitats, and that most countries have adopted legislation for this purpose;

EQUALLY AWARE that in other circumstances properly regulated hunting and shooting can be conducted in a fashion that is compatible with conservation and with the principles of the World Conservation Strategy;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

RECOMMENDS that, where necessary, IUCN's Commission on Ecology and the Species Survival Commission develop, in cooperation with the national and international organizations having expertise in wildlife protection and management, guidelines for the regulation of hunting and shooting in accordance with the principles of the World Conservation Strategy, for consideration by those governments that do not already have effective statutory controls in this area.

17.36 WILDERNESS AS A CATEGORY OF PROTECTED AREA

RECOGNIZING that a growing number of nations are setting aside wilderness areas as important components of their systems of protected areas;

BEARING IN MIND the fact that wilderness embodies a prescription for land management that is different from that applied both to national parks and to strict nature reserves in that it entails allowing a type of low-impact recreation in an environment free of roads, and free of extraction or removal of natural resources;

RECALLING that IUCN at the 16th Session of the General Assembly (1984) urged all nations to designate wilderness areas;

AWARE that IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas has now recommended that wilderness be included within its system for classifying protected areas, in pursuance of the implications of Resolution 16/34 of the 16th Session of the General Assembly;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

CONGRATULATES the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas for developing this proposal to adopt wilderness within its system for classifying protected areas.

## 17.37 STRENGTHENING MARINE ACTIVITIES

REALIZING that a major part of the world's population is living in or dependent on the coastal zone;

CONCERNED that the deterioration of the world's coastal and marine resources is continuing at a rapid pace;

CONSCIOUS that the stores of scientific knowledge and of planning methodologies for the rational management of coastal and marine resources are less developed than for terrestrial systems;

CONSCIOUS that methodologies for the integrated planning for management of coastal and marine resources, particularly those of developing countries have not been adequately developed, tested or disseminated;

FURTHER CONSCIOUS that the coastal and marine components of the World Conservation Strategy and national conservation strategies have not yet been adequately addressed;

RECALLING that Resolution 16/12 of the 16th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (1984) addressed the need for action by IUCN to respond to issues of marine resources management related to the environmental law of the sea;

FURTHER RECALLING that Resolution 16/19 of the 16th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (1984) recognized that the theme of "Promoting the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Living Resources" was one of the activities that would continue to receive a commitment of resources by IUCN, through its Secretariat and Commissions;

NOTING that the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development has recognized that "sustainable development, if not survival itself, depends on significant advances in the management of the oceans", and that "considerable changes will be required in our institutions and policies and more resources will have to be committed to oceans management";

NOTING that present and future marine protected areas can cross jurisdictional boundaries;

FURTHER NOTING that some progress has been made in the implementation of Resolutions 16/12, 16/19 and other Resolutions of the IUCN General Assembly concerned with the coastal and marine environment, through the efforts of IUCN members, the Commissions, the IUCN theme programmes and the Secretariat;

CONVINCED, nevertheless, that a more concerted effort is needed to focus attention on the coastal and marine activities of IUCN, to enable it to provide greater guidance and leadership in the management of the world's ocean resources;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

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1. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN, in consultation with Council, to determine and implement measures, including financial and administrative steps, to maximize the effectiveness of the coastal and marine components of the IUCN Programme and to ensure that all activities are formulated, planned and executed in an integrated way.
2. REQUESTS FURTHER that in the implementation of the coastal and marine elements of the IUCN Programme, the Commissions, and the Director General give the highest priority to those elements that augment the development, formulation and dissemination of methodologies and information concerned with planning and managing the use of coastal and marine resources, particularly in developing countries, including such elements as:
  - a. Establishment of a global and regional network of scientists and managers that can act as a resource for IUCN activities related to the integrated planning and management of the use of coastal and marine resources;
  - b. Assisting in the formulation and implementation of national and regional conservation strategies;
  - c. Assisting countries (particularly developing countries) in formulating, and seeking funds for, projects aimed at the rational management of coastal and marine resources;
  - d. Convening of task forces and working groups for evaluating and refining ecological and other concepts needed to obtain a greater consensus on important marine environmental and marine resource indicators as well as concepts needed for coastal and ocean planning and management;
  - e. Convening workshops and training courses on the development of coastal and marine planning and management techniques, including remote sensing, marine ecology assessment and oceanographic modelling;
  - f. Workshops, training courses and public awareness activities concerning coastal planning and management;
  - g. Developing mechanisms (e.g. newsletter, annotated registry of IUCN's marine and coastal members and collaborators, distribution of draft policy/programme statements and documents for review and comment by interested governmental and nongovernmental organization members) to strengthen participation in the IUCN Coastal and Marine Programme by all components of the Union, and others.
3. RECOMMENDS that States with marine areas under their jurisdiction should take specific steps to improve the planning and management of coastal and marine resources and to encourage greater exchange of scientific information on existing management methodologies.

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4. CALLS on relevant authorities to cooperate in management of marine protected areas that come under more than one jurisdiction.
5. RECOMMENDS FURTHER that nongovernmental organizations consider ways of focussing greater attention on the importance of conserving the coastal and marine environment.

## 17.38 PROTECTION OF THE COASTAL AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT

AWARE that the area of sea and seabed is more than two-and-a-half times as great as the total area of land masses of the world, that less than one per cent of that marine area is currently within established protected areas and that protection of the marine environment lags far behind that of the terrestrial environment;

RECOGNIZING that the immense diversity of marine and estuarine animals, plants, and communities is a vital component of self-sustaining systems of local, regional, national and international significance and is an integral part of the natural and cultural heritage of the world;

CONCERNED that there are already areas which have become seriously degraded by the direct or indirect effects of human activities and that the rate of degradation is increasing rapidly;

RECOGNIZING that consideration must be given for the continued welfare of people who have customarily used marine areas;

BELIEVING that there are national and international responsibilities for the proper stewardship of the living and non-living resources of coastal and deeper ocean seas and the seabed, to ensure their maintenance and appropriate use for the direct benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations;

BELIEVING that the development of such stewardship will require coordination and integrated management of a number of potentially competing uses at international, regional, national and local levels;

RECOGNIZING that a number of initiatives have been taken at international, regional and national levels for the establishment of marine protected areas and for managing the use of marine areas on a sustainable basis, including:

- the Regional Seas Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
- the Man and the Biosphere Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco);
- the Marine Science Programme of Unesco;
- the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme;
- initiatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Whaling Commission (IWC), and other international organizations;
- the proclamation of marine protected areas by 69 nations;

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The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. CALLS upon national governments, international agencies and the nongovernmental community to:
  - a. Implement integrated management strategies to achieve the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy in the coastal and marine environment and, in so doing, to consider local resource needs as well as national and international conservation and development responsibilities in the protection of the marine environment;
  - b. Involve local people, nongovernmental organizations, related industries and other interested parties in the development of these strategies and in the implementation of various marine conservation programmes.
2. DECIDES ITSELF, and FURTHER RECOMMENDS to FAO, IMO, IWC, the legal instrument bodies of the North Sea, UNEP, Unesco, other international organizations, and all nations, that:
  - a. The following primary goal be adopted: "To provide for the protection, restoration, wise use, understanding and enjoyment of the marine heritage of the world in perpetuity through the creation of a global, representative system of marine protected areas and through the management in accordance with the principles of the World Conservation Strategy of human activities that use or affect the marine environment";
  - b. As an integral component of marine conservation and management, each national government should seek cooperative action between the public and all levels of government for development of a national system of marine protected areas. The term "marine protected areas" is defined as: "Any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation to protect part or all of the enclosed environment";
  - c. Such a system should have the following objectives:
    - to protect and manage substantial examples of marine and estuarine systems to ensure their long-term viability and to maintain genetic diversity;
    - to protect depleted, threatened, rare or endangered species and populations and, in particular, to preserve habitats considered critical for the survival of such species;
    - to protect and manage areas of significance to the life cycles of economically important species;

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- to prevent outside activities from detrimentally affecting the marine protected areas;
  - to provide for the continued welfare of people affected by the creation of marine protected areas; to preserve, protect, and manage historical and cultural sites and natural aesthetic values of marine and estuarine areas, for present and future generations;
  - to facilitate the interpretation of marine and estuarine systems for the purposes of conservation, education, and tourism;
  - to accommodate within appropriate management regimes a broad spectrum of human activities compatible with the primary goal in marine and estuarine settings;
  - to provide for research and training, and for monitoring the environmental effects of human activities, including the direct and indirect effects of development and adjacent land-use practices;
- d. The development by a nation of such a system will be aided by agreement on a marine and estuarine classification system, including identified biogeographic areas; and by review of existing protected areas, to establish the level of representation of classification categories within those areas, which may require:
- determination of existing and planned levels of use of the marine and estuarine environment and the likely effects of those uses;
  - delineation of potential areas consistent with the objectives listed above, and determination of priorities for their establishment and management;
  - development and implementation of extensive community education programmes aimed at specific groups, to stimulate the necessary community support and awareness and to achieve substantial self-regulation;
  - allocation of sufficient resources for the development and implementation of management plans, for regulatory statutory review processes, interpretation, education, training, volunteer programmes, research, monitoring, surveillance and enforcement programmes.

## 17.39 TROPICAL FORESTRY ACTION PLAN

WELCOMING the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the World Resources Institute (WRI) in developing the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP), and NOTING the support of the international development assistance community for its implementation;

WELCOMING ESPECIALLY the importance that the TFAP attributes to the broad environmental role of forests as a basis for sustainable economic and social development;

RECOGNIZING that the implementation of TFAP would result in investments in establishing and managing protected areas and in the better sustained yield management of natural forests and would thus favour the maintenance of very extensive areas of tropical forests;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER that several of the TFAP components can contribute effectively to the reduction of human pressure on forest lands, to the halting of deforestation and to the restoration of degraded forests;

NOTING, however, that TFAP targets for investments in forest ecosystem conservation have not yet been met;

NOTING FURTHER the important role that nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) could have in the formulation and implementation of the TFAP at national level, and COMMENDING the determination of lead organizations in TFAP exercises to involve NGOs in the process;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. CALLS upon national NGOs to devise mechanisms, such as the nomination of representatives, for more effective participation by NGOs in TFAP implementation.
2. REQUESTS governments and development assistance agencies to allocate a substantial proportion of TFAP resources to the implementation of proposals contributing directly to the conservation of tropical forest ecosystems, and to the promotion of systems for the sustainable management of production forests.
3. REQUESTS FURTHER that investments under the TFAP be used to ensure adequate supplies of timber and firewood to local communities as a means of relieving pressure on natural forests of special conservation value, where possible by the restoration of degraded lands;
4. RECOMMENDS to the Forestry Advisers Group of the TFAP that a representative of citizen NGOs should participate in their meetings and that NGOs should be involved in all national sector reviews carried out under the TFAP.
5. RECOMMENDS FURTHER the elaboration and adoption of guidelines to ensure that ecosystem conservation issues are adequately addressed in TFAP donor coordination missions, that these missions should include a conservation scientist on the review team, and that the lead agency should take steps to obtain a full brief from IUCN concerning critical ecosystems and species at risk.

## 17.40 INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER AGREEMENT

CONSIDERING that a sustainable international trade in forest products may provide a sound basis for investment in maintaining tropical forest resources;

RECOGNIZING that, after adequate provision has been made for the establishment of protected areas, other areas of tropical forest, specially selected for the purpose, may justifiably be allocated for the sustainable production of timber and other high value products, provided that such management has been shown to be possible in these areas;

RECOGNIZING ALSO that this sustainable production may well serve the interests of conservation;

CONSIDERING that the better harmonization of interest between timber exporting and importing countries should provide a more stable market and therefore a sounder basis for sustainable forest management;

RECOGNIZING that one of the main aims of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) is to ensure a continuous supply of timber through the management of natural forests for sustained yield and that ITTO has a specific remit to promote national policies to this end;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. URGES ITTO to give high priority, through its Permanent Committee on Reforestation and Forest Management, to those aspects of its work which are concerned with natural forest management and reforestation of degraded lands.
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 services of IUCN, other conservation organizations and indigenous peoples organizations in the identification and monitoring of such sites.
4. RECOMMENDS that ITTO should compile a list of rare, threatened and legally protected tropical timber species, and carry out detailed case studies on these, in order that they and their genetic variation may be protected, and measures taken to build up stocks by plantation. In this it should liaise closely with the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
5. CALLS on government members of ITTO to give full support to the Organization, to propose projects along the above lines and to provide generous finance to the ITTO project fund for this purpose, and to do this in full cooperation with the Tropical Forestry Action Plan.

17.40 contd.

6. RECOMMENDS that IUCN work with ITTO in developing a portfolio of projects to encourage and promote only those forms of forest management and timber extraction that will ensure a sustained supply of timber, while maintaining to a substantial degree the biological diversity and structure of the forest, and preserving the rights of indigenous peoples.

## 17.41 RAMSAR CONVENTION AND WETLAND CONSERVATION LAW

RECOGNIZING the important achievements of the Third Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), held at Regina, Canada, in May/June 1987, and in particular the establishment of a Standing Committee, Bureau and Budget;

WELCOMING the increase in the number of Contracting Parties, designated wetlands, and concern for wise use of wetlands;

EMPHASIZING the relevance of the Convention to developing countries;

NOTING that wetland conservation may more readily be achieved where adequate legal instruments for wetland conservation are available at the national level;

TAKING NOTE of the results of the Symposium, organized jointly by IUCN and the Société française pour le droit de l'environnement, on Legal Aspects of the Conservation of Wetlands, held in Lyon, France, in September 1987;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

## 1. CALLS UPON:

- a. Contracting Parties to take immediate action on the Resolutions and Recommendations of the Regina Conference, and States that have not yet done so to become Contracting Parties;
- b. All members of IUCN to support the Ramsar Convention and to urge their governments to participate actively in the Convention.

## 2. URGES the Director General of IUCN to:

- a. Maintain IUCN's strong support for the Ramsar Convention, and in particular to continue the Agreement with the International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau (IWRB) on the Ramsar Bureau;
- b. Pursue IUCN's efforts in cooperation with national centres and institutions active in the field of wetlands conservation law; and, in particular,
- c. Seek funding to permit the Environmental Law Programme of IUCN to take the lead in a global networking effort in this field, with a view to providing assistance to the Bureau of the Ramsar Convention concerning the wise use of wetlands.

## 17.42 IUCN WETLANDS PROGRAMME

RECOGNIZING the excellent progress the IUCN Wetlands Programme has achieved towards conservation and sustainable use of wetlands world-wide, and particularly in developing countries;

RECOGNIZING the global importance of wetlands, the recent and crucial strengthening of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), and the advantage of coordinating wetland conservation activities with that Convention's Bureau;

RECOGNIZING FURTHER the quintessential role that wetlands provide in the well-being and development of rural communities and in the preservation of biological diversity;

APPROVING the Wetlands Programme's broad focus on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, as a means of ensuring that wetlands conservation is sustainable in the long term;

AWARE that far-reaching actions by both governments and development assistance institutions are needed to conserve wetlands world-wide;

RECOGNIZING the essential role that the nongovernmental organization (NGO) members of IUCN must play in carrying out the Wetlands Programme and in influencing major development aid agencies in favour of wetlands conservation and biological diversity;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. URGES governments and development assistance institutions to:
  - a. Pursue policies and practices aimed at conservation, through wise use of wetlands, including requirements that environmental impact assessments be prepared before taking any action that would significantly affect the ecological character of wetlands;
  - b. Develop methods of assessing wetland values and identifying future use options and give appropriate consideration to these values in decision-making;
  - c. Encourage the active participation of local conservation and indigenous peoples' organizations in the planning and implementation of activities or policies affecting wetlands;
  - d. Provide to concerned or affected nongovernmental and community organizations, early in the preparation phase and at all subsequent stages of planning, full information concerning proposed development projects, policies, and loans that would significantly affect the ecological character of wetlands;
  - e. Ensure adequate expertise concerning wetlands management and conservation, by establishing or strengthening training programmes.

17.42 contd.

2. FURTHER URGES development assistance institutions to coordinate their programmes at the international, regional, and country levels to ensure that their independent activities do not, in combination, adversely affect wetlands and that they cooperate in affirmative action to conserve wetlands.
3. CALLS UPON all members of IUCN to participate actively in the Wetlands Programme.
4. REQUESTS the Director General of IUCN, within the resources available, to:
  - a. Maintain the broad focus of the Wetlands Programme on conservation and sustainable use of wetlands;
  - b. Continue and expand the involvement of IUCN's NGO members in the Wetlands Programme.
  - c. Continue to promote the closest possible cooperation between IUCN's Wetlands Programme and the Ramsar Convention.

17.43 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR PROMOTING THE CONCEPT OF PROTECTED LANDSCAPES AND SEASCAPES

NOTING that the majority of governments now recognize the necessity to link the conservation of natural resources with economic development, following the basic principles of the World Conservation Strategy and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development;

RECOGNIZING that while Strict Nature Reserves and National Parks (IUCN Categories I and II) contribute to conservation and economic development through non-consumptive uses of natural resources, and conserve areas of natural habitat with minimum human influence, no single approach to conservation is sufficient;

REALIZING, in this connection, that areas where people are a permanent part of the landscape can demonstrate durable systems of use that provide economic livelihoods, are socially and spiritually satisfying, are in harmony with nature, and preserve the cultural identity of communities;

REALIZING FURTHER that:

- a. Landscapes that have been materially altered by human activities often include species and ecosystems that are dependent on such activities;
- b. Such landscapes can serve as buffer zones of more strictly protected areas;
- c. They can provide for recreation and tourism, which can make an important contribution to the physical and mental health of visitors as well as help develop public support for environmental protection;
- d. Such areas can form the basis for sustainable development over relatively large regions and thereby be of particular importance in many developing countries;

ACKNOWLEDGING

- a. The great value of the management category of Protected Landscape (IUCN Category V) for controlling inappropriate land uses and development pressures in outstanding human modified landscapes;
- b. The value of the Biosphere Reserve concept in linking human concerns with those of protected areas;
- c. The specific mention in the World Heritage Convention's Operational Guidelines of the value of areas with significant combinations of cultural and natural features;
- d. The points made in the Lake District Declaration, which was unanimously adopted by the Symposium on Protected Landscapes held in the United Kingdom in October 1987;

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The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. RECOMMENDS that, within the resources available, the Director General of IUCN should:
  - a. Encourage IUCN members having experience and expertise in the establishment and management of protected landscapes and seascapes to make such expertise widely available to other IUCN members, (perhaps by using IUCN's Commissions on National Parks and Protected Areas and on Sustainable Development as conduits);
  - b. Assign the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas to:
    - critically evaluate, develop and promote further the criteria for Category V: Protected Landscapes and Seascapes;
    - develop management regimes for such areas;
    - work with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) to develop criteria for the consideration of sites with mixed cultural and natural values for the World Heritage List;
  - c. Request IUCN's Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration, within the resources available, to conduct a survey of legal regimes applicable to the establishment, management, and administration of protected landscapes and seascapes, and publish guidelines for establishing and implementing legal, administrative, and fiscal measures appropriate to the circumstances in different countries;
  - d. Actively promote the work of IUCN's Conservation Monitoring Centre to maintain data files on all categories of protected areas, with a particular effort directed to improving data bases of those categories neglected to date, and to developing simple software which will enable governments and local management authorities to maintain their own compatible data bases on personal computers;
  - e. Encourage IUCN's Conservation for Development Centre to work with governments and development assistance agencies to find ways and means to provide effective support to all categories of protected areas in developing countries as a concrete measure to harmonize conservation and development, and to ensure that the concept of different categories of protected areas is fully incorporated in any national conservation strategy that IUCN may be supporting;
  - f. Explore, via IUCN's programme in the regions, the application of ecodevelopment techniques in the sustainable use of protected landscapes.

17.43 page 3

2. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that governments and their agencies should:
  - a. Examine their systems of protected areas and other conservation measures, and develop, where necessary, designations and legal regimes for categories of protected areas that include people living permanently within the boundaries of the area;
  - b. Encourage the World Heritage Committee to adopt the principle that selected protected landscapes possessing significant harmonious associations of cultural and natural features can be considered as being of outstanding universal value and worthy of inscription on the World Heritage List;
  - c. Support other international efforts - such as the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) - which promote effective management of protected landscapes in ways which respond also to the needs and aspirations of resident populations;
  - d. Promote, in particular through the Council of Europe and the European Federation of Nature and National Parks, the establishment of an International Seminar on Protected Areas in Europe, as an effective means of two-way transfer of knowledge about how to manage areas of outstanding conservation value that contain resident human populations;
  - e. Develop further ways and means for ensuring that people who live in and around protected landscapes are encouraged, with incentives where appropriate, to maintain a harmonious balance with the environment.

17.44 PRIVATE PROTECTED AREAS SYSTEM

CONSIDERING that:

- a. Privately owned areas of ecological importance are found in many countries throughout the world;
- b. Government efforts for the protection and sustainable management of natural resources have been significantly furthered by the protection of such resources on areas of private land;
- c. Private protected areas can be threatened by poachers, squatters and other factors which can degrade their natural resources;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. WELCOMES the establishment of private protected areas in countries where they are appropriate.
2. REQUESTS IUCN's Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration, within the resources available, to conduct a survey of legal regimes applicable to the establishment, management, and administration of private protected areas, and publish guidelines for establishing and implementing legal, administrative and fiscal measures appropriate to the circumstances in different countries.
3. ENCOURAGES governments to establish incentives and enact legislation in order to promote the protection and sustainable management of natural resources on privately owned land.

## 17.45 CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF PLANT GERMPLASM BANKS

CONSIDERING that plant germplasm banks are an efficient tool for the ex situ conservation of the genetic diversity of the world's plant heritage;

BEARING IN MIND that by in vitro propagation of endangered or locally extinct plant species it is possible to obtain plants for reintroduction into their natural habitats;

RECALLING that IUCN operates an international Botanical Gardens Conservation Secretariat;

RECALLING the reconunendations of the international conference in Córdoba, Spain, May 1987, on conservation techniques for endangered plant species in botanical gardens of the Mediterranean area;

CONSIDERING the international coordination and cooperation necessary for the conservation of the world's plant heritage;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. URGES that every effort be made to secure resources that will permit the creation of an international network of plant germplasm banks coordinated by the IUCN Botanical Gardens Conservation Secretariat.
2. RECOMMENDS that such plant germplasm banks be sited in countries in the region of origin and that the country of origin be involved in the distribution of reproductive and clonal material.

## 17.46 WHALING

RECALLING IUCN's support for a moratorium on commercial whaling as expressed in resolutions passed at each General Assembly since such a moratorium was proposed by the United Nations in 1972;

RECOGNIZING that Article VIII of the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (under which the International Whaling Commission (IWC) is established) allows Contracting Parties to issue special permits to their nationals for the taking of whales for scientific purposes, and that paragraph 30 of the Schedule makes this conditional on such permits first being reviewed by the IWC Scientific Committee and that such whaling is exempt from the procedures and regulations governing commercial whaling, including the setting of catch limits and the protection of species or populations;

NOTING that since the IWC's 1982 decision in favour of a moratorium went into effect in 1986, the Governments of Iceland, the Republic of Korea, and Japan have engaged in or have authorized scientific research involving the killing of large numbers of whales under special permits;

AWARE that the Government of Norway is considering the issuance of special permits this year;

BEING INFORMED that the IWC adopted at its 1987 Annual Meeting three resolutions which affirmed that the scientific whaling programmes of Iceland, the Republic of Korea and Japan did not satisfy criteria which the Commission had established by general resolutions adopted at its 1986 and 1987 Annual Meetings, and called on those countries to refrain from issuing or to revoke special permits until the uncertainties identified in the programmes were resolved;

BEING FURTHER INFORMED that at a special meeting of the IWC Scientific Committee held in December 1987 to review a proposed feasibility study for the scientific whaling programming of Japan, scientists from most countries represented at the meeting advised that the proposed study would not resolve the problems previously identified in the original programme and, further, that the study did not address problems, the solution of which was necessary to facilitate the Comprehensive Assessment of Whale Stocks, on which the Commission is now engaged or for development of effective management procedures for future whaling;

DEPLORING the fact that Iceland and Japan have not complied with the 1987 resolutions of the IWC by refraining from issuing or by revoking existing permits;

DEEPLY CONCERNED that the Government of Japan issued permits for taking minke whales in the Antarctic immediately after the Scientific Committee had, at its special meeting, severely criticised its plans, and began killing whales before the Commission had had an opportunity to express its view on those plans as required by the general resolutions adopted in 1986 and 1987;

17.46 contd.

FURTHER CONCERNED that continuation of whaling under special permits contrary to recommendations of the IWC will effectively negate the 1982 moratorium decision, reduce the effectiveness of the IWC in providing for the conservation of whale stocks world-wide, and impede in practice the conduct of the Comprehensive Assessment of Whale Stocks;

AWARE that contrary to IWC decisions and schedule requirements, Iceland, Japan, and Norway have refused to supply data on whaling vessels;

BEING AWARE that Japan, with support from Norway, has proposed that some types of commercial whaling be reclassified as aboriginal/subsistence whaling;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. URGES the Governments of Iceland, the Republic of Korea and Japan to abide by the resolutions of the International Whaling Commission calling upon them to refrain from issuing, or to revoke, special permits for whaling for scientific purposes until the uncertainties identified by the IWC's Scientific Committee have been resolved.
2. REQUESTS the Government of Norway, in taking its eventual decisions about the issuance of special permits, to act in accordance with the advice to be provided by the Scientific Committee and with the view to be taken by the Commission on the basis of that advice.
3. ENCOURAGES the Governments of Iceland, the Republic of Korea, Japan, and Norway, as well as other IWC Member States, to contribute to the implementation of research identified by the Scientific Committee as high priority, particularly in the context of the Comprehensive Assessment of Whale Stocks.
4. URGES Iceland, Japan, and Norway to adhere to Commission requirements and resume the annual supply of data on whaling vessels to the Commission.
5. CALLS UPON any country now contemplating the conduct of commercial whaling in the guise of subsistence whaling, to refrain from this attempt to circumvent the 1982 decision of the IWC that established zero quotas.

## 17.47 SEA TURTLES

RECALLING that Kemp's Ridley (Lepidochelys kempii) Sea Turtle was included in IUCN's Species Survival Commission's list of twelve most endangered species in 1986, and that their continued decline is largely due to the numbers drowned in shrimp trawl nets;

FURTHER RECALLING the effectiveness of the turtle excluder device (TED) in the prevention of sea turtle incidental catch by shrimp trawlers;

CONSIDERING that legal action has been taken to invalidate the United States Government's promulgation of the TED Regulations;

RECOGNIZING the importance of the IUCN General Assembly providing support to the United States Government for this valuable effort in what is a world-wide problem in sea turtle conservation;

CONCERNED that many sea turtle populations continue to decline as a direct result of human exploitation;

FURTHER CONCERNED that the level of international trade in sea turtle products, particularly of the shell and skin, remains very high, and that in many countries the level of national trade, particularly in meat and eggs, continues unabated;

RECOGNIZING that there are many other contributing factors to population declines, such as disturbance and destruction of the nesting and foraging habitats, ingestion of ocean debris and toxic pollutants, and incidental catch in different types of fishing gear;

CONSIDERING that scientists are currently unable to predict sustainable levels of exploitation due to insufficient knowledge of vital parameters of sea turtle biology;

NOTING that the immature stages of the life cycle are the most susceptible to natural predation, and that it is the breeding adults, rather than the young, that are most important for the survival of the population, and therefore most damaging to exploit;

RECALLING that most examples of sea turtle management have followed traditional fishery patterns and established minimum size limits to protect the juvenile age classes;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. URGES the United States Senate to oppose any delay in implementation of federal regulations requiring the use of TEDs needed to prevent the capture and drowning of the critically endangered Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle or any other species of sea turtle.

17.47 contd.

2. URGES member governments to enact and enforce national legislation to increase the conservation of sea turtles:
  - a. Institute maximum size limits to ensure that no turtles of breeding age are killed, and study the possibility of establishing quotas for the capture of juveniles where it is culturally inappropriate to provide full protection for all age classes of sea turtles;
  - b. Restrict egg collection to minimize the negative impact on the population where it is culturally inappropriate to prevent the collection of sea turtle eggs altogether;
  - c. Protect the nesting beaches and foraging habitats to minimize disturbance, damage and other activities disruptive to sea turtle reproduction;
  - d. Where sea turtles are present, require use of TEDs by shrimp trawlers, and control all other fishing methods as needed to minimize incidental catch, particularly off the nesting beaches during the breeding season.
3. RECOMMENDS that IUCN members initiate research programmes in consultation with the Species Survival Commission to determine the long-term trends in the sea turtle populations wherever exploitation occurs, in particular, the impact of exploitation on the different age classes.
4. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that IUCN members initiate education programmes in sea turtle conservation to ensure the understanding and participation of the local people in the implementation of the above.
5. CALLS UPON member governments in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) to cease all commercial international trade in sea turtles, their parts and derivatives, especially tortoiseshell derived from the Hawksbill Sea Turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata).

17.48 CONSERVATION OF THE BALTIC RINGED SEAL (Phoca hispida botnica)

ALARMED by the substantial decline of the populations of ringed seals, grey seals and harbour seals in the Baltic Sea in this century;

CONCERNED that all three seal species of the Baltic Sea are suffering from severe ailments and a high degree of reproductive failure, most probably due to organochlorine pollution in the Baltic;

WELCOMING the fact that all the seven states bordering the Baltic Sea have banned hunting of the grey seal and the harbour seal and taken steps to stop discharges of DDT and PCBs into the marine environment in accordance with the recommendation of the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (Helsinki Commission);

AWARE that six states and the Aland Islands do not hunt or have banned hunting of the Baltic Ringed Seal;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

STRONGLY URGES the Government of Finland, as the last nation bordering the Baltic Sea to allow hunting of ringed seals, to take immediate measures to stop hunting of the Baltic Ringed Seal in order to allow the population to recover.

## 17.49 CITES IVORY QUOTA SYSTEM

RECOGNIZING that the Contracting Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) have recently adopted special procedures for the control of trade in ivory from African elephants, which are generally referred to as the "Quota System", and have directed the CITES Secretariat to assist in the implementation of the Quota System with financing from voluntary contributions;

AWARE that there has been a sharp decline in elephant populations in many parts of Africa in recent years, that illegal trade in ivory has been the major cause of the decline, and that effective coordination of the Quota System by the CITES Secretariat is essential if the illegal trade in ivory is to be reduced;

AWARE of the special problems of illegal trade in ivory involving Burundi and the United Arab Emirates noted in Resolution Conf.6.11 at the last meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, and further noting the requirements of Resolution Conf.6.12 with respect to the registration of stocks of raw ivory;

RECOGNIZING that continued large scale illegal trade in ivory will imperil a resource of great socio-economic value to African states with elephant populations;

CONSCIOUS that the CITES Secretariat has not raised sufficient voluntary contributions to ensure the effective functioning of the Quota System until the next Conference of the Parties;

RECOGNIZING that this shortage of funds could jeopardise the long-term conservation of African elephant populations;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. URGES governments, nongovernmental organizations, trade groups and other appropriate agencies to provide financial assistance to the CITES Secretariat for the operation of the Quota System.
2. URGES the Contracting Parties to CITES to include, at the next Conference of the Parties, the financing of the Quota System within the ordinary CITES budget funded by the Contracting Parties.
3. URGES the CITES Secretariat not to approve international trade in any unregistered raw ivory held within a State not Party to CITES without the consent of the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

## 17.50 CONSERVATION OF THE GIANT PANDA

RECOGNIZING that the Giant Panda (Ailuropoda melanoleuca) is endemic to the People's Republic of China, and has been a species of great interest to biological science for over a century;

APPRECIATING that the Government of the People's Republic of China has devoted much attention and considerable financial resources to the conservation of the Giant Panda;

NOTING that the Giant Panda is a species that is unusually well known to the peoples of the world, and, through use of its image by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), has come to symbolize to governments and peoples of the world, the universal need for wildlife conservation;

UNDERSTANDING that there may be less than 1000 of these animals in the wild and 100 in captivity, which are critically low numbers for survival of the species;

RESOLVING that every effort should be made to keep the Giant Panda from extinction;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. COMMENDS the Government of the People's Republic of China for passing wildlife laws and regulations that protect the Giant Panda and for the establishment of reserves to maintain the Giant Panda's natural environment.
2. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES the Government of the People's Republic of China to respond to increasing world-wide concern for the survival of the Giant Panda by adopting a comprehensive conservation plan for the species and fully implementing that plan as quickly as possible, including full utilization of the scientific, technical and educational resources of institutes and universities of the People's Republic of China.
3. SPECIFICALLY RECOMMENDS adoption of a long-term strategic and tactical conservation plan for the Giant Panda.
4. CALLS UPON all agencies and individuals in the People's Republic of China to cooperate in such a conservation plan, preferably under a single directorate so that actions can be coordinated and controlled to best effect in securing the Giant Panda in its natural environment and in ensuring that any animals held in captivity contribute to the maintenance and perpetuation of the Giant Panda population as a whole.
5. URGES authorities of the People's Republic of China to provide for the early rehabilitation to the wild of pandas rescued from temporarily or permanently degraded habitats.

