

1. Resolution on public relations

The 8th General Assembly of IUCN, meeting at Nairobi in 1963
noting the high educational value of national parks and equivalent reserves
invites the Executive Board to study the means of promoting visits to such
 parks by those educators charged with arousing and orientating public opinion.

2. Resolution on Governmental Representation

Recalling the resolution 2.213 adopted by the General Conference of
 UNESCO at its 12th session and resolution 1931 (xvii) adopted by the General
 Assembly of the United Nations at its 17th session concerning economic
 development and conservation of natural resources, flora and fauna,

noting that of the 56 nations represented in the Union only 20 are
 Governmental members

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invites all Governments to share with it the conservation of the World's
 Natural Resources.

3. Resolution on Wildlife College for French speaking Africans

Whereas the need for training Game Department and National Parks Services
 personnel in the developing nations is widely recognised;

whereas such training facilities have been established in East Africa at
 the College of African Wild Life Management for English-speaking countries, and

whereas such training facilities are not yet available to the French-
 speaking areas of tropical Africa;

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recommends that a College for African Wild Life Management be establishe
 in West Africa to cater for French-speaking peoples, and urges governments and
 private organisations to assist in attaining this objective without delay.

4. Resolution on a World Conference on the Survival
 of Animals and Plants threatened with extinction

Whereas many animal and plant species and subspecies are at present
 threatened with extinction;

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recommends that IUCN through its Survival Service Commission in collaboration
 with the World Wildlife Fund, the International Council for Bird Preservation, the
 Fauna Preservation Society, the International Union of Directors of
 Zoological Gardens, Directors of Botanical Gardens and other appropriate
 organisations should call for a conference in 1965 to review the status of such
 animals and plants and to consider the general and particular steps to be taken
 to save them from extinction and to prevent other species and subspecies from
 becoming so threatened.

5. Resolution on Bulk Transport of Primates

Whereas the demand for living primates for medical research and the manufacture of vaccines is already great and likely to increase

and whereas the catching and transport of these animals in bulk often leads to unnecessarily high mortality and waste,

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requests the Executive Board to examine the possibility of convening a symposium at which representatives of Medical Research Authorities, the World Health Organisation, the Primate Committee of IUBS and the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens could confer with the Union's Survival Service Commission on measures to reduce this waste.

6. Resolution on Education

Noting the importance of education, notably in Developing Countries, for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and drawing attention to Resolution 2.213 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 12th Session on Economic Development and Conservation of Natural Resources :

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requests UNESCO, in cooperation with IUCN, to promote action designed to introduce more field studies, ecology and conservation into education systems by :

- a. Framing an appropriate curriculum for Formal Education, to be centred, at the outset, on Nature Study leading on to the Earth and Life Sciences; notably general and human ecology and their application in conservation and physical health.
- b. Devising appropriate courses of study, sponsoring suitable text books at all educational levels and organising workshops in different regions, to discuss and perfect appropriate teaching and study methods.
- c. Continuing Adult Education, based on the ideas and principles of conserving Nature and Natural Resources.

7. Resolution on conservation laws

Whereas the effect of an environment on the quality and direction of evolution of culture is parallel to the effect of fertility of land on the welfare of a nation;

and whereas the quality of such values in turn largely depends upon how man can judge and translate into conventional terms of laws and regulations the moral rightness and cultural worth of a scientifically based attitude to natural renewable reserves

noting that the numerous and diverse laws on the conservation of nature and natural resources are now being collected by the Committee on Legislation and Administration, established by the 7th General Assembly of IUCN at Warsaw in 1960;

noting moreover that this committee in its present form is not equipped with experience or staff to translate, compile, codify and index such valuable information;

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respectfully requests the active cooperation of the Food and Agriculture

Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) in compiling and publishing in leaflet form and on a continuing basis, the information collected, in a summarised and standard form to be agreed upon between FAO and IUCN.

