

WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS 2025
9–15 October 2025, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Progress Report
on the Implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations
adopted at the 2021 World Conservation Congress in Marseille
September 2025

Action Requested: The World Conservation Congress is requested to TAKE NOTE of the attached report on the progress made in implementing the Marseille Resolutions and Recommendations.

Overview

The present report provides an overview of progress in the implementation of the **137** Resolutions and Recommendations (121 Resolutions and 16 Recommendations) adopted at the 2021 World Conservation Congress in Marseille (hereafter “*the Marseille Resolutions*”) over the last four years. It consolidates information received from focal points – Members, Commissions and Secretariat – through the [Resolutions and Recommendations Platform](#) (Resolutions Platform) on the status of implementation, actions undertaken, the involvement of IUCN constituencies, and commonly reported obstacles and challenges. The report also presents highlights of selected accomplishments under the Marseille Resolutions ([Annex I](#)). The full list of Marseille Resolutions and Recommendations, including their implementation status is contained in [Annex II](#). Detailed reports on specific Resolutions can be accessed through the [Resolutions Platform](#). The most recent annual Progress report on the implementation of the Marseille Resolutions (December 2024) is [available here](#).

This document is based on reports collected through the [Resolutions Platform](#) during the reporting cycle, as summarised in [Table 1](#), and thus provides only a partial overview of the situation. There might be other Resolutions’ implementation efforts that are not captured in this report, as they were not submitted through the Platform.

Reporting on the implementation

The implementation of IUCN Resolutions is monitored through the public online [Resolutions Platform](#), where all IUCN constituents can report their contributions by submitting Activity reports, based on which designated Secretariat focal points compile annual Progress reports.

Resolutions cover a wide range of topics pertinent to the work of IUCN and provide the general policy framework of the Union. It is customary for Resolutions to be implemented within the four-year intersessional period, ideally through a *One Programme* approach.

Information on the implementation of Resolutions is gathered annually from a variety of sources, particularly from:

- A designated Secretariat focal point for each Resolution
- A Member-assigned focal point (designated by sponsors at the time of Motion submission)
- One or more designated Commission focal points (as relevant)

This information takes the form of:

Activity reports

on actions carried out, results achieved and obstacles encountered, which are collected from all IUCN constituents during the reporting cycle. A broad call for inputs is issued, not only among focal points.

Progress reports

prepared by the Secretariat focal points at the end of the reporting cycle, synthesising the Activity reports and complementing them with any additional relevant information.

Between 2021 and 2025, a total of 611 Activity reports and 330 Progress reports were received on the implementation of Marseille Resolutions ([Table 1](#)). Reporting was strongest during the initial 2021–2022 reporting cycle, with 215 Activity reports and 112 Progress reports covering 82% of 137 Marseille Resolutions. In subsequent cycles, however, submissions declined substantially, particularly from Members, as Activity reports decreased from 109 to 37, and the number of Resolutions tracked through Secretariat-led Progress reports dropped from 112 to 41. Four years after the Congress, **less than one-third of the 137 adopted Resolutions** are being monitored through formal reporting.

Table 1. Overview of Reports on Marseille Resolutions

(by reporting cycle and IUCN constituents)

| Reporting cycle | Activity reports | | | | | | | | | | | | Progress reports |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | total | Resolutions covered | Members | Commissions | | | | | | | Secretariat | Committees (national & regional) | Secretariat focal points |
| | | | | Total ¹ | CEC | CEESP | CEM | SSC | WCEL | WCPA | | | |
| 2024-2025 | 93 | 59 | 37 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 24 | 11 | 0 | 41 |
| 2023-2024 | 177 | 90 | 92 | 59 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 27 | 15 | 11 | 92 |
| 2022-2023 | 126 | 76 | 68 | 37 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 19 | 2 | 85 |
| 2021-2022 | 215 | 103 | 109 | 46 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 29 | 30 | 112 |
| Total | 611 | | 306 | 187 | 7 | 8 | 38 | 44 | 20 | 70 | 74 | 43 | 330 |