17.50 contd.

6. FURTHER URGES that all organizations and institutions now holding Giant Pandas cooperate fully to incorporate these animals in an international programme for captive propagation and that the free interchange of captive specimens for this purpose be facilitated by all governmental and intergovernmental agencies concerned.
7. RECOMMENDS that the effects of other activities involving Giant Pandas that may not directly contribute to the conservation of the species, especially temporary exhibitions, be investigated by the appropriate authorities and scientists of the People's Republic of China, in consultation with international conservation groups and the zoo associations of several countries, and that until the issues involved in these matters are resolved, careful consideration be given before further loan agreements are made.
8. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that, in consideration of the low population numbers of the species, scientists and governmental authorities of the People's Republic of China specifically consider the proposition that any exhibition of Giant Pandas should only be adjunct to and completely compatible with an international captive breeding programme for the species; and that such exhibits should be designed for the education of people about the biology and conservation of the Giant Panda; and that any revenues specially generated from exhibitions should be devoted to support specific aspects of the conservation plan for the species and accounted for in keeping with this goal.
9. ACKNOWLEDGES AND APPLAUDS the efforts of WWF, Wildlife Conservation International, New York Zoological Society, Zoological Society of London, and others in assisting in the conservation of the Giant Panda by lending expertise and giving financial support to colleagues and agencies of the People's Republic of China.
10. AGREES to stand ready, within the resources available, with its member organizations and WWF, to assist responsible authorities in the People's Republic of China in the implementation of a comprehensive conservation plan for the Giant Panda, including design and execution of needed research, advice on park and reserve management, coordination of captive breeding programmes, establishment and management of an international studbook and development of popular education projects.

## 17.51 INTRODUCTIONS OF CARNIVOROUS SNAILS FOR BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PURPOSES

AWARE that high diversity and endemism of terrestrial mollusc species is a significant characteristic of many islands in the Caribbean Sea, and the Indian and Pacific Oceans;

CONCERNED that many of these unique molluscan faunas are now seriously threatened;

RECOGNIZING that, in addition to habitat destruction, the presence of exotic carnivorous snails, in particular Euglandina rosea, introduced as biological control agents for the introduced crop pest Achatina fulica (Giant African Snail), has caused dramatic population declines in many endemic native land snails on many islands;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that Euglandina rosea is known to have caused the extinction of native snail species in French Polynesia and Hawaii, and may have caused extinctions elsewhere;

NOTING that carnivorous snails are not effective control agents for the giant African snail, and that insufficient trials were carried out before their recommendation as control agents;

AWARES that national and regional organizations concerned with agriculture are still recommending the use of such agents for biological control;

NOTING that there is no currently effective method for eradicating Euglandina rosea once it has been introduced to an island;

FURTHER NOTING that the IUCN Species Survival Commission, in its Position Statement on "Translocation of Living Organisms", states that no alien species should be deliberately introduced into any natural habitat;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that introductions of carnivorous snails in habitats with endemic land snail species be prohibited.
2. REQUESTS that appropriate government agencies, agricultural and other relevant institutions be circulated with information stressing the danger of such untested biological control efforts.
3. SUGGESTS that regional organizations concerned with agriculture and the environment should be charged with circulating the necessary information.
4. URGES further research into other methods of controlling the giant African snail, such as collection by hand, and into methods of eradicating Euglandina rosea.

## 17.52 ANTARCTICA

RECALLING Resolution 16/8 of the 16th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (1984) about the concerns of IUCN with regard to Antarctica;

RECALLING ALSO Resolution 16/9 setting out steps to be taken by the Director General of IUCN in implementing Resolution 16/8;

DESIRING to maintain and extend the dialogue between IUCN and the Parties to the intergovernmental agreements that constitute the Antarctic Treaty System;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. STRONGLY REAFFIRMS Resolution 16/8 as a statement of IUCN's policy with respect to Antarctica.
2. URGES that those to whom the operative paragraphs are respectively addressed, continue to take full account of the concerns and objectives therein set out.
3. RECOMMENDS that the following considerations and recommendations, related to Resolution 16/8 and arising out of events since the 16th Session of the General Assembly, be brought to the attention of those to whom they are respectively addressed:

A. THE ANTARCTIC ENVIRONMENT

Antarctic Conservation Strategy

4. NOTES the Proceedings of the IUCN/SCAR (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research) Symposium on Scientific Requirements for Antarctic Conservation, April 1985, held in response to the call for collaboration between IUCN and SCAR to review current ecological knowledge of the Antarctic continent, its off-lying islands and the surrounding ocean areas in the context of conservation needs.
5. NOTES with appreciation the Report of the IUCN/SCAR Working Group on Long-term Conservation in the Antarctic (1986) and that this was accepted by the President of SCAR and the Director General of IUCN as a basis for further discussion.
6. NOTES ALSO the urgent need to proceed with the development of a conservation strategy for the Antarctic.
7. RECOMMENDS that:
  - a. With the assistance of the Director General of IUCN and relevant IUCN Commissions, work be put in hand towards the elaboration of an Antarctic Conservation Strategy (ACS);

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- b. The ACS should apply to the Antarctic Treaty Area and to the area between 60° latitude south and the Antarctic convergence, and that with respect to islands within that area where the existence of State sovereignty is recognized, IUCN should promote the development of conservation strategies in respect of such of these islands for which conservation strategies have not already been developed by the State exercising sovereignty;
- c. The elaboration of the ACS should be the outcome of a three-way dialogue between IUCN, SCAR and other members of the Antarctic scientific community, and the Antarctic governmental community; and the good offices of the Director General should be sought towards this end.

#### Environmental impact assessment

8. NOTES with appreciation the response<sup>(1)</sup> of SCAR of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) to the request put to it by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties (ATCPs) in Recommendation XII-3 for advice regarding procedures for the assessment of the environmental impacts of proposed scientific and logistic activities in the Antarctic.
9. NOTES IN ADDITION the suggestion by SCAR that the application of environmental impact assessment procedures may identify and avoid adverse environmental impacts from the siting and/or concentration of stations.
10. NOTES ALSO the close similarity between the "Goals and Principles on Environmental Impact Assessment" adopted at the June 1987 Session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the procedure for evaluating impacts from scientific and logistic activities recommended by SCAR for use in the Antarctic context.
11. WELCOMES the adoption by the ATCPs of Recommendation XIV-2 on environmental impact assessment of their scientific and logistic activities, based on principles elaborated by both UNEP and SCAR.
12. STRONGLY URGES the ATCPs to approve this Recommendation at the earliest opportunity, to apply it forthwith on an interim basis, to ensure adequate public dissemination of comprehensive environmental evaluations, and to ensure the participation of nongovernmental organizations in the Party States in the decision called for in accordance with paragraph 1 (vi) of that Recommendation.
13. ENCOURAGES the ATCPs to consult such international organizations as may, from time to time, be designated by the ATCPs to assist them in their work on environmental matters.

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Additional protective arrangements

14. NOTES with appreciation the response<sup>(2)</sup> of SCAR to the request put to it by the ATCPs in Recommendation XIII-5 operative subparagraph (i) for advice regarding the system of protected areas in the Antarctic, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Specially Protected Areas, and the question of a possible additional category of area under a different form of protection.
15. ACKNOWLEDGES paragraphs 75 through 97 of the Report of the XIV Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM).
16. URGES the ATCPs to undertake the necessary field investigations prior to the preparatory meeting for the XV ATCM to provide an adequate and representative basis for decisions to be taken at the XV ATCM.
17. STRONGLY URGES the ATCPs to adopt and implement a coherent system for the protection of areas in the Antarctic where such action would contribute towards the protection of the Antarctic as a wilderness area and for scientific, recreational, and other peaceful purposes; apply to the Antarctic Treaty Area, as appropriate, the progressive development of concepts in multiple land/ocean use planning; and thereby assist in substantiating the designation of the Antarctic Treaty Area as a Special Conservation Area (Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, Preamble).

Environmental data

18. NOTES with appreciation the request put to SCAR by the ATCPs in Recommendation XIII-5 operative subparagraph (ii) for advice regarding steps that could be taken to improve the comparability and accessibility of scientific data on the Antarctic.
19. WISHES TO STRESS the need for sufficient information to be available as a basis for making sound judgements relating to the environmental consequences of human activities.
20. NOTES that the foregoing principle is particularly relevant to the Antarctic about which relatively little is known.
21. URGES the ATCPs, in cooperation with SCAR, IUCN and other relevant international organizations and experts, to cooperate closely in collecting, maintaining and having available, information and data bases relevant to the making of informed environmental judgements.

Waste disposal

22. NOTES with grave concern that evidence has come to light that suggests that there have been some lapses in the application of the Code of Conduct for Antarctic Expeditions and Station Activities annexed to Recommendation VIII-11, insofar as it relates to waste disposal.

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23. AWARE that the matter of waste disposal is one of ongoing concern to the ATCPs, their respective Antarctic operating agencies and to SCAR (Recommendations XII-3 and XIII-4).
24. CONVINCED that if the ATCPs are to demonstrate their ability and commitment to protect the Antarctic environment, they must adequately protect the immediate vicinity of Antarctic stations and operations from environmental degradation.
25. ACKNOWLEDGES paragraphs 71 through 74 of the report of the XIV ATCM.
26. RECOMMENDS that the ATCPs take urgent and adequate steps to ensure that waste disposal practices for use in the Antarctic are such as will safeguard the Antarctic environment and its dependent ecosystems.
27. RECOMMENDS FURTHER that while revising the Code of Conduct for Waste Disposal they provide that:
  - a. Any waste must be removed from the Antarctic Treaty Area unless it is demonstrated that it would not have a significant local impact;
  - b. Existing waste disposal sites be cleaned up;
  - c. The amount of waste generated be minimized through careful consideration of the nature and volume of materials taken into the Antarctic which are likely to become or generate waste;
  - d. The re-use or recycling of waste materials be encouraged;
  - e. Regular monitoring of the impacts of waste disposal be required of all stations;
  - f. Governments continue to monitor technological and logistical developments that would allow for improvement in waste disposal practices.

Provisions in accordance with these recommendations should be incorporated in the Revised Code of Conduct for Waste Disposal, and governments should be required to observe the Revised Code for all Antarctic expeditions and station activities.

#### Tourism

28. RECOGNIZING that tourism in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean has increased substantially in recent years and is likely to continue to increase in the future.
29. CONCERNED with the potential adverse impacts of increased tourism on the fragile Antarctic environment and its value as a relatively pristine laboratory for scientific research.

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30. RECOMMENDS to the ATCPs that they codify existing practice with regard to tourism and take such additional steps as may be necessary to control the potential adverse impacts of Antarctic tourism.
31. RECOMMENDS that IUCN encourage its governmental members, including in particular those in countries that are not Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty, to take appropriate steps to ensure that tours and expeditions organized in or proceeding from their territories are made aware of the requirements for Antarctic tour operators adopted pursuant to the Antarctic Treaty and comply with them, in order to avoid adverse impacts on the Antarctic environment and Antarctic scientific research activities.

B. THE SOUTHERN OCEAN

Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

32. NOTES with grave concern that stocks of Antarctic fin fish have been reduced, due to fishing, to levels below those which ensure their greatest net annual increment; that Article II of the Convention defines stocks harvested below that level as being depleted, requiring that action be taken to ensure their recovery; and that the CCAMLR Commission has failed to act accordingly.
33. AWARE that one of the strengths claimed for CCAMLR is that it provides machinery for the regulation of fishing activity in such a manner as to ensure sustainable use, in terms consistent with the World Conservation Strategy (WCS), thus providing for maximum benefit for humankind while also protecting all elements of the Antarctic marine ecosystem.
34. AWARE that attention is now turning to the possibilities of large scale harvesting of krill and squid and that no precautionary conservation measures are yet in place to ensure biologically and economically sustainable use of these resources.
35. WARMLY WELCOMES the preliminary steps taken at the VI session of CCAMLR, on the initiative of Australia, to embark on the elaboration of possible approaches to conservation to give effect to Article II of the Convention by means of the mechanisms provided for in Article IX, as well as the advice provided by the Commission to the Scientific Committee as to conservation objectives sought by the Commission.
36. STRONGLY URGES the Parties to CCAMLR that, in consideration of such approaches, they have regard to the principles set out in paragraphs 17 and 18 of Resolution 16/8 of the 16th Session of the IUCN General Assembly (1984) and seek urgently to implement them.
37. FURTHER URGES that a registry of all fishing and related vessels be created and maintained by the CCAMLR Secretariat.

Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (CCAS)

38. NOTES that 4800 seals were taken from the Antarctic in the 1986-87 season by two vessels; that if this presages the development of a commercial Antarctic sealing industry, the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (CCAS) requires that certain mechanisms of catch reporting, scientific advice and institutional infrastructure be further elaborated.
39. CONCERNED that the conservation measures contained in the Annex to the Convention are such as to allow for the taking of the maximum permissible catch of seals in any one year from one sealing zone and that this concentration may have a more severe ecological impact than a dispersed catch.
40. COMMENDS the decision by the Parties to CCAS to hold a meeting in September 1988, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention, for the purpose of reviewing the operation of the Convention and its relationship with other elements of the Antarctic Treaty System.
41. ENCOURAGES the Parties to CCAS to consider adopting more detailed procedures as appropriate to give effect to the conservation of Antarctic seals.

## C. ANTARCTIC MINERALS

42. NOTES that the ATCPs are moving towards the final stages of the negotiation of an Antarctic Minerals Convention (AMC).
43. RECOMMENDS that the Convention provide for:
  - a. Adequate evaluation of the potential adverse environmental impacts of any proposed activity or decision before a determination is made to proceed;
  - b. Observers invited to participate in the meetings of the institutions established by the Convention to have full and timely access to non-confidential data and information relevant to pending decisions of these institutions and to comment on these prior to final determinations;
  - c. Public access to information on environmental considerations, at all stages;
  - d. Compliance, monitoring and liability to ensure environmental protection by operators and governments.

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44. RECOMMENDS to the ATCPs that they make the negotiating text of the AMC freely available for public scrutiny and comment as soon as possible and, in any case, before the final stages of the negotiating process, and that they ensure that there are adequate provisions in the Convention relating to environmental protection, opportunity for observer participation, public comment, compliance, and liability.
45. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that each ATCP make available a public record of all non-confidential information and documentation generated pursuant to the Convention in a timely manner, and provide for public review and comment.

D. COMPLIANCE

46. NOTES that the Antarctic Treaty System comprises a complex series of Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting Recommendations and separate intergovernmental agreements, which have been built up over a period of almost 30 years; that there exists within this system both mandatory and hortative elements; and that the whole is intended to provide for the management of Antarctic activities according to principles set down in these agreements.
47. CONCERNED that, as the number of parties to these agreements increases, the opportunity arises for differing sovereign interpretations of the obligations undertaken by States under these agreements, and that such differences may compromise the effectiveness of the system in achieving its intended purposes.
48. RECOMMENDS to the ATCPs that they:
  - a. Review the Antarctic Treaty Recommendations to distinguish mandatory from hortative elements, and consider improving and upgrading any elements as appropriate;
  - b. Increase the number of inspections conducted pursuant to Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty;
  - c. Arrange for international inspection teams, and invite participation by representatives of international organizations having a scientific or technical interest in Antarctica;
  - d. Consider how any observation of non-compliance with the system of obligations can be appropriately dealt with so as to better avoid incidents of non-compliance, including consideration of an infractions committee.
49. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that all Non-Consultative Parties before operating in the Antarctic Treaty Area, approve recommendations adopted pursuant to the Antarctic Treaty.

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## E. LIAISON BETWEEN THE ANTARCTIC TREATY SYSTEM AND IUCN

50. NOTES that IUCN has observer status with the CCAMLR Commission and Scientific Committee and that an IUCN expert participated in the XIV Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting to assist the Consultative Parties in their consideration of the item on the agenda for that meeting relating to "Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment".
51. RECOMMENDS ALSO that:
- a. The ATCPs accord observer status to IUCN (3) at the final session of the Fourth Special Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting at which it is intended that the negotiations of the Antarctic Minerals Convention be concluded;
  - b. The Parties to the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals accord observer status to IUCN at any meeting held under Article 7 to review the operation of CCAS;
  - c. In relation to additional protective measures, tourism and environmental data, the ATCPs be urged to consult IUCN;
  - d. The Parties to the Antarctic Treaty ensure effective participation by IUCN and other international organizations, observers and experts invited to attend Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings.

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- (1) Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment; A procedure for evaluating impacts from scientific and logistic activities, by W. S. Benninghoff and W. Bonner, 56 pp., Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, Cambridge, 1985.
- (2) The Protected Area System in the Antarctic, Report of the SCAR ad hoc Group on Additional Protective Measures, Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, International Council of Scientific Unions, typescript 20 pp., Cambridge, 1987.
- (3) IUCN has members in most States which are Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty (information as of January 1988, asterisks indicate those which are State members of the Union):
- |                              |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Argentina*                   | Japan                               |
| Australia*                   | New Zealand*                        |
| Belgium*                     | Norway*                             |
| Brazil                       | Poland                              |
| Chile                        | South Africa                        |
| People's Republic of China   | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics |
| France*                      | United Kingdom of Great Britain     |
| German Democratic Republic   | and Northern Ireland*               |
| Federal Republic of Germany* | United States of America            |
| India*                       | Uruguay                             |
| Italy                        |                                     |

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(continuation of footnote (3))

IUCN also has members in most States which are Non-Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty (information as of January 1988, asterisks indicate those which are State members of the Union):

Austria	Greece*
Bulgaria	Hungary
Cuba	Republic of Korea
Czechoslovakia	The Netherlands*
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Papua New Guinea
Denmark*	Peru
Ecuador*	Romania
Finland*	Spain*
	Sweden*

## 17.53 THE ANTARCTIC: MINERALS ACTIVITY

RECOGNIZING the unique qualities of Antarctica, the ethical and other values attached to its status as the last vast realm on earth that is essentially pristine wilderness, its value as a relatively unpolluted site for the monitoring of global pollution, and that the ideal is to conserve it for all time;

RECALLING that the last two Sessions of the General Assembly of IUCN (1981 and 1984), and the World National Parks Congress held in Bali, Indonesia, in 1982, have expressed concern about the threat of mineral activity to the Antarctic environment;

RECALLING ALSO that Resolution 16/8 of the IUCN General Assembly (1984) recommended that no mineral activity should take place in Antarctica until such time as consideration has been given to protecting the Antarctic environment completely, the environmental risks have been fully ascertained, and safeguards developed to avoid adverse environmental effects;

RECOGNIZING that the Ninth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting urged their member and other States to refrain from all exploration or exploitation of Antarctic mineral resources while making progress towards the adoption of an agreed legal regime concerning Antarctic mineral resource activities;

RECALLING also that the Group of Experts on Mineral Exploration and Exploitation established at the Ninth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (London, 1977) stated in its report that "There are no effective methods for the full restoration of sites on land, on ice, or at sea in the Antarctic disturbed by mineral exploration or exploitation";

NOTING also that one of the objectives of a minerals regime is to safeguard the Antarctic environment, and that the viewpoint has frequently been expressed by Treaty Parties that mineral activities are not likely to be commercially viable until well into the next century;

WISHING to ensure that adequate consideration is given to the desirability of fully protecting the Antarctic from mineral activities and for the development of a conservation strategy that includes options for protected area designations for the Antarctic as a whole;

CONCERNED that the proposed Antarctic Minerals Convention at present being negotiated may not provide a framework that totally guarantees environmental protection, and that if minerals exploration and exploitation were to be inaugurated, the wilderness qualities and scientific values of Antarctica could be irreversibly destroyed;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. RECOMMENDS that the Antarctic Conservation Strategy provided for in IUCN Recommendation 17.52 include an option prohibiting the extraction of mineral resources from the Antarctic.

17.53 contd.

2. RECOMMENDS to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties that they:
  - a. Declare their intent to conserve Antarctica for all time;
  - b. Urgently consider the likely effects of minerals activity on the Antarctic environment and its inherent qualities and values;
  - c. Give serious consideration to the desirability of prohibiting the extraction of minerals from the Antarctic, and to accord to Antarctica a designation as a protected area consistent with such a prohibition;
  - d. Take full account of views of Non-Consultative Parties and appropriate nongovernmental organizations regarding the Minerals Convention.
3. URGES the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties:
  - a. To ensure that scientific research programmes to provide sufficient information on which to base rational assessment and judgments in accordance with the Convention are implemented in advance of need;
  - b. Not to authorize exploration and development until a protocol covering liability and detailed arrangements covering compliance and dispute settlement, creating an adequate framework for environmental protection, have been set in place.
4. URGES the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to respect the strong case on conservation grounds for refraining from mineral exploration and development activities in the Antarctic.

## 17.54 MOUNT ETNA, AUSTRALIA

RECOGNIZING that Mount Etna in central Queensland, Australia, contains caves which provide breeding habitat for the Little bent-winged bat (Miniopterus australia) and roosting sites of the vulnerable Ghost bat (Macroderma gigas);

RECOGNIZING that between 1976 and 1988 the Queensland Government and the Central Queensland Cement Company have successfully negotiated to establish effective legislative protection of 80 per cent of the Mount Etna caves, including the Bat Cleft complex;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that in 1976 the Fitzroy Caves National Park was established, conserving at least 100 caves and their dependent bats in an area adjacent to Mount Etna;

COMMENDING the Queensland Government's moves towards protecting a large section of Mount Etna's environs;

CONCERNED that limestone mining could be a threat to a number of the caves including Ghost bat roosting sites;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. ENCOURAGES the Queensland Government in its efforts further to protect the environs of Mount Etna.
2. CALLS on the Queensland Government to extend total protection to Mount Etna, its caves and wildlife.
3. RECOMMENDS to the Queensland Government the development of a long-term state-wide management strategy for Ghost bat conservation.

## 17.55 WESTERN TASMANIA WORLD HERITAGE STAGE II, AUSTRALIA

RECOGNIZING that Western Tasmania is one of the world's great temperate wildernesses and Stage II contains giant eucalypt forests including the world's tallest flowering plants, the only ice-free sheet plateau in the Southern Hemisphere, and substantial tracts of fire sensitive alpine and rainforest communities;

AWARE that:

- a. These forests are threatened principally by logging and fires lit by people;
- b. IUCN has urged inclusion of the Walls of Jerusalem and Denison-Spires regions within the Western Tasmanian World Heritage area;
- c. The Australian Government has instituted an inquiry into the Southern Forest and Lemnathyme sections of Stage II; and
- d. In January 1988, the Australian Heritage Commission reported that the natural and cultural values of Stage II are of world significance.

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. CALLS ON the Tasmanian Government to cease all logging operations in the Western Tasmania Stage II area.
2. URGES the Australian Government, while consulting with the Tasmanian Government, to move rapidly towards nominating Western Tasmania Stage II for World Heritage listing.

## 17.56 NAM CHOAN DAM, THAILAND

REMINDING the Government of Thailand that the 5000 km<sup>2</sup> of tropical forest in the Thung Yai and Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries, and especially the lowland riverine forest, are of regional importance for the conservation of threatened and endangered species, such as the banteng, gaur, tiger, elephant, green peafowl and many species of plants, and that these forests are of national importance for watershed protection;

AWARE that the area has been proposed for inclusion on the World Heritage List;

FURTHER AWARE of the proposed construction of the Nam Choan Dam on the Kwai Yai River, which could severely disrupt the ecology of the area;

RECOGNIZING:

- a. Thailand's need to achieve energy self-sufficiency;
- b. The efforts of the Thai Government to bring an end to forest destruction and maintain 40 per cent of Thailand's land area under forest cover;
- c. The progress that has been made in establishing a comprehensive system of protected areas;
- d. That large dams have often failed to achieve the benefits used to justify their construction and have sometimes resulted in serious environmental costs;

RECALLING the concern expressed elsewhere by this General Assembly with regard to the impacts of development assistance on genetic and other natural resources, and that these impacts can be beneficial or adverse depending on how well conservation and development are integrated;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February, 1988:

1. RECOMMENDS to the Government of Thailand that:
  - a. A complete assessment be made of the impact that the Nam Choan Dam would have on the environment, archaeology, geology and social systems of Thung Yai and Huai Kha Khaeng Sanctuaries and the western region of Thailand;
  - b. An assessment be made of energy producing options that would not endanger the biological integrity of the Thung Yai and Huai Kha Khaeng Sanctuaries;
  - c. An assessment be made of the real costs of the construction and maintenance of the Nam Choan Dam to reflect accurately the considerable loss in socio-economic values of the Thung Yai and Huai Kha Khaeng forests, wildlife, plants, their importance as a major watershed, and their significance as an integral part of the diminishing natural heritage of Thailand;

17.56 contd.

- d. A decision to construct the Nam Choan Dam should not be taken until the results of these assessments are carefully considered by the Thai people.
2. RECOMMENDS to multilateral, bilateral and private funding institutions that they withhold support for the Nam Choan Dam project pending satisfactory completion of these environmental impact studies.

## 17.57 BERING LAND BRIDGE WORLD HERITAGE SITE, USSR AND USA

RECOGNIZING that natural and cultural resources at or adjacent to international boundaries often represent a shared heritage of significance to two or more nations;

AWARE that effective conservation of such shared heritage requires active cooperation between and among the nations concerned and the indigenous user groups of the region;

REALIZING that the designation of bi-national parks and reserves can provide international recognition and coordinated management and protection for unique resources without affecting the territorial sovereignty of the nations concerned;

AWARE that the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are resuming scientific and technical cooperation to conserve their natural and cultural heritage;

RECOGNIZING the international significance of the Bering Strait region from the standpoint of paleoecology, anthropology, archaeology, and history, and the richness and diversity of its marine environment;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. CONGRATULATES the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for recognizing the importance of their common heritage in the Bering Strait region and agreeing to consider joint programmes for research, conservation and management of the unique resources therein.
2. ENCOURAGES both Governments, in cooperation with indigenous inhabitants, to pursue studies of potential bi-national protected sites in the Beringia region and cooperative management programmes for shared marine species and for pollution control.
3. EXPRESSES its hope that subsequent steps will be taken by both Governments to have Beringia designated as a World Heritage Site.

## 17.58 THE ARCTIC INTERNATIONAL WILDLIFE RESERVE, CANADA AND USA

AWARE that the Governments of Canada and the United States of America have signed a bilateral agreement to protect the Porcupine River caribou herd which migrates regularly between Alaska in the United States and the Yukon and Northwest Territories in Canada;

REALIZING the great value of these caribou to native peoples in meeting their essential nutritional and cultural needs;

RECOGNIZING that this huge free-roaming herd is a unique, irreplaceable resource of international significance;

RECOGNIZING also that the range of the herd, as defined geographically in the bilateral agreement, constitutes a spectacular wilderness ecosystem, unique in the Arctic; one that supports biological and cultural diversity as well as remarkable scenery and provides vital habitat for many internationally important species of migratory birds and marine mammals;

RECOGNIZING also the US Department of the Interior is proposing to open the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration and development; and that it is acknowledged in the Final Environmental Impact Statement that the proposed development will dramatically decrease the vital calving habitat necessary for the conservation of the Porcupine caribou herd, and irrevocably alter the wilderness character of the region (polar bear, musk oxen, and migratory birds are also threatened by the proposed development);

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. URGES the Congress of the United States to formally designate the entire coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.
2. URGES the Governments of Canada and the United States to jointly establish an Arctic International Wildlife Reserve through linkage of the Northern Yukon National Park and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

17.59 STIKINE INTERNATIONAL PARK, CANADA AND USA

RECOGNIZING that the Stikine River in British Columbia, Canada and in Alaska, USA, is one of the last remaining wilderness rivers of international importance, containing a pristine coastal estuary, majestic mountains and glaciers, a grand canyon, extensive alpine headwaters, and an exceptional diversity of fish and wildlife;

NOTING that the Government of British Columbia has taken some steps to protect the natural heritage values of the Stikine system;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

URGES the Governments of Canada, the United States, Alaska and British Columbia to establish a Stikine International Park that will include the entire main stem of the Stikine River.

## 17.60 CARAJAS PIG IRON PLANTS, BRAZIL

AWARE that the World Bank in the past has provided US\$304 million and the European Community US\$600 million in loans to the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (CVRD), Brazil, a government-controlled mining company, to construct the Carajas iron ore mine and an 890 kilometre railroad to transport the ore from Carajas to Ponta de Madeira, and that some of this ore is now scheduled to be delivered to pig iron smelters that will be located along the path of the railroad but outside the area of the World Bank and European Community project;

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;

NOTING that, according to some feasibility studies, the smelters along the railroad will only be financially viable if pristine forest is cut to make charcoal, but not if plantation forests are used;

NOTING further that Indians living in 23 reserves in the area around the World Bank project are particularly vulnerable to the effects of these iron smelters, since their forest resources are likely to be quickly destroyed for charcoal production by migrants and squatters desperate for income;

RECOGNIZING that the environmental effects of the smelters, their economic viability, and their location have been the subject of vigorous protest from the Brazilian scientific community;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, 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 long-term, sustainable development of natural resources and the environment throughout 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.

17.61 PROTECTION OF JUAN FERNANDEZ NATIONAL PARK AND BIOSPHERE  
RESERVE, CHILE

RECALLING that a central objective of the World Conservation Strategy is to protect a world-wide network of representative ecosystems as an aspect of maintaining biological diversity on Earth;

FURTHER RECALLING that the protection of genetic resources is an international responsibility;

CONSIDERING FURTHER that biosphere reserves play an increasingly important role in conserving representative ecosystems and their biological diversity;

CONSIDERING that the Juan Fernandez Archipelago, 650 km west of the Chilean coast, has a richly endemic flora and fauna;

NOTING that this ecosystem has been considered by the scientific community to be highly fragile due to its physiographic and climatic conditions;

RECOGNIZING that based on these considerations, the Chilean Government designated in 1935 more than 95 per cent of these islands as a national park, and in 1977, following nomination by that Government, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) declared it a Biosphere Reserve;

RECALLING that IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, in 1984, included the Juan Fernandez Archipelago National Park in the Register of Threatened Protected Areas of the World, pointing out as threats "introduced plants and animals and erosion caused by livestock grazing";

AWARE that recently the Chilean Government announced its intention to convert these islands into an off-shore banking and tourist centre, constructing roads, banks, hotels and casinos;

FURTHER AWARE that the public office in charge of national parks was not included in the commission designated to prepare the project; and that the project (which could be implemented shortly) has not been subject to an environmental impact study;

NOTING that the implementation of this project, due to its size, could seriously limit the valuable scientific research that has been conducted in the National Park for the last few years;

RECALLING that in the last triennium the IUCN network and specialized Commissions have developed a growing concern about island issues, establishing a Task Force on Island Conservation, a working group on Oceanic Islands and, in collaboration with the International Council for Bird Preservation, an Oceanic Island Data Base at the Conservation Monitoring Centre;

NOTING FINALLY that the opinion of the world conservation community is considered in Chile a valuable instrument and an important support of local efforts to protect the environment and conserve nature;

17.61 contd.

