



# IUCN in Asia

2012



IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, helps the world find pragmatic solutions to our most pressing environment and development challenges.

IUCN's work focuses on valuing and conserving nature, ensuring effective and equitable governance of its use, and deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food and development. IUCN supports scientific research, manages field projects all over the world, and brings governments, NGOs, the UN and companies together to develop policy, laws and best practice.

IUCN is the world's oldest and largest global environmental organization, with more than 1,200 government and NGO Members and almost 11,000 volunteer experts in some 160 countries. IUCN's work is supported by over 1,000 staff in 45 offices and hundreds of partners in public, NGO and private sectors around the world.

IUCN's Asia Regional Office is in Bangkok Thailand. The IUCN Asia Regional Secretariat has over 300 staff located in country and liaison offices in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

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# Message from the Asia Regional Members Committee Chair and the Regional Director



Youngbae Suh  
IUCN Asia Regional Members Committee Chair



Aban Marker Kabraji  
Regional Director, IUCN Asia

The year 2012 was an extremely busy and exciting one, marked by a series of major global meetings that saw the world deepening its commitments to sustainability. It was heartening to see countries in Asia taking significant leadership in these processes and positively shaping the future of the planet.

The People's Republic of China made a landmark decision to introduce the concept of Eco-Civilization, an ecologically sustainable development paradigm, into the country's long-term macro planning and policy framework. The Gross National Happiness Index developed and championed by the Kingdom of Bhutan received considerable interest on a number of fronts, including from the United Nations, as marked by a high-level meeting of the UN General Assembly.

India also demonstrated global biodiversity leadership in hosting the 11th Conference of the Parties of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity in Hyderabad. The IUCN India State Member, the Ministry of Environment

and Forests, presided over the global meeting, which saw overall consensus reached on the implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan and achieving its Aichi Targets. We were pleased that the IUCN India Country Office provided support to the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the IUCN delegation at the meeting, and look forward to the 12th Conference of the Parties in the Republic of Korea.

In 2012 the Republic of Korea generously hosted the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Jeju. The Congress was very dynamic and a great success for IUCN. It was very exciting to learn and share with our colleagues around the world and particularly to see Asian Members of IUCN playing a central role through the adoption of a number of Asia-related Resolutions and Recommendations. We thank our Korean hosts.

We also thank Ashok Khosla for his visionary leadership as IUCN President over the past four years. We welcome the decision of the Members in electing the first IUCN President from the Peo-

ple's Republic of China, Mr Zhang Xincheng, who is already thoughtfully and inclusively working to extend IUCN's global reach.

The year saw a substantial increase in Asian Membership with 26 new Member organizations including the Kingdom of Bhutan, which joined as a State Member. We also welcome our NGO members from Myanmar, marking the country's participation in the Union. There are so many others. We welcome our new Members from India, the Republic of Korea, Bangladesh, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, Indonesia, Philippines and Viet Nam. Finally, we are pleased that Pakistan has moved into the South and East Asia statutory Membership region.

We are excited to work closely with all of our Members to address the Resolutions and Recommendations identified at the Congress and to realize the objectives of the new IUCN programme 2013-16, especially through our work on large transboundary ecosystems of the increasingly integrated Asian region.

Youngbae Suh  
Chair, IUCN Asia Regional  
Members Committee

Aban Marker Kabraji  
Regional Director, IUCN Asia

## Our work



A Mangroves for the Future grant supports a community mangrove restoration in Pakistan © IUCN

## Biodiversity

**Conserving biodiversity and ensuring its sustainable management lies at the heart of IUCN's work. IUCN draws on the scientific knowledge of its expert Members, Commissions and partners and its many years of experience running field projects around the world to inform and improve biodiversity-related policies and laws. IUCN develops standards and tools for sustainable natural resource management and helps build capacity for their use to ensure good implementation.**

Across Asia IUCN and its Members and partners are taking bold but practical steps to ensure development in this rapidly changing region is sustainable.

In 2012, India reaffirmed its global commitment to the biodiversity agenda as IUCN India Member, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, played host to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Hyderabad, India. Parties to the Convention met to evaluate progress in implementation of decisions taken at the Nagoya Biodiversity Summit in 2010, including the Aichi Targets to protect nature. The UN biodiversity talks saw overall consensus on the urgent need for more and better managed funds to reach the targets, but countries failed to agree on the exact amount needed to ensure their successful implementation. The IUCN India Office provided substantial national support to IUCN's delegation at the meeting.

China also made bold strides. The 18th National Congress of the Commu-

nist Party of China wrote the concept of an ecological civilization into its constitution, placing unprecedented importance on the value of nature in planning for China's future. To promote this new concept IUCN China organized a roundtable on Nature Based Ecological Civilization Education and Communications with its Member, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Juliane Zeidler Chair of IUCN's Commission on Education and Communication. Over 50 IUCN Members, Commission members and partners came to the event to share their views and experiences on the challenges faced in communicating nature conservation.