8. Resolution on illegal traffic in trophies etc.

Whereas many rare and vanishing species of wildlife are threatened with early extinction through illegal export from their native land

and whereas such illegal export would be much less frequent if import into other countries were prohibited;

recalling resolution 2.213 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 12th Session and resolution 1931 (xvii) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 17th Session concerning economic development and conservation of natural resources, flora and fauna;

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recommends that the practical and political problems involved in illegal export be studied and that an international convention on regulations of export, transit and import of rare or threatened wildlife species or their skins and trophies be drafted and submitted for the approval of governments by the appropriate international organisations possibly on the occasion of a world-wide conference convened for that purpose.

9. Resolution on the conservation of the Green Turtle

Whereas the exploitation of the single remaining West Caribbean nesting ground of the Atlantic Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas) at Tortuguero in Costa Rica has been prohibited;

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expresses its appreciation of the timely action of the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica in taking this action; and

further expresses the hope that all steps will be taken in the future to safeguard the precarious stocks of this species, wherever they are found.

10. Resolution on the Lowland Gorilla

Whereas the habitat of the Lowland Gorilla is limited to certain districts of Cameroon, Gaboon, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazza) and Congo (Leopoldville)

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strongly recommends that each country take the necessary measures as soon as possible to afford this species absolute protection in at least one national park or strict nature reserve of sufficient size.

11. Resolution on Chimpanzee Reserve - Tanganyika

Whereas the ethological researches now being conducted in the Combe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve, Tanganyika (which lies along the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika fifteen miles north of Kigoma) are closely connected with the study of human psychology and for this and other reasons are of the highest importance to science;

and whereas the area is unique in the African continent as the only place where Chimpanzees are found in a part-forest part-grassland habitat

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urgently recommends to the Government of Tanganyika that the Reserve be accorded the status of National Park and designated a Strict Nature Reserve, with access strictly controlled.

12. Resolution on North Borneo (Sabah) Sanctuaries

Noting with approval efforts taken in North Borneo (Sabah) to preserve the Orang-utan and the Sumatran Rhinoceros

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appeals to the Government of North Borneo (Sabah) to accelerate the formation of habitat sanctuaries by law and to accord them the status of national parks.

13. Resolution on the Blue Whale

Whereas the depletion of the stocks of Blue Whales (Balaenoptera musculus) as a result of excessive exploitation by the whaling industry is now generally acknowledged;

whereas the Committee of Three Scientists appointed by the International Whaling Commission in 1960 recommended the complete protection of the Blue Whale;

and whereas in spite of this recommendation the Commission at its meeting in London in 1963, permitted the continued capture of Blue Whales in the area 10° - 50° latitude and 0° - 80° longitude

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recommends that complete protection of the Blue Whale for a period of not less than 10 years should be introduced by the Commission with immediate effect to avert the danger of the extinction of the species and to allow the stocks to recover, so that a system of maximum sustainable yield can be established in the future

and urges all Governments involved in the whaling industry to adhere to this decision.

14. Resolution on Orang Utan

Whereas it has been established that the magnitude of the illegal trade in Orang-utans captured in Borneo and Sumatra and exported mainly through Singapore, will result in the extinction of the Orang-utan within a few years, unless steps are immediately taken to effect better control and conservation;

and whereas the Survival Service Commission has recommended that IUCN should convene a meeting on the subject of the Orang-utan with a minimum delay co-sponsored by the UNESCO Regional Group of SEASCO, the World Wildlife Fund, the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens and the Orang-utan Research Unit to which the government of Malaysia should be invited to send representatives

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requests the Executive Board to convene a two-day meeting of representatives of Indonesia and Malaysia (North Borneo, Sarawak, Malaya and Singapore) at the earliest possible time to decide upon action to curb the illegal trade in Orang-utans and to strengthen measures which will assure the future protection of these animals in their natural habitat, through legislation, parks and reserves in Indonesia and Malaysia; and also their protection in captivity.

