



Progress report on the implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations adopted at the 2016 World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i

This report was prepared with the inputs from focal points for each of the 112 Resolutions and Recommendations adopted in Hawai'i and provides an overview of the status of implementation, actions taken, commonly cited obstacles to the implementation and involvement of IUCN constituencies. Brief highlights of the accomplishments of the Hawai'i Resolutions are also included.

Since 2015, detailed reports for specific Resolutions and Recommendations can be accessed through the [Resolutions and Recommendation Platform](#).

Status of implementation: The vast majority of Resolutions and Recommendations adopted in Hawai'i have been or are currently being implemented (Fig.1). Other than the obstacles most commonly cited that challenge their implementation, a divergence between the mandate contained in a Resolution or Recommendation and the actual IUCN Programme and a lack of ownership for some Resolutions and Recommendations can help explain why implementation has not yet started in a few cases.

Involvement of IUCN constituencies: A variety of actors across the Union continues to be involved in the implementation of the Hawai'i Resolutions and Recommendations, as well as several non-IUCN entities, such as UN agencies and other international organisations. Members, Commissions, and the Secretariat were each involved in the implementation of between 65-75% of the Resolutions and Recommendations. Further, more than half were being implemented in a One Programme Approach (Fig.2).

How are Resolutions and Recommendations being implemented? Activities have been classified into seven categories: field activities, scientific activities, education/communication/awareness-raising, fundraising, policy influencing, convening stakeholders/networking, and capacity building. In most cases, Resolutions are being implemented using a variety of activities. Not surprisingly, the categories undertaken more often are those that constitute the core strengths of the Union: policy influencing, convening stakeholders, scientific activities, and education (Fig.3).

Obstacles: Lack of financial resources is the main obstacle to the implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations, followed by lack of political will, coordination on reporting, and coordinating different stakeholder groups (Fig.4).

It is likely that the implementation of some Resolutions and Recommendation was adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic since early 2020.

Full report: The third report on the implementation of the Hawai'i Resolutions and Recommendations (February 2020), [available here](#), provides a great deal more detail about factors contributing to successes, and potential reform efforts to improve implementation in the future, including strengthening connections with the motions process.