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. CALLS UPON the Chilean Government to refrain from developing the off-shore banking and tourist centre project in the Juan Fernandez Archipelago until the results of a complete environmental impact assessment - which should be carried out by the national scientific community in cooperation with appropriate international conservation entities - are taken into consideration.
2. URGES the Chilean Government, local population and the Chilean conservation community to assure that the development of the Juan Fernandez Archipelago is rational, sustainable and compatible with the conservation of the natural resources of the Juan Fernandez Islands.
3. INVITES all IUCN members to express to the Chilean Government their concern about the future of this threatened protected area and to monitor closely the development plan of this area.

## 17.62 CONSERVATION OF THE ALPS

RECOGNIZING the long-standing concern of IUCN for Alpine conservation, which resulted in 1952 in the creation by IUCN of the International Commission for the Protection of Alpine Regions (CIPRA), and which led to the 1974 Trento International Symposium and the ensuing Action Plan for the Future of the Alps;

AWARE however that this Action Plan was not adequately implemented by the Alpine States and concerned bodies;

ALARMED by the conclusion of the recent IUCN workshop on the subject (Chambéry, France, December 1987) that, due to a combination of severe problems, the Alps have now become the most threatened mountain system in the world;

WELCOMING the development of mountain conservation activities and of an Alpine Convention within the IUCN Programme for the triennium 1988-1990;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

URGES all Alpine States and concerned organizations to ensure:

- a. Better implementation of existing legislation;
- b. The development of new legislation more appropriate to the needs of the Alps;
- c. The development and improvement of communication systems;
- d. Greater coordination of research, and action plans;
- e. Better communication of scientific knowledge aimed at decision-makers and users of the Alps;
- f. The strict control of recreational activities harmful to the special characteristics of the Alpine region;
- g. That proper account is taken of the cultural, political and socio-economic interests of local people;
- h. More effective international cooperation, for example through the establishment and support of an International Centre for the Alpine Environment and of a joint Alpine Conservation Strategy.

## 17.63 INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF SCOTTISH PEATLANDS, UNITED KINGDOM

AWARE of the international importance of the peatlands of Caithness and Sutherland, and in particular the peatlands of the flow country of northern Scotland, as an important part of an area identified in the World Conservation Strategy as a priority biogeographic province for the establishment of protected areas;

AWARE that blanket bog is an extremely rare global habitat type, restricted to a few areas where cool oceanic conditions prevail;

AWARE that the blanket bogs of Caithness and Sutherland, Scotland, form the largest remaining example of this habitat type in the world;

INFORMED that "The Conservation and Development Programme for the United Kingdom: A Response to the World Conservation Strategy" states that the results of upland bird surveys show that "forestry operations should be planned with great care";

NOTING that peatland ecologists from nine countries at a conference of the International Mire Conservation Group (held in September 1986) expressed their dismay at the extent to which afforestation was found to be destroying this internationally important habitat, and viewed the speed of destruction with particular alarm;

NOTING the reports produced by the Nature Conservancy Council, the United Kingdom Government's own advisers on nature conservation, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, and the Scottish Wildlife Trust, documenting the loss of these blanket bogs to commercial forestry;

RECALLING the commitment of all Parties to the Ramsar Convention including the United Kingdom to promote wise use of wetlands and in particular wetlands of international importance;

AWARE of the United Kingdom Government's recent decision to protect a very substantial area of the Caithness and Sutherland peatlands, but at the same time to allow new afforestation of about 40,000 ha;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. CONGRATULATES the Government of the United Kingdom on its recognition that much of Caithness and Sutherland is of national and international importance for conservation and that a very substantial area (amounting to approximately half of the presently unafforested area of peatlands in these counties) is to be safeguarded.
2. CALLS ON the Government of the United Kingdom to exercise extreme caution in the authorization of any further planting proposals within the Caithness and Sutherland peatlands until it is clear where such planting may take place without detriment to nature conservation.
3. CALLS ON the Government of the United Kingdom to ensure that the 40,000 ha of land that it is envisaged may be afforested falls outside important areas for nature conservation within the Caithness and Sutherland peatlands.

17.63 contd.

4. CALLS ON the Government of the United Kingdom to support, in areas not protected or afforested, farming practices that are compatible with conservation interests.
5. CALLS ON the Government of the United Kingdom to designate appropriate areas within the Caithness and Sutherland peatlands as a Ramsar site or sites and to consider nominating them for listing under the World Heritage Convention.

## 17.64 SHIRAH0 REEF, JAPAN

REMEMBERING that the maintenance of essential ecological processes and life support systems, the preservation of biological diversity, and the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems form the cornerstone of IUCN's conservation policy;

RECOGNIZING that the biological diversity of coral reefs is equalled only by that of tropical moist forests, and that coral reefs are one of the most biologically productive ecosystems in the world;

CONCERNED that devastating outbreaks of Crown-of-Thorns Starfish (Acanthaster planci), terrestrial run-off and siltation, pollution, coastal development and other effects of human development have resulted in the serious decline and loss of coral reefs throughout the Nansei Shoto (Ryukyo Archipelago) of Japan, including areas designated as protected marine reserves;

AWARE that the Shiraho Reef, Ishigaki Island, Okinawa Prefecture remains a particularly outstanding example of a rich coral reef community with many natural features of scientific importance, including some of the largest and very old stands of Blue Coral (Heliopora coerulea) ever identified in the northern hemisphere;

FURTHER AWARE that the Shiraho Reef provides unique cultural, social, economic, and spiritual benefits to the local community, which has maintained a harmonious relationship with the reef fully compatible with the principles of sustainable utilization;

FURTHER AWARE that Shiraho Reef's ecosystem, when healthy, functions as a reproductive reservoir, dispersing pelagic eggs and larvae of fishes, corals and other life to neighbouring reefs and fisheries;

CONCERNED that a proposal to construct a jet airport facility at and on the Shiraho Reef site will result in irreparable damage to the ecological processes and the biological diversity of the reef;

FURTHER CONCERNED that continued soil erosion in the Todoroki River watershed will degrade and stress the biological communities of the Shiraho Reef;

NOTING that the IUCN's Species Survival Commission (SSC) is currently undertaking an international scientific assessment of Shiraho Reef;

FURTHER NOTING that Ishigaki Island already has an airport;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

1. EXPRESSES its appreciation to the Government of Japan for its cooperation with the IUCN research team during field surveys of Shiraho Reef in 1987.

17.64 contd.

2. STRONGLY URGES the Government of Japan to take immediate steps to reconsider the construction of an airport facility at the Shiraho Reef site in view of the serious environmental consequences for the reef of such an activity.
3. FURTHER REQUESTS the Government of Japan to assign Shiraho Reef the strongest degree of protection possible under Japanese domestic law in order to ensure its future viability as a dynamic reef ecosystem.
4. RESPECTFULLY SUGGESTS that the Government of Japan implements a research programme at Shiraho Reef with studies of its biota, promotes research and management of coral reef ecosystems, monitors the general status of coral reefs in Japan, and addresses the causes of coral reef destruction and degradation.

MINUTES OF THE 17TH TECHNICAL MEETING

The 17th Technical Meeting consisted of two Plenary sessions and 14 workshops. Formal minutes were kept only of the Plenary sessions. Dr Walter Lusigi (Kenya), IUCN Regional Councillor, chaired the Plenary session on the World Conservation Strategy companion volume, the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, and international development financing. Dr Alvaro Umaña (Costa Rica), Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines, chaired the Plenary session on Conservation and Sustainable Development in Central America.

#### **WORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGY COMPANION VOLUME**

Technical Meeting Plenary paper TM/17/88/1

Professor Reuben Olembo (Deputy Assistant Executive Director, Programme, UNEP) introduced this paper. He noted that the sponsors of the World Conservation Strategy (WCS) (IUCN, UNEP and WWF, with FAO and Unesco) had always intended that the Strategy be revised from time to time in response to a changing world. The Conference on "Conservation and Development: Implementing the World Conservation Strategy" (Ottawa, Canada, 1986) had recommended that a new version of the Strategy should be prepared, covering issues that were only touched on by the WCS, such as: advances in economic theory and practice; ethics, culture and tradition; international cooperation, peace and security; population and resources; sectoral strategies for agriculture, health, human settlements, industry; indigenous peoples; women; education; and criteria for sustainable development. The reports of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) and of UNEP's Intergovernmental Intersessional Preparatory Committee had built on the ideas of the WCS, going beyond it in expanding on the concept of sustainable development. IUCN, UNEP and WWF had formed a Steering Committee to direct preparation of the new Strategy; and had set up a Technical Advisory Committee to provide more detailed guidance. So far the main decisions had been:

1. The new Strategy document will not revise or update the existing WCS but will be a totally new document. Therefore, it should have a new title.
2. New partner-sponsors will be sought, in addition to the existing quintet of IUCN, UNEP, WWF, FAO, and Unesco.
3. The new strategy document will address a far wider constituency than was possible with the current WCS, including ministers of finance and planning, international development assistance agencies, national planning commissions, the environmental community, government resource agencies, and citizens groups involved in conservation and sustainable development issues. In short, the audience should be the one most likely to have the maximum impact on conservation: decision makers who affect natural resources, and those who advise or influence them.

4. All these groups should be involved in the consultative process.
5. The new strategy document will cover issues neglected by, or absent from, the existing WCS, such as population, economics, and ethics.
6. The new strategy document will be far more action-oriented than the existing WCS. It will include: principles on which there is a consensus; highest priority actions; and indications of how to monitor and evaluate achievement of sustainable development. The document will have more graphics but no more words than the existing WCS.

Professor Peter Jacobs, Chairman of the Commission on Environmental Planning [now Commission on Sustainable Development] and Chair of the Technical Advisory Committee, introduced the proposed Table of Contents (included in paper TM/17/88/1). He reiterated the policy decision not to revise the WCS but to produce a companion volume focussing on the changed world circumstances of the next decade. He outlined a number of the new areas on which the new document would concentrate, including environmental ethics and equity, women's issues, the economics of sustainable development, assessing and monitoring sustainability, urbanization and human settlements, population, armed conflict and economic security, environmental rehabilitation, energy, and sustainable production of food and fibre. The major difference with the WCS, however, was the orientation of the new document towards action, based on a six-part formula: two parts on problem definition, three on identifying action, and one on how to evaluate success. Two draft chapters had been produced as examples, on ethics and on population. Professor Jacobs invited comments in writing to himself or Mr Jeffrey McNeely (IUCN's Deputy Director General, Conservation).

Ms Perdita Huston, Coordinator of IUCN's Programme on Population and Sustainable Development, reported on the Workshop on Women and the World Conservation Strategy (Gland, November 1987). The workshop's recommendations would influence the WCS companion volume and had contributed to the draft chapter on population.

Contributors from the floor supported the plan for the WCS companion volume and called for: compilation of examples of successful action; greater attention to the plight of poor people living on forest land; inclusion of environmental law as a major component of the strategy; involvement of elected representatives of the people; naming of those causing environmental damage; greater focus on environmental and health education; more training to build greater environmental professionalism; more exchange of experience; and better integration of women.

Participants in the discussion stated that: Part 3 on priority actions (Annotated Table of Contents in paper TM/17/88/1) had too much on planning, managing and regulating; there should be a chapter on promoting development projects that integrate development and conservation, with case histories of successful examples; the needs and contributions of indigenous peoples should feature prominently; there should be a chapter stating precisely what IUCN, IUCN members, UNEP, WWF and the other partner-sponsors commit themselves to do to ensure that the strategy is

implemented; the selection and content of chapters (with the exception of that on ethics) should be reviewed for the practicality of the proposed actions - on the basis of their academic or impractical nature, some of the proposed chapters should be dropped or merged with others; the proposed framework was not nearly as action-oriented as it should be (this was partly a problem of the global scope of the document).

One participant observed that the focus of the WCS was conservation as a contributor to sustainable development; but the focus of the companion volume seemed to be sustainable development itself. Therefore, he proposed that the title of the companion volume be: World Strategy for Sustainable Development.

**REPORT OF THE WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE UN "ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE TO THE YEAR 2000 AND BEYOND"**

Technical Meeting Plenary paper TM/17/88/2

Dr James MacNeill, former Secretary General of the World Commission on Environment and Development, introduced the WCED report, Our Common Future. He described the origins of the WCED and how it operated during its 900 days of work. He stressed the fact that the WCED report represents the consensus of a very wide community, due to the diverse origins of the Commission members, to the extremely thorough process of consultation, public hearings and site visits that the Commission conducted in many parts of the world, and to its comprehensive scientific analysis and evaluation of information.

IUCN's role in the process had been essential, because of its direct participation and because the WCED drew heavily on ideas developed in the WCS. He welcomed the effort to draw an action plan for the IUCN constituency from the general agenda of the WCED report; and urged all IUCN members to participate actively in taking this process further towards specific national and local actions.

Mr Mats Segnestam (Sweden), IUCN Regional Councillor, introduced Plenary paper TM/17/88/2. He said that the WCED report and IUCN's draft response, "From Strategy to Action", raised several questions:

1. There are topics in the WCED report that the IUCN response omits or hardly deals with, such as: security and environment; cross-sectoral techniques; power structures and the environment; the debt crisis. Should IUCN deal with these issues? If so, to what extent and how? If not, who will?
2. There are other topics in the WCED report that are dealt with in the IUCN response, despite IUCN's lack of experience with them, notably economics. How can we build the expertise and obtain the money necessary to contribute effectively to this topic?
3. Have we in the Union fully accepted the cross-sectoral approach? We preach it, but is it reflected in our own programmes?

Mr Segnestam went on to recommend that IUCN: build the strategic elements of the WCED report into the WCS companion volume; include in the IUCN Programme the top priority activities identified in the IUCN response; identify issues that cut across existing institutional boundaries and that nobody is likely to pick up, and approach institutions to accept lead responsibility for adopting them; identify issues on which guidelines for national or local action are needed. All IUCN members should think in terms of what they needed from IUCN to facilitate action on the WCED report, and what money, expertise and other resources they could contribute to the IUCN action plan.

Contributors from the floor welcomed the priority being given to follow-up of the WCED report, and commended the Secretariat on an excellent draft document. They called for: better links between IUCN's Secretariat and its members, suggesting that WCED follow-up was a good vehicle for achieving this; recommendations to be specifically targeted to the different segments of IUCN's constituency; and greater recognition of the importance of environmental law, especially as an agent for change. Participants were invited to submit additional comments in writing.

It was noted that the UN "Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond" had been distributed to Heads of Delegations in the six official languages of the United Nations as background information for the discussions.

#### **INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING**

The President of IUCN introduced the subject of international development financing institutions and the environment. He noted with satisfaction the major changes that had occurred in the past few years in the attitude and behaviour of the major development banks towards environmental concerns.

Dr Jane Pratt, World Bank, described the evolution of concern for environment within the World Bank. She drew attention to the major reorganization of the Bank's environmental infrastructure and the strong emphasis now placed on integrating environmental considerations into Bank procedures. The new structures included environmental divisions within the Bank's four regional branches, as well as three central offices - on Economics and Policy, on Systems and Technology, and on Environmental Operations and Strategy. These new divisions had resulted in the creation of some 50 staff posts, which in turn would help mobilize the Bank - and through it the other international financing institutions - not only to undertake more environmental work but also to build new relationships between the Bank and the environmental community. A greatly strengthened partnership with IUCN might well result.

Dr John Elac, Inter-American Development Bank, stated that recent developments in the IDB mirrored those in the World Bank. Of particular note was a major consultation on environment, convened by the IDB and involving decision makers, experts and NGOs from the whole region. IDB looked forward to closer working relationships with the environmental community.

Ms Inger Bertilsson, African Development Bank, outlined the development of environmental procedures within ADB. The last two years had seen the development of a strong environmental focus within ADB, and the initiation of a range of new environmental activities - from policy dialogue with governments to environmental impact assessment and training on environmental aspects of development. ADB appreciated the cooperation of IUCN, especially on environmental economics and national conservation strategies, and looked forward to developing this collaboration further.

#### **CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA**

On the occasion of its General Assembly, IUCN wished to take advantage of the presence of a large number of delegates from all over the world to provide a presentation on Central America, its peoples, its problems, its possibilities, and the role played by conservation in the development of the region. With the support of IUCN's Conservation for Development Centre and funding from the Canadian International Development Agency, IUCN brought together a team of researchers from six Central American countries. The team, coordinated by Dr Stanley Heckadon Moreno (Technical Coordinator, Working Group on the Panama Canal Basin, Panama) and which met five times in advance of the General Assembly to prepare their presentations, consisted of:

Lic. Tamara Budowski, President, Horizontes Travel,  
Costa Rica.

Lic. Manuel Benítez Arias, Head, National Parks and Wild  
Fauna Service, El Salvador.

Lic. Juan Carlos Godoy Herrera, Centre for Conservation Studies,  
University of San Carlos, Guatemala.

Ing. Rigoberto Romero-Meza, Executive Director, Honduran  
Ecological Association for Conservation of Nature, Honduras.

Lic. Lorenzo Cardenal Sevilla, Director, National Parks Service,  
Nicaragua.

Dr Guillermo Archibold, Director of the Study Project on  
Management of Wildlands of Kuna Yala, Association of Kuna  
Employees, Panama.

The team presented the following papers:

Central America: the territory, its people, and its social/economic  
and environmental problems. Stanley Heckadon Moreno.

The breeding of wild ducks for the advantage of rural communities  
in the El Jocotal lagoon, El Salvador. Manuel Benítez Arias.

The problems of potable water for Tegucigalpa, Honduras: the case  
of La Tigra National Park. Rigoberto Romero-Meza.

Multi-purpose management of the Monterrico Natural Reserve,  
Guatemala. Juan Carlos Godoy Herrera.

Regularization of the use of land in areas of intense agriculture, Pacific region, Nicaragua. Lorenzo Cardenal Sevilla.

Eco-tourism and environmental education in Costa Rica. Tamara Budowski.

The PEMASKY project in the Kuna Yala native territory, Panama. Guillermo Archibold.

The afternoon session was devoted to the following series of presentations by Costa Rican experts:

Costa Rica, the country with the highest biological diversity on the planet. Carlos E. Valerio, Department of Biology, University of Costa Rica.

Conservation of biological diversity in Costa Rica. Rodrigo Gámez, Presidential Advisor on Environmental Matters.

The fishery resources of Costa Rica. Carlos Villalobos, Director, School of Biology, University of Costa Rica.

Mangroves and sustainable development in Costa Rica. Jorge A. Jiménez, Mangrove Specialist, Department of Renewable Natural Resources, CATIE.

The Gulf of Nicoya, real and potential threats. Alfonso Mata, Dean, Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Costa Rica.

The Guanacaste National Park project: restoration of tropical dry forest as a biological and cultural process. Randall Garcia V.

Restoration of white-tailed deer in Costa Rica. Vivienne Solís, Executive Assistant; Costa Rican National Conservation Strategy.

The Hacienda La Pacifica. Lorena San Román, Director, The National Museum.

The above papers are published in another volume.

Dr Carlos Quesada-Mateo drew some conclusions from the Central American case studies. They demonstrated that there were innovative, promising approaches to long-term problems in Central America and that sustainable development options existed. The environmental movement had an important role in the formulation of new types of development. The fact that the case studies had been prepared by a regional group under the auspices of IUCN and that a network of Central American NGOs had recently been established were reasons for optimism. There was also high-level political support for work in this field, and a clear link to the Central American peace process. There was a need for a general environmental insurance fund, to be created by the governments of developed countries.

Minister Umaña reflected on the fundamental challenges to human survival into the 21st century. The concept of growth, ill-considered development ideals, and militarization, were matters of concern. The report of the World Commission on Environment and Development offered an intellectual bridge between the falsely separated terms of conservation and development. Conservation in the sense of preservation was impossible in developing countries; and development could not be seen as just an increase in GNP. Sustainable development, incorporating conservation, must be the new objective.

Minister Umaña later made some concluding remarks about the strengths and weaknesses of conservation in Costa Rica. Forests covered only 5% of the land outside protected areas. If the present rate of forest loss continued, timber would have to be imported within a few years. There were no reserves not invaded by rural people. There were enormous pressures on natural areas. The fight to save Corcovado National Park took 18 months and cost \$3 million. There had also been new opportunities and initiatives. 1988 had been declared Year of Natural Resources, Conservation and Environmental Protection, in Costa Rica. Dr Umaña explained the conversion of external debt to finance conservation projects; and outlined Costa Rica's National Conservation Strategy. He gratefully acknowledged the support of IUCN, WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, and the University of Costa Rica.

A Discussion Panel was chaired by the Rector of the University of Costa Rica, Dr Fernando Durán, who remarked on the excellent relations between the University and the Minister. Three questions were addressed to the Minister on the effect and mechanisms of the purchase of external debt in the secondary market. Another question, on the effect of military action on conservation in Costa Rica, was also answered by Minister Umaña. He commented that work continued, although there were local difficulties in some areas. There was a question on educational activities in national parks and what educational message was put over. The main themes were the preservation of biodiversity, aesthetics of conservation, economic potential, and the need to protect nature for ecosystem maintenance. In the Centro Ecológico La Pacífica, there was an educational programme for schoolchildren in collaboration with the local community. The use of mangroves by local inhabitants and how to persuade them to use sustainable methods of exploitation were discussed.

#### **WORKSHOPS**

Fourteen workshops were held in parallel with one another on 4 and 5 February 1988, each addressing in detail a major area of the IUCN Programme.

The results of the workshops affected the design and implementation of the Programme and in a number of cases, significant publications will result from the discussions. A number of draft resolutions were presented also as a result of the workshop discussions.

The workshops were as follows:

1. Implementing the IUCN Coastal and Marine Programme
2. Conservation in Antarctica
3. Implementing the Global Wetlands Conservation Strategy
4. Linkages between Population and Conservation
5. Plants for People
6. Conservation and Sustainable Development in the Sahel
7. The Tropical Forestry Action Plan: an Evaluation of its Impacts on Forest Ecosystem Conservation
8. Planning for the Future: New Strategies for Conserving Biological Diversity
9. New Challenges for the World's Protected Area System
10. Conservation Science and Policy Making
11. An International Treaty on Biological Diversity
12. The Economics of Conservation
13. Building the Human Capacity to Conserve
14. Towards an Improved System of Information Management for Natural Resources Data

A synopsis of the results of the workshops may be found on pages 18 to 22 of the General Assembly Proceedings.

ANNEXES TO PROCEEDINGS

17TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, 1-10 FEBRUARY 1988

ANNEX 1AGENDA ADOPTED BY THE 17TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN  
(San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988)General Assembly  
Paper NoInformal Briefing SessionMonday, 1 February 1988: 11h00-12h00

1. Presentation by the Chairman of the Steering Committee: Introduction to Assembly Procedures
2. Presentation by the Election Officer: Procedure for Election of the President, Regional Councillors and Chairmen of the Commissions

79th Sitting of the General AssemblyMonday, 1 February 1988: 14h00-17h00

1. 17th Session of the General Assembly called to order by the President of IUCN
2. Appointment of:
  - a) Credentials Committee
  - b) Resolutions Committee
  - c) Committee on Finance and Audit
  - d) Programme Committee
  - e) Membership Dues Committee
3. Announcement of new State Members
4. Reminder of documents for approval:
 

GA/17/88/1	a) Report of the Director General on the Work of IUCN since the 16th General Assembly
GA/17/88/2	b) Accounts and Auditors Reports for 1984-86
GA/17/88/3	c) Draft IUCN Programme 1988-90
GA/17/88/4	d) Draft Estimates of Income and Expenditure 1988-90
GA/17/88/5	e) Proposed new membership dues structure
GA/17/88/6	f) Terms of Reference for Commissions
5. First report of the Credentials Committee
6. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure

79th Sitting of the General Assembly (continued)  
Monday, 1 February 1988: 17h30-19h00

Opening Ceremony

Official speeches by:

H.E. Oscar Arias Sanchez, President of Costa Rica  
 HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh,  
 President, WWF  
 Dr Mostafa K. Tolba, Executive Director, UNEP  
 Dr M.S. Swaminathan, President, IUCN

80th Sitting of the General Assembly  
Tuesday, 2 February 1988: 09h00-12h30

GA/17/88/7

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Membership:
  - a) Admissions
  - b) Withdrawals
  - c) Rescissions and Suspensions
3. Statements by FAO and Unesco
4. Major Statement on Population and Environment by the Executive Director of UNFPA, Dr Nafis Sadik
5. Statement by the President on IUCN Headquarters

81st Sitting of the General Assembly  
Tuesday, 2 February 1988: 14h00-17h00

GA/17/88/1

1. Second report of the Credentials Committee
2. Discussion of the Report of the Director General (including informal Critical Review)
3. Discussion of the Commissions' activities
4. Discussion of the Accounts and Auditors' Reports
5. Statement by the Director General Designate

GA/17/88/2

TECHNICAL MEETINGWednesday, 3 February 1988: 09h00-12h00

- Update of the World Conservation Strategy (WCS-2)
- IUCN's response to the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development and to the UN "Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond"

Wednesday. 3 February 1988: 14h00-17h00

- Workshops on IUCN Programme priorities

Thursday. 4 February 1988: 09h00-12h00

- Workshops (continuation)

Thursday, 4 February 1988: 14h00-17h00

- Workshops (conclusions)

Thursday, 4 February 1988: 19h15-20h45

- Meeting to discuss the draft IUCN Programme 1988-90

TECHNICAL MEETINGFriday. 5 February 1988: 09h00-12h30

- Conservation and Sustainable Development in Central America

TECHNICAL MEETINGFriday. 5 February 1988: 14h00-17h30

- Conservation and Sustainable Development in Central America

82nd Sitting of the General AssemblySaturday. 6 February 1988: 09h00-12h00

GA/17/88/5

1. Discussion of proposed new membership dues structure

GA/17/88/14

2. Discussion on feasibility of establishing Spanish and other languages as "Official" or "Working" languages of the Union

- GA/17/88/4 3. Discussion of the Estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1988-90

83rd Sitting of the General Assembly  
Saturday, 6 February 1988: 14h00-17h00

- GA/17/88/3 1. Discussion of the Draft IUCN Programme 1988-90
- GA/17/88/6 2. Discussion of the Terms of Reference of Commissions

Sunday, 7 February 1988

Free for excursions

84th Sitting of the General Assembly  
Monday, 8 February 1988: 09h00-12h00

1. Third report of the Credentials Committee
- GA/17/88/8 2. Election of Commission Chairmen
- GA/17/88/9 3. Appointment of Auditors
- GA/17/88/10 4. Discussion of draft Resolutions/Recommendations

85th Sitting of the General Assembly  
Monday, 8 February 1988: 14h00-17h00

- GA/17/88/10 Continuation of discussion of draft Resolutions/Recommendations

Continuation of 85th Sitting of the General Assembly  
Monday, 8 February 1988: 20h00-22h00

Continuation of discussion of draft Resolutions/Recommendations

86th Sitting of the General Assembly  
Tuesday, 9 February 1988: 09h00-12h00

1. Announcement of the results of Commission Chairmen elections
2. Election of:
- GA/17/88/11 a) President
- GA/17/88/12 b) Regional Councillors
- GA/17/88/1 3. Decision on the Report of the Director General on the work of IUCN since the 16th General Assembly

GA/17/88/6 4. Decision on the Terms of Reference for Commissions

87th Sitting of the General Assembly  
Tuesday, 9 February 1988: 14h00-17h00

GA/17/88/2 1. Decision on the Accounts and Auditors Reports for 1984-1986

GA/17/88/5 2. Decision on the new membership dues structure

GA/17/88/3 3. Approval of the IUCN Programme 1988-90

GA/17/88/4 4. Approval of the Estimates of Income and Expenditure 1988-90

GA/17/88/10 5. Approval of Resolutions/Recommendations

88th Sitting of the General Assembly  
Wednesday, 10 February 1988: 09h00-12h00

GA/17/88/13 1. Announcement of the results of the elections of President and Regional Councillors

2. Conferral of Honorary Membership

3. Presentation of Awards  
 - John C. Phillips Memorial Medal  
 - Peter Scott Merit Award  
 - Fred M. Packard International Parks Valour and Merit Awards  
 - Appreciation of outgoing officers

4. Address by outgoing Director General

5. Address by Director General Designate

6. Address by President Elect of IUCN

7. Closure of the Assembly by President

ANNEX 2LIST OF AGENDA PAPERS

- GA/17/88/1 Director General's Report on the Activities of the Union since the 16th Session of the IUCN General Assembly held in Madrid in November 1984.
- Triennial Report 1985-1987.
- Annex 1. Report on follow-up action taken on the Resolutions of the 16th Session of the General Assembly.
- Annex 2. Commission on Ecology. Report by the Chairman.
- Annex 3. Commission on Education. Report by the Chairman.
- Annex 4. Commission on Environmental Planning. Report by the Chairman.
- Annex 5. Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration. Report by the Chairman.
- Annex 6. Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas. Report by the Chairman.
- Annex 7. Species Survival Commission. Report by the Chairman.
- Annex 8. Critical Review of Achievements in the Triennium 1985-87.
- GA/17/88/2 Accounts and Auditors' Reports for 1984-1986.
- Addendum 1. Statement of income and fund balances for the year ended 31 December 1986 (with comparatives for 1984 and 1985).
- Addendum 2. Statement of financial position at 31 December 1986 (with comparatives for 1984 and 1985).
- Addendum 3. Report of the statutory auditors and accounts for 1986 including accompanying notes.
- Addendum 4. Report of the statutory auditors and accounts for 1985 including accompanying notes.
- Addendum 5. Report of the statutory auditors and accounts for 1984 including accompanying notes.
- Addendum 6. Comments to accounts.
- GA/17/88/3 Draft Programme and Budget 1988-1990.

- GA/17/88/4(Rev) Estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1988-1990.
- Annex 1. Note on the Location of IUCN's Headquarters.
- Annex 2. Note on the Location of IUCN's Headquarters.
- Annex 3. Note on the Location of IUCN's Headquarters.
- Annex 4. Note on the Location of IUCN's Headquarters.
- GA/17/88/5 Membership Dues for the 1989-91 Triennium.
- Addendum 1. IUCN membership dues (Swiss francs) 1988-1991.
- GA/17/88/6 Terms of Reference for IUCN Commissions.
- GA/17/88/7 Report on Membership.
- Addendum 1. Report on membership.
- Addendum 2. Updating of report on membership.
- GA/17/88/8 Election of the Chairmen of IUCN Commissions.
- GA/17/88/9 Appointment of Auditors.
- GA/17/88/10 Draft Resolutions and Recommendations.
- GA/17/88/11 Election of the IUCN President.
- GA/17/88/12 Election of IUCN Regional Councillors.
- Annex 1. Report to the 17th Session of the IUCN General Assembly by the Election Officer
- Annex 2. Background Information on Candidates for Election as Regional Councillors.
- Annex 3. List of States by Region, as defined in Article VI, para. 2 of the Statutes.
- Addendum 1. Election of IUCN Regional Councillors.
- GA/17/88/13 Proposals for the General Assembly to confer Honorary Membership.
- GA/17/88/14 Use of languages.

