Proceedings

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World Conservation Congress

Amman, Jordan
4–11 October 2000

IUCN – The World Conservation Union
2001

Published by: IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK

IUCN
The World Conservation Union

Citation: IUCN (2001). *Proceedings*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. vi + 68 pp.

ISBN: ISBN 2-8317-0558-4

Cover design by: Reflet Artwork for Business, Switzerland

Layout by: Sadag Imprimerie, Bellegarde-sur-Valserine, France

Printed by: Sadag Imprimerie, Bellegarde-sur-Valserine, France

Available from: IUCN Publications Services Unit
219c Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 ODL, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 1223 277894, Fax: +44 1223 277175
E-mail: info@books.iucn.org
http://www.iucn.org

A catalogue of IUCN publications is also available

The text of this book is printed on Offset Cyclus 90 gsm made from recycled paper.

The compiler would like to thank the many colleagues from the IUCN Commissions and Secretariat who provided invaluable assistance with rapportage at the Congress and with the finalization of these *Proceedings*. Special thanks to Deborah Murith of IUCN's Publications Unit for proof reading and editorial support.

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Foreword

by the President of IUCN, Yolanda Kakabadse

I am delighted to introduce the Proceedings of the 2nd World Conservation Congress (WCC), organized by IUCN – The World Conservation Union, and held in Amman, Jordan in October 2000. The Congress was attended by some 2,000 participants from more than 140 countries, representing IUCN's broad-based membership, six specialized Commissions and decentralized Secretariat. Building on the experience of the 1st WCC (Montreal, 1996) and the earlier IUCN General Assemblies, the Amman Congress tackled a very full agenda covering a wide range of technical and administrative issues.

Undoubtedly the single most significant output from the Congress was the adoption of an integrated Overall Programme for IUCN, based on seven 'Key Result Areas', together with a corresponding Financial Plan – no small achievement for a complex, global organization. Many participants, representing different constituencies within IUCN, highlighted the significance of the finalized documents for focusing IUCN's work and helping to ensure the continued commitment of the donor community. I am most grateful to the members of the Congress Programme Committee (Chaired by Sir Martin Holdgate) and Finance and Audit Committee (Chaired by Mr Jorge Caillaux) who helped to build consensus on the basis of ambitious yet realistic and rigorous proposals.

For the first time, Commission meetings were included in the formal business sessions of the Congress, further reflecting efforts to more fully integrate the work of different components of the Union. The Congress also deliberated on mandates for the Commissions during the period until the next WCC, taking special note of the recommendations arising from external reviews carried out in 1999 and 2000.

IUCN's technical agenda was also taken forward by a series of 12 Interactive Sessions spread over two days, which addressed such crucial themes as strategies to avert the global water crisis; environment and security; mobilizing knowledge for biodiversity; and the ecological limits of climate change. These sessions proved particularly popular with members as a means of sharing experience and know-how, and helped to focus attention on key strategic issues for IUCN in the first decade of the 21st century.

A significant proportion of the Congress agenda was devoted to the debate of Motions on a broad range of topics of concern to IUCN members. These deliberations resulted in the adoption of some 68 Resolutions (whose operative paragraphs call for action by IUCN itself) and 30 Recommendations (addressed primarily to other bodies, but sometimes also including a role for IUCN). That we were able to get through such a heavy workload in the plenary sessions was due entirely to the excellent work of the numerous Contact Groups established during the Congress and to the efforts of the Resolutions Committee under the wise leadership of Ms Angela Cropper.

In addition to the already formidable official agenda, the number of informal and 'side' events during the Congress was almost overwhelming at times but served as a testament to the astonishing diversity, capacity and commitment of IUCN's members.

A meeting of this scale and complexity takes literally years to organize and I would like to express my deep personal gratitude to all those who contributed to turning good ideas into workable reality.

First and foremost, my thanks go to our Jordanian hosts who responded magnificently to the enormous challenges involved. From the original invitation issued by His Majesty King Hussein, to the patronage and personal interest of His Majesty King Abdullah II, the Congress benefited from the full support of the Royal Family. I would especially like to recognize the role of our Patron, Her Majesty Queen Noor, who was involved throughout the long period of the Congress preparations and whose words at the Opening Ceremony served to challenge and inspire us all. We were also fortunate to have received the fullest possible assistance of the Jordanian Government, notably the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Ministry of Municipalities, Rural Affairs and the Environment. The brunt of the day-to-day logistical burden fell on the members of the IUCN National Committee in Jordan, who worked tirelessly alongside the Congress team in Gland to put in place all the necessary arrangements. Last, but decidedly not least, I would like to thank the people of Jordan who, through many individual kindnesses, helped participants to experience something of their country's renowned beauty and hospitality.

Of course, the World Conservation Congress requires significant financial resources and I am delighted to acknowledge the direct and in-kind contributions made by the wide range of donors and sponsors listed on pages 4–6.

These Proceedings provide an important and necessary record of the formal deliberations of the 2nd World Conservation Congress. Yet the words locked in these pages are unable to capture the essence and vitality of the Congress. To me, these were most clearly conveyed in the inspiring video produced by our colleagues from the Commission on Education and Communication and screened during the closing ceremony. Documentary-style scenes gathered throughout the Congress, demonstrated the spontaneous energy and opportunities for innovation that are generated when the members of IUCN's extended family are able to meet face to face. As a consequence, we have strengthened our Union and set ourselves a bold and challenging course for the years ahead.

In closing this foreword, I reiterate my concluding message in Amman, namely that we must judge ourselves – and allow ourselves to be judged by others – on the basis of our actions. We have a renewed mandate and a clear Programme; implementation is now the priority. However, success will only be achieved if we mobilize new resources and stimulate innovative partnerships. Conscious of the trust and responsibility that I bear in being re-elected as IUCN's President, I pledge my own commitment to implementing our Programme and invite all stakeholders to do the same. Assessing our progress will be one of the central tasks of the next World Conservation Congress.

Yolanda Kakabadse

President,
IUCN – The World Conservation Union

Resolution 2.13:
Vote of Thanks to the Host Country

AWARE that the demanding objectives of a World Conservation Congress of IUCN can only be met when the Session takes place in a well-equipped and efficiently managed setting;

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

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

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

1. EXPRESSES its deepest appreciation to His Majesty King Abdullah II, for his warm welcome and for providing the auspices for our Congress in Amman;

2. RECORDS its warmest appreciation to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, through its Minister of Municipalities, Rural Affairs and the Environment, H.E. Mr Abdel Raheem Akour, for so generously hosting the Second World Conservation Congress;

3. FURTHER RECORDS its great appreciation to H.E. Mr Akel Biltaji, Minister of Tourism and Antiquities and, in particular, to H.E. Dr Alia Hatough-Bouran, Secretary General of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and Head of the IUCN National Committee, for her support throughout the period of the organization of the Congress, as well as during the Session itself;

4. ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the dedicated support provided by the local conference organizers, Al Rajwa Investments, the Al Hussein Sports City and the Royal Cultural Center, the many local volunteer helpers, and all those others who gave generously of their time and knowledge.

Acknowledgements

IUCN wishes to express its heartfelt gratitude for the generous grants made by the following organizations. These not only enabled members to participate actively in the Amman Congress, but also contributed to the Interactive Sessions and many other important components of the World Conservation Congress.

Alitalia

Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy

Conservation International's Center for Applied Biodiversity Science

Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water, Austria

Department of International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland

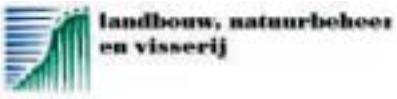
Government of Canada, provided through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, Germany

Institut de l'Energie et de l'Environnement de l'Agence intergouvernementale de la francophonie

Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund, Japan

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)



Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, The Netherlands

Parks Canada

Ministry of Environment and Energy, Danish Environmental Protection Agency, Danish Cooperation for Environment in Eastern Europe (DANCEE)

Ramsar Convention Bureau

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

Reuters Foundation

Nando Peretti Foundation, Italy

Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Danida)

Society for Conservation Biology

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Sony International (Europe) GmbH

United States Department of State

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

United States Forest Service

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

The European Union

Wildlife Conservation Society

The MacArthur Foundation

WWF – World Wide Fund For Nature

Minutes of the Members' Business Session of the 2nd World Conservation Congress

Preliminary Opening of the World Conservation Congress (14:1)[1]

Convening the 14th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress, held on the evening of Tuesday, 3 October, shortly after the closing of the Informal Members' Session, the President of IUCN, Ms Yolanda Kakabadse formally welcomed members to Amman.

She expressed IUCN's profound appreciation for the environmental leadership shown by His Majesty King Abdullah II and for the unfailing strong support of Her Majesty Queen Noor. Deep gratitude was due to the Government of Jordan, to the IUCN Jordanian National Committee, and to the many others who had worked tirelessly to prepare the Congress.

The President expressed her conviction that IUCN can and does have a strong voice in the world because of its members' shared sense of responsibility, commitment to science, knowledge and law, and appreciation of fundamental ethical considerations. The World Conservation Congress enabled IUCN members to help set the conservation and sustainable development agenda and to be a driving force for implementation. The Amman Congress would be considering a new Programme framework for the Union, together with Motions covering a wide range of issues and concerns. However, conservation progress in recent decades had been too slow and the Earth's resources continued to be seriously depleted. The Union therefore needed to focus on the achievement of ultimate results, such as slowing the rate of biodiversity loss and improving action on the ground for sustainable approaches to natural resource use. IUCN continued to offer a formidable forum, which could be especially effective in transboundary environmental cooperation.

The Congress theme 'Ecospace' had been designed to recognize that nature is organized across political boundaries and other limits defined by people. Stronger cooperation and new partnerships would be needed in the future for effective management of the 'ecospaces' defined by river basins, oceans, forests and mountains. The world would be looking to IUCN for promising examples of approaches that work in practice. Environmental conservation should be considered in the same way as any other enterprise: it is the bottom line that counts.

Appointment of Credentials Committee (14:2)

Referring to Rule 21 of the Rules of Procedure, which provides for appointment of a Congress Credentials Committee, the President presented draft Terms of Reference proposed by Council to facilitate the Committee's work. There being no comments, questions or suggested amendments from the floor, the Terms of Reference for the Credentials Committee were adopted by consensus.

The President noted that the 52nd Meeting of Council, held in Amman on 3 October, had decided to recommend to Congress that the Credentials Committee be constituted as follows:

Chair:

Ms Grethel Aguilar, Costa Rica

Members:

Ms Pam Eiser, Australia
Ms Lye Lin Heng, Singapore
Mr Alain Gille, France
Mr Wang Sung, China
Mr Jean-Baptiste Kambou, Burkina Faso
Dr Hani Tafwany, Saudi Arabia

There being no comments on the proposed membership of the Credentials Committee, the Council's recommendation was adopted by consensus.

The President announced that the Council Meeting of 3 October had also fully endorsed a recommendation from the Membership and Constituency Development Committee to accord full membership status to those members provisionally admitted to IUCN in July 2000. The new members were accordingly requested to obtain an admission letter and to submit a credentials form in order to receive ballot forms and voting cards.

Report of Credentials Committee (15:1, 18:6, 20:1)

With the support of the IUCN Secretariat, the Credentials Committee met daily from 3-7 October. Three reports were presented to Congress, with the third and final report being on

[1] Numbers in brackets are the Sitting Numbers, followed where applicable by a colon and the number of the agenda item in the relevant Sitting – see Annex I for Congress Agenda.

7 October, during the 20th Sitting. At that time, the Chair of the Committee, Ms Grethel Aguilar, reported the numbers of potential votes held by all active IUCN members to be as follows:

Category A:
States and governmental agencies – 201 votes
Category B:
national and international non-governmental organizations – 734 votes

Of these, the numbers of valid votes available during the Second World Conservation Congress were:

Category A:
States and governmental agencies – 165 votes
Category B:
national and international non-governmental organizations – 453 votes

The required quorum of 50 per cent of the votes held by active IUCN members had therefore been met in both categories of membership.

As of the 20th Sitting, the Committee had unresolved problems with the credentials of only 12 members attending the Congress, due mainly to a lack of endorsement by the appropriate body, or failure to pay IUCN membership dues.

As part of its work, the Credentials Committee reviewed information concerning those IUCN members whose membership was subject to cancellation or suspension because of arrears with payment of dues. Reports prepared by the Secretariat showed there to be 75 cases where membership was likely to be cancelled and 49 members whose voting rights had been suspended.

The Credentials Committee urged Congress and the incoming Council to take up this issue as soon as possible, and proposed that a working group – reflecting the diversity of IUCN membership – be formed to identify options for the future. Many members had made praiseworthy efforts to bring their payment of dues up to date, and the Committee acknowledged these efforts with thanks. It was important to understand that special circumstances, such as natural disasters, war and high inflation, had left many members, especially those in developing countries, with a restricted ability to meet financial obligations. Furthermore, some very long-established members, who had repeatedly demonstrated their ability to pay dues, found themselves temporarily unable to meet their obligations on time due to prevailing political circumstances. The Committee stressed the importance for IUCN to be clear about the Statutes and to act accordingly, but at the same time to address the need for flexibility in special circumstances. The proposed working group should pay special attention to Article 13 of the IUCN Statutes and might also consider whether a revision of the Statutes or Regulations would be desirable. In any case, the aim should be to identify clear procedures for promoting broad-based growth in IUCN membership.

The Report of the Credentials Committee was adopted by acclamation.

Adoption of Agenda (15:2, 21, 22)

During the 15th Sitting, the President referred to the *Provisional Agenda* (Congress Paper CGR/2/2000/1) which had been distributed to members in accordance with the Statutes. She tabled a number of amendments proposed and endorsed by Council. These amendments were adopted by consensus.

The International Council for Environmental Law (ICEL) noted that the draft budget had only been distributed on 4 October 2000, whereas the Statutes required that all documents submitted for approval by the World Conservation Congress should be presented for review by IUCN members at least 150 days before the beginning of the Congress. The late distribution of the budget meant that some delegates would find it difficult to obtain instructions from the members they were representing. The ICEL also moved that, in relation to the Draft Budget and Programme, references in the Provisional Agenda to the period 2001-2004 be replaced by 2001-2003. Article 24 of the Statutes determined that "the World Conservation Congress shall normally meet.... every third year", whilst Article 23 empowered Council to fix the date and venue of the Congress, but not to change the interval between Congresses unless forced to do so by exceptional circumstances. London Zoo [Sir Martin Holdgate] requested a ruling by the Legal Advisor on the requirements of the Statutes. Professor Nicholas Robinson confirmed that the IUCN Programme was to be adopted at each session of the World Conservation Congress and was subject to revision at each Congress.

Following discussion, it was agreed that formulations such as "until the next World Conservation Congress", "between the Second and Third World Conservation Congresses" or the "IUCN Intersessional Programme" would be used in the Agenda and all other Congress documentation dealing with the Programme and Budget.

Subject to this further amendment, the Agenda was adopted by consensus and the amended version distributed as Congress Paper CGR/2/2000/1.rev2.

Owing to the need to create additional time for the discussion and adoption of Motions, the agenda was further revised during the Congress.

CGR/2/2000/1.rev3 was adopted at the beginning of the 21st Sitting, on Saturday 7 October.

Additional amendments were adopted by the 22nd Sitting on Monday 9 October, but it was agreed that there was no need to circulate a further printed version of the Agenda. Annex I to these *Proceedings* reflects all amendments adopted by the Congress.

Appointment of Committees (15:3)

The President noted that illness had prevented the IUCN Treasurer, Mr Claes de Dardel from attending the Congress and expressed good wishes on behalf of all delegates. In Mr de Dardel's absence, it was proposed that the Chair of the Business Committee of Council, Mr David Smith, would represent the views of the Treasurer. This proposal was agreed to by consensus.

On the basis of proposals made by Council, the Congress appointed the following Committees and approved Terms of Reference for each.

(a) Resolutions Committee

Angela Cropper, Trinidad & Tobago (Chair)
Badria Al-Awadi, Kuwait
Enrique Beltrán, Mexico
Peter Bos, Netherlands
Juliana Chileshe, Zambia
Pierre Hunkeler, Switzerland
Michael Jeffrey, Canada
Anna Kalinowska, Poland
Nomoko Moriba, Mali
Le Quy An, Vietnam
Robert Percival, USA
Sônia Rigueira, Brazil
Wang Xi, China

(b) Finance and Audit Committee

Jorge Caillaux, Peru (Chair)
Hisham Al-Khateeb, Jordan
William Futrell, USA
Huguette Labelle, Canada
Boyman Mancama, Zimbabwe
Jurgen Wenderoth, Germany

(c) Programme Committee

Martin Holdgate, UK (Chair)
Ahmed Al-Farrhan, Saudi Arabia
Donna Craig, Australia
Eric Edroma, Uganda
Wren Green, New Zealand
Denise Hamú, Brazil
Rui Barrai, Guinea Bissau
Koh Khen Lian, Singapore
Dan Martin, USA
Mavuso Msimang, South Africa
Khawar Mumtaz, Pakistan
Peter Johan Schei, Norway

Presentation by Chair of Resolutions Committee (15:4)

Referring to the *Motions* booklet contained in the Congress documentation, the Chair of the Resolutions Committee, Ms Angela Cropper, noted that all Motions submitted before the statutory deadline had been mailed to members on 4 August 2000. These comprised 101 Motions divided into three categories: Conservation Motions (numbered CNV001-029), Governance-related Motions (numbered GOV001-016) and Programme-related Motions (numbered PRG001-056). Ms Cropper drew the attention of delegates to a document entitled *Recommended Guidelines for Discussing, Amending and Adopting Motions at the World Conservation Congress* which was being distributed to all delegates under reference CGR/2/2000/19.CRP.001. She noted that the document was not being circulated for adoption, but rather as a means of providing delegates with information and guidance on how to optimize the resolutions management process at the Congress. Any feedback from delegates would be much appreciated. In response to a question from the floor, the Chair confirmed that the Secretariat was preparing an additional document showing the name of the main sponsor and supporting bodies, where known, for each Motion (editorial note: this document was subsequently distributed under reference CGR/2/2000/19.CRP.3). Unfortunately, many draft Motions had arrived late at Headquarters, with no clear indication as to which member was the principal sponsor and with inadequate time for follow-up by the Resolutions Working Group.

Opening Ceremony for the 2nd Session of the World Conservation Congress and Host Country Welcome Reception (16)

The Opening Ceremony took place in the Roman Theatre of Amman and commenced with the following words from Her Majesty Queen Noor: "*We gather today representing many nationalities, peoples, communities and beliefs. Fundamental to all faiths is the sanctity of life and I would like to ask you to join me for a few moments of silent prayer for all those who are suffering such devastating loss of life and limb in our region*".

Welcoming delegates, the Master of Ceremonies, Mrs Susanne Afaneh (Head of Jordanian Television's English language service) highlighted the role of Jordan as a cradle of civilization, a crossroads of culture and commerce, and a meeting place for all. The World Conservation Congress would be a milestone for setting the global environmental agenda and Jordan was proud to host such a gathering in realization of the wishes of His Majesty the late King Hussein and under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II. With delegates from 143 countries, the Amman Congress was the largest environmental gathering to be held in the Middle East region to date.

Speaking on behalf of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Mohammad Halaikah, expressed a warm welcome to all participants in the Congress, which would be addressing a host of important issues at the dawn of a new millenium. This was an unprecedented event in the Arab world and reflected the story of successful cooperation and solid partnership over the years between Jordan and IUCN. The priority attached by Jordan to environmental matters in the national and regional agendas had been further strengthened, in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty King Abdullah II, by the recent decision to establish a Ministry of Environmental Affairs. Jordan was also aware that the quest for environmental safety and security could be pillars of transboundary cooperation between States and fully supported the role of IUCN in shaping a vision for a better future, including the interesting new concept of 'Ecospaces'. Special thanks were due to Her Majesty Queen Noor for her devotion and dedication, as well as the many other people in Jordan and across the world who had worked to make the Congress a success.

Dr Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), conveyed the greetings and good wishes of the UN Secretary General. Dr Töpfer noted that he was attending the Congress having accepted the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor to become a 'Friend of IUCN'. Addressing the challenges facing the Congress, he spoke of the need to make conservation and development the twin pillars of human progress. Biodiversity was part of peoples' daily lives and livelihoods and its loss had serious economic and social costs. Respect for biodiversity also implied respect for human diversity. Stressing the need for transboundary cooperation, he paid tribute to IUCN's intensive backing for key international environmental agreements.

Maurice Strong of the Earth Council commented on the impressive venue for the opening ceremony, which would help the Congress to be inspired by the past while looking to the future. The World Conservation Congress was the most important event on the global environmental calendar in the first year of the new millenium and he saluted the efforts and commitment of the Jordanian hosts. 2002 would mark the 30th anniversary of the 'Stockholm Conference' on the Human Environment and the 10th Anniversary of the Rio 'Earth Summit'. The focus in preparing for the next milestone should be on breaking the impasse between an unprecedented increase in environmental awareness and concern in developing countries, and diminishing international assistance due to a recession of political will among industrialized countries. No generation had ever faced a more decisive challenge and those gathered for this Congress were better placed than anyone to take a leadership role.

IUCN's President, Ms Yolanda Kakabadse, expressed her gratitude to His Majesty King Abdullah II and to the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for hosting the 2nd Session of the World Conservation Congress. The invitation for IUCN to meet in Amman had been extended four years ago by His Majesty the late King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor. Thanks were due to many people in Jordan, especially Her Majesty Queen Noor, the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, the Minister of Environment, and the IUCN National Committee of Jordan for having made the event a reality. In the run-up to the Congress, IUCN had been focusing on new ideas and opportunities and improvement of technical and administrative tools. The organization was working with a sense of urgency to stem and reverse the tide of environmental destruction by strengthening its role as a catalyser and promoter of environmental concerns in international governance structures. Better governance meant greater participation, coupled with increased accountability. More than ever, IUCN's universal membership and shared vision could be a helpful tool in addressing the planet's common cause.

Her Majesty Queen Noor, Chair of the King Hussein Foundation, Patron of IUCN, Honorary President of BirdLife International, Board Member of WWF International and recipient of the Global 500 Award, welcomed delegates on behalf of His Majesty King Abdullah II and the people of Jordan, with words spoken by the Prophet Mohammed: "*the world is green and beautiful and God has appointed us stewards of it*". She spoke of King Abdullah's awareness of the importance of the Congress and the honour His Majesty had felt in accepting patronage of such an historic meeting in the Middle East region. Unfortunately, the King had been called away by State duties and was therefore unable to preside over the opening ceremony as originally planned. The King's father, His Majesty King Hussein, had been an ardent environmentalist and staunch supporter of the Amman Congress from the moment planning for the meeting had begun. He had hoped to welcome IUCN members to Jordan and to convey his wholehearted support for the deliberations of the Congress.

Her Majesty expressed her sincere thanks to the many people in Jordan and around the world who had worked tirelessly to make the meeting a reality. The rationale for The World Conservation Union remained as simple and as compelling as ever: together, united under a global umbrella organization, the world's environmental institutions could aspire to more ambitious goals than if they acted alone. Vision, integration, cooperation and unwavering continuity of effort were among the hallmarks of the IUCN family which had given voice and technical support to countless grassroots efforts, and fostered national laws and international conventions. In striving for a just world that values and conserves nature, IUCN recognized that social justice and good governance were the only true roots from which environmental conservation could grow. The globe's environmental resources were shrinking even faster than globalization was shrinking the world. From life-giving water, to soul-nourishing landscapes, to species of plants and animals that might hold the secret key to overcoming some of the greatest threats to human health, we were continuing to destroy the very things that sustain life itself. And once gone, these resources would be gone forever. The world could not be created anew;

we could only conserve what the creator had given us. Any other course would rob our children, and theirs, of those gifts that we received – and squandered.

Following the opening ceremony, delegates were invited by the Host Country to attend a reception in the grounds of the Roman Theatre.

Reports from recognized Regional Committees and Fora in accordance with Article 20(c) of the Statutes (17)

Two oral interventions were made under the heading of this agenda item. Other relevant reports were received in writing.

The Western Africa Sub-regional Committee report was presented by the Committee's President, Mr Mamdou Diallo. He recalled that the Committee had been created in 1998 to promote the mission of IUCN in West Africa and had 30 members, of which five served on the Executive Committee. The Sub-regional Committee had undertaken a number of important activities, including preparation for the Amman Congress and selection of a candidate from the Sub-region for election as the new Regional Councillor for Africa. The smooth functioning of the Committee faced a number of constraints. In particular, difficulties of communication between members and with the Regional Councillor, institutional weaknesses of some members, difficulties with payment of dues to IUCN and a wider lack of resources. Nevertheless, the Committee had made important progress and it was hoped that national, sub-regional and regional cooperation would be further strengthened in the future.