Activity reports were received from six IUCN Commissions as shown in [Table 1](#) above:

CEC – Commission on Education and Communication (**7**)
CEESP – Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (**8**)
CEM – Commission on Ecosystem Management (**38**)
SSC – Species Survival Commission (**44**)
WCEL – World Commission on Environmental Law (**20**)
WCPA – World Commission on Protected Areas (**70**)

It is important to note that the Climate Crisis Commission (CCC) is not included, as its establishment was decided during the Marseille Congress in 2021. The Marseille Resolutions, which originated from motions in 2020 before the CCC was created, did not reference the Commission explicitly or reflect its emerging role and relevance. Consequently, the CCC did not form part of the post-2021 Resolutions monitoring architecture.

Status of implementation

The vast majority of the 137 Marseille Resolutions have begun to be implemented since their adoption ([Figure 1](#)). Specifically, 7% of Marseille Resolutions have been fully implemented, 56% are presently in progress, and 28% have been initiated. 9% of Resolutions have not yet been started or lack sufficient information to confirm progress. The year-on-year progress of implementation since adoption in 2021 is presented in [Figure 2](#).

¹ “Commissions” – “Total” is the sum of the Activity reports received from all six IUCN Commissions.

Figure 1. Implementation status
(% of 137 Marseille Resolutions)

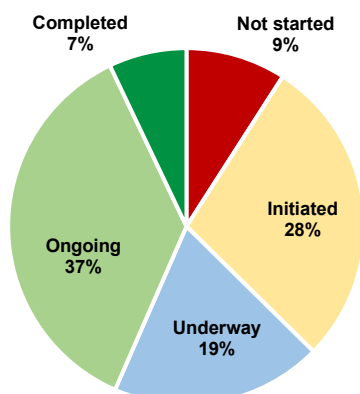
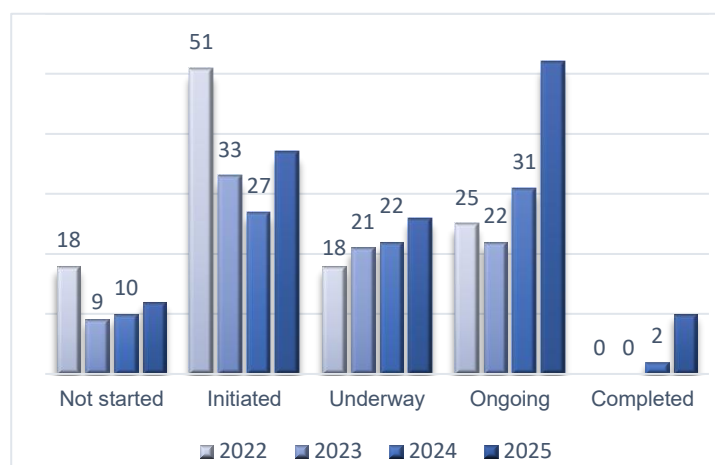


Figure 2: Progress over time 2022–2025
(Number of Marseille Resolutions)



Actions undertaken

Activities related to the implementation of the Marseille Resolutions have been classified into seven categories: (1) capacity-building; (2) convening stakeholders and networking; (3) education, communication and awareness-raising; (4) field activities; (5) fundraising; (6) policy influencing and advocacy; and (7) scientific and technical activities (*Figure 3*). The most commonly undertaken activities are those that constitute the core strengths of the Union, namely: convening stakeholders (55% of Resolutions), policy influencing (53%), education and communication (46%), and scientific and technical activities (42%). Less frequently reported were field activities (22%), fundraising (23%) and capacity building (28%). In most cases, Resolutions are being implemented through a variety of activities.

Figure 3: Activities undertaken
(% of 137 Marseille Resolutions)



Involvement of IUCN constituencies

The implementation of the Marseille Resolutions has involved the engagement of various actors across the Union and beyond, including external partners such as United Nations agencies and other international organisations (*Figure 4*). IUCN Members participated in the implementation of 74% of Resolutions, Commissions in 91%, the Secretariat in 74%, and non-IUCN entities contribute to 55%, with Commission participation being the highest reported.

