

# Cyril Kormos

**Vice President for Policy  
The WILD Foundation**

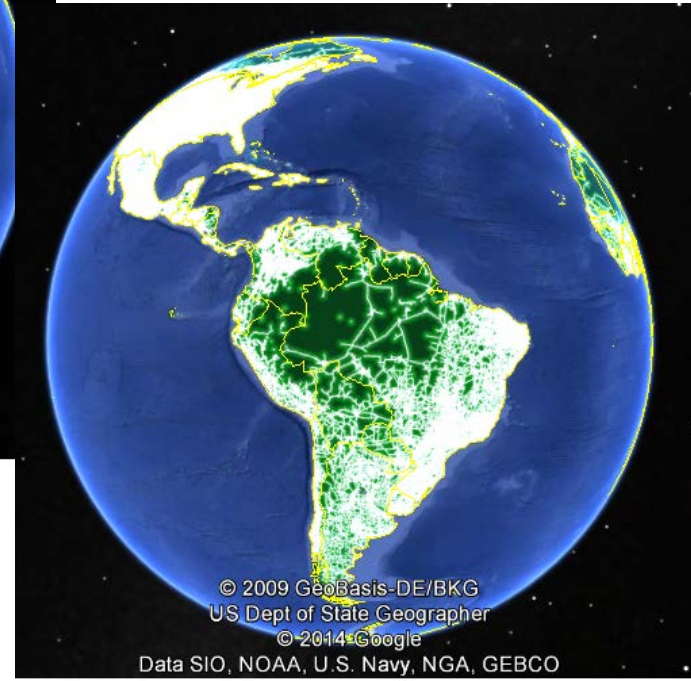
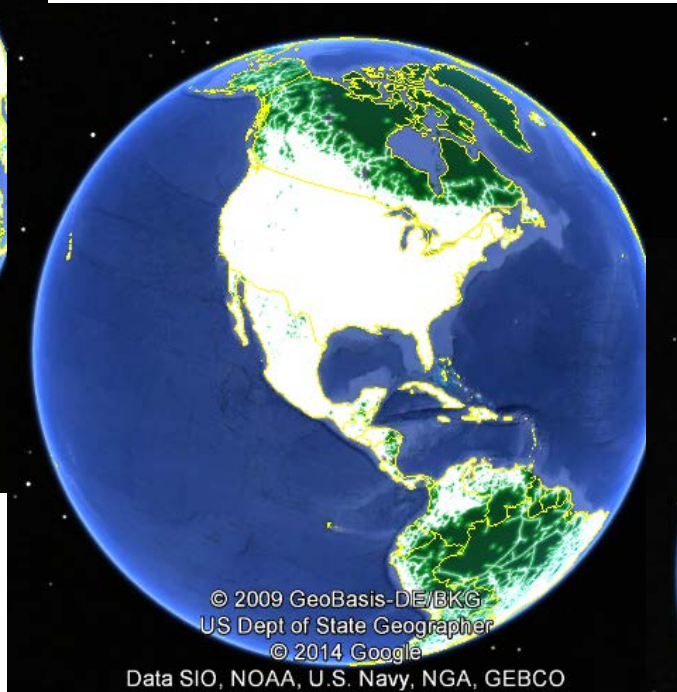


# No-Go: Not a new concept

- World Heritage sites – considered no-go for (at least) oil and gas and mining extraction;
- Sacred Natural Sites;
- Categories I-IV protected areas per IUCN Policy since Amman;
- Antarctica;
- Free Prior and Informed Consent
- Critical habitat for endangered species – i.e. biodiversity that is “non-offsetable”

