



---

ANNUAL REPORT  
IUCN ASIA 2015



## About IUCN

IUCN is a membership Union uniquely composed of both government and civil society organisations. It provides public, private and non-governmental organisations with the knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development and nature conservation to take place together.

Created in 1948, IUCN is now the world's largest and most diverse environmental network, harnessing the knowledge, resources and reach of more than 1,300 Member organisations and some 16,000 experts. It is a leading provider of conservation data, assessments and analysis. Its broad membership enables IUCN to fill the role of incubator and trusted repository of best practices, tools and international standards.

IUCN provides a neutral space in which diverse stakeholders including governments, NGOs, scientists, businesses, local communities, indigenous peoples organisations and others can work together to forge and implement solutions to environmental challenges and achieve sustainable development.

Working with many partners and supporters, IUCN implements a large and diverse portfolio of conservation projects worldwide. Combining the latest science with the traditional knowledge of local communities, these projects work to reverse habitat loss, restore ecosystems and improve people's well-being.

[www.iucn.org/asia](http://www.iucn.org/asia)  
<https://twitter.com/IUCN/>



Yellow Mountain, China  
Credit: IUCN

# Contents

02	Resilience in Action
04	IUCN at a Glance
06	Our work in Asia
08	Valuing and Conserving Nature
14	Effective and Equitable Governance of Nature's Use
20	Nature-based Solutions
23	Strategic Partnerships – Making Conservation Work
26	IUCN Asia Events
28	Stronger Together for a Sustainable Future
34	IUCN Commissions
35	Key Contacts in Asia
36	IUCN Asia Region Offices





  
**Aban Marker Kabraji**  
Regional Director,  
IUCN Asia

# Resilience

The battle for sustainability will be won – or lost – in Asia. Although it may sound dramatic, the concept is not far-fetched. Our region is perhaps the most dynamic in the world, accounting for 40% of global economic output and two-thirds of global growth. Sixty per cent of the world's population calls Asia home and urban populations are predicted to grow from 1.9 billion to 3.3 billion in 2050.

These fast-growing economies and populations are, however, taking a toll on our region's species and ecosystems. Asia, known for its rich natural diversity, is home to five out of 17 mega-diverse countries. But biodiversity is disappearing almost as quickly as skyscrapers are being built. Rates of mangrove, wetland and forest loss are among the highest in the world; 95% of Southeast Asian coral reefs are at risk.

And while Asia is predicted to be among the regions hardest hit by climate change, four of the top 10 carbon emitters are from the region, and greenhouse gas emissions are rising faster than on any other continent.

At the same time, there are many positive new developments which are converging to give us hope that we are on the cusp of real change. 2015 was a very significant year on the global front as the urgency mounted for world leaders to take action on climate change, and as new commitments at the Paris Climate COP and the historic adoption of the UN Sustainable Development Goals set the tone for accelerated action on the part of governments around the world.

At the regional level, much of the growth we are seeing is being driven by trans-boundary economic agreements such as the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and China's new One Belt, One Road Initiative which is focusing on connectivity among the countries on the original Silk Road and Maritime Route. These agreements offer new opportunities for IUCN to engage in the space we own best – bringing governments, private sector and civil society together to address trans-boundary challenges.

The past year was also an important one internally for IUCN, as we took stock of our achievements in the 2013 to 2016 programme and began planning for the next four-year programme, leading up to IUCN's World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i. The IUCN Asia Regional Conservation Forum (RCF), held in August 2015, brought together more than 200 of our Members from across the region to discuss our common challenges and to create new solutions together.

The theme of the RCF was Resilience in Action – in recognition of the fact that we know climate change is a reality we are no longer able to avoid, and

# in Action

that IUCN has an important role to play in helping to build resilience to this change among both ecological and human communities. It was perhaps the most inclusive RCF we have seen in the region, not just bringing together our Members but also reaching out to new audiences including the private sector. A special session entitled “How CEOs can Change the World” explored ways in which the conservation sector can work most effectively with the corporate sector to engage them in this effort.

As always, the funding situation continues to be challenging. Many of our traditional donors are pulling back on their funding for environment and conservation as they deal with more immediate needs such as the refugee crisis in Europe. In response, we have been looking at the resilience of our own organisation – strategically focusing our efforts more closely on what IUCN does best, and exploring new partnerships which will bring support and more effectively drive change.

In this vein we are facilitating new multi-stakeholder policy processes through our government Members. In October 2015 we hosted a high-level consultation in Bangkok on the theme of Blue Economy which included Ministers and Ambassadors from 11 countries and resulted in commitments to closer cooperation on the conservation of coastal and marine resources. The Asia Protected Areas Partnership now has nine members and is providing a critical platform for sharing of knowledge on protected area management.

We are also continuing to scale up lessons learned to influence policy. The Mangroves for the Future regional initiative, now in its 10th year, provides stories and lessons from hundreds of small grant projects which are driving change at local, national and regional levels.

And we are reaching out to new partners who are reflective of Asia’s growing influence in the world – the Global Climate Fund based in Korea, the new Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank based in Beijing, and the many major Asian companies which are investing beyond their countries’ borders.

Clearly understanding IUCN’s unique niche, the rapidly changing contexts in which we operate and the opportunities that these present, will help us to build a resilient organisation – one which will be able to stay true to its mission and adapt to change while also supporting resilience for society at large and for our natural systems.

Our sincere thanks to all our partners – our Members, our donors, our community and our private sector partners – who have been part of this effort over the past year. We look forward to continuing to work with you in the year ahead.



**Prof. Youngbae Suh**  
Chair, IUCN Asia Regional  
Members Committee



Mangrove sapling in Thailand  
Credit: Ana Grillo

## IUCN at a Glance

IUCN is a membership Union uniquely composed of both government and civil society organisations. It provides public, private and non-governmental organisations with the knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development and nature conservation to take place together.

Created in 1948, IUCN has evolved into the world's largest and most diverse environmental network. It harnesses the

experience, resources and reach of its 1,300 Member organisations and the input of some 15,000 experts. IUCN is the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it.

Our experts are organised into six commissions dedicated to species survival, environmental law, protected areas, social and economic policy, ecosystem management, and education and communication.





The ability to convene diverse stakeholders and provide the latest science, objective recommendations and on-the-ground expertise drives IUCN's mission of informing and empowering conservation efforts worldwide. We provide a neutral forum in which governments, NGOs, scientists, businesses, local communities, indigenous peoples groups, faith-based organisations and others can work together to forge and implement solutions to environmental challenges.

By facilitating these solutions, IUCN provides governments and

institutions at all levels with the impetus to achieve universal goals, including on biodiversity, climate change and sustainable development, which IUCN was instrumental in defining.

Combined, our knowledge base and diverse membership make IUCN an incubator and trusted repository of best practices, conservation tools, and international guidelines and standards. As the only environmental organisation with official United Nations Observer Status, IUCN ensures that nature conservation has a

voice at the highest level of international governance.

IUCN's expertise and extensive network provide a solid foundation for a large and diverse portfolio of conservation projects around the world. Combining the latest science with the traditional knowledge of local communities, these projects work to reverse habitat loss, restore ecosystems and improve people's well-being. They also produce a wealth of data and information which feeds into IUCN's analytical capacity.

Through their affiliation with IUCN, Member organisations are part of a democratic process, voting Resolutions which drive the global conservation agenda. They meet every four years at the IUCN World Conservation Congress to set priorities and agree on the Union's work programme.

IUCN congresses have produced several key international environmental agreements including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the World Heritage Convention, and the Ramsar Convention on wetlands. We continue to help these conventions strengthen and evolve so that they can respond to emerging challenges.

The IUCN Council is the principal governing body of IUCN, in between sessions of the World Conservation Congress. Member organisations are represented by the Council.

The IUCN Secretariat has around 950 staff in more than 50 countries. 70% of staff members are from developing countries.

