



# IUCN NATIONAL AND REGIONAL COMMITTEES: A GLOBAL DIRECTORY

**HELPING IUCN MEMBERS WORK BETTER TOGETHER**

EDITORS: ANN-KATRINE GARN, CHRIS MAHON AND KATHERINE ZISCHKA



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IUCN GLOBAL GROUP FOR NATIONAL AND REGIONAL COMMITTEE DEVELOPMENT

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## IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (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 11,000 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.

## IUCN National and Regional Committees

IUCN Members within a country or region may choose to organise themselves into National and Regional Committees to facilitate cooperation among Members, and with other parts of the Union, and to support the participation of Members in the Programme and governance of IUCN.

IUCN's National and Regional Committees can be very different in nature. Some of the Member Committees work to jointly implement projects, whereas others are predominantly vehicles for exchange and networking. The Committees range in size and some have established secretariats.

Regional Members' Meetings, such as the Regional Conservation Fora, are usually organised jointly by the Regional Committees and the Secretariat. These offer Members the opportunity to participate in the preparation and evaluation of the Programme and strategies of IUCN, as well as to prepare them for the World Conservation Congress, the highest organ of IUCN.

Access the **Operational Guide for IUCN National and Regional Committees**.

## IUCN Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development

At the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i, the IUCN Global Group for National and Regional Committee Development [Global Group] was established (Resolution WCC-2016-Res-002). The Global Group was officially recognised by IUCN Council in February 2017 (IUCN Council Decision C/92/11) and is comprised of National and/or Regional Committee representatives from each IUCN Region, a representative of the IUCN Union Development Group and a member of IUCN Council.

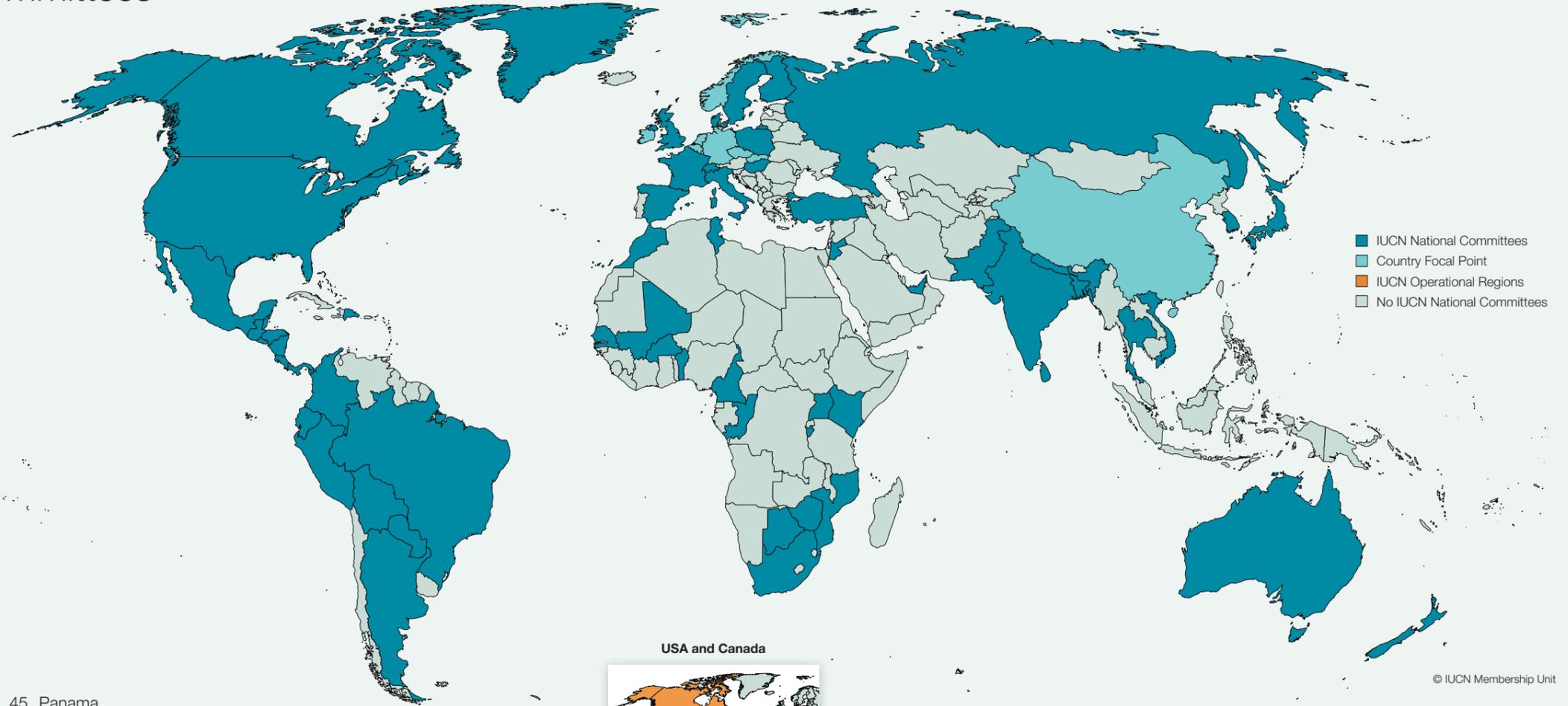
The Global Group works to:

