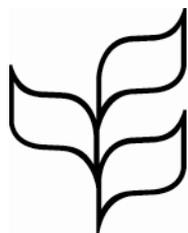




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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Thirteenth meeting
Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016
Item 10 of the provisional agenda*

**OUTCOMES OF THE WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE - CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AGENDA OF THE
THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary hereby provides, for the information of participants in the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, a summary of different outcomes of the IUCN World Conservation Congress (Hawai'i, 1-10 September 2016) which relate and contribute to the agenda and discussions at this meeting in the short term and support the wider implementation of the Convention, its objectives, and the international sustainable development agenda in the longer term.
2. The document is being circulated in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

* UNEP/CBD/COP/13/1.



Outcomes of the IUCN World Conservation Congress
(September 2016):

Contributions to the agenda of the thirteenth meeting of
the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on
Biological Diversity - CBD COP13 (December 2016)

November 2016



Introduction

From 1 to 10 September 2016, the International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN, held its quadrennial [World Conservation Congress](#) in Honolulu, Hawai'i, United States of America. More than 10,000 participants, including leaders from government, civil society, indigenous, faith and spiritual communities, the private sector, and academia, gathered together to collectively decide on actions to address the most relevant conservation and sustainable development challenges.

The IUCN World Conservation Congresses produce a number of important outcomes that set the direction for the Union for the next four years. The [IUCN Programme 2017-2020](#), and a number of policy decisions – [Resolutions and Recommendations](#) – that address the most pressing conservation challenges are among the 2016 Congress outcomes. Furthermore, IUCN Members – over 1,300 governmental and non-governmental organisations, some Parties and partners to the Convention on Biological Diversity – also agreed to [The Hawai'i Commitments](#), an inspirational and powerful declaration that highlights the main take-home messages stemming from the IUCN Congress.

Following what is mandated in the multi-year programme of work for the Conference of the Parties (COP) up to 2020 (Decision XII/31), an interim review of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and related means of implementation has to be carried out at all COPs until 2020. The thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP13) will consider an interim review of the progress made in achieving the Aichi Targets and the Strategic Plan and will consider the recommendations from the nineteenth and twentieth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 19 and SBSTTA20) and the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI1) held earlier in 2016.

With four years left for the timeline of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 to be completed, scaling up efforts to achieve by 2020 the Aichi Targets is of utmost importance. The more so given that the implementation of the Aichi Targets is essential for the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Indeed, if sustainable development is to be achieved and the services that biodiversity and healthy ecosystems provide to humans maintained, it is clear that biodiversity at all levels (species, ecosystems and genes) needs to be conserved. But conserving biodiversity cannot be relegated to a part of society; it must be a collective endeavour.

The mainstreaming or integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in cross-sectoral and sectoral plans such as sustainable development, poverty reduction, climate change adaptation/mitigation, as well as trade and international cooperation, is indispensable for the attainment of the Aichi Targets. Additionally, the mainstreaming of biodiversity also applies to sector-specific plans such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, energy, tourism and transport (among others). In all cases without exception, the integration of biodiversity implies changes in development models, strategies and paradigms. The emphasis of COP13 on mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity across relevant sectors – agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism - , and its implications on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other relevant international processes is therefore extremely pertinent and very timely.

This paper presents, in a succinct way, the way in which the different outcomes from the IUCN Hawai'i Congress relate and contribute to the agenda and discussions at this COP13 in the short term and support the wider implementation of the Convention, its objectives, and the international sustainable development agenda in the longer term.

The IUCN Programme 2017-2020

2015 constituted a crucial year in the relationship between people and planet as governments from all corners of the world agreed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and with them adopted a common vision for the future. Nevertheless, while the adoption of the SDGs at the United Nations and the historic agreement in Paris to tackle climate change represent the end of a difficult phase of intense negotiations, a new phase of implementation, presumably more challenging, is just beginning. Ambition must be maintained and bold action needs to demonstrate that real progress is attainable to ultimately reach common goals and targets.

The IUCN Programme 2017–2020 adopted by the IUCN membership at the World Conservation Congress in September 2016, summons the energy and determination of the Union and calls for concerted action to make the required shifts so that the international goals and agreements that have been struck can be translated into reality. This Programme is focused on results that drive forward the agenda for change called for in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the associated Aichi Biodiversity Targets – the centrepiece of the Union’s last intersessional Programme – and in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Climate Change Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

In many ways, the IUCN Programme 2017–2020 represents a blueprint for realising many of the ambitions of the post-2015 agenda. The Programme embraces and assimilates the new momentum generated by the 2015 agreements and captures them in a programme of work that exploits IUCN’s strengths, and takes advantage of the Union’s knowledge and reach to move agreements into concrete action. Moreover, the Programme breaks away from the once-widespread misconception that global challenges must each be addressed separately, and instead recognises that environmental, economic and even political concerns often share direct and indirect drivers, and can similarly benefit from common solutions.

The Programme also reflects IUCN’s conviction that a steady increase in global wellbeing can only be achieved through an enhanced understanding of the planet’s complex life-support systems and the predominant global trends currently acting upon them such as urbanisation, economic growth, burgeoning consumption, disappearing biodiversity, wealth inequality, climate change, population growth, and many others.

Furthermore, IUCN works under the principle that nature conservation and human progress are not mutually exclusive. Facing tremendous forces of transformation such as climate change and dramatic socioeconomic inequality across the world, there are credible and accessible political, economic, cultural and technological choices that can promote general welfare in ways that support and even enhance our planet’s natural assets.

