

107 Scaling-up Indigenous leadership in the protection of biodiversity and the sacred

ACKNOWLEDGING different perceptions of what is sacred requires different approaches to its management, and that all views are of the utmost significance to nature conservation globally and humankind's relationship with the life-giving world;

RECALLING resolutions adopted at the 12th World Wilderness Congress (WILD12) calling for moratoriums in mining on sacred regions, Indigenous leadership in the protection of keystone species (e.g. American bison), and Indigenous leadership in the protection of sacred animals (e.g. white animals);

ACKNOWLEDGING the IUCN publication *Sacred Natural Sites: Guidelines for Protected Area Managers*, recognising the role of sacred areas in nature conservation, and ALSO BEING AWARE of the challenges of adapting "Western science" to the "holistic and traditional-knowledge based cultures at sacred sites";

FURTHER RECALLING the IUCN publication *Cultural and spiritual significance of nature: Guidance for protected and conserved area governance and management* that cites the "growing need to make conservation more inclusive" and also the need to recognise "legal pluralism" in the management of sacred sites;

RECOGNISING that practicing "legal pluralism" can be aided by continual guidance that emphasises different ways of knowing;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the lifeways of Indigenous Peoples' and Local communities' lifeways are social systems with a positive track record for the stewardship of nature and that these systems must be preserved for their reservoirs of knowledge and wisdom that could be the basis for ecological transformation;

[URGES governments and IUCN members to ensure adequate consultation processes and free, prior, and informed consent in all decisions that may affect Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, their territories, ways of life, and worldviews."

HEARING from Indigenous Peoples and Local communities that they want to lead on the conservation of their lands, territories, traditional sites and sacred species, and that mainstream institutions often exclude their involvement and leadership through restrictive ways of knowing; and

HONOURING the themes of the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2025, including "disruptive innovation" and "delivering on equity", means taking immediate action to centre the leadership of Indigenous Peoples' and of Local communities' leadership at the core of conservation actions;

The IUCN World Conservation Congress 2025, at its session in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates:

1. CALLS ON IUCN constituents for a strengthened recognition that sacred sites, landscapes and elements exist within all protected area categories (including category Ia), for further guidance on how different protected area categories can safeguard such sites, and for familiarising relevant actors with existing IUCN guidance for the management of these areas by achieving:

- a. the explicit recognition of sacred landscapes and seascapes within IUCN protected area category V, areas that can span millions of hectares, and increased promotion of such regions;
- b. recognition of the interdependency between [Indigenous Peoples' distinct rights and the many] traditional Indigenous cultures and keystone species in the regions they inhabit and the long-term role of Indigenous Peoples in stewarding sacred/totemic species and increased efforts to include and centre the conservation of such species around Indigenous, local and spiritual leadership; and

- b. recognition of humanity's relationship with sacred natural areas, beginning with substantially increased efforts to widely disseminate guidance that maintains traditional peoples' and Indigenous Peoples unrestricted and full access to and relationship with existing sacred spaces in all protected area categories while continuing to align with all elements of the IUCN protected areas definitions; and

[2. Also calls on IUCN Member States to take measures to understand, conserve, and enhance the traditional knowledge, uses, crafts, and sites of geodiversity, including sacred sites, to support their conservation within the natural and cultural heritage, and to encourage]

3. CALLS ON IUCN and INVITES the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to prioritise and deepen guidance to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee to support their efforts in protecting sacred spaces and ensuring that these spaces continue to be accessible for the benefit of nature, traditional lifeways of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and the human spirit.