

Full Text of Approved "NoGo" Motion 026

PRESS RELEASE

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IUCN Congress passes "NoGo" principle to Prohibit Industrial Extractive Activities In Natural Protected and Sacred Areas

Honolulu, 10 September 2016: Ten thousand delegates from over 190 nations gathered in Hawaii for the quadrennial World Conservation Congress (WCC) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the world's largest conservation organization. The WILD Foundation plays a key role in the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) within the IUCN, and had a team on-site, actively at work to advance WILD's mission of protecting and connecting wilderness, wildlife and people. Our team enthusiastically announces that one of our principal proposals put forward for consideration by this Congress, "Motion 026" to prohibit extractive industrial industries from protected areas and sacred sites, was approved by a very wide margin of delegates from both governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and will now be an official resolution emanating from this 26th World Conservation Congress.

This "NoGo Motion" was coordinated by WILD with a consortium of conservation and indigenous organizations and networks and, notably, also by the IUCN Council, the highest (and elected) Advisory Body within the IUCN. "This NoGo resolution took almost 25 years to finally make it to the floor of an IUCN Congress," reported Vance G Martin (President, the WILD Foundation and Chairman, Wilderness Specialist Group, WCPA/IUCN). "The fact that it was co-sponsored by the IUCN Council and our indigenous colleagues underscored that both the most senior conservationists and traditional leaders in the world are fully alarmed at the accelerating rate and expanded scale of industrial activity within protected areas and that also very often negatively impact indigenous and local communities. This coalition felt the urgent need to act now to establish this NoGo principle for all categories of protected areas, including sacred natural sites and Indigenous and Community Conservation Areas (ICCAs)."

The World Conservation Congress also approved 106 other motions, including one also co-sponsored by WILD and IntAct, a global consortium of experts and organizations, to protect primary forests and forest landscapes.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) was founded in 1948, is headquartered in Switzerland, and is the largest conservation membership body in the world. Members are civil society organizations, institutes, academic and research organizations, governments, and experts. IUCN has a headquarters staff, and yet most of its work is done through its six "commissions," with many specialist groups and task forces, essentially networks of professionals working with protected natural areas, species, indigenous and local communities, communications and education, law, and more.

The WILD Foundation, originally created in Africa, is a US-based, globally focused organization established in 1974 to protect and connect wilderness, wildlife and people. From its headquarters in Colorado, WILD coordinates a network of associates and projects in many countries, working with a commitment to collaboration and and to achieve practical, inspiring results. Its flagship project is the World Wilderness Congress – the world's longest-running, public, international conservation project — and its overarching theme is Nature Needs Half, an aspirational vision to protect and connect half the world's lands and seas for the health and prosperity of all life on earth. WILD has been an active member of the IUCN for almost 30 years, and its president serves as Chairman of the Wilderness Specialist Group.