The Minister of Environment of the Czech Republic, Mr Milos Kuzvart presented a statement on behalf of his country, which had recently become a State member of IUCN – the culmination of a long and fruitful cooperation, including production in Prague of the Central and Eastern European IUCN Newsletter for the past nine years. Indeed, the Czech Republic looked to its membership of IUCN to further improve communication and the exchange of information. The Minister stressed the importance of environmental conservation in a country whose landscape was dominated by agriculture and forestry, and referred to the changes brought about by the end of 'socialist agriculture' and preparation for accession to the European Union; changes which could have adverse impacts on biodiversity. Regional cooperation was a must for the Czech Republic – for example, all four National Parks were to be found in border regions. The country considered its new membership of IUCN to be an important commitment towards meeting its international environmental obligations and recognized IUCN as providing a unique network sharing a common goal. The Czech Republic looked forward to benefiting from the shared experience of IUCN members and also hoped to contribute useful know-how.

President's Report (18:1a)

In presenting her report, Ms Yolanda Kakabadse recalled that she had been elected to serve as IUCN President at the First Session of the World Conservation Congress, held in Montreal in 1996. She expressed thanks to the Council members who had worked with her over the past four years and recognized the ability of the two Directors General during this period to take on a huge workload. The President went on to highlight the following points which she considered to be of particular importance:

- The severe effects of the liquidity crisis experienced by the Union in 1999 and ongoing efforts to establish a Capital Fund to help forestall any future crisis of this kind.
- The major changes which had occurred in governance of the Union as a consequence of regionalization and decentralization. While responding to decisions of the Montreal Congress, these changes had not been without difficulty, which was why a clear proposal for future management of the Union was currently being prepared for Council to review.
- The need to make ongoing assessment a part of IUCN's daily business. There should be a methodical and regular process for reviewing the Union's activities, including those of Council.
- Continuing efforts by IUCN to harness technology that would help minimize operating costs. For example, the Executive Committee of Council had met twice through video conferencing.
- IUCN's new role as an Observer in the United Nations General Assembly; a major achievement and the culmination of work going back ten years. Special thanks were due to IUCN's Legal Advisor for bringing this work to fruition.
- The 50th Anniversary celebrations at Fontainebleau, which had provided a wonderful opportunity to reflect on the past and build a vision for the future. The Government of France deserved particular acknowledgement for its generosity and hospitality.

Director General's Report on the Activities of the Union since the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress including follow-up to the Resolutions and Recommendations from the Montreal Congress (18:1b)

The Director General, Dr Maritta von Bieberstein Koch-Weser, preceded her report by remembering those IUCN members and colleagues who had passed away in the interval since the 1st World Conservation Congress. She then went on to make a presentation in which the following points were highlighted:

- The adoption of a clear Vision and two principle Goals for IUCN.
- The significant growth in IUCN's budget from CHF 56 million in 1996 to more than CHF 100 million in 2000, and the more than doubling of staff numbers over the same period.
- The very considerable implementation of regionalization and decentralization, with only 10% of IUCN staff now located at Headquarters, the staffing of all Regional Director posts, and the strengthening of key functions in Gland.
- Improvement in public outreach efforts to promote wider recognition of IUCN and its work.
- The preparation of a new programme and budget framework, with transparent and accountable systems and new heads of finance, human resources, programme, and portfolio management, a new multilateral policy and donor relations officer, and an internal auditor.
- The strategic decision to close the IUCN office in Brussels and the imminent opening of an office for the Mediterranean, as mandated by the Montreal Congress.
- During 2001-2004, IUCN would be improving the quality of its service, implementing new management systems, implementing a business sector development and outreach initiative, promoting membership growth and services, and caring for its global staff.
- The proposed new Programme Framework was results-oriented, flexible and Union-wide, being based on the four principles of Knowledge, Empowerment, Governance and Operations. The Programme would be based around seven Key Result Areas, but also include Regional-Geographic and Thematic components.
- Gratitude was due to all IUCN donors, members, Council and others for helping IUCN through the difficult times encountered since the last Congress.
- In looking to the future, Rio+10 would provide an important opportunity for finding much-needed means of improving the bottom line for worldwide environmental conservation efforts. Particular attention should be paid to innovative collaboration efforts, especially with the private sector, and to securing faster action on those areas where broad agreement already exists.

The Chair ruled that owing to the very full agenda, there could be no time for discussion of the Director General's Report. The Africa Resources Trust, Zimbabwe, raised a point of order to enquire whether, as appeared to be the case, this was the only opportunity provided in the agenda for discussing follow-up to Resolutions and Recommendations adopted at the Montreal Congress. The Chair agreed that this was the case, but noted that further information concerning follow-up to the Montreal Congress could be found in the Director General's written report. The Africa Resources Trust considered that this was an inappropriate way of dealing with such an important matter. The Chair asked that this point be noted in the record and brought to the attention of the next Council meeting.

Independent External Review of the IUCN Programme (18:2)

The Director General made a brief presentation, recalling that the external review had been supported by some of IUCN's key donors, notably the Governments of the Netherlands (DGIS), Norway (NORAD), Sweden (SIDA), and Switzerland (SDC). The review had involved a series of structured interviews with key staff and other stakeholders, field visits to three of the IUCN Regional Offices and three project sites, analysis of three global programmes, and assessment of the Union's monitoring and evaluation system. Amongst the key conclusions were:

- **Performance and impact** – potential and unique position of IUCN not fully realized; follow-up to previous reviews not systematic.
- **Programme development and management** – programme fragmented and without clear focus; no priority setting; core competencies unclear; programme and budget not linked; balance needed between global and local activities; good work being done at individual programme level.
- **Decentralization and regionalization** – significant progress made in mid-1990s, but staff cuts at HQ not balanced by reshaping of core functions and funding to support regionalization; a strategy for regionalization of the Union needed; regional donor agreements should be developed.
- **Governance** – recommended move towards Regional Conservation Forums and Regional Committees; global meetings expensive, time consuming, of mixed performance quality and pose risk of donor fatigue. Should be longer between Congresses; three years too short.
- **Financial viability of IUCN** – programme and budget not linked; rapid growth with no financial strategy; inadequate reserves; need for a strategy to support core (non-project) functions.

The recommendations of the review required two categories of follow-up: first by Council and secondly by the Secretariat. In response, an Action Plan had been prepared, involving development of a new programme management and budgeting system, a new business plan, reinforcement of the link between global and local activities, introduction of monitoring and evaluation policy and standards, and measures for better reporting of – and learning from – results. Headquarters functions had been revised to provide better global/regional support, Regional Director posts had been filled, greater emphasis placed on Regional Membership & Commission Fora and Regional & National Committees, and significant efforts had been made to secure input from members in developing the new Framework Programme. Finally, Council had commissioned a paper on means of strengthening governance of the Union. IUCN was committed to making continuous improvements and recognized that there remained much to be done. This would require the support of the new Council, the Commissions, members,

donors and partner organizations, as well as the commitment of the Secretariat.

The Chair referred comments and questions to the Technical Discussions due to take place during the afternoon of Monday 9 October, noting that copies of the full External Review Report – in English only – were available to delegates as document CGR/2/2000/2.Info.1. A summary was available in all three IUCN languages as CGR/2/2000/2.Info.2.

Reports of Chairs of Commissions (18:3)

Brief reports were presented as follows, with the bullet points summarizing the main themes addressed:

(a) Species Survival Commission (David Brackett – SSC Chair)

- Review of 1997-1999 mandate, SSC composition and programme priorities;
- Species Information Service and Red List Programme;
- Sustainable Use Case Studies and Wildlife Trade Programme;
- Plant Conservation Programme;
- Invasive Species;
- Digital Library and sharing of SSC information;
- IUCN/SSC policies and guidelines;
- The 7,000+ volunteers at the heart of SSC;
- Partnerships for the future and SSC's Strategic Plan, comprising three Objectives and 21 Targets.

(b) Commission on Environmental Law (Nicholas Robinson – CEL Chair)

- CEL Vision and Strategic Goal and Strategic Plan;
- CEL membership of more than 700 volunteer legal experts;
- CEL Steering Committee, Working Groups, alliances and partnerships;
- The Environmental Law Programme and Environmental Law Centre;
- Regional and thematic case studies;
- Future work priorities, including proposal to establish the IUCN International Academy of Environmental Law.

(c) Commission for Education and Communication (Fritz Hesselink – CEC Chair)

- CEC mandate 1996-2000;
- Goals – advocacy and capacity building;
- Video presentation providing examples of CEC's regional and thematic work.

(d) Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (Tariq Banuri – CEESP Chair)

- CEESP mission and structure (Working Groups, Regional Policy Networks, Task Forces, 'The Ring', Steering Committee);
- Review of activities of Working Groups and Task Forces dealing with ethics, governance, technology, co-management, coastal zone management, trade and sustainable development, environment and security, climate change, and sustainable livelihoods;
- CEESP communications;
- Assessment of performance;
- Plans for the future.

(e) Commission on Ecosystem Management (Edward Maltby – CEM Chair)

- CEM Mission;
- Steps taken to implement Montreal mandate;
- Results, including publication of 'Principles of Ecosystem Management' and input to CBD Decision V/6;
- Membership and regional structure;
- Failures;
- Objectives and key requirements for 2001 onwards.

(f) World Commission on Protected Areas (Adrian Phillips – WCPA Chair)

- Introduction to WCPA structure and membership, including network of 1,000 volunteers;
- Global tasks, including promoting best practice, encouraging exchange of experience, developing a global database, assisting global conventions, marine and mountain activities, and organizing the Vth World Parks Congress in 2003;
- Work in 16 terrestrial regions;
- Results from evaluation of WCPA undertaken in 1997/98;
- Lessons learned.

The Chair invited those delegates with comments or questions to approach the Chair(s) of the relevant Commission(s).

Commission Reviews (18:4)

The Chair referred delegates to Congress Paper CGR/2/2000/7 *Review of Commissions*, two additional numbered documents CGR/2/2000/7.Info.2 *Review of the IUCN Commissions* and CGR/2/2000/7.Info.1 *Summary of Review of the IUCN Commissions*, and one additional unnumbered document entitled *Comments by Commission Chairs on the Review*. Copies of the additional documents (in English only) were available in the plenary hall.

The IUCN President made a brief introduction recalling the background to the external review of the Commissions, undertaken on behalf of Council and in response to Resolution 19.2 adopted by the 19th General Assembly (Buenos Aires, 1994). The World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) had been reviewed in 1998; the Commission on Education and Communication (CEC) in 1999; and the Species Survival Commission (SSC), Commission on Environmental Law (CEL), Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) and Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) in 2000. The methodologies for review had involved structured interviews, questionnaires, report assessment and use of performance indicators. Summaries of the reviews had been produced in the official IUCN languages and distributed to all delegates upon registration at the Congress.

Council had accepted the conclusions and recommendations of the reviews of WCPA and CEC, and commended both Commissions for initiating the reviews and taking early action to address recommendations. Council had also agreed with the reviewers' assessment of performance by SSC, CEL, CEM, and CEESP. In terms of individual Commissions, Council was recommending to Congress the following:

CEESP

- The Secretariat should assign priority to integrating the social and biological sciences;
- CEESP should continue on a provisional basis until revised options were presented;
- The Director General should convene a Working Group, involving all interested parties;
- The Working Group should present recommendations for action to the new Council by May 2001 with regard to:
  - options for the social sciences to advance the Mission of IUCN,
  - draft mandate,
  - potential partnerships and alliances.

CEM

- A Working Group on Ecosystem Management should be formed to report to Council no later than the end of 2001;
- Priority should be given to Key Result Area 1 of IUCN's Overall Programme;
- Revisions to the Commission's strategic plan should take a comprehensive approach to ecosystem management;
- The CEM mandate should be reviewed;
- Terms of Reference should be developed for an external review of CEM within three years;
- Proposals should be developed for structuring Secretariat support for the Union's work on ecosystem management.

The President then invited Mr Gabor Bruszt, who had been responsible for the external review of the IUCN Programme, as well as co-reviewer of SSC, CEL, CEM and CEESP, to present further conclusions and recommendations.

Mr Bruszt considered that the reviews had shown the Commissions to be the Union's biggest assets, through providing a scientific and professional base, lending uniqueness and credibility to the organization, and being composed largely of dedicated volunteers. However, the reviews had also highlighted many differences between individual Commissions and showed that greater success had been achieved by Commissions with a unique competence base, clear focus, and critical mass in terms of membership. Mr Bruszt went on to detail specific findings concerning each of the six Commissions.

The President thanked Mr Bruszt for his presentation and recorded her gratitude for what Council had considered to be a very professional review. She noted that Motion CGR2.GOV018 had been tabled in Amman with a view to establishing a Working Group on CEM in response to the review.

There then followed a general discussion on the Commission reviews. The International Council for Environmental Law called on Council to provide a more detailed response to the review findings. A number of delegates expressed concern that the review had recommended abolition of CEESP. They suggested that CEESP should be strengthened rather than abolished.

In response to the comments on CEESP, Gabor Bruszt said that he shared the view of all those who had spoken about the importance of social and economic issues in the Union and that this point was very strongly reflected in the report. However, it was important to make IUCN's work in this field stronger and more relevant. CEESP had not been able to do this so far and a different structure was needed.

The Chair of CEESP expressed strong disagreements with the reviewers and reported that a Contact Group on CEESP had reached agreement that CEESP should continue with a new mandate.

The Finances of IUCN in the Triennium 1997-1999 and Auditors' Reports for 1996-1998 (18:5)

The Chair invited Mr David Smith to make a presentation on behalf of the IUCN Treasurer.

Referring to growth in IUCN's budget since the Montreal Congress, Mr Smith noted that most of this growth was accounted for by projects, while core income had remained largely unchanged. A severe liquidity crisis in September 1999 had been partly due to unpaid membership dues of CHF 6 million. Since the crisis, the Business Committee of Council had investigated the question of liquidity in detail and recommended that:

- projects should not proceed without funding;
- there must be a clear link between programme and budget;
- a business plan should be drafted.

Draft apportionment of funds to Key Result Areas within the new Framework Programme would be finalized according to the decisions of the Amman Congress. However, it would be vital to strike the right balance between core and project budgets. There was a clear need for modest growth in core income. It would also be important to increase the speed of response to the advice of IUCN's auditors.

The Chair thanked Mr Smith for his presentation and reminded delegates that there would be an informal session to discuss the programme and budget at lunchtime on 7 October.

Report on Membership and Constituency Development (19:1)

The Chair invited Ms Diane Tarte, Chair of the Membership and Constituency Development Committee of Council, to make a presentation.

Ms Tarte referred delegates to document CGR/2/2000/4 *Report on Membership and Constituency Development 1996-2000* and reported that the major focus of work since the Montreal Congress had been implementation of the new and revised membership-related elements of the Statutes and Regulations adopted in 1996. This had included:

- implementation of the enhanced tests for membership applications;
- implementation of mechanisms to formally recognize the intermediate structures of the Union, namely the National and Regional Committees and the Regional Fora;
- development, in close consultation with members, of a draft Membership Policy;
- establishment of Membership Focal Points in various Regional and Country Offices;
- initiation of efforts to establish more mature and cooperative working relations with the corporate sector; and
- development of products and tools, including establishment of the membership web site in 1997.

Since the Montreal Congress, there had been a relatively modest growth in overall membership of 9.4%. This included seven new State members, bringing the total in this category to 78. While membership had increased in six of the IUCN Regions, decreases had occurred in Mesoamercia & South America, and in Oceania.

During the past four years, Regional Fora had been held in all eight Regions. These provided valuable opportunities for national and regional membership to participate more actively in the Union's work and improve intra-regional cooperation.

Ms Tarte recalled that, under the Statutes, all members had an obligation to pay their dues and that members' dues represented a significant proportion of the unrestricted funding available for the operation of the Union. While payment of dues was the primary expression of a member's support for the work of IUCN, it was recognized that some members occasionally experienced difficulties in meeting their obligation. To address this reality, Council, in consultation with the Director General, had drafted guidelines to provide some flexibility within the parameters laid down by the Statutes and Regulations. It was hoped that Congress would support the efforts made to deal with this sensitive area.

Presentation and taking note of Draft Membership Guidelines (19:2, 23:4)

19th Sitting, 6 October

At the Chair's request, Ms Diane Tarte, Chair of the Membership and Constituency Development Committee of Council, introduced the Draft Membership Policy (Congress document CGR/2/2000/14) that had been developed through an extensive consultation process over a period of several years. The Policy sought to build on the Union's Strategic Plan adopted at the 19th General Assembly in 1994 as well as on the Statutes and Regulations adopted at the 1st World Conservation Congress in 1996. In particular, the Policy took full account of the ongoing process of regionalization of IUCN. It was hoped that a clear understanding by members of their rights and obligations, and what they might expect from and contribute to various components of IUCN, would facilitate the smooth functioning of the Union. A Congress Contact Group had been established to discuss the draft Membership Policy and would meet formally for the first time during the evening of 6 October. Interested delegates were warmly welcomed to attend.

23rd Sitting, 10 October

The Chair requested Professor Nicholas Robinson, on behalf of Mr Parvez Hassan, to re-introduce Congress paper CGR/2/2000/14. Professor Robinson summarized conclusions from the 19th Sitting and from the subsequent Technical Discussion on 9 October. The relevant Congress Contact Group had met since the 19th Sitting and had supported the view of the Technical Discussion that the document should be titled *Draft Membership Guidelines*. Participants in the Contact Group had felt strongly that the issues covered were under the authority of Council and that official adoption by Congress would not therefore be required.

In response to a question from the Sierra Club, USA, Professor Robinson confirmed that Attachment 2 to paper

CGR/2/2000/14 *Guidelines for Membership Admission Tests* had been withdrawn. The Chair added that this had been a subject for debate within the Congress Contact Group, resulting in consensus to integrate some of the wording contained in the *Guidelines for Membership Admission Tests* into the main text of the *Draft Membership Guidelines*.

There being no further comments the Chair ruled that Congress had duly taken note of the Membership Guidelines.

Introduction and adoption of Technical Review of IUCN State Membership Dues to take effect in 2002 and Membership Dues 2002-2004 (19:3, 23:3)

19th Sitting, 6 October

At the Chair's request, Professor Adrian Phillips, member of the Membership and Constituency Development Committee of Council, presented Congress document CGR/2/2000/13 *Technical Review of IUCN State Membership Dues to take effect in 2002*. He recalled that, under the IUCN Statutes, dues for State and Government Agency members were set on the basis of the United Nations Scale of Assessments. A new UN scale had been agreed in December 1997, reducing the minimum payment. In response to this change, IUCN Council had decided at its April 1998 meeting to recommend to the Amman Congress that a technical adjustment be made to the IUCN scale. This would involve transferring 27 countries from the existing 'Group 1' to a new 'Group 0'. The dues for Group 0 would be half those of Group 1. Though leading to a reduction of CHF 175,000 in the overall dues payable to IUCN, this change would ease the burden on the world's poorest countries and increase the chances of retaining members in regions with rich biodiversity.

Referring to Congress document CGR/2/2000/12 *Membership Dues for 2002 to 2005*, Professor Phillips recalled that one of the functions of Congress was to establish membership dues. Council was recommending an annual 3% increase, beginning in 2002 and continuing until 2005, applicable to all categories of membership. In proposing this increase, Council's rationale was that membership income should, at a minimum, maintain its real value over time, that it should anticipate inflation to some degree, and that dues should be based on a public index of inflation, such as that provided by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In closing, Professor Phillips reminded delegates that a final decision on this issue would not be taken until later in the Congress. In the meantime, the Finance and Audit Committee would be considering the proposal further.

The delegation of the State member United States stated that it was the overall policy of the United States Government to seek zero nominal growth of payments to international organizations. The US did not therefore support the proposal from Council.

Environmental Camps for Environmental Awareness, Nepal, noted that exchange rate deterioration had meant an increase of 15-20% in real terms for organizations based in Nepal.

The Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales, Australia, asked whether the huge range of NGO revenue differences had been taken into account in structuring NGO dues, and whether IUCN charged project management fees. Professor Phillips confirmed that there was a nine-point scale for NGO dues to reflect variation of income levels. Ms Véronique Lavorel, Chief Financial Officer at IUCN Headquarters, confirmed that IUCN levied a management fee on all its projects.

The Chair of the Programme Committee, Dr Martin Holdgate, reminded delegates that if, in accordance with the Statutes, it was decided to hold the next Congress in three years time, the proposed 3% annual increase in dues could only run until 2004, rather than 2005.

23rd Sitting, 10 October

At the Chair's request, Professor Adrian Phillips took the floor and recalled that the key documents had already been presented to delegates in the 19th Sitting. He also noted that the proposed Membership Dues for 2001-2004 had been accepted by the Finance and Audit Committee and that the Report by that Committee's Chair had already been adopted by Congress at the 21st Sitting, on 7 October.

The delegation of the State member United States made the following formal Statement for the Record:

> *"We would like to note before this motion is considered for adoption that the United States does not support the proposed 3% annual increase in membership dues.*
>
> *Our opposition to this increase in assessments does not however signal any retreat from our support of the Union or its programs. In fact, over the years the United States has significantly increased our voluntary contributions to the point where they surpass the level of our dues by a wide margin. We are a major donor to the Union and expect to continue our support.*
>
> *Nevertheless, current U.S. budgetary policy calls for Zero Nominal Growth in the regular budgets of international organizations. We pursue this goal in the United Nations system and here at IUCN as well. Members may recall that we took a similar position at the last World Conservation Congress in Montreal in 1996. The proposed increase in member states' assessed contributions is not consistent with a world where many governments face serious budget concerns and are seeking to control expenditures at home and in international institutions.*
>
> *For this reason, we are against the 3% increase in assessments and disassociate from consensus should*

the proposal be adopted. We would like to request that this statement be made part of the formal record of these proceedings.

We would add that we have no objections to the changes in the scale of membership dues proposed in document CGR/2/2000/13.

We remain strong supporters of IUCN and hope to be able to continue and maintain that support for the Union in the coming years."

The Sudanese Environmental Society and the Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association, Bangladesh, noted that many members in poorer countries would find it very difficult to deal with the increase.

In reference to the US intervention, Strengthening Participatory Organizations, Pakistan, suggested that the proposed increase did not represent nominal growth but was rather a balancing act to take account of inflation.

The Chair of the Finance and Audit Committee reported that the Committee had reviewed both these points carefully, together with other concerns of governments and NGOs. However, the Committee recognized that IUCN needed the increase if its services were to be maintained. Conversely, it had been difficult for the Committee to get to grips with the formula behind the increase, and development of a new, clearer formula was recommended, perhaps to be approved by the next Congress.

The Director General confirmed that investigations would be set in motion with a view to establishing some kind of mechanism for dealing with hardship cases.

At the invitation of the Chair, Congress adopted the proposal to increase dues by 3% annually until the next World Conservation Congress, as set out in document CGR/2/2000/12.

Congress also adopted the proposed new scale of dues assessment, with effect from 2002 and until the next World Conservation Congress, as set out in document CGR/2/2000/13.

Introduction, discussion and adoption of Commission mandates (19:4, 23:1)

19th Sitting, 6 October

The Chair asked Professor Nicholas Robinson, IUCN's Legal Advisor to introduce this agenda item.

Dr Robinson noted that the mandate of the Congress Programme Committee required it to advise Congress on how procedures for formulating and implementing the Programme of the Union, or the activities to be implemented by particular Commissions, should be adjusted. The Committee was also instructed to propose, if necessary, specific adjustments to the mandate of any Commission.

Delegates who had suggestions or recommendations for amendments to Commission mandates were invited to approach the Chair or members of the Programme Committee.

The President then introduced Congress paper CGR/2/2000/8 *Proposed Mandates for IUCN Commissions* which contained the proposed mandates for the Commission on Ecosystem Management, the Commission on Education and Communication, the Commission on Environmental Law, the Species Survival Commission and the World Commission on Protected Areas. The President highlighted the proposed mission and objectives for each of these five Commissions. She reported that Council had not put forward a mandate for consideration by Congress in relation to the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP). However a Motion had been submitted to Congress proposing the renewal of the CEESP mandate with a clear focus on collaborative management, environment and security, sustainable livelihoods, and trade and environment. This Motion was currently under discussion in an open-ended Contact Group. Three other Motions before Congress were of particular relevance to Commission mandates, in particular a Motion proposing establishment of a Commission for Arid and Semi-arid Ecosystems.

The delegation of the State member Norway raised its concern that apparently some findings of the external reviews of Commissions, especially the need for Commissions to work together, had not been reflected in the proposed mandates. Professor Robinson replied that this was a fair point and that there remained time to make any amendments considered necessary.