ANNEX 3RESOLUTION ON RULES 12(1) and 13(2)  
OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE, AND ADOPTING THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

WHEREAS the draft Agenda and documents originating with the Council or the Secretariat and relating to matters requiring the approval of the General Assembly can be considered for approval only if circulated sufficiently in advance to enable them to receive proper consideration;

WHEREAS, due to unforeseen circumstances, the Secretariat was unable to comply with Rule 12(1) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly;

WHEREAS the Rules of Procedure must be adopted by each Session of the General Assembly;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

DECIDES that:

- a. For the purposes of the 17th Session of the General Assembly, but not further or otherwise, the reference to "120 days" in Rule 12(1) of the Rules of Procedure as amended by the 16th Session of the General Assembly shall have effect as if it were a reference to "85 days"; and the references to "90 days" and "60 days" in Rule 13(2) of the Rules of Procedure shall have effect as if they were references to "55 days" and "25 days".
- b. In all other respects, the Rules of Procedure shall be in force until the opening of the 18th Session of the General Assembly.

ANNEX 4OPENING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF IUCN. PR M.S. SWAMINATHAN

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the members of IUCN, I feel privileged to extend a warm welcome to His Excellency Dr Oscar Arias, President of Costa Rica; His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the World Wide Fund for Nature and Vice-President of IUCN; Her Excellency Margarita Arias, Honorary President of the National Organizing Committee; Dr Mostafa Tolba, Executive Director of UNEP; Dr Alvaro Umaña, Minister for Natural Resources, Energy and Mines, Costa Rica, and President of the National Organizing Committee. On behalf of the global conservation community, I wish to convey to Dr Arias our congratulations on his receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for his tireless striving to find peaceful solutions to the political problems of this region. This is the second time a General Assembly is being held in Latin America (the first was in Caracas in 1952); and the first time in Central America. It is a tribute to the President and people of Costa Rica and to your beautiful country that this is also the largest Assembly held so far, with over 1,000 delegates.

IUCN will be completing 40 years of service to the cause of conservation of our life-support systems this year. It is particularly appropriate that during our 40th Anniversary year we are meeting in this beautiful country which has shown how all countries, developing or developed, can promote harmonious relationships with each other and with the earth on which we live.

It is equally fitting that we have chosen "Conservation for Sustainable Development: A Shared Responsibility" as the focal theme for the San José General Assembly. The presence here of several heads and representatives of UN agencies, the President and senior officers of the World Wide Fund for Nature and the national organizations of WWF, heads of national governmental agencies dealing with conservation issues, and representatives of dedicated professional and grassroot level conservation organizations and institutions around the world makes for a meaningful discussion on how the power of partnership can be further enhanced.

The conservation challenges coming out of World War II and the spread of freedom among countries formerly under colonial rule led a large group of people to establish the organization now known as IUCN. Realizing that international cooperation is essential for the achievement of concrete results in conservation, the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature organized a conference which was convened by Unesco and the Government of France. The renowned biologist and then Secretary General of Unesco, Dr Julian Huxley, provided strong intellectual support. Meeting in Fontainebleau in October 1948, representatives of 18 governments, seven international organizations, and 107 national nature protection organizations signed the Constitutive Act of the Union. Charles Bernard was elected the first President of the Union. Vice-Presidents included Harold Coolidge from USA, Roger Heim of France, and Henry Maurice from the UK. Jean-Paul Harroy, Secretary-General of the Brussels-based

Institute of Scientific Research on Central Africa, was named Secretary-General on a part-time basis, and Brussels was chosen as the site for the Union's first headquarters. With support from Unesco, the new organization convened an international technical conference on the protection of nature in Lake Success in 1949. This meeting established IUCN as a going concern, including recommendations for the establishment of a Survival Service, the importance of education, and the crucial role of ecological research in the conservation of natural resources. The headquarters moved to Switzerland in 1960 where we are fortunate to share a common headquarters building with the World Wide Fund for Nature. Among the founding fathers, I am happy to see Mr Richard Fitter in our midst today.

The last 40 years have seen the growth of widespread awareness of the importance of the sustainable use of our natural assets. This has also resulted in the development of new global, regional and national institutions which can help to promote the cause of ecologically sustainable development. In spite of the growing awareness of the harm we are doing to future generations by causing damage to soil, water, flora, fauna and the atmosphere, corrective action has been inadequate and halting. The World Commission on Environment and Development, chaired by Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of Norway, in its report submitted to the United Nations last year, has stressed that the security, well-being and very survival of the planet depend on changes in development strategies and ethos, now. Mrs Brundtland underlines now. There is no time to lose.

Aldo Leopold, the centenary of whose birth occurred last year, proposed a land ethic for the protection of our land resources. Academician Nicolai Vavilov of the USSR, the centenary of whose birth was commemorated in November 1987, spearheaded a global germ-plasm ethic for the conservation and utilization of genetic variability in economic plants. The FAO General Assembly adopted in November 1981 a World Soil Charter. The UN General Assembly adopted in October 1982 a World Charter for Nature. In spite of all such developments, we have been unable to live in harmony with nature. Paul Ehrlich warned in a lecture delivered at the Centennial Symposium of the National Geographic Society, a very distinguished member of IUCN, last week in Washington, that if current trends in population growth and environmental degradation continue, we will soon witness a nuclear winter without any kind of nuclear war at all. IUCN Vice-President, Dr Russell Peterson, who was Chairman of the National Geographic Centennial Symposium has called for the practice of an earth ethic by all the inhabitants of our spaceship earth.

Fortunately, the last 40 years have witnessed many - and in particular two - major revolutions in science and technology that can enable us to accomplish the goals set by the Brundtland Commission as well as the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond prepared by UNEP and adopted by the General Assembly of the UN in November last year. The first is the information revolution which began in the late 1940s when the transistor arrived. Computers and telecommunication networks have opened altogether new possibilities in environmental monitoring and information sharing. The second is the biological revolution which began with the discovery of the double helix, which led us to understanding hereditary mechanisms at the molecular level, and has now given rise to a

fast-growing biotechnology industry. These and other technological revolutions in industry and agriculture can help to provide all nations with the needed quantities of food, fodder, fuel, fibre, fertilizer and the other necessities of day-to-day life on a sustainable basis. We have altogether new opportunities for prospering within the limits established by our environmental capital. We can develop and adopt in every country, measures for maintaining biological diversity and ecological processes, as demonstrated so well by Dr Arias in your own country. Planning and managing irrigation systems, promoting natural forest growth, arresting desertification, preventing atmospheric pollution and damage to the ozone layer (for which we are very grateful to UNEP and Dr Tolba) and conserving the entire system of production from upstream forest to downstream fishery are all within our technological and financial capability. However, the ecological fires that are slowly consuming the livelihood security of generations yet to be born cannot be put out in a day, or a month, or even in a few years or even in a generation. Extinguishing them requires dedicated and sustained work over decades among three major partners.

The three major partners on whose symbiotic and collective endeavour our common future will depend are: firstly, political leaders, secondly, professionals in a wide range of disciplines; thirdly, the people or the public. Political will is increasing today in matters relating to conservation and sustainable development but there is frequently a mismatch between political will and political action. Professional know-how is abundant as will be clear from the work of the IUCN Commissions and other learned bodies but the available know-how is often not converted into do-how.

Developing countries struggling with poverty and high population growth need accelerated economic development if they are to solve such problems. They hence need not just impact assessment techniques which are designed to preserve the status quo but a dynamic programme of economic ecology based on a series of do's rather than don'ts. This is where the Conservation for Development Centre of IUCN has a vital role to fulfil in the world conservation community. Drawing on the pool of expertise available from the IUCN Commissions, CDC can not only help to draw up national conservation strategies but also demonstrate how the natural resources of a country can be converted into wealth meaningful to its people on a sustainable basis. The Tropical Forest, Wetlands, Marine, and Population Programmes of IUCN are also very effective in this regard.

The third essential partner is the general public. Public awareness and concern about environmental problems are growing but public cooperation and pressure on getting them solved are still feeble. We need greater efforts in integrating political commitment and action, professional expertise and public participation in the management of environmental assets in a mutually reinforcing manner.

You, President Arias, rightly stressed in your Nobel Peace Prize lecture at Oslo the intolerable burdens faced by the people and governments of developing countries due to the weight of the external debt, deteriorating terms of trade, reduced access to markets in the developed world, and growing population pressure on the carrying capacity of land.

Again, your country has shown how by abolishing expenditure on armed forces nearly 40 years ago, funds can be allocated instead to both ecological and social security. Global defence expenditures now exceed a trillion dollars or nearly \$20 billion a week. Less than half that amount can help to wipe out Third World debt in addition to providing much-needed funds for the maintenance of biosphere reserves, human heritage sites, national parks and Vavilov centres of genetic diversity. We know and I know only too well this is not going to happen but there is no harm in at least some of us feeling ashamed on occasions like this at the dimensions of lost opportunities for a better life for all of us on this globe.

Another area of concern is inadequate efforts in providing opportunities to youth in getting actively involved in environmental protection and enrichment. Mr President in your country as well as mine, over 50 per cent of the population is below the age of 20. What today's young girls and boys will or will not do in another ten years will determine the future of the 21st century inhabitants of the earth. An old Chinese proverb says:

"If you are thinking one year ahead, plant rice.  
If you are thinking ten years ahead, plant trees.  
If you are thinking 100 years ahead, educate the people."

The education of the young holds the key to the fate of our common future. The idealism of youth can be a great asset in promoting the techniques of sustainable and equitable development, provided they are given structured and well-planned opportunities for serving this purpose. IUCN's Education Commission should, in my view, develop an action plan designed to involve school and university students in an "Earth Service" programme for suitable lengths of time during and at the end of their formal training. Compulsory military service is common in many nations and what a glorious legacy we will create if all young persons can participate in seeking more harmonious relationships with the land instead of spending time in learning the art of destruction. Such a programme should provide opportunities for learning by doing and could involve such assignments as participation in the establishment of biosphere reserves and national parks, conservation of biodiversity at the local level, managing village forests, gathering ground-truth data for the interpretation of satellite imagery, social forestry, and protection of the health of the soil, water and atmosphere. Such a compulsory "Earth Service" to be purposeful should be intellectually stimulating in addition to being emotionally satisfying. Costa Rica, which has demonstrated how a country can be happy and feel secure without an army, can again show us the way.

We also need to learn how every calamity can be converted into an opportunity for progress. Here again the intelligent use of the external debt for funding conservation programmes, which the Government of Costa Rica has started, has lessons for all of us. The Sahel Task Force of IUCN headed by Dr Walter Lusigi outlined the vast panorama of opportunities open in the drought-prone Sahelian region for launching an ecological rehabilitation movement. In Europe, working holidays on the farm have proved to be popular. Similar innovative programmes designed to integrate holidays with earth care activities can help to promote ecologically desirable tourism.

Along with UNEP and WWF, IUCN has undertaken the task of preparing a companion volume to the World Conservation Strategy. A conference held in Ottawa in 1986 revealed that only national strategies based on local needs and possibilities can help to promote sustainable development. Such strategies need to pay greater attention to population issues, the crucial role of women in environmental protection, the practical wisdom and conservation skills of indigenous people and tribal populations, and the new opportunities opened up by the information, biological and other technological revolutions. At this Assembly, we shall discuss the progress of this work. A blue-print for action without a financially viable and politically acceptable implementation mechanism will yield no practical result. We need to pay serious attention to fostering the growth of local-level associations for sustainable development. They can be structured on the model of Rotary Clubs, using a highly decentralised pattern of organization but a well articulated set of objectives and modes of work. I personally feel that the Rotary Club has a lot to offer especially for structuring at local level. We are happy that our 40th Anniversary year is beginning with the prospects of a satisfactory home base for the Union. We are indebted to the Governments of Switzerland and the Netherlands for making this possible.

We are fortunate to have four new State members joining us at this Assembly - Argentina, Mali, Niger and Sri Lanka - our constituency is widening, as are the demands and expectations. However, we should concentrate on our unique goal - to demonstrate the power of partnership among government and non-governmental organizations and professional institutions. We should take on only such activities where we can play either a unique or a valuable complementary role. Consolidation of our analytical and operational strengths and concentration of our intellectual and financial resources alone can take us to new heights of service to the global conservation movement.

We are meeting here at a critical time in our ecological history. In spite of the seriousness of the situation we are increasingly witnessing a growing gap between the world of words and the world of action. In part this situation arises from our attempts to solve multi-dimensional problems through uni-dimensional administrative structures and approaches. For example, foresters are often blamed for their inability to arrest the denudation of forests; but national and international foreign and economic policies may be the real culprits and not the foresters. The heavy farm subsidies given by the affluent countries, commodity prices, and debt service burdens lead to an unsustainable exploitation of the natural resources in the poor nations. Compounding this problem is the growing commercialization of all human activities.

Pursuit of short-term goals in affluence rather than of natural knowledge and lasting human happiness is fast becoming the sole driving force of initiatives in science and technology. The expanding horizons of patent rights in plant breeding is leading to a state of polarization in the field of conservation and utilization of global plant germ-plasm. At the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources last year, a proposal was made to institute a set of farmers' rights for the farmers in the centre of origin countries to offset the impact of the breeders' rights in developed nations. This issue is gaining in importance since genetic engineering enables us to transfer genes across sexual barriers. Wild species of commercially important plants occur mainly in the Third World. Unless considerations of human welfare and sustainable

development are coupled with considerations of commerce, competition and confrontation will replace cooperation in all spheres of human activity. Members of IUCN can play an important role in getting such issues analysed at national and international fora in a manner that will promote harmony rather than discord, understanding rather than suspicion, and symbiotic cooperation rather than unhealthy competition. The ecology of present-day human ethos and behaviour needs as much attention as the study of natural ecosystems. If this does not happen, the great leap forward in science and technology may result in a great step backward in international cooperation in the sustainable management of the biosphere and geosphere.

Developing countries need to pay serious attention to the problems of rural development if they are to arrest the loss of fertile land for unplanned urban expansion. The most serious form of brain drain faced by developing countries - pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi in my country 50 years ago - is the drain of brains and resources from the village to the city. An ecologically sustainable development policy can be built only on the foundation of the livelihood security of the poor. For achieving this goal, there is need for serious attention to the development and spread of decentralized technologies of production by masses (as opposed to mass production techniques) and female literacy. The poorer the household, the greater is the importance of independent access to income among women. Female literacy has also proved to be vital for the widespread adoption of the small family norm. IUCN's Task Force on Population and Sustainable Development chaired by Dr Russell Peterson has drawn attention to this complex web of relationships.

Central and South America are cradles of biological diversity. Costa Rica has more species of butterflies and moths than the whole of Africa. The Andean region gave us some of the most important economic plants of today. Yet this region is facing serious damage to natural ecosystems. The Lake Titicaca region on the Peru-Bolivian border, which is the home of the potato, often imports potatoes from Europe to meet the needs of the local population. In Central and South America as in most parts of the Third World, conservation is development. I am therefore happy that we are meeting in this region which had not in the past received the attention it needs from IUCN. An important reason for this region often being bypassed by IUCN in its programmes is the lack of expertise in IUCN in the Spanish language. Dr Kenton Miller has helped us to bridge this gap. We are particularly indebted to the Government of Spain which generously hosted our last General Assembly, for its kind help in Spanish translations. I hope the San José General Assembly will mark the beginning of a new commitment on the part of all members of IUCN in enlarging our partnership with individuals, institutions and governments in this region.

The Preamble to the Statutes of IUCN states that "conservation of nature and natural resources involves the preservation and management of the living world, the natural environment of humanity, and the earth's renewable resources on which rests the foundation of human civilization". As we look back over the past 40 years of IUCN's history, we can be proud of its accomplishments. An institution like IUCN will be as good or as bad as its members want it to be. The professional, financial and emotional support of its members has sustained IUCN over the years. IUCN has built a visible and invisible college of several

thousands of professionals in ecology, nature conservation and sustainable development, covering all continents, cultures and religions. Partnership with WWF, UNEP, Unesco and FAO and many other bodies, has been particularly rewarding. It will be wrong on an occasion like this to single out some individuals for special mention, while so many known and unknown individuals have contributed significantly to IUCN's development. Nevertheless, I will be failing in my duty if I do not record our gratitude to Sir Julian Huxley, Sir Frank Fraser Darling and Professor Jean-Paul Harroy for their vision, to Dr Harold Coolidge for his dedication, and to the former Presidents, Directors General, Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen and members of Commissions and Council for their tireless striving. I wish to express our gratitude to the outgoing Director General, Dr Kenton Miller, and to his wife, Dr Susan Miller, for their contributions and to extend a warm welcome to the incoming Director General, Dr Martin Holdgate.

While we take legitimate pride in past accomplishments, there is no time to relax or to rejoice since we are losing ground all the time in our battle to protect the pristine glory of our planet. If physical and economic access to food is the major food security challenge of this century, ecological access to food is likely to be the major food security challenge of the 21st century unless we can reverse current trends in environmental degradation. We have to run twice as fast to stay where we are in the field of environmental protection. Let us therefore rededicate ourselves to the mission of IUCN, inspired by the example being set by the President and people of Costa Rica.

ANNEX 5OPENING ADDRESS BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)  
PR MOSTAFA K. TOLBA"The Political Environment for Sustainable Development"

Your Excellency, President Oscar Arias, President of Costa Rica, Your Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the World Wide Fund for Nature, Honourable Minister Umaña, Minister of Natural Resources of Costa Rica, my distinguished colleague and friend Dr Swaminathan, President of IUCN, Dr Kenton Miller, friend and colleague, Director General of IUCN, Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a pleasure and a privilege to be invited to address this Seventeenth General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The IUCN, its General Assembly and its partner, the World Wide Fund for Nature, symbolize the public conscience for the health of nature and of our only one earth.

I would like, on behalf of United Nations Environment Programme, to join with and add to the expressions of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica, and to President Oscar Arias personally, for hosting this Assembly in San José, the beautiful capital of your unique nation.

I also wish to express my sincere congratulations to you, Mr President, on the award to you of the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize. I am sure that this award both recognizes and augments your moral authority as an arbiter of peace in a troubled region. The way of the peacemaker is always hard and it may be long. I am sure, that as well as congratulations, the hopes, and prayers, and profound best wishes of all of us for your success are with you in your noble and arduous work.

Mr President, Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The theme of the Assembly is "Conservation for Sustainable Development - A Shared Responsibility". This theme emphasises that conservation of nature and natural resources is the responsibility of the family of nations as a whole and that only through acting together can the major problems threatening and damaging our environment be resolved. One of the tasks of this Assembly is, therefore, to explain clearly and convincingly the ways in which global cooperation and understanding can be brought to bear on environmental issues.

Sound environmental management for sustained and sustainable development has long been the guiding philosophy of UNEP and several other leading organizations like IUCN and was the principal axis of the World Conservation Strategy. It is a recipe for real and equitable economic growth and, thus, for social justice, which we can ignore only at the common peril of our common cause and our future.

The World Conservation Strategy of 1980 is one of our basic texts. In the last 12 months sustainable development has been placed more firmly on the world agenda - particularly on the agenda of the United Nations whose General Assembly considered it last October when it received and considered two of the most important social, economic, and political documents of 1987: the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development "Our Common Future" and the "Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond".

The documents are complementary and mutually reinforcing. They recognize that well-being of mankind is threatened by the world-wide degradation of the environment and its natural resource base. That abuse has been recognized and reported for almost a generation now. Since the early 1970s there has been a stream of manifestos, manuscripts, and meetings all decrying the degradation and squandering of our natural heritage.

The year 1987 was the culmination of that generation of dissection and debate. The decades of debate are over. The era of action has already begun. The task is now to accelerate that action, to move into a higher gear. Before speaking of what that future action will require may I turn to the past for a moment?

We are gathered here in a region in which the Mayan civilization for many centuries practised one of the most efficient forms of sustainable development known in human history. At its height, in the eighth century, the Mayan civilization supported an estimated fourteen million people in the fragile and difficult rainforest environment. The basis was the Mayans' sophisticated system of agriculture.

By precise methods of husbandry the Mayans harvested two crops of maize each year, other foods, fibres, and timber, and innumerable other edible and useful products. This sustainable development - once the basis of a great civilization - was destroyed by a combination of colonialism, ill-conceived forms of development such as ranching and mono-culture, and the thoughtless, short-sighted land legislation of recent years. Despite the rate of their destruction great areas of forests remain - particularly in Amazonia - which could support rich, varied, and sustainable agriculture. The cattle ranching, logging, and mono-culture cash cropping now being imposed on such areas is neither efficient nor sustainable. We could learn some lessons from the Mayans. To take heed of history is not a step backward - it is not some form of Luddite rejection of modernity - rather, it is to profit from the past; it is to go back to the future.

That future will, I believe, require a wider and much more urgent political response to the challenges of environmental conservation and rehabilitation than we have seen so far in the 1980s. The political response to the World Conservation Strategy can best be described as inadequate. The Strategy is now being up-dated to sharpen the focus on sustainable development. Between now and the presentation of the new strategy in 1990/1991 we must revive and reinforce political attitudes and actions concerning the existing strategy and prepare the political ground for reception and implementation of the second edition.

Over the last seven years the strategy generated or stimulated some 35 national conservation strategies. They are in different stages of implementation. The process has been slow - intolerably slow. The gap between adoption and implementation is wide and deep.

What are the political prospects for breathing life into the existing global strategy, and into national strategies where they exist.

The short answer seems to be that there are familiar difficulties but there are new opportunities.

The public and the media - thanks to the untiring efforts of the environment and conservation movements - is well informed and well aware of the importance - including the economic importance - of protection of the environment.

We do, however, still have a major "selling job" to do in explaining and emphasising the vital connection between the environment and sustainable development. One way of explaining that connection, is that the definition of sustainable development is durable development. It is development without destruction - development which uses the natural resource base without degrading it - development which uses the interest of the national resource capital and not the capital itself.

Since those natural resources - the environmental riches which feed our planet - are finite, their future can only be guaranteed by conserving them with careful, sensitive management. To protect and rehabilitate the environment is to sustain development, directly in agriculture, indirectly in all other aspects of the economy. When we put the environment first, development will last.

The latest United Nations forecast on the world economy (11 January 1988) says that the international financial system will remain in a precarious state during 1988. And it warns of the risk of recession.

In these circumstances there is the danger that governments in the developed - and developing world - will be tempted to overlook, ignore, or neglect environmental issues and conservation needs.

In economic emergencies - or chronic difficulties - the environment and conservation may be universally pushed down the agendas and lists of priorities.

We must be aware of this danger. We say firmly that such policies can only make economic conditions worse - particularly in the poorer countries.

In particular we must continue to consider the possible impact on agricultural development of the structural economic policy adjustments being required of many countries by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. These adjustments may involve measures to expand exports, reduce imports, attract foreign exchange, reduce deficits and expenditure, and increase revenue. The impact of such adjustments on vulnerable groups and vulnerable environments must be monitored with particular care in the coming years.

1988, and perhaps some years beyond, will, I hope, be a period of active defence and consolidation of previous environmental gains - and the pursuit of new progress.

However, alongside these possible political difficulties are some new political advantages. The "Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond" is a government document - it represents a consensus of the views of more than 50 governments who took part in drafting it. And it has been endorsed, at the United Nations General Assembly by nearly 100 other governments.

It states: "The overall goal must be the advancement of human well-being that is sustainable on the basis of prudent management of available natural resources and environmental capacities and the rehabilitation of degraded and misused environments".

Those are wise words. They are also useful to those - and that includes this Assembly - involved in trying to turn that official conviction into government commitment and action.

The World Commission on Environment and Development states in its report: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". This underlines the ethical aspect of sustainable development.

1987 produced, in addition to those two politically influential documents, a third political advance for the cause of the environment. In September, 62 nations and the EEC agreed the Montreal Protocol for the future protection of the ozone layer from damage by man-made chemical substances.

It was an historic agreement - the first truly global environment protection agreement. UNEP worked for ten days to bring together the main players on the ozone issue - governments, scientists, lawyers, manufacturers. The Montreal agreement showed political will and environmental goodwill. And since the manufacture of ozone-damaging chemicals is a business involving over US\$2 billion a year and these chemicals are essential for industrial production of many more billions of US dollars, there were major financial interests at stake. The political and economic obstacles were overcome by long negotiations. The Montreal agreement is, I believe, a precedent for the solution of other complex environmental issues. We can be encouraged by this success.

To the end of the century and beyond, the World Commission Report and the environmental perspective are, I believe, everywhere dominated by two themes: interdependence and sustainability. In the environmental context, interdependence and sustainability rest on the facts of ecological linkages. They know no frontiers, they require cooperation, they respond to common action. Interdependence also has a two-sided reality. In many areas there are opportunities for and benefits from improved international cooperation - there are also penalties and disadvantages for everyone if such cooperation is not strengthened. Specific issues include the ozone layer, climate change, acid rain, marine pollution, freshwater resources, deforestation, genetic resources, desertification and handling of chemicals and wastes. These and others

are not limited or exclusive - they concern rich and poor, developed and developing, North and South, East and West. The interests of nations are increasingly interrelated. Not even the most powerful can solve problems in isolation. It is also increasingly accepted that economic development must be guided by environmental limits. That is not an assertion of a limit to growth, but, rather, a pathway for equitable and sustainable development.

Mr President, Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The world needs IUCN and WWF and all other forward-looking bodies capable of providing the leadership and wisdom that we all need. On behalf of UNEP I pledge our continued action and support to the principle that brought this Assembly here. This is a time of action; concerted action. And we are all inspired and encouraged by your presence with us, Mr. President, the presence of His Royal Highness the President of the World Wide Fund for Nature and this congregation of men and women dedicated to the cause of conservation and the healthy future of mankind.

ANNEX 6OPENING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF)  
HRH THE PRINCE PHILIP. DUKE OF EDINBURGH

I am most grateful to the President for giving me this opportunity to bring greetings to the General Assembly from the whole WWF family. There cannot be many other instances of two wholly independent international organizations which have worked together so closely for so many years.

It also gives me the opportunity to pay a tribute to the President and Government of the host nation for the valiant and successful efforts they have been making to protect the very rich natural heritage of the people of Costa Rica.

On this, the Fortieth Anniversary of the founding of IUCN, I bring you the warmest congratulations and good wishes from your junior partner, and the assurance that we all wish this partnership to blossom and flourish in the years ahead.

It has been said that the best marriages are based on creative conflict. If that is the case, then there is nothing seriously wrong with the relationship between IUCN and WWF.

However, things never remain static for long and the practical problems caused by the growing volume of activities of both bodies provided an opportunity to re-assess the situation.

In late 1986, your President and I agreed to invite Mr Edward de Bono, the originator of the concept of "lateral thinking" to act as our "marriage counsellor" and to help us to find a better formula for future collaboration. I think the outcome might be described as "less dependence, more inter-dependence".

At the Assembly in Madrid, WWF urged all IUCN members to give their Union greater financial support, and the whole WWF family undertook to raise its contribution quite substantially. I am therefore glad to see from the Director General's Report that a new scale of membership dues is to be proposed for adoption at this Assembly.

In order to give the Union time to restructure its membership dues, we made a commitment in Madrid to provide the Union with SFR 1.5 million in unrestricted funds in each of the following three years.

Two years ago, WWF advised the Union that for the triennium beginning with this Assembly, the level of unrestricted funding would be reduced in stages till it reached the level of SFR 0.5 million in 1990. However, that is not as drastic as it may sound. WWF will be paying the Union in the region of SFR 1 million annually for projects and services.

This does not include the major contributions which WWF is making to a number of very important joint activities with IUCN. For example, in support of the campaign to reduce trade in endangered species, WWF is spending more than \$1 million annually on ten trade monitoring [TRAFFIC] offices, while IUCN is funding the coordinating office of the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit in the Conservation Monitoring Centre in Cambridge.

WWF has made, and will continue to make, major investments to promote international conservation treaties and conventions, such as Ramsar, CITES, the International Whaling Commission and, more recently, the International Timber Trade Agreement. Together we have established a Joint Plants Advisory Committee and a very successful Joint Plants Programme.

In all these fields the two bodies are working closely and harmoniously together. I can see no reason why this should not continue as new ideas and new projects are developed.

As far as WWF is concerned, the theme for this Assembly could not be more appropriate. We believe absolutely in the need for sustainable development, and the whole of our relationship with IUCN is based on "Shared Responsibility".

It is our contention that IUCN has a very special value to the conservation movement world-wide, and this value is based on five factors.

In the first place, the Union is comprehensive. Its membership and its activities embrace everyone involved in one aspect or another of the conservation of the natural environment of this planet. Virtually every nation, government and non-government agency and charitable organization is represented. IUCN is uniquely constituted to provide the opportunity for all these bodies to share in the responsibility for the conservation of nature.

Secondly, through the Commissions, it provides a forum for specialists of all kinds to exchange information and opinions about the threats to the natural environment and wild populations, and about the technical problems of their conservation.

Thirdly, its network of contacts with scientists and scientific research bodies throughout the world, give it a scientific authority that has a very particular value for a subject which can so often generate emotional, rather than rational and informed reactions.

The fourth factor is its unique ability to concentrate information. The technique of creating, what have come to be known as, data bases is well developed. In the highly critical state of the natural environment at the present time, the need for accurate and up-to-date information, instantly available to all interested parties, is absolutely vital.

It has been said that "knowledge is power". If the natural environment is to be saved, we need all the power we can get.

I have added a fifth factor, because I believe that cooperation is extremely important if responsibility for conservation is to be shared with economy and efficiency. We all know how many government and voluntary organizations are involved in conservation in one way or another, particularly outside their own countries.

We all work with the worthiest of motives, but the cumulative impact of all our activities is, sadly, nothing like as great as it could be. In my opinion there is an urgent need for a means to be found to coordinate the massive effort and resources being put into conservation by a multitude of bodies.

If sharing responsibility means anything at all, it means working together to achieve a common objective. This can only be done if some organization is prepared to initiate discussions about the coordination of our efforts. It seems to me that IUCN is ideally placed to undertake this task.

By coordination, I do not mean direction or dictation. What is needed is a voluntary agreement among conservation organizations to make details of their projects available to others. The most effective way of doing this at a reasonable cost is to make use of modern information technology.

It is unreasonable to expect one single organization to maintain an up-to-date record of all projects world-wide. However a coordinating body could facilitate access to data bases throughout the world.

I suggest that we could make a start by putting our record of projects on computer and granting access to other conservation organizations and the media. WWF-International is prepared to set the ball rolling by facilitating access to our project data base held at our headquarters in Gland.

It may be an ambitious idea, but there can be no doubt that better coordination of conservation efforts would achieve very much more than the present mass of uncoordinated efforts, no matter how enthusiastic and dedicated they may be.

Those are the five actual and potential values of IUCN. But values cannot be achieved without cost.

There are three areas of cost. Administration, services and projects. I do not believe that IUCN will ever be able to reach its full potential value unless you, its members, provide it with the resources to manage its in-house activities. It is unreasonable to imagine that any organization, government or otherwise, can begin to be useful without an adequate infra-structure of property, equipment and staff.

IUCN already provides many valuable services to its members and to other agencies, and it has the potential to offer many more. These services have to be paid for, and I can tell you that WWF prizes these services most highly and it is happy to pay for them at market prices.

There should be no great problem about raising money for conservation projects. The problem is to convince the major development agencies that, under present circumstances, the most effective long-term development aid is investment in the conservation of natural resources and the protection of ecologically sensitive areas. The former because that can produce a sustainable yield, and the latter because they will become progressively more valuable to future generations.

Every country lucky enough to have a rich natural heritage has an economic asset that could last it for ever. If that asset is thoughtlessly squandered, no amount of investment in industrial projects, that consume natural resources faster than they can regenerate, will be of any long-term value.

I believe that IUCN stands at the threshold of a new era. If it can help to sink sectarian differences and jealousies; if it can generate better collaboration between conservation organizations; if you, its members, can be convinced that it is in your interest to provide it with adequate resources for its administration, and if it can succeed in persuading the aid agencies of the value of investment in conservation, then I believe it can look forward to the most constructive years it has ever enjoyed.