Of the 137 Marseille Resolutions, **Commissions** in general are “called on”, “requested”, “asked”, “recommended” or “encouraged” to engage in 42 Resolutions. In 67 cases, one or more specific Commissions are explicitly referenced for action. During the four-year period, Commissions engaged in 173 cases (CEC – 15, CEM – 37, CEESP – 19, WCPA – 33, WCEL – 28, SSC – 41 Resolutions), representing more than double the number over those specifically mandated. *Figure 5* presents both

the number of Resolutions requesting Commission action and the number of Resolutions in which the Commissions participated.

Figure 4: Implementation by IUCN Constituencies
(% of 137 Marseille Resolutions)

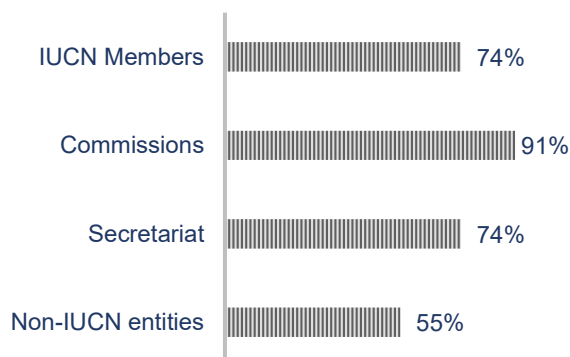
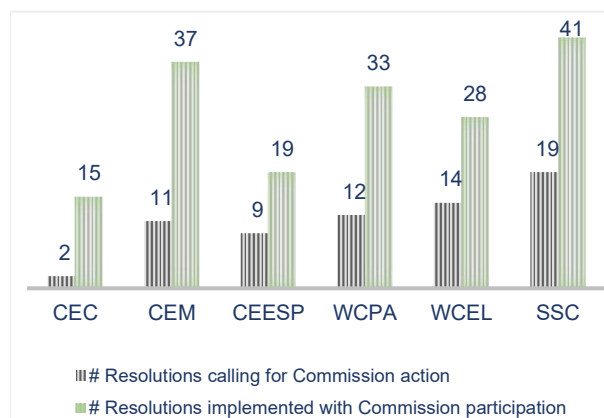


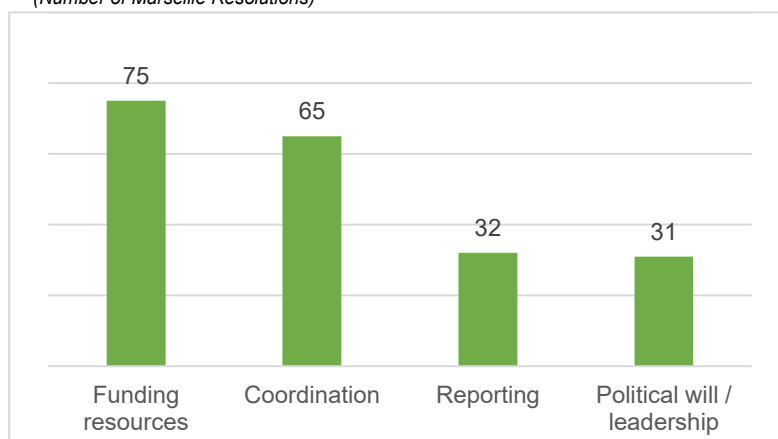
Figure 5: Implementation by IUCN Commissions
(Number of Marseille Resolutions)



Obstacles and challenges to implementation

Implementation of the Marseille Resolutions has been subject to persistent obstacles, including lack of funding and resources, limited coordination and reporting, low political will, and inconsistent leadership across IUCN constituencies, as reported by focal points in respect to over 90% of Resolutions (*Figure 6*). The main constraint relates to insufficient or lack of funding and resources, identified in connection with 75 Resolutions (55%). Coordination challenges were reported in 65 Resolutions (48%) and reporting issues (e.g. unresponsive focal points, missing Activity or Progress reports) have affected about 32 Resolutions (23%). In certain instances, implementation has further been restricted by misalignment with the IUCN Programme and Commission mandates.