The State member United States considered that more needed to be done to clearly relate the Commission mandates to IUCN's Overall Programme and to the findings of the external reviews of Commissions.

The Centre for Environmental Education of the Nehru Foundation for Development, India, felt that there was too little information available about the extent to which Commission mandates were applied and implemented. Professor Robinson replied that more detailed information could be found in the reports prepared by each Commission Chair and in the Strategic Plans of each Commission.

23rd Sitting, 10 October

At the Chair's request, Dr Martin Holdgate, Chair of the Programme Committee, recalled Congress paper CGR/2/2000/8 *Proposed Mandates for IUCN Commissions*, and introduced the Programme Committee's recommendations for amendments to the proposed mandates. The texts

of the mandates being put to Congress for approval were to be found in the following documents:

Commission on Ecosystem Management
Annex 1 Rev 1 to Congress Paper CGR/2/2000/8
Commission on Education & Communication
Annex 2 Rev 1 to Congress Paper CGR/2/2000/8
Commission on Environmental Law
Annex 3 Rev 1 to Congress Paper CGR/2/2000/8
Species Survival Commission
Annex 4 Rev 1 to Congress Paper CGR/2/2000/8
World Commission on Protected Areas
Annex 5 Rev 1 to Congress Paper CGR/2/2000/8

One recommended amendment applicable to all five Commission mandates was to add, in the section 'Structure and Organization', the following words:

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

The Programme Committee also recommended that the next external review of IUCN's Programme and Commissions should build and improve upon the performance criteria framework used for the most recent Commission reviews. This should be used as the basis for analysing and explaining to Congress the criteria for judging the kind of activities best carried out through one or several Commissions and those best assigned to the Secretariat or to partner or member institutions.

At the invitation of the Chair, the five Commission mandates listed above were adopted by Congress. The full texts of the mandates can be found in Annex IV to these *Proceedings*.

Draft Resolutions and Recommendations distributed in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress (19:5, 21:2, 22:1, 24, 25, 26:1)

The World Conservation Congress adopted 68 Resolutions and 30 Recommendations. Nine Motions were withdrawn, one Motion was defeated, and two were combined into a single Motion.

101 Motions had been dispatched to delegates on 4 August 2000 in accordance with the deadline and procedures set out in the IUCN Statutes and Regulations. Prior to distribution, every Motion had been reviewed by the Resolutions Working Group and allocated to one of three categories: those Motions relating mainly to the Programme of IUCN (56 Motions with the prefix 'PRG'); those related primarily to the Governance of IUCN (16 Motions with the prefix 'GOV') and those dealing with specific conservation issues (29 Motions with the prefix 'CNV'). A further eight Motions (four PRG, three GOV and one CNV) were tabled in Amman, having been ruled by the President, on the advice of the Congress Resolutions Committee, as eligible under the Statutes and Rules of Procedure. The Resolutions Committee, established by the 15th Sitting and Chaired by Ms Angela Cropper, met frequently throughout the Congress.

In addition to scrutiny by the Resolutions Working Group in the run-up to the Congress, all PRG Motions, together with any GOV or CNV Motions considered likely to have programmatic implications, were scrutinized by the Programme Committee. During the 19th Sitting, the Chair of the Programme Committee, Sir Martin Holdgate, and David Smith, on behalf of the Treasurer, were invited to comment on the programmatic and budgetary implications of each motion. They reported that initial review of the PRG Motions suggested around two-thirds had modest or negligible resource implications. The remaining third, however, had considerable resource implications of at least another CHF 7 million per year. If the World Conservation Congress were to adopt these Motions, the Director General would have to consider how the additional activities could be resourced. Indeed, it was incumbent on sponsors of such Motions to suggest possible means of funding their proposals. Sir Martin assured delegates that the Programme Committee would take full note of the debates during Congress, but it was not feasible that the entire Programme could be rewritten during the meeting. However, annual rolling forward of the Programme would ensure its constant evolution and reflection of those motions adopted by Congress, as appropriate.

Over 50 Contact Groups were established, holding more than 70 meetings between them and thus providing delegates with the opportunity to debate and amend Motions in more detail than would have been possible in formal Sittings of Congress. The Contact Groups worked in close cooperation with the Resolutions Committee and the Secretariat support team.

Draft Motions and subsequently amended versions (carrying the suffix Rev 1 or Rev 2) were introduced and debated at the 19th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th and 26th Sittings. The President invited the Chair of the Resolutions Committee and the Chair of the Programme Committee to comment on each text as it came up for discussion. Some PRG Motions were provisionally adopted at the 19th Sitting and ratified as Resolutions en bloc during the 26th Sitting. All formal adoptions of Resolutions and Recommendations took place during the 22nd, 24th, 25th and 26th Sittings.

The following Motions were withdrawn by the sponsors:

CNV020	Barrier to the Sustainable Use of Harp Seals
GOV001	Priority Considerations in the Overall Quadrennial Programme
GOV011	Safety of IUCN Personnel and Associated Volunteers
GOV014	Guidelines for Membership Admission Tests

GOV017 The Role of Social Sciences in Advancing the IUCN's Programme
GOV019 Amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress
PRG035 Spratly Island Group Marine Sanctuary[2]
PRG051 Conservation of World Areas of Continental Importance for the Protection of Freshwater and Wildlife[3]
PRG052 Towards Best Practice in Mining

The following Motion was defeated:

GOV013 Broadened Categories of IUCN Membership

The following Motions were combined to form Recommendation 2.72:

CNV004 Conservation of Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) around the Okinawa Island
CNV005 Conservation of Okinawa Woodpecker (*Skapheopipo noguchii*) and Okinawa Rail (*Galliralus okinawae*)

The following Statement for the Record, entitled *IUCN Motions Process, 2nd World Conservation Congress, US General Statement* was made by the delegation of the State member United States during the 19th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress on Friday 6 October 2000. It should be noted that references to the 'Quadrennial Program' equate to the document subsequently adopted as 'IUCN's Overall Programme until the next World Conservation Congress' or 'IUCN's Intersessional Programme'.

> *"Madame President, the United States recognizes the importance to many IUCN members of the motions process, which is a major feature of the World Conservation Congress.*
>
> *We are very interested in the perspectives and priorities of IUCN members, particularly NGOs, as reflected in the 110+ motions put forward for this Congress. We recognize that IUCN as an organization has an important contribution to make to the international environmental dialogue.*
>
> *We also appreciate the excellent efforts made by the Resolutions Working Group to review and provide guidance on all the motions and to identify their relevance to the proposed IUCN Quadrennial Program and their cost implications.*
>
> *As the RWG indicates, a number of motions would require a significant shift in priorities, resources and funding allocations within the Quadrennial Program. This raises the central issue of how the motions process fits into the ongoing process of formulating the Quadrennial Program, which we will finalize at this Congress.*
>
> *We note that a number of these motions reflect the strong views of a few members on what actions State members should take nationally, regionally or internationally on complex and often controversial issues.*
>
> *We have given serious thought as to how best we as a State member can participate in this motions process. Because of the high priority we place on IUCN's programs which contribute significantly to conservation goals we share, we have concluded that we should focus our attention on those motions that deal with IUCN* ***institutional, governance and broad programmatic*** *issues (which can be found in each of the three PRG, CNV and GOV categories).*
>
> *We believe the consideration of important program and operational matters should be closely integrated with the discussion of the Quadrennial Program. Therefore, we may not be prepared to join consensus at this time on several of these 'institutional' motions until the implications of these resolutions have been discussed and resolved in the context of the Quadrennial Program.*
>
> *I would add that we believe there should be a way to get proposals that have implications for the Quadrennial Program into the process early on so they can be taken into account when the draft Program is being prepared in Gland. We are not comfortable with having programmatic and governance motions follow a separate track that essentially begins after the draft Program is completed. This undermines the value of the Quadrennial Program, which we believe is an important first step to establishing a coherent program of work and budget for IUCN.*
>
> *We have also come to the conclusion that there are some types of resolutions on which it may not be appropriate for us as a government to engage in or negotiate.*
>
> *Among these is a large group of motions directed primarily to a single government or group of governments on national, bilateral or regional issues. We welcome and take seriously the interest of IUCN members in important national and regional issues, such as conservation in the Mekong Delta, Mesoamerica and parts of Africa, but we believe that responses to these motions are best left to the country or countries affected. We will not take a position as a government on such motions (which*

[2] The Ecological Society for the Philippines, sponsor of this Motion, and the delegation of the State member China, made statements in the 24th Sitting referring to the constructive discussions between them, which had led to a mutually agreed withdrawal of the proposal.
[3] It was agreed in the relevant Contact Group that the issues covered by this Motion would be taken up by the Chairs of the World Commission on Protected Areas and the Commission on Ecosystem Management.

often concern issues where we lack sufficient factual information), except as they are directed at the US Government. In this case we will provide a statement for the record to help clarify the issues raised and provide our perspectives.

A second group of motions are those focused on global issues that we agree are important but are topics of ongoing intergovernmental policy debate in other fora, such as climate change, biotechnology and trade. We respect the interest of members in issues of global concern and we share many of these interests, especially on emerging issues such as illegal logging and invasive species. However, we do not intend to take national government positions or particular views on these issues as presented in resolutions here or to vote on the outcome.

We will provide you with a list for the record of those resolutions the US Government will refrain from engaging on.

We would have two suggestions for consideration by the Council as it continues its review of the resolutions process following this Congress. First, it might be useful to recast or redefine some motions that express the strong views of a minority of members as 'Statements' which could be sponsored and submitted by interested members, discussed at the Congress, and included in the record of the Congress proceedings. This would enable members to highlight and discuss important issues without attempting to negotiate points and positions on which there is no agreement among IUCN members.

Secondly, we suggest there be consideration of how to provide a clear process through which members who wish to propose a change or expansion in IUCN priorities, program components and/or resource allocations can do so through their respective Council members during the process of developing the next Quadrennial Program, rather than separately in motions. This would enable the range of members to have their views on program matters considered by the Council and incorporated in the proposed Program before the final draft is submitted to the next Congress.

We are happy to discuss these and other ideas with interested members during this Congress. We would like this statement entered for the record in the report of this Congress."

The following is a complete summary of the Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the Congress, including any formal Statements for the Record made by delegates. The full and final texts of all Resolutions and Recommendations can be found in an accompanying volume to these *Proceedings*.

RESOLUTIONS

A. Governance-related Resolutions

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

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

The President indicated that the naming, in operative paragraph two, of an individual candidate to Chair CEESP, had resulted from exceptional circumstances and was not intended to create a precedent for the selection of Commission Chairs or other elected positions within IUCN.

2.2 Integrating ecosystem management in IUCN's Programme

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

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

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.4 Establishment of Arabic as an official language of IUCN

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.5 Regionalization of IUCN – The World Conservation Union

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.6 Changes in the IUCN Regional Office or Mesoamerica

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.7 Implementation of the IUCN Component Programme for the Mediterranean

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.8 IUCN's work in Oceania

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.9 Implementation and monitoring of international conventions

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.10 IUCN's relations with the United Nations System

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

2.11 Cooperation with parliaments

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

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

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.13 Vote of Thanks to the Host Country

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

B. Programme-related Resolutions

2.14 Strengthening IUCN's use of its Commissions

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.15 IUCN Collaborative Management for Conservation Programme

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.16 Climate change, biodiversity and IUCN's Overall Programme

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

2.17 Climate and energy

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

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

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.19 Responding to the recommendations from the World Commission on Dams

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.20 Conservation of marine biodiversity

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

2.21 IUCN Marine Component Programme

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.22 IUCN's work in the Arctic

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

2.23 Improving IUCN capacity for strategic information management/information technology

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.24 Establishment of an IUCN International Academy of Environmental Law

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.25 Conservation of plants

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.26 Preparing for Rio+10

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.27 The Durban World Parks Congress

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.28 Gender policy

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.29 IUCN Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources

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

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

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

2.31 Genetically Modified Organisms and biodiversity

This Resolution was adopted by a show of hands. The delegations of the State members Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, and the State and Agency members United States, abstained from the adoption of this Resolution. The delegation of Canada provided a formal Statement for the Record, as follows:

> *"Canada formally objected to the amendment made to this motion that changed the words precautionary approach to precautionary principle in the first operative paragraph.*
>
> *Canada also made it clear that our proposed amendment to the seventh preambular paragraph beginning "RECOGNIZING the lack of knowledge..." was a statement of fact and therefore the word "principle" should not be substituted for "approach" since the referenced Declaration and Protocol use the term "precautionary approach" as do other international treaties that refer to this approach."*
>
> [Editor's note: in order to reflect correctly the wording used in the specified international instruments, the phrase 'precautionary approach' has been used in the final version of the seventh preambular paragraph. However, 'precautionary principle' has been used in the first operative paragraph, in accordance with the majority view of Congress.]

The delegation of the United States provided the following formal Statement for the Record:

> *"The U.S. opposed this resolution in the form in which it was adopted. Although we recognize that some useful changes were made by the contact group, the resolution taken as a whole still appears to prejudge, in a negative and unbalanced manner, the question of the potential risks and benefits of biotechnology.*
>
> *In addition, the alteration made in plenary to reinstate a reference to the 'precautionary principle' in place of a more accurate reference to the 'precautionary approach', is not, in our view, an accurate rendition of the current international discussion on this important issue. As we pointed out in plenary, it is not useful for the IUCN Congress to attempt, in a fifteen minute debate, to resolve a complex issue which is being actively discussed by governments and legal scholars in a number of fora.*
>
> *As we explained in plenary, we had many concerns with the original version of this resolution, which were only partially addressed by the changes made in the contact group.*
>
> *We also noted that, as originally drafted, the resolution would have apparently rejected all applications of genetic engineering, including medical applications that are showing great progress in dealing with critical human health problems.*
>
> *A recent working group, including, among others, Third World Academy of Sciences, the Royal Society of London, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, and the Brazilian Academy of Sciences, called for further advances in agricultural biotechnology in order to promote global food security.*
>
> *This working group was clear the environmental questions surrounding biotechnology need to be addressed, yet the technology as a whole offers great promise – of environmental, social and economic benefits – that should not be inhibited unnecessarily.*
>
> *As with any new technology there are risks, yet those risks need to be assessed in relation to the current scientific information and the potential or realized benefits. The U.S. approach to assessing and regulating biotechnology is based on this understanding."*

2.32 Organic agriculture and conservation of biodiversity

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

2.33 Trade liberalization and the environment

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

2.34 Multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and projects impacting on biodiversity and natural features

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

2.35 Follow-up on World Bank Forest Policy

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

2.36 Poverty reduction and conservation of environment

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.37 Support for environmental defenders

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.38 Cooperation among international and national participants in conservation programmes

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

2.39 Corruption in the forest sector

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the United States made the following formal Statement for the Record:

> *"The United States considers combating corruption in the forest sector, including illegal logging and illegal trade, to be critical to the conservation of forests around the world.*
>
> *Illegal activities are a significant cause of deforestation and revenue loss in many countries, and we are pleased IUCN members are focusing attention on this important issue.*
>
> *President Clinton and other G-8 leaders committed their governments under the G-8 Forest Action Program to address illegal logging and illegal trade in the forest sector.*
>
> *To help meet this commitment, the US will co-sponsor with the United Kingdom a high level international conference on Forest Law Enforcement to be hosted by the World Bank.*
>
> *The Conference, which we expect to convene in Asia in early 2001, is a first step in galvanizing international commitments at a political level to strengthen capacity building for enforcing forest laws and regulations around the world. We would welcome IUCN participation in this conference.*
>
> *The US, with Canada, is also a founding member of the Montreal Process on Criteria & Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests – one of several criteria and indicators processes involving over 130 countries worldwide.*
>
> *These criteria and indicators processes can provide comprehensive information about the state of forest conditions and management, which is a key component of effective actions to better understand the scope of the problem of illegal logging and find solutions. We should build on this work rather than develop a parallel process.*
>
> *We welcome IUCN work to help address illegal activities in the forest sector. We appreciate the revisions made to PRG046* [editor's note: the number of the Motion that became Resolution 2.39], *which focus proposed IUCN work in this area more constructively. But we also believe that IUCN will be in a better position to identify its niche and where it can be most useful in efforts to combat illegal forest activities following the World Bank conference in a few months time.*"

2.40 Natural resource security in situations of conflict

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.41 International Ombudsman Centre for Environment and Development

This Resolution was adopted by consensus, having been formally introduced by the delegation of the State member The Netherlands which made the following statement to confirm that the criteria for submitting motions during the Congress, as set out in the 'Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress', had been met (the first word or phrase of each paragraph is a quotation from Rule 52):

> *(a)"NEW – This motion emanated out of the Earth Forum on October 4 following a presentation on the Ombudsman Initiative, at which members present felt that a motion on this initiative would be needed to meaningfully engage IUCN for the success of the initiative.*
>
> *(b) URGENT – As noted in the motion a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed between IUCN*

and the Earth Council. The adoption of this motion will ensure the proper implementation of this MoA, which is needed because of the many situations urgently requiring mediation (i.e. Colombia, Horn of Africa, Southern and West Africa, Indonesia).

(c) COULD NOT HAVE BEEN FORESEEN – At the date of deadline for submission of motions (4 July 2000), members were unaware of the signing of the MoA on 5 July 2000.

(d) ARISES OUT OF DELIBERATIONS OF THE WORLD CONGRESS – The need for an Ombudsman Initiative was discussed at the CEESP discussion on 3 October 2000 and the interactive session on 5 October 2000 on the theme of "environment and security". This was the first occasion for IUCN and its members to officially discuss this topic.

(e) RESPONDS TO MATTERS ON THE AGENDA – Please refer to point (d), currently no additional meetings are foreseen to address the item."

The delegation of the Belize Audubon Society, speaking on behalf of the Mesoamerican IUCN Members' Committee, made the following formal Statement for the Record:

"We welcome the suggestions made by Sir Martin Holdgate to amend this motion.

We want to underline that, in spite of the several invitations made by the Mesoamerican IUCN Members' Committeee and the IUCN Regional Office for Mesoamerica (ORMA) to the Earth Council and the University for Peace to become members of IUCN, they have not become members yet. We request that before continuing with the negotiations to further engage with the Earth Council and the University for Peace, they become full members of IUCN."

2.42 International Biodiversity Observation Year

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

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

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.44 Strengthening IUCN's presence in Central Asia

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.45 Conservation of mountain ecosystems in Europe

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

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

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.47 Conservation of the last wild rivers of Europe

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

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

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.49 Strategic Framework for IUCN in Mesoamerica

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.50 Environmental education in the Mesoamerican Component Programme

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.51 Conserving the Panama Canal Watershed

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

2.52 Consolidation of IUCN's Component Programme for South America

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.53 Nature conservation on the Guyana Shield

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.54 Antarctica and the Southern Ocean

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

2.55 Millenium Ecosystem Assessment

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.56 Land-use policies and legal tools for coastal conservation

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

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

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

2.58 Ecological management issues relating to large dams

This Resolution was adopted by a show of hands. In calling for a show of hands, the delegation of the State member China made a formal Statement for the Record, as follows:

> *"With regard to this motion, we strongly take the view that dams, which have been constructed or will be constructed in the future, have dual impacts on both ecosystems and society. We believe that by using the technology now available in managing and constructing dams, the negative impacts of dams on ecosystems could be minimized.*
>
> *This motion requests prevention of any potential, possible, even unpredictable minor negative effects regarding dams. This is also our dream. But we know it is difficult to fully realize using current technology. We also feel that this Motion does not take fully into consideration the coordination of protection of ecosystems and social development. It has the potential to hold back any benefits that human beings might obtain from dams. This detracts from the overall objective of IUCN and is against the objective of sustainable development. We regret that no agreement could be achieved in the Contact Group. We object to this Motion and call for a vote on the original version of Motion PRG056* [editor's note: this is the number of the Motion that became Resolution 2.58]."

State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption of this Resolution.

2.59 Legal aspects of the sustainable use of soils

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Resolution. The US delegation also provided the following formal Statement for the Record:

> *"The U.S. is supportive of the first part of Operative paragraph number one, which calls for guidelines and explanatory material relating to principles and elements of national legislation and policy regarding soils.*
>
> *However, the U.S. is not convinced of the need for, feasibility of or utility of an international instrument on the sustainable use of soils."*

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

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

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

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.62 Chinese Alligator (*Alligator sinensis*) conservation

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging

in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

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

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.64 The unsustainable commercial trade in wild meat

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the United States provided the following formal Statement for the Record:

> *"The U.S. supported this motion.*
>
> *Commercial-level bushmeat hunting, as opposed to traditional subsistence use, is a severe and immediate threat to many species of endangered and threatened wildlife, such as primates, elephants, freshwater turtles and rare antelopes.*
>
> *Some studies have indicated that, in Africa, hunting wildlife for meat is a greater immediate threat to biodiversity conservation than is deforestation.*
>
> *The October issue of* Conservation Biology *has published an article on the first primate extinction since 1800. The disappearance of the primate, Miss Waldron's red colobus monkey, is a warning about the threat of further unsustainable bushmeat hunting. Although habitat loss is a major factor, the authors of the study blame hunting as the main reason for the species' extinction.*
>
> *The United States supports efforts to deal with the impact of the commercial bushmeat trade on wildlife. We applaud the efforts of the Bushmeat Crisis Task Force to raise awareness and provide assistance in addressing this issue.*
>
> *At the recent 11th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the U.S. was an active participant in discussions on a bushmeat resolution and is continuing to work closely with the follow-up CITES working group on bushmeat.*
>
> *We are pursuing consultations with the range states to determine their needs and views on this issue.*
>
> *Legislation is currently moving through the U.S. Congress which would provide for assistance to protecting great apes threatened by, among other things, the bushmeat trade.*
>
> *International awareness of the problems posed by the commercial bushmeat trade has been virtually nonexistent until recently. Clearly, the time has come to address this problem."*

2.65 Incidental capture of marine turtles by pelagic longline fisheries

This Resolution was adopted by consensus.

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

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.67 Invasive alien species

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the United States provided a formal Statement for the Record, as follows:

> *"As we said during the discussion of CNV 24* [editor's note: motion CNV024 was adopted as Recommendation 2.79 'Introduction of alien species'], *we are glad to see this important issue raised at this Congress.*
>
> *The United States is committed to deal with the threat of invasive species, and we share the concerns which have led to the proposal of both resolutions* [editor's note: i.e. Resolution 2.67 and Recommendation 2.79].
>
> *International cooperation is essential to effectively address this global threat. Initiatives such as the Global Invasive Species Program (GISP), as well as other international efforts such as those undertaken by the IUCN, play an important part in furthering such cooperation.*
>
> *However, States differ greatly in their awareness of this issue, their management priorities, and their resources, both financial and technical.*
>
> *We agree that guidelines concerning invasive species are a needed tool in the effort to control invasive species, and we recognize the contribution of IUCN, the CBD, and GISP to forward the development of useful guidelines.*

We would like to see any further work on guidelines informed by the work the GISP is doing, and we believe that such guidelines will be most effective if they focus on initial efforts that could be undertaken by a wide variety of governments, encourage collaboration among countries, and are realistically founded on the current state of scientific knowledge and technical ability."

2.68 Conservation of plants in Europe

This Resolution was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Resolution as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

RECOMMENDATIONS

2.69 Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) conservation

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.70 Conservation of Tibetan Antelope (*Pantholops hodgsoni*)

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.71 Cooperative regional action plan for the conservation of river dolphins (*Platanista* spp. and *Lipotes* spp.) in the South Asian region

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.72 Conservation of Dugong (*Dugong dugon*), Okinawa Woodpecker (*Sapheopipo noguchii*) and Okinawa Rail (*Gallirallus okinawae*) in and around Okinawa Island

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. However, the delegation of the State member Japan did not associate itself with this adoption by consensus. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption by consensus of this Recommendation. The delegation of the State member Japan made the following formal Statement for the Record:

"Fully recognizing the significance of nature conservation, the Government of Japan has already set up a policy guidance that maximum efforts should be made in order not to give a serious impact on natural environment at the occasion of the relocation of Futenma Airport and return of major part of the Northern Training Facility.

Along this policy guidance, the Government of Japan has just decided to proceed to a preliminary assessment of the status of Dugong before formation of basic design of replacement facilities at Futenma Airport. The works of the assessment will be concluded as soon as possible."