IUCN President Zhang Xinsheng emphasized the significance of China's focus on ecological civilization as an opportunity to renew and deepen

our understanding of the place that humans occupy in the earth's ecology, and the urgent need for environmental action. The roundtable discussed peoples' connection to nature, the understanding of biodiversity, and how to turn cutting-edge scientific findings into effective, actionable messages for decision makers and the public.

In 2012, IUCN undertook the most comprehensive assessment ever of 2,515 freshwater species in the Indo-Burma region, which is known for its exceptionally high freshwater species diversity. The study revealed that 13% of these species are threatened with extinction, especially in the context of ongoing and proposed large-scale hydropower development throughout the region. This assessment provides valuable information that can help mitigate and minimize the impact of ongoing and future hydropower and infrastructure development.

Protection of natural areas is essential to long-term conservation efforts. In Viet Nam, the Tram Chim wetland, which includes one of the last remnants of the Plain of Reeds wetland ecosystem, was notified as the 2,000th Ramsar site. IUCN, through the Mekong Water Dialogues programme, assisted IUCN State Member, the Ministry of

Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), in the notification, which is Viet Nam's fourth, following Xuan Thuy, Bau Sau, and Ba Be.

In Cambodia, IUCN strengthened the management effectiveness of protected areas by providing training for rangers working at the Boeung Chhmar Ramsar Site in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve. The Ranger-Based Data Collection course focused on improved methods for wetland conservation, highlighting use of management information system technologies with global positioning systems for observing and recording information on key wildlife and fish species, their habits and threats. The capacity building was undertaken by the Mekong Waters Dialogues project with the Department of Wetlands and Coastal Zones of the Cambodian Ministry of Environment.

Working on Marine Protected Areas in Thailand, the IUCN-UNDP led Mangroves for the Future initiative funded a project on Evaluating and Improving the Effectiveness of Thailand's Marine and Coastal Protected Areas. The programme worked with staff from 11 marine national parks and three associated research centres on using long-term resource monitoring for improving park management, under IUCN State



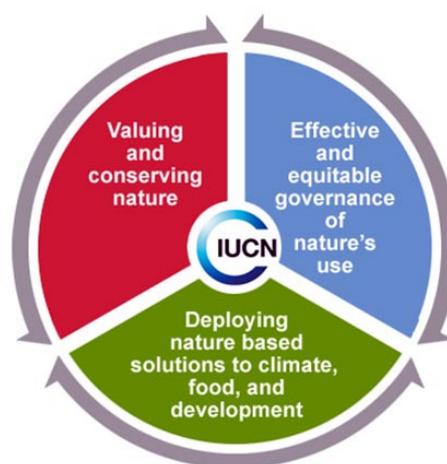
An orphan, Leo the snow Leopard was rescued in Pakistan in 2005 and moved to the Bronx Zoo where he reproduced a young cub in 2013. New community-based management may reduce the need for this in the future © IUCN

Member Thailand's Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation.

Moving beyond protected areas into the more complex arena of shared transboundary resources, IUCN State Members of India and Sri Lanka came forward to propose a Mangroves for the Future project titled, 'Living resources of the Gulf of Mannar: Assessment of key species and habitats for enhancing awareness and for conservation policy formulation'. The focus is to build a knowledge base on coastal and marine biodiversity, identifying values and threats, such as gaps in legal and

**The IUCN Programme 2013-16** aims to mobilize and unite communities working for biodiversity conservation, sustainable development and poverty reduction in common efforts with a focus on three Programme Areas:

- **Valuing and Conserving Nature** enhances IUCN's heartland work on biodiversity conservation, emphasizing both tangible and intangible values of nature.
- **Effective and Equitable Governance of Nature's Use** consolidates IUCN's work on people-nature relations, rights and responsibilities, and the political economy of nature.
- **Deploying Nature-based Solutions to Global Challenges in Climate, Food and Development** expands IUCN's work on nature's contribution to tackling problems of sustainable development, particularly in climate change, food security and social and economic development.



policy frameworks that may hinder the long-term survival of the rich biodiversity and its myriad benefits in the Gulf of Mannar.

In Nepal, IUCN jointly organized the “International Wetland Symposium” under the aegis of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Government of Nepal, in partnership with IUCN Members, ICIMOD and the National Trust for Nature Conservation. The meeting was attended by 80 participants from 13 countries and resulted in the adoption of a nine-point ‘Pokhara Declaration’ for the sustainable use, management and governance of wetland resources. The declaration emphasizes prioritization of wetland sites, collaborative policy-making, a basin-wide integrated approach to management, networks for knowledge sharing, education and awareness raising, participation of indigenous communities, sustainable financing, and restoration.

In Pakistan, in an effort to address human-wildlife conflict, Shafqat Hussain, a member of the IUCN Species Survival Commission Cat Specialist Group developed an innovative scheme that addresses the issue of human-wildlife conflict, such as the Snow Leopard attacking livestock causing economic loss to local farmers. In the past, irate farmers would often hunt and kill the predator in retaliation. Under the new

“Snow Leopard” scheme, farmers pay a small amount of money to a community-led fund to insure their livestock and receive compensation if a predator kills their animals. The scheme is successfully reaching conservation goals and has been replicated in Nepal, China and India.