Fig.1 - Implementation status

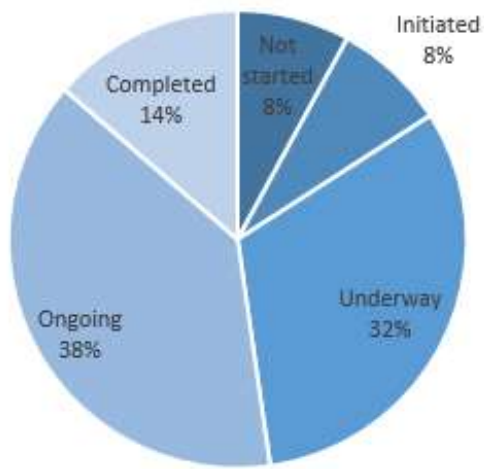


Fig. 2 - Implementation by constituents

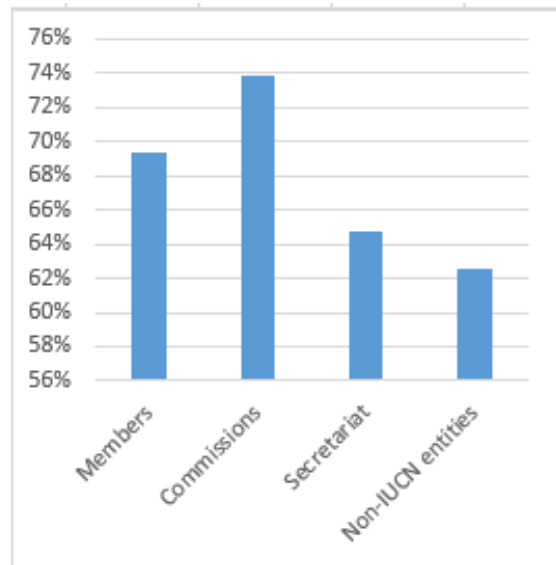


Fig.3 - Activities carried out

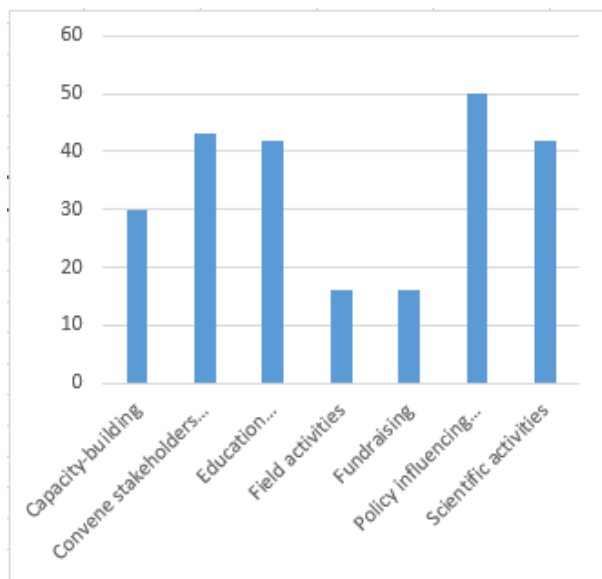
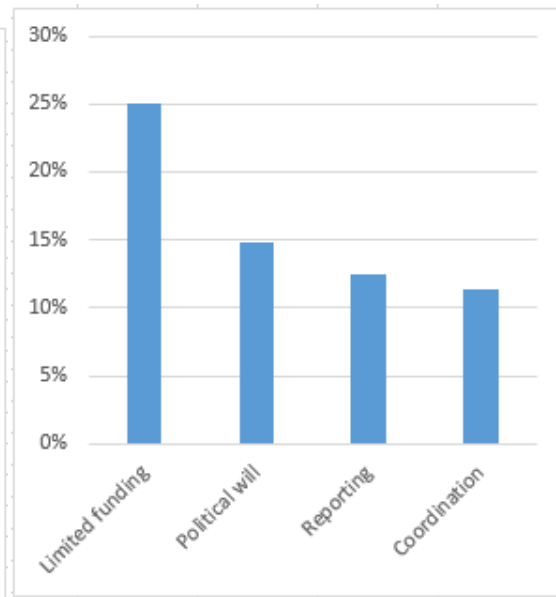


Fig.4 - Main obstacles cited by focal points



Selected Achievements of Hawai'i Resolutions

This section presents a non-exhaustive list of the achievements of the Resolutions adopted in Hawai'i.

- ❖ [Res 6.001 – Identifying and archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations to strengthen IUCN policy and to enhance implementation of IUCN Resolutions](#)

IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that no longer require implementation were identified and placed in an accessible, online archive. The archive was deployed and launched prior to the opening of the online motion submission process for the World Conservation Congress 2020 ([C/96/22](#)).

- ❖ [Res 6.009 – Conservation of the Helmeted Hornbill \(*Rhinoplax vigil*\)](#)

CITES adopted Resolution 17.11 Conservation of and trade in Helmeted Hornbill in 2016. Several surveys regarding the population, distribution, and phenology of the Helmeted Hornbill (*Rhinoplax vigil*) were conducted in Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand. A document was tabled at CITES COP18 to strengthen implementation of Resolution 17.11.

- ❖ [Res 6.011 – Closure of domestic markets for elephant ivory](#)

Several countries have stepped up legislative and regulatory efforts to close domestic ivory markets. [China closed its domestic ivory market](#) in December 2017, the government of [Hong Kong SAR announced plans to phase out its ivory markets](#) by 2021, and the [EU banned raw ivory exports](#) on 1 July 2017. In the UK, the [Ivory Act 2018](#) became law in December 2018. It bans dealing in items containing elephant ivory both within the UK as well as those exported and imported. Further, the [Ivory Alliance 2024](#), established ahead of the London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade, will tackle ivory demand and lobby for domestic market closure and stronger enforcement of bans and other ivory legislation in key demand and transit markets. In 2019, the Japanese internet company [Yahoo! Japan Corporation announced a complete ban on ivory trade](#) on all its e-commerce platforms. The [New Zealand Government has consulted the public](#) on options for regulating the domestic trade in elephant ivory, as well as further regulations at the border.

- ❖ [Res 6.026 – Conservation of intertidal habitats and migratory waterbirds of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, especially the Yellow Sea, in a global context](#)

China's Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of the Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf were inscribed to the World Heritage List as a natural site at the 43rd session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in July 2019. This is the first World Heritage site in the Yellow Sea, with a total area of the two components of 188,643 ha plus a buffer zone of 80,056 ha. The flats host millions of migratory birds that winter there, including the most important wintering sites for the critically endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Calidris pygmaea*).