The delegation of the United States also provided a formal Statement for the Record, as follows:

"Considering the intent of consolidated motions CNV004 and CNV005 concerning the conservation of the Dugong, the Okinawa Rail, and the Okinawa Woodpecker [editor's note: motion CNV004 'Conservation of Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) around the Okinawa Island' and CNV005 'Conservation of Okinawa Woodpecker (*Sapheopipo noguchii*) and Okinawa Rail (*Gallirallus okinawae*)' were combined to form the motion adopted as Recommendation 2.72], *the United States supports efforts to conserve these and other endangered and threatened species. We respect and share the concern the sponsors of these motions have shown for these species' continued survival. We had some questions about what was being requested in the earlier versions of this motion, but we feel the current version is much clearer.*

In that context, we can say that we support a comprehensive and transparent environmental impact assessment on the proposed Futenma relocation options. We are prepared to cooperate on an environmental impact assessment for these areas conducted by the Government of Japan, as requested by the Government of Japan.

The United States has committed publicly to making all efforts to protect the environment in Japan, consistent with relevant laws and regulations. In the course of these efforts, we welcome dialogue with concerned nongovernmental organizations."

2.73 Conservation of Crested Ibis (*Niponnia nippon*)

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in

deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.74 Conserving the Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*)

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.75 Southern Hemisphere albatross and petrel conservation

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.76 Regional action plan for the conservation of marine turtles in the Indian Ocean

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus.

2.77 Conservation of marine turtles on the Atlantic coast of Africa

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus.

2.78 Promoting sustainable fisheries

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus.

2.79 Introduction of alien species

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. A proposal to retain the title used in Rev 1 of the Motion 'Introduction of alien vertebrate species' had earlier been defeated by a show of hands. The delegation of the United States provided the following formal Statement for the Record:

> *"We are glad to see this important issue raised at this Congress. The establishment of invasive species is one of the most significant threats to biodiversity and ecosystems throughout the world, on par with climate change and habitat destruction.*
>
> *The United States is committed to deal with the threat of invasive species, and we share many of the concerns which have led to the proposal of this resolution and PRG 37* [editor's note: this refers to motion PRG037, subsequently adopted as Resolution 2.67 'Invasive alien species'], *which also deals with invasive species.*
>
> *We note that not all non-native species are invasive. In fact, some non-native species (such as the beetle that attacks water hyacinth) are proving essential in the effort to control invasive species.*
>
> *We had concerns regarding the original version of this resolution which contemplated an absolute rejection of the introduction of non-native species, which cannot be scientifically justified at this time. We note the revision of the text in plenary instead calls for risk assessments to be conducted before introductions of alien species are permitted.*
>
> *The revision also recognizes that scientific knowledge to predict invasive impacts is uncertain. It is therefore important for governments and civil societies to work cooperatively to manage pathways in which invasive species move in international commerce.*"

2.80 The ecospace of Beringia and the Earth's migratory species

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the United States made a formal Statement for the Record, as follows:

> *"The delegation from the United States of America had concerns regarding the original resolution and the revised resolution CGR2.CNV013 Rev 1* [editor's note: the motion which became Recommendation 2.80] *and met with the sponsors and the Russian Federation. We are pleased with the proposed revisions to this resolution.*
>
> *The governments of the United States and Russia have long supported the creation of an international park, in the region of the Bering Strait. During a 1 June 1990 summit meeting, George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev jointly called for such an agreement to promote preservation of the common natural heritage spanning the two countries.*
>
> *The US recognizes the cultural and environmental importance of Beringia, including its role as habitat for migratory birds and mammals.*
>
> *The establishment of an international park will join protected lands in the two countries in a broad range of cooperative activities.*
>
> *It should be noted, however, the US cannot support or advocate a "joint management" system, which lacks*

due regard for the principles of national sovereignty and the applicable laws of Russia and the United States. The protected lands in either country will be subject only to the laws and regulations of their governments and will not be subject to any international management or regulation."

2.81 Mining concessions and protected areas in Mesoamerica

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.82 Protection and conservation of biological diversity of protected areas from the negative impacts of mining and exploration

This Recommendation was adopted by a show of hands. A proposal to merge Motion CGR2.PRG052 *Towards Best Practice in Mining* with Motion CGR2.CNV025 *Protection and Conservation of Biological Diversity of Protected Areas from the Negative Impacts of Mining and Exploration* was defeated by a show of hands. The text of Motion CGR2.CNV025 was then adopted by a show of hands. The delegation of the United States made the following formal Statement for the Record:

"The United States Government opposed and voted against CNV 25 as adopted by the World Conservation Congress [editor's note: this refers to the motion CNV025, subsequently adopted as Recommendation 2.82].

We note our comments in plenary were directed to the revised CNV 25 proposed by the contact group, which had in our view significantly improved the original text.

In particular we noted that the revision would have "invited" governments, industry and other key stakeholders to take the WCPA statement into account in developing policies in the mining sector, rather than calling on governments to implement the statement.

The revision also implicitly recognized that each country has its own system of protected areas, which may or may not correspond to IUCN categories, and that no single normative approach will be valid for all cases.

We regret the decision made in plenary to reject the revised version and to return to the original motion.

We reiterate that in the US, management of parks and requirements for environmental assessments are based on domestic laws and regulations, not a global framework. In this context, the USG has acted strongly to limit mining where it is not appropriate.

For example, the President stopped development of a gold mine near Yellowstone National Park, a national treasure, and the government has also strongly opposed a titanium mine near the great Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

We have also participated in many efforts to ensure that mining can be done in an environmentally sensitive manner, such as the sustainable mining initiative under the Summit of the Americas.

Mining policy is an internal matter for sovereign states. In that context, while we welcome the development and distribution of expert information and advice about the effects of mining and ways to minimize potential negative effects, we believe the Union should take greater care in deciding whether it is useful to transform such advice into a "position statement", and that the Council should not give its endorsement to such a position statement without first broadly consulting members with a view to achieving consensus."

2.83 Armed conflicts in natural areas (Panama and Colombia)

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the State member Panama indicated that had there been a vote, the delegation would have abstained. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.84 Unexploded ordnance contamination in sites of United States military activities in the Republic of Panama

This Recommendation was adopted by a show of hands. The delegations of the State members Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, and State and Agency members United States indicated that they had abstained from adoption of this Recommendation.

The delegation of the United States made the following formal Statement for the Record:

"Under the implementing agreements of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty, the United States agreed to take all measures to ensure insofar as practicable that hazards to human life, health and safety are removed from any defense site or a military area of coordination in the Canal Zone.

Moreover, under the Panama Canal Treaty the United States and Panama committed themselves "to implement this treaty in a manner consistent with the protection of the natural environment of Panama".

The US agrees that reducing the risk of injury or loss of life should be the focus of efforts to manage the former US military range lands in Panama.

We believe we have fully complied with our Treaty obligations to clean up unexploded ordnance (UXO) on former firing ranges to the extent "practicable". Due to dense vegetation, limits of technology and the need to conserve the environment and ensure the safety of personnel, access to and removal of UXO in very limited areas of the former ranges was not deemed practicable.

These affected areas, which represent only 2% of the former Canal Zone, were identified by the Government of Panama. In response the US has given Panama a range land management plan to assist in safely managing future land use. We have also volunteered to assist Panama in the implementation of this management plan, which goes beyond our Treaty obligations.

The US and Panama have already made progress toward agreement on this issue, and we are continuing to work together through diplomatic channels to bring the matter to resolution.

On the issue of chemical weapons, we note that US chemical weapons in Panama were either expended or disposed of consistent with common practice at the time. However, we stand ready to work with the Government of Panama, the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and others to resolve any questions that may arise regarding abandoned chemical weapons in Panama."

2.85 Conservation of Middle and Lower Parana River

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.86 Protection of the Macal River Valley in Belize

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegations of the State members Australia and New Zealand indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.87 Protected areas and the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.88 Establishment of an ecological corridor in the Americas

This recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegation of the United States made a Statement for the Record as follows:

"The United States recognizes the importance of ecological corridors in conserving biological diversity, maintaining clean water, stabilizing soils and providing other valuable ecological services.

We welcome and have attempted to support the initiative taken by the countries of Central America to create a Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, for which agencies of the US Government provided technical assistance.

The proposal to expand this corridor to an Ecological Corridor for the Americas along the mountain backbone of the Western Hemisphere is still in the conceptual stage. Today, there are already a number of national, local and private parks and reserves in mountain regions extending from Canada to Argentina and Chile.

Although the establishment of additional protected areas and corridor connections is worth exploring in terms of the benefits such new designations might have for biodiversity conservation, the feasibility of establishing and managing additional conservation areas will depend on various factors, including government and social commitment, land ownership and land use patterns, population pressures and the interests and priorities of local communities.

These factors are not the sole purview of national governments. Indeed, the potential for a hemispheric ecological corridor may depend first and foremost on the interests of affected parties outside the government.

For these reasons, we believe it would be premature for the Congress to recommend that governments 'officially support' this initiative. At most, we could be asked to explore the concept."

2.89 Marine protected areas in the Baltic Sea

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.90 Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.91 Ocean pollution by oil

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.92 Indigenous peoples, sustainable use of natural resources, and international trade

This Recommendation was adopted by a show of hands. The delegations of the State members Australia, Germany, New Zealand, and Russian Federation indicated that they had abstained. State and Agency members United States abstained from the adoption of this Recommendation.

2.93 Conservation of Kaisho Forest, Japan

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.94 Climate change mitigation and land use

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The delegations of the State members Australia and New Zealand indicated that had there been a vote they would have abstained. State and Agency members United States refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.95 Drought and flood mitigation strategies

This Recommendation was adopted by consensus. The State member United States provided a formal Statement for the Record indicating that the delegation had refrained from engaging in deliberations on this Motion and took no national government position on the Recommendation as adopted, for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process (see p. 19).

2.96 Earth Charter and draft International Covenant

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

2.97 A Marten's Clause for environmental protection

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

2.98 To secure the environment of Gaza Strip, West Bank and Jerusalem

This Recommendation was adopted by a show of hands. The delegations of the State members Australia, Guatemala, Japan, New Zealand, Russian Federation, and State and Agency members United States indicated that they had abstained. The delegation of the State member Australia made a formal Statement for the Record, as follows:

> *"The Australian Government is deeply concerned by the events to which this resolution refers. However it does not believe IUCN is the appropriate forum in which to advance this issue. Accordingly, Environment Australia will abstain from the resolution."*

The delegation of the State member New Zealand made a formal Statement for the Record, as follows:

> *"The New Zealand Government is aware of the situation to which this resolution refers. There are rights and wrongs in the situation as it stands but New Zealand believes that this congress is not the place to discuss them. There are other, more appropriate, places in which that discussion should occur. Therefore New Zealand wishes to record its abstention on this resolution."*

The State member France, speaking on behalf of the European Union, made the following formal Statement for the Record:

> *"The European Union is extremely concerned by the dramatic events of recent days in Jerusalem and the occupied territories. It has expressed itself very clearly on this issue in the appropriate fora.*
>
> *The EU is particularly aware that Amman and Jordan, whose welcome has been so generous and friendly, are affected very closely by these events.*
>
> *The World Conservation Congress can not interest itself in nature but not in human life, especially since the issue of Environmental Security has been one of the main themes of this Congress.*
>
> *With this background, I have been charged by my EU colleagues with transmitting a message of peace and union – the most appropriate message for IUCN, which at its own level, must also contribute to efforts aimed at putting an end to violence and to protecting human life and the environment.*
>
> *Madam President, I would like to thank you personally for having participated in part of the meeting* [editor's note: i.e. the meeting of the Contact Group that discussed the Motion prior to its introduction in plenary]. *I would also like to thank the Chair and members of the group for the fraternal and peaceful spirit that enabled us to draft this motion.*"

Elections of President, Treasurer, Regional Councillors, Commission Chairs (20:2, 22:5, 23:4)

The official documentation distributed to delegates in advance of the Congress included papers CGR/2/2000/15 *Election of President*, CGR/2/2000/16 *Election of Treasurer*, CGR/2/2000/17 *Election of Regional Councillors* (and Annexes), and CGR/2/2000/18 *Election of Commission Chairs* (and Annex). These included relevant background information from the Statutes and Regulations, together with biographical information on candidates (as provided by the statutory deadline).

Candidates were invited to make brief presentations in the plenary hall during the lunch break and in the evening of Thursday 5 October. Candidates were also encouraged to place information about themselves on notice boards in the foyer of the plenary hall. Elections were held on Saturday 7 October, with polls opening at 12.30 and closing at 17.30. During the 20th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress (12.00 to 12.30 on Saturday 7 October), the Elections Officer, Dr Martin Edwards, notified delegates of the withdrawal of one candidate for Regional Councillor – Africa, and one candidate for Regional Councillor – Western Europe.

The results were announced by the Elections Officer at the close of the 22nd Sitting of the World Conservation Congress, on Monday 9 October (brought forward from the 23rd Sitting):

President: Yolanda KAKABADSE

Treasurer: Claes G. DE DARDEL

Regional Councillors:

Africa:	Juliana CHILESHE, Zambia Amadou Tidiane BA, Senegal Zohir SEKKAL, Algeria
Meso & South America:	Sônia RIGUEIRA, Brazil Gabriel ROBERTO ROBLES VALLE, Guatemala Silvia SÁNCHEZ HUAMÁN, Peru
North America & the Caribbean:	Lynne HOLOWESKO, Bahamas Huguette LABELLE, Canada Dan MARTIN, USA
South & East Asia:	Nobutoshi AKAO, Japan Antonio CLAPAROLS, Philippines Han XINGGUO, China
West Asia:	Abdulaziz ABUZINADA, Saudi Arabia Ali AKBAR, Pakistan Talal F. AL-AZIMI, Kuwait
Oceania:	Christine Anne MILNE, Australia Wren GREEN, New Zealand Suliana SIWATIBAU, Fiji
East Europe, North and Central Asia:	Anna KALINOWSKA, Poland Ivan VOLOSCUK, Slovakia Alexey Vladimirovich YABLOKOV, Russian Federation
West Europe:	Manfred NIEKISCH, Germany Alistair GAMMELL, United Kingdom Maria Purificació CANALS, Spain

Commission Chairs:

Commission on Ecosystem Management
Hein VAN ASPEREN
Commission on Education and Communication
Denise HAMÚ
Commission on Environmental Law
Nicholas ROBINSON
World Commission on Protected Areas
Kenton MILLER
Species Survival Commission
David BRACKETT

During the 23rd Sitting (10 October), the Elections Officer reported that the complicated ballot form necessitated by the Congress Rules of Procedure had resulted in a large number of spoiled ballots. As a consequence, a paper referenced CGR/2/2000/CRP.007 *Proposed Amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress* had been prepared. This paper recommended amending Rule 81 in sub-paragraphs (b), (c), (f) and (g) to permit the simple use of an 'X' placed against the names of preferred candidates, rather than a ranking of vote preferences.

There then followed an extensive technical debate. It was noted that this problem had been recognized at the 1st World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996) but not acted on at that time. Responding to a Point of Order, IUCN's Legal Advisor ruled that it was in order for the Congress to be considering an amendment to the Rules of Procedure. A motion to adjourn consideration of the proposed amendment was defeated by a show of hands. The proposed amendment, with one small further addition in sub-paragraph (c) was then adopted by a show of hands:

Rule 81 (b) as amended:

> *where one person is to be elected from two or more candidates for the post of President, Treasurer or Chair of a Commission, the vote shall be cast by placing an 'X' against the name of the preferred candidate.*

Rule 81 (c) as amended:

> *where three persons are to be elected from among four or more candidates to serve as Regional Councillors for a Region, the vote shall be cast by placing an 'X' against the names of up to three preferred candidates. Where more than one candidate is nominated from the same State, only the candidate receiving the greater number of votes may be elected.*

Rule 81 (f) as amended:

> *the number of votes cast for each candidate shall be totalled and the candidates ranked in order of the votes cast, this being done separately for Category A and Category B votes. The rankings so obtained for Category A shall then be added to those of category B to produce a combined ranking.*

Rule 81 (g) as amended:

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

Report of the Chair of the Finance and Audit Committee – discussion and adoption; and Appointment of External Auditors (21:1, 23:5)

The President drew the attention of delegates to two papers distributed to delegates in advance of the Congress as part of the official documentation: CGR/2/2000/10 *Financial Outlook for the 2001-2004 Period* (plus Annex), and CGR/2/2000/6 *Finances of IUCN over the 1996-2000 Period.* She then handed the floor to Mr Jorge Caillaux, Chair of the Congress Finance and Audit Committee.

Mr Caillaux presented the Committee's report, which had been distributed to delegates as document CGR2/2000/CRP.003 *Report of the Finance and Audit Committee of the 2nd World Conservation Congress*, together with an Addendum to CGR2/2000/CRP.003 *Errata and Addendum* (see Annex II to these *Proceedings*). He noted that the Committee was recommending the following steps:

- Clarification of ambiguity in the Statutes and Regulations with regard to Financial Plan and Budget;
- Introduction of a precise format for financial tables submitted to Congress;
- Development of a set of Financial Rules;
- Clarification of roles for all Secretariat units;
- Establishment of a Reserve policy, as a priority.

The Committee had also examined Congress document CGR/2/2000/12 *Membership Dues for 2002 to 2005*. The Committee had noted the concerns of some State members, but reached consensus on the need to maintain the real value of the Union's income. The proposed increase should be linked to an improvement in the quality of services provided by the Secretariat, and future adjustments should be based on recognized inflation indices.

Mr Caillaux concluded that there was still substantial room for improvement in IUCN's financial management, although notable progress had been made since mid-1999. Rigorous financial management would be required to implement the draft Business Plan. He also urged members to consider the consequences of adopting a large number of Resolutions and Recommendations with additional resource implications. The Secretariat would be stepping up its financial tracking efforts, but ultimate efficiency would depend on all parts of the Union.

With reference to the audited accounts for 1996-1999 contained in document CGR/2/2000/6, Mr Caillaux noted that an independent internal audit function had been set up during 2000. Other areas of progress included tighter management of liquidity, a decrease in unemployment liabilities and development of a document on pending issues to guide the new Council.

Referring to the draft Business Plan and Financial Plan, Mr Caillaux reported the Committee's concerns over the

feasibility of maintaining 8% annual average growth, noting that this assumed new sources of income. Strong growth, together with the Union's decentralized nature would require adequate financial control. New skills would be needed for raising funds from the private sector, while effective use of resources would require regular evaluation of all units and clear identification of administrative costs. There should also be a review of the policy for recovering indirect costs from projects. Recommended improvements to financial Governance of the Union included the development of more effective oversight by the Director General and more rapid implementation of decisions made by Congress and Council.

The Sudanese Environmental Conservation Society commended the Finance and Audit Committee for its report and emphasized the value of external review.

The delegation of the State member The Netherlands considered that it probably spoke for most donors in saying that it would be very important to act on the recommendations of the Report of the Finance and Audit Committee. This view was endorsed by the delegation of the State member Norway.

The delegation of the State member United States said that it had been impressed by the open and transparent discussions on financial issues and supported adoption of the Committee's report. However, it had also noted the Committee's recommendation that ambiguity between the budget and financial outlook needed clarification. It should be made clear that the financial outlook was not a budget but a projection of income. Clarification was also needed concerning the relationship between the proposed 3% dues increase and the 6% projected growth in income from dues shown in the financial outlook. The US would appreciate written responses on these points from the Secretariat.

Undertaking to prepare such a written response, the Chair of the Finance and Audit Committee confirmed that what was being presented for adoption by Congress was the Financial Plan. Approval of annual budgets remained the responsibility of Council. The purpose of the Financial Plan was to facilitate fundraising. It was only a plan and could not be precise. He clarified that the plan included an annual increase of 3% in members' dues and that the Secretariat hoped that the remaining 3% would be derived from an increase in the membership base.

Strengthening Participatory Organization, Pakistan, commented that if programme management was to be result-based, then the principle of zero budgeting should apply.

The Chief Financial Officer, Ms Véronique Lavorel, clarified that the change to a result-based budget was a serious challenge not to be under-estimated, because it established a second dimension for decision making. This challenge was one that both the Secretariat and Council would have to deal with.

CEDARENA, Costa Rica, also commended the Committee for its report, but noted the concerns of some Mesoamerican members over the proposed 3% annual increase in dues, referring to the trend of falling membership in the region. It was important to make realistic projections concerning membership income.

The President asked that these concerns be taken into account in ongoing discussions of the draft Membership Policy.

The International Council for Environmental Law thanked the Committee for its report and proposed that the text should be adopted as a Congress document. The Financial Plan would need to contain sufficient detail for State members who need such information for national accounting procedures.

At the President's invitation, the Congress adopted the Report of the Chair of the Finance and Audit Committee.

23rd Sitting, 10 October

At the invitation of the Chair, Congress adopted the Audited Accounts for 1996-1999, as recommended by the report of the Finance and Audit Committee.

The delegation of the State member United States provided the following formal Statement for the Record concerning the Accounts and Auditor's Report 1996-1999:

> *"We would like to commend the Director General's move toward results-based budgeting and the addition of the internal audit function.*
>
> *We encourage the Secretariat to continue its efforts to rationalize and integrate the accounting, control, and management information systems with an eye toward efficiency and cost-effectiveness. We also urge the Secretariat to provide clear results on achievements and plans to implement reform measures that will help the organization meet new challenges. And in the interest of further financial transparency, we suggest that the IUCN provide a side-by-side comparison of budgeted and actual income and expenditure figures, as well as variances, in future financial reports.*
>
> *Finally, we request that the External Auditor be asked to assist in clarifying General Program and Project Restricted Fund: its function, operation, position, and significance in future reports.*"

Congress adopted the recommendation of Council contained in an Addendum to Congress paper CGR/2/2000/11 *Appointment of External Auditors* that the firm Deloitte and Touche be appointed. This recommendation, which represented a change from the current auditors, had been made on the basis of a competitive process.

Presentation of John C. Phillips Memorial Medal (22:2)

The Chair invited the Director General, Dr Maritta von Bieberstein Koch-Weser, to read the citation for presentation of the John C. Phillips Memorial Medal.

The Director General announced the presentation of the John C. Phillips Memorial Medal to Professor E.O. Wilson, Honorary Curator of Entomology of the Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard University, in recognition of the outstanding contribution he had made to raising public and political understanding of the significance of biodiversity. The full citation can be found in Annex V to these *Proceedings*.

The Director General informed delegates that Professor Wilson had been unable to attend the Amman Congress but would receive his award during a visit to IUCN in 2001. Nevertheless, Professor Wilson had sent a statement to the Congress telling of his pride in being awarded the John C. Phillips Memorial Medal, and re-emphasizing that protection and management of biodiversity should be central concerns for humanity in the 21st Century.

Honorary Membership (22:3)

The Director General announced the presentation of Honorary Memberships as follows:

> Dr Parvez Hassan, Pakistan, in recognition of his invaluable contributions to the work of the Union as Chair of the Commission on Environmental Law 1990-1996, IUCN's Legal Advisor 1994-1996 and Chair of the Statutes Review Committee.
>
> Sir Martin Holdgate, United Kingdom, in recognition of six years as Director General and ongoing contributions to key governance processes.
>
> Dr George Rabb, USA, in recognition of a lifelong commitment to wildlife conservation and dedicated support of IUCN over 25 years.
>
> Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese, Germany, in recognition of her contribution to the conservation of oceans, her role as Founder and Chair of the International Ocean Institute (1972-present), and Chair of the International Center for Ocean Development 1986-1992.

Commission Awards (22:4)

The Director General announced that awards were being presented by three Commissions and invited the Chairs of those Commissions to take the floor.

Mr David Brackett, Chair of the Species Survival Commission, announced the presentation of the **Sir Peter Scott Award** to:

> Mr Peter Jackson
> Professor Marshall W. Murphee
> Dr William G. Conway

The Award was collected by Professor Murphee on behalf of all three recipients.

Professor Nicholas Robinson, Chair of the Commission on Environmental Law, and Ms Françoise Burhenne, announced the posthumous presentation of the **W.E. Burhenne Award for Outstanding Achievements in Environmental Law** to Mr Cyrille de Klemm. The award was collected on his behalf by his widow, Ms Amalia Thaler de Klemm who announced the establishment of the Cyrille de Klemm Fund for Environmental Law for young workers in the field of environmental law. Expressing her joy and honour to be receiving the award on behalf of her late husband, she recalled that Cyrille had constantly inspired and innovated, working for the future with all his strength. Right until the end he had been working to transmit his knowledge. It was now up to others to carry on the work he had started.

Professor Adrian Phillips, Chair of the World Commission on Protected Areas, announced the presentation of the **Fred Packard Award** to:

> Ms Nancy Foster (posthumously)
> Mrs Marija Zupancic-Vicar

Dr Kenton Miller announced the presentation of the **Fred Packard Award** to:

> Professor Adrian Phillips

Ms Foster's award was received by Mr Bud Ehler.