# Our work in Asia

## INDIA

State member since 1969  
Office established 2007

### Members

Government Agencies : 5  
National NGOs : 35

### Flagship initiatives

- Developing robust biodiversity conservation and management standards in mining operations of Tata Steel
- Stimulating companies to take the lead in creating a net positive impact on biodiversity and ecosystems
- Assessing the economic value of the ecosystem services provided by vultures

### Trans-boundary projects

- MFF

## NEPAL

State member since 1974  
Office established 1995

### Members

International NGO : 1  
National NGOs : 16

### Flagship projects

- Promoting sustainable restoration, conservation and management of mountain ecosystems for climate change adaptation
- Assisting in the formulation a national "Umbrella Strategic Framework" for nature conservation
- Facilitating ways to enhance livelihoods and food security via improved agroforestry and community forestry systems
- Demonstrating ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction interventions

## BHUTAN

State member since 2012

### Members

National NGOs : 2

### Flagship initiatives

- Assessing the status of Bhutan's endemic plants under the Bhutan Red List Partnership

## MONGOLIA

State member since 2015

### Members

National NGO : 1

## PAKISTAN

State member since 1975  
Office established 1985

### Members

Government Agencies : 7  
International NGO : 1  
National NGOs : 33

### Flagship projects

- Strengthening the national Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and introducing Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)
- Addressing sea intrusion through restoration of mangrove ecosystems in the Indus Delta
- Supporting the updating of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

### Trans-boundary projects

- MFF

## BANGLADESH

State member since 1973  
Office established 1992

### Members

National NGOs : 20

### Flagship initiatives

- Establishing pilot co-management system for the Tanguar Haor wetland ecosystem in Northern Bangladesh
- Supporting the Government of Bangladesh to update their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
- Ensuring the long term conservation of Asian elephants and their habitats
- Improving conservation of gyps vulture species including the white rumped vultures

### Trans-boundary initiatives

- Mangroves for the Future

## MYANMAR

### Members

National NGOs : 2

### Flagship initiatives

- Supporting the Government of Myanmar to update their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
- Piloting wetland co-management model in the Gulf of Mottama

### Trans-boundary projects

- MFF, CEPF, MWD

## MALDIVES

### Members

National NGO : 1

### Trans-boundary projects

- MFF

## SRI LANKA

State member since 1987  
Office established 1988

### Members

Government Agencies : 5  
National NGOs : 6

### Flagship projects

- Implementing the Biodiversity Action Plan to conservation in the context of large development projects
- Reviving traditional tank irrigation systems in the face of climate change
- Conservation of the Dugong in the transboundary Gulf of Mannar area

### Trans-boundary projects

- MFF

## THAILAND

State member since 1962  
Office established 2001

### Members

International NGOs : 2  
National NGOs : 5

### Flagship projects

- Promoting mangrove restoration by linking climate protection and adaptation to sustainable aquaculture
- Advancing sustainable management of Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai World Heritage Site Supporting Marriott Hotels and Resorts to enhance the sustainability of their supply chain

### Trans-boundary projects

- MFF, CEPF, , Dolphin Conservation



Country Office

Country Project Office



## CHINA

State member since 1996  
Office established 2003

### Members

Government Agency : 1  
National NGOs : 23  
Affiliates : 3

### Flagship initiatives

- Restoring the Jiaquan Watershed by empowering local communities through public-private partnerships
- Piloting of the Gross Ecosystem Product concept in Inner Mongolia to highlight the economic value of ecosystems

### Trans-boundary projects

- CEPF

## KOREA (ROK)

State member since 2006  
Framework donor to IUCN

### Members

Government Agencies : 5  
International NGO : 1  
National NGOs : 26

### Flagship initiatives

- The IUCN Asia Regional Office provided support to ROK's Presidency of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- IUCN Asia Regional office is collaborating with ROK on the implementation of a number of World Conservation Congress Resolutions.

## KOREA (DPRK)

### Members

National NGO : 1

## JAPAN

State member since 1995

### Members

Government Agency : 1  
International NGO : 1  
National NGOs : 16

### Flagship initiatives

- Jointly working on expanding the scope of the Asia Protected Areas Partnership

## VIET NAM

State member since 1993  
Office established 1993

### Members

National NGOs : 5

### Flagship initiatives

- Promoting community-based sea turtle conservation in Quang Tri Province
- Demonstrating mangrove shrimp sustainable polyculture models involving local communities and the private sector

### Trans-boundary projects

- MFF, CEPF, BRIDGE

## LAO PDR

State member since 1969  
Office established 1992

### Members

National NGO : 1

### Flagship initiatives

- Protecting globally significant gibbon populations
- Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation strategies in Khammouane Province to enable communities to cope with climate change

### Trans-boundary projects

- CEPF, BRIDGE

## PHILIPPINES

### Members

National NGOs : 4

## CAMBODIA

Office established 1992

### Members

National NGOs : 2

### Flagship initiatives

- Strengthening capacity of fishing communities in the Tonle Sap to manage their natural resources sustainably
- Enhancing the resilience of coastal communities to the impacts of climate change

### Trans-boundary projects

- MFF, CEPF, BRIDGE, Dolphin Conservation

## Trans-boundary project marked in the map

### Mangroves for the Future (MFF)

MFF is a partnership-based initiative promoting investments in coastal ecosystems to support sustainable development. The project is active in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Pakistan, Seychelles (not in map), Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. MFF is led by IUCN and UNDP, works with institutional partners: FAO, UNEP, and Wetlands International, and is financial supported by Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

### Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)

CEPF is a funding mechanism that enables civil society to participation in the conservation of some of the world's most critical ecosystems. It is a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. IUCN leads the Regional Implementation Team in the Indo-Burma hotspot. The project is active in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam, parts of southern China

### Building River Dialogue and Governance in the Mekong Region (BRIDGE)

BRIDGE promotes a shared vision for sustainable use of water resources in the 3S river basin (the Sekong, Sesan and Sre Pok trans-boundary rivers of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam) through hydrodiplomacy, knowledge sharing and enhancing leadership capacity. The project is supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

## INDONESIA

### Members

Government Agency : 1  
National NGOs : 3  
Affiliate : 1

### Trans-boundary projects

- MFF

## MALAYSIA

State member since 1961

### Members

Government Agencies : 3  
National NGOs : 3

## SINGAPORE

### Members

National NGOs : 3





Laojun Mountain in Yunnan province, China  
Credit: Bruce Jefferies/IUCN Asia

# Valuing and Conserving Nature

Asia's significant economic growth has brought many benefits to its communities through higher incomes and living standards. However, this growth has also exacerbated threats to the region's ecosystems through habitat degradation and biodiversity loss. Rates of mangrove, wetland and forest loss are among the highest in the

world; 95% of Southeast Asian coral reefs are at risk; and almost 1,500 plants and animals in the region are listed as Critically Endangered. In the past year, IUCN has been working at the regional, national and local level on initiatives that tackle biodiversity loss while ensuring fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of ecosystem services.





## Conserving habitats: Protecting livelihoods

Protected areas are some of the most important places on earth when it comes to biodiversity conservation – providing food, clean water, medicines, protection from the impacts of natural disasters, and contributing to livelihoods of local communities.

In 2013, the Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP), co-chaired by the Government of Japan and IUCN, was established to serve as a key

platform to help governments and other stakeholders share experience on protected area management. The partnership gained substantial momentum over the past year with growth in its membership – from six at the start of the year to a total of 10 as of December. In addition, China, Thailand and Malaysia have all expressed interest in joining APAP. The partnership's draft constitution was also discussed at the first regional steering committee meeting held in June 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand. At this event, it was recommended that APAP should

not be limited to just government agency members, but to also include international organisations as well as NGOs working across more than one country. APAP also brought protected area and biodiversity experts from APAP member organisations together for the first time through a technical workshop on collaborative management in Japan, hosted by the Ministry of the Environment Japan.

IUCN has also worked at site level to support our Members in demonstrating successful approaches to protected area management. For example, in Thailand IUCN worked with its Members the Freeland Foundation, and Thailand's Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, to strengthen the management of Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai World Heritage Site.

Encompassing some of the most pristine forests and wildlife habitats in Thailand, the site supports important tropical forest ecosystems and over 800 species of fauna. In recent years, however, the forest has been at risk of losing its World Heritage designation due to increasing pressure from illegal logging of Siamese Rosewood, poaching, infrastructure development and encroachment.

Key interventions have focused on engaging the community living in the buffer zone in active conservation of the forest complex and the wider watershed. The project established community plant nurseries in several communities

around Pang Sida and Ta Phraya National Parks, and worked with local communities, provincial and district officers, park managers and forestry officers to identify and mark the boundaries of community forest areas. The project also helped identify natural sites in the buffer zone of the protected areas in order to establish nature trails that can provide income to the local community. Tranboundary reforestation events were also organised in the border area between Thailand and Cambodia to foster collaboration on nature conservation between the two countries.

### Indo-Burma hotspot – critical ecosystem preservation

Encompassing more than two million square kilometres of tropical Asia, Indo-Burma is one of the most threatened of the world's 36 biodiversity hotspots.

Only 5% of its natural habitat remains in relatively pristine condition.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a global leader in enabling civil society to participate in and benefit from conserving some of the world's most critical ecosystems. In 2013, IUCN and partners the Myanmar Environment Rehabilitation-Conservation Network and the Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden led the second phase of CEPF's work in the Indo-Burma region by launching a regional US\$ 10.4 million, five year investment for the conservation of biodiversity focusing on awarding small and large grants to civil society organisations.

Examples of projects include the establishment of Fish Conservation Zones (FCZ) in Cambodia and Lao PDR. FCZs aim to prohibit fishing in

designated areas, such as important spawning areas, and to apply other conventional management techniques so as to reverse fisheries decline and sustain ecosystem processes. As a result of this protection, many FCZs have more, bigger and a greater diversity of fish, which has translated into higher incomes for communities.

In March CEPF conducted a mid-term review workshop in Siem Reap, Cambodia, attended by more than 130 representatives of governments, grantees, and donors from around the region. Supporting networking activities that enable collective civil society responses to priority – and emerging – threats was identified as one of the project's main priorities. The highly-regarded Saola Working Group was recognised as an excellent example of collaboration between civil society partners.