A transboundary technical working group was created for the conservation of the Yellow Sea Intertidal and Associated Coastal Wetlands. It gathers representatives from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, and the Republic of Korea. The Group's key objective is to facilitate international cooperation and common approaches for improved conservation and sustainable use of transboundary intertidal wetlands between the three countries. The group acts as a regional technical platform ensuring coordination under facilitation from IUCN, the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, and the Ramsar Regional Center – East Asia.

- ❖ [Res 6.032 – Achieving representative systems of protected areas in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean](#)

Thirteen Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMA) were approved in the Southern Ocean. Supporting international efforts toward a representative system of protected areas in the Southern Ocean, IUCN held a scientific workshop in 2018 to identify IMMAs in the Southern

Ocean. This collaborative work between the Joint SSC/WCPA Task Force on Marine Mammal Protected Areas and the Global Marine and Polar Programme led to the designations, approved in 2020.

❖ [Res 6.033 – Recognising cultural and spiritual significance of nature in protected and conserved areas](#)

IUCN WCPA published new guidelines on [Cultural and spiritual significance of nature: Guidance for protected and conserved area governance and management](#). These guidelines respond to a growing need to make conservation more inclusive, effective and socially just by accommodating multiple worldviews; by treating natural and cultural heritage as interlinked; and by suggesting ways for engaging and empowering all relevant groups and stakeholders in protected area design, governance and management.

❖ [Res 6.035 – Transboundary cooperation and protected areas](#)

IUCN ECARO and WCPA published a [Training Module on Initiating Transboundary Conservation](#). This educational training material aims to enable practitioners at the national, regional and local level to effectively plan, initiate and institutionalize transboundary conservation.

❖ [Res 6.036 – Supporting privately protected areas](#)

IUCN WCPA published new [Guidelines on privately protected areas](#) in English, French and Spanish. The term "privately protected area" – formalised in the 2016 Resolution – continues to grow in acceptance.

❖ [Res 6.045 – Protection of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes](#)

Council approved a [Policy Statement on Primary Forests Including Intact Forest Landscapes](#). The Statement was developed following an extensive consultative process, and subsequently approved by the Council in February 2020 ([C/98/16](#)).

❖ [Res 6.049 – Promoting regional approaches to tackle the global problem of marine debris \(litter\)](#)




















IUCN launched a report on the need to develop a standard methodology to measure the extent of plastic pollution. Based on the key findings from the report, [Review of plastic footprint methodologies: laying the foundation for the development of a standardised plastic footprint measurement tool](#), IUCN and the UN Environment Programme developed [National Guidance for Plastic Pollution Hotspotting and Shaping Action](#). This methodology is designed to enable countries to prioritize different measures to reduce plastic pollution by identifying plastic leakage hotspots along the full value chain.





















❖ [Res 6.057 – Take greater account of the ocean in the climate regime](#)





















[IUCN's advocacy at the UNFCCC COP25 \("The Blue COP"\) emphasised the role of the ocean, coastal areas, and ecosystems for climate action.](#) The role of the ocean and coastal ecosystems in combatting climate change has gained importance and visibility since 2016. Among others, together with the Global Mangrove Alliance and the Save Our Mangroves Now! initiative, IUCN continued to highlight the critical role of marine and coastal ecosystems at CBD and UNFCCC conferences. This advocacy resulted in the role of the ocean, coastal areas, and ecosystems to be highlighted at COP25, including on the thematic area of adaptation through the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP). As part of the NWP Expert Group on Oceans and Climate Adaptation, IUCN supported the drafting of the [NWP's scoping paper on adaptation of the ocean, coastal areas, and ecosystems](#) as launched at COP25.





















- ❖ [Res 6.069 – Defining Nature-based Solutions](#)
IUCN launched a new Global Standard on Nature-based Solutions in July 2020. IUCN also supported the development of a Nature-based Solutions concept as a dedicated track for the UN Secretary-General's [Climate Action Summit](#) in 2019, publishing [Nature-based solutions in nationally determined contributions: synthesis and recommendations for enhancing climate ambition and action by 2020](#) the same week.
- ❖ [Res 6.080 – System of categories for indigenous collective management areas in Central America](#)
An IPO [working group was formalized and produced a roadmap and work-plan](#) addressing technical aspects of IUCN's protected areas categories and governance mechanisms. Their work links different levels and participation of indigenous peoples in governance and conservation processes, particularly for protected areas at the territorial, national, and regional levels.
- ❖ [Res 6.087 – Awareness of connectivity conservation definition and guidelines](#)
IUCN WCPA published [best practice Guidelines for conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors in 2020](#). The guidelines use the best available science to inform connectivity conservation practices to ensure well-connected ecosystems, including 25 case studies.
- ❖ [Res 6.093 – Vicuña \(*Vicugna vicugna*\) conservation and the illegal trade in its fibre](#)
CITES COP18 unanimously adopted Resolution 18.8 [Conservation of vicuña \(*Vicugna vicugna*\) and trade in its fibre and products](#). IUCN [supported the Conference](#) to promote the sustainable and legal trade in wildlife.





















