



# Recommendations

To guide the Congress Secretariat and participants through the *Recommendations* process, a Congress Recommendations Committee was formed at the beginning of the Congress. This Committee was tasked with making decisions on points of procedure relating to the *Recommendations* process, in close consultation with the Secretariat and Workshop Streams, Cross-cutting Themes and Motion Leads.

The members of the Committee were Alfred A. Oteng-Yeboah (Chair, Ghana), Nikita Lopoukhine (Canada), Paul Mafabi (Uganda) and Juan Mayr Maldonado (Colombia).

Prior to the Congress, 29 motions that had been submitted to the WPC Recommendations Preparatory Committee were made available for online comment. In the course of the Congress, three new motions were approved for consideration by the Recommendations Committee. All 32 motions were discussed in the relevant discussion groups, then reviewed and approved in Workshop Stream/Cross-cutting Themes plenary sessions.





## WPC Recommendation V.20

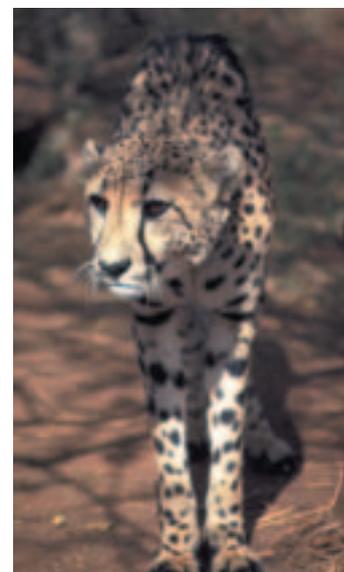
### Preventing and Mitigating Human-Wildlife Conflicts

Human-wildlife conflict occurs when the needs and behaviour of wildlife impact negatively on the goals of humans or when the goals of humans negatively impact the needs of wildlife. These conflicts may result when wildlife damage crops, injure or kill domestic animals, threaten or kill people.

As human activities continue to intensify in and around protected areas and wildlife threatens the economic security, livelihoods and even lives of people, human-wildlife conflict escalates. Consequently, if protected areas and other pertinent authorities fail to address such conflicts adequately, local support for conservation declines.

While some remedial measures and tools exist to assist stakeholders to prevent or mitigate this conflict, most of this information is strongly site- and species/genera-specific, and is not widely or easily accessed by protected area managers who are confronted directly with human-wildlife conflict. In addition, the lessons learned in these specific sites and within taxonomic groups often have applicability across a wider spectrum. However, there is no existing international forum for addressing human-wildlife conflicts across taxonomic groups, disciplines and geographic regions with a mandate to develop and share lessons, tools and strategies for preventing and mitigating the ecological, social and economic costs of human-wildlife conflict.

By better addressing human-wildlife conflict issues, through coordinated global, national, regional and local action, we, as a conservation community, will be able to conserve protected areas and wildlife more successfully, mitigate the economic and social costs to local communities, and thus realise 'Benefits Beyond Boundaries'.



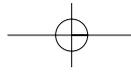
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IUCN has recognised the importance of this issue in the support given to the realisation of the workshop 'Creating coexistence between humans and wildlife: global perspectives on local efforts to address human-wildlife conflict', within the Linkages in the Landscape and Seascape Workshop Stream and the Communities and Equity Cross-cutting Theme.

**Therefore, PARTICIPANTS in the Stream on Linkages in the Landscape and Seascape at the V<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Parks Congress in Durban, South Africa (8–17 September 2003):**

RECOMMEND that local, national, and international conservation organisations, governments, non-governmental organisations, interest groups and, specifically, IUCN:

- a. SUPPORT the establishment of an international forum that will act as a global network for addressing human-wildlife conflict issues where IUCN members, CBD parties, protected area managers, communities and other stakeholders can collaborate to share lessons, resources and expertise and continue the development of appropriate approaches and strategies, by working across taxa, disciplines and geographic regions;
- b. STRENGTHEN the capacity of protected area managers, communities, stakeholders and others to better prevent and mitigate human-wildlife conflict in all regions in which it occurs;



- c. ENSURE national and international cooperation in developing and supporting programmes to address human-wildlife conflict among institutions responsible for conservation in conflict areas;
- d. ENCOURAGE governments and conservation authorities at local, national, and international levels to recognise the pressing need to alleviate these conflicts, to prioritise management decisions, planning and action for preventing and mitigating human-wildlife conflict, and to incorporate global, regional and local mechanisms to ensure that these issues are properly addressed; and
- e. ENCOURAGE national and international funding organisations to designate and allocate adequate financial resources for supporting programmes targeted at prevention and mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts.