Figure 6: Implementation challenges cited by focal points
(Number of Marseille Resolutions)



Conclusions

Over the four-year period since the 2021 World Conservation Congress in Marseille, the implementation of the 137 Marseille Resolutions has progressed, with the majority of Resolutions either underway or initiated. IUCN Commissions have demonstrated the highest level of engagement, exceeding the specific mandates outlined in Resolutions. Members, the Secretariat and external partners have also contributed to implementation efforts. Reporting, however, has declined over time, particularly among Members, and Progress reports by Secretariat focal points.

Persistent challenges hindering implementation of 90% of Resolutions include insufficient or lack of funding and resources, uneven levels of commitment across IUCN constituencies, low political will

and misalignment with IUCN's Programme and Commission mandates. Coordination and reporting issues, including unresponsive focal points or the absence of reports, have impacted about 22% of Resolutions. Notably, most Resolutions are adopted without dedicated funding or clear leadership for implementation.

These challenges highlight the need for more robust implementation and resource allocation mechanisms linked to the front part of the IUCN policy cycle – the motions process. Key measures include establishing realistic budgets, defining clear implementation pathways, assigning designated lead actors, aligning Resolutions with the IUCN Programme and Commission workplans, and prioritising fewer, more strategically focused Resolutions for which all constituencies of the Union commit to implementation and reporting. Enhanced support for Secretariat focal points, improved communication and more consistent reporting across all IUCN constituents remain critical. Sustained attention to these improvements is necessary to ensure that IUCN Resolutions achieve their intended conservation outcomes and remain effective instruments for the Union's collective action.

Annex I – Selected achievements of the Marseille Resolutions and Recommendations

This section presents a non-exhaustive overview of the achievements of the Resolutions adopted in Marseille, with specific emphasis on those that have been fully implemented, as cited by focal points.

- [Resolution 7.001 – Archiving Resolutions and Recommendations meeting retirement criteria, consolidating policy and future reviews](#)
IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that no longer require implementation were identified and recommended for retirement and archiving, the list of which is included in the annex of [Motion 120](#). Further work was undertaken to improve the accessibility and consolidation of IUCN policy positions – including the development of an artificial intelligence tool to review previously adopted Resolutions – and to consider modalities for an ongoing review mechanism for future Resolutions.
- [Resolution 7.030 – Enhancing the resilience of coastal areas in the face of climate change, biodiversity crisis and rapid coastal development](#)
IUCN has contributed to knowledge products, including the joint UNFCCC-IUCN policy brief on innovative coastal and ocean adaptation approaches (2022) and the *Green-Grey Infrastructure Funding and Finance Playbook* (2022). It has supported the integration of environmental risk screening and Nature-based Solutions into finance mechanisms, including projects for hybrid reef restoration in Colombia, and helped the launch of the World Coastal Forum at Ramsar COP14 (2022) and its international conference in Yancheng, China (2023). The ongoing programme of work includes the *State of the World's Coastal Ecosystems Report* (2026) and the World Coastal Ecosystems Conservation Toolkit (2027).
- [Resolution 7.034 – Ecological integrity in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework](#)
Ecological integrity is incorporated in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) within its aims and targets, notably Goal A (maintaining, enhancing or restoring the integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems and substantially increasing natural ecosystems by 2050) and Targets 1, 2 and 12, supported by a clear definition of “high ecological integrity”. IUCN established a cross-Commission Ecological Integrity Task Force, tasked with synthesising knowledge, clarifying definitions, highlighting benefits for IUCN Commissions, providing recommendations, encouraging integration into work programmes, and producing issues briefs and policy statements.
- [Resolution 7.035 – Promoting IUCN leadership in the implementation of the UN Decade on Restoration 2021–2030](#)
The IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM), in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Society for Ecological Restoration, developed the *Principles for Ecosystem Restoration* (2021) and the *Standards of Practice to Guide Ecosystem Restoration* (2023), incorporating over 300 practices and extensive consultations, including input from Indigenous peoples. IUCN CEM has contributed to the Best Practices, Science, Monitoring and Finance Task Forces of the UN Decade, evaluated nominations for UN Decade Flagships, and facilitated knowledge sharing through webinars and global forums. IUCN and FAO signed an [agreement](#) to align the Restoration Barometer with FAO monitoring tools to support countries for KMGBF Target 2 monitoring. As coordinator of the Science Task Force for the UN Decade, IUCN contributed to the development of the criteria for the selection of the Flagships and signed an agreement with UNEP to support the Flagships and the Science Task Force.
- [Resolution 7.048 – Contributions of the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy to the post-2020 CBD framework](#)
IUCN-wide consultations on Nature Positive approaches, including engagement on species and ecosystems, the development and publication of the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) technical paper [Nature Positive for Business](#) (2023), ongoing work by the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Global Biodiversity Framework Taskforce, and the biodiversity features in the [Key Biodiversity Areas \(KBA\) Standard](#) and its implementation through the [KBA Programme and Partnership](#), are among the key achievements reported.
- [Resolution 7.067 – Call for Nature in Cities agendas and Strengthening the IUCN Urban Alliance](#)
IUCN has developed the [IUCN Urban Nature Indexes](#) (UNI) and a professional certificate on