## Climate change

**The threats posed by climate change to species, ecosystems and humans are increasing, and their impacts are being felt in more frequent and severe extreme weather events. Climate change is a global challenge, but much can be done at the local level to minimize impacts. IUCN is working to put biodiversity at the heart of climate change policy and practice. Healthy and well-managed ecosystems are critical for absorbing or preventing carbon emissions, as well as helping people adapt to climate change, and recover more easily from extreme weather events. Ecosystems also provide a wide range of benefits upon which communities depend – ecosystem services.**

It is estimated that by 2020 almost 50 million extra people will be at risk of hunger, and rising sea levels will threaten the future of many island and coastal

communities across the Asia region. Studies suggest that climate change will cause more intense typhoons, variable monsoons, droughts, landslides and other natural disasters in the region, which already suffers from more natural disasters than any other in the world. According to the United Nations Human Development Report 2012 Asia Pacific, a rise in sea level of one half to two metres over the century could displace 53-125 million people and migration could heighten tensions over shared and common resources.

IUCN in Asia is taking the lead in piloting ecosystem-based approaches in vulnerable coastal areas and in the fragile Himalayan areas where populations face disproportionate impacts of climate change.

An innovative initiative is the IUCN-led European Commission funded “Building Resilience to Climate Change Impacts in Coastal Southeast Asia” project. The project works in coastal provinces from Bangkok, Thailand through Cambodia to Ho Chi Minh City in Viet Nam to develop bottom-up adaptation strategies that feed into provincial and national policies. The project held its first Coastal Forum in Chanthaburi, which brought together over 200 representatives from the three countries to share experiences and solutions. The forum provided opportunities for participants to learn how climate change impacts coastal areas, how nature can be used to address these issues, and the role of communities in leading change.

In Cambodia, the coastal resilience project undertook a Promoting Local Innovations exercise in Koh Kapik commune to identify and prioritize optimal local adaptation activities. Local communities and representatives of the Provincial Environment Department worked together on the exercise. Together they developed a long-term plan for Koh Kapik Community, provid-



Island states are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Malé, Maldives. © Corentin Basset



Fishing on the coast of Cambodia © IUCN, Roengchai Kongmuang

ing a framework for adaptation actions to combat both climate and non-climate related natural hazards.

In Trat province, Thailand, the coastal resilience project tapped into local knowledge to monitor and protect the mangrove forests. The community-based approach utilizes an innovative new technology called Shoreline Video Assessment Method for monitoring changes in the coastline and offers scientifically validated information with practical results for management decision-making.

Climate change has important social implications for poverty, equity and human rights. The impacts of climate change are often distributed differently among regions, age groups, income groups, genders and generations. The poor and marginalized, including indigenous peoples and women, will gener-

ally be affected the most. To address this, IUCN is working with State Members of Nepal and Bangladesh to formulate climate change strategies that emphasize the importance of gender-responsive climate change policies. IUCN facilitated a number of training events to foster better understanding of gender issues and to raise awareness on the key role of women in mitigating climate change.

IUCN also facilitated the establishment of HIMEK Alliance - a partnership forum on "Climate Change Stabilization" in the Himalayan and Mekong regions. The alliance will work towards formulating joint strategies among Himalayan countries to combat climate change. The forum has particular focus on Black Carbon, a type of aerosol, consisting of soot, charcoal and other products from incomplete burn-

ing of organic matter. Black Carbon is thought to be accountable for a large part of global warming and for regional warming in the Himalayas and the Arctic – known as climate forcing.

The HIMEK Alliance comprises a range of agencies including IUCN Members: RECOFTC (The Center for People and Forests); The Energy and Resources Institute; Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and partners including: the Asian Institute of Technology; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the Mekong River Commission; the Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development; the Indian Mountaineering Foundation; the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization.

In Nepal, the country component of the global project "Ecosystem-based

Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems” was launched by IUCN Nepal country office jointly with IUCN State Member, Government of Nepal, the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Environment Programme. The US\$3.3 million Nepal component of the project, funded by the Government of Germany, is being piloted in the Panchase area of Nepal which spans across the Kaski, Parbat and Syangja districts in the western part of Nepal. The project aims to strengthen ecosystem resilience and reduce the vulnerabilities of mountain ecosystems and their communities to the impacts of climate change.

## Energy

**Harnessing the energy needed to grow economies and lift people out of poverty, while not contrib-**

**uting further to greenhouse gas emissions or the destruction of the world’s biodiversity, is one of the greatest challenges facing societies around the world. Asia is showing high levels of energy poverty, with electrification rates especially low in rural areas. At the same time, rapid economic and population growth is generating considerable demand for energy in Asia, with the bulk of this demand currently being met from fossil fuel sources.**

Without a significant shift towards alternative renewable energy sources, this high demand will have severe impacts on ecosystems, which underpin many of our energy supplies. Resources and technologies to overcome our energy challenges are available: bio-fuels, wind, tidal, solar and geothermal power can all become part of the future energy mix. But the impacts on biodiversity from current

and future energy sources must be better recognized and addressed, and the opportunities that energy conservation provides in meeting sustainable energy needs must be promoted.