List of Hawai'i Resolutions and Recommendations and their status of implementation through August 2020





















 Completed  On-going  Underway  Initiated  Not started		
n°	Title	Status
001	Identifying and archiving obsolete Resolutions and Recommendations to strengthen IUCN policy and to enhance implementation of IUCN Resolutions	
002	IUCN Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development	
003	Including regional governments in the structure of the Union	
004	Including indigenous peoples' organisations in the structure of the Union	
005	Election of the IUCN President	
006	Members' Assembly's sole authority to amend the Regulations pertaining to the objectives, nature of the membership and membership criteria (follow-up to decision 22 of the 2012 World Conservation Congress)	
007	Enhanced practice and reforms of IUCN's governance	
008	Proposed amendment to Article 6 of the IUCN Statutes concerning the dues of State and political/economic integration organisation Members adhering to IUCN	
009	Conservation of the Helmeted Hornbill (<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>)	
010	Conservation of Amur tiger (<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i>) and Amur leopard (<i>Panthera pardus orientalis</i>) in Northeast Asia	
011	Closure of domestic markets for elephant ivory	
012	Giraffids: reversing the decline of Africa's iconic megafauna	
013	Terminating the hunting of captive-bred lions (<i>Panthera leo</i>) and other predators and captive breeding for commercial, non-conservation purposes	
014	Combatting the illegal poisoning of wildlife	





















 Completed  On-going  Underway  Initiated  Not started		
n°	Title	Status
015	Greater protection needed for all pangolin species	
016	The IUCN Red List Index for monitoring extinction risk	
017	Actions to avert the extinction of the vaquita porpoise (<i>Phocoena sinus</i>)	
018	Toward an IUCN standard classification of the impact of invasive alien species	
019	Protection of wild bats from culling programmes	
020	Strengthening pathway management of alien species in island ecosystems	
021	Monitoring and management of unselective, unsustainable and unmonitored (UUU) fisheries	
022	Conservation measures for vultures, including banning the use of veterinary diclofenac	
023	Protection for the serranids and syngnathids occurring off the Spanish coasts	
024	Supporting the Brazilian Red-Listing process and the conservation of threatened species	
025	Recognising, understanding and enhancing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in tackling the illegal wildlife trade crisis	
026	Conservation of intertidal habitats and migratory waterbirds of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, especially the Yellow Sea, in a global context	
027	Strengthening the implementation of the Bern Convention for migratory bird species	
028	Recognising the Centennial of the US National Park Service	
029	Incorporating urban dimensions of conservation into the work of IUCN	













						
		Completed	On-going	Underway	Initiated	Not started
n°	Title	Status				
030	Recognising and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas					
031	World Parks Congress 2014: The Promise of Sydney					
032	Achieving representative systems of protected areas in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean					
033	Recognising cultural and spiritual significance of nature in protected and conserved areas					
034	Observing protected area norms in the Wild Heart of Europe					
035	Transboundary cooperation and protected areas					
036	Supporting privately protected areas					
037	Harmonising the integrated management of overlapping Ramsar Sites, World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and UNESCO Global Geoparks					
038	Establishing an IUCN and World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Task Force on Protected Area Friendly System					
039	Protected areas as natural solutions to climate change					
040	Support for Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Africa					
041	Identifying Key Biodiversity Areas for safeguarding biodiversity					
042	Protection of biodiversity refuge areas in the Atlantic biogeographical region					
043	Securing the future for global peatlands					
044	Protection, restoration and sustainable use of urban water bodies in India					