## CEPF in 2015

26

grants awarded

\$1.6 million

total value of grants awarded

25

different grantees

24

local group grantees

Improved conservation of

5

priority threatened species

Empowered communities to engage in conservation of

8

key biodiversity areas

Supported

5

initiatives that mainstreamed biodiversity, communities and livelihoods into development planning





Abundant coral in the Myeik Archipelago  
Credit: Sirachai Arunrugstichai/IUCN Asia

## Uncharted waters – surveying the Myeik Archipelago

Consisting of over 800 islands surrounded by coral reefs and diverse marine resources, the Myeik Archipelago off the coast of Myanmar in the Andaman Sea has been identified as a key priority in addressing issues affecting transboundary coastal and marine ecosystems within the broader Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem.

In early 2015, a series of four live-aboard surveys were undertaken as part of a cooperative effort by IUCN, Fauna and Flora International and the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project. The findings from the surveys revealed good coral reef biodiversity in many areas but also revealed that ecosystem

function is seriously threatened in many areas, owing to the cumulative and successive impacts of destructive and unsustainable resource extraction activities.

The results, which form the basis of a marine conservation strategy for the whole archipelago, were presented at the series of workshops at the regional and national level as a basis for developing a scientifically-grounded Marine Protected Area system.

## Supporting national commitments

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the main vehicles for national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In 2015, IUCN continued its long-standing

tradition of providing support to the development and implementation of NBSAPs by assisting the Governments of Myanmar, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Lao PDR in revising their country's NBSAPs.

IUCN also supported the Government of Nepal in developing the Nature Conservation National Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development (2015-2030). The framework intends to guide sectoral agencies on nature-responsive development along with improving accountability on nature conservation.

## Saving species, halting extinction

### Vanishing vultures

Vultures play a significant ecological service as carrion feeders and disposers of

disease-carrying carcasses. One of the most highly threatened bird species, they have experienced catastrophic population declines since the 1990s, mostly due to the consumption of diclofenac, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug used to treat livestock. Vultures feeding on the carcasses of animals recently treated with the drug suffer renal failure and die. To tackle this issue, several vulture conservation projects were implemented in 2015.

The government of Bangladesh, with the support of IUCN, was successful in creating two Vulture Safe Zones – the first in the world to have been formally established in law. Another project, in Pakistan, aims to formulate a National Vulture Conservation Strategy by identifying measures that help conserve numbers and promote safe breeding of the species.

IUCN India recently gathered data to evaluate the ecosystem services provided by vultures. The project found that 300 vultures consume the same amount of animal waste as a medium-sized carcass disposal plant, and that a vulture breeding

centre for 600 birds would cost 75% less than the cost of the plant, demonstrating not just the environmental but also the economic benefits of supporting the recovery of vulture species.

### Defending dolphins

Dolphin populations are under threat globally from harmful fishing practices, pollution, habitat destruction, and climate change. In the trans-boundary area along the Thai-Cambodian border, dead dolphins have been found repeatedly in recent years, indicating that urgent action is needed to protect remaining populations. In January 2015, IUCN launched an 18-month trans-boundary dolphin conservation project along the coastlines of Thailand and Cambodia. The project builds on outcomes of the Building Coastal Resilience to Climate Change in Southeast Asia project, and targets the main threats to dolphin populations by improving fishing practices, addressing habitat degradation and pollution, strengthening local dolphin conservation networks, and sharing local knowledge and experience. It also aims to link dolphin conservation to sustainable local livelihoods by developing

ecotourism and other livelihood opportunities.

### Living with large neighbours

There are only an estimated 239 wild Asian elephants left in Bangladesh. However, growing pressures on elephant habitats and movement corridors have led to crop raids, human-elephant conflicts (HECs) and subsequently, human casualties, which has created negative public sentiment towards elephant conservation in the country. Since 2013, IUCN has been implementing an action plan in Bangladesh to ensure the long-term conservation of Asian elephants and their habitats. This includes piloting a range of programmes in two priority zones to identify effective mitigation measures and reduce occurrences of conflict. Successful pilot projects will then be replicated and implemented in other parts of the country, reducing HECs and conserving the Endangered species.

Securing data on trends in the illegal wildlife trade is also a critical element in designing effective elephant conservation efforts. IUCN India has recently taken on the hosting of the revived Subregional Support Unit



Credit: Zahoor Salmi/IUCN Pakistan



Credit: M. Monirul H Khan/IUCN Bangladesh





Credit: IUCN Pakistan



Credit: Vipul Sharma/IUCN India

for Monitoring the Killing of Elephants (MIKE) in South Asia. MIKE is an international collaboration, operating in over 80 sites, that tracks trends in information related to the illegal killing of elephants across Africa and Asia, to monitor the effectiveness of field-conservation efforts.

### **Saving seagrasses**

Seagrass beds provide vital services including flood mitigation, water filtration, and breeding and feeding grounds for fish and various other organisms. In India, competing demands for fisheries, aquaculture, urbanisation and industrial development have put great pressure on seagrass ecosystems. In 2015, IUCN collaborated with GIZ and the Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute to initiate a project to assess and evaluate the ecosystem services provided by the seagrass beds of Palk Bay.

The outcomes of the project will help make an economic case to the fishing communities to protect seagrass beds. The assessment of carbon sequestration services afforded by the seagrass beds will contribute to central and state Governments in their climate

change-related commitments. And the valuation study is a step forward toward identifying the needs for benefit and cost-sharing amongst stakeholders.

In Sri Lanka, IUCN is part of the first coordinated global effort, involving 41 project partners – government, non-governmental and community organisations – to conserve dugongs and their associated seagrass habitats. The project mobilises community participation and ownership of dugong and seagrass conservation, focusing on introducing sustainable fisheries practices and innovative financial incentives, establishing Locally Managed Marine Protected Areas (LMMPA), and mainstreaming dugong and seagrass conservation priorities into national and regional policies and planning. In October 2015, the project conducted an inception workshop between all project partners, setting a common baseline and a framework for delivering quality results and ensuring post-project legacy.

### **Red List work**

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is widely recognised as the most comprehensive, objective global

approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. From its small beginning, the IUCN Red List has grown in size and complexity and now plays an increasingly prominent role in guiding conservation activities of governments, NGOs and scientific institutions.

In Bangladesh IUCN updated the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. During the 24-month assessment process completed in 2015, over 300 local and international experts, including members of the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission, Bangladesh Forest Department, Department of Fisheries, and IUCN Bangladesh, worked together to analyse the current status, trends and threats to over 1,700 wildlife species in Bangladesh.

In Bhutan, IUCN and the National Biodiversity Centre, along with Biodiversity Network Japan, organised a Red List Assessment workshop where assessments for over 160 endemic flowering plant species and sub-species were drafted. These assessments are currently being reviewed and will be published in the IUCN Red List





Fishermen exploring eco-tourism as an alternative means of livelihood in Myanmar  
Credit: P Bates

# Effective and Equitable Governance of Nature's Use

Governance for the conservation of nature seeks a balance between the requirements of human and economic development and those of conserving biological diversity. IUCN continues to work with its Members, Commissions and partners to support the effective and equitable governance of nature's use at local, national and regional levels. In Asia,

IUCN has had a particularly strong focus on projects and activities which aim to ensure the equitable governance of shared water resources.

## **Building bridges: Transboundary river management**

Under the umbrella of the global Building River Dialogue and





to the Mekong River are currently carried out within the framework of the Mekong Agreement. Adopted by Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Viet Nam in 1995, the agreement is a broad statement of intent for basin-wide cooperation and equitable use of the river's shared waters. However, recent experience has revealed that the agreement's value in responding to new challenges, including regional cooperation on hydropower development, is limited. The internationally recognised rules for governing trans-boundary rivers such as the Mekong are encapsulated in the UNWC, which was approved by the UN General Assembly in 1997 and came into force in 2014 after Viet Nam became the 35th country to ratify it. The convention was specifically written to complement and fill the gaps in existing basin agreements such as the Mekong Agreement.

Governance (BRIDGE) programme, IUCN, in partnership with the IUCN Global Water Programme and the IUCN Environmental Law Commission, is supporting Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam in the establishment of frameworks for long-term water resources management strategies for their shared rivers.

In 2015, BRIDGE focused on empowering stakeholders by equipping them with knowledge and leadership skills to bring about change in trans-boundary river management. Through a

series of workshops, meetings and studies, the programme strengthened technical cooperation between key stakeholders and increased their understanding and awareness of water cooperation frameworks such as the International Water Law, with a focus on the United Nations Watercourses Convention (UNWC).

BRIDGE has been instrumental in encouraging national governments to recognise and commit to the legal principles provided by the UNWC. International negotiations related

In light of the recognised weaknesses of the Mekong Agreement, ratification of the Watercourses Convention would strengthen the Mekong Agreement by aligning it with customary international law and it would reinforce the Mekong River Commission's mandate to facilitate cooperation, develop technical capacities and defuse conflict.