- a. foster cooperation, communication and collaboration;
- b. share knowledge, practice and experience;
- c. encourage and support the establishment and development of National and Regional Committees;
- d. strengthen this community of the IUCN family in order for it to better engage with IUCN Commissions, the Secretariat and the Members; and
- e. improve the communication of Member activity in the implementation of the IUCN Programme.

This document was developed by the Global Group to provide an overview of the IUCN National and Regional Committees around the world.

# IUCN National and Regional Committees

There are more than 60 officially recognised IUCN National and Regional Committees around the world. Where no such committees exist, country focal points provide a link between countries/regions and IUCN.

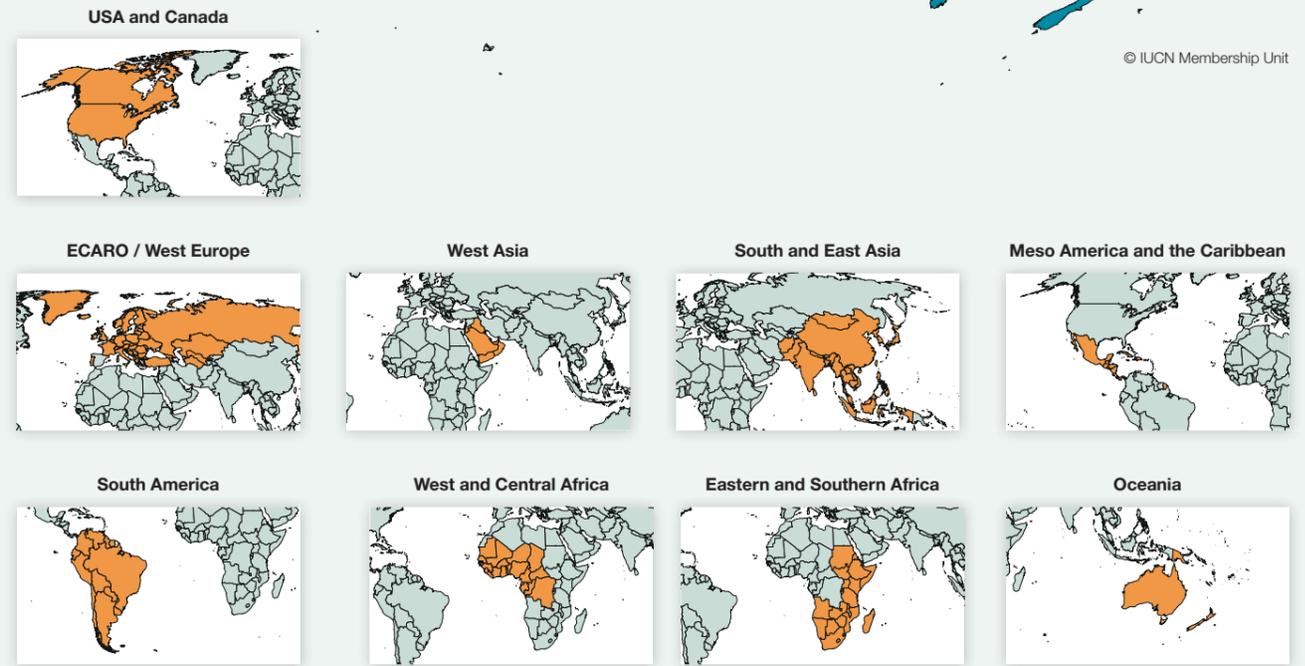


## IUCN Regional Committees

1. Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Committee
2. West and Central Africa Regional Committee
3. Meso America Regional Committee
4. South America Regional Committee
5. Caribbean Regional Committee
6. South and East Asia Regional Committee
7. West Asia Regional Committee

## IUCN National Committees

- |                        |                   |                          |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Argentina           | 23. Guinea Bissau | 45. Panama               |
| 2. Australia           | 24. Honduras      | 46. Paraguay             |
| 3. Bangladesh          | 25. Hungary       | 47. Peru                 |
| 4. Belize              | 26. India         | 48. Poland               |
| 5. Benin               | 27. Israel        | 49. Russia               |
| 6. Bolivia             | 28. Italy         | 50. Senegal              |
| 7. Botswana            | 29. Japan         | 51. South Africa         |
| 8. Brazil              | 30. Jordan        | 52. Spain                |
| 9. Burkina Faso        | 31. Kenya         | 53. Sri Lanka            |