The Mekong region is currently struggling with trade-offs between hydropower-based energy security and ecosystem productivity. This massive ecosystem is the lifeline for more than 60 million people across six countries: Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. The Lower Mekong Basin provides more fish to more people than any other river in the world. With an estimated commercial value exceeding US\$2 billion per year, it is the world’s most valuable inland fishery. At the same time, more than 140 dams are currently planned, under construction or commissioned for different rivers in the basin. If constructed, this will radically alter the basin’s hydrology, its ecology



More than 140 dams are currently planned, under construction or commissioned for different rivers in the Mekong basin. Namtheun Hin Boun dam, Lao PDR © IWMI, IUCN, SIDA

and, consequently, the lives of millions who depend upon it. To address this issue, IUCN's Mekong Water Dialogues teamed up with the International Water Management Institute's Challenge Program on Water and Food to produce and distribute MEKONG, a film that explores the complex issues surrounding Mekong hydropower development. The film was funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, and features stories from Mekong citizens up and down the river, to fishers on the Tonle Sap, activists fighting the Pak Mun dam in Thailand, and a vice-minister from Lao PDR convinced he can build the region's most "river-transparent" dam.

MEKONG has now been viewed by close to half a million people in 12 countries and disseminated in English, Lao, Khmer, Thai and Vietnamese. An IUCN Memorandum of Understanding with Thai Public Broadcasting Service helped secure a very successful national broadcast. While through a strategic partnership with the Goethe Institute the film has been distributed across the region. A major outcome of the film was generating positive dialogue around sensitive topics in the Mekong.

## Human wellbeing

**Natural ecosystems underpin life on Earth. Livelihoods depend on healthy ecosystems, which through their services contribute positively to human security, providing vital materials for life, good health and good social relations. If the world's ecosystems are degraded or depleted – for example through collapse of fisheries, loss of fresh water or deforestation – nature will not be able to provide these services, resulting in more poverty, insecurity and increased vulnerability.**

The Asia and the Pacific region

hosts more than half of the world's population on 30 percent of the global land mass. This densely populated region accounts for a large share of the developing world's deprived people: more than 70 percent of people lacking access to basic sanitation, close to 70 percent of underweight children, and 67 percent of the extreme poor (living below \$1.25/day). IUCN is working to better manage nature and resources for human well being and promote understanding that conservation and livelihoods are inextricably linked. IUCN is helping countries develop policies and strategies that focus on helping vulnerable and poor people, ensuring rights to resource use, gender equity and sustainable management of natural resources.

In Bangladesh, the Community Based Tanguar Haor Management partnership initiative with IUCN State Member, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and NGO members, the Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association and the Center for Natural Resource Studies is enabling the local people of Tanguar Haor wetlands area to become direct beneficiaries of its fishery resources. In this innovative co-management system fishermen receive 40% of the accrued benefits while other professional members receive 36% through the Central Co-management Committee fund. In 2012, the community harvested fish worth nearly Taka 1 Crore (US\$120,407), a significant increase from 2011 when it was less than 7 lakhs (US\$8,428).

In a similar effort to ensure all parts of society are represented in decision making, the Thailand National Working Group of the Mekong Water Dialogues programme began conducting Community Water Dialogues for local communities to contribute to flood and water management. The dialogues address the Thai Government's Master Plan for Flood and Water Management. The dialogues were held all over the



Traditional fishing in Sri Lanka © Corentin Basset

country and involved all levels of society. Participants include local, provincial and national governments, community members, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations and academics.

Working at a transboundary level, IUCN is promoting sustainable management of aquatic resources between India and Bangladesh. In 2012 IUCN facilitated the International Trans-boundary Policy Dialogue on Hilsa Fisheries Management between Bangladesh and India under the 'Ecosystems for Life: A Bangladesh India Initiative'. The dialogue was based on an extensive set of policy recommendations to conserve the Hilsa fisheries. The meeting saw broad agreement on the recommendations, which were subsequently included in a draft plan of action that was submitted to the governments in both countries for consideration and adoption. The plan includes an annual ban on Hilsa fishing during the same period of the year in both countries to protect the juvenile and brood fish.

The IUCN-UNDP Mangroves for the Future partnership initiative launched a new website at [www.mangrovesforthe-](http://www.mangrovesforthe-)



Fisher on Tanguar Haor, Bangladesh uses green shoots with hooks attached to catch fish. © IUCN

future.org. The content-rich site hosts a comprehensive database of nearly 1,000 knowledge products produced under the programme. They can be searched by country, project or thematic area. The robust new website also captures results from over 150 grant projects implemented by the programme, providing objectives, context, beneficiaries, outputs and impacts, grant value, duration and contacts for each project. The site also functions as a clearing-house for new projects with calls for proposals and other opportunities for local communities in the nine participating Mangroves for the Future countries.

IUCN jointly organized an event with APFnet titled, "Incentives to Catalyze Sustainable Management and Restoration of Mangroves in Asia and the Pacific". The event was co-sponsored by IUCN Members, The Nature Conservancy, the World Wildlife Fund and others including Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia, the Interna-

tional Tropical Timber Organization and Guangxi Mangrove Research Center. The event featured mangrove experts from 10 countries who identified alternative ways of combining mangrove protection and livelihood enhancement for local communities, sustainable financing mechanisms and incentives.