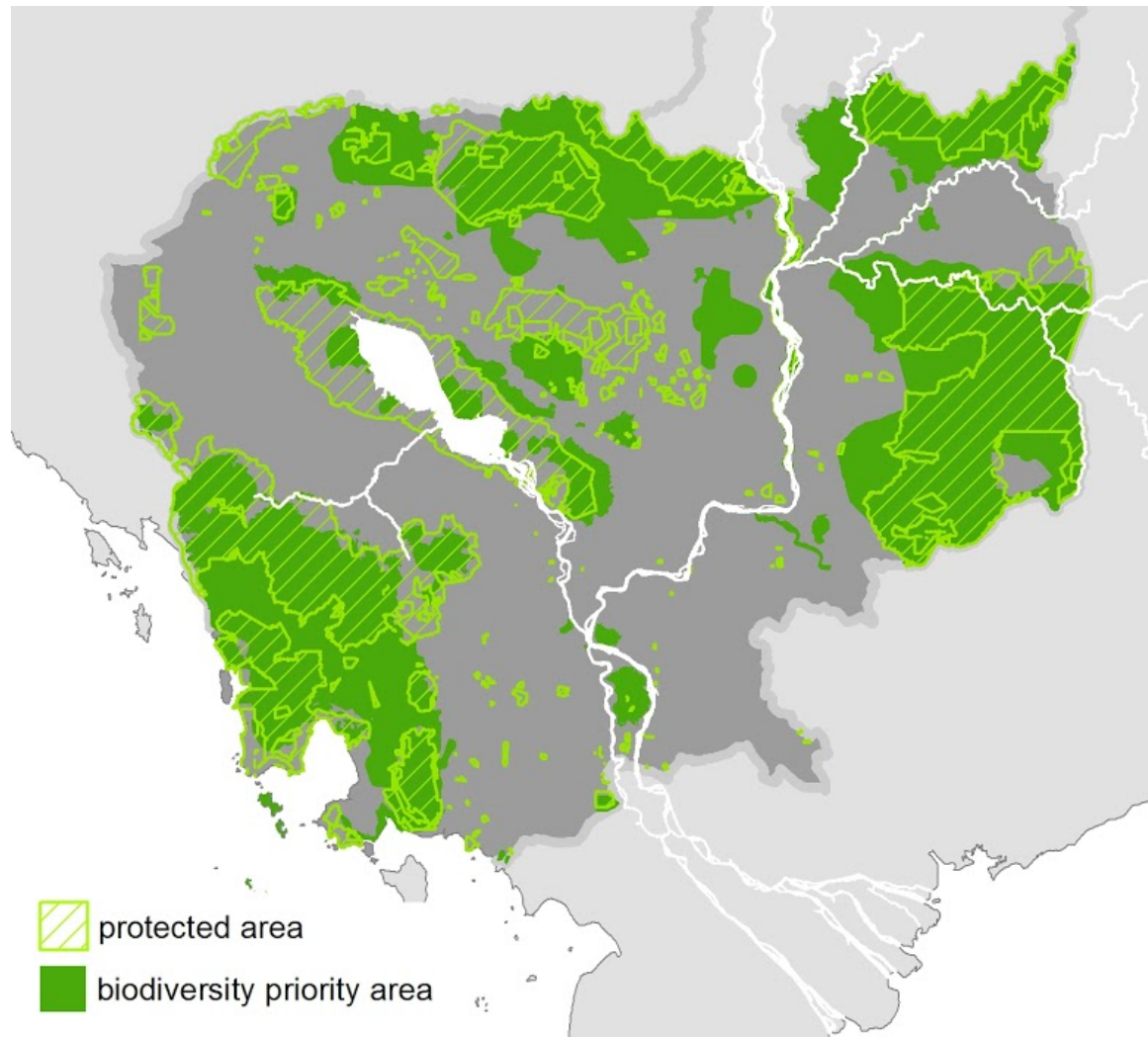
The view of the global  
environment from  
30,000 ft...