| 10. Burundi            | 32. Korea (RK)    | 54. Sweden               |
| 11. Cameroon           | 33. Kuwait        | 55. Switzerland          |
| 12. Canada             | 34. Lebanon       | 56. Thailand             |
| 13. Colombia           | 35. Malawi        | 57. The Netherlands      |
| 14. Congo (ROC)        | 36. Mali          | 58. Tunisia              |
| 15. Costa Rica         | 37. Mexico        | 59. Turkey               |
| 16. Denmark            | 38. Morocco       | 60. Uganda               |
| 17. Dominican Republic | 39. Mozambique    | 61. United Arab Emirates |
| 18. Ecuador            | 40. Nepal         | 62. United Kingdom       |
| 19. El Salvador        | 41. New Zealand   | 63. United States        |
| 20. Finland            | 42. Nicaragua     | 64. Viet Nam             |
| 21. France             | 43. Pakistan      | 65. Zimbabwe             |
| 22. Guatemala          | 44. Palestine     |                          |



## Other groups & networks

### European Working Group

In the IUCN statutory regions of West Europe and East Europe, North and Central Asia, there is currently no formal Regional Committee. The Working Group for National Committee Development, formed in 2013, brings together IUCN Member interests in these two regions and seeks to help form an Inter-Regional Committee for Europe, North and Central Asia, with the aim of formal recognition by IUCN Council in 2018.

### Oceania Regional Collaboration

The IUCN Oceania region covers over 100 million square kilometres and includes Australia, New Zealand and 22 countries and territories of the Pacific Islands that make up Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The IUCN Oceania constituency includes the Oceania Regional Office (ORO) based in Fiji, three IUCN Councillors, over 50 government and non-government IUCN Members, hundreds of Commission members, as well as National Committees in Australia and New Zealand.