Another trans-boundary river management activity IUCN was involved in was the convening of a dialogue session on lessons learnt about trans-boundary cooperation in the Brahmaputra-Ganges-Megna Basin, Jordan

River Basin, and the Mekong River Basin. The session, co-organised with the Hague Institute for Global Justice, took place in August as part of World Water Week in Stockholm, Sweden.

## **Rivers within**

In Sri Lanka, the Kelani River Basin is the primary source of drinking water for more than four million people (25% of the country's population) living in Greater Colombo. Deteriorating water quality and quantity issues in the basin, along with various climate impacts, posed threats, requiring urgent policy and ground-level intervention. To ensure the socio-economic and environmental sustainability of the basin, IUCN, UNDP and UNICEF, have launched a project to support the development of a Strategy and Action Plan for the basin, involving over 40 government ministries and 14 local agencies in the process.

In China, more than five thousand farmers in Guandong Province are dependent on the Jiquan watershed for their livelihoods. Recent increases in economic growth, urbanisation, unsustainable land use, and abuse of chemicals, has led to pollution, soil erosion and ecosystem degradation of the watershed. Through the Eco-Longmen, Living Dongjiang - Protecting Watersheds for Sustainable Drinking Water project, supported by Danone Waters China and EU-China Environmental Sustainability Programme, IUCN developed a roadmap that analyses the current land use of the watershed. This roadmap will be

used to develop future land use of the watershed which will include large-scale forest restoration, sustainable management of eucalyptus and fir plantations and mandarin orchards restoration. Pilot projects that demonstrate alternative livelihood solutions to farmers and other stakeholders have also been implemented.

## **Influencing regional economic processes**

A number of trans-boundary economic trends in Asia are under way which present both challenges and significant opportunities for IUCN's work on promoting more effective and equitable governance of nature's use. Among these are the development of the ASEAN Economic Community, the growing strength of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and China's One Belt One Road initiative which is focused on reviving trade routes and infrastructure development along the old Silk Road.

In the past year IUCN has made progress in supporting one aspect of the One Belt One Road initiative through a focus on the US\$ 46 billion China-Pakistan Economic Corridor agreement which was signed between China and Pakistan in April 2015. The corridor aims to connect Gwadar Port in south-western Pakistan to China's north-western autonomous region of Xinjiang via a network of highways, railways and pipelines to transport oil and gas. If not planned well, the Economic Corridor could have

significant impact on biodiversity and local communities, particularly in sensitive mountainous regions. IUCN signed an MOU with the Pakistan-China Institute in 2015 to explore how our strong relationships with both governments can influence this development. At the same time, new partnerships with Chinese companies which are making major investments in Pakistan through this initiative, are being developed. The goal of these partnerships is to ensure that planning processes are effective and respected by all stakeholders, and that companies engaged in the region understand how to avoid, mitigate and, if necessary, compensate for their impacts.

## **Ramsar convention: The wise use of wetlands**

Through various field projects and support to wetlands policy development in 2015, IUCN strengthened its support to the implementation of the Ramsar convention, an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and equitable use of wetlands and their resources. In June, IUCN participated in the Ramsar Conference of Parties in Uruguay and supported Asian contracting parties in commenting and amending resolutions. IUCN also participated in the mission of the Ramsar secretariat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to offer advice to the government on Ramsar ratification, site designation and management. In Southeast Asia, IUCN established regional





MFF project beneficiaries planting mangroves during high tide in Indonesia  
Credit: Mitra Bahari

coordinating bodies to support and enhance trans-boundary cooperation on Ramsar sites in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

IUCN also supported FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment in Lao PDR to develop a Climate Change Adaptation project, which will enhance the resilience of the Xe Champhone Ramsar site. In Nepal, IUCN worked with the local government and communities in implementing the management plan for the Jagadishpur Ramsar site, supporting awareness and capacity development, as well as on the ground water management and biodiversity conservation measures.

### **Gulf of Mottama: Myanmar**

The Gulf of Mottama in Myanmar is one of the most dynamic estuaries in the world with one of the largest mudflat areas. The high productivity of the site supports a rich biota including abundant invertebrates, important nursery areas for marine fish and up to 90,000

migratory water birds in the non-breeding season. However, recent studies have shown that natural resources in the Gulf are being overexploited, resulting in a 50-70% decrease in fisheries and direct pressure on endangered bird species, threatening the livelihoods of local vulnerable coastal communities.

In 2015, IUCN implemented a coastal management project to support the conservation and management of the area to improve the livelihoods of communities and relying on coastal resources. As part of the project, IUCN supported preliminary research on fisheries and on Ramsar designation, and will work with other consortium members in developing a management plan for the sustainable use of coastal resources.

### **For a brighter future: Resilient coastal communities**

Mangroves for the Future (MFF) is a partner-led initiative co-chaired by IUCN and UNDP to promote investment in coastal ecosystem conservation for sustainable development. MFF was launched in 2006 as a

response to the Indian Ocean tsunami and has subsequently expanded its member base to 11 countries throughout the region. While mangroves remain the flagship of the programme, MFF projects address challenges facing all coastal ecosystems.

The MFF Grant Facilities with small, medium and regional projects are the main vehicle for implementation on the ground. These projects continue to be applied to strengthen the information base for sustainable management of natural resources, empower key stakeholders to participate in decision making to manage their resources, improve governance in managing coastal and marine resources at local to national levels, and provide alternative livelihood improvement options. Since the beginning of Phase 2 in 2011, a total of 185 Small Grant Facility projects have been awarded, including 17 in 2015. During the same period, six Medium Grant Facility projects have been awarded. An additional two medium sized projects have been approved and will be launched in 2016.

At the regional level, in 2015 UNEP completed the last of their

three regional grant funded projects as scheduled. This project aimed at improving natural resource governance in small islands in Thailand, Sri Lanka, Maldives and the Seychelles. The regional grant contracted to FAO at the end of 2014 to establish low-cost investment mechanisms to help investors responsibly promote mangrove conservation and restoration, carbon emissions reduction, and sustainable development through the provision of funding to local communities in Pakistan, Thailand, and Viet Nam, is proceeding well.

Major outcomes of this project to date include a review of policy and institutional frameworks and models for mangrove financing, a review of funding availability for a sustainable financing mechanism for mangrove restoration and protection, a contribution to the analysis of mangrove carbon financing opportunities due in 2016, and an investigation of mangrove survey methodologies.

MFF's Private Sector Engagement (PSE) work continued to gather momentum in 2015 through the development of national PSE strategies. This led to improved understanding and capacity on the part of National Coordinators (NCs) and National Coordinating Bodies (NCBs) as to how PSE should be integrated into MFF national programmes.

As a result, there is increasing focus on sustainable community enterprise development in the small grants process, on market

analysis to support these enterprises, and on creating market linkages between these enterprises and larger private sector partners. Private sector representation on NCBs has also broadened significantly over the past year, with private sector representation on eight out of 11 NCBs with a total of 13 private sector representatives.

Through the organisation of several key events, MFF also focused on providing an enabling platform for Member Countries to interact and cooperate on mutual interests regarding the Blue Economy – a concept in which ocean ecosystems provide efficient, equitable and sustainable economic and social benefits. In November, IUCN and the Embassy of Bangladesh organised a thematic consultation on the Blue Economy for Climate Change Resilience: Towards Partnerships and Collaboration. Held in Bangkok, Thailand, the consultation focused on creating a roadmap for regional cooperation to promote a vision for the Blue Economy in South and Southeast Asia, with 11 Member countries of the MFF regional initiative attending.

### **Empowering women: Gender sensitisation**

Significant advances have been made towards gender integration in the MFF programme. Through capacity development events aimed at strengthening regional institutional capacity and gender integrated planning skills, MFF country programmes have been able to actively assess and

respond to gender gaps working through the MFF implementation process, to develop a number of new gender responsive SGF projects ready for the new cycle that begins in 2016.

Tangible outcomes from the SGF projects that contribute to women's empowerment include increased household income, improved capacity and skills for diversifying livelihood opportunities, increased leadership and participation in decision making at the community level, improved food and water security, improved health and personal security, and an increase in women's discretionary time and allocation of that time to 'higher value' activities such as child care, education, engaging in livelihood opportunities etc.

In Sri Lanka, projects focusing on livelihood diversification reported significant increases in monthly income to beneficiaries.

In Bangladesh, six out of the seven identified women-lead projects contributed to enhanced local governance by providing women opportunities for increased decision making power in natural resource management.

In Indonesia the engagement of women's groups in mangrove rehabilitation and fishery-based food processing activities not only improved their capacity and skills, but also empowered them to be actively involved in decision-making processes that support coastal ecosystem management.



## Community enterprises that provide alternative and sustainable livelihoods

“Stay educated, keep being organised and don't lose hope,” says Promila Rani, chair of Nabadiganta Mohila Shomity, a Mangroves for the Future (MFF) Small Grants Facility (SGF) beneficiary. “Find the resources and people who can support you, because when you have the drive and a plan in place, people will gladly help you.”

MFF promotes an integrated approach to coastal management to support sustainable development and build resilience in coastal communities. MFF's SGF provides small-scale grants to initiatives that provide practical, hands-on demonstrations of effective coastal management.

