# RESOLUTION WCC-2020-Res-030: Enhancing the resilience of coastal areas in the face of climate change, biodiversity crisis and rapid coastal development

[WCC 2020 Res 030 | IUCN Library System](https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/49169)

**From IUCN Secretariat**

* On (a): IUCN collaborates, amongst other with the Global Green Grey Community of Practice, which holds monthly webinars and develops various knowledge products, including on coastal resilience. For example, in December 2020 the Community released Practical Guide to Implementing Green-Gray Infrastructure (co-authored by IUCN). Established in 2020 and led by Conservation International, this CoP is a collaboration of organisations across the conservation, engineering, finance, and construction sectors to generate learning and innovation to achieve climate adaptation benefits for communities, their future generations, and biodiversity. More information: [Global Green-Gray Community of Practice (conservation.org)](https://www.conservation.org/projects/global-green-gray-community-of-practice)
	+ As part of this collaboration, the [joint UNFCCC-IUCN policy brief](https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/2020_coastalzones/6b21319a3b9b4da3ac693a751f2f1cf5/6d16eef959ae429abeb65b6ca13e7213.pdf) ***Innovative Approaches for Strengthening Coastal and Ocean Adaptation: Integrating Technology and Nature-based Solutions*** was launched at the **UNFCCC SBSTA Ocean and Climate Dialogue in Bonn, June 2022**. Produced in collaboration between IUCN, the Friends of EbA network, the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee and the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme Expert Group on Oceans, this policy brief provides an overview of the value of innovative adaptation approaches that integrate technology and nature-based solutions in oceans and coastal ecosystems and communities as well as the challenges and opportunities to increase their uptake and scaling. The policy brief is available to download [here;](https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/2020_coastalzones/6b21319a3b9b4da3ac693a751f2f1cf5/6d16eef959ae429abeb65b6ca13e7213.pdf) and 2021 UNFCCC event series details available on the UNFCCC TEC website here: <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event07>.
	+ Recent guidance from the Community of Practice is focused on engineering & construction guidelines for integrated seawall-mangrove ecosystem green-grey solutions (available at <https://cicloud.s3.amazonaws.com/docs/default-source/s3-library/publication-pdfs/guyana-green-gray-infrastructure-engineering-guidelines-inclexecsumm-final-updatedfront.pdf?sfvrsn=fa704d98_2>). This work will also be integrated into upcoming Global Mangrove Alliance mangrove restoration guidance in Q2 2023.
* On (b): IUCN provides key knowledge products on the integration of environmental risk screening on one hand, and NbS inclusion, on the other hand, linked to finance options (Blue Infrastructure Finance).
* Efforts ongoing through projects//mechanisms such as the IUCN-led Global Ecosystem-based Adaptation Fund (GEBAF), the Blue Natural Capital Financing Facility (BNCFF), the Blue Carbon Accelerator Fund (BCAF) and the IUCN’s Technical Advisory to the global Subnational Climate Fund (SCF), where relevant IUCN screening tools and standards (incl. are being used (incl. NbS).
* On (c): For the request on the Global Coastal Forum there has been extensive work with the resolution sponsors, that IUCN Secretariat has been supporting to advance the creation of a World Coastal Forum. This has high level leadership from China, and the IUCN DG was part of an event to support this process in 2022. The consensus document has been extensively discussed and developed between partners, incl. with input from IUCN Secretariat. The Forum will be officially launched during the 2022 Ramsar COP 14 in November 2022.
	+ *Various resolutions/decisions of the* [*Convention on Migratory Species (CMS, 2017)*](https://www.worldcoastalforum.org/filedownload/79120)*,* [*Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (2018)*](https://www.worldcoastalforum.org/filedownload/79118)*,* [*Convention on Biological Diversity (2018)*](https://www.worldcoastalforum.org/filedownload/79119) *and this resolution of* [*IUCN (2020)*](https://www.worldcoastalforum.org/filedownload/78439) *have called for a multi-stakeholder global coastal forum that brings together key actors to facilitate the protection, conservation, effective management, wise use and restoration of coastal ecosystems and ecologically associated habitats.*
	+ *To help answer this call, a range of informal consultations and meetings organized by multiple international NGOs supported by government agencies, conventions and experts has taken place since 2017 to provide science- and evidence-based processes to support and mainstream local, national and international conservation imperatives. An* [*International Advisory Meeting*](https://www.worldcoastalforum.org/filedownload/78365) *on the World Coastal Forum held in January 2022 in Yancheng City, Jiangsu Province, China, hosted by the People’s Republic of China’s Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and Jiangsu Provincial People’s Government, where 19 organizations approved the initiative to organize the WCF, forming the WCF Establishment Group coordinated by BirdLife International and Eco Foundation Global (with support from IUCN).*
	+ *The Consensus Document has been developed – with input/support from IUCN – that will be signed by the founding Partners of the WCF during the WCF launch at a Ramsar COP 14 side event on 8 November 2022, Geneva, Switzerland.*