# Areas at least 10km from a road

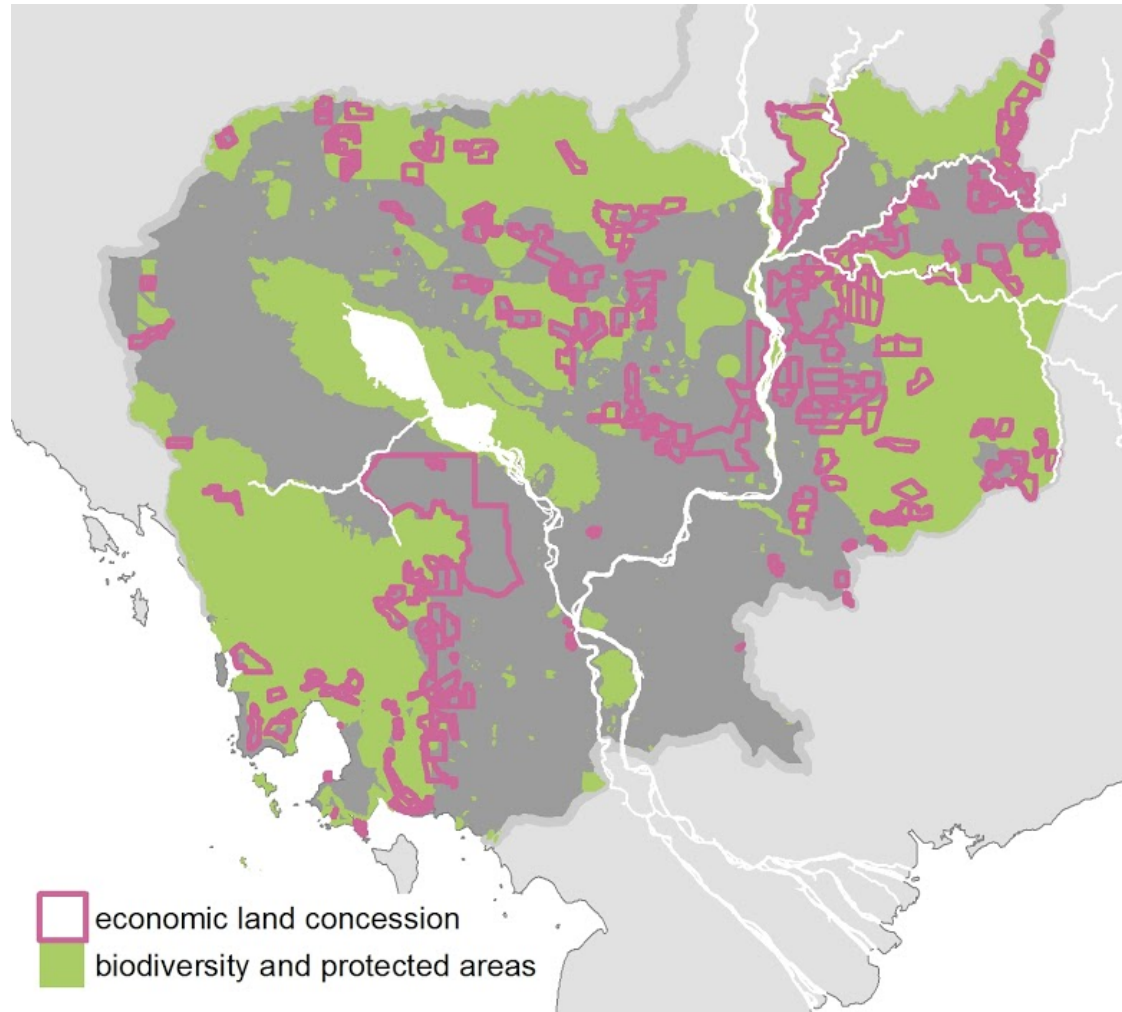


# Cambodia

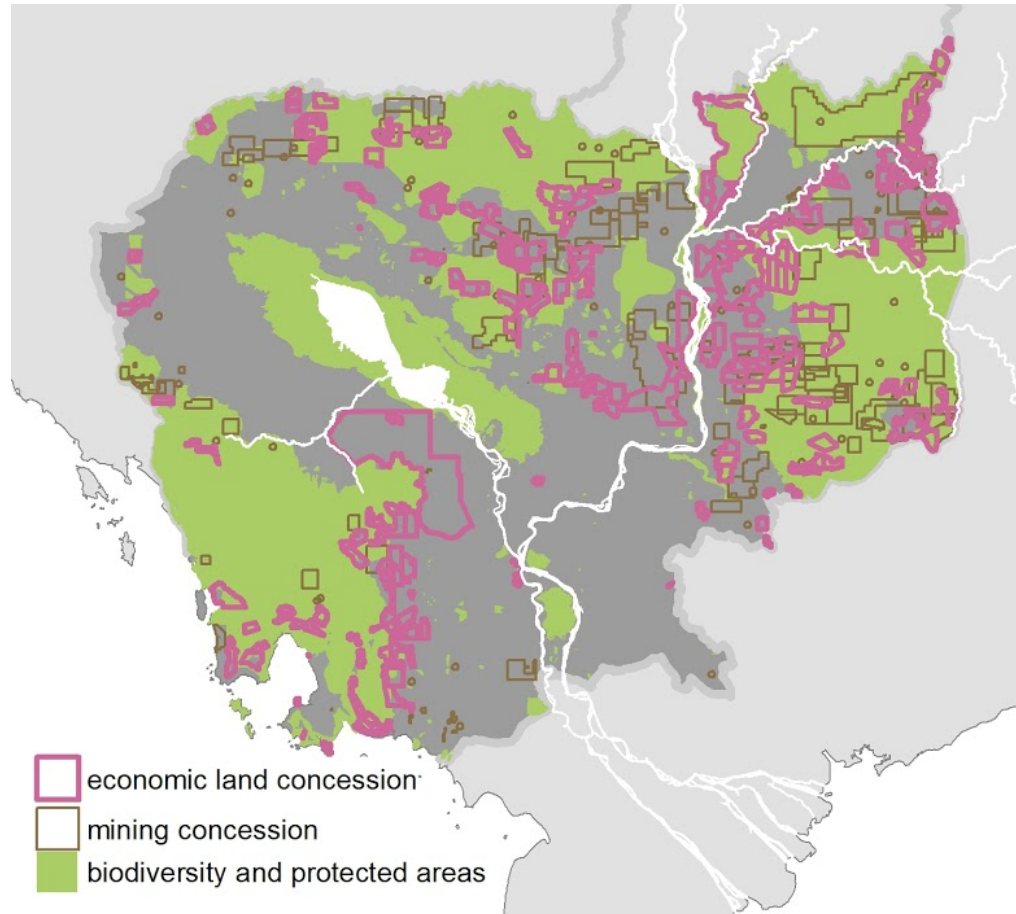
## Protected Areas and Biodiversity priorities