	 Completed	 On-going	 Underway	 Initiated	 Not started
n°	Title	Status			
045	Protection of primary forests, including intact forest landscapes				
046	Assessing the global applicability of the concept of ancient forests as understood in European forest policy and management				
047	Advancing conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction				
048	International biofouling				
049	Promoting regional approaches to tackle the global problem of marine debris (litter)				
050	Increasing marine protected area coverage for effective marine biodiversity conservation				
051	Ecological connectivity on the north coast of the Alboran Sea				
052	Declaration of Astola Island as a Marine Protected Area				
053	Protecting coastal and marine environments from mining waste				
054	Protecting the world's greatest salmon fishery in Bristol Bay, Alaska from large-scale mining				
055	Concerns about whaling under special permits				
056	IUCN response to the Paris Climate Change Agreement				
057	Take greater account of the ocean in the climate regime				
058	Natural Capital				
059	IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets				

						
		Completed	On-going	Underway	Initiated	Not started
n°	Title	Status				
060	Improving standards in ecotourism					
061	Mitigating the impacts of oil palm expansion and operations on biodiversity					
062	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: integration of conservation into development					
063	Avoiding extinction in limestone karst areas					
064	Strengthening cross-sector partnerships to recognise the contributions of nature to health, well-being and quality of life					
065	Community Based Natural Resource Management in the State of Hawai'i					
066	Strengthening corporate biodiversity measurement, valuation and reporting					
067	Best practice for industrial-scale development projects					
068	Prevention, management and resolution of social conflict as a key requirement for conservation and management of ecosystems					
069	Defining Nature-based Solutions					
070	Crimes against the environment					
071	Global Judicial Institute for the Environment					
072	Enabling the Whakatane Mechanism to contribute to conservation through securing communities' rights					
073	Investments of development finance institutions: socio-environmental impacts and respect for rights					
074	Reinforcing the principle of non-regression in environmental law and policy					

		 Completed	 On-going	 Underway	 Initiated	 Not started
n°	Title	Status				
075	Affirmation of the role of indigenous cultures in global conservation efforts					
076	Improving the means to fight environmental crime					
077	Environmental courts and tribunals					
078	Supporting implementation of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the African Agenda 2063					
079	Request for an Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the principle of sustainable development in view of the needs of future generations					
080	System of categories for indigenous collective management areas in Central America					
081	Humanity's right to a healthy environment					
082	A path forward to address concerns over the use of lead ammunition in hunting					
083	Conservation of moveable geological heritage					
084	Environmental education and how to naturalise the spaces in educational centres for healthy development and a better childhood connection with nature					
085	Connecting people with nature globally					
086	Development of IUCN policy on biodiversity conservation and synthetic biology					
087	Awareness of connectivity conservation definition and guidelines					
088	Safeguarding indigenous lands, territories and resources from unsustainable developments					
089	Energy efficiency and renewable energy to promote the conservation of nature					

	 Completed	 On-going	 Underway	 Initiated	 Not started
n°	Title				Status
090	Two dams on the Santa Cruz River in Argentina: Their impact on an irreplaceable ecosystem and on the hooded grebe (<i>Podiceps gallardoi</i>) population, a Critically Endangered species endemic to Argentina				Completed
091	South Atlantic Whale Sanctuary				Completed
092	Urging the Congress of the Republic of Peru to shelve permanently the bill that proposes a road that will affect the Alto Purús National Park and other areas				Completed
093	Vicuña (<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>) conservation and the illegal trade in its fibre				Underway
094	Support for increased conservation effort for Hawaii's threatened birds				Underway
095	Support for peace and nature in Colombia				Initiated
096	Safeguarding space for nature and securing our future: developing a post-2020 strategy				Underway
097	Pacific region climate resiliency action plan				Underway
098	Preventing electrocution and collision impacts of power infrastructure on birds				On-going
099	Promotion of Anguillid eels as flagship species for aquatic conservation				Underway
100	Management and regulation of selective intensive breeding of large wild mammals for commercial purposes				On-going
101	Improving the conservation and management of the silky shark, the thresher sharks and mobula rays				On-going
102	Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development				On-going
103	Establishment, recognition and regulation of the career of park ranger				Underway
104	Integrating autochthonous forest genetic diversity into protected area conservation objectives				Not started

 Completed  On-going  Underway  Initiated  Not started		
n°	Title	Status
105	Cooperation between the protected areas of the Guiana Shield and northeastern Amazonia	
106	Cooperation for the conservation and protection of coral reefs worldwide	
107	Integration of nature-based solutions into strategies to combat climate change	
108	Financing for biodiversity projects in the European Union's outermost regions and overseas countries and territories	
109	Aloha+ Challenge Model for Sustainable Development	
110	Strengthening business engagement in biodiversity preservation	
111	Increase resources for biodiversity conservation research	
112	Development of offshore renewable energy and biodiversity conservation	