measuring and monitoring urban nature, providing cities with standardised tools to assess green space accessibility, biodiversity health and ecosystem services. In partnership with the World Bank, IUCN launched the [PANORAMA Cities web platform](#), showcasing urban sustainable development solutions. IUCN has also promoted urban conservation through high-level sessions at Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Conferences of the Parties (COPs), the World Urban Forum and the Global Forum on Human Settlements; supported the launch of the Berlin Urban Nature Pact; and relaunched the IUCN Urban Alliance in February 2024.

- [Resolution 7.068 – Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area](#)
In its [Decision 45 COM 7B.80](#), the World Heritage Committee, noted that the raising of the Warragamba Dam wall would have inundated areas within the property, directly affecting its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and welcomed the decision not to proceed with the project. UNESCO and IUCN will continue ongoing monitoring of the property in line with the standard procedures of the World Heritage Convention.
- [Resolution 7.071 – Wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure](#)
IUCN has produced several guidance documents to support biodiversity conservation in the context of infrastructure and energy development, including the Technical Report [Addressing ecological connectivity in the development of roads, railways and canals](#), issued by the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Connectivity Conservation Specialist Group and the Center for Large Landscape Conservation, as well as the guidance documents [Wildlife and power lines](#) and [Mitigating biodiversity impacts associated with solar and wind energy development](#).
- [Resolution 7.078 – Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems](#)
IUCN and partners advanced mangrove conservation in the Mesoamerican Reef, the Wider Caribbean, and globally through initiatives such as publication of the [Manual for the Ecological Restoration of Mangroves](#), high-resolution ecosystem mapping using Google Earth Engine, and community-level restoration activities in Belize, Guatemala and Mexico. IUCN contributed to the science-based guidance on mangroves under the Global Biodiversity Framework and the launch of the Mangrove Breakthrough to catalyse large-scale restoration. Through the Mangrove Forest Conservation Fund, IUCN supported the establishment of the International Mangrove Center and the International Mangrove Conservation Fund to strengthen international cooperation, scientific research and restoration. IUCN also supported the WWF Save Our Mangroves Now initiative in launching the *Guiding Principles on Sustainable Mangrove Ecosystem Management*, and the Global Mangrove Alliance in publishing the *State of the World's Mangroves* reports.
- [Resolution 7.093 – A call for increased consideration of genetic diversity in IUCN planning and actions](#)
IUCN, through the Conservation Genetics Specialist Group and partners, has developed practical indicators that can be monitored without DNA, tested them in nine countries, and shared results through publications, policy briefs, webinars and international meetings. It published Issue Briefs on Digital Sequence Information (2022), which informed global CBD negotiations, and on environmental DNA (2024), and is preparing guidance on Evolutionary Significant Units and on hybrids in conservation (2025). IUCN also coordinated the development of *Biobanking Guidelines for Conservation Purposes* and, with partners, produced the guidance *Selecting Species and Populations for Monitoring of Genetic Diversity* (2022).