To inform these choices, IUCN has been aligning conservation efforts all over the world around three solid lines of work: valuing and conserving nature’s diversity, advancing effective and equitable governance of the use of nature, and deploying nature-based solutions to climate, food and development challenges. The approach that is emerging from its collective efforts demonstrates that nature is not an obstacle to human aspirations, but rather an essential partner, offering valuable contributions towards all our endeavours.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 present the substantive elements of what IUCN intends to deliver during the period 2017–2020 with regard to each of the three interdependent Programme Areas that it comprises, namely: **1) Valuing and conserving nature; 2) Promoting and supporting effective and equitable governance of natural resources; and 3) Deploying nature-based solutions to address societal challenges including climate change, food security and economic and social development.** The tables provide a broad overview of the Global



Figure 1: The IUCN Programme framework and the SDGs

Results, Sub-Results and Targets set to be achieved by IUCN by 2020. In turn, Figure 1 clearly depicts the relationship of each of the three Programme Areas to specific SDGs.

Programme Area 1: Valuing and conserving nature

The achievement of the Programme Area 1 Targets (listed in Table 1 below) by 2020 would represent a significant contribution to the delivery of SDGs 14 and 15 in particular, as well as to the Strategic Plan 2011–2020 and its Aichi Targets, in particular Goals B and C. Impact can be measured through the following indicators (these are based on the ‘official’ draft indicators under development by the UN Statistical Commission for measurement of the SDGs):

- By 2020, increase in coverage of protected areas of important sites for marine biodiversity (refer to proposed indicators for SDG 14.5 (marine protected areas), Aichi Target 5 (habitat loss reduced) and Aichi Target 11 (protected areas increased));
- By 2020, increase in coverage of protected areas of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (refer to proposed indicators for SDGs 15.1 and 15.4 (terrestrial and freshwater protected areas), Aichi Target 5 (habitat loss reduced) and Aichi Target 11 (protected areas increased));
- By 2020, increased value of the *Red List Index*¹ (refer to proposed indicators for SDG 15.5 and Aichi Target 12 (extinctions prevented), as well as Aichi Target 13 (genetic diversity maintained));
- By 2020, increased value of the *IUCN Red List Index* for species in trade and increased number of countries have developed, implemented and enforced national policies and laws on illegal wildlife trade (refer to proposed indicators for SDG 15.7 (wildlife trade) and Aichi Target 12 (extinctions prevented));
- By 2020, increased number of countries have adopted national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species, increased number of species and pathways have been identified, and increased number of effective eradications have been achieved (refer to proposed indicators for SDG 15.8 and Aichi Target 9 (preventing invasive alien species)).

¹ The *Red List Index* (RLI) measures trends in the overall extinction risk (‘conservation status’) of sets of species, as an indicator of trends in the status of biodiversity. A downward trend in the index implies that the risk of a set of species’ extinction is rising. The RLI is used to measure progress towards Aichi Target 12 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

Table 1: Overview of Programme Area 1

Global Result 1	Sub-Results (SR)	2020 Targets	Contribution to SDG Targets	Contribution to Aichi Targets
The risk facing species and ecosystems is reduced.	SR 1.1 – Credible and trusted knowledge for valuing and conserving biodiversity is available, utilised and effectively communicated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species</i>TM: global assessments of 160,000 species completed including reassessments to generate indicators and at least 75 % of countries with national and regional Red Lists use the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. 2. <i>The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems</i>: ensure global assessment of risk of collapse of 25% of the world's ecosystems according to an agreed global ecosystem classification. 3. <i>Protected Planet</i> documents accurate and up-to-date information on protected areas under Aichi Target 11, including coverage, management effectiveness, governance, ecological representativeness, connectivity, other effective area-based conservation measures, as well as outcomes and other metrics for Green Listing. 4. 2,500 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are identified and the current datasets are updated against the new KBA standard to document all sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. 5. IUCN knowledge, including gender-specific knowledge as appropriate, on the value and conservation of nature is generated and communicated to influence key global, regional and local decisions and actions. 	2.5; 5.5; 5.a; 5.b; 5.c; 6.6; 11.4; 12.2; 13.3; 14.1; 14.2; 14.3; 14.4; 14.5; 14.6; 14.7; 15.a; 15.c; 15.1; 15.4; 15.5; 15.7; 15.8; 15.9	1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 17; 18; 19
	SR 1.2 – Effective implementation and enforcement of laws and policies for valuing and conserving biodiversity and nature is accelerated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. The implementation of commitments under biodiversity-related conventions and international agreements is accelerated. 7. New legislation and policies are developed (and implemented), and existing laws and policies are enforced, to address illegal wildlife trafficking. 8. The development and implementation of standards, safeguards, natural capital metrics, incentives and the development of relevant regulatory frameworks (in the public, private and financial sectors) are recognised and put into practice. 		
	SR 1.3 – Key drivers of biodiversity loss are addressed through application of conservation measures.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Targeted conservation actions lead to the recovery of species and ecosystems. 10. Protected area networks are expanded to conserve areas of particular importance for biodiversity through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. 11. Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment. 12. #NatureForAll raises the awareness of nature and its values and enables more people to experience, connect with, and take action to conserve nature. 		

Programme Area 2: Promoting and supporting effective and equitable governance of natural resources

The achievement of the Programme Area 2 Targets (listed in Table 2) by 2020 would represent a significant contribution to the delivery of SDGs 1, 5, 16 and 17 through the following SDG-related impacts, *inter alia*:

- Increases in number of beneficiaries of enhanced procedural rights (e.g. participation) and substantive rights (e.g. tenure, right of access) attributable to natural resource governance systems, with particular emphasis on women, indigenous peoples and the poor, by 2030 (contribution to SDGs 5 and 16);
- Reduction in number of documented illegal and/or environmentally harmful activities at all levels, including in areas beyond national jurisdiction, Antarctica and Arctic, by 2030 (contribution to SDGs 16 and 17 – rule of law);
- Increases in number of countries having mainstreamed biodiversity values and ecosystem services into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts, and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), by 2020 (contribution to SDG 15, Aichi Target 2, Paris Climate Change Agreement);
- Increases in number of countries complying with international obligations, in particular the SDGs, CBD and other MEAs, by 2030 (contribution to SDGs 16 and 17 – rule of law).