ANNEX 7OPENING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA  
HIS EXCELLENCY PR OSCAR ARIAS SANCHEZ

## PROMOTING PEACE WITH NATURE

My very dear conservationist friends,

I wish to cordially welcome our distinguished visitors from all over the world, who honour us with their presence. Costa Rica respectfully and warmly greets you all.

A region with problems

Central America is a land of great contrasts. Inequalities exist amongst the countries of the Isthmus and the peoples who inhabit them. There are countries in this region where people can freely elect their governments while in others where they cannot; there are states wherein human rights are respected; others, where they are violated daily. There are countries where violence scourges cities and the countryside; others where peace and harmony serve as an example. Alongside thousands and thousands of illiterate people, there are musicians and poets who are the pride of mankind.

The population of Central America has grown faster than that of any other region in the world. It is now increasing at an annual rate of close to three per cent, greater than that of Latin America and almost equal to that of Africa. In 1920, this population was just over five million; today, it stands at 27 million, located in fragile tropical ecosystems that are affected by destructive and unplanned development. The region's basic resources - water, land, forests, coastlines, and seas - are used unwisely. Thus, the options for development available to future generations are increasingly restricted. In several of these countries poverty and malnutrition have soared while the quality of life for the majority has deteriorated considerably.

To this bleak picture we can add the unjust terms of trade for our basic products, and the heavy burden of our external debt. Furthermore, regional conflicts and political violence have taken a toll of more than 150,000 lives, and, in a decade, have displaced over 250,000 people from their homelands, turning them into sad legions of refugees both in the region and beyond.

These tortured lands of Central America, amongst which Costa Rica finds itself, are lands of well-being for a few, of suffering for many, but of hope for all.

Costa Rica, a unique case

Costa Rica occupies a privileged position in the American continent. It is a bridge between continents and oceans. Throughout its history as an independent nation, we have fostered a development style of unique traits

in this unsettled Latin American world. Forty years ago, this small country abolished its armed forces. We were not afraid to disarm in order to become stronger. In our country there is not a single tank, not a cannon, not a warship, not an armed helicopter. In Costa Rica we love freedom, carefully cultivate democracy, and feel a deep respect for law. Our democracy has been fully in force for almost one hundred years: it is the oldest in Latin America and one of the first in the world.

Since 1869 education has been free and compulsory for children of both sexes. An enormous national effort of almost half a century in the field of public health, has brought about a social security system that covers the whole population, and even immigrants and refugees. More than 83 per cent of housing has electricity and a similar percentage telephones. My Government has given particular importance to housing. The development of Costa Rica in recent years has produced a high standard of living for most of its inhabitants.

We work hard to achieve a development based on a lifestyle that is austere and equitable. We aspire to achieve a society where everyone can meet at least their basic needs. We do not intend to live above our economic means and we do not take part in the arms race, nor in the frenzied rush for economic growth, that would threaten the environment or create for our people pressures that would weaken the social fabric. We seek a tranquility derived from the absence of misery and the access to well-being that education gives.

The territory of Costa Rica is very small. Hardly 100 kms separate one coastal plain from the other. In the middle of this narrow strip rise steep mountain ranges with catchment areas and forests that regulate micro-climates and harbour an ecological diversity characteristically unique on the planet. Our system of national parks and wilderness areas protects remarkable ecosystems - paradigms of the extraordinary natural wealth of which we are guardians. This is of vital importance, not only for the present and future generations of Costa Ricans but for the entire human race as well.

#### A paradox

We have taken very important steps for the preservation of our natural heritage. You honour us today with the world community's acknowledgement of our effort. But we also deplore that we hold a leading position in the destruction of forests since no country in Latin America has a higher deforestation rate. Today, less than five per cent of national forest is located outside the protected areas.

Such a paradoxical situation represents a serious threat to our conservation achievements. Parallel to the destruction of the remaining forests, there will be increased pressures to exploit protected areas, not only as a source of timber but to provide land for farmers.

Costa Rica will only be able to protect and preserve this important heritage of mankind through an active programme of integrated rural development. This programme must strive to avoid the destruction of our fragile natural resources through their exploitation.

Our planet is threatened

As in Costa Rica and Central America, the rest of the world is faced with serious dangers and has the obligation to accept the challenge if it is to avoid an ominous end to the century. As mankind approaches the third millennium it is becoming increasingly interdependent and integrated. The entire planet is threatened and the actual threats are now of a different nature from those of the past.

The arms race - both nuclear and conventional - continues to devour more and more resources, directly or indirectly affecting every man, woman and child on this Earth. The menace of war in all its sinister forms, is the main threat to the environment and to life itself. For this reason, and for the survival of our civilisation, it has become imperative to ban all weapons, to achieve a progressive disarmament, and to always seek a peaceful solution to any conflict.

Next to the arms race, the second priority is to achieve economic development in conjunction with social justice capable of satisfying the basic needs of the population. We are talking about a new order between countries of the North and South. The world says it aspires to reduce poverty, but there are more poor than ever. We say it is necessary to combat hunger, but more and more people are hungry. We talk about solidarity amongst men, but unfortunately competition is increasingly demanding and selfishness more malevolent. We agree on the need to share sacrifices, but little is done to prevent these sacrifices from devolving on the weakest.

There is an unyielding challenge: the protection of the global environment. In deeper and more diverse ways, the world continues to alter the delicate metabolism of the biosphere. The reduction of the ozone layer and the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are major problems which could bring about tragic consequences now but barely foreseeable. So too are the proliferation and uncontrolled use of synthetic chemical products and toxic wastes.

Biological diversity, a resource for development

Today I would like to refer to the loss of the most important resource of our forests: biological diversity.

The species that inhabit the earth vary between an estimated 5 and 30 million. However, less than 2 million species have actually been identified and studied by scientists. The greater part of the still unknown flora and fauna is to be found in tropical forests, which cover only six per cent of land surface. Experts believe that these forests may contain half of all the species of this planet.

One of the greatest tragedies of humanity is the alarming rate at which tropical forests are destroyed as a result of irrational human activity. Thus, hundreds of thousands of species are disappearing at a pace unprecedented in the history of the Earth. The majority will disappear before we know of their existence and usefulness to mankind.

The disappearance of biological diversity can have serious repercussions. The balance of the ecosystems - the basis of the planet's vital processes - is irrevocably altered. This is one of the most serious consequences, and perhaps one of the least evident in the short term.

There are also other significant ethical reasons. We have no authority whatsoever to deprive other species with which we share the Earth of the right to live. There are also aesthetic reasons: the beauty and the symbolic values of nature are among the reasons for supporting the conservation of this diversity.

Our concern about the immediate problems of development cannot obscure our understanding of the situation to the point of ignoring the fact that the loss of the habitat and that of the diversity of species will also have tragic economic consequences.

Improvement in the quality of cultivated plants of economic value - especially edible ones - increasingly depends on germ-plasm from wild species. These form the basis of more than half the medicinal products in the world, revenues from which amount to tens of millions of dollars a year. With the arrival of genetic engineering - one of the wonders of the modern world - we are now in possession of a new technology that promises progress, recently unimaginable, in the creation and development of new organisms required for the solution of humanity's most urgent problems. I am referring to species that are of industrial and nutritional importance.

Thus, we are mainly dealing with wild species of astounding diversity which will provide the genetic material, the raw material, for the new biotechnology. To put it simply, economic considerations alone means that we cannot allow genetic diversity to disappear.

If we permit our forests to be destroyed, we will not only be irrationally sacrificing the necessary resources for our present development, but the opportunities for the development of future generations as well. We would then be responsible for irreparable damage and would be committing an unforgivable sin against those generations.

#### A model of conservation and development

Costa Rica has been able to achieve substantial change in the course of its development, and we Costa Ricans, feel very proud of this. Our ancestors shaped the path for the future, and we have followed this direction towards the consolidation of a democratic system wherein peace prevails, where an army is not necessary and which is sustained by our respect for human dignity, justice and social welfare.

We Costa Ricans have made significant progress in the preservation of our natural heritage. In a few years we have been able to consolidate a system of protected areas, covering an area of considerable size, which guarantees the future survival of the best of our natural treasures. But we must admit that the concept of sustainable development has not always

been a part of the socio-economic development models applied up until now. Fortunately, we have realized this soon enough to be able to correct our most important mistakes. We have made a firm political decision that present and future patterns of development, should enable us to satisfy the basic needs of the nation without restricting opportunities of future generations to resolve their own problems and to meet their own needs.

For us this is another stage - of vital importance - on the way towards the perfection of our democratic system. It is the unavoidable responsibility of our generation and we cannot evade it. It is part of the task we have to fulfill, although we are aware of the limitations imposed on us by the world and by the small size of our country.

The community of nations should promote a swift evolution in the economic order, in a manner which does not threaten nature and which must be based on justice. The new structures of international relations should lead to a reduction in the immense gap that separates industrialized countries from those of the Third World.

We intend to make Costa Rica a development paradigm compatible with the conservation of life in all its manifestations, as an example of true peace with nature. This is consistent with our ethical values and our pacifist tradition. We are convinced that if we first fulfill our historical responsibility, we Costa Ricans, will then acquire the necessary moral authority, and the duty that derives from it, to persuade the developed countries to meet their obligations and to provide satisfactory solutions for the problems of all nations.

Our small country is happy and proud to make its humble contribution to the future of life on this planet. With humility it aspires to become an archetype of the new societies that are required for a peaceful existence on Earth.

A world of harmony and respect

In the same manner that models are necessary in the technological field, so too is it important to produce other models that could lead us to a new style of development and encourage a new set of ethics amongst nations, as well as between these nations and the Universe. This dream of a world where harmony and respect amongst nations prevail, is the living heritage of the highest ideals of our ancestors.

The endeavours of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources could not be more closely related to our own goals and aspirations. These efforts, which the International Union has been carrying out since its foundation, are the essence itself of its existence and an example to be followed by all the countries without exception.

ANNEX 8

GREETINGS FROM HEADS OF STATE AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

1. Greetings from the President of Guatemala
2. Greetings from the President of Nicaragua
3. Greetings from the Prime Minister of India

GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA  
LIC. VINICIO CEREZO AREVALO

Honorable Assembly,

As a citizen of the Americas and in my capacity as Constitutional President of the Republic of Guatemala, it is my honour to extend to the 17th General Assembly of IUCN my best wishes for success in its efforts to shape a world in which man might develop in constant reverence for life and nature.

It is with great pleasure that I am able to announce on this occasion that I now have before me the bill for the "Law for the Conservation of the Natural Heritage" which calls for the setting up of 29 new protected areas and accords protection to mangroves, volcanic cones, rain forests, wet sub-tropical forests and dry highlands - all a representative sample of the biological diversity in our country. I shall personally endeavour to speed up passage of the bill by the Honourable Congress as a law of the Republic, so that, with help and cooperation from all countries and organizations sympathetic to the cause of conservation, Guatemala and the international community will be able to witness with pride the crystallisation of their efforts to ensure true peace based on sustainable development, the only real guarantee for the wise use of natural resources and consequently the survival of man on earth.

(Unofficial translation from original Spanish)

GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA  
DANIEL ORTEGA SAAVEDRA

Mr President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Messrs Vice-Presidents, Mr Director General, Delegates and Conservationists from the world over:

On behalf of the people and Government of Nicaragua, we welcome this important Assembly to Central America and hope that its outcome will contribute substantially to the development of new ideas and new philosophies to advance conservation and the sustainable use of nature and natural resources.

Finding new roads to progress is now urgently needed in countries, like ours, which face a difficult journey towards achieving socially just and environmentally sound development.

We must unite our efforts and intentions in order to find the scientific tools which will enable us to solve the basic contradictions between society and environment, to lay the basis for a new relationship between man and nature, founded precisely on a new type of relationship among men.

Today, we are aware that all of mankind is threatened. The nuclear threat continues to hang like the sword of Damocles over our future and the future of our children. The continual degradation of the most important ecological systems on the planet threatens to deprive mankind of its priceless heritage - the wealth and diversity of genetic natural resources. The arms industry continues to sap the wealth produced by our peoples, while the vast amounts of resources required to put an end to the hunger and misery of millions of human beings are spent manufacturing instruments of death and destruction.

We bear an enormous responsibility. The quest for a healthy environment necessarily becomes a quest for peace and the transformation of our societies. And in this quest, we are all united, knowing that our final objective is a just society in which the need for development is compatible with the conservation of the wealth and diversity of nature.

In Nicaragua, despite the immense difficulties our people must overcome daily, we are making efforts which are unprecedented in our history to protect and effectively manage our natural resources.

It is precisely because of our belief that the human being needs a healthy environment in which he can develop his capacities to the fullest that we untiringly seek peace. The war remains our heaviest burden, the primary and ultimate cause of our most serious environmental problems. It is therefore natural for us to link so closely our struggle for peace with our efforts to protect and conserve our natural heritage. For us, both are part of the same struggle, the struggle to build a brighter and better future for our children.

By joining forces with our Costa Rican brothers, we are making headway in the setting up of nature reserves along our common borders. We have called these reserves protected areas for peace because we firmly believe that such awe-inspiring nature systems belong to the heritage of mankind and that they must be protected for future generations because nature does not recognize human borders and because its protection and conservation is a shared responsibility.

To set aside these areas for conservation undoubtedly entails a sacrifice for our people because it closes off a potentially interesting economic option. But this sacrifice will reap its reward from the benefits derived from the conservation and sustainable management of the natural resources contained within the reserves. The conservation of these areas is a responsibility shared by all of mankind and we are aware that our people are not alone in this unwavering quest. All the peoples of the world stand beside us in this struggle for peace and a healthy environment.

With this message, the Heroic Nicaraguan people convey their support.

(Unofficial translation from original Spanish)

GREETINGS FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA  
MR RAJIV GANDHI

(Read out by Mr Digvijay Sinh M.P.  
Head of the Indian Delegation to the  
17th Session of the IUCN General Assembly)

Some of the most important tasks in regard to the conservation of nature have to be accomplished in developing countries. The great challenge before the movement is to find ways in which economic development can be achieved and people's increasing needs met while ensuring the preservation of natural resources. I am sure that the IUCN will provide new insights into this matter. My good wishes for the success of the meeting of IUCN being held in San José.

I send my greetings to President Oscar Arias and the people of Costa Rica.

ANNEX 9STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE  
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)  
PR OSVALDO S. BABINI HERRERA

On behalf of the Director General of FAO, Mr Edouard Saouma, it is my pleasure to bring warm greetings to the Government and people of Costa Rica, as well as to each of the participants at this 17th General Assembly of the IUCN. I should also like to express the best wishes of FAO for the greatest of success in the discussions undertaken at the Assembly. We hope they will contribute to awakening global awareness to the values of our natural heritage and to the benefits for humanity of the sustainable use of natural resources.

FAO has worked closely with IUCN over the past forty years and would like to renew the commitment, on the occasion of its fortieth anniversary, to cooperate effectively in the common interest as reflected in the World Conservation Strategy, which FAO co-sponsored. The Ecosystem Conservation Group, made up of IUCN, UNEP, Unesco and FAO - and one day we hope other sister organizations such as the UNDP and the World Bank which have already been invited to join - constitutes the principal mechanism for the exchange of information and the coordination of international programmes in the area of conservation. The group's last meeting, held in Rome in September 1987, proved to be highly productive and will most likely enable FAO and IUCN to synchronize more effectively their efforts in various fields which I shall mention later. The ad hoc working group on in situ conservation allows for an exchange of information and a more precise definition of criteria for the identification of ecosystems and species which are in a critical condition, the objective being to coordinate action aimed at promoting biological diversity and protecting the genetic heritage of our world. Through this organ, the other members of the Ecosystem Conservation Group have been informed of the activities undertaken in conjunction with UNEP and IBPGR, and of the decisions taken by the FAO commission on forest genetic resources which has identified eighty-one species in danger of extinction.

At the last meeting of the Ecosystem Conservation Group, FAO offered IUCN its support to update and implement the World Conservation Strategy, particularly with respect to sustainable agriculture and forest resources. As the specialised organ of the United Nations system for agriculture, forest activity and fishing, FAO possesses the technical know-how and competency to contribute to the World Conservation Strategy and, consequently, make it a useful instrument for its 158 member countries in the creation of strategies, policies and programmes for the compatible and sustainable development of natural resources. FAO is already carrying out extensive educational activity through the World Soil Charter and the World Agreements for the Controlled Use of Pesticides and for the free exchange and conservation of germ-plasm. Moreover, the "African Agriculture Action Plan: the next twenty-five years" comprises a strategy for soil conservation and sustainable agriculture which could eliminate hunger and food shortages on the continent. For this reason, FAO wishes to work very closely with IUCN on the drafting of national conservation strategies in the countries of the Sahel, on wetlands along the coast of West Africa and on the Rural

Development Programme in buffer zones for protected areas in central African countries. We are likewise interested in being closely consulted on the drafting of national conservation strategies and their implementation in other countries in order to enlist our efforts in this common cause. We would also like to tighten cooperation in the area of management and conservation of wild fauna, particularly in Africa, in response to the symposium organized by the International Foundation for the Conservation of Game and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation in October in Harare, Zimbabwe, and which we co-sponsored. We are interested in encouraging captive breeding and species resource management as a strategy to protect species which may soon be in danger of extinction and which could play an important role in assuring a source of food and in rural development. We would also greatly appreciate IUCN's support for our efforts in Latin America and in particular for the FAO/UNEP regional project for the management of protected areas and wildlife as well as the four networks of technical cooperation working in the area of conservation.

The Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP), which will be the subject of one of the technical meetings at this General Assembly, merits special attention. The Plan was formulated in 1985 on the initiative of the Committee for Forest Development in the Tropics and in close cooperation with UNEP, the World Bank and the World Resources Institute. It has received the enthusiastic support of the international community for developmental aid and awakened considerable hope in developing countries as a means of checking the alarming process of deforestation and the destruction of forest resources. Moreover, it emphasizes the role of the forest sector's contribution to economic and social development.

The Tropical Forestry Action Plan received the support of the 9th World Forestry Conference held in 1985, through the Mexico Manifesto, of the Commonwealth Forestry Congress, of the Silva Conference called by President Mitterand at Paris in 1986 and attended by numerous heads of state from Europe and Africa, of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, of the Bellagio meeting on tropical forest strategies organized in July 1987 and of many other international fora. For the first time, the international donor community has united in the same cause to coordinate their efforts and mobilize an even greater amount of resources in order to increase awareness of the value of tropical forests. So far, in 18 countries in Africa, 9 in Asia and 15 in Latin America and the Caribbean have officially requested FAO to implement plans and projects within the Tropical Forestry Action Plan with help from different sources of bilateral and multilateral aid. Projects under the Forestry Action Plan are underway in 18 countries. Hopefully, IUCN, which has been represented at the meetings of the Donor Support Group for the Tropical Forestry Action Plan, will be able to play a constructive role in this important process.

IUCN's contribution in the preparation and implementation of projects under the Tropical Forestry Action Plan is extremely important because it ensures that all aspects of forest conservation and environmental protection will be duly considered. Moreover, non-governmental IUCN member organizations must devise means of communication so that the plans

formulated by each country can receive the consensus of all national interests and provide for an adequate balance between conservational and developmental requirements. FAO has participated in the meetings of the IUCN Tropical Forest Advisory Group, the third of which took place last week at the biological station "La Selva" in Costa Rica. We hope that the close cooperation which FAO and IUCN enjoy in the area of forests will be reflected in the formulation and the implementation of action plans for the countries participating in the Tropical Forestry Action Plan and based upon sound principles of the conservation of our natural heritage.

The desire of FAO, Mr President, in its capacity as the coordinating body for the Tropical Forestry Action Plan and as a leading institution in the compatible development of renewable natural resources, is to achieve productive dialogue and close cooperation with all the national and international non-governmental bodies represented here so that our activities can be more effective and benefit both present and future generations. FAO wishes to place special emphasis in its programmes on the question of sustainable agriculture and the conservation of basic natural resources: forests, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, soils and water. For this reason, FAO desires to reaffirm the principles of the World Conservation Strategy, to follow the recommendations of the World Commission on Environment and Development and finally to be identified and directly involved in the theme of this IUCN General Assembly: "Conservation for Sustainable Development: A Shared Responsibility".

(Unofficial translation from original Spanish)

ANNEX 10STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (Unesco),  
PR BERND VON DROSTE, DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF ECOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Dr Swaminathan, President of IUCN, Dr Kenton Miller, Director General,  
Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

Placed by its constitution at the crossroads of education, science and culture, Unesco since its creation, has been deeply involved in the relationship between conservation and development, the relationship between man and nature.

Precisely 40 years ago, under the leadership of its first Director General, Sir Julian Huxley, the eminent British biologist, Unesco sponsored jointly with the French Government at Fontainebleau, a conference for the establishment of what was to become IUPN, and is today IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Our newly-elected Director General, the Spanish microbiologist Federico Major Zaragoza, is himself deeply committed to conservation. He regrets to be unable to be here with you today. He has asked me to congratulate IUCN on its great achievements. He looks forward to strengthening our traditionally close ties and he has asked me to transmit to all of you his best wishes for the success of this 17th General Assembly.

Unesco is now preparing itself with confidence and optimism for the future.

Some contours of the "new Unesco" era are already visible. There will be a concentration on very few carefully selected subject areas of universal importance and well within the mandate of the organization. Among these priority areas for the future are World Heritage, Environmental Research and Education, and in particular a re-invigorated intergovernmental research programme on Man and the Biosphere, MAB.

Unesco's World Heritage Convention with 100 States Parties can be considered the World's most successful, universal and powerful conservation instrument.

The Convention is based on the idea that there are areas of scientific interest or natural beauty, ancient monuments or historical centres of such exceptional value that were they to be destroyed, the loss would be felt by all of us.

The Talamanca Range-La Amistad of Costa Rica, is one of the 288 World Heritage properties so far inscribed on the World Heritage List for their outstanding natural and cultural characteristics of universal value.

Like La Amistad, each of the 78 natural or mixed natural-cultural sites on the World Heritage List has been evaluated by the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas of IUCN against the strict criteria established by the World Heritage Committee.

IUCN is Unesco's advisory body for World Heritage and fulfills this role with great professionalism ensuring the quality and credibility of the World Heritage List.

Most World Heritage sites are under threat - by poaching, damming, mining, air pollution, land clearing, wild settlement and so on. May I express the hope that an increasing number of IUCN members stand jointly with States Parties as a guiding light in their financial support for World's Heritage.

As we all know, wetlands are of immense ecological value and yet are destroyed at an alarming rate.

It is important that the Wetland or Ramsar Convention makes further progress. Unesco as the depository of this Convention notes that there are only 46 States Parties so far. We urge you to provide support to IUCN, enabling IUCN to provide essential secretariat services as foreseen under the Convention, and to promote more vigorously this important international conservation instrument.

As already mentioned, Unesco will expand its environmental sciences and education programmes to respond to urgent needs to provide a scientific basis for ecologically sustainable development; to promote ecology as a science and to provide jointly with UNEP and ICSU a better understanding of global processes. This is important to prevent colossal risks of disruption of the global system through the combined impact of growing population numbers, energy and technology.

One response to these new challenges in the field of conservation and science is the multi-functional biosphere reserve system, already in place in 70 countries thanks to joint efforts of all members of the Ecosystem Conservation Group formed by UNEP, FAO, IUCN and Unesco.

The discrete building block of this whole system is the individual biosphere reserve site, which protects within its core a minimally disturbed ecosystem, consists of a buffer zone where controlled use can take place and human settlements may occur and a transition zone - or better, zone of cooperation - which is used for demonstrating the application of sciences to sustainable development. A major task in biosphere reserves is to ensure full cooperation of local people without which no conservation effort can succeed in the long term. I am glad to note that an increasing number of IUCN members are involved in this rather crucial grassroots work in biosphere reserves.

A key subject for conservation research in biosphere reserves is how to manage biosphere reserves to maintain biological diversity and cultural identity of local people, while promoting human welfare within the region.

Massive scientific research is still needed to answer the key question: how does sustainable development relate to the conservation of biological diversity?

Outstanding research is carried out here in Costa Rica at the La Selva Tropical Research Station within the newly-established Cordillera Volcanica Biosphere Reserve.

In its report the Brundtland Commission calls for the establishment of more protected areas of non-conventional type.

The biosphere reserve concept in its length and breadth provides a whole matrix for alternative strategies of sustainable development.

Biosphere reserves across the globe in their cultural and ecological diversity demonstrate a great variety of most dynamic approaches to sustainable development. They can be seen as vast open-air laboratories to develop new exciting combinations of traditional knowledge and modern technology, to experiment alternative strategies for modern civilisation to maintain, or whenever possible to increase the level and quality of sustainable development. May I ask all of you to consider biosphere reserves as a non-conventional type of protected area which deserves the support of all of us.

As a planetary network, the biosphere reserve system as a whole will be more than just an assembly of individual sites. Indeed, already today we can anticipate that biosphere reserves will play a decisive role in global science in the nineties, among others as a planetary network for observation of global change, and for studying human causes of such changes and the effects on man and his environment.

Mr President, today, after forty years of extremely fruitful cooperation IUCN and Unesco have to face local and global problems of unknown scale and complexity. Both organizations have now to take stock, and set new priorities in order to move on successfully and jointly into the nineties.

ANNEX 11STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL WATERFOWL AND WETLANDS RESEARCH BUREAU (IWRB)  
PROFESSOR GEOFFREY MATTHEWS

It is a great pleasure to bring greetings to IUCN from its long-term partner, the International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau.

Our close relationship was further cemented last month when the arrangements for the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention came into being. That bird is now in full flight, with one wing in Gland and the other in Slimbridge, England. IUCN and IWRB will provide infrastructure, administration and expertise to keep the independent Secretariat in effective action.

The Slimbridge personnel will have further advantage of stimulation by the thousands of waterfowl that throng the refuge of the Wildfowl Trust, which also welcomes the arrival of the Ramsar Secretariat.

I have just had information, which the British Delegation has given me permission to announce, that on Friday this week, February 5, the Minister of the Environment, Lord Caithness, will visit Slimbridge to announce the designation there of the Upper Severn Estuary Ramsar Site. Thus one part of the Ramsar Secretariat will appropriately overlook the 396th of the Ramsar Sites which now cover some 30 million hectares. Queen Elizabeth II will no doubt be impressed by this opportune designation when she visits Slimbridge next week.

Sadly, this will be the last General Assembly I attend before I retire later this year. However, I can assure you that my successor, and our governing body, will continue IWRB's support of the Ramsar Secretariat and its collaboration with IUCN.

In token of that symbiosis I have taken this opportunity to present Dr Swaminathan with the official tie of the IWRB bearing the symbolic water bird created by Braque, surrounded by a blue oval symbolizing wetlands.

ANNEX 12STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE  
CONVENTION ON WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE  
ESPECIALLY AS WATERFOWL HABITAT  
PR ABDUL LATIF RAO

I would like to express thanks to IUCN, on behalf of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention; the members of the Ramsar Standing Committee and on my own behalf as the Chairman of the Standing Committee, for providing the Bureau for the Convention in conjunction with IWRB.

During the last triennium, the Bureau and the Task Force established by the Conference of the Parties in 1984 worked hard to advise the Contracting Parties to establish a permanent administrative and financial structure for the Convention, and as you know, the Conference of the Parties adopted this proposal in Regina last summer. As a consequence, a permanent Bureau was established with effect from 1 January 1988, eliminating a financial burden on IUCN and IWRB and greatly improving the efficiency of the Convention.

As a result, this Convention, the oldest global conservation convention which was slow to get off the ground initially, has now taken off. There are currently about 50 Contracting Parties who have designated 395 sites covering an area of about 30 million ha. The process of ratification of the Convention and designation of sites continues.

The Contracting Parties greatly value IUCN's Wetlands Programme and its initiative in wetlands conservation and sustainable development. The wetlands and waterfowl research programmes of IWRB, the Asian Wetlands Bureau and other international and national organizations are also of great value to this Convention. The Convention seeks furthermore to work closely with other conservation conventions.

Since political commitments for wetland conservation are greatly enhanced through membership in the Convention, the Ramsar Convention is useful for both developed and the developing countries. In the developed world it focusses the attention of the States in identifying and managing important wetlands and provides a check against their degradation or loss. In the developing countries the designation of sites under the Convention helps in allocating increased resources for the designated sites.

The Convention attracts the attention of conservation communities and aid agencies interested in providing environmental and financial assistance and acts as a check against land use change. The Convention also encourages wise use and sustainable utilization of wetlands.

Annual national contributions to the budget of the Convention are modest, rather lower in comparison with other Conventions.

I would therefore urge the participants of the General Assembly, whether from States, Governmental or non-governmental organizations, to make efforts towards their countries becoming Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

For more details, I would encourage those interested to see the exhibit in the exhibition hall. Brochures in English, French and Spanish are available from Mr Daniel Navid, Secretary General and Mr Michael Smart, Conservation Coordinator of the Bureau. They would be happy to help with further clarification. I myself and other members of the Standing Committee from Canada, Chile, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom and the USA are also available for discussion or to provide any clarification desired.

ANNEX 13STATEMENT ON POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT  
BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)  
PR NAFIS SADIK

Humans have done more to change their physical surroundings than all other species put together. In a relatively short space of time they have had more impact than all the combined effects of climatic variations, geological upheavals and solar activity.

For most of history, change has been regarded as benign. Victory over the forces of nature has been a cause for celebration, because it contributed to human survival. But now we have a new perspective: we are gathered here today because we realize that the search for victory could end by destroying the systems on which survival depends. We are seeking not to dominate but to adapt.

Survival and adaptation

Survival has always depended on successful adaptation. Over time, human societies have found ways to survive in the most inhospitable surroundings as well as the most favourable. They were able to create a balance, a dynamic relationship, between their needs and the ability of the environment to supply them.

New technologies changed the balance. They seemed to offer the possibility of escape from the grip of natural restrictions - domination instead of adaptation. To an extent they were successful. All modern societies now depend ultimately on the products of technology. Thanks to technology, the old enemies, famine and disease, have been held at bay. Death rates have been sharply cut, and expectation of life has been extended.

The result over the last two generations has been an explosion of population without precedent in history. Last year marked the arrival of the five billionth member of the global family. Its numbers are growing at over 80 million a year, ninety per cent of whom are in developing countries.

But now the old limits are beginning to reassert themselves. United Nations projections indicate that there will be six billion people by the end of the century, and perhaps ten billion when growth finally stops, a hundred years from now. Nearly all the increase will be in today's developing countries, by definition those least equipped to support it. Human numbers, the greatest resource for development, could instead become a threat to development prospects.

At the same time, the evidence is growing that human activities are inflicting severe and perhaps permanent damage to the environment on which survival depends. Intensive or misguided uses of land and water increase the risks in rural areas. Meanwhile the expanding cities are eating up ground. They are creating waste in kinds and quantities far beyond any previous experience.

In many places, environmental safety demands immediate and direct action. The Sahelian countries of Africa are seeing the desert invade previously secure range and farmland. Every year the Himalayan countries of Asia watch over a billion tons of topsoil disappear by erosion and flooding. The industrialized countries risk losing their forests and their lakes to acid degradation.

The old balance between humans and nature cannot be restored. The environment and the human condition have changed too much for that. We must look for a new and dynamic relationship, a pattern of development which will sustain us even as our numbers grow.

Your invitation to me to address this Congress is a measure of your awareness of the links between human numbers, human needs, and the integrity of our environment. The population programme which you have established within IUCN will be an important contribution to our search for a sustainable pattern of development. I look forward to close co-operation between UNFPA and IUCN in the future.

#### Science and policy

Determining the effects of human activities is a scientific process. But as it evolves into policies which will produce a sustainable relationship, the process becomes a political one. The decisions which this Congress will urge on governments and international institutions are essentially political. They will concern the human or social environment - the shape and structure of society - as well as our physical surroundings.