## Greening the economy

**IUCN assesses the economic values of biodiversity and helps integrate these into economic policy, finance, markets, and trade and investment policies. IUCN also promotes voluntary action by companies, industry associations and consumer groups to integrate biodiversity.**

Asia accounts for some of the largest economies in the world, including China, India and Japan. These countries, along with Association of South-

east Asian Nations (ASEAN), account for a significant proportion of the global economy with their footprints extending to all parts of the planet. Within the next two decades, China and India will become the largest and third-largest economies in the world respectively. This is leading to a shift to more consumption-oriented societies in the region. Investments in economic development and poverty reduction still take precedence, while ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation remain under invested in by both the public and the private sectors.

IUCN is actively exploring engagement with countries in the region to support the process of achieving their sustainable development goals, including working with the corporate sector to enhance their biodiversity performance.

Many cities in China face severe water shortages. Building on IUCN's forest restoration work in the Miyun

watershed, which provides water to the city of Beijing, IUCN China and IUCN Member, the Beijing Forestry Society organized a workshop to identify ways to protect watersheds supplying China's biggest cities with drinking water using a forest restoration approach. Participants identified opportunities for an international cities partnership on watershed protection through IUCN, the Beijing Forestry Society and IUCN Member, Forest Trends.

Also in China, an initiative to promote sustainable harvesting of wild medicinal plants in the mountains of China's Upper Yangtze ecoregion was awarded the prestigious Equator Prize 2012. The initiative provided training in organic wild crop harvesting principles and certification procedures, as well as application of the FairWild Standard principles. The project was developed by IUCN, WWF and TRAFFIC as part of the Panda Landscape Project under the European Union China Biodiversity Programme.

At a regional conference of South Asian Judiciaries in Pakistan, participants adopted the Bhurban declaration, which lays a roadmap for furthering environmental justice, governance, the rule of law and sustainable development in SAARC countries. The declaration intends to foster cooperation among South Asian judiciary, which may lead to a South Asia Convention on Environmental Justice. The conference was organized by IUCN Pakistan under the auspices of the Supreme Court of Pakistan with support from the Asian Development Bank and United Nations Environment Programme. It was attended by Antonio Benjamin, currently Chair of the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law, Chief Justices and designees from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka as well as representatives from the judiciary in Brazil, Indonesia and Malaysia.

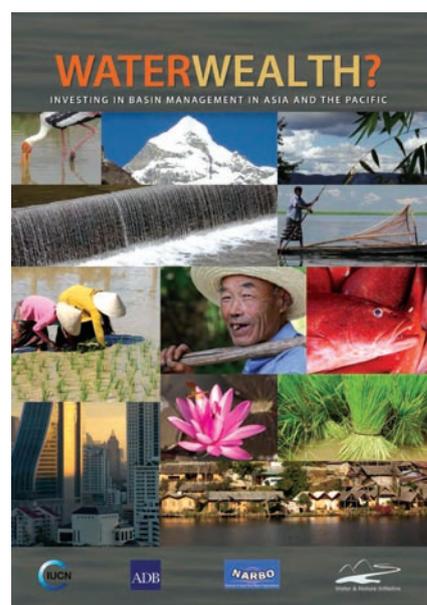
In Sri Lanka, Dilmah Conservation, of Dilmah Tea, launched the Dilmah Bioregional Initiative in partnership with IUCN Asia Secretariat and the IUCN World Commission of Protected Areas. The innovative initiative adopts a landscape approach for the management of estates from which Dilmah Tea largely sources its tea. The concept builds on the emerging field of connectivity conservation and seeks to link the tea estates within the wider context of natural and productive lands to adopt an integrated approach to land management, conservation and productivity. Carbon capture, crop pollination, pest control, biodiversity, soil and water conservation are just some of the services provided by natural ecosystems on tea estates.

The Government of Nepal's National Planning Commission is set to revise and update its National Conservation Strategy. This revision comes in the light of significant changes in the national and international context since the 1980s when the current strategy was developed. The updated strategy will address the new socio-economic and environmental challenges in Nepal. Along with issues like climate change and rapid urbanization, the country is also facing food, water and energy scarcity. The revised strategy will adopt nature-based approaches to meet these challenges with new concepts such as green economy and bio-energy. IUCN will provide technical assistance to develop the strategy.

In Doi Mae Salong, northern Thailand, IUCN is exploring a Payment for Ecosystem Services scheme based on carbon sequestration. A report titled 'The Relevance of Tenure and Forest Governance for Incentive-Based Mechanisms: Implementing Payments for Ecosystem Services in Doi Mae Salong' lays the groundwork for the plan by exploring forest governance issues and the existing tenure frame-

work in the area. IUCN has worked in Doi Mae Salong for a number of years, first through its Livelihoods Landscapes Strategy, and later through a Poverty Reduction in the Doi Mae Salong project supported by The Petroleum Authority of Thailand Exploration and Production Pcl. and the Total Foundation.