This Programme Area will also continue to enable IUCN's contribution, ongoing from the 2013–2016 Programme period, to the achievement of a number of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in particular those listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Overview of Programme Area 2

Global Result 2	Sub-Results (SR)	2020 Targets	Contribution to SDG Targets	Contribution to Aichi Targets
Natural resource governance at all levels enables delivery of effective conservation and equitable social outcomes by integrating good governance principles ² and rights-based approaches.	SR 2.1 – Credible and trusted knowledge for assessing and improving natural resource governance at all levels is available from IUCN.	<p>13. IUCN tools, methodologies and approaches for assessing and improving natural resource governance are available and used.</p> <p>14. Natural resource governance systems assessed (through testing of methodologies) under different management regimes, including protected areas, and corresponding improvement plans developed.</p> <p>15. Community-led, cultural, grassroots or protected area governance systems that achieve the effective and equitable governance of natural resources are recognised (as best practices/pilot testing), supported and promoted, while respecting the rights of nature.</p>	1.4; 1.b; 2.5; 5.1; 5.5; 5.a; 5.c; 6.1; 6.5; 6.b; 10.2; 10.3; 12.2; 14.c; 15.6; 16.3; 16.6; 16.7; 16.b; 17.14	1; 2; 4; 13; 16; 17; 18; 19

² Good governance principles as recognised by IUCN are mainly: Transparency, Access to information and justice, Public participation, Coherence, Subsidiarity, Respect for human rights, Accountability and Rule of Law (as per IUCN Programme 2005–2008 and relevant IUCN Resolutions)

	<p>SR 2.2 – Governance at national and subnational levels related to nature and natural resources is strengthened through the application of the rights-based approach, and incorporation of good governance principles.</p>	<p>16. Intervention points in which rights regimes related to natural resources are clear, stable, implementable, enforceable and equitable have increased and are effectively integrated with other rights regimes – particularly for women, indigenous people, youth and the poor.</p> <p>17. The capacity of institutions (including protected area and customary institutions) to undertake decision making in a participatory, inclusive, effective and equitable manner is enhanced, especially for facilitating the active participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples as key stakeholders.</p> <p>18. Intervention points in which natural resource governance has the capacity to halt illegal natural resource use, through the promotion of rule of law and access to justice, have increased.</p>		
	<p>SR 2.3 – Regional and global governance systems for conservation of nature and natural resources are established, supported and strengthened.</p>	<p>19. Legal and institutional frameworks for an increased number of transboundary areas, including protected areas, are established and deliver effective and well-implemented natural resource governance.</p> <p>20. International governance mechanisms for marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, Antarctica and the Arctic are strengthened, including the establishment of marine protected areas.</p> <p>21. The accountability of governments in relation to their commitments under environmental agreements and related policy frameworks is enhanced.</p>		

Programme Area 3: Deploying nature-based solutions to address societal challenges including climate change, food security and economic and social development

The achievement of the Programme Area 3 Targets (listed in Table 3 below) by 2020 would represent a significant contribution towards to the delivery of SDGs 1, 2, 5, 6, 11 and 13 through the following SDG-related impacts, *inter alia*:

- Increases in sustainable food production attributable to nature-based solutions (NBS)-related programmes and policies, with particular emphasis on small-scale producers, women, family farmers and indigenous peoples (contribution to SDGs 1, 2 and 5);
- Increased number of beneficiaries having access to NBS-supported sustainable water supplies (quantity and quality) by 2030 (contribution to SDGs 5 and 6);
- Increased sequestration, attributable to NBS, of global carbon dioxide emissions (GtCO₂e per year) by 2030 (contribution to SDGs 11 and 13);
- Documented reduction, attributable to NBS-supported climate adaptation programmes and policies, in the number of casualties and the magnitude of economic losses due to natural disasters (contribution to SDGs 11 and 13);
- Decrease in area subject to desertification and other forms of land and soil degradation by 2030 (contribution to SDGs 15).

This Programme Area will also continue to enable IUCN’s contribution, ongoing from the 2013–2016 Programme period, to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Overview of Programme Area 3

Global Result 3	Sub-results (SR)	2020 Targets	Contribution to SDG Targets	Contribution to Aichi Targets
Societies recognise and enhance the ability of healthy and restored ecosystems to make effective contributions to meeting societal challenges of climate change, food security, human health and well-being, and economic and social development.	SR 3.1 – Credible and trusted knowledge on how nature-based solutions can directly contribute to addressing major societal challenges is available and used by decision makers at all levels.	<p>22. IUCN and partners are equipped to systematically collect and compile disaggregated data that enables the assessment of the material benefits and cultural values that flow from ecosystems to, <i>inter alia</i>, indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>23. IUCN and partners have a peer-reviewed framework and tools to guide the targeting of nature-based solutions and assessment of nature-based solutions effectiveness in contributing to relevant SDGs and Aichi Targets at national or sub-national levels.</p> <p>24. Key nature-based solutions interventions promoted by IUCN, (e.g. Forest Landscape Restoration, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Mangroves for the Future, river basin management and protected areas) are equipped to systematically assess and monitor the requisite in-country enabling frameworks, including legal, customary, institutional and resourcing mechanisms for implementation.</p>	1.5; 2.4; 3.4; 3.9; 4.7; 5a; 6a; 6b; 6.3; 6.4; 6.5; 6.6; 11.b; 11.3; 11.4; 11.5; 12.b; 12.2; 12.6; 12.8; 13.1; 14.1; 14.2; 14.7; 15.a; 15.1; 15.3; 15.4; 15.5; 15.9; 16.6; 16.7	1, 2, 7, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20
	SR 3.2 – Inclusive governance and resourcing mechanisms to facilitate the effective deployment of nature-based solutions are tested and adopted by decision makers at all levels.	<p>25. Legal, policy and institutional mechanisms (at the national and sub-national level) that support and reward ecosystem stewardship by local communities and other resource managers for the delivery of societal benefits have been piloted and documented.</p> <p>26. Mechanisms to facilitate the active participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples as key stakeholders in the design and implementation of nature-based solutions are tested, evaluated and promoted.</p> <p>27. Additional international or national financial mechanisms that encourage the deployment of nature-based solutions are established and /or strengthened.</p>		
	SR 3.3 – Intact, modified and degraded landscapes, seascapes and watersheds that deliver direct benefits for society are equitably protected, managed and/or restored.	<p>28. New national, sub-national or corporate planning and investment frameworks are effectively implemented in productive ecosystems to contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainably deliver ecosystem goods and services and promote 'land degradation neutrality'.</p> <p>29. Restoration processes and methodologies make demonstrable contributions to the restitution of key ecosystem services in degraded landscapes, watersheds and seascapes.</p> <p>30. Legal, customary and institutional mechanisms and resourcing are effectively implemented to maintain intact, natural and semi-natural ecosystems that deliver benefits to society, including existing and new protected areas.</p>		