There is little point in advising governments and the international community about what must be done, without looking closely at what can be done. Out of the experience of forty years of development, we have some idea of the scope of possibility. Let us be practical. Let us put forward proposals which meet the needs, and are also attractive enough and logical enough to win acceptance.

#### A new strategy for development

Being practical is not the same thing as being predictable. In order to achieve sustainability, we may have to discard some cherished beliefs about development.

Development policies have previously been based on the assumption that development was essentially economic, and that social and environmental concerns were secondary. Economic growth would eventually provide the means of social development and environmental protection. In particular, economic development was expected to produce a demographic transition from larger to smaller families. On the way, some costs would have to be absorbed. These costs would include some damage to the environment and the demands of rapidly growing populations.

However, we cannot wait for the demographic transition, or for regeneration of the environment. The evidence before us is too strong that permanent damage to the environment is growing, and that social systems are increasingly being disrupted. Urgent action is needed to change both demographic patterns and environmental impact.

The practical proposals we seek must address directly the risks presented by rapid population growth and environmental damage. An important element will therefore be policies of social as opposed to economic development. As a result, yesterday's luxury becomes today's practicality. Social development and environmental protection policies cannot wait upon successful economic development. They are part of the conditions for economic development, and should accordingly have priority.

### People first

Population growth is certainly one cause of environmental stress in developing countries, especially when it is combined with poverty. The demand for resources on the part of individuals in developing countries is a fraction of their counterparts' consumption in industrialized countries. But the cumulative effects of poorly planned interventions and rapid population growth in the last forty years have bitten into fragile ecosystems, and ended centuries of coexistence with the forces of nature. The results in many countries are plain, and plainly disastrous.

Poor people typically have large families. They are often landless and depend on common property for food, water and fuel. Their numbers have grown rapidly. At the same time, their access to productive land has been reduced, for example by commercial pressures to produce cash crops. They have been forced into marginal, more fragile areas. Their demands have caused critical damage.

In the Sahel, for example, tree cover in the headwaters of the Niger and its tributaries has disappeared. Downstream, the river flow has been greatly reduced. Smaller rivers are reduced to seasonal flows or dry up altogether. Populations have been forced to move. As they move south into more heavily populated areas, they and their animals must use marginal range and pasture. The land rapidly deteriorates.

Even measures intended to relieve the situation have instead made it worse. Boreholes drilled for water attract far more people and animals than the surrounding land can support. Overgrazed and overcropped, it too becomes desert.

Many factors are at work. Ancient systems of managing common resources, including water, tree cover and the land itself have broken down. Even the remotest rural areas have felt the impact of the modern world. Patterns of consumption and production which endured for centuries have vanished as a result. Rapid population growth contributes to environmental degradation; but rapid population growth itself is partly the result of the breakdown of social systems, including traditional means of limiting family size.

It will not be easy to re-establish control over the commons and stable new patterns of family life. The process starts with awareness that there are close relationships between individuals, their societies, and their physical environment.

In the Sahel, and in many developing countries, including for example Egypt, India and Zimbabwe, the connections between population growth, land-use and environmental damage are so close and so clear that governments and people are giving closer attention to the issue.

They do not believe that slower population growth will solve all their problems: they do however appreciate that it will buy a little time in which other problems may be solved. It will also help to establish a sustainable style of development, which will balance population growth with available resources and the capacity of the environment to sustain increasing demands.

#### What decides family size?

The decision of individuals determine family size, and hence the rate of population growth. But the decisions are taken within a context. If development policy is to address the decision, it must address the context. In order to slow the rate of population growth, it will be necessary to change the circumstances in which family life decisions are made.

In seeking to slow down population growth, national programmes recognize that people have children for many different reasons. In most developing countries large families are traditional and are still preferred. Change is the result of distinct and positive decisions by parents in favour of smaller families.

We do not yet know for certain what factors go into making up the decisions, but we have some pointers. Access to family planning services, as well as information and advice on family planning, is of course very important. Beyond family planning, we know for example that smaller families are found among the economically better-off. But we have also discovered that prosperity is only one motivation. Education, especially for girls, income-generating alternatives for women, better health and lower infant mortality all have a positive effect. The ethos of the society, that is to say its social and cultural norms, attitudes and values, also has a powerful influence.

Countries which have successfully confronted the problems of population growth can now be found in all parts of the developing world. They are very diverse in culture, numbers and composition, but they have some features in common.

Most of them share a strong commitment on the part of governments to slower growth. But the crucial factor is the ability to translate that commitment to the culture of the village and the street. Putting it in its simplest terms, they have been able to deliver the benefits of development - health, education, employment, security, dignity, as well as services such as family planning - to the individual human being. They have paid special attention to securing the rights and improving the status of women. In a word, they have put the power to decide in favour of smaller families firmly in the hands of those who will make the decision.

Successful population policies base general policies on particular needs. There are no short cuts, and no prospect for sustainable development, unless we undertake this delicate and difficult task of approaching local problems at a local level.

### Social policies and the power of decision

The same pattern can be seen in protecting the environment and making the best use of resources. Population growth alone does not account for many problems which arise in developing countries, for example dessication from overgrazing, or loss of tree cover. They have more to do with losing the power to control the use of common resources such as land and water. The traditional systems have gone, and alternatives are either not available or take no account of human needs.

We know less about the causes of environmental damage than about influences on population growth; but we can see the need for social institutions which will support balanced use of common property. This is not easy: it is far easier to build factories and agribusiness ventures than to plan, train, equip and supervise village-level operations. But it can be done; and where it is done - for example in some hill areas of Nepal - it has proved its value.

There are many calls on the very limited resources of developing countries: it is hard for them to give due priority to these complex and delicate mechanisms. There are also very powerful pressures in the opposite direction. The world pattern of trade and investment dictates concentration on conventional business and industry, and calls for ruthless exploitation of natural resources. Little attention is paid to local ecosystems, because they have no economic value in themselves. Yet all economic wealth is derived from the natural resource base, and therefore ultimately depends on a healthy ecosystem.

### Responses in industrialized countries

There are some responsibilities which devolve directly upon the industrialized countries which dominate the world economy. They must in the first place order their own patterns of production and consumption so as to produce less waste and pollution and consume less energy. But they must also take account of their considerable influence on the economies and the development patterns of the poorer countries.

How can industrialized countries contribute to relieving urban pressures and stimulating agriculture in developing countries? What international arrangements will contribute most to favourable patterns of land use? Can modern technology help to develop alternative energy sources for developing countries?

### Linkages

It is becoming clear that development is not a series of diversified or sectoral activities, but essentially one activity, with a multitude of interlinking parts.

For example, strategies for rural development are of crucial importance for developing countries. They offer the possibility of increasing agricultural production, protecting the commons, and relieving urban pressures by reducing migration. The mix of elements for such strategies will include extending primary health care and family planning to rural areas; providing education and employment, particularly for rural women; effective land reform; protection for forest and rangeland; and some community control over all these areas.

Many developing countries already have some or all of the elements in place, but integrating them in a unified policy is more difficult. However, it is important to work towards that end, and for members of the community to know that they contribute to and benefit from its success. They should therefore be involved in preparing the policy as well as executing it. They should be aware of their place in it, and of the importance of the work of others.

I should like to close by offering three guides towards sustainable development, based on our experience in population:

1. policies for sustainable development address the needs and powers of individual men and women. In particular, releasing the potential contribution of women to society is of the greatest importance;
2. development policies are linked at all points with considerations of the needs for environmental protection and balanced population growth;
3. development policies work at all levels, from international to local. The attitudes and actions of all countries, industrialized and developing countries alike, should reflect their commitment to sustainable development.

We are looking for economic development because we must. The poverty of billions of people is an insult to human dignity. It is also a direct threat to sustainability. As the Brundtland Report points out, the power of decision is crucial: poverty is defined by the lack of power to decide.

Achieving sustainability will depend on the voluntary cooperation of governments and individuals in all countries. The new World Conservation Strategy will be an important contribution to this aim. I am delighted to see that it has a chapter on population which follows closely the recommendations of the 1984 International Conference on Population and the 1985 Conference of the Decade for Women.

UNFPA is committed to the concept of sustainable development. We expect to be working closely with IUCN on the second phase of the World Conservation Strategy. We shall also cooperate with individual countries as they develop national policies for sustainable development.

National and international strategies alike will be a contribution to a style of development which will match present needs with future possibilities. Survival in peace and harmony has always depended on successful adjustment to changing circumstances. It still does.

ANNEX 14STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL DESIGNATE OF IUCN,  
PR MARTIN W. HOLDGATE

## A PERSPECTIVE OF THE NEXT TRIENNIUM

It is presumptuous of me to attempt to suggest objectives for IUCN for the next three years when I have barely arrived and have so much to learn. And so many people said so many flattering things about me that I am nervous of cracking the image. But false reputations make bad working relations. This General Assembly is the only opportunity I have to discuss my perceptions of the way ahead with those who can speak for the whole membership before I get to work. If what follows is in places naive or erroneous, please forgive me - but please also tell me where you think I am right or wrong.

I want to start by explaining how I see IUCN as an organism: as a living and creative entity.

Those who based it on the Unions of the International Council of Scientific Unions were wise. For the strength of IUCN is as a union; a worldwide membership of governments, agencies and non-governmental organizations contributing their experience and their concerns to a common purpose.

What purpose? We can all answer that question - conservation. Of what? Of the natural resources: the airs and waters, soils and rocks, land forms and diverse life of this planet. Why? Because they exist: they are. Because they are an interacting and self-regulating whole. Because they are the life support system of humanity and all other species. Because people need to use and to develop them sustainably if the millions who now live in squalor and misery are to break free and enjoy this earth as we here are privileged to do. Because the beauty and the richness of nature is also part of the spiritual heritage without which our lives would be demeaned.

We are likely to agree that more people accept the case for conservation, and realize that without it there will be no civilized human future, than at any time in the past. One of the most remarkable developments of the past 17 years - as I have seen it since I first led my country's delegation to the Preparatory Committee for the 1972 Stockholm Conference - has however been the way in which thinking about the environment has changed among governments, official agencies, investment corporations, the World Bank, industry, the non-governmental movement and people experiencing many conditions of life.

In 1970 we spoke of environmental problems largely in terms of by-products of industrial development and undesirable impacts on our natural setting: of pollution and the destruction of wilderness. It was a developed country and top down perspective. At Stockholm it was counter-balanced by the recognition that many nations faced the grimmer pollution of poverty and misery, and had to develop if they were to cure

these ills. But even then we tended to talk too much from the top down and about general problems like desertification or deforestation. We became good at adopting Conventions and Plans of Action, but less good at getting real action among the real people who mould the real earth.

Through the World Conservation Strategy, through the Conference in 1986 at Ottawa, and in 1987 through the World Commission on Environment and Development and the UN "Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond", that climate has changed. People and their needs have moved to the centre of the stage. Sustainable development, whose aim is the sustainable livelihood of communities of human beings with diverse traditions in diverse but vulnerable environmental settings, is seen as the key to maintaining the rich beauty of nature and making human life itself richer and more beautiful. Listening to the speeches yesterday and perhaps especially to President Arias' final oration, I sensed that we were on the brink of adding a third term to the familiar description of "developed" and "developing" countries: "mature countries", which have achieved a stable balance with their environment and with their trading partners, and a good quality of life for all sections of their communities. And we do now see that the general has to be built from the particular: from educating and involving men and women in rural as well as urban settlements, to build our common future.

IUCN, with WWF and UNEP, played a major part in catalysing this change of thought through the World Conservation Strategy, which will, I am sure, be hailed as one of the most significant documents of the current half century. IUCN today stands as the world's largest and most expert professional conservation body. It is unique in uniting the governmental and non-governmental sectors. And because it is a union, the powers of its modest staff and meagre budget can be multiplied many-fold.

But, despite the obvious progress of the past triennium, IUCN seems to me not to have found itself as an integrated organism. Its image is fuzzy. It appears too much as a collection of individuals, moving broadly in the same direction through space like a loosely-knit star cluster or swarm of meteorites. It does not speak with a clear and united voice, and still less with the music of the spheres. I do not hear it praised publicly as a strong partner by those bodies with whom it must work in the wider conservation movement. It does not, frankly, have a good reputation as an employer of its staff. The work it does is still not sufficiently well known. My first task must be to work on this situation. If I am to do it, I must start with a perception of what manner of organism IUCN is, or ought to be, and my perception must obviously match that of the membership at large and of the Council in particular. So this is a unique moment to try to expound that perception.

The outside world, our context, can be loosely divided into the IUCN members, on whom the organization draws, and the potentially enormous number of users and beneficiaries, whom it serves. We draw upon the members' expertise and enthusiasm through written statements, seminars, workshops and the like. The Commissions are our chief channel for this purpose and their programmes are crucial. They generate ideas, assessments, methods and data. This is the pattern we have inherited from ICSU. I have worked closely with three ICSU Special and Scientific Committees: SCAR, SCIBP and SCOPE, and know how productive they can be.

But to get the best out of this invaluable resource, we have to plan the Commission programmes precisely and as components of an integrated whole: as parts of the one organism. And I accept that we have to support them adequately. The return in terms of benefits received per unit of investment is potentially immense. But the Commissions must relate properly to one another and to the programmes undertaken by staff on particular themes like wetlands, forests, population or Antarctica. These too must be designed and managed to contribute to a coherent whole. I must confess to doubts about whether they do.

Perhaps this is the point at which I should say something about my philosophy of management. I see my role as a manager as an essential foundation to my other roles as an ambassador for IUCN and - I hope - an individual with ideas to contribute to the sustainable development of earth's resources. In 1988 I feel that I have five key tasks ahead of me:

- first, to ensure that expenditure stays within income. Let me emphasize that the great uncertainty in this situation is not how to control our expenditure but how to predict our income - and in this condition perhaps I might add that if all members were able to pay their dues on time, the management of this organization would move from the realms of witchcraft to something nearer that of everyday science.
- second, to maintain the confidence of those on whom the Union's income depends, and in that way, I trust, to increase the resources for the work we would all like to do, and which we believe would benefit the world community.
- third, to clarify the responsibilities of staff, programmes and centres; to streamline the internal anatomy of our organism.
- fourth, to strengthen our working relationship with partner organizations within the world conservation movement.
- finally, to make solid progress with the establishment of our permanent headquarters.

These interlock and overlap. I will not go into details here. But perhaps I might say something about the human element. For management is about people. IUCN employs, and depends on the creative talents of, a number of dedicated and able individuals. Such people do not give of their best if they are cramped by inflexible bureaucracy. But on the other hand, IUCN must display discipline in the use of our scarce financial resources for the simple reason that unless we can show that we are making the most of what we have got, we are unlikely to get any more. My task will be to maintain a system that combines accountability and financial control, but does not impose numbing rigidity. Great advances have clearly been made over the past year in the development of the Union's management information system. The organization does not and will not start any initiative without clear objectives, explicit statements of the actions to be taken, a defined time frame and the best practicable estimates of cost - and our management information system will allow programmes to be monitored properly as they proceed and any essential adjustments made before we cross the threshold of a serious problem. Within those agreed objectives, time frames and costs, I hope

to delegate as much operational flexibility as possible to the people doing the work. This is the kind of environment I have been used to working in hitherto and I am sure we can operate similarly in IUCN.

May I just add that I shall expect to apply the same discipline to the use of so-called "unrestricted" funds as to those received for specific programmes or projects. The fact is that there is no easy money in IUCN, and every franc has to be shown to be well spent, whether in the Director General's Office, or a Commission or a Centre or a Programme. That way we shall build confidence and attract supporters.

Information is the life blood of our organism. That is why two Centres, the Environmental Law Centre and the Conservation Monitoring Centre, are indispensable. Both are widely respected. I hope we can strengthen CMC and make it a true World Conservation Information and Assessment Centre. We are to discuss ways, means and details in a workshop later this week. It needs at least five kinds of data: first, a frame of geographical and topographic reference; second, a data base on the distribution of biotopes, habitats and wilderness; third, a specific data base on protected areas; fourth, data on the distribution and status of species; and fifth, a set of data on the utilization of species. These must be backed by a bibliographic register. Of course, we cannot and should not build all these by ourselves. We are part of a network of global environmental data centres, including UNEP's GEMS and GRID, the World Resources Institute's records of the state of natural resources, the Nature Conservancy and Conservation International's excellent information on species distribution and protected areas in the Americas, the International Council for Bird Preservation's special records of bird species, and many more. IUCN is, however, looked on as a potential leader in compiling the world data base for habitats, protected areas and species, working with these partners and other contributors and users like WWF and Unesco. We need much information ourselves as a foundation for our own programmes - but we can best serve world conservation by designing and developing our Centre from the outset as a shared service. Getting CMC into a proper shape to operate in this way, on a secure financial basis, will be a top priority in 1988.

The Commission programmes, Secretariat programmes, the ELC and the Conservation Information and Assessment Centre (as certain papers seek to re-name CMC) are vital parts of IUCN as an organism. But organisms only get anywhere if they have limbs, and the practical programmes and projects IUCN undertakes for governments, aid agencies and other users, especially through the Conservation for Development Centre are among its limbs. Through this output, and through our scientific and technical reports, our publications aimed at a wider audience, and not least the output from the Commissions, we have to play our part in moving the world along the path of sustainable development. This is a further area I plan to discuss thoroughly with the specialists concerned, asking questions about this output: is it reaching the right users, in the right forms, at the right times?

IUCN has to be seen to be a global organization, and this gives emphasis to the need to put the message across in many languages. I am aware of criticisms that too little is said in French and far too little in

Spanish, despite the immense progress in this latter area to which Kenton Miller has contributed so greatly recently. We may need to seek support to strengthen our outreach in these tongues. And 1988 provides an outstanding opportunity to pay a tribute to the role of France in launching the organization at Fontainebleau 40 years ago. There could be no better opportunity to re-state what the Union stands for today than the ceremonies which we hope will mark that anniversary, and it can only be a strength to make such a declaration in the French language.

I am conscious that there is much more I could, and probably should, say. But at this General Assembly my primary task is to learn from all of you. I would not be here, were I not convinced that the conservation of the world environment is a matter of immense importance. It is, as an English poet once put it, "the ground and granite" of our very being. I am deeply appreciative of the honour you have done me in inviting me to serve this organization. I shall do my utmost to justify your faith.

ANNEX 15REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND AUDIT COMMITTEEMembership

<u>Chairperson</u>	Martin Edwards (Canada)
	Syed Babar Ali (Pakistan)
	Curtis Bohlen (USA)
	Léonard Hentsch (Switzerland)
	Anis Mouasher (Jordan)
	José Pedro de Oliveira Costa (Brazil)
	Russell Peterson (USA)
	Yuri Yazan (USSR)

The Committee met on 3 and 6 February 1988 and discussed the audited financial statements for the previous triennium and the Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the forthcoming triennium.

As a result, the following recommendations were drafted and adopted by all members present:

RECOMMENDATION 1

HAVING EXAMINED the audited financial statements for 1984, 1985 and 1986;

NOTING with concern the reclassifications and adjustments of fund balances from 1984 to 1985 and from 1985 to 1986;

NOTING with added concern the reductions in 1986 to fund balances of prior years;

The Finance and Audit Committee:

RECOMMENDS to the 17th General Assembly that, having received the auditors' reports for 1984, 1985, and 1986, it approves the corresponding accounts; and

REQUESTS the auditors to pay particular attention to the question of adjustments of fund balances from former years, at the time of the 1987 audit.

RECOMMENDATION 2

HAVING EXAMINED the Estimates of Income (1988-91) and Expenditure (1988-90) (new Tables I and II attached);

COMMENDING the conservative and thorough approach to estimates of income adopted by the Secretariat;

URGING AGAIN that additional funds be sought to hire a professional Fundraising Officer to raise unrestricted funds and help build the World Conservation Trust;

The Finance and Audit Committee:

RECOMMENDS to the 17th General Assembly the approval of the Estimates of Income and Expenditure with the understanding that, whilst employing suitable flexibility in management of the finances, the Director General will ensure that unrestricted expenditure will not exceed unrestricted income in any year; and

ALSO RECOMMENDS the approval of the proposal on Membership Dues for the Triennium 1989-91 (GA/17/88/5) in its entirety.

NEW TABLE 1 FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY PAPER GA/17/88/4

ESTIMATE OF INCOME 1988-91  
(SFR x 1000)

	1987 BUDGET	1988 BUDGET	1989 BUDGET	1990 BUDGET	1991 BUDGET
UNRESTRICTED:					
DUES	2,900	3,200	3,500	3,900	4,400
SWISS TAX REBATE	380	380	400	400	400
VOLUNTARY:					
- WWF	1,500	1,000	750	500	500
- OTHER	840	375	500	600	700
INTEREST	80	50	50	50	50
PUBLICATIONS	110	110	110	110	110
WORLD CONSERVATION TRUST	0	0	60	60	60
SUB TOTAL	5,810	5,115	5,370	5,620	6,220
RESTRICTED:					
PROGRAMME RESTRICTED	1,898	2,100	3,000	3,500	4,000
PROJECT RESTRICTED	8,425	10,085	12,430	16,118	20,980
SUB TOTAL	10,323	12,185	15,430	19,618	24,980
GRAND TOTAL	16,133	17,300	20,800	25,238	31,200

NOTE: 1987 and 1991 are included for reasons outlined in the text

## NEW TABLE II FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY PAPER GA/17/88/4

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE 1988-1990

SFR x 1000

	1988 BUDGET UNRESTRICTED TOTAL		1989 BUDGET UNRESTRICTED TOTAL		1990 BUDGET UNRESTRICTED TOTAL	
DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE :						
DG's SECRETARIAT	730	730	630	630	640	640
MEMBERSHIP/INT.REL.	490	490	500	500	534	534
COUNCIL AFFAIRS	215	215	220	220	230	230
FUNDRAISING	250	250	260	260	270	270
SUB TOTAL	1,685	1,685	1,610	1,610	1,674	1,674
PROGRAMME :						
DDG (MANAGEMENT)	370	397	370	410	370	410
DDG (CONSERVATION)	65	393	70	400	80	405
COMMUNICATIONS	370	586	370	600	390	620
COMMISSIONS	965	1,700	965	1,730	1,020	1,858
THEMATIC PROGRAMMES CENTRES	0	1,596	0	1,600	0	1,613
ELC	375	384	375	400	375	410
CMC	450	1,951	450	2,030	500	2,110
CDC	100	1,750	100	1,820	120	1,900
ACCOUNTS/ CONTRACTS**	0	(773)	0	(804)	0	(836)
SUB TOTAL**	2,695	8,757	2,700	8,990	2,855	9,326
OTHER :						
General Assembly Bulletin/ Publications	250	250	250	250	255	255
EDP	20	247	20	260	20	260
Contingency	70	70	70	70	70	70
Special activities	90	90	40	40	40	40
Deficit Reduction	100	100	500	500	530	530
SUB TOTAL	735	1,117	1,060	1,495	1,091	1,555
FIELD COMPONENT	0	5,741	0	8,705	0	12,683
GRAND TOTAL	5,115	17,300	5,370	20,800	5,620	25,238

\*\* The ACCOUNTS/CONTRACTS administration figures are not included in the Programme totals

ANNEX 16REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEEMembershipChairperson

Adrian Phillips (UK)  
Ashok Khosla (India)  
Magnar Norderhaug (Norway)  
Yves Renard (St Lucia)

Introduction

1. We were established with these terms of reference:

under Rule 6 of the General Assembly Rules of Procedure: the Committee proposed by the President and elected by the General Assembly shall collect and review the comments on the Triennial Programme coming from members during the Assembly, and suggest ways and means for their possible incorporation into the final draft submitted to the Assembly for approval. It is recognized that changes in the Draft Programme imply corresponding changes in the budgets, and the Committee will be mindful to inform the Assembly accordingly.

2. We have interpreted our remit as being to advise the General Assembly on the guidance it should give to Council and the Director General on the Draft Programme and Budget as it stands, on the Programme planning process and on how the Triennial Programme and budget should be further developed for consideration by Council and the General Assembly in future. It is not practical to suggest precise amendments to the Programme and Budget but, if the General Assembly endorses this report, we would expect that its conclusions will be taken into account by the Director General in preparing the next version of the Triennial Programme for approval by Council.
3. Indeed the Programme is a "living document", in the sense that it needs to be updated and rolled forward each year for Council (or General Assembly) approval, taking into account changing circumstances. A number of our comments are intended to be incorporated into the next version of the Programme and Budget to be approved by Council later in 1988.
4. We have:
  - a) studied the Draft Programme and Budget (1988-1990);
  - b) attended both the informal review of the Draft Programme and Budget on the evening of Thursday, 4 February, and the formal discussion of the document at the 83rd sitting of the General Assembly on Saturday, 6th February - and made careful note of members' comments;

- c) taken into account other documents before the General Assembly; and matters raised during the course of it; and
- d) recognized, also, the valuable work undertaken in the workshops and Commission sessions which took place during the General Assembly.

#### General Observations

5. Our task has been complicated by several factors:

- a) the revision of the estimates of income and expenditure contained in the Conference Document GA/17/88/16. The full implications of this for the IUCN Programme are not clear, although it is obvious that a sharp fall in the unrestricted funds is bound to affect the balance of the Programme, and the pace at which it is implemented. Conclusion: a useful review by the General Assembly of the Programme depends upon accurate financial forecasting.
- b) the preparation of Resolutions for the 17th Session of the General Assembly, many of which have implications for the Programme, has been going on in parallel with our review. We recognize there are practical difficulties here, but it seems to us to be wrong that the General Assembly should be asked to adopt the Programme before it adopts Resolutions affecting it. Conclusion: Council should consider whether the sequence of Agenda items should be altered, so that the adoption of the Programme and Budget comes after the adoption of Resolutions.
- c) the detailed nature of the Programme document is welcome. However, we do not think that we can best assist Council and the Director General by responding with comments at the individual activity level; strategic guidance is likely to be of greater help. But a number of precise and constructive comments at this activity level were made at both the formal and informal sessions of the General Assembly. Conclusion: the Secretariat should carefully consider these comments in deciding how to further the implementation of activities.
- d) the emergence of a number of important contributions from the workshops and the Commission sessions which were held during the General Assembly. Many of these have significant implications for the Programme of IUCN. However, we have not considered it practical to seek to digest this information as guidance to the Director General on the Programme. Rather it should be carefully considered by the Secretariat and then used in drafting the version of the Programme which Council is to adopt later in 1988. Conclusion: the Director General should consider these outputs in drafting the next version of the Programme and Budget.

Comments on the Draft Programme and Budget (1988-1990)

6. Structure and Presentation; we congratulate the Director General and his colleagues in the Secretariat on the presentation of the Programme and Budget. It is an impressive statement of the work the Union plans to undertake in the triennium ahead. The new structure, in particular, is welcome. The main chapter headings clearly reflect, the priority themes for the Union, and take full account of the priorities identified in the Brundtland report and now emerging in the preparation of the World Conservation Strategy for the 1990s. We observe, however, that the document would be easier to understand if the ensuing sub-sections of each chapter were listed in the introductory paragraph and the financial information for each sub-section presented in aggregate form.
  
7. Some members have commented that the structure makes it difficult to assess the relationship of the Union's Programme as a whole to that of the individual Commissions; they would prefer a structure more closely aligned to that of the Commissions, as was the case with the Programme in the past. We think this is wrong. IUCN needs to think and work in an integrated fashion: the Programme should be organized to encourage that approach. So we commend the structure as it stands - five main Programme areas, with annexes by biome and geography. Moreover, we think that this structure should not be changed for a number of years. In the recent past, several changes have been made: though each change has been a step in the right direction, it makes it difficult to monitor progress and creates a confusing impression for members. Conclusion: the current structure should be maintained for at least the next triennium. and it should be used in the next Triennial Programme before the 18th General Assembly; and only amended thereafter if there are compelling reasons.
  
8. Integration of Programme and Budget: we welcome, too, the steps taken to integrate the IUCN Programme and Budget into a single report. However, there seem to be two ways in which that process needs to be taken further:
  - a) it is not possible to relate directly the financial information in the Draft Programme and Budget with that in the estimates of expenditure for the next triennium. As noted above, it follows that the Programme implications of changes in the financial estimates are not easy to identify.
  
  - b) we note that there is some ambiguity in the manner in which the General Assembly is asked to deal with budgetary matters. Though the "blue document" is entitled "Programme and Budget", the agenda item is "Programme"; and there are quite separate General Assembly Committees on "Programme" and "Finance and Audit". We recognize that such separation may be necessary, but question whether sufficient integration takes place. Conclusion: the Council and the Director General should give consideration to how the integration of Programme and Budget can be taken further.

9. Involvement of membership; the involvement of the membership in the programming and implementation of the Union's activities is essential, and we have noted the positive steps taken by the Secretariat in this regard. Paragraph 22 of the Draft Programme and Budget indeed places this as one of the principal conditions for the selection of priority action. Several mechanisms, including the workshops organized during the General Assembly, are already in place to facilitate such participation. Yet, membership involvement remains insufficient. Responsibility for the improvement of the present situation rests with both the Secretariat and the membership at large. Conclusion: governmental and non-governmental members of the Union are invited to take full advantage of the consultation and participation mechanisms offered (review of draft document, involvement in specific activities described in the Programme document, coordination at the regional level, etc.) and to make practical suggestions to the Secretariat regarding their needs, views and the contributions they can make.
10. IUCN should consider devoting more attention to encouraging the coordination of activities among members in different countries. International activities, especially by NGO members, are increasing rapidly. IUCN is uniquely placed to stimulate, catalyse and guide that interest.
11. Another area of special concern relates to the vital contribution which can be made to the IUCN Programme from the experience of indigenous peoples. Such communities have a role to play in offering unique advice and guidance to the Programme based on a first hand experience of sustainable development. We believe the Secretariat must be open to such contributions.
12. The Draft Programme and Budget document which, of necessity, is comprehensive, detailed, and highly compressed, is not an appropriate vehicle to alert and inform the membership on partnership opportunities. We believe the Director General should consider a separate publication addressed (in English, French and Spanish) to all members, which would selectively identify the opportunities for membership involvement in Programme activities. For example, it might list particular posts for which short-term secondments were sought, studies or reports which were required, and conferences, symposia or workshops which were needed - with invitations to members to consider taking the lead, either individually or in partnership with others. It would need to be published fairly frequently, possibly as an insert into the IUCN Bulletin. Conclusion; the Director General needs to devise additional ways of involving the membership in the implementation of the Programme.
13. Concentration of the Programme, priorities and duplication: members' discussion of the Programme revealed a general desire for:
- identification and concentration on priorities;
  - avoiding overlap in the Programme and duplication of work undertaken by other organizations; and
  - concentration on those things which IUCN can best do.

We believe that such sensible considerations should indeed guide the Programme, and accept that the document, as currently drafted, does raise legitimate questions about IUCN's commitment to priorities.

14. But we think it important to recognize also that:

- a) IUCN's concern to promote action for sustainable development means that it should plan to extend its contact with development agencies, banks and the financial institutions etc. We reject the view that the Union should turn back to a narrow definition of its role as solely protecting species and habitats.
- b) conservation problems often arise because a sectoral approach is taken to development. IUCN's activities must be sufficiently broadly based in design and execution to respond to the cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary needs of sustainable development. Conservation action, if it is to be effective, must involve a whole range of interventions, e.g. in planning legislation, education and training.
- c) there can be a value to IUCN in keeping intellectual contact with developments in which other agencies are playing a lead role. One such example, (to which reference is made in the Programme, paragraph 61), is the possible trend towards global warming, in which several UN agencies are already deeply involved. Such a trend could have a far reaching impact on the viability of many protected areas around the world. Should not IUCN be abreast of such developments, so that it is able to adapt its own thinking and the conservation strategies which it advocates?

15. There seems, therefore, to be a need for a considered approach to the selection of priorities, rather than a superficial exercise to narrow the range of activities. We see advantages in the question of priorities, including criteria for their selection, being more explicitly discussed in the Programme in future; in being able to identify the relative importance of activities in the Programme; and in the Director General carefully reviewing all areas of activity to determine whether IUCN's involvement is indeed essential.