MFF worked with the Nabolok Parishad organisation in Bangladesh to alleviate poverty and promote conservation by providing rural women in villages near the Sundarban Impact Zone with alternative and sustainable livelihoods, financial training and a sense of ecological stewardship.

Women in this region face marginalisation from gender discrimination and for being rural workers.

Nabolok Parishad helped identify Nabadiganta Mohila Shomity – a group of 100 women from the Borokupot and Bayershing – as an eligible programme beneficiary. MFF SGF provided Shomity sub-groups with co-finance of US\$ 300. This support had many positive impacts for Promila and other women in the group, as well as for the local ecology.

Before MFF support, Promila and the other women in the group collected shrimp post-larvae and fish larvae from the Kholpetua River, which put pressure on local and extended ecosystems and accelerated the rate of depletion of Sunderban resources. With MFF support, Promila and her associates were able to start Shomity – a

business selling mats they made out of local reeds. Mat prices range from US\$ 1 to \$7 per mat, depending on size.

As a result of the financial leadership training, Promila and colleagues now feel empowered to negotiate prices and take orders directly from customers. “My confidence has increased a great deal,” reports Promila.

Using reeds from a one hectare plot, Promila and her friends sold US\$ 3,500 worth of mats in 2015. “I received a supplementary income of 15,000 Taka (US\$ 192) by selling my mats alone – this is incredible for me,” added Promila.

“Without this platform, none of this could have happened. All of the members have invested their labour in the business. If it was not for Shomity I would not have been able to pay the women for their hard work,” she says.

Shomity continues to show signs of improved market access as the women build and maintain good working relations with local shopkeepers. The enterprise continues to save every week and has appointed an accountant to help manage finances. Members are also eligible to take loans from the group for individual ventures.

As Shomity's network grows and Promila becomes more equipped with expertise and experience, she feels that opportunities for women in her region are increasing, even for future generations.

Promila aims to open a personal savings account to invest in her two school-age daughters' futures. “I am happy that I can afford to help my daughters with paper, pens and books. Sometimes I also buy water so as to avoid spending time collecting it,” says Promila smiling.



Credit: Enamul Mazid Khan/MFF Bangladesh





A small scale fisher uses trammel nets to catch shrimp in Trang province, Thailand  
Credit: Siriporn Sriaram/MFF Thailand

## Nature-based Solutions

The world today faces enormous development challenges. By exploring ways to utilise nature to provide solutions to these challenges, IUCN is helping communities to adapt to climate change, manage food and water needs, and to reduce risks and impacts of disasters. IUCN's initiatives for 2015 include promoting innovative aquaculture practices through the establishment of community-based activities; promotion

of innovative financing schemes; and implementing community-focused climate-resilience activities.

### **Conserving nature, improving livelihoods: Ensuring sustainability**

Since the 1980s, a surge in shrimp farming has endangered mangroves around the world, adding to emissions of planet-warming carbon dioxide, and





exposing shorelines and communities to erosion and storm surges.

Through the Mangroves and Markets project (MAM), funded by the International Climate Initiative of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, IUCN and the SNV Netherlands Development Organisation are working with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Nhung Mien Forest Management Board and Minh Phu Seafood Corp, one of

the largest seafood exporters in the world, to support farmer participation in an organic shrimp certification programme in Viet Nam. The programme links a 10% price premium to the maintenance of 50% mangrove cover in shrimp farms, in a form of payment for environmental services or PES, with farmers as the sellers and consumers in the US, EU and Japan as the buyers of the environmental services that healthy mangrove forests provide.

To date, nearly 800 shrimp farmer households in Viet Nam

have obtained organic certification and received their bonus for protecting the mangrove ecosystem, while another 1,500 households are in the process of getting certified. In Thailand, the project is in the process of developing a strategy to link farmers with customers who are interested in purchasing organic shrimp.

## Act local

The Lower Mekong River is the lifeblood for the millions of people living in the basin, whose food security, health, and economic livelihoods depend directly on the natural systems and services provided by the river system, particularly for crop irrigation and fisheries. Extreme weather events, like floods and droughts, alter the river flow, affecting the livelihoods of those inhabitants.

Through the USAID Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change project in Thailand, IUCN implemented ecosystem and community-based climate adaptation and resilience-building activities in four villages in Chiang Rai and Sakon Nakhon provinces. The activities included introducing diversified crops and livestock, which helped increase resilience of agricultural systems and reduce climate-related risks; and establishing community regulation, committees, and monitoring and evaluation teams for forest and water management.

## Mega-cities and their watersheds

The Mega-cities and their Watersheds: Nature-based

Solutions for Sustainable Drinking Water Sources project aims to improve drinking water quality through ecological restoration and protection of upstream drinking water sources in Miyun and Jiaquan watersheds in China. The project outcomes will help secure long-term drinking water supply for 30 Chinese mega-cities as a blueprint for current and future development options for China's urban growth.

In the second year of the project in 2015, a set of nature-based solutions has been developed and applied in the two pilot sites Miyun and Jiaquan Watersheds. In addition, 26 major watersheds in China have been assessed with watershed ecological assessment methodology that was developed by the project. Several important reports such as *Guidelines for non-point pollution control in China remote area* have been published, and case studies of ecological assessment for four major watersheds were completed and will be shared with the Partnership of Megacity Watershed Protection (PMWP) programme. The Megacity Watershed Protection Fund (Water Fund) was launched as

the first financial mechanism in China dedicated to water resource management. The PMWP and Water Fund will greatly enhance the Project's sustainability and strengthen regional partnership.

### Epic efforts

IUCN Asia country offices are implementing the global Ecosystems Protecting Infrastructure and Communities (EPIC) pilot sub-projects in Nepal, Thailand and China.

IUCN Thailand is supporting its partner Mangroves Action Project in establishing a community-based ecological mangrove restoration demonstration site in Krabi estuary in southern Thailand. The site is a pilot case to demonstrate community-based natural restoration of abandoned shrimp farms that were created after clearing mangrove areas.

IUCN Thailand has coordinated national and international policy frameworks including initiating a discussion with the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) leading to a MoU between IUCN and DMCR incorporating the Community

Based Ecological Mangrove Restoration (CBEMR) approach. A valuation exercise of CBEMR ecosystem goods and services has been implemented.

In Nepal, IUCN has worked together with the University of Lausanne and the Department of Social and Water Conservation at the district level to establish three bio-engineering demonstration sites in Phewa Lake area as a means to demonstrate that eco-safe roads can reduce landslide risks which in turn enhances resilience of communities to natural disasters. There has been considerable interest in upscaling and replicating this demonstration model across Nepal from the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation.

In China, IUCN has supported its partner, INRA, a French research agency, to demonstrate soil and water conservation measures as being appropriate for reducing risks to natural hazards. These empirical action research initiatives to demonstrate the role of ecosystems in reducing risks to natural disaster were presented at a side event held during the IUCN Asia Regional Conservation Forum in August 2015.

Mangrove seedlings  
Credit: IUCN Asia







Turtle hatchlings at Con Dao National Park in Viet Nam  
Credit: Nguyen Hai Van/IUCN Viet Nam

# Strategic Partnerships – **Making Conservation Work**

The dynamic economic growth being experienced in many parts of the Asia region has made it critical to engage with business in our efforts to protect biodiversity and habitats and to support sustainable development. At the same time, major Asian companies are investing far beyond their country's borders and having significant impact on

ecosystems around the world. In keeping with IUCN's global business and biodiversity strategy, the primary focus for our efforts with Asian businesses is on helping them to incorporate biodiversity considerations into their business planning, and to develop standards and best practice that work towards achieving net positive impact in business operations.



## Partnering with sector leaders: IUCN and Tata group companies

IUCN has had extensive engagement with a number of Tata Group companies over the years, starting with the advice it provided to Tata Steel on minimising the impacts of the Dhamra port on one of the world's most important nesting sites for Olive Ridley turtles. In 2015, support was also provided to Tata Steel in producing site-specific biodiversity management plans for eight mining sites and a comprehensive biodiversity policy for its operations in India – the first time this had been done by a major Indian mining company. At the outset of the partnership, Tata Steel also supported a sector-wide workshop in Delhi on the topic of mining and biodiversity which brought together mining companies, NGOs and government representatives to discuss the key issues and articulate potential policy changes which would support

better biodiversity management in the sector.

In 2015 Tata Chemicals became the first company to provide 50:50 co-financing for a small grant delivered through Mangroves for the Future, with support for the development of a participatory management plan for a major wetland in Gujarat. And most recently, Tata Power has partnered with IUCN for support in reviewing the mitigation and management plan for its mega power plant located at Mundra, Gujarat; and to develop company-wide biodiversity performance standards.

Although the focus has been on national engagements with individual group operating units, Tata's position as a leading global company headquartered in India means these engagements also have regional and global implications, and in several cases have also begun to have influence on policy development.

## Supporting responsible tourism

The tourism industry is a major contributor to economic growth in many parts of Asia, with tourism operators and their clients having both positive and negative impacts on biodiversity, habitats and local communities. Growing interest in responsible tourism is driving change in many parts of the industry, however, and IUCN and its Members are seen as important partners by companies interested in becoming more sustainable.

