
The *World Conservation Strategy* of 1980 is the first international document on living resource conservation produced with inputs from governments, non-governmental organizations, and other experts. The report argues that for development to be sustainable, it should support conservation rather than hinder it. It targets policymakers, conservationists and development practitioners with its core tenets of protection of ecological...
processes and life-support systems, preservation of genetic diversity and sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems. It highlights priority conservation issues and ways to tackle them to achieve the Strategy’s aim. The report influenced “Our Common Future,” also known as the “Brundtland Report” (1987) and laid the foundations for defining the principle of sustainable development.

Prepared by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), it contains inputs from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco).

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