Annex II – List of the Marseille Resolutions and Recommendations

For the purposes of this report, the implementation status of the Marseille Resolutions is classified as:

- **Not started:** Implementation has not started
- **Initiated:** First stages of implementation
- **Underway:** Implementation well advanced
- **Ongoing:** Implementation consisting of repetitive and recurrent action
- **Completed:** implementation fully completed

| Resolutions code | English title | Implementation status |
|------------------|--|-----------------------|
| WCC-2020-Res-001 | Archiving Resolutions and Recommendations meeting retirement criteria, consolidating policy and future reviews | ■ Completed |
| WCC-2020-Res-002 | Strengthened institutional inclusion concerning indigenous peoples | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-003 | Transforming global food systems through sustainable land management that is aligned to the UN SDGs | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-004 | Urgent action against the grass <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> outside of its natural distribution range | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-005 | Promoting harmony between cranes – flagships for biodiversity – and agriculture | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-006 | Declaration of priority for the conservation of tropical dry forests in South America | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-007 | Developing agroecological practices as nature-based solutions | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-008 | Protecting rivers and their associated ecosystems as corridors in a changing climate | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-009 | Protecting and restoring endangered grassland and savannah ecosystems | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-010 | Preventing conflicts of interest related to chemicals and plant protection products | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-011 | The fight against imported deforestation | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-012 | Aquatic biodiversity conservation of shallow marine and freshwater systems | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-013 | Supporting the Lower Mekong Basin countries with the transboundary management of water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-014 | The importance of a cross-border approach to prioritise biodiversity conservation, adaptation to climate change and risk management in the Río de la Plata Basin | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-015 | Cooperation on transboundary fresh waters to ensure ecosystem conservation, climate resilience and sustainable development | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-016 | Conservation of spring ecosystems in the Mediterranean region | ■ Not started |
| WCC-2020-Res-017 | Protection of natural flows of water for the conservation of wetlands | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-018 | Valuing and protecting inland fisheries | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-019 | Stopping the global plastic pollution crisis in marine environments by 2030 | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-020 | Protection of herbivorous fish for improved coral community | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-021 | Halting biodiversity loss in the insular Caribbean | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-022 | Establishment of a mid-frequency active (MFA – 1 to 10 KHz) sonar moratorium for maritime military exercises conducted in Macaronesia | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-023 | Reducing impacts of incidental capture on threatened marine species | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-024 | For an improved management of drifting fish aggregating devices (FADs) in purse seine fisheries | ■ Not started |
| WCC-2020-Res-025 | Ecosystem conservation, restoration and remediation in the ocean | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-026 | International cooperation on marine pollution from sunken vessels | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-027 | Seascapes working for biodiversity conservation | ■ Not started |
| WCC-2020-Res-028 | Updating of the legislation to stop the pollution of oceans caused by the discharging of wastewater by ships | ■ Not started |
| WCC-2020-Res-029 | For the urgent global management of marine and coastal sand resources | ■ Not started |
| WCC-2020-Res-030 | Enhancing the resilience of coastal areas in the face of climate change, biodiversity crisis and rapid coastal development | ■ Completed |
| WCC-2020-Res-031 | The implementation of nature-based solutions in the Mediterranean Basin | ■ Ongoing |