Water Wealth, a joint publication of IUCN Asia and the Asian Development Bank, was launched at the World Water Forum in Marseille. The publication emphasizes the availability of fresh water as essential to social and economic growth. It states that low-income countries that had access to clean water in 1965 saw an average growth rate of 3.7% per year up to 1994. In comparison, countries with similar income levels but poorer access to water resources grew at only 0.1% per year over the same period. The book draws on 45 case studies that demonstrate new solutions to water challenges. These involve strengthening the resilience of river basins through sustainable management of the natural infrastructure responsible for storing and regulating water, such as forests, soils and wetlands.



Water Wealth captures solutions to water challenges in 45 case studies from across the Asia region.

# IUCN Partners in Asia

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## MULTILATERAL

Asian Development Bank  
Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Programme, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific  
European Union  
Global Environment Facility  
Ramsar Secretariat  
Secretariat of the Convention on the Migratory Species, UNEP  
UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Pakistan  
United Nations Development Programme, Bangladesh  
United Nations Development Programme, Pakistan  
United Nations Development Programme, Lao PDR  
United Nations Office for Project Services  
World Bank, Bangladesh

## BILATERAL

Agence Française de Développement (AFD)  
Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ)  
Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit (BMU)  
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH  
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Bangladesh  
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Pakistan  
Endangered Species Field Office, Fish & Wildlife Service -US Fish and Wildlife Service  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Ministry of Commerce, US Government (NOAA)  
Netherlands - Directorate General for International Cooperation  
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)  
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)  
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)  
UK Department for International Development (UKAID)  
UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF)  
US Embassy, Lao PDR

## GOVERNMENT

Central Zoo Authority, Government of India  
Coastal Development Authority, Government of Sindh, Pakistan  
Environmental Protection Department, Government of Punjab, Pakistan  
Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh  
Japan International Cooperation Agency, (JICA)  
Korea National Park Service, Republic of Korea  
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka  
Ministry of Environment, Japan  
Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea  
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Sri Lanka  
Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan

## NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CARE Bangladesh  
Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Science (CEGIS)

SNV  
Stockholm Environment Institute  
WWF Netherlands  
World Vision Sri Lanka

## PRIVATE SECTOR

Chevron Thailand Exploration and Production Limited  
Dilmah Conservation  
Danone  
Holcim Ltd  
HSBC Sri Lanka  
Kelani Valley Plantation, Sri Lanka  
Nokia Corporation  
Pakistan International Bulk Terminal Limited (PIBT)  
Tata Steel Limited  
Tata Steel (Thailand) Public Company Limited  
The Dhamra Port Company Limited  
The PTT Exploration and Production Company Limited (PTTEP)  
Total Foundation

## OTHERS

ARCUS Foundation  
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund  
IUCN Netherlands Committee  
Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund  
Mekong River Commission  
Ramboll Natura AB  
The J.M. Kaplan Fund

# IUCN Members in Asia

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IUCN membership in Asia continues to grow steadily. In 2012, IUCN welcomed 26 new member organizations in Asia, including two organizations from Myanmar. All these Members are Non-Government Organizations from various countries, including six from India, seven from the Republic of Korea, two organizations in each country in Bangladesh, Japan, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan, and one organization in each country in Indonesia, Philippines and Viet Nam.

## BANGLADESH

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### STATE MEMBER

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF)

### NATIONAL NGO

Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies

Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association

Bangladesh POUSH

Bolipara Nari Kalyan Somity

BRAC

Brotee Samaj Kallyan Sangstha

Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services

Center for Natural Resource Studies

Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation

Centre for Sustainable Development

Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association

Development of Biotechnology & Environmental Conservation Centre

Environment and Social Development Organization

Forum of Environmental Journalists of Bangladesh

Nature Conservation Management

Gram Unnayan Sangathon / Rural Socio-Economic Development Organization

Shushilan

Unnayan Onneshan / The Innovators

Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh

## BHUTAN

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### STATE MEMBER

Ministry of Agriculture and Forests

### NATIONAL NGO

Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN)

## CAMBODIA

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### NATIONAL NGO

Culture and Environment Preservation Association (CEPA)

Mlup Baitong (MB) / Green Shade

## CHINA

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### STATE MEMBER

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### GOVERNMENT AGENCY WITH STATE MEMBER

Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

### NATIONAL NGO

All-China Environment Federation

Beijing Forestry Society

Centre for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge

China Association for NGO Cooperation

China Association of National Parks and Scenic Sites

China Wildlife Conservation Association

Chinese Society of Forestry

Civic Exchange

Friends of Nature

Friends of the Country Parks

Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences, SEPA

Shan Shui Conservation Center

Shangri-La Institute for Sustainable Communities

World Wide Fund for Nature - Hong Kong

Xiamen Green Cross Association

### AFFILIATE

Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens

Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Mt. Huangshan Scenic Area Administrative Committee