Conclusion; the Programme could benefit from a critical review on the way in which priorities are identified and addressed (this could form part of the evaluation of the Programme which we recommend below); meanwhile some improvements could be made in the next version to help identify priorities more clearly and to determine the resources required to implement these.

16. Conceptual v. field projects; it is clear that IUCN's programmes should be about action - or they are about nothing. There can be no doubt that the promotion of action has, rightly, been a central theme in the work of the Union in recent years. The rapid expansion of the Conservation for Development Centre, in particular, has done much to ensure that IUCN is identified with field projects with impact in the areas of greatest conservation need. Nevertheless the view was expressed by some members that too much attention is given to studies and conceptual work in the Programme, and too little to field activities.

17. We recognize the concerns that underlie such comments, and certainly there is no place in IUCN's Programme for scientific or intellectual effort which is not linked directly to conservation actions and sustainable development. But, from our examination, we do not share the view that the Programme is biased towards thinking rather than doing. There are many field projects in the Conservation and Development area especially, for example, those in the major Sahel Programme. Conclusion; the balance between conceptual work and field projects is acceptable.
18. There is another aspect to this. Several members have commented on the relative ease with which IUCN can secure restricted funds for project activities and the difficulty IUCN faces in raising unrestricted funds for core activities. Restricted funds cannot, by definition, be moved elsewhere to fund other activities, however desirable they may be. But we were assured by the comments of the Director General Designate that projects funded by restricted funds (notably those in the CDC programme) are not an opportunity cost on the rest of the Programme.
19. Nevertheless, we believe that more could be done to ensure that IUCN expertise is fully utilized in the design and implementation of field projects. In this way, the expanding field programme, largely supported by development assistance agencies with restricted funds, could bring more support to the Commissions and Programme activities presently funded by unrestricted funds. Of course, there are difficulties and limitations in this approach, but we believe significant advantages would accrue to the Union as a whole if a stronger link were made between the field projects and other IUCN activities. Conclusion; the Director General should review how the Union as a whole might benefit more from the expanding programmes of field projects.
20. IUCN's Programme in Education, Training and Communications; we share the concern expressed by a number of members at the General Assembly regarding the apparent lack of emphasis on education, training and communications in the Draft Programme and Budget. Indeed, there appears to be something like a consensus among the Union's membership on the importance of these areas of activity and of the unsatisfactory state of affairs as to their place in the Programme.
21. We do not believe that the solution lies just in the appointment of an Executive Officer to the Education Commission, desirable as that may be. The sad fact is that IUCN has had difficulty in establishing the precise role of education, training and communications in its Programme for a number of years, notwithstanding the invaluable work undertaken by the Commission during this time. Indeed other organizations have found it difficult to define appropriate programmes in environmental education at the international level.
22. We suggest, therefore, that a review of this topic should be undertaken by the Director General, assisted by a task force drawn from members of the Education Commission and elsewhere. The review should have a broad mandate as to the recommendations the Director General should make to Council on Programme content, sources of funding and institutional structures. However, we offer the following considerations as guidance;

- education and training should not be treated as sectors in their own right: they should be integrated into the activities of IUCN. There is no place for free-standing education and training projects, (many other organizations are active in this field); rather, education and training should be components in appropriate IUCN projects and the funds made available for this aspect.
- there is a particular need for IUCN to communicate on substantive conservation issues at the global scale arising out of its own work. We are impressed, for example, by the impact made by member organizations which disseminate television programmes on the environment and urge IUCN to work more closely with them. IUCN, as an international organization with a unique world-wide membership, should concentrate its communication efforts on the global scale.

Conclusion; the Director General should undertake a review of the place of education, training and communications within the Programme of IUCN, and develop activities in this field which more clearly distinguish between the role of education and training, and of communications - activities which convey the message of IUCN to the world.

23. The Commissions and the Programme; no review of the Triennial Programme would be complete without reference to the role played in it by the Commissions of IUCN. They are central to the preparation and implementation of the Programme. The Commission structure gives IUCN a unique strength, through the network of committed scientists and experts. However, the number and basic mandates of the Commissions have remained unchanged for many years. We question whether, in fact, the present Commission structure is necessarily the one to take IUCN into the 1990s: at very least the question needs to be asked and answered.
24. Our concern arises because the circumstances in which IUCN operates are changing fast; for example the rapidly growing interest of development assistance agencies in sustainable development, the increasing sophistication and integration of IUCN's monitoring and data base systems and the discussion above on the role of education and communications could all have implications for the place of the Commissions in the Union. Conclusion; we welcome the proposal that the Director General, in consultation with the Council, should review the IUCN Commission structure with a view to proposing to the General Assembly such modifications as may make it more responsive to contemporary needs and more effectively integrate it with other components of the Union.
25. Targets, outputs and measuring performances: though many of the individual activities contain an indication of outputs, the document also makes many generalized statements of good intent: as a result, it is not always possible to measure performance against priorities, nor can one easily see what exactly a particular activity will lead to, or whom it will benefit. However, we understand that in most cases such information is available in the project documents which spell out the activities in greater detail.

26. It seems to us that the Programme should be more clearly orientated towards stating what it is intended to achieve, and by when. We look, therefore, to the future incorporation into the Programme of outputs, along with the identification of envisaged users, target dates for products (at least for items with unrestricted funds) and indicators by which performance can be measured. With the expanded data bases now available for IUCN - e.g. though CMC, ELC and CDC - this could be done for certain key areas, such as: status of species covered by action plans; coverage of protected areas by biome; progress with national and other conservation strategies; progress in establishing national systems of environmental monitoring and national data bases; and number of adherents to conservation conventions. These are the more obvious examples, but we believe there may be other useful, quantifiable measures of performance, and that the Secretariat should identify these.
27. We acknowledge that such quantified data must be used with care, and also that there are some areas of the Programme where it would be difficult, or inappropriate, to adopt such an approach. But in general we see several advantages to IUCN in using performance indicators which will give it quantifiable measures of achievement: it will improve the assessment of the impact of the programme, it will encourage a more focussed approach to activities and it will provide invaluable information for the media and public relations needs of the Union. Conclusion; the Director General should consider how, through the inclusion of outputs, targets and performance indicators, the Programme can be made more meaningful and achievements more effectively measured.
28. Programme evaluation: the critical review of achievements in the past triennium by David Munro and Martin Holdgate is a valuable assessment, but we believe a more far-reaching exercise is required - as they themselves recognize. The problems which IUCN's Programme seeks to address are so vital to the future of mankind, its Programme is so ambitious and the resources available to it so limited, that it is essential to ask what is the real impact of the Programme in terms of the achievements of sustainable development. Among topics which the evaluation should consider are those relating to priorities, outputs and performance indicators referred to above. It is important that the evaluation considers the views of "users" of the Programme.
29. Our proposal, therefore, is that an evaluation of the impact of the Programme should be undertaken before the next General Assembly, using independent, outside advice. That evaluation should be presented to members of the General Assembly but its recommendations in terms of the design of the Programme should be available to Council sufficiently far ahead so that the Programme and Budget for the Triennium 1991-1993 can incorporate its advice. Conclusion: Council should consider the case for a wide-ranging review and evaluation of the achievements of IUCN's Programme.
30. Project and sub-programme evaluation: though an overall evaluation of this kind will be of most benefit to the membership as a whole, we believe that IUCN needs to adopt a more systematic approach to evaluation generally, employing outside advice, at both the project

and sub-programme level. Evaluation must be kept within bounds, of course, and we favour a very selective approach. Conclusion; the Director General should develop the mechanisms for selectively evaluating IUCN's activities.

31. Programme review; the Programme must reflect the priorities of conservation, especially as they are felt in the areas of greater need: in the tropics, and elsewhere in the developing world. We believe the Draft Programme and Budget endeavours to do this, but feel that a process needs to be instituted which will subject the Triennial Programme to critical review during the annual updating and "roll-forward", so that the Union can be confident that it does indeed continue to focus on the priorities. This means seeking advice from the Commissions, of course, but also from elsewhere in the Union, and in particular from the membership. Therefore we are attracted to the suggestion made by David Munro and Martin Holdgate that IUCN consider reviving the Programme Planning Advisory Group which advised the Director General on Programme matters, and had a membership made up of Commission Chairmen and outside advisers. Conclusion: the Director General should review the advisory mechanisms available to him in preparing the Programme and make appropriate recommendations to Council.

ANNEX 17STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF IUCN  
ON THE LOCATION OF IUCN HEADQUARTERS

The General Assembly is aware that, following the statements and written communications from the delegations of Switzerland and the Netherlands, the Council has been giving very thorough consideration to the generous offers both Governments have made to provide a permanent Headquarters and associated support for the Union.

Ever since the 16th General Assembly in Madrid, this has been a major concern of the Council. All members of IUCN will be deeply grateful for the offers now received, from two countries whose people and Governments have been outstanding supporters of conservation in general and IUCN in particular over many years. We value their contribution and hope that we may continue to enjoy their confidence in the years ahead.

After meetings with both delegations and a careful examination of all the available information, the Council has reaffirmed its earlier decision that it is best for the seat of the Union to remain in Switzerland. I believe that we must all express our gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and of the Canton de Vaud for their generous offer to provide new Headquarters facilities within the Canton - which in certain important respects goes beyond what Switzerland has offered to any international organization hitherto. Furthermore the Government of Switzerland has provided significant programme and project support for the Union. I would like to express our sincere gratitude to the State Councillor, Head of the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce of the Canton de Vaud for his presence at the Assembly and for the positive way in which he has participated in our discussions.

In saying all this, I feel more than a touch of sadness - a feeling which I know that my colleagues on the Council share. For the offer from the Government of the Netherlands, backed up by the promise of assistance from the City of The Hague, has also been outstandingly generous, and we know that it has been motivated solely by their wish to aid the operations of our Union. Their delegates have also been immensely helpful and positive in their discussions with us, and in recording my thanks, and that of the Council, to them, and through them to their Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries who have taken a deep personal interest in our negotiations, I would like to say how sincerely IUCN desires a warm, continuing cooperation with them in future. We deeply appreciate the constructive spirit underlying the announcement just made by Dr Pieters withdrawing the offer of the Netherlands Government.

I am confident that we can leave this General Assembly in a mood of optimism and gratitude. It is an immense compliment to IUCN that these two outstanding friends of the Union have devoted so much effort at the highest level to the consideration of our needs. The incoming Director General will now give high priority to the conclusion of arrangements for the design and construction of the new Headquarters, in close liaison

with the Swiss Federal, Cantonal and Communal authorities. The design and construction of a new building for the Union offer unique opportunities for incorporating conservation principles in every aspect of the architectural design. The IUCN Headquarters should become a model for ecology-based construction. Members who have suggestions in this regard should kindly send them to Dr Martin Holdgate so that he can finalise soon the design for the building in consultation with the appropriate Swiss authorities and the Foundation that has been established specifically for the construction and maintenance of the IUCN Headquarters building.

I ask the General Assembly to record its deep appreciation to both delegations by acclamation.

ANNEX 18RESOLUTION ON MEMBERSHIP DUES

NOTING the financial implications of the Triennial Programme just approved;

NOTING the serious constraints on the activities of the Union especially because of the shortage of unrestricted funds, following the reduction of the WWF voluntary contributions;

RECOGNIZING the need to keep the dues structure under continuing review, and in so doing to provide especially for member organizations in the poorer countries, as requested by the 16th Session of the General Assembly in Madrid;

NOTING that such provision is made in the paper submitted to the 17th Session of the General Assembly, which imposes no increase in Categories 1 and 2 of State membership until 1991 and reduces the dues for many NGOs in such countries;

The General Assembly of IUCN, at its 17th Session in San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988:

DECIDES to:

- a. Adopt the dues scales proposed in Addendum 1 to General Assembly paper GA/17/88/5;
- b. Authorize the Director General to discuss with individual members who experience particular difficulties in dues payments, means of alleviating these problems without deviating from the general principles governing the financing of the Union.

ANNEX 19TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR IUCN COMMISSIONS  
(including amendments)**COMMISSION ON ECOLOGY**PURPOSE

The Commission on Ecology of IUCN serves as the Union's source of scientific and technological information required to provide the best ecological basis for the conservation and management of nature, natural resources and the environment of the biosphere. In particular, the Commission will:

- alert and provide advice to the Union on priority scientific issues pertaining to the conservation of nature and natural resources, and to development; and
- undertake tasks related to the scientific aspects of conservation and development, in harmony with the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Commission promotes and applies ecological knowledge for the conservation and management of nature and natural resources through the World Conservation Strategy and IUCN's Programme and within the framework of the WCS and IUCN's triennial Conservation Programme:

1. To recommend and promote priority research, training, information exchange and management action.
2. To establish and maintain an independent international network of volunteer experts selected from the scientific professions at large for their capacity to contribute to various aspects of the science of conservation.
3. To provide a forum for the exchange of views and information on relevant aspects of ecological science.
4. To collate and review information on various scientific aspects of the theory and practice of conservation, and advise on its application.
5. To identify major actual or potential ecological changes, their causes and their consequences for conservation, and to report to the IUCN members through the Council.
6. To advise on controversial issues pertaining to the conservation and management of nature, natural resources and the environment.

7. To establish working groups, task forces, expert panels and other means to obtain accurate information and develop positions on conservation issues under review.
8. To collaborate with IUCN Commissions, Centres, members, and various external institutions and organizations, to develop the information base on issues pertaining to conservation and development.

## COMMISSION ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### PURPOSE

The IUCN Commission on Education and Training recognizes that the many conservation activities of IUCN and other groups around the world will only be effective if there is sufficient public support for them and well-trained personnel to guide their implementation. Through its global membership of education and training professionals, and in collaboration with all areas of the IUCN Programme, other experts and institutions, the Commission serves to promote efforts which build support for conservation and which enhance the skills of those involved in conservation and sustainable development.

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To establish and maintain an international network of experts selected from the fields of education, communications, information, and training for their capacity to contribute to the priority activities of the Commission.
2. To give particular priority to:
  - increasing the environmental understanding of those who make and influence decisions affecting the natural environment, and
  - improving the competence of those who are professionally involved in conservation and education.
3. To facilitate the international exchange of information, experiences and ideas in environmental education, communications, information and training.
4. To collaborate with all parts of IUCN in assessing and addressing their education, communications, information and training needs.
5. To establish and maintain, in cooperation with other institutions, a referral/information service on environmental education and training opportunities, programmes and experts.
6. To establish a response system for requests for assistance in environmental education and training from governments, multilateral agencies and NGOs, either through referral or direct action.
7. To disseminate, through publications and other appropriate means, the information needed to support the Commission's activities.
8. To promote environmental ethics through education.
9. To cooperate, as appropriate, with other NGOs, government agencies, and international organizations, in particular UNEP and Unesco, in the design, execution and evaluation of its activities.

**COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, LAW AND ADMINISTRATION**PURPOSE

The Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration (CEPLA) serves as IUCN's source of technical advice on the policy and legal instruments required to promote conservation. Operating within the overall policy framework of the World Conservation Strategy, CEPLA helps ensure that the appropriate legal and policy infrastructure is available at international and national level, reflects modern conservation science, and promotes the implementation of the best practicable environmental management techniques.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To participate in the development of the IUCN Conservation Programme, implement and/or supervise the implementation of the Programme in the field of law and policy, and assist in the development of projects in this field, carry them out or monitor their implementation.
2. Within this Programme, to focus in particular on the following:
  - taking initiatives in areas where an improvement of the policy or legal instruments would contribute to ensuring biological diversity and habitat conservation, promote sustainable development, and apply modern conservation science; to that effect, propose and, as appropriate, draft legal instruments for improving the environment and natural resources at the national, regional or global level, and assist in the development and promotion of soft law instruments.
  - initiating, promoting or supporting legal research consistent with the objectives of IUCN.
  - to follow the initiatives of others in the field of environmental policy and law, including international governmental and non-governmental organizations, and provide an input from an IUCN perspective, as appropriate.
  - to advise on the legal implications of initiatives and issues addressed by IUCN.
3. To maintain an international network of independent volunteer experts in the various legal disciplines involved, selected for their capacity to contribute to IUCN's mission in this area and to provide a forum for the exchange of views and information in this field.
4. To assist the Environmental Law Centre in gathering and reviewing information on legal instruments relating to the conservation of the environment and natural resources, to monitor developments both of international and national law including treaties, legislation, custom, legal doctrine and jurisprudence as well as soft law, and to monitor the legal aspects of their implementation.

## COMMISSION ON NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

### PURPOSE

The Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA) serves IUCN as the leading international scientific and technical body concerned with the selection, establishment and management of national parks and other protected areas. In collaboration with other IUCN Commissions and cooperating agencies, it is responsible for the part of the IUCN Programme which promotes the establishment of a worldwide network of effectively managed terrestrial and marine reserves.

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To participate in the further development, promotion and implementation of the World Conservation Strategy; to participate in the development of IUCN's Conservation Programme; to support the implementation of the Programme; and to assist in the development, screening, and monitoring of projects for conservation action.
2. To maintain an international network of independent volunteer experts selected for their capacity to contribute to IUCN's mission in the field of protected areas and to provide a forum for the exchange of views and scientific information on protected areas.
3. To cooperate with the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre (CMC) in developing a data base on the global status of all categories of protected areas, to provide policy guidance to CMC, and to assist in the analysis and dissemination of the data.
4. To carry out specific tasks on behalf of the Union, namely:
  - to establish international priorities and standards for protected areas.
  - to promote the effective management of protected areas through the application of scientific principles and technical expertise.
  - to focus public attention on protected area issues.
  - to promote the development of professionalism in protected area management, through training, production and distribution of publications, meetings, and other means.
  - to provide advisory services to the World Heritage Convention and other international protected area programmes.
  - to provide policy guidance to CMC on protected area matters.
  - to promote the implementation of the Bali Action Plan.
  - to take the lead in preparing the 4th World National Parks Congress, in Panama, 1992.

**SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION**PURPOSE

The Species Survival Commission (SSC) is IUCN's primary source of the scientific and technical information required for the maintenance of biological diversity through the conservation of endangered and vulnerable species of fauna and flora, whilst recommending and promoting measures for their conservation, and for the management of other species of conservation concern. Its objective is to mobilize action to prevent the extinction of species, sub-species and discrete populations of fauna and flora, thereby not only maintaining biological diversity but improving the status of endangered and vulnerable species.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To participate in the further development, promotion and implementation of the World Conservation Strategy; to advise on the development of IUCN's Conservation Programme; to support the implementation of the Programme; and to assist in the development, screening and monitoring of projects for conservation action.
2. To maintain an international network of independent volunteer members selected for their expertise in species conservation and to provide a forum for the exchange of views and scientific information on species and populations of conservation concern.
3. To cooperate with the IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre (CMC) in developing and evaluating a data base on the status of and trade in wild flora and fauna, and to provide policy guidance to CMC.
4. To provide advice, information, and expertise to the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and other international agreements affecting conservation of species or biological diversity.
5. To carry, out specific tasks on behalf of the Union, including:
  - coordination of a programme of activities for the conservation of biological diversity within the framework of the IUCN Conservation Programme.
  - promotion of the maintenance of biological diversity by monitoring the status of species and populations of conservation concern.
  - development and review of conservation action plans and priorities for species and their populations.
  - promotion of implementation of species-oriented conservation action plans and response to related issues.

- provision of guidelines, advice and policy reconunendations to governments, other agencies and organizations with respect to conservation and management of species and their populations.
- periodic evaluation of the status of species and biological diversity conservation initiatives.

**COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**PURPOSE

The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) serves as IUCN's source of scientific and technical expertise for integrating the environmental dimension into the development planning cycle such that sustainable benefits are provided to people equitably. Operating within the overall policy framework of the World Conservation Strategy, CSD promotes an integrated approach to the use of living resources and the maintenance of natural ecosystems.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To participate in the development, promotion and implementation of the World Conservation Strategy; to advise on the development of IUCN's Sustainable Development Programme; to support the implementation of the Programme; and to assist in the development, screening and monitoring of sustainable development projects.
2. To maintain an international network of independent volunteer expert members selected for their capacity to contribute to IUCN's mission in the field of sustainable development, and to provide a forum for the exchange of views and information.
3. To work closely with IUCN's Conservation for Development Centre (CDC) and with other components of the Union in promoting sound planning practices in developing countries, especially through collaboration with development aid agencies.
4. To carry out specific tasks on behalf of the Union, including:
  - gathering, reviewing, and disseminating information on the status, techniques and application of sustainable development planning throughout the world and advising on the most appropriate application of planning methods and techniques towards achieving the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy.
  - identifying and monitoring areas where environmental quality or productivity of ecosystems is endangered due to poorly planned or unforeseen development activities.
  - developing methods and techniques of sustainable development planning, to enhance and/or rehabilitate landscapes, having regard for differing local and regional conditions.
  - developing IUCN's expertise in the economics of conservation; in the relationships of population, human settlement patterns, and the use of living resources; and in the development of the appropriate ethics and awareness necessary to support sustainable development in a variety of cultural and biogeographic settings.

ANNEX 20CITATIONS FOR HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF IUCN

Honorary Membership of IUCN is awarded in recognition of outstanding services to nature conservation.

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Dr Gerardo Budowski (Venezuela)

In recognition of the very significant contributions made to the work of the Union especially as its Director General from 1969 to 1975.

Dr Raymond Dasmann (USA)

In recognition of his innovative thinking and approach to ecological issues world-wide, his major contribution to the work of the Union as the initiator of programmes on marine conservation and the South Pacific, especially as its Senior Ecologist in the early 1970s, and for his recognition of the contributions of indigenous peoples to society and of their needs.

Sir Hugh Elliott (United Kingdom)

In recognition of the very significant contributions made to the work of the Union especially as its Director General from 1962 to 1966 and as IUCN's Scientific Editor for many years thereafter.

Professor Pierre Goeldlin (Switzerland)

In recognition of the very significant contributions made to the work of the Union especially as a member of Council from 1975 to 1984, by serving as Acting Director General in 1983, and as representative of the Canton of Vaud on the IUCN Council.

Professor Mohamed Kassas (Egypt)

In recognition of the very significant contributions made to the work of the Union especially as its President from 1978 to 1984 and as a member of IUCN's Executive Board from 1972 to 1978.

Mr Frank Nicholls (Australia)

In recognition of the very significant contributions made to the work of the Union especially as its Deputy Director General from 1970 to 1976 and also as its Acting Director General in 1976.

Mr Maurice Strong (Canada)

In recognition of his contributions to international conservation, especially as Chairman of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, as first Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, and for the many ways in which he has supported the activities of IUCN, in particular as Chairman of the Bureau from 1978 to 1980.

Professor Armen Takdjahn (USSR)

In recognition of the very important contribution made to the conservation of his country's natural resources especially through his work on endangered plants, especially the publication of the USSR Red Data Book on Plants, and on the more fundamental explanations of the classifications of the world's fauna.

Dr Lee Talbot (USA)

In recognition of the very significant contributions made to the work of the Union as a member of the Executive Board in the early 1970s and especially as its Director General from 1980 to 1982.

The Right Honourable Gough Whitlam (Australia)

In recognition of the very important contribution made to the conservation of his country's natural resources, especially through the introduction of such major conservation instruments as the Australian Heritage Commission Act, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act and the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act. In appreciation also of his international endeavours for the protection of the natural environment through his active support of the World Heritage Convention.

ANNEX 21CITATION FOR THE JOHN C. PHILLIPS MEMORIAL MEDAL  
FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION  
AWARDED TO PR MICHEL BATISSEBackground to the John C. Phillips Memorial Medal

Dr John Charles Phillips was a pioneer of the conservation movement. Born in 1876, he specialised in medicine and zoology and made significant contributions to science, particularly in taxonomy and genetics.

Dr Phillips worked constantly to increase public awareness of wildlife conservation. He was vitally concerned with international cooperation for the conservation of nature. In his memory, his friends established a Memorial Medal recognizing outstanding service in international conservation and entrusted the awarding of the medal to IUCN.

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Dr Michel Batisse  
(France)

The John C. Phillips Medal is awarded to Dr Michel Batisse for his contribution to the setting up of the Unesco Man and the Biosphere Programme, his dedicated service to the cause of international conservation and his enthusiastic support of IUCN over many years.

ANNEX 22SPEECH BY PR MICHEL BATISSE ON ACCEPTING  
THE JOHN C. PHILLIPS MEMORIAL MEDAL

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, dear friends and colleagues:

For me there is something surprising, moving and also rather disquieting about being awarded such an outstanding distinction as the John Phillips Medal.

My surprise derives from the fact that this high honour should be conferred on me in particular, when there are so many others present here today who would have had just as good a claim to it. It seems to me that, through me, this honour is primarily addressed to my country, France, whose pro-conservation activities are not always sufficiently well-known and recognized on the international scene. And I think it is also addressed to Unesco where, as you all too generously recalled, Mr. President, I spent the major part of my career and which has taken notable international conservation initiatives, particularly the World Heritage Convention or Biosphere Reserves. So I consider that this award is a tribute not so much to my personal merit as to the success of these initiatives.

I hardly need explain why I feel moved, for this is a prestigious award given to a representative of an often denigrated species - the international civil servant - who is more used to receiving criticism than compliments. This award is most heartening for those who have upheld the difficult international cause. Also, it is an award which has so far been conferred on only a few individuals, some of whom are sadly no longer among us, but all of whom I have had the privilege to know fairly well and hold in the highest regard.

To join these Phillips Medal winners is therefore a deeply moving experience for me, but also one I find rather disquieting - disquieting because I cannot help wondering whether the time has not come for me to stop work, write my memoirs and cultivate my garden. Time will tell - but I would like to go on for a while yet promoting the cooperation which is indispensable to conservation. If today we emphasize the idea of biological diversity, it should not be forgotten that the framework for this diversity is the unicity of the biosphere, and that both the diversity and the unicity call for international solidarity in favour of conservation which is much firmer than the faltering efforts we still witness today. There are many ways to set about achieving this solidarity, but all require a heightened awareness of the systems which regulate our existence on this planet and which will (or will not) ensure the "sustainable development" for all that we still have to prove ourselves ready to pursue together.

A comprehensive understanding of the nature of our problems and an awareness by each and every one of us of the role we can play and the conduct we must acquire, call for a strengthening and pooling of our efforts, whether in regard to basic and applied research, monitoring of change or formulation of methods of management, participation of local populations, environmental education and appropriate public information activities through the media. Biosphere reserves are one of the

means through which this pooling process can take place and that is why I am particularly gratified by your interest in this subject. I hope I can continue to make a personal contribution to the development of these reserves.

In conclusion, Mr President, I would like to convey my very sincere thanks to the Council and General Assembly of IUCN for giving me this very joyful occasion here today and to express the wish that this ceremony, as well as the work of IUCN which is drawing to a close in this beautiful country, will truly help to foster that awareness that we all hope for.

ANNEX 23CITATIONS FOR AWARDS BY THE  
SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSIONThe Peter Scott Merit Award

The Species Survival Commission wishes to recognize highly significant achievements in conservation in however small a field. Accomplishments to be recognized may involve one or more specific events, or they may reflect sustained activity over a period of time. The recipient may be one or more individuals, an organization, or an institution. The achievement, though perhaps modest in absolute terms, shall be recognizable as a particularly significant and noteworthy contribution to the conservation of wild fauna and flora, especially (but not limited to) endangered and threatened taxa and those subject to exploitation by man.

The award shall be given periodically by the Chairman of the Species Survival Commission on the recommendation of the Commission Steering Committee with the Director General of IUCN sitting as an ex-officio member. It shall consist of a certificate and citation together with such other tangible recognition as may be deemed appropriate.

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Patricia Chable

The activities of the IUCN Species Survival Commission are an interesting combination of amateur and professional, of paid and unpaid workers, of an Executive Office, and the voluntary network.

This amazing amalgam has provided guidance for IUCN for more than twenty years. For eleven of those, in fact until October 1987, Patricia Chable was a key member of the Executive Office. It was she who was often the quiet voice at the end of the telephone that calmed down the desperate researcher, the frustrated Chairmen, and who on the other hand ensured that every day the SSC fulfilled its targets.

Patricia was responsible for all administrative aspects of the SSC Secretariat, including publications, and for coordinating the SSC network, the largest within IUCN, which required very considerable skill and attention. In addition, Patricia was responsible for organizing all the Commission's financial affairs and accounts, ensuring that the limited funds were used as effectively as possible and that all records were flawless.

Patricia gave the most loyal service to the Commission, acting as life support system not only to the Executive Office and its team, but on numerous occasions also to the SSC Specialist Groups and members of the SSC network.

At those meetings of the Commission where Patricia was to be seen by the larger membership there was no doubt that everyone felt the benefit of her calming influence and her ready smile, and whereas all the SSC members provided the scientific and technical advice, and the Executive Officer welded together the information they provided, it was often left to Patricia to make the thoughts and dreams come to fruition.

This amalgam of Commission and Patricia ensured the successes of the Species Survival Commission, and it is in this context that this medal is awarded in recognition of Patricia's contribution to species conservation world-wide.

#### J. C. Daniel

Although for most of us the Bombay Natural History Society has for many years meant Salim Ali, there is another name which has typified the leading Indian conservation NGO almost as closely, that of J.C. Daniel, universally known as J.C. He has been the Society's Curator since 1960 and is currently doing another stint as co-editor of its prestigious Journal. J.C. gives his natural history interests as "eclectic, but with a leaning towards reptiles and conservation", so it is not surprising that he has been one of the first people SSC has called on when we needed advice on any species problem of the Indian sub-continent, and many of the conservation problems too. He was the first chairman of the Asian Elephant Specialist Group, from 1977 to 1984, and continues to serve not only on that Group but also on the Crocodile and Primate Specialist Groups.

He was also largely responsible for the success of the last meeting SSC held in India, in New Delhi in 1981. The Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society has for many years been the leading natural history and conservation journal in Asia, in no small part due to J.C's editorial contribution. He has also been central to the series of research projects on the ecology of rare and endangered species and their habitats, funded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service through the Indian Government's Department of the Environment, one of which led to the recent rediscovery of Jerdon's courser, which had been feared to be extinct.

#### Mrs Blythe Loutit

To Mrs Blythe Loutit, wildlife artist, for her sensitive courage, initiative, and disciplined scientific dedication to the conservation of the desert elephant and rhino of Kaokoland and Damaraland, Namibia.

Before and since the remnant populations of both species in these areas were designated High Priority Conservation Status in 1981 by the IUCN/SSC African Elephant and Rhino Specialist Group, Mrs Loutit and her husband Rudy, Nature Conservator for these areas, performed outstandingly selfless services to international conservation in their anti-poaching, law enforcement, scientific and educational work for these and other species, and for the plants and habitat indispensable to their survival.

Author of a seminal study on desert rhino and their behaviour, Mrs Loutit funded much of her field studies through the fruits of her talented paintings and drawings, as well as numerous published articles that have inspired many to visit the breathtaking natural and cultural wonders of Kaokoland and Damaraland, so expressive of the true heart of Africa's irreplaceable heritage.

#### Robert Falcon Scott

Bob Scott (named after our Emeritus Chairman's father, but no relation) was Executive Officer to the Species Survival Commission for seven years, 1979 - 1986. He joined SSC after spending much of his active life as a conservationist in NOAA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and other environment-related organs of the U.S. Government.

His wide knowledge of the conservation scene, together with his well-honed analytical and intuitive mind ensured the credibility of SSC was maintained at all levels. His long experience in the U.S. governmental machine made him especially skilled at programme and action development, giving SSC a most practical view of life.

His calm, deliberate and friendly approach ensured the optimum outputs from the SSC's widely scattered and diverse membership. His friendship will be treasured by many.