2016 IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations

The World Conservation Congress is the highest organ of IUCN. Its functions, amongst others, include: to define the general policy of IUCN; to make recommendations to governments, and to national and international organizations in any matter related to the objectives of IUCN; and to provide a public platform for debate on how best to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

To this effect, the membership of the Union submits drafts in writing, called motions, of any decision which the World Congress is requested to take. When adopted, these motions take the form of Resolutions when they are directed to IUCN itself (i.e. to the Director General, Commissions or IUCN Members), or Recommendations when they are directed to third parties and deal with any matter of importance to the objectives of IUCN³. During the last Congress in Hawai'i, IUCN Members adopted a total of 112 Resolutions and Recommendations covering a wide spectrum of issues of relevance to the governance of the Union as well as to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, sustainable development and human wellbeing. Many of these Resolutions and Recommendations refer to and call for actions to contribute to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and/or other global targets and agreements (e.g. the Paris Agreement on climate change). Brief highlights of some of these policy decisions are presented in **Table 4** as these relate to specific agenda items and issues in the agenda of COP13 and point at the need to synergistically implement agreed goals and targets across Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and international processes.

Moreover, more than half of the 2016 Resolutions and Recommendations make explicit reference to:

- the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), its objectives or Programmes of Work, call for support for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
- the adoption of commitments and decisions under the various biodiversity-related conventions, in particular, the Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and the World Heritage Convention;
- the adoption of the SDGs and recognize the opportunity presented by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to advance on common plans for global action;
- the need for streamlining efforts and strengthening collaboration among various international processes, including but not limited to, those under the Rio Conventions, and especially the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement.

³ See [IUCN Statutes and Regulations](#). To access IUCN's Resolutions and Recommendations since the creation of the Union in 1948 please visit [IUCN's Resolutions and Recommendations Database](#).

Table 4: Overview of IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets (Agenda items 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17 in UNEP/CBD/COP/13/1)

Resolution/ Recommendation COP Agenda item	Mandate and Contributions
<p>Resolution 012- Giraffids: reversing the decline of Africa's iconic megafauna</p> <p><i>Agenda items 9 and 10</i></p>	<p>Recalling Aichi Target 12, urges all States Parties to the World Heritage Convention to uphold their commitments to the Convention and not to permit extractives activities in World Heritage sites where giraffids are found.</p>
<p>Resolution 016- The IUCN Red List Index for monitoring extinction risk</p> <p><i>Agenda items 9 and 10</i></p>	<p>Celebrates the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Targets, as well as the SDGs, especially SDG 15, notes that the RLI has been adopted as a primary indicator for measuring progress towards Aichi Target 12 and SDG Target 15.5, and urges IUCN Members, especially Government Agencies, reporting national progress against SDGs, Aichi Targets etc. to include, as appropriate, in national reports and NBSAPs data from the IUCN Red List and national RLIs.</p>
<p>Resolution 018- Toward an IUCN standard classification of the impact of invasive alien species</p> <p><i>Agenda items 9, 10, 16</i></p>	<p>Recalling that Aichi Target 9 and Target 15.8 of the SDGs call for the prioritisation of invasive alien species for prevention, eradication or control and recognizing that, in addition to species prioritisation, pathways assessment and management are also key strategic actions in invasive alien species prevention, requests IUCN to conduct a consultation process involving all relevant stakeholders within the Union to develop an IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT), integrating the outcomes into the IUCN Global Invasive Species Database and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, thus providing an essential background for the achievement of Aichi Target 9 (and subsequent related targets) and SDG Target 15.8.</p>
<p>Resolution 020 – Strengthening pathway management of alien species in island ecosystems</p> <p><i>Agenda items 9, 10, 16</i></p>	<p>Re-emphasizes Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 and recalls the Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species adopted through Decision VI/23 (CBD COP6, The Hague, 2002), and in particular Guiding Principle 7 which calls on States to consider putting in place appropriate measures to control introductions of invasive alien species within the State according to national legislation and policies where they exist.</p>
<p>Resolution 021- Monitoring and management of unselective, unsustainable and unmonitored (UUU) fisheries</p> <p><i>Agenda item 15</i></p>	<p>Notes that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognises the importance of conserving the oceans, seas and marine resources and ensuring that all use is sustainable; acknowledges our obligation to conserve natural resources and avoid adverse impacts on threatened species and ecosystems, consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Convention on Biological Diversity; and calls fishing States, and economic integration entities and other authorities and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations to <u>integrate marine biodiversity and ecosystem considerations into national and regional regulation of fishing activities</u> and to take precautionary action to protect the environment, vulnerable marine ecosystems and ecosystem functioning as well as encourages coastal States and other competent authorities to take evidence-based measures to reduce the impacts of UUU fisheries.</p>
<p>Resolution 025 -Recognising, understanding and enhancing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in tackling the illegal wildlife trade crisis</p> <p><i>Agenda items 9, 10, 14, 17</i></p>	<p>Stressing Strategic Goal D and Aichi Target 18 and acknowledging relevant CITES decisions and SDG Target 15c, calls on all governments, intergovernmental bodies, conservation and development agencies and IUCN partners to implement their respective political commitments to multinational efforts to combat wildlife trafficking, including in particular strengthening the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to governing, managing and conserving wildlife and combating IWT.</p>
<p>Resolution 030 - Recognising and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas</p> <p><i>Agenda items 9, 10, 14</i></p>	<p>Recalls that the Durban Accord and Action Plan and the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas affirm the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate fully and effectively in protected area governance and that IUCN guidance encourages fostering governance diversity, quality and vitality in protected and conserved areas; further acknowledging the CBD's use of the term "other effective area-based conservation measures", encourages the Parties to the CBD to implement existing CBD decisions as well as best practice guidance on identifying, recognising, and respecting ICCAs overlapped by protected areas as a means of implementing Articles 8(j) and 10(c) of the Convention, meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2011-2020, and advancing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, the Plan of Action on Customary and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, and the 2014 Chennai Guidance for the Integration of Biodiversity and Poverty Eradication, among other relevant CBD decisions.</p>