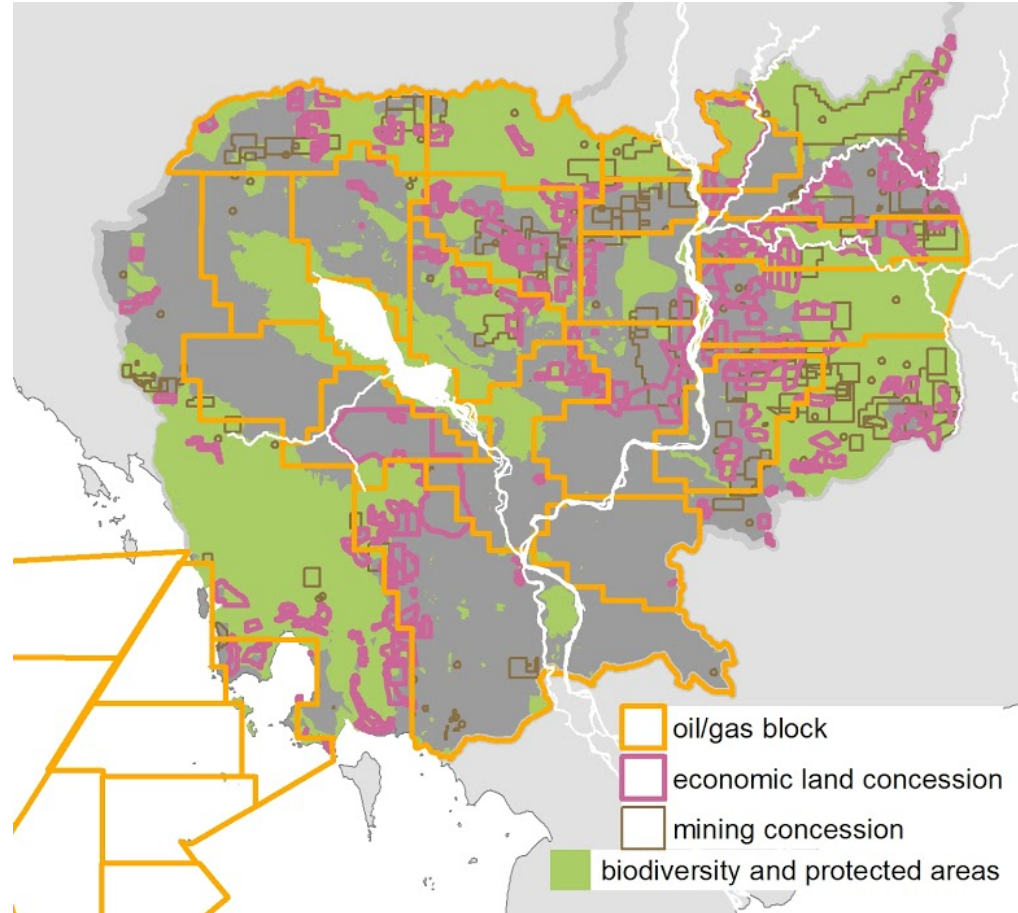
# Cambodia: PAs, Biodiversity + Economic Land Concessions