In 2015 IUCN signed an MOU with the Pacific Asia Travel Association which is focused on exchanging knowledge and providing capacity building for the organisation's membership of hundreds of companies and tourism authority members across the region. In December, training on how tourism is both dependent on and impacting biodiversity was provided at the

Ecotourism activities in Viet Nam  
Credit: IUCN Asia







East Dongting Lake National Nature Reserve in Hunan province, China  
Credit: IUCN Asia

PATA Academy in Bangkok. IUCN's ongoing partnership with Marriott Hotels and Resorts in Thailand also continues to gain strength. In 2015, more than 20,000 mangrove trees were planted at four strategic restoration sites in partnership with local communities. IUCN has also supported Marriott in greening its supply chains with more than US\$ 55,000 invested in purchasing sustainable seafood from local suppliers, and US\$ 30,000 in sustainable handicrafts purchased directly from local communities.

In Viet Nam, an innovative partnership of tour boat operators is working together to prevent pollution in the Halong Bay World Heritage site and neighbouring Cat Ba. The Halong Bay-Cat Ba Alliance (HLCBA) was launched in 2014 with support from USAID and is facilitated by IUCN. Halong Bay is one of the world's best known tourist destinations, but it has been facing significant challenges in recent years with

pollution from wastewater produced by the 500 boats that operate in the bay. In 2015, HLCBA proposed a certification system which recognises and rewards tour companies for good environmental practices in the area. The system, which will be accredited by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council, could potentially be applied to the whole of Viet Nam.

### **Building business networks for change**

Pioneered in India in 2013 with support from the IUCN-Netherlands Committee, Leaders for Nature aims to bring together private sector companies that are committed to becoming more sustainable and to support them through awareness raising, capacity building and the development of a company-level Natural Capital Roadmap.

The Leaders for Nature network grew significantly over the past year. Current members include

some of India's leading companies: Wipro Ltd, Hindustan Unilever Ltd, ACC Ltd, Cairn India Ltd, Apollo Tyres, Veolia, Tata Steel and Rio Tinto Ltd, and a further 15 companies regularly attend the Master Classes on various topics.

In February 2015 a Leaders for Nature Forum in Mumbai on Valuing Natural Capital attracted more than 100 participants who discussed the need to accurately account for their impacts on nature, and to take action to reduce these impacts if they want to ensure long-term security and future prosperity for their companies.

In Pakistan 2015 saw an MOU signed with the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry which will focus on promoting effective public private partnerships and supporting the private sector in Pakistan in integrating biodiversity and environmental concerns into their core businesses.



IUCN President Zhang Xinsheng at the 2015 Asia Regional Conservation Forum  
Credit: IUCN Asia

## IUCN Asia Events

IUCN regularly organises events that bring our vast network of conservation experts, practitioners and partners together. Organised on both national and regional scales, these events act as valuable platforms where representatives of civil society, government, NGOs, INGOs and local community members can come together and discuss best policy practices and new ideas in conservation.

### **Regional Conservation Forum**

IUCN and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Government of Thailand, organised the 6th IUCN Asia Regional Conservation Forum

(RCF) 10–12 August 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand. The forum, which seeks to bring IUCN Members in the region together to discuss the Asia programme, provided a neutral platform for governments, NGOs and the business sector from across Asia to discuss how they can work together to deal with the region's pressing environmental issues, and to chart ways forward to overcome current and expected challenges. During the two-and-a-half day plenary sessions and the 17 side events, many topics were covered which included a wide range of issues from across Asia.

The forum, which was attended by more than 400 people, focused on the theme Resilience

in Action: Creating Solutions for People and Nature and highlighted how working together is vital in order to secure a healthy natural environment for the future of the region.

The outcomes of the RCF will feed into further developing the IUCN Programme 2017–2020 which will be presented at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i in September 2016.

### **World Leaders Conservation Forum**

Held in Jeju South Korea in July 2015, the first World Leaders' Conservation Forum was hosted by the Republic of Korea's Ministry of the Environment, Jeju



Special Self-Governing Province and IUCN. The forum underscored the critical role of nature conservation in peace-building and sustainable development, and called for bold leadership at both global and local levels to stop biodiversity loss.

Under the theme Nature: a Path to Peace and Coexistence, the forum included technical expert sessions and a World Leaders' Dialogue that covered a range of topics from the threats to biodiversity and co-existence between humans and wildlife to peace-building and sustainable development. This inaugural event attracted more than 700 participants from 52 countries.

### Comacon Bangkok

Co-management has proven to be an important tool for good governance in natural resource management across South Asia and Southeast Asia. To further explore the processes and status of co-management across the region, IUCN in Bangladesh, together with partners GIZ, USAID and the Center for Natural Resource Studies, organised the Regional

Conference on Co-Management of Natural Resources (COMACON) 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand.

Close to 100 practitioners, scientists, policy makers and experts from the region and beyond participated in the three-day conference which promoted the exchange of best practices and cutting-edge approaches to co-management.

### Council meeting in Hainan

The 87th meeting of the IUCN Council was held in Hainan, China in October 2015. Between sessions of the IUCN World Conservation Congress, and subject to its authority, direction, and policy, the IUCN Council acts as the principal governing body of IUCN. It is responsible for the oversight and general control of all IUCN affairs. Strategic directions for 2016 and policy guidance for the work of the Union were discussed during the event. Decisions relating to the World Conservation Congress, which will take place in Hawai'i in September 2016, were also addressed during the meeting.



**There are credible and accessible political, economic and technological approaches that can promote human welfare in ways that support – and even enhance – our planet's natural assets. We have a limited window of opportunity to act, before it will be too late.**



**Director General Inger Andersen on the World Leaders Conservation Forum.**



Credit: IUCN Asia



Credit: IUCN Asia



Credit: IUCN Asia

# Stronger Together for a Sustainable Future

IUCN's strength lies in its membership, and over the past five years the Asia region has seen a significant growth in organisational membership with over 260 members today.

By becoming part of the world's largest environmental network, IUCN Members work together to help find pragmatic solutions to our most pressing environment and development challenges. They act collectively to lead, govern and set the organisation's strategic agenda. And in turn, Members benefit from IUCN's scientific credibility, its unsurpassed knowledge base and convening power, extensive networking

opportunities and access to high-level political, economic and social decision making.

By joining us, Members are able to advance their own causes, strengthen their credibility and capacity through association, and add to our collective strength in overcoming barriers to a sustainable future.

To find out how your organisation can be apart of IUCN, please contact Membership Manager Mr Raj Kumar (Tel: +66-2-6624029, Ext 117; Email: [raj.kumar@iucn.org](mailto:raj.kumar@iucn.org)).

## Our Members in Asia in 2015

### BANGLADESH

#### State Member

Ministry of Environment and Forest

#### National NGOs

Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies  
Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association  
Bangladesh POUSH  
Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad  
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

Gram Unnayan Sangathon

Nature Conservation Management

Shushilan

Unnayan Onneshan

WildTeam

### BHUTAN

#### State Member

Ministry of Agriculture and Forests

#### National NGOs

Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation  
Royal Society for Protection of Nature

### CAMBODIA

#### National NGOs

Culture and Environment Preservation Association  
Mlup Baitong

### CHINA

#### State Member

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

#### Government Agency

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

#### National NGOs

All-China Environment Federation  
Beijing Forestry Society  
Biodiversity Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Centre for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge  
Chengdu Bird Watching Society



China Association for NGO Cooperation

China Association of National Parks and Scenic Sites

China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation

China Green Carbon Foundation

China Mangrove Conservation Network (legal name: Putian Green Sprout Coastal Wetlands Research Center)

China Wildlife Conservation Association

Chinese Society of Forestry

Civic Exchange

Elion Foundation

Friends of the Country Parks

Friends of Nature

Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences, Ministry of Environmental Protection

Shan Shui Conservation Center

Shangri-La Institute for Sustainable Communities

Society of Entrepreneurs & Ecology

The Jane Goodall Institute China

Xiamen Green Cross Association

World Wide Fund for Nature - Hong Kong

#### **Affiliates**

Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens

Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Mt. Huangshan Scenic Area Administrative Committee

### **INDIA**

#### **State Member**

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

#### **Government Agencies**

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 NGOs**

Aaranyak

All India Disaster Mitigation Institute

Applied Environmental Research Foundation

Association for Rural Area Social Modification, Improvement and Nestling

Balipara Tract & Frontier Foundation

Bombay Natural History Society

Centre for Environment Education - Nehru Foundation for Development

Centre for Media Studies

Conservation Action Trust

COORG Wildlife Society

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

Regional Centre for Development Cooperation

Sahjeevan

Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History

Society of Hill Resource Management School

TERI's Forestry and Biodiversity Group

TERRE Policy Centre

The Corbett Foundation

Wildlife Protection Society of India

Wildlife Trust of India

World Wide Fund for Nature - India

### **INDONESIA**

#### **Government Agency**

Directorate General Ecosystem and Natural Resources Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry

#### **National NGOs**

The Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation

The Samdhana Institute Incorporated

World Wide Fund for Nature - Indonesia

#### **Affiliate**

Center for International Forestry Research

## JAPAN

### State Member

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

### Government Agency

Ministry of the Environment, Japan

### International NGO

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

### National NGOs

Japan Center for Human Environmental Problems  
Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums  
Kamehameha Okoku  
Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation  
Nagashima-no Shizen-wo Mamoru Kai  
Nature Conservation Society of Japan  
Nihon Gan-wo Hogo suru Kai  
Nihon Umigame Kyougikai  
Ramsar Network Japan  
Save the Dugong Campaign Center  
Seibutsu Tayosei Japan (Biodiversity Network Japan)  
Shizen Kankyo Kenkyu Senta  
The Asahi Glass Foundation  
Wild Bird Society of Japan  
World Wide Fund for Nature - Japan  
Yasei Seibutsu Hozenron Kenkyukai

## KOREA (DPRK)

### National NGO

Nature Conservation Union of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

## KOREA (ROK)

### State Member

Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea

### Government Agencies

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 NGOs

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 of Environment and Ecology  
Korean Society of Environmental Impact Assessment

Korean Society of Nature Conservation  
Korean Society of Restoration Ecology  
Korean Wetlands Society  
Local Agenda21-Seogwipo City  
National Nature Trust  
Sah-dahn-beob-in Jeju Gukje Noksaek-Seom Forum  
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

### State Member

Ministère des Affaires étrangères

### National NGO

Lao Biodiversity Association

## MALAYSIA

### State Member

Department of Wildlife and National Parks - Peninsular Malaysia

### Government Agencies

Sabah Wildlife Department  
Sarawak Forestry Corporation Sdn Bhd  
The Sabah Parks Board of Trustees

### National NGOs

Malaysian Nature Society  
Marine Research Foundation  
World Wide Fund for Nature - Malaysia



## **MALDIVES**

### **National NGO**

Live & Learn Environmental Education

## **MONGOLIA**

### **State Member**

Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism

### **National NGO**

Hustai National Park Trust

## **MYANMAR**

### **National NGOs**

Forest Resource Environment Development and Conservation Association  
Friends of Wildlife

## **NEPAL**

### **State Member**

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation

### **International NGO**

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

### **National NGOs**

Association for Protection of the Environment and Culture  
Bird Conservation Nepal/Nepal Panchhi Samrakchyan Sangh  
Centre for Rural Technology  
Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness  
Green Governance Nepal  
Himali Prakriti  
Hoste Hainse  
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 Samoocha

Yuwa Jagaran Paryabaraniya Munch

## **PAKISTAN**

### **State Member**

National Council for Conservation of Wildlife, Ministry of Environment

### **Government Agencies**

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

Sindh Coastal Development Authority, Planning & Development Department, Government of Sindh

Sindh Wildlife Department

### **International NGO**

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme

### **National NGOs**

AWAZ Foundation Pakistan: Center for Development Services

Baanhn Beli

Balochistan Rural Support Programme

Centre for Peace and Development

H.E.J. Research Institute of Chemistry

Haashar Association

Health and Nutrition Development Society

Human Resource Development Network

Indus Earth Trust

Institute of Rural Management

Khwendo Kor

Leadership for Environment and Development

Legends Society

National Rural Development Program

New World Hope Organization

Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research

Participatory Village Development Programme

Research and Development Foundation

SACAN Foundation

Sarhad Rural Support Corporation

Scientific and Cultural Society of Pakistan

Shehri: Citizens for a Better Environment

Shirkat Gah - Womens Resource Centre

Society for Empowering Human Resource

South Asia Partnership - Pakistan

Strengthening Participatory Organization

Sungi Development Foundation  
Sustainable Development Policy Institute  
Taraqee Foundation  
Thardeep Rural Development Programme  
Trust for Conservation of Coastal Resources  
Water, Environment and Sanitation Society  
World Wide Fund - Pakistan

## PHILIPPINES

### National NGOs

Ecological Society of the Philippines  
Foundation for the Philippine Environment  
Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources  
World Wide Fund for Nature - Philippines

## SINGAPORE

### National NGOs

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

## SRI LANKA

### State Member

Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

### Government Agencies

Central Environmental Authority  
Department of National Zoological Gardens  
Department of Wildlife Conservation  
Forest Department  
Ministry of Agriculture, Agrarian Development, Minor Irrigation, Industries and Environment

### National NGOs

Environmental Foundation Ltd.  
Federation of Wildlife Conservation  
Green Movement of Sri Lanka  
Sevalanka Foundation  
Small Fishers Federation  
Wildlife and Nature Protection Society of Sri Lanka

## THAILAND

### State Member

Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

### International NGOs

International Network of Engaged Buddhists

Regional Community Forestry Training Center

### National NGOs

Freeland Foundation  
Good Governance for Social Development and the Environment Institute Foundation  
Mai Khao Marine Turtle Foundation  
Seub Nakhasathien Foundation  
Thai Conservation of Forest Foundation

## VIET NAM

### State Member

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

### National NGOs

Action Center for City Development  
Center for Environment and Community Research  
Center for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies  
Centre for Marinelife Conservation and Community Development  
Viên Kinh tế sinh thái

## Our Partners in Asia

### MULTILATERAL

Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Programme, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (BOBLME)  
European Union (EU)  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Headquarters (FAO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO)  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Nepal (FAO)  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Lao PDR (FAO)

Global Environment Facility (GEF)  
Ramsar Secretariat  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
United Nations Development Programme, Bangladesh (UNDP)  
United Nations Development Programme, Pakistan (UNDP)



World Bank, Bangladesh  
 World Bank, Vietnam  
 Convention on International  
 Trade in Endangered Species  
 (CITES) Secretariat  
 United Nations Collaborative  
 Programme on Reducing  
 Emissions from Deforestation  
 and Forest Degradation in  
 Developing Countries  
 (UNREDD)

## BILATERAL

Bundesministerium für  
 wirtschaftliche  
 Zusammenarbeit und  
 Entwicklung (BMZ)  
 Bundesministerium für Umwelt,  
 Naturschutz und  
 Reaktorsicherheit (BMU)  
 Endangered Species Field  
 Office, Fish & Wildlife Service -  
 US Fish and Wildlife Service  
 (USFWS)  
 United States Department of  
 Agriculture (USDA)  
 United States Agency for  
 International Development  
 (USAID)  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
 Denmark  
 Norwegian Agency for  
 Development (NORAD)  
 Royal Norwegian Embassy in  
 Bangkok  
 Swedish International  
 Development Cooperation  
 Agency  
 (SIDA)  
 Swiss Agency for Development  
 and Cooperation (SDC)  
 UK Department for International  
 Development (UKAID)

## GOVERNMENT (ASIA REGION)

Coastal Development Authority,  
 Government of Sindh,  
 Pakistan  
 Ministry of Environment,  
 Government of the Peoples  
 Republic of Bangladesh  
 Environmental Protection  
 Department, Government of  
 Punjab, Pakistan  
 Central Environmental Authority,  
 Government of Sri Lanka  
 Government of the Lao People's  
 Democratic Republic  
 Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka  
 Ministry of Environment, Japan  
 Ministry of Environment,  
 Republic of Korea  
 Ministry of Environment and  
 Natural Resources, Sri Lanka  
 Ministry of Irrigation and Water  
 Resources Management, Sri  
 Lanka  
 Ministry of Environmental  
 Conservation and Forestry,  
 Government of Myanmar  
 Ministry of Environment and  
 Forests, Government of India  
 Bangladesh Climate Change  
 Resilience Fund (BCCRF)  
 Bangladesh Water and Power  
 Development Board (BWDB)  
 Plant Genetic Resources Centre,  
 Department of Agriculture,  
 Government of Sri Lanka

## NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

The Hague Institute for Global  
 Justice  
 Bird Conservation Nepal  
 Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation

## PRIVATE SECTOR

Ceylon Chamber of Commerce  
 Danone

Engro Elengy Terminal Pakistan  
 Limited  
 Holcim Lanka Ltd  
 Holcim Vietnam Ltd  
 HSBC Sri Lanka  
 Marriott Hotels  
 Tata Steel Limited  
 Toyota Motor Corporation  
 Robust Guangdong Food and  
 Beverage Company Limited

## FOUNDATION

ARCUS Foundation  
 Keidanren Nature Conservation  
 Fund (KNCF)  
 Skoll Global Threats Fund  
 Swedish Postcode Lottery  
 Dilmah Conservation  
 Mohamed Bin Zayed Species  
 Conservation Fund

## OTHERS

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity  
 (ACB)  
 Australian Centre for  
 International Agricultural  
 Research (ACIAR)  
 Critical Ecosystem Partnership  
 Fund (CEPF)  
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für  
 Internationale Zusammenarbeit  
 (GIZ) GmbH  
 IUCN Netherlands Committee  
 University of East Anglia  
 Development Alternatives  
 Incorporated (DAI)  
 Krefeld Zoo

# IUCN Commissions

IUCN's six Commissions unite over 15,000 volunteer experts, 2,000 of whom are from Asia, 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 (CEC)**

CEC drives change for the co-creation of sustainable solutions through leading communication, learning and knowledge management in IUCN and the wider conservation community.