Further that the UNESCO Regional Group of SEASCO, the World Wildlife Fund, the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens and the Orang-utan Research Unit be invited to cosponsor this meeting and to send representatives.

15. Resolution on Indonesia Reserves

Whereas the great importance of the Gunung Loser and Langhat reserves as most valuable sanctuaries for the survival of the Sumatran Rhinoceros is universally recognised

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urges the Indonesian Government to issue a central government decree strengthening the laws relevant to the protection of these vital areas, and according them the status of a national park.

16. Resolution on spotted cats

Whereas the present fashion in wearing apparel made from the skins of jaguars, leopards, serval cats, cheetahs and other spotted cats is a threat to the continued existence of these kinds of animals

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calls upon all governments to introduce immediate control to restrict the export and import of the skins of these animals in either processed or unprocessed forms.

17. Resolution on Red Colobus Monkey and Suni in Zanzibar

Whereas the Red Colobus Monkey and the Suni or Livingstone's Antelope of Zanzibar Island are forms unique to that island and have for some time been considered rare animals, on account of the restricted nature of the natural habitat remaining available to them; whereas the reduction of this habitat now causes them to be regarded as endangered animals

and whereas the eyes of the world are increasingly turned with concern towards the future of any animals listed as an endangered form by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

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requests the Zanzibar Government to take all possible steps to safeguard the relict patches of indigenous vegetation favoured by the Red Colobus Monkeys and Livingstone's Antelopes. Also that they may take those other precautions which will ensure the survival and future of these two unique forms which remain in Zanzibar.

18. Resolution on Birds of Paradise

Whereas the increasing growth of the trade in the skins and plumage of Birds of Paradise in spite of legal protection is a threat to the survival of these birds

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urges the Governments of Indonesia and Malaysia to bring this traffic to a halt.

19. Resolution on Marine Turtles

Whereas the marine turtles of the world are seriously threatened with extermination because of the growing use of calipee (cartilage of the belly shell) by the soup industry, aggravated in the case of the Hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata) by the new demand for its shell (tortoise shell)

and whereas they cannot be saved by the action of one or a few countries alone because of their wide pan-tropical range

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urges all Governments concerned to take note of the danger to reptiles and to initiate and give assistance to projects for ecological research and survey on which conservation measures can be based.

20. Resolution on the Gran Paradiso National Park

Noting that the valley of the Nivolet, nucleus of the National Park of the Gran Paradiso (Italy) is increasingly menaced by projects for construction of a network of dams;

considering that a National Park, constituted by law, must be respected under all circumstances

believing that this principle is particularly valid for a Park of international reputation such as the Gran Paradiso, which is a refuge for the Ibex and habitat of a high-mountain fauna and flora of exceptional value

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urges the Government of Italy, a state member of IUCN, not to permit a violation of this unique and famous area.

21. Resolution on the Abruzzi National Park, in Italy

Whereas the Abruzzi National Park which includes large mammal species of worldwide interest such as the brown bear and the chamois as well as forests and landscape of exceptional beauty is threatened by new human intervention such as building, felling of trees, etc.

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strongly urges the Italian Government, a State member of IUCN, to prohibit any development project which may threaten or destroy the beauty and natural riches of the Park which was created for the benefit of the future generations of the Italian People.

22. Resolution on the Equator National Park in Ecuador

Having noted with appreciation the forward looking attitude towards conservation of nature of the Government of Ecuador, so well illustrated by its support of the activities of the Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Islands

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welcomes the proposal for a preliminary survey of conservation potentialities on the mainland of Ecuador, to be sponsored by the Union in collaboration with the International Biological Programme and the World Wildlife Fund

welcomes the particular proposal to examine the possibilities of a National Park consisting of a belt of land on either side of the Equator stretching across Ecuador from the Pacific to the Amazon Basin; and

requests the Government of Ecuador to give such assistance as it can to these surveys, which are designed to make scientific and technical assessments available for the long term benefit of the people of Ecuador.