#### José Tello

José Lobao Tello is a respected member of the international conservation community. Born in Portugal, he moved to Mozambique as a boy and has lived there ever since. His 30 years of experience as a park manager, professional hunter, field naturalist and scientist have adequately prepared him to fulfil a valuable role in promoting conservation and the utilization of the wildlife resource in developing countries of Africa and Latin America.

His field career spanned 20 years as warden of Corongosa National Park. During this time he introduced advanced game management and park administration techniques. He developed a wildlife utilization project based on the African buffalo populations of the Zambezi Delta. He conducted extensive biological collecting expeditions throughout Mozambique and was co-author with the late Dr Reay Smithers of the definitive work on the mammals of that country. Though he had no academic training, Mr Tello's research and publications make a major contribution to our knowledge of the wildlife of Mozambique and its conservation.

Mr Tello has collaborated closely with CITES on a number of projects as well as undertaking a detailed survey of wildlife status and conservation needs in Mozambique for the World Wide Fund for Nature.

CITES has benefited from Mr Tello's field experience in the achievement of projects on particular species, such as the Nile Crocodile Project, which was carried out in several African countries, to collect data and information related to the status and distribution of that species, and to assist governments in establishing quotas for exports of skins of Crocodylus niloticus.

Thanks to the excellent quality of the work performed by José Tello, this project has resulted in the establishment of a new approach for the conservation of that species in Africa.

Mr Tello undertook a Felidae study, which the CITES Secretariat developed in Bolivia. The results of the study completed by Mr Tello have helped international Felidae specialists to gain a better understanding of species of this family in Bolivia. His proposals for the management of jaguars in Bolivia, especially in those areas where they are in conflict with livestock ranching, are based on the need to maintain the cats as a sustainable and utilized natural resource of value to the country.

Needless to say, such a study will greatly assist the Bolivian Government to take appropriate measures regarding these animals.

This Peter Scott Merit Award is a well-deserved recognition by the international conservation community of José Tello's dedication to nature conservation and the wise use of wildlife resources.

#### Rom and Zai Whitaker

It would be altogether too formal to refer to this remarkable husband-and-wife team as Romulus and Zahida Whitaker, since everybody calls them Rom and Zai. Both Indian citizens, although Rom began as an American, and son-in-law and daughter of a leading Indian conservationist, Zafar Futehally, they have become the foremost reptile educationalists and conservationists in the sub-continent. Beginning with Rom's remarkable creation, India's first Snake Park at Madras in 1969, they continued in 1974 with the Madras Crocodile Bank and its newsletter Hamadryad, which they now run and edit. More than 500 crocodiles have been supplied for return to the wild all over India, and many non-Indian endangered crocodiles are also being bred.

A vital part of the whole operation is the Irula Snake Cooperative, which they set up in 1978. Through Rom's sympathetic rapport with Indian tribals, the Cooperative enables the Irula tribe to cash in on their inherited skills in catching snakes and rats. Some 600 Irulas now benefit from the scheme by milking snakes for their venom, which the Cooperative supplies to hospitals to treat snakebite (more than 10,000 people die of snakebite in India every year). The snakes are then returned to the wild - a classic example of the sustainable use of a wild population, in fact the World Conservation Strategy in action. More recently, with the aid of an Oxfam grant, the Whitakers have set up RATS, the Rodent and Termite Extermination Squad, under which small Irula teams visit farms to dig, smoke out, net, spear and hand-catch rats, their biggest pest, which destroy an enormous amount of food in India every year.

Rom is much in demand as a consultant on crocodile and other reptile conservation problems, and in this capacity has visited Papua New Guinea, the Andaman Islands and many other parts of the South Asian and South-West Pacific regions.

Members of Honour of  
the Species Survival Commission

Dr Kai Curry-Lindahl

Dr Kai Curry-Lindahl has been in the forefront of international conservation ever since the International Ornithological Congress in Uppsala, Sweden, in 1950.

For almost the whole of this period he has been closely associated with IUCN and its Commissions, especially the Species Survival Commission of which he became Vice-Chairman in 1963, as well as the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP).

Dr Curry-Lindahl's main interest and other area of activity is ornithology, but his great knowledge in so many other fields of natural history, and his great field expeditions and conservation missions on all continents have been made available to a world audience through the publication of more than 500 scientific papers as well as very many influential books, not least Conservation for Survival; An Ecological Strategy and Let Them Live.

His expertise has been fully utilized by both the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) as an expert in ecology and on conservation matters for Africa.

His peers in SSC wish to recognize this great talent by the award of Member of Honour in recognition of his lifelong activities in the conservation of species.

Richard and Maisie Fitter

Richard Fitter, who says he cannot remember a time when he was first interested in wildlife, became in 1945 Secretary to the Committee which, under the chairmanship of the late Sir Julian Huxley, led to the formation of the Nature Conservancy in the United Kingdom. In this capacity, he attended the meetings in Basel and Zernez in Switzerland in July 1946, which itself led to the foundation of the International Union for the Protection of Nature at Fontainebleau in 1948.

In 1964 he became Honorary Secretary of the Fauna Preservation Society, FPS - ffPS, and of which he later became Chairman. He built up the organization to its position of considerable influence in the international scene.

He became a member of the Species Survival Commission at the Nairobi General Assembly in 1963, and ten years later was appointed Chairman of the Steering Committee by Sir Peter Scott.

With Richard's name, we always associate Maisie, who joined Richard at the Fauna Preservation Society in 1963 as Editor of Oryx. She remained in this most important job until 1982. In those 19 years Oryx, already influential, became the leading wildlife conservation journal in the world, scientifically exact, eminently readable and above all informative.

She has participated in every IUCN General Assembly since Nairobi in 1963, and built up a network of contacts that now stands her in good stead as Editor of the Species Survival Commission's newsletter Species.

She has been a member of the SSC in her own right for nearly 20 years.

This vital conservation team are a most worthy pair to be added to the small elite group of Members of Honour of the SSC.

ANNEX 24CITATIONS FOR AWARDS BY THE  
COMMISSION ON NATIONAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREASFred M. Packard International Parks Valour and Merit Awards

The Fred M. Packard Award commemorates the first Secretary of CNPPA who began the United Nations List of National Parks and Protected Areas. He worked with vigour to ensure the establishment of an Award for Valour for field wardens fighting poachers, mostly in the developing world. At the World National Parks Congress in Bali in 1982, the Award was expanded to include people who have contributed to protected areas far above and beyond the call of duty. Hence the Award now recognizes both valour and merit.

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International Parks Valour Awards

Sudabar Ali and Shri Qutub of Corbett National Park, India, for their dedication to duty in protecting the tigers of Corbett.

Guards of Zakouma National Park for their perseverance and attention to duty in the war-torn portions of Chad.

Francisco Ponce, who gave his life for conservation. Unarmed he was shot and killed on 17 April 1987 while protecting the birds of Laguna El Jocotal Biological Reserve, El Salvador. Señor Ponce gave more than 10 years of his life to the protection of wildlife.

Mamadou Sadio for anti-poaching actions in the Niokolo Koba National Park of Senegal.

Robert Tei for anti-poaching action in the Tai National Park of the Côte d'Ivoire.

International Parks Merit Awards

The Council of the Haida Nation, Miles Richardson, Guujaaw, John Broadhead, Thom Henley. Bill Reid. Colleen McCrory, Vicky Husband. Paul George. Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society. Sierra Club of Western Canada. Canadian Nature Federation. Tom McMillan. John Fraser. Jim Fulton, Island Protection Society

The South Moresby Wilderness Area is known as the "Canadian Galapagos" due to the large number of endemic species. With its exceptional biological productivity, including some of the finest old growth temperate rainforests in the world, South Moresby is also the ancestral home of the Haida Nation. The above-mentioned individuals and groups worked tirelessly to preserve the area during a 13-year period in the face of extreme opposition from the logging and mining industries.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in July 1987 between the British Columbia and Canadian Federal Governments to establish this internationally recognized area as a National Park Reserve.

Ricardo Luti

Ricardo Luti, Argentina, conservationist, educator and catalyst has stimulated the young and motivated the not so young to work for the conservation of nature. He was the founder of the Cordoba Committee for Nature Conservation. He has assisted in the establishment of many reserves among them "Cerro Colorado" and the World Heritage Site Iguazu Falls. He is recognized by his colleagues for his continuing enthusiasm and dedication over more than three decades.

Josip Movčan whose eye for natural beauty has helped create a harmony of people and nature in Plitvice National Park, Yugoslavia. His dedication to conservation is demonstrated by his 28 years of careful management of Plitvice.

Ahmed Tcholli for his work with the local community in the establishment of the Air and Ténéré Nature Reserves in Niger.

Members of Honour of the  
Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas

Ray Dasmann

By enrolling Dr Ray Dasmann, USA, as an Honorary Member of CNPPA, we would particularly like to recognize his early work on the classification of Biogeographic Provinces and his pioneering descriptive work with respect to Biosphere people and Ecosystem people. Dr Dasmann is also a member of IUCN's Commission on Environmental Planning and Commission on Ecology.

As a former Senior Ecologist to IUCN and now Professor of Environmental Studies, Dr Dasmann continues to contribute in a major way to making the world a better place for everyone in which to live.

Kenton Miller

By enrolling Dr Kenton Miller as an Honorary Member of CNPPA, we would like to acknowledge his commitment to conservation, his dedication to IUCN and his enthusiastic support for protected areas and species. He has met these challenges in the field, in the classroom and in the boardroom.

As Chairman of CNPPA and Director General of IUCN, he has carried the conservation message around the world. The challenge is great and his colleagues in CNPPA look forward with enthusiasm toward his continued participation as an Honorary Member of CNPPA.

ANNEX 25INVITATION BY THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA TO HOLD THE 18TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN IN INDONESIA IN 1990/1991

It is indeed a great honour and privilege for me to speak on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, at this 17th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN in San José, Costa Rica.

With the blessing of the Almighty God, the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia, would hereby like to convey a message in reply to a letter of 12th October 1987 from the President of IUCN to the President of the Republic of Indonesia, requesting Indonesia to consider hosting the 18th Session of the IUCN General Assembly in 1990/1991, that the President of the Republic of Indonesia has indeed decided to accept the offer and thereby ensure the continuous and abiding interest Indonesia has towards the IUCN.

Mr President, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, Indonesia if you may recollect, joined the IUCN in 1969 and ever since has diligently and actively participated in the various programmes and activities of IUCN, as evidenced from the following considerations:

1. In 1976, Indonesia adopted the concept of a National Park System in its Protected Area management and subsequently hosted the World National Parks Congress in Bali in 1982.
2. Indonesia successfully hosted the 8th World Forestry Congress in 1978 in Jakarta, thereby reinforcing its commitment to the sustainable development of its tropical forest resources.
3. Indonesia accepted the World Conservation Strategy of 1980 and since then it has also declared the establishment of 16 National Parks throughout the archipelago, covering a variety of representative ecosystems.
4. Indonesia has been chosen to host the next 7th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, in Jakarta in 1989.
5. Indonesia has also incorporated into its General Guidelines for State Development, the concept of Sustainable Development, thus reflecting the goals of the World Conservation Strategy.
6. Indonesia is committed to the implementation of the concept of Sustainable Development in keeping with the consensus reached by the World Commission on Environment and Development, in which Indonesia is represented by the Minister of Population and Environment.
7. On October 1987, the ASEAN Ministers of Environment met in Jakarta, Indonesia, and formulated the Jakarta Declaration on Sustainable Development, which addresses the conservation problems pertaining to the land, forest, sea and air.

Mr President, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to convey to you all a message that in Indonesia we have the necessary means and the facilities to accommodate a large assembly and facilitate a successful meeting. We also have many places where the visitors can admire and enjoy the rich natural heritage of Indonesia and can observe the various activities which my country is pursuing in conservation and sustainable development of its natural resources.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and high appreciation for the generous hospitality and kindness of the Government and people of Costa Rica in hosting this important meeting. Finally, I would like to thank the IUCN committee as a whole for the excellent performance in conducting this meeting. We very much hope to see you all in Indonesia in 1990/1991.

Professor Rubini Atmawidjaja  
Head, Delegation of the  
Republic of Indonesia

ANNEX 26FAREWELL ADDRESS BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IUCN  
PR KENTON R. MILLER

Dona Margarita, Your Royal Highness, Minister Umaña, Mr President, Members of Council and many many friends.

The Union is on a strong and solid footing. This has been demonstrated here in many ways including the growth in the amount and diversity of funding, the pledges presented during this Assembly, offers for new Headquarters, the participation at this Assembly of many new members and partners and the fact that we have had a smooth transition from one Director General to the next.

The road to independence begun in Madrid has been rough but it is well marked. All efforts must be made to nurture this characteristic of our Union and to ensure that the voice of IUCN is one of reason, one which focuses upon the sustainability of today's ecosystems while representing the long-term ecological health of planet Earth and tomorrow's citizens.

The new Headquarters provides an opportunity not to be missed. Let us move forward and build a conservation campus. Let us work in cooperative ways with like-minded organizations. Let us truly achieve a world focus of the IUCN Secretariat, its Centres, the Treaties and Conventions. All those key elements that will make us strong, that will yield real synergy.

The conservation for development thrust of the Union is now on the world agenda. It began with this body. We invented sustainable development as a concept and a push and let's not let it go. Note, in the last years, our efforts at Ottawa, the Brundtland Commission where we were intimately involved, the World Conservation Strategy efforts that continue. These are elements of a process, they are not one-off, they are not components to put on a shelf and move willy nilly to the next band wagon, the next easy slogan. Do not slip from this path. Conservation will not be able to contribute fully to long-term sustainability until human populations are in balance with natural resources and people everywhere reach a basic level of dignity. Current efforts to work closely with the banks and the development aid agencies must be enhanced.

Latin America is here. All countries of the region are present. Bring it into the family. And you from Latin America, don't lose what has been gained and don't wait for the Union to come to you. Come to it. Join in and participate.

I call for support from members. Dues, Ladies and Gentlemen, are the only guaranteed backbone of this organization. It is the only true sign to foundations and to other sources of funding that you care. They first ask: Do your members support you and to what per cent? It is up to you if we are going to move forward and expand the funding base of the Union.

Members need to cooperate much more in implementing the Programme. Why not each member select one project from that Programme that you have already approved - just one - and consider it your own and put it in your programme and call it your contribution to the World Conservation Union effort. Put it in your newsletter. Let your members know about it. Promote it. Join with other members around the world - North, South, East and West. This is what shared responsibility is all about.

Support your Secretariat. They are a mere handful of people. They can only do so much. They are not the doers of the Union - they are to help you do our agenda. The Union represents a massive family if it can pull together. One example: when you have a meeting of CNPPA you have the largest land management enterprise that has ever been established in the world. If that group were to ever function on coordinated policies we could bring about conservation in a lot of land on this planet. And, similarly in every other sector of our work, we have a real opportunity if this family decides to act together.

Council cannot reach its potential without assurance that all elected officials participate. I urge you members from the North to "twin" your organization with a member group or Councillor in the South. Make sure every Councillor can come to every meeting. If not, you will not have representation of all continents in the formulation and approval of policy of this organization. And to you Councillors I urge you to take this job seriously. Work with the members in your region. You are accountable to them and should bring their views to the meetings of Council. Help fundraise. Help promote the Union. Help bring in new members.

And to all of you, I urge you to beware of a tendency I have observed throughout this meeting and in past ones, attempting ever more to look like an intergovernmental organization attempting to behave ever more like the United Nations in our style of work. Those are wonderful institutions. They are doing their job. Let us do ours. We are the IUCN. We need to be flexible. We need to talk of policy and not politics. We need to modernize our governing system and let us get on with that phase. Support your Director General; you have given him the mandate and pledged funds. The unique character of this organization must be maintained and enhanced.

Join and work on international conventions and programmes like MAB, like Regional Seas. One new challenge that I hope will happen by you members from the North - let's work towards an Arctic Conservation Strategy. All the members from that region are here. They are members of the Union. There is no excuse. Let's find a way to exercise the beauty of this institution in that complex territory.

At this meeting, we have become something special. There is nothing like it in the world. We are now very clearly the largest professional society on our subject. This is a clan. We have had more senior executive officers here, more people than ever before. I urge that future General Assemblies be redesigned to recognize this character. Let people meet and talk together and let them plan projects; let this Society act like a society and really achieve its potential of combining science with management, to seek reason and to influence this world.

Lets also come back to the next meeting with the USSR, USA, Japan, Brazil, Indonesia and China as State members, fully involved and fully participating. And in saying that, I urge the States not to use this organization like an intergovernmental body. Let's not start having caucuses and the Group of 77 and all the other accoutrements. This is a professional organization where we talk about the subject matter and then return home to influence our governments.

Again, support your new Director General. We have had a warm and professional transition. Together with your President and new members of Council, IUCN is in excellent hands.

And finally, Mr President, I would want to give thanks to the members of what has been my Secretariat and to our field officers. It is the most wonderful, hard working dedicated group of people you can find in any organization in the world. You have got the best. Support them and help them and I extend to them my sincere appreciation. To members of Council, to our Treasurer, Léonard Hentsch, Cooperating Agencies, to many of you from the Membership who have pitched in directly, and finally, Sir, to you as our President, I appreciate the close, the warm, the professional relationship we have enjoyed.

Thank you and farewell.

ANNEX 27CLOSING STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL DESIGNATE OF IUCN,  
PR MARTIN W. HOLDGATE

Well, the party's nearly over. Soon it will be time for the washing up.

And there will be a lot of that.

When I came here it was with a feeling of uncertainty. I had heard reports of IUCN General Assemblies - as a kind of banquet that started up with an aperitif of science, moved onto a heavy main course of resolutions, and washed them down with a pint of Director General's blood if the membership felt particularly assertive.

This meeting has not been like that. And I go away feeling immensely reassured.

First, because this has been a meeting of really high-level professionals. The diversity of expertise has been remarkable. The workshops have spanned every continent and biome and tackled social and economic themes of great importance. And they have shared the quality of practicality. They demonstrate, as did the excellent presentations of projects in Latin America, that IUCN recognizes that conservation is about actual areas of the real earth with real people whose accumulated knowledge is a richness, whose needs have to be met and whose participation has to be enlisted if conservation is to succeed. We may debate the balance to strike between protecting nature and sustaining development but no one who has been here can doubt that both are sides of the one coin. Nor can anyone doubt that IUCN has an immense opportunity and can make a great contribution through participating in field projects of the kind demonstrated to us.

The washing up I have to do in part concerns how the Union can best organize itself to meet this opportunity. I am grateful for the clear guidance you have given me on many key issues. I shall review the structure and governance of IUCN and report to the Bureau and Council in May or June. In the course of that review I hope I may consult many of you - including the Commission Chairmen with whom I want to work closely. Dr Robin Pellew and I will prepare proposals for modernising the Conservation Monitoring Centre, as a crucial service to our partner organizations as well as ourselves. I shall be discussing our communications system and how we might modify our Bulletin so as to make it a more useful "intelligence" for the membership. Mr McNeely and I will be talking with the heads of programmes and centres about how we build the conclusions of workshops and resolutions into our scientific activities - and about how we carry forward our response to the challenges laid down by the World Commission on Environment and Development. Mr Cockerell and I will be operating our management information system to give us the precise financial controls without which we cannot function in an accountable manner. I plan to go to Paris in June to plan our 40th anniversary celebrations with our French colleagues. And last, but not least, we will be making early contact with the Swiss authorities to follow up their generous offer to provide a headquarters designed on the most advanced environmental principles.

I confess I have pondered what these might be. An international rain forest, recycling oxygen and providing biomass for such heating as is needed within our energy-efficient walls? Insectivorous plants and tame spiders to control flies? We shall have to get our thinking straight in case the architect becomes too imaginative.

Running an organization like this is like climbing a big mountain: it demands a team and everyone - as John Hunt said about Everest - climbs on the shoulders of those who went before. I leave here heartened by the team spirit not just among our outstanding staff but among the many hundreds of you. And I know well the shoulders on which I shall climb. I am delighted you have elected my predecessors - all valued friends - to honorary membership. I am deeply grateful to Kenton Miller - whose abilities have been in conspicuous evidence in this meeting - for the effort he has made to leave me a tidy inheritance.

Mr President, Your Royal Highness, Members of Council, colleagues and friends, I go from here to face a mountain of washing up - but I shall tackle it with a good heart, knowing that I have your good will and commitment to help me as I begin to serve world conservation with and through IUCN.

ANNEX 28CLOSING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF IUCN  
PR M. S. SWAMINATHAN

This has been the largest and most widely represented General Assembly we have ever had. 925 participants from 93 countries gathered in our discussions. In addition to the President, First Lady, Ministers, senior officials and scientists of our host country, we have had the privilege of the active participation of HRH The Duke of Edinburgh (President of WWF), the Executive Directors of UNEP and UNFPA, and senior officers of the World Bank and the regional development banks. There has been a true sense of partnership and statesmanship in our work. The overwhelming feeling I have now is one of gratitude. Gratitude to you all not merely for giving me the opportunity to serve as your President for another term but more importantly, for the inspiration one gets from association with such a dedicated group of individuals and institutions, whose sole aim is a better earth for all.

What makes for the success of such a large conference? It is not just the people who sit on the podium or make the speeches or draft the resolutions who make a meeting of this kind purposeful and successful - an even more important factor is the work of so many anonymous persons - the secretaries who work night and day, the translators, the interpreters, the people who clean the rooms and distribute the papers, the people who operate the public address system, the people who work in the Press room, the cooks in the hotels, and numerous others who have made our life and work pleasant and very rewarding. Our host country liaison staff has always been smiling and hard-working. When I capture in my mind all those - known and unknown - who have contributed to the success of this meeting, I feel that they embody in their daily life the saying of Swami Vivekananda:

"In this world, always take the position of the giver,  
Give love, give help, give service, give any little thing you can,  
But keep out barter".

Lord Buddha once cited forests as examples of the concept of unilateral love, since trees provide shade even for the axe-man who comes to cut them. Our colleagues in Costa Rica have imbibed this virtue.

Let us express our gratitude to each and every one of them starting from the First Lady and Minister Umaña of the National Organizing Committee and all their staff and extending to Dr Kenton Miller and the entire staff of IUCN.

The aim of this General Assembly has been to promote the power of partnership. In IUCN we have a unique organization. It is non-governmental in its set-up, yet we have the benefit of having 60 States and numerous government organizations as our members. The strength of our foundation stems from our professional roots - the large numbers of field workers, teachers and researchers, who give their time and talent free of charge to the fulfilment of IUCN's mission and

mandate. Our individual strengths may vary but our collective strength is considerable. Designing methods of tapping our vast collective strength for ensuring a happy common future is a major challenge before us.

IUCN is a unique organization. Its message is harmony - harmony with each other and with the world in which we live. Its membership covering both government and non-governmental organizations provides an excellent opportunity for looking at all aspects of a problem in an integrated manner. To be useful, IUCN must maintain professional excellence. Its voice must have high scientific credibility. State members should regard IUCN as a friend, philosopher and guide. IUCN's value to the world will be lost if it becomes a forum to score political victories.

More than at any other time in human history, we need professional organizations on whose advice governments can rely, irrespective of their political ideologies. Let IUCN remain always such an organization committed to the search for truth and lasting human happiness. I am confident that our incoming Director General, Dr Martin Holdgate, will help us remain rooted to our basic mission - namely the promotion of a great earth symphony.

To the Chairman and members of the Steering Committee who worked hard during the past two years to plan the details of this General Assembly, I say on behalf of all of us "Thank you very much". Let us record our appreciation to Dr David Munro (Chairman), Dr Wolfgang Burhenne, Mr Roger Morales and Mr Mats Segnestam for their labour of love. To the IUCN Staff I can only say that they can all be proud of what they have done. They have performed as members of a symphonic orchestra, each competing with the other in excellence in the quality of their respective contributions. To Ms Fiona Hanson and Mrs Estelle Viguet I must record my personal gratitude, since but for their ever-willing assistance I could not have discharged my duties.

To me the most heartening feature of the debate on IUCN's programme of work for the triennium 1988-90 has been the recurrent message from our members to those working at the headquarters of the Union - "tell us what we can do - do not attempt to take on too many things on your shoulders - use the members for doing things at the grassroots level and for implementing tasks which we can do in an efficient and cost-effective manner". I am confident that Dr Holdgate, and the IUCN Headquarters Staff will take your message seriously and forge a new partnership with our members.

I would like to appeal to the membership to make our organization not only the voice of the penguins but also of the poor. If we do not work for a better environment for the bottom billion of our planet, environmental degradation will continue unabated. A better environment for the bottom billion can be achieved only if we integrate in environmental planning, the goals of sustainable nutrition and livelihood security for all. Nutrition security involves physical and economic access to balanced nutrition and safe drinking water to all people and at all times. This is essential for the full expression of the innate genetic potential for mental and physical development of the child. Livelihood security for the poor in their native habitats alone can ensure sustainable and equitable use of our environmental assets.

In our 40th anniversary year, let us add the needs of the rural and urban poor for food, water, fuel, shelter and other basic human needs as a major area of concern, in addition to intensifying our efforts in protecting endangered species of flora and fauna and threatened ecosystems.

The battle for nature conservation can be won only on the playgrounds of schools. I do hope our Commission on Education will formulate suitable programmes to enable youth to learn the art and science of ecologically sustainable development. In this context, I should sound a word of caution about the use of the term "sustainable development" in a casual manner. This should not become mere jargon. Sustainability has to be a dynamic concept. For this purpose we need intensive research and training. For example, to promote sustainability in land use, we need an integrated strategy for conservation, restoration and production. The presentations and discussion on the environmental problems of Central America revealed a good understanding of conservation principles, considerable knowledge of restoration techniques but revealed weakness on the production front. If there is a mismatch among these three components of land management and use, we will find that compulsions of production will make inroads into conservation and restoration areas.

I feel there is inadequate emphasis in our programmes on the pivotal role of research and training in relation to ecologically sustainable and economically viable techniques of resource utilization. During this year, I intend to devote a considerable part of my time in my individual capacity as well as your President to promote the growth of a global grid of what I may refer to as "Brundtland Centres" for developing integrated technologies in crop husbandry, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries based on the principles of synergy and symbiosis. The idea is not to start any new centre, unless absolutely essential, but to persuade existing centres in different agro-ecological areas to modify and expand suitably their on-going research and training programmes towards the goal of sustainability. The Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE) located at Turrialba in Costa Rica is an example of the type of institution we need in different parts of the developing world for achieving the WCED goals.

The 40th anniversary year of IUCN has begun on an auspicious note. Thanks to the far-sighted vision of the Governments of Switzerland and the Netherlands we will soon have a secure home. We are indebted to the Government of Switzerland for offering to host a special event in October this year to commemorate our 40th anniversary, in addition to providing a suitable site, building and financial support for our Headquarters. We are equally indebted to the Government of France for planning a ceremony at Fontainebleau, the birth place of the Union.

On the financial side, also, we have begun well. You have shown your commitment to the Union by your overwhelming support to the new membership dues structure. Many State members have in addition offered voluntary contributions. We have also received a generous endowment from the late Mrs Julia Ward. She had maintained a life-long interest in nature and its conservation, in particular the protection of birds. I would like to record our deep indebtedness to her for naming IUCN, together with ICBP and WWF, as principal beneficiaries in her Will. This is the largest donation we have so far received.

May I appeal to all our members to help in eliminating our deficit and in building a satisfactory reserve without delay. This will be possible if the arrears in dues are paid before 31 May 1988.

The challenges ahead are great - so are the opportunities. We have been fortunate to have had Costa Rica as our host for the 17th Session of the General Assembly, since this is a country which is showing the rest of the world how to convert a financial crisis into an opportunity for protecting the earth and the despair of deforestation into a hope for sustainable land-use.

The President of Indonesia has kindly invited us to hold the 18th Session of the General Assembly in Indonesia, an invitation your Council has accepted with gratitude, subject to satisfactory arrangements for the effective participation of the entire membership.

Dr Kenton Miller will be leaving us this month but I am glad his help and guidance will continue to be available to us both in his capacity as an Honorary Member of the Union and in his new position at the World Resources Institute. He and his wife have given of their best to the service of the Union and we wish them and their children much personal happiness and professional success in the next phase of their career.

We extend a warm welcome to Dr Martin Holdgate and his wife. I am confident they will help the Union climb to new heights of service to the global conservation community.

Let me record a special vote of thanks to our interpreters Ingrid Caton, William Valk, Remedios Tabernerero, Su Hough, Noel Cadiot, and Maida Mallol as well as to the translators Danièle Devitre, Catherine Lokschin, Martine Amadou, Rocio Melian, Fernanda Churruca, Isabel Brias and Mauricia Llado for their extraordinary work, but for which many of us would not have been able to understand each other. To Delmar Blasco - our Conference Manager - I can only say - you can be proud of a job well done.

As IUCN extends its global presence, we need a dedicated new breed of staff members whose life's mission is to spread the message and methods of sustainable development. We are fortunate that we have started building a professional cadre of earth lovers. Johan Ashuvud is located in Turrialba serving the Central American region. Mrs Aban Marker Kabraji works in Pakistan. Rob Malpas and Bob Kakuyo located in Kenya serve the East African region. Adolpho Mascarenhas, located in Zimbabwe, serves Southern Africa. Gerard Sournia with his headquarters in Senegal, works for West Africa.

Permit me now to say a few words about Cameron Sanders, who manages IUCN's liaison office in the United States. He represents all that is best in humankind. He has given his time and talent on a voluntary basis to building IUCN-United States. He has been instrumental in helping to bring US members into close contact with the Secretariat. He has also opened the doors for IUCN fundraising and development in the USA.

To Drake MeHugh and his colleagues in the Press Room, as well as the media representatives, I wish to extend special thanks; also to Peter Hulm who is preparing the next issue of the IUCN Bulletin, focussing on the General Assembly.

It will take days to complete the list of all on whose silent labour the glory of IUCN and the success of this General Assembly rests. I would now like to conclude by expressing our gratitude to the President, Government and people of Costa Rica. The decision of the Government of Costa Rica to grant IUCN an international status is another proof of its commitment to the cause of conservation. The National Organizing Committee, chaired by Dr Alvaro Umaña, has done a superb job and I expressed to them our gratitude last evening at the reception we hosted in their honour.

At this closing ceremony, we are honoured by the presence of Her Excellency Margarita Penón de Arias, Honorary Chairman of the National Organizing Committee. We are inspired by her ideals and work.

Mrs Margarita Penón de Arias - we do not know how to thank you. Hence we decided to give you a gift which expresses our admiration for the way you are keeping your country as a land of beauty and biological diversity. Since you have more species of butterflies and moths than many large nations put together, this painting made by a gifted British artist who has settled in this country, is presented to you on behalf of the 1000 delegates attending the San José Assembly, with our thanks and best wishes. Let Costa Rica always remain a land of butterflies, smiling and healthy children and adults, a priceless natural and human heritage on our earth.

I now declare the 17th Session of the General Assembly closed.

ANNEX 29LIST OF TECHNICAL MEETING PLENARY PAPERS

- TM/17/88/1                      Preparation of World Conservation Strategy II.
- TM/17/88/2                      IUCN Response to the Report of the World Commission on  
Environment and Development.
- Annex 1. From Strategy to Action: How to Implement  
the report of the World Commission on Environment and  
Development. Draft.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

17TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IUCN

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, 1-10 FEBRUARY 1988

17th Session of the General Assembly of IUCN

San José, Costa Rica, 1-10 February 1988

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Key and abbreviations:

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B: Delegate of a Government Agency member

C: Delegate of a National NGO member

D: Delegate of an International NGO member

F: Delegate of an Affiliate member

O: Observer

CEDUC: IUCN Commission on Education and Training

CEP: IUCN Commission on Environmental Planning  
(now Commission on Sustainable Development, CSD)

CEPLA: IUCN Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration

CNPPA: IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas

COE: IUCN Commission on Ecology

SSC: IUCN Species Survival Commission

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