

126 Advancing citizen science to support and democratise conservation

NOTING that biodiversity monitoring requires widespread data to understand ecological changes and that citizen science enhances data collection, enabling large datasets, long-term monitoring, and affordable fieldwork, while fostering community well-being through ownership of conservation efforts;

RECOGNISING that citizen science democratises science, promotes equitable data access, and fosters environmental stewardship, strengthening community resilience and decision-making through active participation;

AWARE OF Indigenous and local peoples' valuable contributions, including context-specific information and traditional knowledge, enhancing scientific outcomes;

FURTHER AWARE that citizen scientists, environmental defenders and whistleblowers are crucial in detecting environmental crimes and human rights violations, as outlined in IUCN Resolution 7.115 *Protecting environmental human and peoples' rights defenders and whistleblowers* (Marseille, 2020);

FURTHER RECALLING that citizen science fosters a sense of community and collaboration among participants, building connections and networks that can strengthen social cohesion and support ongoing scientific initiatives by working together on common goals, helping to build horizontal bridges, create networks and alliances, and empower communities, leading to increased social accountability;

ACKNOWLEDGING citizen science's role in generating data for monitoring The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™, actively promoted by IUCN organisations to strengthen conservation;

RECOGNISING the validation of citizen science by IUCN, the United Nations Environment Programme, and other organisations for initiatives, including monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals;

WELCOMING the Convention on Biological Diversity 2022 Decision 15/5, which calls for community-based monitoring and citizen science to support the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; and

CONSIDERING the 66th Global Environmental Facility Council Meeting, where the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel highlighted citizen science's potential for global environmental benefits, awareness, reliable data and engagement of Indigenous peoples' and local knowledge;

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

1. REQUESTS the IUCN Director General to develop a strategy and action plan for citizen science engagement, including protection from nature crimes and defender protection, establishing a task force by 2026, and appointing a senior lead;
2. URGES Commission Chairs to integrate citizen science into their operations and support the task force;
3. URGES IUCN Members to protect environmental defenders and whistleblowers, recognising their role in safeguarding resources, promoting justice and combating environmental crime;
4. CALLS on governments, non-governmental organisations, treaties and research institutions to integrate citizen science into projects, from design to monitoring, supporting the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, emphasising Target 3;
5. URGES stakeholders to prioritise community-based monitoring, traditional knowledge, citizen science, and well-being data collection, promoting open-source tools, accountability and networks enhancing conservation;
6. AGREES to recognise citizen science's contributions to decision-making, deepening knowledge, optimising outcomes and addressing challenges;

7. INVITES Indigenous peoples, local communities, rangers and civil society to actively engage in citizen science, leveraging diverse knowledge, fostering inclusion and promoting participation in monitoring and decision-making; and

8. ENCOURAGES multilateral organisations, governments and foundations to allocate resources, accelerating research, supporting projects and democratising science through equitable data access.