

Subnational Governments, Governmental entities at the State, provincial, local territories or regional level that have been elected:
Membership Category A:

Background:

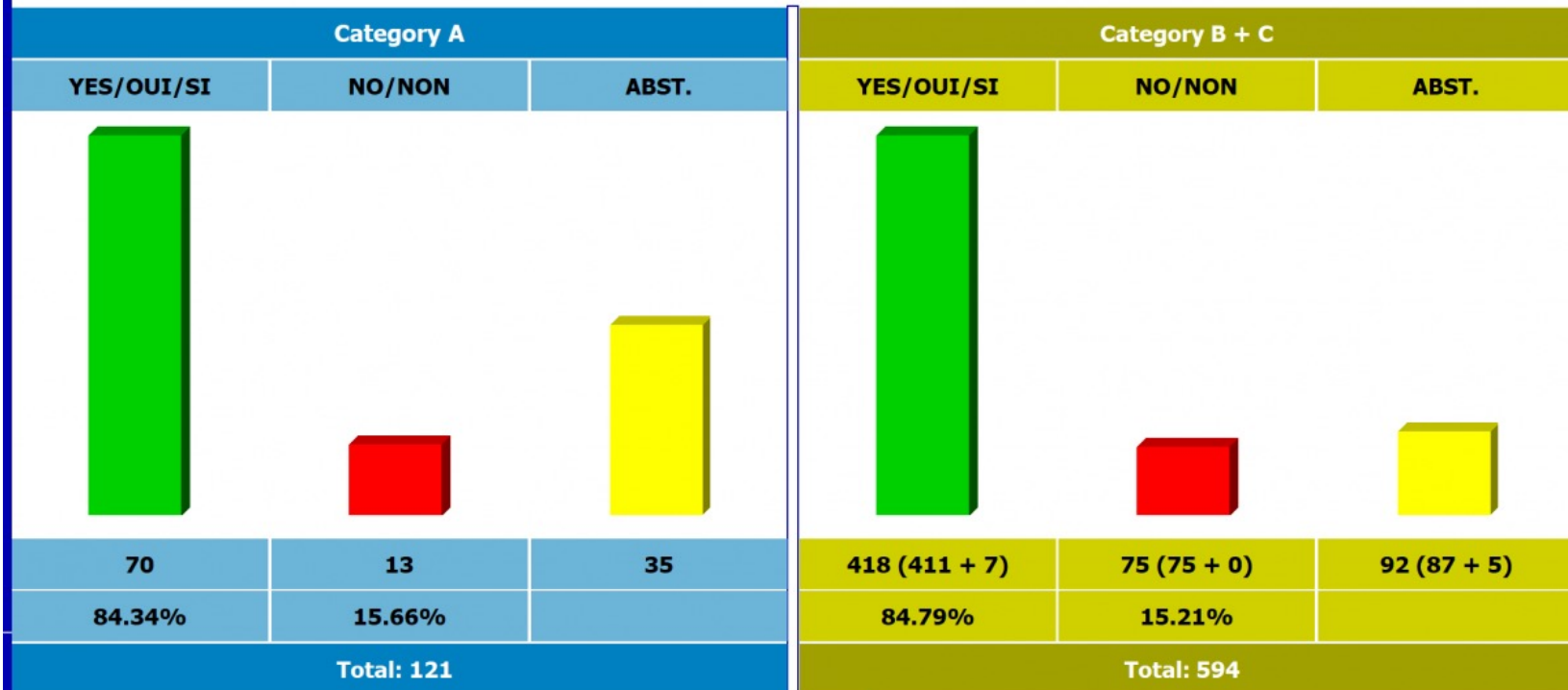
- Resolutions on Engagement by IUCN with local and regional government authorities and Cities and Conservation adopted by the 3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004);
- Resolution at the Barcelona 2008 World Conservation Congress, recognizing ‘that regional and local authorities are critical actors in making progress on the conservation of nature in many countries’;
- Concrete proposals in 2012 & 2016 Congresses failed, no 2/3 majority;
- 2016 Congress Resolution requesting Council to explore Including regional governments in the structure of the Union – Working Group created towards the next World Conservation Congress



- Proposal = create a new (third) sub-category for Subnational Governments within the “Government House” (Category A), in addition to the State Members and the Government Agency Members.
- **WCC-2020-Dec-138-EN. Including subnational governments in IUCN's membership**

History was made!