The IUCN constituency in Oceania has established an informal collaboration framework through which it engages in regional dialogue with colleagues to address conservation priorities for the region, including through the Regional Office and Commissions. These dialogues are aligned with major IUCN or regional conservation events to allow for meetings where possible, otherwise collaboration is facilitated through electronic means. The Membership

Focal Point appointed in 2018 will work to establish new NCs in the region and progress formalisation of an Oceania Regional Committee.

### Country Focal Points

Current practice is that National Committees shall comprise a minimum of three IUCN Members. In some countries where there are fewer than three IUCN Members or other circumstances prevail, a Country Focal Point may be identified as a contact for that country. Country Focal Points can be found at the end of this document and exist for:

- Belgium
- China
- Czech Republic
- Germany
- Norway
- Slovakia

### Joining National and Regional Committees

Every IUCN Member organisation has the right to join the respective National Committee of its State and participate in the election of only one Regional Committee. The IUCN Statutes and Regulations provide more information on National and Regional Committees. Support materials for the establishment and official recognition of Committees are available via the relevant regional Membership Focal Point.

### Committee contacts

IUCN Members, National and Regional Committees, Commission members, Councillors and staff can find the full contact details for existing National and Regional Committees and their officers on the Union Portal. External organisations or persons wishing to contact IUCN National or Regional Committees can do so via the relevant Membership Focal Point.

### The National Committee Toolkit

Further information on creating and managing an IUCN National Committee can be found in the 2014 IUCN Toolkit Creating and managing an IUCN National Committee in Europe.

## The IUCN Regional Committees

### 1. Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Committee

The IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Committee (ESARC) was established in 2003 and has seven National Committees (Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe). ESARC was established to provide advice and guidance to IUCN and broaden the knowledge base of the Secretariat, ensure the enhanced effectiveness of IUCN in the region, enable the Members to participate in the preparation and evaluation of the IUCN Programme and strategies, and to prepare for World Conservation Congresses and other relevant events.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- Supporting networking among IUCN members to share experiences and foster knowledge exchange, particularly about IUCN-related activities.
- Providing a platform for engagement between the IUCN Council and Members in East and Southern Africa, through the regular participation of Regional Councillors in ESARC meetings.
- Coordinating and facilitating Member inputs into the Regional Implementation Plan for East and Southern Africa, including tracking of progress towards IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations – particularly those of relevance to the region.

#### Contact

**Dr Harriet Davies-Mostert**, Chair  
E-mail: harrieta@ewt.org.za

### 2. West and Central Africa Regional Committee

The Regional Committee of IUCN Members (West and Central Africa Regional Committee, CREMACO) has 7 National Committees (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Burundi, Mali, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal). It was established in 2010, in order to facilitate the restructuring of the IUCN West and Central Africa region, the West and Central Africa Programme (PACO). It was designed in accordance with Articles 66 and 67(a) of IUCN's Statutes.

CREMACO's objectives include the contribution to the implementation of the four-year IUCN Programme 2017-2020, in accordance with the "One Programme" approach, and various contributions of actions by member organisations, carried out both individually and collectively within the framework of this regional committee.

CREMACO's objectives also include encouraging the collaboration of its members through a synergy of actions and the sharing of experiences. It aims to have an impact on conservation in the West and Central Africa Region, through the combined action of its component organisations (100).

#### Highlights/achievements:

Over the last 4 years, CREMACO's actions and results have focused on: The establishment of an ad hoc executive committee, responsible for reinvigorating the Regional Committee in order to:

- Define an action plan in line with the IUCN four-year plan for 2017-2020
- In collaboration with the Secretariat, to create a strategy that allows the cooperation between Members-Secretariat-Commissions to be defined and reinforced
- During the World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i, the members organised around 40 activities (workshops, conferences, knowledge cafés, etc.) with the support of the Secretariat. They also participated actively in the deliberations through high-profile interventions in both working groups and the plenary sessions of the General Assembly (GA).
- Moreover, along with the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Committee, CREMACO co-organised the regional meeting of IUCN African members, and on 9 September 2016 held a general assembly dedicated to West and Central Africa.