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

Members in Asia: 277

Focal Point in Asia:

**Ms Ann Moey**

[ann.moey@iucn.org](mailto:ann.moey@iucn.org)



## **Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)**

CEESP is an inter-disciplinary network of professionals that provides expertise and policy advice on the environmental, economic, social and cultural factors that affect natural resources and biological diversity.

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

Members in Asia: 247

Focal Point in Asia:

**Mr Anshuman Saikia**

[anshuman.saikia@iucn.org](mailto:anshuman.saikia@iucn.org)



## **World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL)**

WCEL advances environmental law by developing new legal concepts and instruments, and by building the capacity of societies to employ environmental law for conservation and sustainable development.

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

Members in Asia: 295

Focal Point in Asia:

**Mr Raphael Glemet**

[raphael.glemet@iucn.org](mailto:raphael.glemet@iucn.org)



## **Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM)**

CEM provides expert guidance on integrated ecosystem approaches to the management of natural and modified ecosystems.

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

Members in Asia: 236

Focal Point in Asia:

**Ms Maeve Nightingale**

[maeve.nightingale@iucn.org](mailto:maeve.nightingale@iucn.org)



## **Species Survival Commission (SSC)**

SSC provides information to IUCN on biodiversity conservation, the inherent value of species, their role in ecosystem health and functioning, the provision of ecosystem services, and their support to human livelihoods. SSC also advises the Union on the technical aspects of species conservation and mobilizes action for those species that are threatened with extinction.

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

Members in Asia: 1496

Focal Point in Asia:

**Mr James Tallant**

[james.tallant@iucn.org](mailto:james.tallant@iucn.org)



## **World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)**

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)

Members in Asia: 258

Focal Point in Asia:

**Dr Scott Perkin**

[scott.perkin@iucn.org](mailto:scott.perkin@iucn.org)



# Key Contacts in Asia

## Chairs of National Committees

### Bangladesh

Mrs Hasna Moudud  
Coastal Area Resource  
Development and Management  
Association (CARMA)

### India

Mr. Ashok Lavasa  
Ministry of Environment and  
Forests

### Japan

Prof. Masahito Yoshida  
Japan National Committee

### Nepal

Mr. Yogendra Chitrakar  
Environmental Camps for  
Conservation Awareness

### Pakistan

Mr. Amjad Rashid  
Taragee Foundation

### Korea (ROK)

Prof. Youngbae Suh  
Seoul National University

### Sri Lanka

Mr. Anura Sathurusinghe  
Forest Department

### Thailand

Dr. Prasert Sornsathapornkul  
National Parks, Wildlife and  
Plant Conservation Department

### Viet Nam

Dr. Hoang Van Thang  
Center for Natural Resources  
and Environmental Studies

## Representatives of Countries without National Committees

### Bhutan

H.E. Lyonpo Yeshey Dorji  
Ministry of Agriculture and  
Forests

### Cambodia

Mr. Va Moeurn  
Mlup Baitong

### China

Prof. Ma Keping  
Biodiversity Committee, Chinese  
Academy of Sciences

### Indonesia

Mr. Tachrir Fathoni  
Directorate General Ecosystem  
and Natural Resources  
Conservation, Ministry of  
Environment and Forestry

### Korea (DPR)

Mr. Hong Hyo Sung  
Natural Conservation Union of  
the Democratic People's  
Republic of Korea

### Lao PDR

Ms. Phavanh Nuanthasing  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### Malaysia

Mr. Abd. Rasid Samsudin  
Department of Wildlife and  
National Parks - Peninsular  
Malaysia (DWNP)

### Maldives

Ms. Fathimath Shafeega  
Live & Learn Environmental  
Education

### Mongolia

Mr. Yeruult Bayart  
Ministry of Environment, Green  
Development and Tourism

### Myanmar

Mr. U Myint Aung  
Friends of Wildlife

### Philippines

Ms. Maria Belinda E. de la Paz  
Haribon Foundation for the  
Conservation of Natural  
Resources

### Singapore

Prof. Koh Kheng Lian  
Asia-Pacific Centre for  
Environment Law (APCEL)

## IUCN Regional Councillors (Non-Voting Members)

### India

Ms. Meena Gupta

### Japan

Amb. Masahiko Horie

### Nepal

Dr. Arzu Deuba

### Pakistan

Mr. Malik Amin Aslam

# IUCN Asia Region **Offices**

## **Asia Regional Office**

63 Sukhumvit Road, Soi 39  
Klong Tan Nuea, Watthana  
Bangkok 10110, Thailand  
Tel: +66 (2) 662 4029  
Fax: +66 2 6624387  
Email: [asia@iucn.org](mailto:asia@iucn.org)  
Website: [www.iucn.org/asia](http://www.iucn.org/asia)

## **Bangladesh Country Office**

House No. 16, Road No. 2/3  
Banani, Dhaka 1213,  
Bangladesh  
Tel: +880 (2) 989 0395  
Fax: +880 (2) 989 2854

## **Cambodia Project Office**

Room No. 592, 5th Floor, Block  
"South Building H"  
Phnom Penh Center Street  
Sothearos Tonle Basar  
Khan Chamkarmon  
P.O. Box 1504  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Tel: +855 (23) 222 311  
Fax: +855 (23) 222 312  
Email: [info.cambodia@iucn.org](mailto:info.cambodia@iucn.org)

## **China Country Office**

5-1-72, Tayuan Diplomatic  
Compound No.1,  
Xin Dong Lu, Chaoyang District,  
Beijing 100600, China  
Tel: +86 (10) 8532 2699  
Fax: +86 (10) 8532 2693

## **India Country Office**

C4/25 Safdarjung Development  
Area  
New Delhi - 110 016, India  
Tel: +91 (11) 2625 7742  
Fax: +91 (11) 2625 7742

## **Lao PDR Country Office**

326/25 Sibounheuang 26 Road  
Ban Sibounheuang  
P.O. Box 4340  
Vientiane, Lao PDR  
Tel: +856 (21) 216 401  
Fax: +856 (21) 216 127  
Email: [info.lao@iucn.org](mailto:info.lao@iucn.org)

## **Nepal Country Office**

Kupondole, Lalitpur  
P.O. Box 3923  
Kathmandu, Nepal  
Tel: +977 (1) 552 8781  
Fax: +977 (1) 553 6786 (Fax)  
Email: [info-np@iucn.org](mailto:info-np@iucn.org)

## **Pakistan Country Office**

1 Bath Island Road  
Karachi 75530, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 (21) 3586 1540  
Fax: +92 (21) 3583 5760  
Email: [cro.pk@iucn.org](mailto:cro.pk@iucn.org)

## **Sri Lanka Country Office**

53 Horton Place  
Colombo 07, Sri Lanka  
Tel: +94 (11) 269 4094  
Fax: +94 (11) 268 2470  
Email: [iucn.sl@iucn.org](mailto:iucn.sl@iucn.org)

## **Thailand Country Office**

2nd floor, Bio House  
55 Soi Phrompong,  
Sukhumvit Road  
Khon Tan Nuea, Watthana  
Bangkok 10110, Thailand  
Tel: +66 (2) 662 4029  
Fax: +66 (2) 662 4387

## **Viet Nam Country Office**

1st floor, Building 2A  
Van Phuc Diplomatic Compound  
298 Kim Ma Street  
Ba Dinh District, Hanoi  
Viet Nam  
Tel: +84 (4) 3726 1575  
Fax: +84 (4) 3726 1576  
Email: [info.vietnam@iucn.org](mailto:info.vietnam@iucn.org)



**Published by**

IUCN Asia, Bangkok, Thailand

**Copyright**

© 2016 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Reproduction of this publication for educational or other non-commercial purposes is authorised without prior written permission from the copyright holder provided the source is fully acknowledged.

Reproduction of this publication for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without prior written permission of the copyright holder.

**ISBN**

978-2-8317-1797-5

**Cover Photograph**

© IUCN/Sorn Pheakdey

**Editorial Coordinator**

Ann Moey, IUCN Asia

**Compiling and Editing**

Ann Moey, IUCN Asia  
Jane Lawton, IUCN Asia  
Shreeya Joshi, IUCN Asia  
Tony Watts, IUCN Asia

**Layout and Design**

Azhar Saeed, IUCN Pakistan

**Available from****Asia Regional Office**

63 Sukhumvit Road Soi 39  
Klongton - Nua, Wattana  
Bangkok 10110, Thailand  
Tel: +66 (2) 662 4029  
Fax: +66 (2) 662 4387  
asia@iucn.org

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





INTERNATIONAL UNION  
FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

Asia Regional Office  
63 Sukhumvit Road Soi 39  
Klongton - Nua, Wattana  
Bangkok 10110, Thailand  
Tel: +66 (2) 662 4029  
Fax: +66 (2) 662 4387  
asia@iucn.org  
[www.iucn.org/asia](http://www.iucn.org/asia)