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|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| WCC-2020-Res-032 | Ocean impacts of climate change | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-033 | Promoting biodiversity preservation through environmentally friendly energy transformation measures | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-034 | Ecological integrity in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework | ■ Completed |
| WCC-2020-Res-035 | Promoting IUCN leadership in the implementation of the UN Decade on Restoration 2021–2030 | ■ Completed |
| WCC-2020-Res-036 | Declaration of global priority for conservation in the Amazon Biome | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-037 | Strengthening the Global Judicial Institute on the Environment and the Global Institute of Prosecutors for the Environment | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-038 | Treating organized crime having an impact on the environment as a serious crime | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-039 | Australia's extinction crisis and national environmental law reform | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-040 | Implementing international efforts to combat the sale of illegal wildlife products online | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-041 | Ensuring funding to secure rights and secure ecologies | ■ Not started |
| WCC-2020-Res-042 | Protection of the environment in relation to armed conflict | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-043 | Enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-044 | Climate crisis legal toolkit | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-045 | Global Indigenous Network for Aquaculture (GINA) | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-046 | Creation of the Ombudsperson for Future Generations | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-047 | Law enforcement regarding commercial trade in tigers and tiger parts | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-048 | Contributions of the Conservation-enabling Hierarchy to the post-2020 CBD framework | ■ Completed |
| WCC-2020-Res-049 | Mainstreaming the Cerrado in international cooperation and global environmental funds | ■ Not started |
| WCC-2020-Res-050 | Measuring the effectiveness of environmental law using legal indicators | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-051 | Regional agreement on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-052 | Dams in the Alto Paraguay River Basin, the Pantanal and the Paraguay-Paraná Wetland System | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-053 | Promoting sustainable and ethical mining practices in Africa | ■ Not started |
| WCC-2020-Res-054 | Engaging the private sector to combat wildlife trafficking | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-055 | Guidance to identify industrial fishing incompatible with protected areas | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-056 | Biodiversity financing | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-057 | Accounting for biodiversity: encompassing ecosystems, species and genetic diversity | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-058 | Safeguarding coral reefs from harmful chemicals in sunscreen | |
| WCC-2020-Res-059 | Combating the illegal trade in lion body parts and derivatives | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-060 | Promotion of the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-061 | Partnerships and further development of a Global Ecosystem Typology | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-062 | Role of children and youth in nature conservation | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-063 | Urgent call to share and use primary biodiversity in situ data | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-064 | Promoting conservation through behaviour-centred solutions | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-065 | Enhancing knowledge of natural resource conservation and alternative sustainable energy models through faith-based organisation networks | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-066 | Generalising alternative practices and techniques to the use of synthetic pesticides | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-067 | Call for Nature in Cities agendas and Strengthening the IUCN Urban Alliance | ■ Completed |
| WCC-2020-Res-068 | Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area | ■ Completed |
| WCC-2020-Res-069 | Eliminate plastic pollution in protected areas, with priority action on single-use plastic products | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-070 | Combating soil degradation and artificialisation | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-071 | Wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure | ■ Completed |
| WCC-2020-Res-072 | Importance for the conservation of nature of removing barriers to rights-based voluntary family planning | ■ Ongoing |