Discussion and adoption of Programme and Financial Plan for the period between the Second and Third World Conservation Congresses; Report of the Chair of the Programme Committee (23:2, 26:3, 26:4)

23rd Sitting, 10 October (Discussion of Programme and Financial Plan)

The Chair requested Sir Martin Holdgate, Chair of the Programme Committee, to introduce this Agenda item. Sir Martin referred to Congress papers CGR/2/2000/9 *Draft IUCN Quadrennial Programme 2001-2004* and CGR/2/2000/10 *Financial Outlook for the 2001-2004 Period.* He recalled that both documents had been presented twice in informal sessions and that a Technical Discussion on these

matters had been held on 9 October. He noted that there appeared to be virtually unanimous support for the Programme and the Key Result Areas (KRAs) approach. Programming would be a continuous process, with the Director General presenting a programme and financial plan to Council annually.

The delegation of the State member Sweden made the following formal Statement for the Record:

> *"Sweden is a longstanding and active development cooperation partner with IUCN. For a number of years we have belonged to a limited group of donors that provide general programme support. We do this because we know that a multitude of restrictions on funding endangers the efficiency of the operations of the recipient.*
>
> *We hope to be able to continue to provide a substantial general programme support to IUCN. This requires that IUCN continues to make substantial contributions to the challenges of achieving sustainable development today and tomorrow. The results must be such that they help to make a difference for the many poor who fight a desperate battle for survival under difficult environmental circumstances.*
>
> *In order to do this IUCN must constantly develop its working methods, focus its work programme on key issues where IUCN is best fitted to contribute. IUCN must also adjust its organization in order to at the same time make full use of its unique structure and deliver relevant results in an efficient and cost effective manner. This is done in the new Programme but IUCN must continue on that line and to broadening of the funding base.*
>
> *We have actively supported IUCN in its search for more targeted development efforts and for more efficient working methods. A major External Review undertaken in 1999 supported by Sweden and a few other core donors identified the need for a number of important changes in IUCN's way of operating including governance. A number of important decisions have been taken by IUCN in order to follow up on the recommendations. Progress so far is promising. Other issues remain to be addressed. In this regard we are keen to see what guidelines this Congress may give on IUCN priorities and on issues related to IUCN's governance and way of operating.*
>
> *Sweden has over the years many times raised the issue of financial burden sharing by donors for IUCN's operations with development issues. Sweden will not be able to continue to provide 50% of the general programme support IUCN receives from its donors. As shown in Congress paper CGR/2/2000/6, IUCN received CHF 7.825 million for the general programme in 1998. More than half of this sum, or CHF 4.667 million came from Sweden. For IUCN it is an unhealthy situation to be so dependent on one single donor. IUCN is struggling to widen its funding base. We have recently seen signs that a few donors are prepared to join us in providing a larger share of their contributions to IUCN as general programme support. We would like to take this opportunity to plea for our fellow donors to seriously consider this option."*

The Director General replied that it was heartening to see the trust placed in IUCN. She hoped that members and donors were feeling more like shareholders in one integrated programme for the whole Union. She pledged that reporting at the next World Conservation Congress would be on the basis of Key Result Areas and in the spirit of clarity, transparency and regularity.

26th Sitting, 11 October (Report of the Chair of the Programme Committee; Adoption of Programme and Financial Plan)

Sir Martin Holdgate, Chair of the Programme Committee, summarized his written report, distributed to delegates as document CGR/2/2000/CRP.006 *Report of the Programme Committee* (see Annex III to these *Proceedings*).

The delegation of the State member United States provided the following formal Statement for the Record:

> *"We would like to thank you for this comprehensive presentation of the Programme of the World Conservation Union. You have made impressive strides in devising a truly integrated program that focuses the Union's work and links activities to well-defined goals and measurable results. The Quadrennial Programme is an important and welcomed step in the right direction.*
>
> *I will turn now to the Financial Plan. At the last World Conservation Congress, the United States called for a more transparent financial presentation that provided detail on how expected income and expenditures would be linked to program activities. We were therefore encouraged that the Director General was drafting a Business Plan for consideration at this Congress, which would include cost estimates for the implementation of activities in the seven Key Result Areas. Unfortunately, the draft Business Plan was distributed late, and we had little time to conduct a comprehensive review. We understand the enormous demands preparations for the Congress place on staff time. Yet if we are to have meaningful discussions, we must have sufficient time to analyze the material. We urge the Secretariat to ensure the timely submission of documents at future meetings.*
>
> *We also have concerns over the 8% target of income growth. The Report of the Chair of the Finance and Audit Committee underscored the need to key growth to governance, and we would like to echo that recommendation. We recognize IUCN's important role in addressing the growing number of issues on the environmental agenda.*

Nevertheless, we must take care that growth not outpace the Union's managerial capacity. IUCN should continue to consolidate and build upon its areas of strength, directing its energies to where its contribution is unique. We must ensure that growth is appropriately managed and does not erode IUCN's core competencies. The United States looks forward to working with the Union on matters of governance between now and the next World Conservation Congress."

At the invitation of the Chair, Congress adopted the Programme and the Financial Plan for the period between the Second and Third World Conservation Congresses, as recommended by the Programme and Finance and Audit Committees.

3rd World Conservation Congress (26:4)

The IUCN President invited Mr Roberto Caceres, President of the Comité Guatemaltec, Guatemala, to take the floor.

Mr Caceres read a letter of intent to hold the 3rd World Conservation Congress in Guatemala. He also introduced a short video concerning the facilities and opportunities to be found in his country. The Congress acknowledged this presentation by acclamation.

Closing Ceremony (27)

The President opened the final Sitting of the 2nd World Conservation Congress by expressing her sincere thanks to all outgoing Councillors, presenting each of those present with a copy of the *2000 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* and a certificate. She then handed the floor to the Director General.

The Director General recalled that IUCN and the Jordanian hosts had worked together long and hard. The Jordanian people had been incredibly gracious hosts. Particular thanks were due to His Majesty King Abdullah II for his personal endorsement, as well as for the support offered by His Majesty the late King Hussein, Her Majesty Queen Noor, and other members of the Royal Family, including Her Majesty Queen Rania, His Royal Highness Prince Talal Bin Mohammad and Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Bint Al-Hussein who had graciously supported the Global Youth Reporters, Earth Forum, and Earth Charter events. Gratitude was also due to the Prime Minister, to the Minister of Environment and in particular to the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities. The latter had often attended the Congress to check on progress. However, acknowledgement for bearing the burden of day and night responsibility for the Host Country's efforts lay with Dr Alia Hatough-Bouran.

The Director General expressed her thanks to all delegates and colleagues for the hard work completed in Contact Groups and in Commission meetings, and for supporting the new Overall Programme and Financial Plan. Building on this work, the next World Conservation Congress would be even more focused on Key Result Areas.

Among the Key Result Areas was 'Operations', the lifeblood of the IUCN network. The Director General assured delegates that this was the area she would cultivate as much as possible given the prevailing financial circumstances. Reflecting on the messages of the Congress, the Director General expressed her conviction that IUCN must be the group of institutions and experts who speak up for species threatened with extinction and the group that speaks out against poverty, today and tomorrow. It was all too easy to imagine tomorrow's world if we extrapolated. IUCN needed to champion the precautionary principle. In the run-up to Rio+10, species survival had to be at the top of IUCN's agenda. This did not mean taking away from other topics, but it did mean speaking out.

In closing, the Director General urged members, the Commissions and the Secretariat to stay in touch. IUCN was a living network that could benefit greatly from using modern means of communication.

The President invited Professor Adrian Phillips, outgoing Chair of the World Commission on Protected Areas, to take the floor on behalf of the Commissions.

Professor Phillips reflected on what he believed to have been a very successful event and a hugely enjoyable experience, made all the more so by the kindness of IUCN's Jordanian hosts. Both the outgoing and incoming Chairs of Commissions had been listening to members throughout the Congress, and Commission programmes would benefit hugely. The future path for IUCN could be summed up in one word: 'integration' – whether between Commissions or between Commissions and the rest of the Union. The triple helix of the Commissions, Secretariat and members had been hugely strengthened in Amman, with the Commissions being particularly involved in the Interactive Sessions. Some Commissions had organized side events, such as the World Commission on Protected Areas joint workshop with UNESCO on World Heritage Sites in danger. The integration trend would continue and accelerate in the coming years as a result of the new Programme. Integration between the Commissions was reflected in the new mandates and in several Resolutions, and Commission Chairs would no doubt be asked for a special report on this issue at the next WCC. Finally, on behalf of all the Commissions, Professor Phillips conveyed thanks to the outgoing Council, to the two Directors General since the 1st World Conservation Congress, to all IUCN staff and to members for the opportunity to serve the Union and the cause of conservation.

The President invited Dr Alia Hatough-Bouran to address the Congress on behalf of the Host Country, notably the Government of Jordan and the IUCN Jordanian National Committee.

Thanking all delegates for coming to Jordan, Dr Hatough-Bouran expressed the hope that everyone had managed to see something of the country and to gain both professional impressions of technical issues and cultural impressions of the warm, hospitable Jordanian people. The Congress had meant a lot to Jordanians, representing as it did the chance to know more about other cultures and traditions and to share a wealth of experience. The Interactive Sessions had been a brilliant idea for enabling developing countries and other nations to share and learn. The Congress had given Jordan the chance to examine the environmental challenges facing the country and to engage in self assessment. The IUCN National Committee, made up of the Government and 10 NGOs, had done an outstanding job. Particular thanks were due to the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, and, amongst IUCN colleagues, to the President, the Director General, and Headquarters staff including Ursula Hiltbrunner, Jane Ganeau and Francis Parakatil. Dr Hatough-Bouran's special recognition of the national volunteers who had worked endlessly for the last two months drew warm applause from delegates.

The incorporation into the Congress of the Global Youth Reporters Programme presentations had been reaffirmed by the personal support of His Majesty King Abdullah II during an audience granted to the IUCN President and Director General. Happily, it was also confirmed that Queen Rania had agreed to be Patron of the Global Youth Reporters Programme.

Dr Hatough-Bouran concluded her remarks by saying *"the closing of the Congress is a sad moment. Thank you again for the chance to be your hosts. This is not farewell. God be with you in the hope that we will see each other again and again"*.

The Director General read a letter of thanks written to the IUCN Jordanian National Committee by a delegate from the Dominican Republic. The letter praised the work of the young Jordanian volunteers and expressed grateful thanks to the hosts for assisting with wheelchair access. The Director General noted that it was often small things which made a large event successful.

The President then asked IUCN's Legal Advisor, Professor Nicholas Robinson, to read Motion CGR2.GOV016 *Vote of Thanks to the Host Country*. The Motion was adopted by acclamation.

The President reflected on what was, for her, a simultaneously sad and happy moment. Though it was time to bid farewell to friends and colleagues, IUCN had taken a great stride forward and was already preparing for further progress. Success would depend on the energy of members, the Commissions and the Secretariat to take forward the new Programme. It was possible to find experts everywhere, but IUCN's competitive advantage was its ability to build bridges between science and decision making. IUCN's challenge in the 21st Century was to place environment at the heart of the economic agenda. This could help to reduce the pressure on millions of human beings. It was essential to enhance natural capital throughout the world in order to reduce economic and spiritual poverty. Alternatives to current development trends were available but these would require new forms of alliance between nations for the benefit of individual countries and for the world as a whole.

The President then announced the screening of a special video of the Congress made by the Commission on Education and Communication. The video was received with prolonged applause from delegates. In the words of the President, *"this was a beautiful way to end our hard work, demonstrating the force of intellect and the strength of the heart"*.

The President concluded by conveying her deepest thanks for the teamwork of Council, the Secretariat, volunteers, and interpreters and said, *"let us move forward with this in mind. We meet again in four years. I would like to make a special appeal for everyone to contribute at all levels in the Union so that next time we meet we will all be accountable. What we did at this session must not be a pointless exercise. We have committed ourselves to implementation. Thanks to Amman, thanks to Jordan and thanks to you"*.

Note on informal Members' Sessions

Three informal Sessions were held during the Congress, providing additional time for members to discuss key issues included in the formal Agenda and allowing opportunities for members to question Councillors and senior Secretariat staff.

First informal Session: Tuesday 3 October, 19.00 – 20.45

Chaired by Ms Yolanda Kakabadse, IUCN President.

Welcome by Mr Akel Biltaji, Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Government of Jordan.

Introduction to Congress venue by Mr Muayad Dabbas on behalf of the IUCN Jordanian National Committee.

Briefing by Mr Mohamed Ali Albroughi, Chair of Congress Preparatory Committee, on Congress logistics, Agenda, Rules of Procedure, and Elections process.

Presentation by Ms Angela Cropper, Chair of Resolutions Working Group (RWG), on the work of the RWG prior to the Congress and proposals for facilitating efficient plenary debate of Motions through establishment of Contact Groups.

Introduction to Interactive Sessions, by Mr Jeff McNeely, IUCN's Chief Scientist.

Second informal Session: Thursday 5 October, 18.45 – 20.00

Chaired by Ms Yolanda Kakabadse, IUCN President.

Presentations on the proposed IUCN Programme by Mr Richard Sandbrook (Chair, Programme Committee of IUCN Council) and Sir Martin Holdgate (Chair, Congress Programme Committee).

Presentations on proposed IUCN Financial Plan and Budget by Mr Jorge Caillaux (Chair, Congress Finance and Audit Committee) and Ms Véronique Lavorel (Chief Financial Officer, IUCN Secretariat).

Third informal Session: Saturday 7 October, 13.00 – 14.00

Chaired by Mr Mohammad S. Sulayem, IUCN Regional Councillor.

Further presentations and discussion of proposed IUCN Programme (Mr Richard Sandbrook and Sir Martin Holdgate) and Financial Plan (Ms Véronique Lavorel).

Note on the Earth Forum*

On 4 October 2000, the Earth Council, in association with IUCN, organized an Earth Forum under the theme of *Where are we going? Prospects for Earth in the New Millennium*. This high-level meeting was designed to evoke a provocative and stimulating interactive dialogue on some of the principal issues confronting the environment and sustainable development movement at the beginning of the 21st century. For further information on the Earth Council, visit the following web site address: www.ecouncil.ac.cr

Opening

Dr Maritta Koch-Weser, Director General of IUCN, welcomed participants, including representatives of the Jordanian Royal Family. She emphasized the importance of expanding dialogue beyond the environmental 'inner circle' and suggested that future Earth Forums should be held on the margins of Climate Change and Biodiversity Convention meetings, involving private sector, civil society and scientific representatives.

His Royal Highness Prince Talal Ibn Mohammad read a letter on behalf of His Majesty King Abdullah II, which noted Jordan's environmental commitment as an essential component of building a culture of peace.

Mr Klaus Schwab, President, World Economic Forum, stressed that the Earth Forum's thematic sessions were designed with an integrated approach in terms of stakeholders, geography and systems.

Maurice Strong, Earth Council Chairman, characterized the Earth Forum as a 'town hall' of the global village. It was designed to open broad dialogue on major issues, rather than to enter into great technical detail.

Launch of *Friends of IUCN*

Her Majesty Queen Noor, speaking to VIPs attending a special lunchtime event, announced the formation of the *Friends of IUCN*. Several of the prominent figures present were invited to join the new group which was established with the aim of broadening IUCN's support base.

Panel-led debates

The greater part of the one-day meeting was devoted to four panel-led debates with the following themes and panel members:

Panel 1: Is sustainable development sustainable?

José Maria Figueres Olson, former President of Costa Rica
Ralph Petersen, Chief Executive Officer, CH2Mhill
Marshall Gysi, Managing Director, International Federation of Consulting Engineers
Alicia Barcena, Director, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Panel 2: Civil society – 'loyal' opposition, or partners in governance?

Elizabeth Odio, Vice President of Costa Rica
Claude Martin, Director General, World Wide Fund For Nature
Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme
Maximo Kalaw, National Council for Sustainable Development Programme

Panel 3: Emerging environmental conflicts: how do we deal with them?

Mark Halle, European Director and Coordinator, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) Environment and Security Task Force
Richard Matthew, Assistant Professor of International and Environmental Politics, University of California at Irvine
Mohamed Sahnoun, Special Advisor to the United Nations Secretary General
Juan Mayr, Minister of Environment of Colombia
Frans van Haren, Ambassador of the Netherlands to Brazil

Panel 4: Can we afford the future?

Timothy Wirth, President of the United Nations Foundation
Jose Goldemberg, University of São Paulo
Yasuo Goto, Chairman Emeritus, Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation
Joe Firmage, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Project Voyager
Joke Waller-Hunter, Environment Directorate, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

**Editorial acknowledgement:* this note is based on a report prepared for the Sustainable Developments bulletin and published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development. For further information, visit www.iisd.ca/linkages/sd/

Report on formal Commission Meetings

For the first time at an IUCN World Conservation Congress or General Assembly, meetings of the Commissions were included in the formal Agenda, with most of the first day of the Congress, 4 October, devoted to this purpose. Two Commissions (Species Survival Commission – SSC and World Commission on Protected Areas – WCPA) chose to begin their meetings on 3 October to allow more time for discussion. Several Commissions organized an extensive programme of additional informal events and technical discussions throughout the Congress, and Commission members participated actively in many of the Contact Groups established to debate specific Motions.

The following summaries are based on reports provided by the Commissions themselves and refer only to the formal meetings.

Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)

Summary Report from Meeting held on 4 October 2000

Background

Over the past four years, IUCN, its members and other partners have devoted considerable efforts to the conceptual elaboration of the ecosystem approach resulting notably in decision V/6 of the Fifth Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in May 2000. While this decision represented a significant advance, it is widely acknowledged by CBD Parties and others that considerable new efforts are needed to translate the ecosystem approach into action at the local, national and regional scales.

Objectives

This workshop aimed to allow the wide range of participants at the World Conservation Congress to participate in timely debates on how to promote implementation of the ecosystem approach, both under the CBD and – potentially – other conventions. In this context, case studies of initiatives similar to the ecosystem approach examined a set of key questions that, CEM suggests, require answers if the approach is to become operational. In addition, the meeting featured reports from recent regional CEM activities and an overview of relevant funding mechanisms from GEF. Approximately 80 people participated in the workshop throughout the day.

Issues arising and strategic considerations

Presentations and discussions provided some answers to the following key questions:

1. What are the institutional obstacles to the ecosystem approach? Is there a need for statutory or non-statutory inter-sectoral bodies?

Discussion points:

- Legal frameworks to support ecosystem approach projects are often lacking, hence there is often no long-term certainty over the future of such projects.
- Nationally, obstacles include sectoral government structures, lack of conceptual integration, and a lack of awareness of the value of the ecosystem approach.
- Sectoralization of scientific disciplines is a problem within research and extension agencies.
- Perverse, sectorally-targeted incentives (such as those within the agriculture sector) have a major distorting impact.

2. What criteria and indicators are useful for helping to identify when implementation of the ecosystem approach is achieved in practice?

Discussion points:

- Water quality, soil condition and other indicators of ecological integrity.
- Enhanced socio-economic status of communities.
- Use of species within sustainable levels.
- Successful preservation of the extent of the core ecosystem in question.
- Presence and impact of invasive species minimized.
- Persistence of keystone species.

3. What are the obstacles to interested commercial interests?

Discussion points:

- Lack of applied methods for the economic assessment of benefits.
- The scale of operations under an ecosystem approach.
- Insecurity.

- Failure of businesses to appreciate the longer-term and wider benefits from ecological and socio-economic integrity.

4. What criteria and mechanisms should be used for selecting the 'most appropriate scale'?

Discussion points:

- The scale must be relevant to the shared vision of stakeholders in each situation and may range from micro to macro.

5. Boundary issues: what implications do biome and political boundaries have? What policy structures can ensure sufficient regional cooperation, internationally and between sub-national regions?

Discussion points:

- Time is also a highly significant boundary – people need immediate results, before a long-term healthy environment.
- The ecosystem approach may best be applied if boundaries can be ignored, or their significance effectively minimized.
- There is a need to work with ecologically meaningful units such as bioregions or catchments.

6. Which adaptive management strategies and tools work, and which do not?

Discussion points:

- Systems need to be receptive to change.
- Management mechanisms must inform stakeholders and facilitate the identification of agreed goals.
- Systems should involve all sectors and integrate actors.
- Systems should include feedback and flexibility as integral qualities.

7. What is the potential for management tools such as decision support systems to assist planners and policy makers?

Discussion points:

- Such tools can be useful for capacity building.
- They can be tools to identify threats.
- They can facilitate partnerships with wider communities.
- They may assist in cross-sectoral and cross-departmental communication, synthesis of information from numerous knowledge networks, and the demonstration and/or visualization of progress.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Implementation of the ecosystem approach requires:

- Appropriate actions derived from lessons learned through existing projects that reflect regional and cultural diversities.
- Flexibilty of scale – it is not only the bioregional scale that is relevant.
- Enhanced awareness of the ecosystem approach, especially in non-traditional conservation sectors.
- Appropriate policy measures and decision-making mechanisms at all scales.
- Legal harmonization and other legal measures to enable the longer-term and wider viability of the ecosystem approach.
- Cross-cutting and innovative thinking to question traditional conservation approaches.
- Overarching efforts to break down sectoral divisions such as efforts to reach shared visions.

Commission on Education and Communication (CEC)

Summary Report from Meeting held on 4 October 2000

Background

This meeting of CEC marked the last under the Chairmanship of Frits Hesselink who had served in this capacity since 1994. The IUCN President and CEC members paid tribute to his enormous commitment and efforts to bring CEC back from the brink of being disbanded in 1994.

The CEC meeting covered the following areas:

- Report on what had been achieved since the last Congress 1996-2000;
- Reflections from members on what has worked and what has to be improved;
- The results of the external review and a discussion on opportunities and potential new directions for CEC;
- Orientation of CEC members to the IUCN programme and the Commission mandate and collection of their feedback.

Specific objectives were:

1. To ensure that CEC members identify with the Commission's programme and see how to work more coherently;
2. To ensure that lessons learned from CEC activities are made explicit so as to improve future practice and performance;

3. To build understanding of the role of the Congress, IUCN and how best CEC members can engage to make effective input;
4. To provide an opportunity for international networking and sharing of information.

The meeting was well attended. Considering that overall membership stands at about 600, the participation of over 70 CEC members at the Congress, representing some 12% of the total, was excellent. Attendance by IUCN members and other observers resulted in participation of between 90 and 100 at the one-day Commission meeting. However, the Earth Forum, held in parallel, did draw away a number of potential participants.

Issues arising

- **New directions for CEC**

The Chair reported on the main lines of the CEC external review and suggested new directions to assist in knowledge management and learning in IUCN.

- **CEC and the IUCN Programme**

Following an introduction to the new Overall Programme for IUCN, its Key Result Areas and the CEC mission and objectives (as contained in the proposed new Commission mandate), the floor was opened to discussion of both CEC's own programme and how the Commission:

– could better integrate with other parts of IUCN;
– develop and focus CEC regional programmes;
– build broad-based ownership by members;
– develop incentives for members.

Recommendations

1. Work on operational issues relating to communication by regional chairs, representation for CEC from the IUCN staff, involvement of members in regional programme meetings, funding and leverage of the Commission with partnerships.

2. Attend to regions where there is still weak development, such as North America and the Caribbean, East Asia, China, South-east Asia, (link to ASEAN) Oceania, and support development of a programme.

3. Encourage CEC members to provide more information about what they are doing and incentives for participation developed, such as links with the corporate sector.

4. Work on mechanisms to improve integration with the IUCN Programme and with other Commissions.

5. Set up CEC work based on themes:

- Develop a knowledge management strategy, recognizing the divide in access to information technology and the need to operate at many levels, from international to local, across regions and across Commissions. Publicise materials and publications of IUCN members and CEC members, link to other web sites. Disseminate the knowledge to NGOs. Investigate possible partnerships with Brasilia University on a virtual campus.
- Develop CEC work in environmental education and biodiversity, involve members in the regions more in this area, and follow up on the offer of the Netherlands to support a meeting to develop education for biodiversity.
- Monitor progress and press for increased attention and funding for national strategies on environmental education.
- Relate more closely to regional programmes and international programmes.
- Change behaviour in consumers, corporate sector, political leaders; influence governments that are part of the Union and work with youth.
- Influence donors on environmental education funding and poverty debt relief.

A complete report on CEC activities at the Amman Congress can be found at the following web address: http://info.iucn.org/iucncec/members_section.cfm

Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)

Summary Report from Meeting held on 4 October 2000

The goal of CEESP is to advance the cause of sustainable development to influence and assist societies to harmonize conservation of biodiversity and the betterment of human lives. The Commission's strategy, however, aims at being more focused. CEESP formerly attempted to deal with a variety of thematic areas and was for some tastes a bit too academic. The Commission is currently focusing on four main topics only, and its work will be as field-based and applied as possible, arguing that the best policy is that which is firmly grounded in, and grows out of, field- and community-based experience. CEESP is also bringing new energy into developing a constructive relationship with the other Commissions and the IUCN membership and Secretariat.