<p>Resolution 031 - World Parks Congress 2014: The Promise of Sydney</p> <p><i>Agenda items 9 and 10</i></p>	<p>Commends the Promise of Sydney and commitments made by IUCN Members and other organisations to accelerate implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 to the 13th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP13) to be held in Mexico in December 2016.</p>
<p>Resolution 032 - Achieving representative systems of protected areas in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean</p> <p><i>Agenda items 10, 13 and 15</i></p>	<p>Noting the commitments made at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development to facilitate development of representative networks of marine protected areas (MPAs), Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 on terrestrial and marine protection, and the recommendation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goal 14 target to conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020; recognising that Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 further recommends that conserved areas are effectively and equitably managed as part of ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape; and welcoming the steps taken by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) to develop a representative system of MPAs in the Southern Ocean, urges CCAMLR to designate and effectively manage ecologically representative MPAs, based on best available science, in the Southern Ocean that are also designed to enhance the resilience of Antarctic marine ecosystems to climate change, and to approve this year current proposals for MPAs in the Ross Sea and East Antarctica.</p>
<p>Resolution 037 - Harmonising the integrated management of overlapping Ramsar Sites, World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and UNESCO Global Geoparks</p> <p><i>Agenda items 10,12 and 13</i></p>	<p>Noting that over 260 protected areas designated internationally under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (natural sites, mixed properties and cultural landscapes), the World Network of Biosphere Reserves under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, and UNESCO Global Geoparks as part of the International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme (IGGP), have complete or partial spatial overlap; convinced that a harmonised management system for Ramsar and UNESCO designated areas is essential for areas designated under multiple international conventions or programmes (termed here as Multi-Internationally Designated Areas (MIDAs)), welcomes the forthcoming 'IUCN Guidance' on this subject, which provides information about the similarities and specificities of Ramsar and UNESCO designations, as well as about the benefits and challenges of MIDAs, and on the synergies that multiple designations can offer.</p>
<p>Resolution 41 - Identifying Key Biodiversity Areas for safeguarding biodiversity</p> <p><i>Agenda items 9, 10, 12, 13</i></p>	<p>Recognises the widespread application of, and further demand for, information about key biodiversity areas (KBAs) by Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), finance institutions, the private sector, governments and the conservation community, invites governments to use KBAs to support the identification of sites for establishing new and expanding existing protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), use the coverage of KBAs by protected areas and OECMs as an indicator for Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and Sustainable Development Goals 14 and 15, and invites relevant MEAs to work with their Parties to use KBAs to inform the location of new or expanded protected areas, OECMs and conservation actions as appropriate.</p>
<p>Resolution 045 - Protection of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes</p> <p><i>Agenda items 10, 12, 13</i></p>	<p>Recognises the critical role that primary forests, including intact forest landscapes, play in maintaining biodiversity and providing ecosystem goods and services on which human society depends, and contribute to national development and advancement of the goals of the CBD, the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs, encourages States, the private sector and international financial institutions to, among others, promote conservation of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes, in their development planning, Nationally Determined Contributions, and implementation of the CBD and other MEAs.</p>
<p>Resolution 047 - Advancing conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction</p> <p><i>Agenda items 10, 12, 13 and 15</i></p>	<p>Recalls that Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 calls for at least 10% of coastal and marine areas conserved by 2020 and also acknowledges the recommendations to develop and adopt an international instrument under UNCLOS to protect and manage biodiversity in the high seas. Aware that the CBD process to identify ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in ABNJ is useful for describing areas that need enhanced protection, asks States to continue to contribute to the work of the Preparatory Committee (UNGA Resolution 69/292) to make recommendations to the General Assembly on the elements of the draft text of an international legally binding instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction and further urges the rapid identification, designation and effective management of an ecologically representative and well-connected system of MPAs in ABNJ, the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from marine genetic resources from ABNJ, among others.</p>
<p>Resolution 049 - Promoting regional approaches to tackle the global problem of marine debris (litter)</p> <p><i>Agenda items 12, 13 and 15</i></p>	<p>Recalls the commitment of the United Nations through the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources, also recalls the UNGA Resolution 70/235 <i>Oceans and the law of the sea</i>, and welcomes the work of the United Nations Environment Programme on microplastics, calls the international community to find ways to prevent, reduce and manage debris from land-based and marine-based sources, including those associated with lost or abandoned fishing gear, such as Fish Aggregation Devices, and to remove accumulated marine debris from the coastal and marine environment, among others.</p>