Motion / Mocion A



Approved / Approuvée / Aprobada

.....But why so much attention to these structures?

- Already in 2008: Recognising that environmental governance was being decentralized in many parts of the world, through the principle of “acting locally and thinking globally”;
- Increased responsibilities for biodiversity and natural resources management;
- the growing involvement of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities in favour of biodiversity;
- IUCN Statutes did not provide sufficient clarity that government agencies at the local and regional level can be admitted to IUCN. They also excluded local and government authorities – as a level of government – from admission to IUCN;
- Importance of having ‘their say’ in decision making processes independently.

Motion Approved



Benefits?

- Subnational governments now join IUCN with a full voice and can table and debate motions, directly influencing the global conservation agenda.
- Access to cutting edge content, practical guidelines and standards.
- Implementing the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Strategic Plan.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity where nature matters most - in urbanised areas
- **Examples - Initiatives:**
- **Nature-based Solutions for cities**
- IUCN Urban Alliance – Urban Nature Indexes;
- PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet (1,200+ case studies);
- NetworkNature is a resource for the nature-based solutions community (Horizon 2020);
- Global Summit for Cities and Subnational Govts.;
- Making Nature’s City Toolkit presented at CBD COP15.





IUCN Urban Nature Alliance:

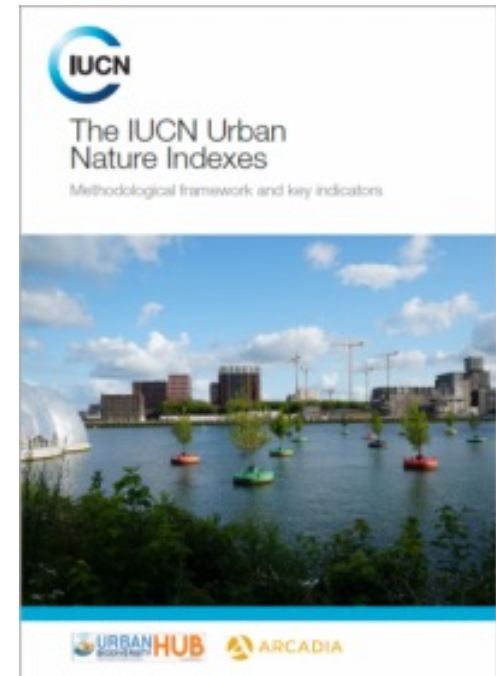
A broad coalition of IUCN constituents concerned with the urban dimensions of nature conservation.

To catalyze new projects and partnerships for greener cities;

The IUCN Urban Nature Indexes (UNI):

A new knowledge product for measuring the ecological performance of cities:

- Six themes with five indicator topics in each one;
- UNI allows cities to select the indicator topics most appropriate for their targets and capacities;





Theme	Indicator Topics	Theme	Indicator Topics
1. Consumption Drivers	Material consumption	2. Human Pressures	Sprawl
	Harmful harvest & trade		Water pollution
	GHG emissions from energy		Noise pollution
	Unsustainable diets		Light pollution
	Water withdrawal		Invasive species
3. Habitat Status	Land use/protection	4. Species Status	Animal species
	Ecosystem restoration		Plant species
	Shorelines & riverbanks		Functional diversity
	Vegetation		Microbiota
	Connectivity		Endemic species
5. Nature's Contributions to People	Exposure to nature	6. Governance Responses	Planning
	Access to nature		Law & policy
	Human health		Education
	Livelihoods		Management
	Sacred natural sites		Incentives & participation

Human Pressures – Light Pollution

Intent: To Assess the level of light pollution that may adversely impact : wildlife.

- Instructions

Calculate average night sky light pollution levels on the Sky Quality Meter (SQM) scale, based on at least 1 measurement point per km² and no less than 20 measurements.

- **Links to Global Agreements**

- Kunming-Montreal GBF, Sustainable Development Goals, IUCN's Nature 2030 Programme.

- In practise:

- Jelsa, Croatia is the First International Dark Sky Community in Southern Europe

- Shenzhen city lighting special plan released

Equity	Local	Hinterland	Global
	X	X	



A guide for pollinator-friendly cities



Climate Justice for People and Nature



Guidelines for conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors



Historic Urban Landscape Approach



Planning and delivering Nature-based Solutions in Mediterranean cities



Sports and Urban Biodiversity Guidelines



Շնորհակալություն
thank you