CEESP's four broad thematic areas are:

Sustainable livelihoods – the crux of the matter. It concerns the way in which human communities can use the natural resources at their disposal to sustain themselves while preserving the integrity of biological diversity and the ecological functions on which life depends.

Collaborative management – the crux of the practice. It concerns processes by which a variety of interested actors

(stakeholders) can negotiate, agree upon and guarantee among themselves a fair share of the rights and responsibilities, the benefits and costs of sound natural resource management.

Trade and environment – the hottest area of debate in sustainable development. It concerns events and mechanisms by which globalization and international trade affect people and natural resources all over the world.

Environment and security – the fundamental question to assure our future. It concerns the understanding of the forces that bring about short-term and long-term security for both people and the environment. It is hoped to develop more Inter-Commission Task Forces, always within the scope of the four thematic areas mandated by Congress.

There are now four CEESP Working Groups, and one Inter-Commission Task Force – with WCPA, dealing with 'Local Communities and Protected Areas'.

The CEESP workshop in Amman identified the need to understand and involve in more and better ways the wisdom of local communities and indigenous peoples. CEESP is looking forward to a new category of expert members: the community elders, female and male, who possess invaluable experience in conservation and sustainable livelihoods and use of natural resources. Without this wisdom and knowledge, CEESP members believe we cannot achieve the mission of the Union. The Commission is also looking into Community Investment Funds for sustainable livelihoods, which can support community-based initiatives for the sound management of common property resources.

In the area of co-management CEESP is assessing two critical issues:

- What constitutes a legitimate 'entitlement' to manage natural resources? and,
- Are there region-specific or culture-specific insights for co-management (e.g. in the negotiation processes, or the resulting agreements and institutions)?

In the area of trade, the workshop discussed the 'rights' of individual countries or pressure groups to force others into compliance with certain rules, including rules that are environmentally friendly, outside of broadly negotiated international agreements. CEESP members explored experiences in more participatory approaches where, through patient negotiation involving both environmental and equity goals, longer-term effective compliance can be attained. Finally, the meeting reviewed the fact that investing in the environment is one of the most effective and efficient ways towards disaster prevention and environmental security.

Commission on Environmental Law (CEL)

Summary Report from Meeting held on 4 October 2000

Participants were welcomed by CEL Chair Professor Nicholas A. Robinson, who gave a general account of the Commission's recent activities (see further below). The morning's agenda was largely devoted to reports from CEL members from Regional Centres associated with CEL in a variety of ways. This part of the meeting was chaired by Professor Koh Kheng Lian, CEL Vice Chair for East Asia. Reports were received concerning the following Centres:

- The Asia Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (APCEL) – Professor Lye Lin Heng, Deputy Director of APCEL, outlined the various capacity-building programmes and research in which APCEL has been engaged.
- Arab Regional Centre for Environmental Law at Kuwait University (ARCEL) – Dean Fahdel Nasserallah and Dr Badria Al-Awadi of the Law Faculty at Kuwait University spoke about the plans being made for ARCEL, which had been launched at the Arab Fund Headquarters in Kuwait several days before the Amman Conference. The launch had been attended by some 10 CEL members.
- The Centre for Environmental Law Eurasia (Moscow), reported on by Dr Irina Krasnova.
- Eco-Prava, an Environmental Law NGO in Ukraine – report by Dr Svitlana Kravchenko, Professor of International Law, Lviv National University, Ukraine and President of Eco-Pravo Lviv.
- The IUCN-supported Programme for Promoting Environmental Law in China (PELC) – Professor Wang Xi reported on the activities of the Programme which is being promoted through the Research Institute for Environmental Law at Wuhan University, of which Professor Wang Xi is the Vice-Director.

There was also a discussion of future plans for regional programmes and centres of environmental law to be associated with CEL.

During the meeting, Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) were signed with the Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales - FARN (which has offices in Buenos Aires, Argentina) and with the Peruvian Society for Environment (Sociedad Peruana Derecho Ambiental, SPDA). The purpose of the MOUs, among other things, is to build networks of institutions and experts in both Argentina and Peru for the promotion of environmental law, and for CEL to assist with legal advice and provision of financial support within available resources, to help develop work programmes for these bodies.

A further session of the meeting focused on the Future Conceptual Development of Environmental Law. This session was chaired and introduced by Professor Alexandre Kiss, with a Panel Discussion led by Professor Ben Boer and Professor Dinah Shelton.

In the afternoon there was a short CEL Business Meeting, focusing on the amendment of CEL Bylaws to provide for institutional CEL Affiliations for regional and international centres of excellence in Environmental Law, and a discussion of the legal aspects of the draft IUCN Programme by CEL Vice Chair, Professor Donna Craig.

The final part of the programme was a special session devoted to *Environmental Law in West Asia & North Africa – Islamic Traditions*. This was presented by Dr Badria Al-Awadi, CEL Vice Chair, who is the driving force behind the newly opened Arab Region Law Centre in Kuwait. This involved a very interesting discussion of the Koran and its relevance to the implementation of environmental law in the Islamic world. A CEL publication on Environmental Law and Islam was made available to interested participants.

Species Survival Commission (SSC)

Summary Report from Meeting held on 3 & 4 October 2000

Opening

David Brackett, Species Survival Commission (SSC) Chair, welcomed Commission members and presented an overview of SSC during the period 1996–2000, noting a growth in representation from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

7000 SSC volunteers committed to helping SSC achieve its objectives for species conservation. There is a need to know more about voluntarism, especially considering the increasing demands being placed on the volunteer network. A study of voluntarism is being carried out by Mark Stanley-Price, a long time SSC volunteer. The heart of SSC is its network of volunteers and Specialist Groups.

In addition, the SSC Chair announced a new partnership for the future. A joint venture to deliver the Red List Programme and support the Species Information Service (SIS) has been established between IUCN Species Survival Commission, BirdLife International, the Center for Applied Biodiversity Science, Conservation International, the Center for Marine Conservation and the Association for Biodiversity Information. The partners are committed to raising over 10 million US dollars in addition to ensuring that the SIS and Red List are at the forefront of biodiversity information.

SSC Strategic Plan

Christoph Imboden provided a brief overview of the SSC Strategic Plan, including the priorities and targets. Strategic planning is about making choices. The planning process has taken two years, from March 1998 to July 2000. In the seven Key Result Areas of the IUCN Quadrennial Programme there are 59 targets identified, 33 of which will require SSC contribution.

Under the SSC Vision of "A world that values and conserves present levels of biodiversity", there are three objectives identified which deal with the status of species, sustainable use and the capacity of SSC.

The network of SSC volunteers acts as the eyes and ears, to watch over global and local biodiversity. The SSC collectively can monitor biodiversity, analyse issues and develop solutions with the assistance of the information and data provided by the volunteers. These tasks will lead to enabling action.

Communications

Anna Knee, Communications Officer, stated the most recent highlight was the successful media launch of the *2000 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. However, in addition to this, six Action Plans were published in the past 18 months bringing the total produced so far to 54. Several other Action Plans are ready for publication, but funds are needed for this. Good progress was made initially to make all the action plans available electronically. They have all been scanned, however, due to their size and other complications, it has become difficult to make these available publicly on the Internet. Other options such as CD-ROM are now being considered to get over this impasse. A key area, which requires much work, is the SSC web site, which needs a complete overhaul in terms of both content and layout. Finally, Anna pointed out that the SSC Journal *Species* needed to be put on a better financial footing to publish and distribute it on a regular basis, plus the layout and content needs reconsideration.

Reports from Specialist Groups

Progress reports were presented by 27 SSC Specialist Groups. [*Editor's note*: space precludes summarizing all of the reports in these Proceedings; for further information on Specialist Group activities see www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/sgs/sgs.htm]

- African Elephant Specialist Group (Holly Dublin, Chair)
- African Rhino Specialist Group (Holly Dublin in the absence of the group Chair and Programme Officer)
- Arabian Plants Specialist Group (Ahmed Al Farhan)
- Asian Rhino Specialist Group (Mohammed B. Mohmin Khan, Chair)
- Australian Plants Specialist Group (David Given)
- Cacti & Succulents Specialist Group (Wolfgang Stuppy, SG Executive Officer)

- Canids Specialist Group (Claudio Sillero)
- Cat Specialist Group (Peter Jackson, Chair)
- Crocodile Specialist Group (Professor Harry Messel, Chair)
- Edentate Specialist Group (Gustavo Fonseca, Chair)
- Equid Specialist Group (Patricia Moelhman, Chair)
- Global Amphibian Specialist Group (Claude Gascon, Chair)
- Grouper and Wrasse Specialist Group (Yvonne Sadovy, Chair)
- Invasive Species Specialist Group (Mick Clout, Chair)
- Lagomorph Specialist Group (Andrew Smith)
- Mediterranean Island Plants Specialist Group (Bertrand de Montmollin, Chair)
- Mollusc Specialist Group (Mary Seddon, Chair)
- Otter Specialist Group (Claus Reuther, Chair)
- Pigs, Peccaries and Hippos Specialist Group (Jean D'Huart, Chair)
- Primate Specialist Group (Russ Mittermeier, Chair)
- Re-Introduction Specialist Group (Micky Soorae, SG Executive Officer)
- Rodent Specialist Group (Giovanni Amori, Chair)
- Shark Specialist Group (Sarah Fowler, Chair)
- Social Insects Specialist Group (Donat Agosti, Chair)
- Sturgeon Specialist Group (Mohammad Pourkazemi)
- Sustainable Use Specialist Group (Marshall Murphree, Chair)
- Wolf Specialist Group (Luigi Boitani)

BirdLife International

Bird Specialist Groups are handled differently to other groups through BirdLife International and their partnerships with Wetlands International and the World Pheasant Association, reported Colin Bibby of BirdLife International. Bird species which do not have a Specialist Group are represented by the BirdLife network. In their contribution to the 2000 Red List, BirdLife have tried to exceed the standards set in 1996. This has resulted in the production of *Threatened Birds of the World*, which includes 1,186 globally threatened species.

Other reports

- Marine Update (presented by Amie Brautigam)
- Plants Programme (presented by Wendy Strahm, IUCN Plants Officer; David Given, Chair, Plant Conservation Committee)
- Reptiles and Amphibians Update (presented by Russ Mittermeier)
- Wildlife Trade Programme (presented by Mandy Haywood)

Peter Scott Awards

Commission Chair David Brackett presented the Peter Scott Award for Conservation merit to Peter Jackson, Marshall Murphree and William Conway. All have dedicated much of their working lives to wildlife conservation. Peter Jackson, the first journalist to interview Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay after their conquest of Everest developed his interest in wildlife whilst based in India. His particular interest in tiger conservation led eventually to his nomination as Chair of the IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist group in 1983. Over the last 17 years he has built the Group into one of the most active and successful SSC groups and he is recognized worldwide as one of the leading figures in tiger conservation.

Marshall Murphree, a Zimbabwean Professor at the University of Zimbabwe was instrumental in the success of the CAMPFIRE project (Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources). His influence in the Sustainable Use Initiative of the Species Survival Commission of IUCN was responsible for the decentralization of sustainable use activities to regional volunteer specialist groups throughout the world. He has brought his commitment to excellence and scholarship to all his work.

William Conway was an early advocate of the role of zoos in conservation and has brought science to bear in assessing conservation problems throughout a wide ranging career culminating in the directorship and presidency of the Wildlife Conservation Society (formerly, the New York Zoological Society), with its extensive field conservation program. His impact on practical wildlife conservation has been so far reaching that he must be considered one of the leading figures in the conservation movement during the second half of the twentieth century.

Red List Presentation

Craig Hilton-Taylor, SSC's Red List Programme Officer, made a presentation on the structure and status of the Programme. The goal of the Programme is to assess the risk of extinction to species and to develop a set of indicators to assess the status of biodiversity. The Programme aims to provide a baseline assessment of selected species and to determine priorities at the national level. It aims to be available to all, clear, transparent, documented and open to challenge and correction.

A newly revised Red List Booklet will soon be produced, containing new sections on uncertainty, national/regional assessments, and documentation. In addition, a number of taxon specific guidelines for using the criteria have been

developed and more will be added in due course. Training courses for using the Red List criteria have been held in four countries and a further five are planned to take place soon, with more requests in the pipeline.

Just published, the *2000 Red List of Threatened Species*, incorporates the 1996 Animals Red List, the 1997 List of Threatened Trees and a number of plant and animal species which have been re-assessed since 1996. Future plans for the Programme include the transfer of current Red List Data into the newly developed decentralized SIS database of SSC. The Red List Programme works in conjunction with partners CI, CMC, BirdLife International, Association of Biodiversity Information and SSC members.

Species Information Service Demonstration

Following a general introduction by Andrew Smith, Luigi Boitani and Fabio Corsi presented an overview of what SIS aims to do.

SIS is intended to be a comprehensive biodiversity resource tool enabling SSC to measure and monitor changes in biodiversity. Analyses will be produced at local and global scales and will support a reciprocal flow of data. SIS uses *current* data to support conservation of biodiversity. It is a living species information resource that pools data and information from a variety of sources and allows users to manage and share information between systems. A web-enabled SIS will allow Specialist Group Chairs and members to access information via the internet. The Central Service Unit will manage data communication to external groups. Experts in the field will have direct access using various new mobile technologies. The Italian Ministry of Environment has committed to supporting the SIS Central Service Unit for one year.

Close

David Brackett, SSC Chair closed the meeting by thanking the Executive Committee, the staff of SSC, IUCN and Ottawa as well as Specialist Group members. He commended the activities of the past quadrennium and noted that the groups had reported on many linkages with other organizations, the need to encourage young scientists, and stated the difference that a small financial contribution can make. He urged donors to take note.

World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

Summary Report from Meeting held on 3 & 4 October 2000

Introduction

The World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) held a global meeting as part of the World Conservation Congress (WCC) on 3–4 October 2000. Over 300 WCPA members and partners attended the meeting. The meeting was comprised of a number of presentations and interactive discussions.

Objectives

The objectives of the meeting were to:

1. Review progress with WCPA activities over the period 1996 to 2000;
2. Highlight key areas of WCPA activity;
3. Showcase issues relevant to protected areas in the North Africa/Middle East Region;
4. Brief WCPA members on preparations for the Vth World Parks Congress to be held in Durban, South Africa, and to obtain member feedback in relation to this event; and
5. Obtain WCPA members' views on the future strategy for WCPA over the 2000 to 2004 period.

Issues arising

Objective 1: To review progress with WCPA activities over the period 1996 to 2000

Adrian Phillips and David Sheppard made presentations on this topic. The following points were highlighted:

- The enormous productivity of WCPA over the period under review, illustrated by: (a) implementation of over 30 very successful regional and national WCPA member meetings in all parts of the world in the four year period; (b) preparation of leading policy statements on issues such as mining and protected areas, or indigenous peoples and protected areas; (c) preparation of six best practice guidelines documents; (d) leading guidance and involvement with international conventions (such as the World Heritage Convention) and instruments (such as the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme); and (e) a wealth of activities at Regional, Thematic and Task Force levels;
- The Internal and External reviews of WCPA which contributed significantly to the streamlining and increased focus of the WCPA Programme, particularly through the development and adoption of the WCPA Short Term Action Plan in 1999;
- The increased cooperative work between WCPA and other Commissions and also between WCPA and other key partners;
- That the Vth World Parks Congress, to be held in Durban, South Africa in 2003 will be a significant opportunity for WCPA to consolidate and accelerate its activities for protected areas at global, regional and national levels;
- That major challenges remain in relation to the following areas: (a) increasing the level of effective

collaboration between WCPA Regional Vice Chairs and IUCN Regional and Country Offices; and (b) increasing the levels of funding available for WCPA.

Discussion following these presentations noted that the WCPA Mandate from the 1996 Montreal Congress had been implemented in full and that there had been a great deal of work achieved, much of it of the highest quality.

Objective 2: To highlight key areas of WCPA activity

Regional, Thematic, and Task Force levels:

Specifically covered were Europe and Brazil (as examples of Regional Programmes); Marine (as an example of a Theme Programme); and Management Effectiveness (as an example of a Task Force Programme). These served to illustrate the potential and challenges of developing an effective WCPA programme. Issues and lessons highlighted included:

- The increasing focus of WCPA on key issues, as reflected in the increasing numbers of task forces developed by WCPA over the period 1996 to 2000;
- The need for WCPA to operate more effectively in all IUCN languages, not just English;
- The need to ensure that WCPA material is disseminated widely to protected area agencies and key constituents, in addition to WCPA members;
- The importance of improving communication between members;
- The need to keep a linkage with protected area managers.

Launch of key WCPA publications:

WCPA produced a large number of publications during the period 1996–2000. This agenda item highlighted five new publications during the last 12-month period, each addressing a key issue relevant to protected areas.

Inauguration of new WCPA web site:

Tom LaPointe introduced the new WCPA web site http://wcpa.iucn.org, produced in association with NOAA, which aims to enhance communication between, and further the work of, WCPA members and the IUCN community.

2002 UN List of Protected Areas:

Javier Beltran of UNEP/WCMC introduced the 2002 United Nations List of Protected Areas and the World Database on Protected Areas. The need to improve the process of collecting reliable and complete information was noted, as was the need to use the list for reporting on several international agreements and programmes. Discussion on the topic of the UN List and protected areas data noted the following points:

- The need for national reviews of protected area systems in a number of countries and for these to be linked with the preparation of the next UN List;
- The need for WCPA to be involved as the key partner in preparation of the UN List and the logical role of the WCPA Steering Committee as the review group for the List;
- The need to increase the level of evaluation in the next UN List; and
- The importance of the protected area database and the UN List for the global protected area community and WCPA.

WCPA member presentations:

Further WCPA activities since the Montreal Congress were highlighted in a series of presentations by members.

Objective 3: To showcase issues relevant to protected areas in the North Africa/Middle East Region

A number of presentations from the region highlighted the activities of protected area agencies and WCPA. Key issues included:

- The steady growth of WCPA activity in the region and the development of the Regional Action Plan for Protected Areas;
- Increasing emphasis on communication on protected area issues within the region;
- The increasing level of involvement of NGOs in protected area activities within the region;
- Increasing efforts on building community awareness and support;
- Increased activity in relation to the establishment and management of marine protected areas in the region;
- The development of a regional training center in Riyadh to provide professional training for staff working in conservation management in the region.

Objective 4: To brief WCPA members on the Vth World Parks Congress

Walter Lusigi and Peter Shadie made presentations on the Vth World Parks Congress. The following were noted:

- That the Congress will be held in Durban, South Africa in mid 2003. It was noted that the original date for the Congress had been changed at the request of the South African Government;
- Good progress with the development of the programme for the Congress and also the establishment of a Communications Committee (chaired by Stephen

Somerville) and Fundraising Committee (chaired, in an acting capacity, by Arthur Paterson); and

- The strong support for the Congress from the South African Government and the establishment of a National Planning Committee.

Discussion emphasized the importance of the World Parks Congress as the key event for WCPA and IUCN over the next decade. Other points noted included:

- The importance of an effective communication strategy;
- The need to identify lead persons for each of the seven key themes identified for the workshop sessions;
- The need to demonstrate, in a practical way, the application of the Congress theme: 'benefits beyond boundaries';
- The need to emphasize that this is not just a big WCPA meeting and that, accordingly, there needs to be an outreach strategy to ensure that other relevant groups and organizations are involved in the planning and implementation of the Congress.

Objective 5: To obtain WCPA members' views on the future strategy for WCPA over the 2000 to 2004 period

Introduction to the IUCN Overall Programme:

Pedro Rosabal introduced the proposed Overall Programme for IUCN (prepared for consideration by the Amman Congress), noting that it was based around seven Key Result Areas (KRAs) and that it strongly recognized and endorsed the work of the Commissions as an integral element of the IUCN Programme. He noted that the WCPA Programme was directly relevant to a number of the KRAs. WCPA members noted that the new IUCN Programme represented a more focused and integrated programme than previously and that there would be a need to revise the WCPA Short Term Action Plan accordingly.

Future Directions for WCPA:

WCPA Chair designate, Kenton Miller outlined his views on the future directions and structure for WCPA based around sixteen regions, six programmes, and three delivery mechanisms. Each programme and delivery mechanism was described, with the identification of goals, indicators, components, and lead persons. WCPA members noted the following points in discussion:

- The need to emphasize joint activities with other Commissions in the implementation of the new WCPA Programme;
- The need to revise the existing WCPA Short Term Action Plan in view of this new framework;
- The need to orient this new Programme toward the 2003 World Parks Congress;
- The importance of using the new Programme as a framework for encouraging the development of regional action plans for protected areas;
- The need to address key emerging issues such as protected areas and cities, desertification, and the impact of globalization on protected areas, as well as maintaining focus on issues such as strengthened protection for core natural areas;
- The importance of continued cooperation with the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve Programme as well as World Heritage; and
- The importance of enhanced monitoring and research for protected area management.

In concluding, WCPA members noted strong support for the proposed programme framework outlined by Kenton Miller. However, it was noted that WCPA has finite resources and there is a need for clear priority setting as the new Strategic Plan for WCPA is prepared.

Closing

The Fred M. Packard Award was presented to:

- Marija Zupanic-Vicar
- Nancy Foster (this posthumous award was accepted by Bud Ehler) and
- Adrian Phillips

In presenting the award to Adrian Phillips tribute was paid to his outstanding service as the Chair of WCPA from 1993 to 2000, and his major contribution to conservation and protected areas during this time.

Note on Interactive Sessions

Twelve 'Interactive Sessions' were held at the Amman Congress, with six taking place on 5 October and a further six on 7 October. IUCN's Chief Scientist, Mr Jeff McNeely, was responsible for coordinating this component of the Congress Agenda which aimed at stimulating debate on some of the most pressing conservation and sustainable development issues confronting IUCN in preparing a Programme for the 21st Century.

Guidelines circulated in advance to all organizers had stressed that each session should be:

- Interactive
- Cross-sectoral/inter-disciplinary
- Balanced geographically
- Innovative
- Focused on action, outreach and partnerships

The Interactive Sessions were the subject of a Congress plenary presentation and debate on 9 October. The programme and principal outcomes of each session were introduced in a series of ten-minute summaries, with a synthesis and summing-up presented by Jeff McNeely.

A full technical report of the Interactive Sessions is published separately, in a volume entitled *New Directions for the 21st Century*.