## INDIA

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### STATE MEMBER

Ministry of Environment and Forests

### GOVERNMENT AGENCY WITH STATE MEMBER

Attappady Hills Area Development Society

G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development

Indian Institute of Forest Management

National Board for Wild Life, Ministry of Environment and Forests

Wildlife Institute of India

### NATIONAL NGO

Aaranyak

All India Disaster Mitigation Institute

Applied Environmental Research Foundation

Bombay Natural History Society

Centre for Environment Education - Nehru Foundation for Development

Conservation Action Trust

Development Alternatives

Foundation for Ecological Security

Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation

Gujarat Ecology Society

Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

InsPIRE Network for Environment

Institute for Integrated Rural Development

International Society of Naturalists

Jal Bhagirathi Foundation

Keystone Foundation

MSSRF - Biju Patnaik Medicinal Plants Garden & Research Centre

MSSRF - Community Agrobiodiversity Centre

Nature, Environment and Wildlife Society

OMCAR Foundation

Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History

TERI's Forestry and Biodiversity Group

The Corbett Foundation

Wildlife Protection Society of India

Wildlife Trust of India

World Wide Fund for Nature - India

## INDONESIA

GOVERNMENT AGENCY WITHOUT STATE MEMBER

Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry

NATIONAL NGO

The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation

The Samdhana Institute Incorporated (Samdhana)

World Wide Fund for Nature - Indonesia

AFFILIATE

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

## JAPAN

STATE MEMBER

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

GOVERNMENT AGENCY WITH STATE MEMBER

Ministry of the Environment (MOE)

INTERNATIONAL NGO

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

NATIONAL NGO

Japan Center for Human Environmental Problems

Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums

Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation

Kamehameha Okoku

Nagashima-no Shizen-wo Mamoru Kai

Nature Conservation Society of Japan

Nihon Gan-wo Hogo suru Kai

\*Nihon Kankyo Kyoiku Forum

Nihon Shicchi Nettowaku

Nihon Umigame Kyougikai

Okinawa Daigaku Chiiki Kenkyusyo (Okidai Chiikiken)

Ramsar Network Japan

Save the Dugong Campaign Center

Seibutsu Tayosei Japan (Biodiversity Network Japan)

Shizen Kankyo Kenkyu Senta

Wild Bird Society of Japan

World Wide Fund for Nature - Japan

Yasei Seibutsu Hozenron Kenkyukai

\*Yaseidoubutsu Kyuugo Juuishi

## KOREA (DPRK)

NATIONAL NGO

Natural Conservation Union of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (NCUK)

STATE MEMBER

Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment

GOVERNMENT AGENCY WITH STATE MEMBER

Cultural Heritage Administration

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Bureau of Environment

Korea Forest Service

Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation

Korea National Park Service

INTERNATIONAL NGO

Environment Action Association

NATIONAL NGO

Citizen's Institutes for Environmental Studies

DaeJayon

Gotjawal Trust of Jeju

Jeju City Project 21

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Agenda 21

Korea Association of Environmental Planning & Landscape Architecture

Korea Environmental Education Network

Korea Green Club

Korea Society of Environmental Restoration Technology

Korea Wild Animal & Plant Service

Korean Association for Conservation of Nature

Korean Environmental Law Association

Korean Society for Atmospheric Environment

Korean Society for the Protection of Wild Animals

Korean Society of Environment and Ecology

Korean Society of Environmental Impact Assessment

Korean Society of Nature Conservation

Korean Society of Restoration Ecology

Korean Wetlands Society

Local Agenda 21 - Seogwipo City

National Nature Trust

Sustainable Environmental Education Center of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

The Ecological Society of Korea

The Korean Society of Conservation Biology

The Korean Society of Oceanography

The Korean Society of Plant Taxonomists

## LAO PDR

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STATE MEMBER

Ministère des Affaires étrangères / Ministry of Foreign Affairs

## MALAYSIA

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STATE MEMBER

Department of Wildlife and National Parks - Peninsular Malaysia (DWNP)

GOVERNMENT AGENCY WITH STATE MEMBER

Sabah Wildlife Department

Sarawak Forestry Corporation Sdn Bhd (SFCSB)

The Sabah Parks Board of Trustees

NATIONAL NGO

Malaysian Nature Society (MNS)

Marine Research Foundation (MRF)

World Wide Fund for Nature - Malaysia (WWF)

## MALDIVES

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NATIONAL NGO

Live & Learn Environmental Education

## MONGOLIA

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NATIONAL NGO

Hustai National Park Trust

Mongolian Association for Conservation of Nature and the Environment (MACNE)

## MYANMAR

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NATIONAL NGO

Forest Resource Environment Development and Conservation Association

Friends of Wildlife

## NEPAL

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STATE MEMBER

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)

INTERNATIONAL NGO

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

NATIONAL NGO

Association for Protection of the Environment and Culture

Bird Conservation Nepal/Nepal Panchhi Samrakchyan Sangh

Centre for Rural Technology

Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness

Himali Prakriti

Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development

Manab Kallyantatha Batabaran Samrak Kendra

National Trust for Nature Conservation

Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists

SAVE THE PLANET Mission2020 NEPAL

Service, Empowerment, Positive Action and Applied Research for Communities in the Himalayas

Wildlife Conservation Nepal

Wildlife Watch Group

Women in Environment/Mahila Batabaran Samooaha

Yuwa Jagaran Paryabaraniya Munch

## PAKISTAN

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STATE MEMBER

National Council for Conservation of Wildlife, Ministry of Environment (NCCW)