# Cambodia: PAs, Biodiversity + Economic Land Concessions + mining concessions



# Cambodia: PAs, Biodiversity + Economic Land Concessions + mining concessions + oil and gas

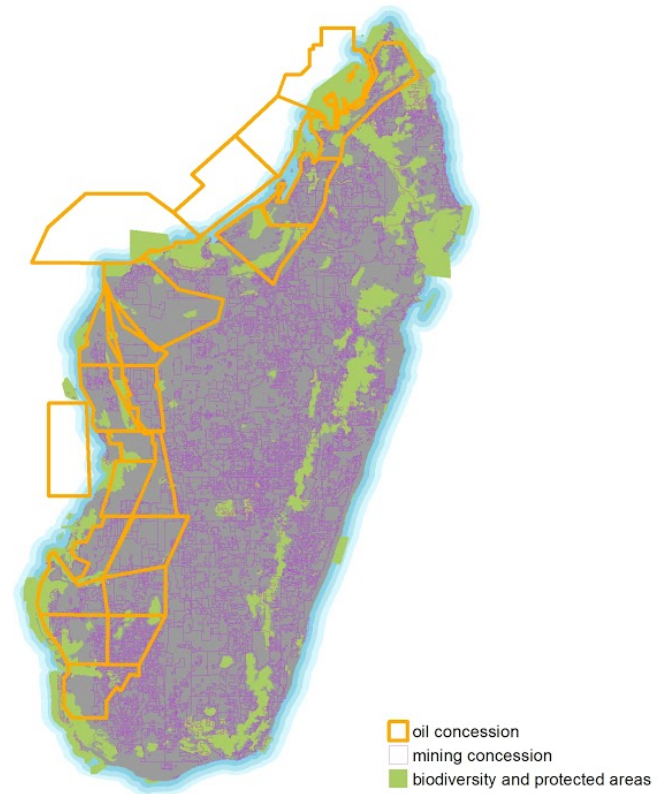


# Madagascar

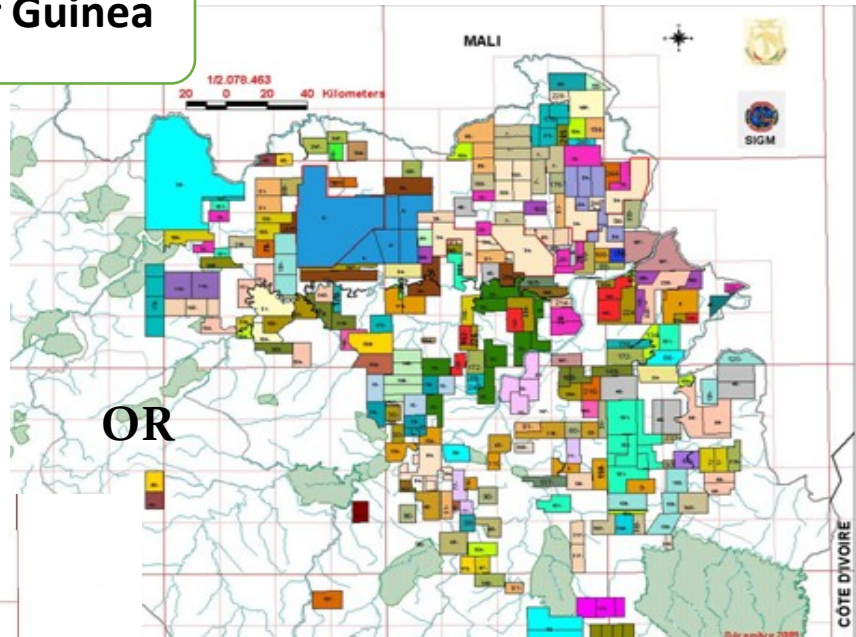
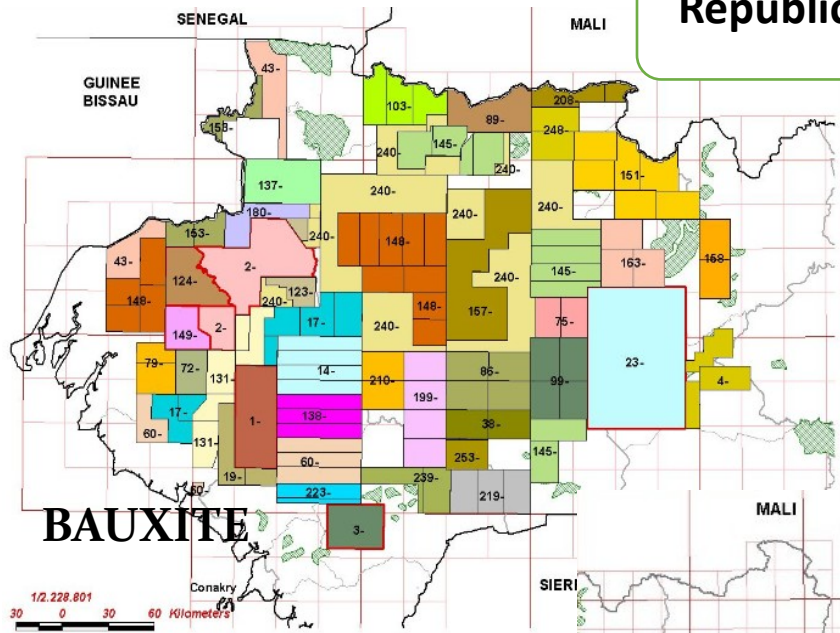
## PA + Biodiversity