The following is a complete list of the Interactive Session titles and corresponding organizers (with e-mail contact details):

Interactive Session 1:
Looking at the big picture: ecosystem management in mountains, watersheds and river basins

Organizer: David Sheppard (das@iucn.org)

Interactive Session 2:
Environmental health of oceans and coasts

Organizer: John Waugh (jwaugh@iucnus.org)

Interactive Session 3:
Environment and security: a strategic role for IUCN

Organizers: Mark Halle (mark.halle@iprolink.ch)
Jason Switzer (jswitzer@ictsd.ch)

Interactive Session 4:
Forests for life: forest ecospaces, biodiversity and environmental security

Organizers: William Jackson (wjj@iucn.org), David Hinchley (dgh@iucn.org), Simon Rietbergen (spr@iucn.org), and Dagmar Timmer (dat@iucn.org)

Interactive Session 5:
Ecospaces and a global culture of sustainability

Organizer: Eduardo Fernandez (efernandez@iucnus.org)

Interactive Session 6:
Making waves - strategies for averting the world water crisis

Organizers: Jean-Yves Pirot (jyp@iucn.org), Ger Bergkamp (gjb@iucn.org), and Elroy Bos (elb@iucn.org)

Interactive Session 7:
Mobilizing knowledge for biodiversity

Organizer: Wendy Goldstein (wjg@iucn.org)

Interactive Session 8:
Sowing the seeds for sustainability: agriculture, biodiversity, economy and society

Organizers: Liz Hopkins (liz@iucn-ero.nl) and Rachel Wiseman (guest2@iucn-ero.nl)

Interactive Session 9:
Local solutions promoting social equity and cultural diversity

Organizer: Cristina Espinosa (cme@iucn.org)

Interactive Session 10:
Developing and investing in biodiversity business

Organizer: Frank Vorhies (fwv@iucn.org)

Interactive Session 11:
Integrating biodiversity science and environmental policy and management

Organizer: Susan Mainka (sam@iucn.org)

Interactive Session 12:
The ecological limits of climate change

Organizer: Brett Orlando (borlando@iucnus.org)

ANNEX I

2nd World Conservation Congress, Amman, Jordan, 4–11 October 2000 Final Agenda (as formally amended and adopted by the Congress)*

Tuesday 3 October 2000

09h00-12h00 **Informal Commission Meetings**

SSC (Species Survival Commission)

WCPA (World Commission on Protected Areas)

CEL (Commission on Environmental Law)

CEESP (Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy)

14h00-17h00 **Informal Commission Meetings**

SSC (Species Survival Commission)

WCPA (World Commission on Protected Areas)

CEL (Commission on Environmental Law)

CEESP (Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy)

19h00-20h45 **Informal Members' Session (Plenary Hall)**

Introduction and Brief on the 2nd Session of the World Conservation Congress

Introduction of Resolutions Process (including Programme-related motions)

Introduction to Interactive Sessions (Open session – Press invited)

20h45-21h00 **14th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress (Plenary Hall)**

1. Preliminary Opening of the World Conservation Congress
2. Appointment of Credentials Committee

Day 1 – Wednesday 4 October 2000

09h00-12h00 **Commission Meetings**

(Open to IUCN members)

14h00-16h30 **Commission Meetings**

(Open to IUCN members)

16h30-17h00 **15th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress (Plenary Hall)**

1. First Report of Credentials Committee
2. Adoption of Agenda **(CGR/2/2000/1)**
3. Appointment of Committees:
   - Resolutions
   - Finance and Audit
   - Programme
4. Brief Presentation by the Chair of the Resolutions Committee

19h00-22h00 **16th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress**

Opening Ceremony for the 2nd Session of the World Conservation Congress and Host Country Welcome Reception

Day 2 – Thursday 5 October 2000

09h00-12h00 **Six parallel Interactive Sessions§**

12h00-14h00 Candidates' Presentations

13h00-14h00 Informal meeting to discuss IUCN's finances

14h00-17h00 **Six parallel Interactive Sessions§**

17h00-18h30 Candidates' Presentations

18h30-18h45 **17th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress**

Reports from recognized Regional Committees and Fora in accordance with Article 20(c) of the Statutes

18h45-20h00 **Informal Members' Session**

Discussion of Programme, Draft Financial Plan and Budget

20h00-22h00 Available for Regional Members' Meetings

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* *Editor's note:* some additional minor changes were agreed towards the end of the Congress in order to provide additional time for plenary debate of Motions. However, no further formal amendments were made to the Agenda.

Day 3 – Friday 6 October 2000

09h00-13h00 **18th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress**

1.a. The President's Report

1.b. The Director General's Report on the Activities of the Union since the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress including follow-up to the Resolutions and Recommendations from the Montreal Congress (**CGR/2/2000/2 and CGR/2/2000/5**)

2. Independent External Review of the IUCN Programme (**CGR/2/2000/2**) – presentation
3. Reports of the Chairs of the Commissions (**CGR/2/2000/3**) – highlights of achievements
4. Commission Reviews (**CGR/2/2000/7**) – presentation and discussion
5. The Finances of IUCN in the Triennium 1997-1999, Accounts and Auditors' Reports for 1996-1998 (**CGR/2/2000/6**)
6. Second Report of the Credentials Committee

13h00-14h00 **Lunch**

14h00-17h00 and
17h30-21h00 **19th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress**

1. Report on Membership and Constituency Development (**CGR/2/2000/4**)
2. Presentation of Draft Membership Policy (**CGR/2/2000/14**)
3. Introduction of Membership Dues 2002-2004 (**CGR/2/2000/12**) and Technical Review of IUCN State Membership Dues to take effect in 2002 (**CGR/2/2000/13**)
4. Introduction of Commission Mandates (**CGR/2/2000/8**)
5. Discussion and adoption of Draft Programme-related Resolutions distributed in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress (**CGR/2/2000/19**)

Day 4 – Saturday 7 October 2000

09h00-12h00 **Six parallel Interactive Sessions**[§]

12h00-12h30 **20th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress**

1. Third Report of the Credentials Committee
2. Elections of:

12h30 (Polls open) 20h00 (Polls close)
- President (**CGR/2/2000/15**)
- Treasurer (**CGR/2/2000/16**)
- Regional Councillors (**CGR/2/2000/17**)
- Commission Chairs (**CGR/2/2000/18**)

14h00-17h00 **Six parallel Interactive Sessions**[§]

18h00-20h00 **21st Sitting of the World Conservation Congress**

1. Report of the Chair of the Finance and Audit Committee – discussion and adoption
2. Discussion and adoption of Draft Resolutions and Recommendations (**CGR/2/2000/19**) (continued)

Day 5 – Sunday 8 October 2000

Excursions

Day 6 – Monday 9 October 2000

08h00-10h30 **Plenary Panel on Results of Interactive Sessions and Implications for the IUCN Programme**[§]

10h30-13h00 **22nd Sitting of the World Conservation Congress**

1. Discussion and adoption of Draft Resolutions and Recommendations (**CGR/2/2000/19**) (continued)
2. Presentation of John C. Phillips Memorial Medal
3. Honorary Membership
4. Commission Awards

14h00-17h00 **Technical Discussions**

1. Discussion of Independent External Review of the IUCN Programme (**CGR/2/2000/2**)
2. Discussion of Programme and Financial Plan for the period between the Second and Third World Conservation Congresses (**CGR/2/2000/9** and **CGR/2/2000/10**) (continued).
3. Report on Draft Membership Policy (**CGR/2/2000/14 revised**)

17h00-18h00 **Reuters Award**

20h00 **Host Country Evening**

Day 7 – Tuesday 10 October 2000

09h00-11h30 **23rd Sitting of the World Conservation Congress**

1. Discussion and adoption of Mandates of Commissions (**CGR/2/2000/8**)
2. Discussion of Programme and Financial Plan for the period between the Second and Third World Conservation Congresses (**CGR/2/2000/9** and **CGR/2/2000/10**) (continued)

3. Adoption of Membership Dues 2002-2004 (**CGR/2/2000/12**) and Technical Review of IUCN State Membership Dues to take effect in 2002 (**CGR/2/2000/13**)
4. Announcement of Election Results

13h00-17h00 **24th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress**

Adoption of Resolutions and Recommendations (**CGR/2/2000/19**) (continued)

18h00-21h30 **25th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress**

Adoption of Resolutions and Recommendations (**CGR/2/2000/19**) (continued)

Day 8 – Wednesday 11 October 2000

08h00-10h30 **26th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress**

1. Adoption of Resolutions and Recommendations (**CGR/2/2000/19**) (continued)
2. Approval of Accounts (1997-1999) and Auditors' Report 1996-1999 (**CGR/2/2000/6**)
3. Adoption of Resolutions and Recommendations Appointment of Auditors (**CGR/2/2000/11**)
4. Report of the Chair of the Programme Committee
5. Adoption of Programme and Financial Plan forthe period between the Second and Third World Conservation Congresses (**CGR/2/2000/9** and **CGR/2/2000/10**)

11h00-12h00 **27th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress**

Closing Ceremony

[§]Conservation sittings – open to the public

ANNEX II

Report of the Finance and Audit Committee of the 2nd World Conservation Congress

The Finance and Audit Committee was appointed by Congress in the 15th Sitting of the World Conservation Congress in accordance with Rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure. Members of the Committee included:

H.E. Hisham Al-Khateeb, Jordan
Jorge Caillaux, Peru (Chair)
William Futrell, USA
Huguette Labelle, Canada
Boyman Mancama, Zimbabwe
Juergen Wenderoth, Germany

The Committee was convened on Days 2, 3 and 4 of the Congress and appointed Mr Futrell as rapporteur. The sessions were supported by David Smith, Chair of the Business Committee of Council and Treasurer *ad interim* and Véronique Lavorel, Chief Financial Officer. The Committee thoroughly missed the participation of the Treasurer, Claes de Dardel, due to health reasons and would like to express its very best wishes for his strong and fast recovery.

In addition, all the meetings were attended by a member of the USA delegation, Melissa Kehoe.

1. Introduction

In accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Committee approved by the Congress, the Committee examined Congress Papers CGR/2/2000/6, CGR/2/2000/10 and its annex and CGR/2/2000/12. The Committee also examined Congress Paper CGR/2/2000/11 and all the documents provided by the Secretariat and Council. These included the complete notes to the financial statements of 1996 to 1999, the auditors' management letters, the Draft Business Plan for 2001 to 2004 and Council Paper UC.52/2000/19 on the Appointment of External Auditors, both endorsed by the Council.

2. Overall Assessment

Following the examination of the referred documents, the Committee noted the present financial situation and that management has been showing notable progress during the past year with regard to the implementation of pending Council recommendations. Successful implementation of the ambitious Draft Business Plan for 2001 to 2004 will require more rigorous financial management than in the past.

The Committee noted the difficulties encountered by the Council in earlier years in seeing its decisions and recommendations followed in due time or appropriately implemented. In keeping with the specific remarks made by the Director General in her Report on the Activities of the Union about her commitment for effective management, the Committee urges that, in the future, the Secretariat will implement such Council decisions and recommendations within a specific time frame and duly report to Council on those matters.

The Committee would like also to highlight the essential role played by the Business Committee of Council in providing oversight to the management of the Secretariat activities and the overall financial situation of the Union. The Committee recommends that the coordination between the Business Committee and other Council committees, especially the Programme and the Membership Committees, continues to be strengthened.

3. Examination of the audited financial statements 1996 to 1999

The Committee, having examined the 1996 to1999 accounts, management letters and related documents, noted that:

(a) Regarding the implementation of the auditors' recommendations, progress has been made in several areas. In particular, the Committee noted progress on the establishment of an independent internal audit function, delegation of authorities, bank reconciliation and the presentation of the financial statements.

(b) Regarding the management of the liquidity issue, the Bureau of Council in September 1999 took immediate action upon a report by the Secretariat to prohibit the advance funding of project expenditure. Additionally, it requested the Secretariat to provide routine reports on the cash-flow situation. The President also communicated the seriousness of the situation to all members of the Union, stating the measures being taken.

(c) Regarding the labour liabilities, the Committee noted the significant decrease in unemployment liabilities following the recent revision of the Swiss Fiscal

Agreement. This will enable the Secretariat to release a provision of about SFr 500,000.

(d) Areas where further progress is needed have been documented by the outgoing Council. The Committee recommends that the new Council take note of these pending issues and results to be achieved. Specifically, this includes the critical linkage between the Programme and the Budget, as proposed by the Secretariat.

To continue the recent progress made with regard to financial management and in dealing with recurrent problems, and taking into consideration the matter raised by an IUCN member in the 15th Sitting of the Congress, the Committee recommends the following to the members:

(a) That the Council addresses the ambiguity between the references in the IUCN Statutes and Regulations to the programme and financial plan (article 20 (e)), and to the budget (article 46 (d)) and the related Regulation 88. The Council will need to provide guidance to the Secretariat with regard to the precise format and content of the financial documents to be presented for approval of the Congress, this being aimed at the needs of both members and donors.

(b) Further, that a body of financial rules be developed and adopted by the Council. In addition to existing policies and Council decisions, the rules are to cover specifically the areas of budget management and procurement, including deviation in expenditure and income from the budget, reallocation limits, the policies for liquidity management and banking. The rules should also cover the timely recording of project income and expenditure to ensure that any deficit is recovered from the donor before the expiry of the funding agreement.

(c) Having noted progress on the implementation of the delegation of authority, the Committee requests that the Council ensures the adequate clarification of roles and responsibilities of all units of the Secretariat.

(d) Finally, a clear reserve policy needs to be properly defined and implemented as a priority to reinforce the basic financial structure of IUCN and protect it from future liquidity crises.

4. Examination of the Draft Budget and Financial Plan for 2001-2004 (CGR/2/2000/10 and Annex)

Having examined the documents submitted by the Secretariat, and taking into consideration the concerns expressed by the External Review on past rapid growth without a financial strategy, the Committee expressed concerns about the feasibility of the proposed ambitious 8% growth scenario, which assumes new sources of income. Also, the strong growth of the regional programmes highlights the need to ensure adequate financial controls in a decentralized environment.

The following points need to be addressed by Council in approving the annual budgets in 2001-2004:

(a) The proposed strategy to raise additional core funds requires expenditure for new skills, in particular those needed to reach out to the private sector.

(b) Annual budgets need to demonstrate efforts in optimizing uses of resources. This calls for an evaluation of the effectiveness of all units, including Regional and Country Offices, Global Programmes, Executive and all supporting functions.

(c) The annual budget of all offices needs to separate clearly the resources allocated for administrative management.

(d) The Secretariat should propose to Council a policy to recover indirect management costs from projects in order to fund both regional and central oversight. The proper identification of administrative costs is a necessary basis for such a policy.

(e) The management of decentralization needs to ensure that the Director General provides effective oversight and control of compliance with Congress and Council policies.

The Committee is conscious of the enormous and long-term environmental challenges that must be faced and of the high level of investments going into environmental initiatives. IUCN is uniquely positioned to provide leadership in dealing with environmental challenges and this calls for an ambitious fundraising plan.

Therefore, the Committee supports the proposed growth scenario, as long as the 8% growth is appropriately managed, taking into consideration the above-mentioned points.

5. Examination of the proposal for membership dues increase (CGR/2/2000/12)

The Committee reviewed in detail the proposal, and submitted to the members its opinion on the proposal. In majority, the members of the Finance and Audit Committee have expressed their support to the proposal, and would like the members to consider the following points:

- The Committee notes the concern of a number of State members, in relation to their own internal policy towards international organizations, which calls for zero nominal growth in the assessed and voluntary contributions to the United Nations and similar international organizations.
- The members of the Committee have expressed consensus in the need to maintain the real value of

the dues in order not to diminish the services rendered to members.

– The Committee requests the focus of the Secretariat on optimizing the delivery and the quality of those services.
– The Committee recommends that a new methodology be developed on which to base future dues increases to be approved by the Congress. Such methodology should refer to publicly recognized inflation indices.

6. Financial implications of Congress Resolutions

The Committee draws to the attention of members the fact that Congress will be passing resolutions with financial implications for which no provision has been made in the Financial Plan for 2001-2004. Consequently, Council will have to prioritize the implementation of Congress decisions to fit resources available in the adopted annual budgets.

Addendum:

The Committee has also reviewed Congress document CGR/2/2000/11, regarding the appointment of the External Auditor of the accounts of the Union. Council's recommendation is to appoint the firm Deloitte and Touche following a competitive process to audit the accounts until the next Congress session, as indicated in the Addendum to CGR/2/2000/11.

The recommendation is a change from the current auditors, PriceWaterhouse Coopers, who were part of this competitive process. The recommendation also covers the current year 2000, which had not been covered by the decision of the 1st World Conservation Congress.

The Committee recommends to the members the approval of the Council proposal and wishes to note the professional quality of the process undertaken by the Secretariat.

ANNEX III

Report of the Programme Committee of the 2nd World Conservation Congress

I. Membership

Martin Holdgate, UK (Chair)
Ahmed Al-Farhan, Saudi Arabia
Rui Barai, Guinea Bissau
Alicia Bárcena, Mexico (adviser)
Donna Craig, Australia
Eric Edroma, Uganda
Wren Green, New Zealand
Denise Hamú, Brazil
Koh Khen Lian, Singapore
Dan Martin, USA
Mavuso Msimang, South Africa
Khawar Mumtaz, Pakistan
Peter Johan Schei, Norway

II. Mandate and Meetings

The Programme Committee was established by the Congress in accordance with Rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress. Its mandate is attached as Attachment A.

The most important tasks assigned to the Committee were to take note of members' comments on the draft Programme of the Union as set out in paper CGR/2/2000/9 and the draft mandate for IUCN Commissions (paper CGR/2/2000/8) and to advise the Congress on:

a) ways in which the procedures for formulating and implementing the Programme of the Union, or the activities to be undertaken by particular Commissions or Secretariat groups, or in particular regions, should be adjusted;

b) any specific adjustment to the draft Programme or the mandates of any Commission which the Committee considered necessary.

The Committee considered in this context motions put forward by members which affected the Programme and Mandates of Commissions, in accordance with Rule 51 of the Rules of Procedure which require that such motions are dealt with as proposed amendments to the Programme. It took note of comments on the Programme and Mandates of Commissions made by members in the course of debate and in direct consultation with the Committee. It also considered points arising from the Interactive Sessions of the Congress, and especially as summarised in the Plenary Panel held on 9 October. The Programme Committee met five times, on 5, 7, 9 and 10 October 2000.

III. Recommendations and Conclusions

1. Implementation of Rule 51 of the Rules of Procedure

Rule 51, adopted at WCC1 in Montreal, was intended to avoid the problem of having three overlapping and imperfectly-related sets of programme mandates from a Congress – the Programme for the period until the next Congress, the mandates of the Commissions and a series of adopted motions requiring action in particular regions or on particular themes. Under these new rules, proposals from members for programmatic actions to be carried out by IUCN are to be treated as amendments to the overall Programme, and if adopted by the Congress, incorporated within the overall Programme.

Rule 51 has only met with partial success. One reason for this situation is that the draft Programme for the period between WCC2 and WCC3 differs in structure from its predecessors. Rather than specify activities to be pursued by Commissions and other components of the Secretariat, it is generic in character, with seven Key Result Areas. It recognizes – correctly – that it is impracticable to prepare a fully-detailed programme and associated financial plan for a period as long as three or four years given the current size and complexity of IUCN. Instead, the Programme is designed as a framework within which the workings of the Programme can be managed on a year-by-year basis as circumstances demand and funding permits.

The Committee notes that the membership has welcomed this new programme framework, with its clear statement of guiding philosophy, programme logic and its introductory analysis of IUCN's contribution to conservation. The Committee shares this endorsement and recommends that this approach become a pattern for the future.

However, there are several aspects of the planning process that the Committee considers should merit improvement:

a) The draft Commission mandates put forward in document CGR/2/2000/8, Annexes 1-5, are broad and general, and do not relate to the draft Overall Programme. The Committee was informed that to bridge this gap most Commission Chairs and their steering committees have,

or are developing strategic plans, but these latter documents were not presented to the Congress. We recommend that, in future, each Commission mandate should be complemented by a strategic plan that indicates clearly the results they will achieve within the Key Result Areas. These strategic plans should be rolled forward annually as Component Programmes, as with Regional and Global Thematic Programmes.

b) The Committee was concerned that the Commission mandates did not affirm with sufficient clarity that the Commissions were fully committed to inter-Commission cooperation. Cooperation between the Commissions and the Secretariat also needs to be improved (although this is clearly inferred in a number of the examples of action included under the various results of the draft Overall Programme).

c) We were concerned that most motions put forward by the membership ignored, or were incompatible with, Rule 51. They mixed statements of policy with various proposals for programmatic action by IUCN and wider initiatives by IUCN members, States, or other entities. The Committee recognized that the process adopted for WCC2 was novel and can be improved in future. A number of changes in the process are needed. These are described below.

We consider that the membership needs clearer guidance on the nature of the motions that should be submitted in response to the draft Overall Programme. We recommend that this guidance should explain the framework nature of the draft Overall Programme and the fact that it will be supplemented by component programme strategic plans detailing the results to be achieved. In future, members should be asked to indicate in their motions:

a) Amendments to the opening section of the Overall Programme document in which its guiding philosophy and logic is defined;

b) Amendments involving addition or modification of Key Result Areas;

c) Amendments involving addition or modification of results listed under Key Result Areas.

The Committee considers that motions seeking to extend or modify the Overall IUCN Programme should be related specifically to Key Result Areas and/or Results. We recommend that:

- All draft motions that propose new or modified Key Result Areas or Results should be consolidated by the Resolutions Working Group into a single document entitled 'Adjustments To The Overall IUCN Programme Proposed By Members';
- That this document should be remitted to the Programme Committee of the Congress which will hold open meetings with all interested members to discuss its relevance and implication to the draft Overall Programme;
- The draft Overall Programme and the document entitled 'Adjustments To The Overall IUCN Programme Proposed By Members' should be used as the primary basis for Interactive Sessions, as described below;
- Programme-related motions should not be submitted to Congress as individual motions, but rather as the document described above; and
- As a matter of principle motions should not combine programme issues and those of policy and governance.

In discussion with members, the Committee found warm support for a proposal that at the next World Conservation Congress one or more of the days allocated for Interactive Sessions should be dedicated to the Key Result Areas and their cross cutting nature. The outcomes should provide the basis for the process for handling programme-related motions as described above. We commend this idea to those responsible for planning WCC3.

Timing is crucial. The Committee noted that the Council proposed a motion (CGR2.GOV019) that sought to amend Article 49 of the Rules of Procedure requiring submission of motions by members not later than 120 days before the opening of a session of the World Conservation Congress rather than 90 days before, as at present. The Programme Committee understood this situation, however it recommends that the present situation remains because the proposed change would create problems for the members and the Secretariat.

The Statutes require (Article 20 (c)) that the World Conservation Congress receives and approves both a draft Programme and a Financial Plan for the period until the next session of the Congress. We recommend that the Director General ensures in future that the Financial Plan be circulated along with the draft Overall Programme. The Committee does not consider that the 3-page 'Financial Outlook' circulated prior to WCC2 adequately met this requirement, although this was rectified in the Annex to CGR/2/2000/10, and in the excellent financial presentations.

We urge the Council to address the ambiguity between the references in the IUCN Statutes and Regulations to the Programme and Financial Plan (Article 20 (e)), and to the budget (Article 46 (d)) and the related Regulation 88. The Council will need to provide guidance to the Secretariat with regard to the precise format and content of the financial documents to be presented for approval to the Congress, this being aimed at the needs of both members and donors.

There is a final clarification we propose in connection with Rule 51. Many motions not seeking specific amendment of the Programme nonetheless seek to modify the policies of IUCN and demand changes in the apportionment of Secretariat (including at times Commission) effort. We recommend that in future the Resolutions Working Group of Council list such motions in a category of "Policy Motions with Programme and Resource Implications." That would mean four categories:

a) Motions specifically designed to modify the Programme (to be dealt with as above);

b) Policy motions with some programme and resource implication (the latter to be brought to the attention of the Congress prior to adoption);

c) Conservation motions primarily addressed as recommendations to other bodies;

d) Governance motions whose implementation is a matter for Management.

The Committee emphasizes to members the need to see the Financial Plan (as included in the business plan) not as a definitive mandate that can be clearly specified at the time of Congress, but rather as a strategic framework that will be adapted by Council and the Director General.

Communication is essential. The Committee noted that a programme information management system database is being developed. This system will allow easy access to information concerning the Overall Programme and its component parts. We note that the annual roll-forward of the Programme and Financial Plan will be accommodated in this database and will be made available to members.

2. Implementing and Financing of the Programme

The Committee recommends that the Director General make explicit the timing of the programme planning cycle. Furthermore, the Committee urges the Council to consider a four year planning cycle to enable the implementation of the Programme and reporting process, noting that the Statutes (Article 24) require a three year cycle and that the External Review recommended a five year cycle.

The Committee recommends that adequate financial support or programme planning and management is made available, particularly at regional level, to ensure that all the recommendations for this level of programme implementation are achieved.

Furthermore, the Committee recommends that the Director General design more effective mechanisms to integrate the Commission programmes with those of other component programmes (regions, global theme programmes and TRAFFIC).

3. Adjustments to the Draft Overall Programme

The Committee does not consider it necessary or feasible to make amendments to the draft Overall Programme before the closure of the 2nd World Conservation Congress. This is because:

a) The broad approach and structure of this Programme was almost universally approved by members;

b) No proposals for additional or modified Key Result Areas or results were received.

All of the changes to the Overall Programme suggested, in motions and in debate, were at the level of detail covered in component programme plans, including Commission strategic plans and the comparable plans of the Secretariat. The Committee concludes that the right way forward is for Congress to adopt the Programme in the form proposed. We recommend that this be done. We further recommend that the Director General progressively incorporate the new or modified actions endorsed by members as resources become available and actions become timely. A number of further valuable ideas emerged from the Interactive Sessions. The Committee does not feel it necessary to list all these actions or valuable ideas in this report. Its notes that many of the actions have indeed already been encompassed in the Overall Programme Framework. The Committee was keenly aware of the widespread concern expressed during the Congress by the membership to develop socio-economic issues within the Overall Programme and make them more visible. We recommend that the Director General further consider how these new ideas and concerns can be incorporated in the Overall Programme.

4. Amendments to Commission Mandates

The Committee noted in Motion CGR2.GOV001 a suggested change in the mandate of the Commission on Environmental Law, paragraph 3a) (page 111 of the English edition of the *Agenda and Documentation*). This suggested that the phrase:

"and ensures its equitable and ecological sustainable"

be replaced by the exact wording of the IUCN Mission, namely:

"and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable".

