

Managing human–wildlife conflict and coexistence is a field of continuous learning that requires collaborative processes tailored to social and cultural contexts. To this end the IUCN Species Survival Commission Human–Wildlife Conflict Task Force has published an IUCN Position Statement on the Management of Human–Wildlife Conflict, urging governments, NGOs, researchers, practitioners, community leaders, environmental agencies and others to ensure that efforts to manage human–wildlife conflicts are pursued through well-informed, holistic and collaborative processes that take into account underlying social, cultural and economic contexts.

The statement outlines the typical characteristics and underlying dimensions of these conflicts and proposes five key considerations to guide efforts promoting human–wildlife coexistence: (1) interventions that focus only on reducing damage are not transferable from one case to another, (2) poorly informed human–wildlife conflict mitigation attempts can exacerbate the situation, (3) context awareness and understanding of social and political backgrounds are crucial, (4) conflict mitigation and damage reduction interventions must be designed and managed collaboratively, and (5) long-term solutions must incorporate landscape-scale ecological, economic and physical patterns.

Building on this, the Task Force is developing detailed practical guidelines to assist practitioners, researchers, communities, and decision makers in navigating human–wildlife interactions. The IUCN Species Survival Commission Guidelines on the Management of Human–Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence, which provide comprehensive practical advice, will be piloted in late 2021 with conservation projects around the globe.

The IUCN Position Statement is available in four languages at iucn.org/theme/species/publications/policies-and-position-statements.

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Conserving *Dialium travancoricum*, a Critically Endangered endemic tree

Dialium travancoricum Bourd., an evergreen tree of the family Leguminosae (Dialioideae), endemic to the southern Western Ghats of Kerala, India, is the sole representative of its genus in India. This species was first collected by T.F. Bourdillon in 1898 in Ponmudi, Thiruvananthapuram district, and later from Aryankavu, Kollam district. The species had not been recorded since then and there was no ex situ conservation collection. The species was categorized as

Indeterminate and Possibly Extinct in the Red Data Book of Indian Plants in 1990, categorized as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List in 1998, and included in the national priority list of threatened plants in 2005.

While surveying for the rare tree *Buchanania barberi* in Ponmudi and Aryankavu during August 2019–March 2021, with support from The Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund (grant no. 180519970), we located one flowering individual of *D. travancoricum* in the evergreen tropical rainforest of Ponmudi, at 490 m altitude. We did not locate the species in Aryankavu. We conclude that the global population is small, with < 50 mature individuals in an area of < 1 km², and recommend that it continues to be categorized as Critically Endangered, but based on criteria B2ab(iii,v);D. Information from local people suggested that the potential threats to the species are: (1) habitat destruction caused by road construction, (2) increasing tourism in Ponmudi (a hill station), (3) low fruit set despite a high level of flowering, (4) few seedlings, and (5) former consumption of its fruits as a tamarind substitute (it is known locally as hill tamarind or *Malampuli*).

Action is required for the protection of this rare species. At Jawaharlal Nehru Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute seed germination and seedling establishment experiments are being carried out on seeds collected from Ponmudi, and trials are underway to raise seedlings using tissue culture. Further surveys across Ponmudi and Aryankavu are required, to determine if there are more individuals and, if so, to collect additional seeds for ex situ conservation.

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New guidelines allow companies to plan and monitor biodiversity performance at the corporate level

Businesses are striving to address their impacts on the environment and enhance their sustainability, but many find biodiversity daunting to deal with. Numerous indicators and metrics have been designed for businesses to measure corporate-level biodiversity performance, but none covers all types of business operations in all biomes. To address these challenges, in March 2021 IUCN published *Guidelines for Planning and Monitoring Corporate Biodiversity Performance* (P.J. Stephenson & G. Carbone, 2021, [dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.CH.2021.05.en](https://doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.CH.2021.05.en)). The guidelines take