23. Resolution on limitation of pesticide spraying in national parks

Whereas national parks and equivalent reserves offer one of the best opportunities for the continuation of natural evolution and the fluctuation and possible succession of species on a natural basis

and whereas it was recognised by the First World Conference on National Parks at Seattle that strict Nature Reserves are indispensable for ecological research, and that national parks and equivalent reserves provide an excellent opportunity for preservation of land in its natural condition for such scientific values, thus serving as standards for comparison with other areas whose natural economy has been altered;

The 8th General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources meeting at Nairobi in 1963

recommends that the ecosystem of national parks and equivalent reserves be disturbed as little as possible in the maintenance of such areas, and that chemical control of insects or plant life should not be permitted in national parks or equivalent reserves except in cases where pest species to be controlled can be shown to threaten areas outside the park or reserve.

24. Resolution on National Parks in Jordan

Having learned with satisfaction of the recommendations for National Parks and for the furtherance of conservation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan recently submitted to the Government of that country by the British Jordan Expedition 1963;

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expresses appreciation of the approval and support for these recommendations indicated by the Government of Jordan

and requests all concerned to assist in the early realisation of these measures and in particular the creation of National Parks at Azraq, Rum and in the Rift Valley around Petra.

25. Resolution on Dam in Hluhluwe River

Whereas the construction of the dam in the Hluhluwe River in Zululand is likely to result in some undesirable changes to the environment both in the Hluhluwe Game Reserve and the St. Lucia Lake Reserve with its delicately balanced estuarine fauna, its magnificent bird breeding colonies, its great scientific interest and its tourist potential

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urges the Government of the Republic of South Africa to undertake a comprehensive ecological survey before irrevocable changes in these regions are allowed to take place

26. Resolution on Savanna

Whereas the ecology of tropical savanna lands, and especially the potential of tropical soils, vegetation and related resources as contributing to human welfare is relatively undetermined, and

whereas there is evidence from Africa that the tropical savanna may be an environment of extremely high biological productivity

having heard the communication of the representatives of UNESCO on the part of the planned budget and the current activities for 1965/66 of that organisation concerning the biological sciences, and in particular the ecological studies on the conservation of natural resources

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notes with great satisfaction the plans of the Director General of UNESCO

for greater participation in the named fields

hopes that the competent organs of UNESCO, in view of the great importance that ecological studies and conservation are for the developing nations, in particular in tropical regions, will intensify activity of the organisation in this field and will be able to increase the amount of money available for this purpose

recommends that IUCN, through the Commission on Ecology assist UNESCO and other appropriate organisations so that they may plan the early scientific study of savanna in the tropical and in particular in the neotropical regions in order to develop projects for a more effective permanent utilisation of such lands and thus to enhance the standard of living of residents there.

27. Resolution on Translocation

Whereas there is an increasing tendency to move rare animals to new areas and habitats where their safety is thought to be assured and

whereas competent advice on the ecological suitability of the new destination or indeed the wisdom of the project itself has not always been obtained

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recommends that IUCN should be consulted whenever the translocation of an endangered species or subspecies from one country to another is being considered.

28. Resolution on need for ecology in development

Whereas present world conditions are producing unprecedented pressures to develop natural resources throughout the world;

whereas preliminary land-use surveys are too often concerned with a single resource or a limited group of resources with emphasis on early financial returns;

whereas such surveys frequently ignore the value of uniquely adapted wild flora and fauna to the economic growth of the countries involved;

and recalling that Recommendations No. 13 and 14 of the First World Conference on National Parks at Seattle in 1962 stressed the need to incorporate conservation principles in aid and development programmes and to include ecological specialists in teams planning such programmes;

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urgently requests international, national and bilateral agencies supplying financial or technical aid to ensure that their responsibilities with regard to ecology and conservation are fulfilled.