The Committee has ascertained that this change is accepted by the Chair of CEL and we recommend that it be made.

The Committee also recommends that in the mandate of each Commission, in the section headed 'Structure and Organization', the following be added:

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

In discussion with members it was suggested that each Commission might have a "standing" or permanent mandate defining its general role and not requiring adjustment at each Congress. While sympathetic to the needs for continuity in the work of these major voluntary networks, the Committee does not feel inclined to go so far. The larger discussion of Commission mandates in the light of the independent review provided an opportunity for debate among the membership and we recommend that present arrangements remain unchanged in this respect.

In the External Review of the IUCN Programme, which was communicated to the Congress as CGR/2/2000/2.Info.1 and

CGR/2/2000/2.Info.2, there was a proposal for the establishment of a Commission for Business and Environment to address the importance of the corporate sector in conservation. There was also a proposal to replace the CEESP by other mechanisms, and a new Commission on Arid Lands was proposed in a motion to Congress.

None of these proposals was adopted, and the debate illustrated the extreme difficulty in securing any major changes to the Commission structure. The Committee believes that this is because of serious misunderstandings about the nature of the Commissions and their work, despite the excellence of the external review. Commissions are networks of committed expert volunteers. They are admirable systems for pooling knowledge and formulating expert views. But they are not operational entities, and depend on the IUCN Secretariat or other institutions for project management and action on the ground. The greater part of the Overall IUCN Programme consists of projects and other activities not undertaken by or through the Commissions.

We recommend that the next External Review of Commissions, as required by Resolution 19.2 of the 1994 Buenos Aires General Assembly, analyses and explains to the Congress the criteria for judging the kind of activities best carried out through one or several Commissions and those best assigned to the Secretariat or to partner or member institutions.

5. Conclusion

The Committee emphasizes the near consensus among the membership that the draft Overall Programme presented to WCC2 is a vast improvement on its predecessors and commends the Council, the Director General and the Secretariat on it.

We are encouraged by the way in which the handling of the Programme at this session of the Congress has clearly been greatly superior to the WCC1. Nonetheless there are outstanding issues. The mandate and the procedure clearly defined in Montreal Resolution 1.1 and articulated in Rule 51 of the Rules of Procedure have not been completely implemented in the manner intended. We appreciate the reasons for this. We believe that some of them will need to be taken forward in the context of the more fundamental review of the governance in the Union which was proposed by the External Review of the Programme and that we understand the Council is considering.

Attachment A
The Mandate and Responsibility of the Programme Committee

The Programme Committee shall be appointed by the Congress on the proposal of the President, in accordance with Rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress.

Under the Rules of Procedure of the World Conservation Congress, the Programme Committee shall:

a) assist Congress with the implementation of Rule 51 of the Rules of Procedure:

   Rule 51:

   "Discussion of the draft Programme or proposed mandate of a Commission shall take into consideration any motion or part of a motion affecting these documents, and all such motions shall be dealt with as proposed amendments to the Programme or mandate. All such motions shall be remitted by the Resolutions Working Group or the Resolutions Committee to the session of the World Congress that considers the Programme and mandates of the Commissions. The sponsors of these motions shall be advised of this action."

b) take note of the comments of the membership on the Programme of the Union, as expressed in discussion of the Director General's Report on the Activities of the Union since the 1st Session of the World Conservation Congress (Congress Paper CGR/2/2000/2); the Reports of Chairs of Commissions and the Review of Commissions (Congress Papers CGR/2/2000/3 and 7);

c) be available for consultation with any member or group of members who wish to discuss programmatic matters that they have been unable to address in the Plenary or Technical Meeting;

d) advise the Congress on ways in which the procedures for formulating and implementing the Programme of the Union, or the activities to be undertaken by particular Commissions or Secretariat groups, or in particular regions, should be adjusted;

e) if necessary, propose specific adjustments to the draft Programme for 2001–2004 or the mandates of any Commission by way of adopted minutes;

f) if necessary, prepare recommendations through minutes of the Committee for adoption by the Congress.

ANNEX IV

Mandates of the IUCN Commissions

Commission on Ecosystem Management

Mandate: 2001–2004

1. Mission

The mission of CEM is to provide expert guidance on integrated approaches to the management of natural and modified ecosystems to further the IUCN Mission.

2. Objectives

The mission will be pursued through three interrelated approaches:

(a) facilitating the implementation of integrated ecosystem management by assisting stakeholders to identify crucial issues and develop solutions to management problems;

(b) advising decision-makers on priority issues, new developments and strategies for implementing the ecosystem approach to conservation and sustainable natural resource management;

(c) improving understanding of the ecosystem approach to management by distilling key developments in ecosystem science and communicating it in an accessible form.

3. Priorities

The CEM will strive to fulfil its mission through innovative and cross-cutting activities in cooperation with members, other Commissions, outside scientific organizations and technical networks as an integrated part of the IUCN Programme, so as to:

(a) support members' needs from the regionally-based CEM expert networks;

(b) coordinate, at the global scale, IUCN advice and assistance on the implementation of integrated ecosystem management to international conventions, especially the CBD. Initially, a series of pathfinder regional workshops will be used (in collaboration with UNESCO and other partners) to help take the ecosystem approach from concept to action;

(c) facilitate and promote, at the regional scale, the implementation of integrated ecosystem management strategies and policies through the CEM network of members;

(d) achieve a regionally-based, and widely accessible, understanding of the status of ecosystems and the nature of management strategies. Members will add value to other ecosystem assessments and the results collated in an Ecosystem Management Information System;

(e) lead IUCN in integrated approaches to understanding and tackling conservation issues through the synthesis of knowledge across disciplines;

(f) promote wider awareness among policy makers and managers of the key role of the ecosystem approach in nature conservation and natural resource management;

(g) contribute, where appropriate, to achieve the successful delivery of the Quadrennial Programme in association with partners.

4. Structure and Organization

(a) ***Chair, Deputy Chair and Steering Committee:*** The Commission administration will be carried out by the Chair with the guidance and support of a Deputy Chair and Steering Committee which will be expanded to 10 members to provide further geographical and interdisciplinary balance. The Committee will assist the Chair in the strategic development of the Commission, identification of priorities and policy implementation.

(b) ***Regional Vice-Chairs:*** These appointments will provide closer linkages with the regional membership of IUCN.

(c) ***Members:*** CEM will maintain an active membership of 350-400, which will include regionally-based as well as thematically-organized task forces, networks and working groups. The membership is from a wide range of professional and cultural backgrounds.

(d) ***HQ and Regional focal points:*** At least one designated HQ staff expert will liase with other relevant HQ staff to support the work of the Commission. In addition, each RCO will nominate a focal point to liaise with and support regionally-based CEM activities.

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

Commission on Education and Communication (CEC)

Mandate: 2001–2004

1. Mission

To champion the strategic use of communication and education to promote learning and empower stakeholders to participate in achieving IUCN's Mission: *to influence, encourage, and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.*

2. Objectives

The CEC network is constituted, managed, funded and capacity enhanced to implement the CEC Programme in the context of the IUCN Programme so that IUCN members, Commissions and IUCN staff:

(a) recognize the need to manage and integrate education and communication in programmes, projects and policies;

(b) can effectively manage and integrate education and communication to influence perceptions, engage stakeholders, build skills, undertake marketing, and manage networks and relations in their work;

(c) are advised on the basis of managing knowledge in appropriate ways to meet the needs of learning in IUCN including the development of skills;

(d) are advised on how to manage learning within organizations and in communities;

(e) support major conventions and international agreements relevant to IUCN's Programme through advocacy for and training in effective management of communication and education;

(f) support the development of educational programmes for and with influential sectors towards implementing IUCN's Programme.

3. Priorities

(a) *Membership*: Developed with a broad range of expertise according to the 1999 CEC external review, undertake strategic planning, develop communication strategy, and fund raise for the programme.

(b) *Concepts related to learning*: Develop an IUCN policy, strategy, and define concepts and practices in the field of learning, knowledge management, communication and education.

(c) *The Biodiversity Convention:* Draw from CEC expertise to provide communication and education policy and strategy advice to the Parties and IUCN members, build capacity by sharing lessons learned, mentoring and training programmes.

(d) *Training programmes:* Particularly for IUCN members, Commissions, and staff to reinforce the ability to manage and integrate communication and build *environmental* responsibility and participation in society.

(e) *Knowledge management and organizational learning*: Build a network with expertise in these fields, contribute to an IUCN strategy on knowledge management and organizational change, contribute advice and develop capacity according to the strategy.

(f) *Media and corporate sector:* Undertake market research and advise on the design of appropriate educational programmes oriented to mobilizing society, working with corporations, vocational institutes, and mass media, making use of distance learning approaches where appropriate.

4. Structure and Organization

CEC is a global network of professionals active in the areas of communication, education and learning management. The Chair nominates, for IUCN Council approval, a Deputy Chair and Regional Chairs, representing IUCN Regions to the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will be responsible for optimal organization of the programme, finances, and monitoring and evaluation of CEC in accord with the CEC strategic plan. The global secretariat Environmental Communication & Education Programme will provide programme and network management so the Commission can optimally function, with a minimum of two experts. In IUCN regional secretariat offices, staff will be nominated to support the CEC programme.

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

Commission on Environmental Law (CEL)

Mandate: 2001–2004

1. Mission

To advance environmental law, both through the development of new legal concepts and instruments and through building the capacity of societies to employ environmental law, in furtherance of the IUCN Mission.

2. Objectives

CEL undertakes its mission primarily through engaging its environmental legal expertise to:

(a) advise governments at international, national, and local levels about how to establish and employ environmental law to further sustainability,

(b) innovate and promote new or reformed legal concepts and instruments that conserve nature and natural resources and reform patterns of unsustainable development,

(c) build the capacity in all regions to encourage, establish, implement and enforce environmental law effectively, and

(d) provide education and information about environmental law, to the end that its remedial purposes may be more effectively achieved.

3. Priorities

CEL implements these objectives through programme priorities, each of which will be addressed by the CEL membership, network of environmental law centres, and the staff of the IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC) in an integrated way:

(a) *Synergies among MEAs* - From the ELC, develop collaborative measures among the secretariats of the several multilateral environmental agreements headquartered in Bonn (Germany), with the offices of IUCN, UNEP and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity based in Montreal (Canada) and the CITES and Ramsar Secretariats in Switzerland, to further the integrity and diversity of nature and ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable;

(b) *Legal Foundations of World Heritage* - Working with the World Commission on Protected Areas, UNESCO, and others, develop legal aspects of 'parks for peace', strengthen the system of world heritage areas, biosphere reserves, and advance respect for and compliance with protected area legislation;

(c) *Energy Law & Climate Change* - Through the CEL Energy & Climate Working Group, advance legal instruments to reduce green house gas emissions, establish legal aspects of safeguarding biodiversity in the context of sequestration of carbon dioxide, and promote sustainable energy law reform;

(d) *Biological Conservation Information System (BCIS)* - Develop access to environmental law on the Internet and link it in the service of biological conservation science and for implementing the mission of CEL and IUCN more broadly;

(e) *Foster New International Legal Instruments* - Advance the IUCN Draft Covenant on Environment and Development, in coordination with the draft Earth Charter, and further the Aarhus Agreement, and provide expertise to develop other new instruments such as those on environmental impact assessment, prior informed consent, persistent organic compounds, etc.;

(f) *Establish the IUCN International Academy of Environmental Law* - Link the CEL members in university law faculties and their environmental law research and teaching institutes through a collaborative system that fosters a global community of experts which builds the capacity and reflective analysis required for professional development of the discipline of environmental law, and cooperate with UNITAR, UNEP and others in joint educational undertakings, including the development with UNEP of the 'Environmental Law Information System' as a shared research and reference mechanism;

(g) *Technical Assistance in National and Local Environmental Law Development* - Establish new centres of excellence in environmental law in all regions and establish partnerships with all such centres to facilitate collaboration with IUCN Regional and Country Offices, IUCN members, and Regional Committees and Fora of members, to develop national or local legislation and means for its implementation, with a priority on biodiversity protection, species survival and ecosystem management;

(h) *Sustaining the Judiciary for Realizing Environmental Law* - Through the CEL Working Group on the Judiciary, work with the judicial institutions, both international and national, to support its capacity to enforce environmental law, engage in environmental dispute settlement, and develop the jurisprudence of environmental law, in cooperation with UNEP and others.

4. Structure and Organization

In order to implement these objectives during 2001-2004, the CEL will advance its structure under the CEL Bylaws and IUCN Statutes and Regulations, with the following priorities:

(a) strengthen the Steering Committee by securing representation from South Asia and North Asia, as well as South-east Asia, while maintaining the full present gender balance and full geographic representation on the Steering Committee;

(b) strengthen the CEL by expanding the some 550 current members from 107 States to regions not yet represented, and expanding gender balance;

(c) enlist CEL members in a matrix management system with the ELC secretariat to ensure that the priorities are addressed in a way that integrates the full expertise and resources of the ELC and CEL;

(d) promote the full regionalization of environmental law services by establishing and entering into partnership

agreements with centres of excellence in environmental law in all States;

(e) integrate CEL experts in information technology and the Internet with the ELC secretariat work on the Joint Environmental Law Information System, with UNEP, IUCN's members, and the BCIS;

(f) put into operation the Judiciary Working Group of CEL, and extend the CEL cooperation with UNEP on strengthening the role of the judiciary in environmental law;

(g) formally launch the IUCN International Academy of Environmental Law, as an autonomous network in environmental legal higher education, with a partnership agreement with CEL;

(h) establish a written integrated work plan for the IUCN Environmental Law Programme, ensuring effective collaboration between the CEL, other Commissions, the ELC and all other units of the entire Secretariat.

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

Species Survival Commission
Mandate: 2001–2004

1. Mission

SSC seeks to advance the mission of IUCN by serving as the principal source of advice to the Union and its members on the technical aspects of species conservation. It seeks to mobilize action by the world conservation community for species conservation, in particular for those species threatened with extinction and those of importance for human welfare.

2. Vision

A world that values and conserves present levels of biodiversity, within species, between species and of ecosystems.

3. Goal

The extinction crisis and massive loss in biodiversity are universally adopted as a shared responsibility, resulting in action to reduce this loss of diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

4. Objectives

(a) to influence decisions and policies affecting biodiversity by providing recommendations and guidelines based on sound interdisciplinary scientific information;

(b) to encourage users of natural resources to adopt modes of production and consumption that promote the conservation of biodiversity;

(c) to promote among the scientific community a greater commitment to the conservation, sustainable use and management of biodiversity and increased integration of findings across disciplines;

(d) to increase the capacity to provide timely, innovative and practical solutions to conservation problems.

5. Programme Priorities

(a) Species Information Service development and implementation

(b) Development of indicators of the state of biodiversity through the Red List Programme

(c) Implementation of the Sustainable Use Initiative

(d) Implementation of the Wildlife Trade Programme

(e) Implementation of the Plant Conservation Programme

(f) Implementation of the Invasive Species Programme

6. Structure and Organization

In order to operate most effectively during 2001–2004, the SSC will be structured as follows:

(a) *Chair and Steering/Executive Committee*: The Commission administration will be carried out by the Chair with a Steering/Executive Committee, which will have up to 15 members, providing geographical and interdisciplinary balance, each responsible for providing direction to a portion of the extended network of Specialist Groups and Task Forces. The Committee will assist the Chair in formulating policy and setting operational directions.

(b) Further standing or temporary *Sub-Committees* will be formed under the direction of the Steering/Executive Committee to advise on issues of special concern.

(c) *Specialist Groups and Task Force Members*: SSC will maintain a network of Specialist Groups, which will include scientists, conservation professionals and dedicated lay conservationists. Task Forces will be temporary groups formed to address key emergent issues. These Groups and Task Forces will be organized to provide broad coverage of taxonomic groups of animals and plants, as well as of important inter-disciplinary conservation methodologies.

(d) *Roll of Honor*: Those who have made major contributions to species conservation in general and to SSC in particular.

(e) *Advisory Members*: Those individuals whose focus and area of expertise are not contained within the brief of

any one Specialist group, in recognition of their contribution and support to the work of the Commission.

(f) *Honorary Members*: Those who have served the Commission in the past but are no longer active in its day-to-day operations.

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

World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

Mandate: 2001–2004

1. Mission

To promote the establishment and effective management of a worldwide representative network of terrestrial and marine protected areas, as an integral contribution to the IUCN Mission.

2. Objectives

(a) to help governments and others plan protected areas and integrate them into all sectors, by strategic advice to policy makers;

(b) to strengthen capacity and effectiveness of protected area managers, through provision of guidance, tools and information and a vehicle for networking;

(c) to increase investment in protected areas, by persuading public and corporate donors of their value; and

(d) to enhance WCPA's capacity to implement its programme, including cooperation with IUCN members and partners.

3. Priorities

To achieve its objectives, WCPA's short-term action plan is built around these priorities, each of which will be addressed by the WCPA network and the protected areas staff of IUCN in an integrated way:

(a) *Shaping the world's protected areas agenda for the 21st century*: the central action will be planning for, and implementation of, the Vth World Congress on Protected Areas, 'Benefits Beyond Boundaries', due to take place in Durban, South Africa, September 2003 (WPC/2003). This event will be critical to IUCN's work on protected areas, WCPA's own work in the ensuing decade, and to CBD/COP7 that will consider protected areas in 2004.

(b) *Addressing biomes of global concern*: the three priority biomes are marine, forests and mountains. In the marine field, WCPA will provide policy guidance on marine protected areas (MPAs) and on global marine issues, integrate its work into other IUCN marine work and revitalize the MPA network. On forests, the programme will focus on advice on forest protected areas, including management effectiveness. WCPA will implement a global programme of mountain protected areas and thereby help IUCN to raise the impact of its work in this sector.

(c) *Connecting protected areas to social and economic concerns:* priority will go to promoting the role of protected areas in the broader landscape as part of integrated land and water management, and to encouraging approaches to protected areas management that involve working for, with and through local communities.

(d) *Saving the Crown Jewels: the World Heritage*: WCPA will continue to take the lead in implementing IUCN's role under the World Heritage Convention, using WH sites as models to promote the benefits of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

(e) *Environment and Security*: priority will be given to advice on trans-boundary protected areas and the Parks for Peace programme so as to help governments manage shared natural resources and enhance international cooperation and confidence building.

(f) *Building capacity to manage protected areas*: WCPA will develop a World Protected Areas Leadership Forum to support WPC/2003, promote improved information about protected areas, and develop and disseminate policy and best practice guidance.

(g) *Regional programmes*: WCPA will develop action plans for all its regions. Priority will be given to the implementation of regional programmes in East Asia and in Europe (Parks for Life).

A number of other programmes will be driven from within the volunteer network.

4. Structure and Organization

WCPA has 1400 members from 140 countries. Members are organized by Region and/or theme. WCPA is led by the Steering Committee, upon which are represented 16 regional Vice Chairs, four theme Vice Chairs, three senior advisers, the Deputy Chair and the Chair. Task forces have been set up to address these topics: the Arctic, CBD/COP7, Financing of Protected Areas, Training and Protected Areas, Management Information, Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas, Protected Landscapes (Category V), Tourism and Protected Areas, and - jointly with CEESP - Local Communities and Protected Areas.

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

ANNEX V

Award of the John C. Phillips Memorial Medal for Distinguished Service in International Conservation to Professor E.O. Wilson

John C. Phillips was a pioneer of the conservation movement. Born in 1876, he specialized 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.

The John C. Phillips Medal is awarded to Professor E.O. Wilson, Honorary Curator of Entomology of the Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard University, in recognition of the outstanding contribution he has made in raising public and political understanding of the significance of biological diversity. He has been one of the key figures in establishing biodiversity as a central issue for humanity in the 21st Century. He has blended a passion for science, a love of nature and a mastery of languages to make his distinguished scientific knowledge accessible to a worldwide audience.

ANNEX VI

IUCN News Release

2000 Reuters–IUCN Media Awards ceremony
Worldwide environmental media prize awarded to Canadian journalist
Her Majesty Queen Noor congratulates winners of the 2000 Reuters–IUCN Global Media Awards

Amman, Jordan, 9 October, 2000 (IUCN) – Her Majesty Queen Noor of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan today awarded the 2000 Reuters–IUCN Global Media Award for excellence in environmental journalism to Alanna Mitchell of The Globe and Mail newspaper in Canada.

The award ceremony, hosted by IUCN – The World Conservation Union's Director General Maritta Koch-Weser and Reuters Foundation Director Maureen Marlowe, was a part of the 2nd World Conservation Congress, which is being held in Amman, Jordan until 11 October.
Mitchell received the award for her article *From the Vanishing Forests of Madagascar* – a comprehensive look at the growing number of extinct species on this island nation off the East Coast of Africa, which is often referred to as 'the land of living fossils'.

"*From the Vanishing Forests of Madagascar* is a particularly thorough and thoughtful examination of a complex web of challenges," said Her Majesty Queen Noor, who was also a member of the Master Jury selecting the winner. "The insights into possible solutions apply not only locally, but also globally."

Mitchell was among nine regional winners chosen from hundreds of entries in 64 countries. The other regional winners, who were also feted at the ceremony, were:

- Lu Hong Jian of Yang Jun (China) for *Living Space: a Feature Programme on Animal Protection* – a television documentary about human consumption of wild animals as culinary delicacies;
- Boris Zhukov of Itogi Magazine (Russia) for *The Great Cats of Russia* – a comprehensive examination into preservation efforts of the Siberian Tiger, the Far Eastern Leopard and the Snow Leopard;
- Souleymane Ouattara of Quotidien du Soir (Burkina Faso) for *Our Friend, Fire*, about the unlikely alliance and friendship between a former poacher and a wildlife warden;
- Ibiba Don Pedro of The Guardian (Nigeria) for *Life on the Harsh Lane* – a chilling look at the hardships faced by women because of environmental degradation brought on by multi-national oil companies;
- Yasir Mahgoub Mohammed El Hussein of Al Sharq (Qatar) for *An Unwelcome Neighbour in Al-Hilal* – a series of five articles describing efforts to get a warehouse full of hazardous chemicals moved from a residential neighbourhood;
- Oscar Ugarte and Paolo Galarza of Total Quality (Bolivia) for *Crosses in the Forest* – a television documentary demonstrating that drug trafficking is an environmental problem as much as it is an economic and social problem;
- Johanna Romberg of Geo Magazine (Germany) for *The Cosmos In Your Own Backyard*, about a one-day search for 1,000 different species on a 12-square-kilometer plot of land in Germany;
- Morena Azucena of La Prensa Grafica (El Salvador) for *The Immigrants*, which describes parakeets' search for a place to sleep after their trees were cut down to widen a road.

A special mention was made to Marijana Ivanova from Denes Magazine (Macedonia) for her courageous, critical and thought-provoking article, *Our Tarnished Heritage*.

Mitchell was born into an environmentally-aware family. Every year on family trips, her biologist father taught Mitchell and her brothers and sister about animal behaviour. She was quizzed about the Latin names of every prairie plant species, and unconsciously absorbed the scientific theories of conservation biology. After she earned a degree in English and Latin literature from the University of Toronto, Mitchell obtained a degree in Journalism and joined The Globe and Mail, Canada's national newspaper. She was based in Alberta as a western correspondent, and began reporting on Canada's endangered prairie species. This alerted her to the growing concern about extinction on a global scale, and eventually led her to Madagascar, where she reported her award-winning story.

ANNEX VII

IUCN News Release

Global Youth Reporters Programme officially launched
Minister of Tourism, IUCN Director General welcome innovative global project

Amman, Jordan, 10 October, 2000

Today IUCN – The World Conservation Union will present its Global Youth Reporters Programme, a centrepiece of its Global Biodiversity Youth Awareness Campaign, in connection with the 2nd World Conservation Congress, currently being held in Amman, Jordan.

Twelve 17-year-old trainee reporters coming from all corners of the world, together with seven young Jordanians, have convened at the World Conservation Congress with the aim of preparing thematic features dealing with various aspects of the environment. A special website* has been created for this project that will forward the Youth Reporters' work worldwide. Through this and other electronic communication tools, thousands of aspiring environmental reporters around the world will be able to share the benefits of the Youth Reporters' experience at the convention.

His Excellency Akel Biltaji, Minister of Tourism of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, together with IUCN Director General Maritta Koch-Weser, will host the ceremony, which will also be attended by Reuters Foundation Trustee Stephen Somerville, and Raouf Dabbas, president of the Friends of Environment. Canadian television producers Via Le Monde will premiere a short film documenting the development of IUCN's Global Youth Reporters Programme and the efforts of the young reporters committed to environment and sustainable development.

* *Editor's note:* see www.iucn.org/info_and_news/gyrp