**From Members and Commissions (two activity reports submitted under this resolution) (available on the link above):**

* From Coalition Clean Baltic (CCB) under policy influencing/advocacy: In 2021 CCB continued advocacy actions at the policy level and continued monitoring different projects development; within this work CCB communicated mostly with local Member Organizations and addressed intergovernmental organizations such as HELCOM (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission, an intergovernmental organization governing the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, also known as the Helsinki Convention) and national authorities in the countries concerned. This work has comprised of the following major activities: We have expressed concerns at HELCOM HOD 60-2021 on D33 Offshore Oil Drilling, Lynetteholm Artificial Island and Deepwater Container Terminal in Swinoujscie; CCB appealed to the Danish Parliament with a copy to the European Commission, calling to postpone the decision on Lynetteholm project until proper EIA is performed and consultations done; CCB also co-signed an open letter to the International Commission for the Protection of the Odra River against Pollution (ICPO), and the Water Directors of Czech Republic, Germany and Poland regarding lignite mine Złoczew in Poland.

No future actions reported. Needs continued monitoring on the response to the appeal and action taken

External link(s):

* [Concerns related to large infrastructure projects affecting the whole Baltic Sea](https://portal.helcom.fi/meetings/HOD%2060-2021-786/MeetingDocuments/7-2%20Concerns%20related%20to%20large%20infrastructure%20projects%20impacting%20whole%20Baltic%20Sea.pdf)
* [Appeal for Lynetteholm project](https://www.ccb.se/ccb-calls-to-postpone-the-adoption-of-the-lynetteholm-project)
* [Open letter for the protection of the Odra River](https://eeb.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Open-letter-to-ICPO-ahead-of-June-conference.pdf)
* From the IUCN WCPA World Heritage : Network 2021-2025, with Fundația Eco-Civica in Romania under Education/Communication/Raising awareness: In January 2022 I saw on new satellite images that the world heritage site Danube Delta, protected area in Romania with the code ROWHS0001, is losing its integrity. A unique area, the last stretch of continental seashore in Romania not destroyed by real estate developments, fell victim to a large real estate development. The illegal building works were extending on a very Natura 2000 protected habitat, embryonic shifting dunes, 2110. They were on the beach, at less than 150 from the most advanced line of the sea waves, where building in illegal. They were on public land illegally passed to private ownership. The destruction was carried out with the complicity of the Administration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve. An illegal permit was issued based on a management plan which was no longer valid. Several laws were breached and, as usual, fake impact studies were in the file. I sounded the alarm, I noticed the journalists about this in-conceivable destruction of the natural heritage. I found out that a lawsuit was already filed (file 37121/3/2021 from București Tribunal), initiated by locals and Eco-Civica (environmental foundation), but the case was not a high profile case yet, as it deserved. I also wrote an article about it (in Romanian): https://www.romaniacurata.ro/au-distrus-si-corbu-plaja-salbatica/

This resulted in: After I ”sounded the alarm” it grew like a snowball, the case was presented all around the news, a petition to stop de devastation reached 17 thousands signatures and finally the State Inspectorate in Constructions ceased the works and the prefect of the county filed a lawsuit to annul the building permit.

Future actions identified under policy influencing / advocacy: Being a case so severe, impacting the integrity of a world heritage site, the involvement of IUCN and UNESCO is needed.

External links / documents:

* [BuildingyardCorbu.jpg](https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/resrecrepattach/BuildingyardCorbu.jpg)
* [first article](https://www.romaniacurata.ro/au-distrus-si-corbu-plaja-salbatica/)
* [4th on the most beautiful beaches in the world](https://www.romaniajournal.ro/travel/corbu-beach-romania-ranks-4th-on-the-most-beautiful-beaches-in-the-world/)