<p>Resolution 50 - Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Agenda items 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15</p>	<p>Recognises the progress being made to establish large, highly protected marine reserves within State's jurisdictions, efforts at the United Nations to create an instrument allowing for the establishment of MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction, and the commitment of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) to create a representative system of MPAs in its geographic area of competence, also recognises that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, acknowledges the importance of conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, recalls Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, welcomes UNGA Resolution 69/292 on the development of an international legally binding instrument under UNCLOS, encourages IUCN State and Government Agency Members to designate and implement at least 30% of each marine habitat in a network of highly protected MPAs and other effective area-based conservation measures, with the ultimate aim of creating a fully sustainable ocean at least 30% of which has no extractive activities, subject to the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>In addition, urges IUCN State Members to accelerate progress towards achieving Aichi Target 11 by 2020 and encourages the Parties to the CBD to consider a new process for developing post-2020 targets to increase the percentage of marine areas highly protected to 30% by 2030.</p>
<p>Resolution 053 - Protecting coastal and marine environments from mining waste</p> <p>Agenda items 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15</p>	<p>Welcomes the call through SDG 14 for States to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, notes Target 14.1 and Aichi Biodiversity Target 8, aware that article 210 of UNCLOS says that States shall adopt laws and regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment by dumping, and aware of the objective of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention) and its Protocol, calls on all States to ban marine disposal of mine tailings for new mines as soon as possible, and to plan a stop to ongoing marine disposal sites in order to fulfil Target 14.1 of the SDGs, as well as the objectives of UNCLOS and the London Convention and Protocol.</p>
<p>Resolution 057 - Take greater account of the ocean in the climate regime</p> <p>Agenda items 10, 13, 15, 17</p>	<p>Recalls the preamble of the Paris Agreement which highlights the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, also recalls Aichi Biodiversity Targets 10, 11, and 15, regarding marine and coastal ecosystems, and marine protected areas, welcomes the preparation of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) special report on climate change, the oceans and the cryosphere, and also encouraged that the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment report includes oceans and acknowledges that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognises the need to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, encourages IUCN Member States, agencies, non-governmental organisations, to, among others, recognise the role that marine protected areas play in both climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the importance of preserving marine and coastal ecosystems from climate change by promoting the establishment of coherent, resilient, ecologically connected, and efficiently managed networks of protected marine areas.</p>
<p>Resolution 060 - Improving standards in ecotourism</p> <p>Agenda items 10 and 13</p>	<p>Recognises that tourism has been highlighted in SDGs 8, 12, and 14 as a tool for sustainable economic growth, sustainable consumption and production practices, and for the conservation and sustainable use of nature and natural heritage, observes that nature-based tourism is a major tourism sector, making up more than 25% of the global travel market, aware that the UNGA adopted a Resolution for the <i>Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environmental protection</i>, requests IUCN and encourages others to work with existing national, regional and international certification schemes, standards, and guidelines focused on ecotourism in order to improve conservation outcomes, including by encouraging the uptake of best-practices and the adherence to and strengthening of globally accepted standards.</p>
<p>Resolution 061 - Mitigating the impacts of oil palm expansion and operations on biodiversity</p> <p>Agenda items 10, 12 and 13</p>	<p>Aware that demand is expected to continue, and that both agro-industrial and small-holder oil palm development and expansion can have negative and costly impacts on the environment, and also aware of the work by some major industry actors and other initiatives with the stated intention of achieving a supply of palm oil that minimises such damaging effects, concerned that the rapid development of industrial-scale oil palm plantations often takes place in the absence of strategic and jurisdictional land-use planning and without appropriate consideration for the negative biodiversity and social impacts it causes, recalls the international commitments that governments have made to stemming the loss of biodiversity through the adoption of the CBD, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs, urges IUCN Members, especially State and Government Agency Members, as well as the private sector, to ensure that land-use planning for oil palm plantations is done to avoid areas of intact forest, Key Biodiversity Areas, High Carbon Stock forests, peatlands, World Heritage Sites and territories and areas of indigenous peoples and local communities in order to ensure maximum conservation of biodiversity, maintenance of ecological integrity, protection of livelihoods and avoidance of conflict, among others.</p>
<p>Resolution 062 - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: integration of conservation into development</p>	<p>Recognises and celebrates the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs, highlights the essential role conservation can play in providing solutions to current development challenges as well as the intrinsic value of nature, recognises the role of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in contributing to sustainable development, stresses the importance of incorporating the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into the IUCN Programme 2017-</p>