29. Resolution on population increase

Whereas various countries throughout the world, as well as several international scientific organisations have recently expressed concern about the rate of human population increase in relation to the natural resources available to support them.

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recommends that IUCN provide in its comprehensive programme of activities, more specific attention to the numbers of people and the rate of population increase as part of total ecological situations or ecosystems and as an important element in comprehensive land use and economic development plans and programmes.

30. Resolution on Rwanda

Considering the text of Resolution No. 20 adopted at Seattle by the First World Conference on National Parks which expressed the hope that the Kagera National Park and the volcanos of the Albert National Park may keep their status and that the Governments of Congo and Rwanda will cooperate in the administration of their respective portions of the Albert National Park

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notes with satisfaction that despite the heavy population pressure in Rwanda, the maintenance in their integrity of these two natural riches, one of which forms the extreme western limit in central Africa of the habitat of the Impala, the Roan Antelope, the Zebra, the Cape Eland (Patterson) and one of the last strongholds of the wild dog, is a major consideration of the Rwanda Government and

extends congratulations on this account.

31. Resolution on Congo (Leopoldville)

Having heard the report made by members of the Executive Board and the Commission on National Parks

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notes with satisfaction that the maintenance in its integrity of the Albert National Park is a major consideration of the Congo Government and

extends congratulations on this account.

32. Resolution on the African Charter for Protection and Conservation of Nature

Having taken note of the African Charter for the Protection and Conservation of Nature agreed by the representatives of African States assembled at Dar es Salaam for the 18th Session of CCTA in February 1963

and believing this declaration of principles to constitute an important step in the development, throughout Africa, of full public awareness of the importance of the problems involved

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fully endorses the African Charter which bears such clear witness to the growing awareness of the legitimate demands of nature conservation.

33. Resolution on the International Biological Programme

In the light of reports on the current preparations for an International Biological Programme

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notes with approval the role proposed for the Union in the Programme

expresses satisfaction at the progress already made by the sub-commission on conservation

and resolves to give all practicable support to the further development of the International Biological Programme in the ecological study and conservation of natural and semi-natural areas.

34. Resolution on Kenya Marine National Park

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commends the intention of the Government of Kenya to create a marine national

park to the north of Mombasa, in the spirit of recommendation no. 15 of the First World Conference on National Parks (Seattle, Washington 1962) and

recommends that the project should be carried out with the ~~least~~ possible delay.

35. Resolution on Sudan Marine National Park

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commends the proposal that the Government of the Sudan create a marine national park on the shores of the Red Sea, in the spirit of recommendation no. 15 of the Seattle Conference.

36. Resolution on Kilimandjaro National Park

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commends the proposals that national parks be established by the Government of Tanganyika on the upper slopes of Mount Kilimandjaro, the Selous and Mikumi-Dumi area, and the Ruaha area.

37. Resolution on the Udjong-Kulon Reserve

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congratulates the Government of Indonesia for the measures which it has carried out to maintain the protection of the natural habitat of the Udjong-Kulon Reserve and of all its botanical and zoological species.

38. Resolution on the Mt Elgon National Park

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commends the proposal for a national park to be established by the Kenya Government on Mt. Elgon, to protect the unique botanical faunal and scenic values of the upper slopes including the important stand of Podocarpus trees on the eastern side.

39. Resolution on North and South Luangwa Game Reserves

The 8th General Assembly of IUCN, meeting at Nairobi in 1963

commends the establishment of a National Park by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to include the existing North and South Luangwa Game Reserves and all or part of the corridor between them.

40. Resolution on Mount Loma

Whereas Mount Loma, in Sierra Leone contains a unique flora and an abundant fauna, and

whereas the mountain massif constitutes a refuge for wildlife, a reservoir for the production of seeds of trees of great economic value and a great tourist attraction

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congratulates the Government of Sierra Leone for having classed this region as a Forest Reserve and

hopes that the Reserve will as soon as possible be classified with the status of an integral nature reserve or a National Park.