## PA + Biodiversity + mining concessions + oil and gas

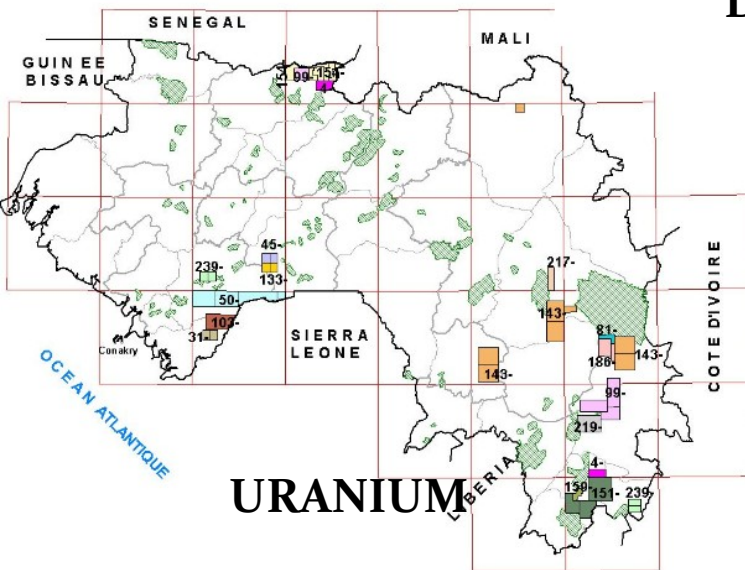


# Republic of Guinea

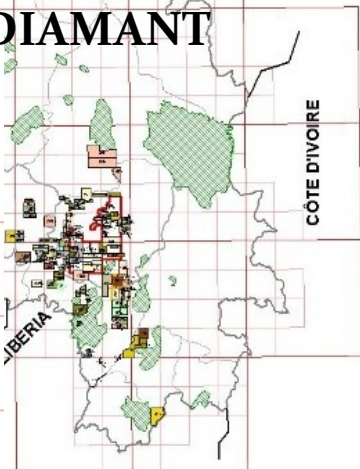


OR

# DIAMANT

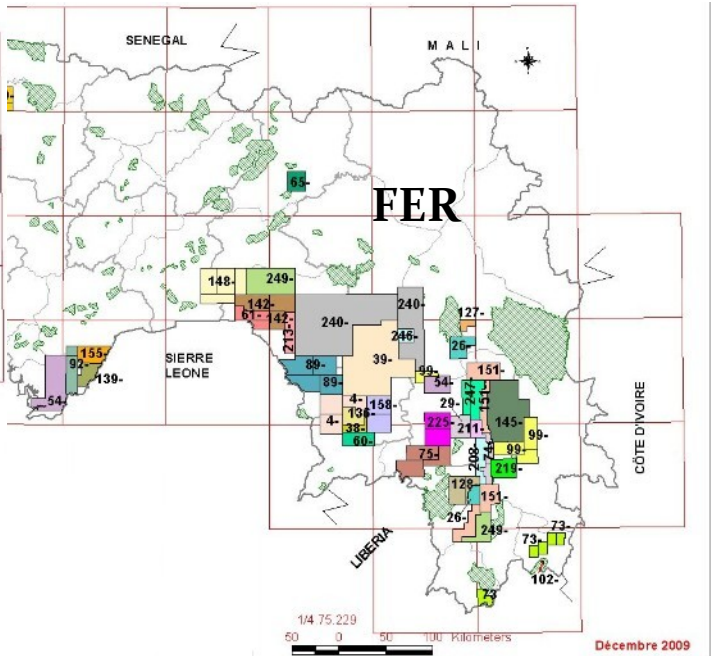


# URANIUM



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

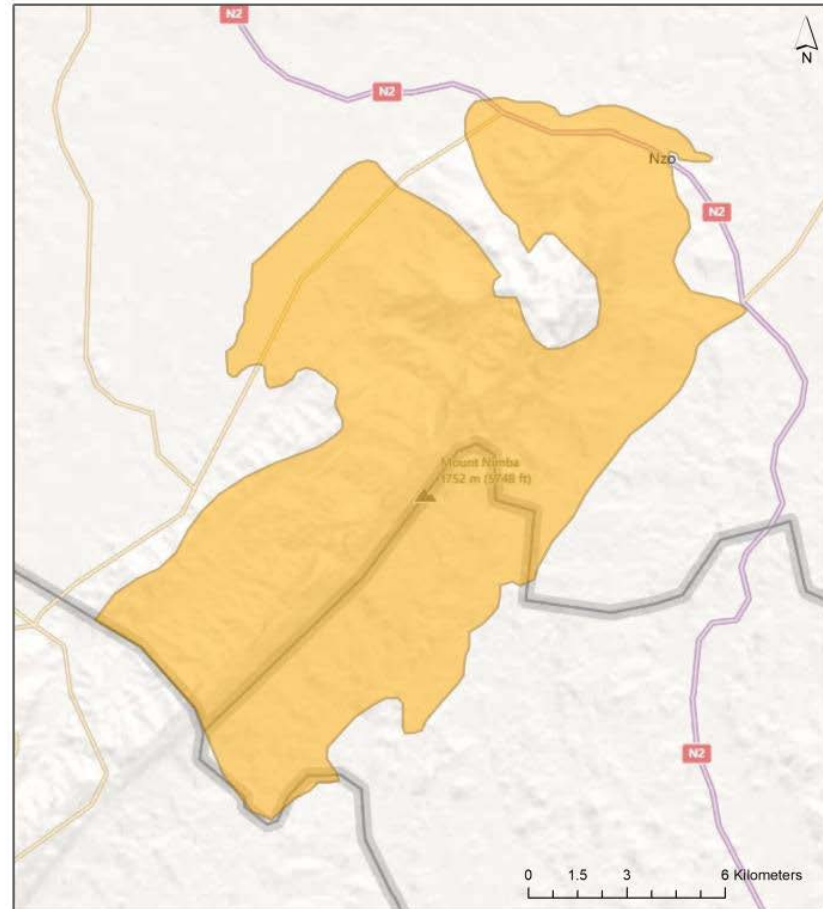
# FER





# Mt. Nimba – Guinea / Ivory Coast

**1993** Excision in Mt. Nimba  
World Heritage Site.



Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve

Réserve naturelle intégrale du mont Nimba

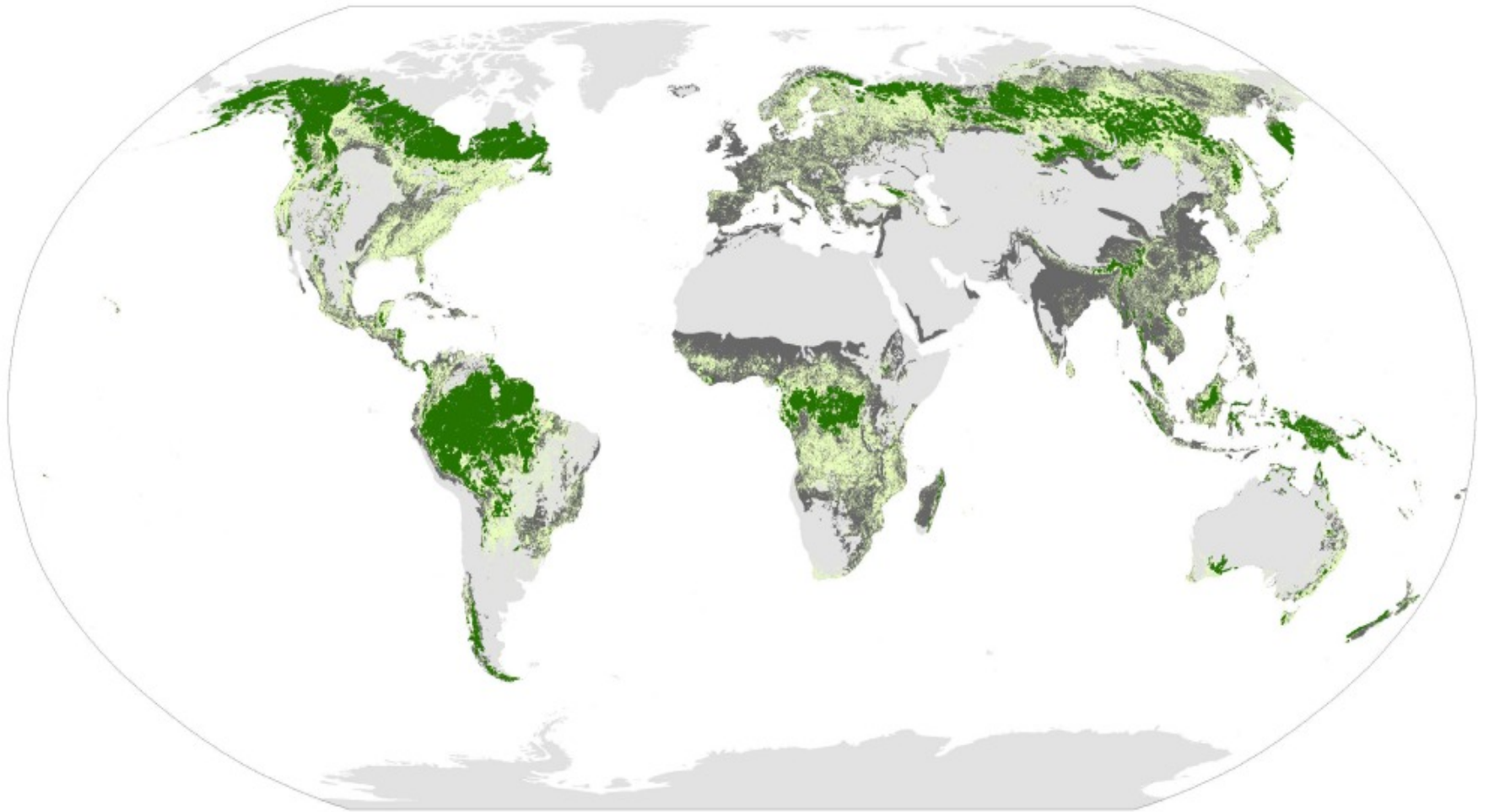
Country: Côte D'Ivoire, Guinea

Criteria: (ix)(x)

Year inscribed: 1981



**Map From: Turner, S.D. 2012  
IUCN-ICMM**