<p>Agenda items 10,12 and 13</p>	<p>2020, calls on IUCN Members and Commissions to encourage coordinated, coherent and integrated action towards the achievement of the SDGs as well as the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and encourages all Members, both state and non-state, to incorporate the SDGs framework into their policies, activities and work plans.</p> <p>Also invites governments and all stakeholders to consider developing, as appropriate, governance mechanisms, policies and laws, relevant in individual national contexts, that reflect the comprehensive and integrative nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to establish annual review and follow-up mechanisms for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that are inclusive of civil society and the private sector, and integrative of all sectors of development.</p>
<p>Resolution 064 - Strengthening cross-sector partnerships to recognise the contributions of nature to health, well-being and quality of life</p> <p>Agenda items 10,12, 13 and</p>	<p>Mindful that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes targets to address non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and mental health, and to provide safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces, and recognises in SDG 3 the importance of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages, further recognising the growth of the state of knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services, for example through IPBES, and the development of standards and frameworks for natural capital accounting and valuation of benefits including the UN system of environmental economic accounts, requests IUCN to work in collaboration with the World Health Organisation to develop global and regional programmes that advance the value of nature, including parks and protected areas, for health and well-being benefits.</p>
<p>Resolution 066 - Strengthening corporate biodiversity measurement, valuation and reporting</p> <p>Agenda items 10 and 13</p>	<p>Recalls decision XII/10 of CBD COP12 <i>Business engagement</i> which encourages businesses to integrate biodiversity considerations into their reporting frameworks welcomes the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and encourages businesses, irrespective of their size or sector of activity, to strengthen measurement, valuation and reporting on impacts on biodiversity.</p>
<p>Resolution 072 - Enabling the Whakatane Mechanism to contribute to conservation through securing communities' rights</p> <p>Agenda items 10 and 14</p>	<p>Welcomes the endorsement by the CBD COP12 through Decision XXII/12 of the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use, which includes guidance to Parties and other relevant stakeholders to draw upon existing tools in identifying best practices in relation to protected areas and customary use of biodiversity, including the Whakatane Mechanism, invites the CBD to take account of the Whakatane Mechanism, particularly in its implementation of Articles 8(j) and 10(c) and its Programme of Work on Protected Areas and also invites IUCN Member as well as non-member States and other actors to, among others, take action, as appropriate, to implement the CBD Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable use, particularly task 3, including promoting, "in accordance with national legislation and applicable international obligations, the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, and also their prior and informed consent to or approval of, and involvement in, the establishment, expansion, governance and management of protected areas, including marine protected areas, that may affect indigenous and local communities".</p>
<p>Resolution 085 - Connecting people with nature globally</p> <p>Agenda items 10 and 12</p>	<p>Aware that new approaches are required to broaden societal support for conservation and mobilize funding and associated action to deliver on the IUCN Programme 2017-2020, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, notes CBD Decision XII/2C <i>Communication, education and public awareness and the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity</i>, notes also the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in particular, its Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1 and 11, requests IUCN Secretariat, Commissions, Members and partners to work together to implement the 'Promise of Sydney' recommendations for Inspiring a New Generation, as well as World Conservation Congress' relevant Resolutions by launching and supporting #NatureForAll within IUCN's Programme 2017-2020, and also calls Parties to the CBD to take further action and coordination for implementation of Decision XII/2C.</p>
<p>Resolution 086 - Development of IUCN policy on biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology</p> <p>Agenda items 10, 12 and 17</p>	<p>Recognises that the topic of synthetic biology has been under active consideration by the CBD, by its Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology, by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment convened under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, calls on IUCN and its Commissions to undertake an assessment, to be completed by 2020, drawing on relevant resources and expertise within and outside IUCN, to examine the organisms, components and products resulting from synthetic biology techniques and the impacts of their production and use, which may be beneficial or detrimental to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and associated social, economic, cultural and ethical considerations, and to recommend how IUCN, including its Commissions and Members, could approach the topic of synthetic biology and engage in ongoing discussions and deliberations with the synthetic biology community and equally calls IUCN to assess the implications of Gene Drives and related techniques and their potential impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity as well as equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.</p>

<p>Resolution 096 - Safeguarding space for nature and securing our future: developing a post-2020 strategy</p> <p>Agenda items 10 and 13</p>	<p>Recalling Aichi Target 11, the SDGs, which include Goals 14 and 15 on marine and terrestrial conservation and Targets 8.4, 9.1, 11.4 and 13.1, also recalling the Paris Agreement; invites the Parties to the CBD and other stakeholders to initiate a process towards the development of an ambitious post-2020 strategy including concrete targets to safeguard space for nature, based on an enhanced understanding of the planet's life support systems and the role of biodiversity and connectivity in underpinning these, and thresholds for maintaining biodiversity, which might include, development of a mechanism for joint implementation of the strategy to support the SDGs and conventions such as the UNFCCC, World Heritage Convention and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).</p>
<p>Recommendation 102 - Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development</p> <p>Agenda items 9 and 10,</p>	<p>Recognises the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the findings of Global Biodiversity Outlook 4, and also recognises the adoption of the SDGs, the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the decisions of the World Heritage Committee as they reassert the essential role that protected areas and other areas of particular importance for biodiversity continue to play in achieving many of these goals; acknowledges that environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure impede achievement of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets, as well as the SDGs, and calls on governments and relevant authorities when preparing development plans and plans for infrastructure, to adopt and implement policies that restrict these activities and also calls on the business community to respect all categories of protected areas as "no-go" areas for environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development, to withdraw from those activities in these areas, and not to conduct future activities in protected areas.</p>
<p>Recommendation 104 - Integrating autochthonous forest genetic diversity into protected area conservation objectives</p> <p>Agenda items 10, 12 and 13</p>	<p>Recalls the priorities of the <i>Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources</i> (GPA-FGR), adopted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO- 38th session in June 2013), notably on the <i>in situ</i> conservation goals for forest genetic resources, asks the States, governmental and non-governmental organisations involved in nature conservation to, among others, work in coordination with the GPA-FGR of FAO.</p>
<p>Recommendation 106 - Cooperation for the conservation and protection of coral reefs worldwide</p> <p>Agenda items 10, 12, 13 and 15</p>	<p>Recalling decision VII/5 of CBD COP7, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2004, which describes the difficulties involved in protecting coral reefs and marine ecosystems, and Aichi Biodiversity Target 10, noting that, according to the <i>Global Biodiversity Outlook 4</i>, Aichi Target 10 has not been attained and coral reefs are continuing to decline worldwide; bearing in mind SDG 14, welcoming the existence of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), and several regional and national initiatives, asks States and both regional and international organisations responsible for environmental and economic sustainability issues to strengthen regional cooperation on the conservation of coral reefs and associated ecosystems, in order to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10.</p>
<p>Recommendation 107- Integration of nature-based solutions into strategies to combat climate change</p> <p>Agenda items 10, 13 and 17</p>	<p>Stresses the recognition given in the Paris Agreement to the role played by ecosystems in climate regulation and in the adaptation to climate change regulations, recalls that the CBD and the UNFCCC recognise the importance of integrating ecosystem approaches into the responses to climate change, also recalls Aichi Biodiversity Target 15, welcomes the inclusion of the importance of the role played by ecosystems in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, adopted by the Third UN Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai, Japan, 2015), invites States to, among others, integrate nature-based solutions into their national climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and strategies and include these solutions in their intended nationally determined contributions and other documents where appropriate.</p>
<p>Recommendation 110 - Strengthening business engagement in biodiversity preservation</p> <p>Agenda items 10 and 12</p>	<p>Notes all relevant decisions at CBD COP8, Curitiba, Brazil, 2006, CBD COP9, Bonn, Germany, 2008, CBD COP10, Nagoya, Japan, 2010, CBD COP11, Hyderabad, India, 2012 and CBD COP12, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, 2014 which aim to strengthen the commitment of the private sector to be involved in the implementation of biodiversity conservation objectives, calls on businesses to contribute actively to the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to integrate biodiversity into their strategies and activities by aiming at achieving the transformation of their economic model.</p>