GOVERNMENT AGENCY WITH STATE MEMBER

Government of Gilgit-Baltistan

National Institute of Oceanography

Planning and Development Department, Civil Secretariat FATA

Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan

Planning and Development Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Planning and Development Department, Government of Punjab  
Sindh Wildlife Department

INTERNATIONAL NGO

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)

NATIONAL NGO

Baanhn Beli

Belour Advisory and Social Development Organization

H.E.J. Research Institute of Chemistry

Haashar Association

Human Resource Development Network

Indus Earth Trust

Institute of Rural Management

Khwendo Kor

Leadership for Environment and Development

National Rural Support Programme  
 Pakistan Environmental Protection Foundation  
 Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research  
 Sarhad Rural Support Corporation  
 Scientific and Cultural Society of Pakistan  
 Shehri: Citizens for a Better Environment  
 Shirkat Gah - Womens Resource Centre  
 South Asia Partnership - Pakistan  
 Strengthening Participatory Organization  
 Sungi Development Foundation  
 Sustainable Development Policy Institute  
 Taraqee Foundation  
 Trust for Conservation of Coastal Resources  
 World Wide Fund for Nature - Pakistan

## PHILIPPINES

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NATIONAL NGO  
 Ecological Society of the Philippines  
 Foundation for the Philippine Environment  
 Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources (HARIBON)  
 World Wide Fund for Nature - Philippines

## SINGAPORE

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NATIONAL NGO  
 Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (APCEL)  
 Nature Society (Singapore)  
 Singapore Zoological Gardens

## SRI LANKA

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STATE MEMBER  
 Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy  
 GOVERNMENT AGENCY WITH STATE MEMBER  
 Central Environmental Authority (CEA)  
 Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC)  
 Forest Department  
 NATIONAL NGO  
 Environmental Foundation Ltd.  
 Federation of Wildlife Conservation  
 Sewalanka Foundation  
 Small Fishers Federation  
 Sri Lanka Haritha Wiyaparaya / Green Movement of Sri Lanka (GMSL)  
 Wildlife and Nature Protection Society of Sri Lanka

## THAILAND

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STATE MEMBER  
 National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department  
 INTERNATIONAL NGO  
 Regional Community Forestry Training Center (RECOFTC)  
 NATIONAL NGO  
 Good Governance for Social Development and the Environment Institute Foundation (GSEI)  
 Seub Nakhasathien Foundation (SNF)  
 \*Thailand Environmental Institute (TEI)

STATE MEMBER  
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)  
 NATIONAL NGO  
 Action Center for City Development  
 Center for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES)  
 Centre for Marinelifelife Conservation and Community Development (MCD)  
 Viên Kinh tế sinh thái (ECO-ECO) / Institute of Ecological Economy

\* Voluntarily withdrawn in 2013

# IUCN Commissions in Asia

The six Commissions unite 10,000 volunteer experts from a range of disciplines. They assess the state of the world's natural resources and provide the Union with sound know-how and policy advice on conservation issues.



## COMMISSION ON EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

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The Commission on Education and Communication (CEC) is a network driving change for sustainability. More than 800 members volunteer their professional expertise in learning, knowledge management and strategic communication to achieve IUCN goals.

[www.iucn.org/cec](http://www.iucn.org/cec)



## COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY

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The Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), is an inter-disciplinary network of professionals whose mission is to act as a source of advice on the environmental, economic, social and cultural factors that affect natural resources and biological diversity and to provide guidance and support towards effective policies and practices in environmental conservation and sustainable development.

[www.iucn.org/ceesp](http://www.iucn.org/ceesp)



## COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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The Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) is a network of environmental law and policy experts from all regions of the world who volunteer their knowledge and services to IUCN activities, especially to those of the IUCN Law Programme. CEL functions as an integral part of the IUCN Environmental Law Programme, which includes the Commission and the Environmental Law Centre.

[www.iucn.org/cel](http://www.iucn.org/cel)



## COMMISSION ON ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

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The Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) is one of IUCN's six scientific Commissions. CEM is a network of volunteer experts from around the world working on ecosystem management related issues. The Commission works closely with other IUCN Commissions, regional offices and global thematic programmes. CEM and its individual members are involved in a wide range of Ecosystem Management activities. CEM is supported by the Ecosystem Management Programme as its Secretariat, which is located at the IUCN Headquarters in Gland, Switzerland.

[www.iucn.org/cem](http://www.iucn.org/cem)



## SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION

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The Species Survival Commission (SSC) is a science-based network of some 7,500 volunteer experts from almost every country of the world, all working together towards achieving the vision of, "A world that values and conserves present levels of biodiversity." Most members are deployed in more than 100 Specialist Groups and Task Forces. Some groups address conservation issues related to particular groups of plants or animals while others focus on topical issues, such as reintroduction of species into former habitats or wildlife health.

[www.iucn.org/ssc](http://www.iucn.org/ssc)



## WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS

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The World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) promotes the establishment and effective management of a worldwide representative network of terrestrial and marine protected areas.

[www.iucn.org/wcpa](http://www.iucn.org/wcpa)



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