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|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| WCC-2020-Res-073 | Ecological connectivity conservation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: from local to international levels | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-074 | Geoheritage and protected areas | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-075 | Transboundary cooperation for conservation of big cats in Northeast Asia | ■ Not started |
| WCC-2020-Res-076 | Building and strengthening wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-077 | Effects of the increase in the use of paper as a substitute for plastic on plantations of timber species | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-078 | Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems | ■ Completed |
| WCC-2020-Res-079 | Linking in situ and ex situ efforts to save threatened species | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-080 | Recognising, reporting and supporting other effective area-based conservation measures | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-081 | Strengthening national spatial planning to ensure the global persistence of biodiversity | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-082 | Reducing marine turtle bycatch: the important role of regulatory mechanisms in the global roll-out of Turtle Excluder Devices | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-083 | Ensuring the compatibility of human activities with conservation objectives in protected areas | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-084 | Global response to protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PADDD) | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-085 | Rewilding | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-086 | Strengthening mutual benefits of mobile pastoralism and wildlife in shared landscapes | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-087 | Urgent measures to safeguard the globally important Atewa Forest, Ghana | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-088 | Conservation of the natural diversity and natural heritage in mining environments | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-089 | Preventing the extinction of the Great Indian Bustard (<i>Ardeotis nigriceps</i>) in India | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-090 | Continental conservation priority for the jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>) | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-091 | Global Conservation of rhino rays (Rhinidae, Glaucostegidae, Rhinobatidae) | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-092 | Adapting traditional medicine to achieve social and environmental sustainability | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-093 | A call for increased consideration of genetic diversity in IUCN planning and actions | ■ Completed |
| WCC-2020-Res-094 | Safeguarding the Endangered narrow-ridged finless porpoise (<i>Neophocaena asiaeorientalis</i>) in the Yellow Sea | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-095 | Conservation of seahorses, pipefishes and seadragons (family Syngnathidae) | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-096 | Maximising return on conservation investments and sustainable development: eradicating invasive alien species (IAS) to conserve island biodiversity and benefit society | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-097 | National Plan for the Sustainable Management of the Guanaco in Argentina | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-098 | Saving the world's otters | |
| WCC-2020-Res-099 | Strengthening great ape conservation across countries, in and outside of protected areas, involving local actors | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-100 | Building Madagascar's capacity to counter the threat from invasive species | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-101 | Addressing human-wildlife conflict: fostering a safe and beneficial coexistence of people and wildlife | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-102 | Improving process and action to identify and recover 'Extinct in the Wild' species | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-103 | Action against Asian songbird trafficking | ■ Not started |
| WCC-2020-Res-104 | Next IUCN World Parks Congress | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-105 | Conserving and protecting coral reefs through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-106 | Protection of Kakadu World Heritage site and rehabilitation of the Ranger uranium mine and Ranger Project Area | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-107 | Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-108 | Deforestation and agricultural commodity supply chains | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-109 | Increasing funding for biodiversity in developing countries | ■ Ongoing |

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| WCC-2020-Res-110 | Establishing a Climate Change Commission | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-111 | Protection of Andes-Amazon rivers of Peru: the Marañón, Ucayali, Huallaga and Amazonas, from large-scale infrastructure projects | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Rec-112 | Planning of maritime areas and biodiversity and geodiversity conservation | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-113 | Restoring a peaceful and quiet ocean | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-114 | Integrated solutions to the climate change and biodiversity crises | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-115 | Protecting environmental human and peoples' rights defenders and whistleblowers | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-116 | Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-117 | Actions to strengthen food sovereignty and security of indigenous peoples and peasant communities | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-118 | Recognising and supporting indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights and roles in conservation | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-119 | Renunciation of the Doctrine of Discovery to Rediscover care for Mother Earth | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-120 | Towards a Policy on Natural Capital | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-121 | Reducing the impacts of the mining industry on biodiversity | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-122 | Protection of deep-ocean ecosystems and biodiversity through a moratorium on seabed mining | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-123 | Towards development of an IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-124 | Taking action to reduce light pollution | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Res-125 | Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Rec-126 | Reinforcing the protection of marine mammals through regional cooperation | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-127 | Strengthening the protection of primary and old-growth forests in Europe and facilitating their restoration where possible | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-128 | Acting for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in the ocean beyond national jurisdiction | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-129 | Avoiding the point of no return in the Amazon protecting 80% by 2025 | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-130 | Strengthening sustainable tourism's role in biodiversity conservation and community resilience | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-131 | Ensuring adequate funding for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-132 | Controlling and monitoring trade in croaker swim bladders to protect target croakers and reduce incidental catches of threatened marine megafauna | ■ Initiated |
| WCC-2020-Rec-133 | Call to withdraw draft-permit mining of fossil fuels underneath UNESCO World Heritage Site Wadden Sea | ■ No report |
| WCC-2020-Res-134 | Protecting the Lower Congo River from large hydro-electric dam developments | ■ Underway |
| WCC-2020-Res-135 | Promoting human, animal and environmental health, and preventing pandemics through the One Health approach and by addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-136 | Protecting the Okavango from oil and gas exploitation | ■ Ongoing |
| WCC-2020-Res-137 | Affirming the right of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to sustainably manage and utilise wild resources in the context of COVID-19 | ■ Ongoing |