The Hawai'i Commitments

Background and purpose

Each World Conservation Congress produces a statement that summarizes key issues, aspirations, new ideas or actions emerging from the many activities and deliberations. The Congress Steering Committee in collaboration with the Host Committee, and following consultation with the IUCN Council, decided that the outcomes document for the 2016 Congress will have the working title of *The Hawai'i Commitments* in order to:

1. Express the spirit of both formal and informal deliberations arising from the Congress including inspiration words and concepts;
2. Distill ideas emerging from the 'high level dialogues' during the Forum and the discussion of 'Issues of Strategic Importance' during the Members Assembly that provide 'new big-picture' ideas or practices that have advanced since the previous Congress in 2012; and
3. Capture major new initiatives and innovations emerging from the Congress.

The Hawai'i Commitments is not a negotiated text. The term 'commitments' is used to convey IUCN's collective commitments to conservation action with the sense of urgency demanded by the Congress theme: *Planet at the Crossroads*.

The theme of the Congress was intended to reflect upon the serious choices and actions the world needs to make to reverse environmental declines and secure a healthy liveable planet. We are at a crucial point in time where we need to decide the road we are taking. The Hawai'i Commitments stress the need to create a "culture of conservation" and address, by exploring concrete solutions, some of the challenges of the planet at the crossroads. The solutions this declaration refers to are fully aligned with and contribute to the five overarching goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, its related Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the goals and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Hawai'i Commitments document was open for online comments from all Congress participants and draft versions were posted twice on the Congress web page in three IUCN official languages (English, French and Spanish) during the Congress:

- Hawai'i Commitments First draft. This draft included inputs from discussions of the six 'Forum High level Sessions' and was open for online comments from September 7th at 9:00am hours until 8th September at 12:00pm.
- Hawai'i Commitments Second draft. This second draft included inputs from the three IUCN Members Assembly discussions on 'Issues of Strategic Importance' and was open for comments on September 9th from 8:00am to 12:00pm.

A final document of the Hawai'i Commitments was presented on September 10th during the 8th sitting of the Members Assembly.

The comments and final document can be found at: <https://portals.iucn.org/congress/hawaii-commitments>

Highlights

The Congress confirmed that we have a closing window of opportunity to move to sustainability and harness nature-based solution for conservation. We need to meet the major global challenges of species loss, ecosystem decline and climate change with their profound impacts on human life and wellbeing. Building on the Paris Agreement on climate change, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Promise of Sydney, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the Earth Charter, and The Honolulu Challenge on Invasive Alien Species, the World Conservation Congress was a unique opportunity where different voices came together to find common ground in a spirit of partnership and collaboration.

While science continues to reveal how Earth provides the conditions essential to life and human wellbeing, all too often we do not recognize the benefits that nature provides. Through ignorance, wilfulness, complacency, or corruption, we continue to degrade ecosystems and the services they provide, depleting biodiversity, as well as geodiversity, and eroding traditional biocultural relationships.

An alternative approach is that nature conservation and human wellbeing are not mutually exclusive but can be essential partners in achieving sustainable development. Profound transformations in how human societies live on Earth must be undertaken by all, with particular attention to making our patterns of production and consumption more sustainable. We must recognize that human health and wellbeing depend on healthy ecosystems. We must recognize that every form of life has value – regardless of its worth to humans.

We are more than ever faced with tremendous forces of transformation sweeping the world, such as climate change and dramatic socioeconomic and gender inequality, and the urgent need to eradicate poverty. Delegates at Congress affirmed that there are credible and accessible political, economic, legal, cultural and technological choices which can promote human wellbeing in ways that support, and even enhance, our planet's natural assets. The environmental rule of law is essential and needs to be cultivated and strengthened.

We are conscious that addressing the direct and underlying drivers of biodiversity loss will require creating a culture of conservation (*Aichi Target 1*). The challenge of sustaining the global food supply will in turn require a reform of the current system of counterproductive and perverse subsidies and taxes (*Aichi Target 3*) as well as maintaining crop genetic diversity and local systems of production (*Aichi Target 13 and SDG2, targets 2.4 and 2.5*). Engaging with the private sector will need the creation of positive financial incentives for protecting and restoring nature (*Aichi Target 2*).

Solving the problem of illegal wildlife trade require concerted efforts in many fronts, including addressing the whole supply chain of illegal products and engaging all stakeholders and particularly with local communities (*SDG15, target 15.7*). We acknowledge that establishing and effectively managing terrestrial and marine protected areas (*Aichi Target 11*) will help preserving the health of the world's oceans (*SDG14*) while also providing nature-based solutions to climate change mitigation and adaptation (*SDG13*). This in turn needs to be coupled with sustainable management of fisheries and other aquatic living resources (*Aichi Target 6 and SDG 6, targets 6.5 and 6.6*), restoration of forests, peatlands and other ecosystems to help communities adapt and build resilience (*Aichi Targets 14 and 15 and SDG 15*).

IUCN considers that the Hawai'i Commitments constitute a formal pledge and a collective response from IUCN Members to advance conservation actions over the next four years, change the current downward and unsustainable development trend, and accelerate implementation of the commitments we have all made.



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