### Forest Cover

 Intact Forest  Current Forest  Original Forest Cover

Map shows the distribution of pre-industrial natural forest, current natural forest, and intact forest landscapes. Sources of data are given in Mackey et al. 2014 Conservation Letters DOI: 10.1111/conl.12120.

# So over the last decade or so the threat to nature has changed:

- Used to be a mix of small scale farming, slash and burn agriculture and industrial activity.
- Now it's mainly industrial activity to supply an increasingly growing urban population.

# The result is that biodiversity and climate change crises are accelerating rapidly:

- Extinction rates at 1000x background rates
- Atmospheric carbon at 400ppm and rising
- Ocean is acidifying
- Lost 230 million hectares / 600 million acres of forest from 2000-2012 (area the size of Greenland!).

# Scientists are telling us LOUDLY that we are destroying the planet:

Living Planet Report 2014, WILD10 2013, MAHB 2013, Club of Rome 2013, United nations 2012, Ehrlich 2012, Barnosky et al. 2012, Hooper et al. 2012, Brundtland et al. 2012, Planet Under Pressure 2012, Living Planet Report 2010, TEEB 2010, OECD 2010, Rands et al. 2010, Dudley et al. 2010, Rockström et al. 2009, WILD9 2009, Butler and Laurence 2008, MEA 2005, Pimm *et al.* 2005, Kendall 1992.

We need to make tradeoffs

**But...**

**We need to set limits, because an approach based solely on tradeoffs by definition results in continued loss of biodiversity and ecosystems!**



**Thank You**