#### Contact

**Alain Traoré**, Chair  
E-mail: traore.alain@yahoo.fr

### 3. Meso America Regional Committee

The Committee was established in 1997 and officially recognised by the IUCN Council in October 2001. Its aim is to facilitate cooperation and coordination for the implementation of IUCN's work programme in the region. The Meso America Regional Committee is made up of members from Mexico and Central America. Its Chair is elected every four years during the Regional Conservation Forum, the year before the IUCN World Conservation Congress.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- It has carried out two joint Meso American and Caribbean Regional Fora. They were held in 2011 and 2015 in order to promote close relations and the exchange of experiences in the region.
- In 2016, the IUCN Members Iberoamerican Cooperation Charter was signed at the World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i.
- During the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress, it set up a stand with the Caribbean Regional Committee, within the framework of the «Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean: a journey towards sustainability» initiative.

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#### Contact

**Froilán Esquinca Cano**, Chair  
E-mail: soconusco@hotmail.com

### 4. South America Regional Committee

The South American Committee was founded in 1993 and is currently composed of seven National Committees. It was established with the purpose of facilitating cooperation and coordination among constituents, to work towards fulfilling the objectives of IUCN and for the achievement of IUCN's Programme and governance. In 1996, this Committee, together with several National Committees, promoted and achieved the inclusion of National and Regional Committees as organisational and participatory intermediate structures within the IUCN by-laws and rules.

#### Highlights/achievements:

Over the last 4 years, CREMACO's actions and results have focused on: The establishment of an ad hoc executive committee, responsible for reinvigorating the Regional Committee in order to:

- Adoption of a relation agreement among constituents in the region, a document that determines participatory mechanisms within the framework of IUCN One Programme.
- Joint organisation (with the Secretariat) of the Regional Members Forum
- Continuous follow up and feedback on IUCN Council's agenda with the aim of ensuring that it makes decisions more adjusted to the feelings and thinking of South American Members.
- Statements regarding different enquiries related to the governance of IUCN and the mechanism for the adoption of motions at the World Conservation Congress

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#### Contact

**Ana Di Pangraccio**, President  
E-mail: adipangraccio@farn.org.ar

### 5. Caribbean Regional Committee

The Caribbean Regional Committee (CRC) was established in 2010 and plays a vital role in coordinating and collaborating with the 20 IUCN Members in the insular Caribbean. Its aim is to keep the Members updated, promoting their participation and representation in regional and global initiatives, following up the implementation of the IUCN Regional Action Plan 2017-2020 for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, energising participation and networking in IUCN according to the One Programme and facilitating engagement in thematic priorities, such as Red List species, protected areas, watershed management, critical ecosystems & livelihoods, ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and resilience.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- Supporting networking among IUCN Members for knowledge sharing, peer support and collaboration.
- Promoting the work of IUCN Caribbean members.
- Communicating achievements at meetings and updating the IUCN CRC Facebook page.
- Raising awareness of Caribbean initiatives, projects and funding opportunities available for Members and other civil society organisations in the Caribbean.

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#### Contact

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neida@paralanaturaleza.org  
Facebook: IUCNCaribbean

### 6. South and East Asia Regional Committee

The South and East Asia Regional Committee of IUCN Members was established in 2008 and recognised by IUCN Council on 12 March 2008. The South and East Asia Region covers the statutory region of IUCN that includes the following States: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste and Viet Nam.

The South & East Asia Regional Committee is comprised of Chairs of National Committees and National Focal Points from each country where National Committees do not exist. Regional Councillors from Asia are also part of the Committee as non-voting members.

The Regional Committee facilitates cooperation among IUCN Members, coordination among the components of IUCN, and participation of the membership in the Programme and governance of IUCN.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- Raised funds and hosted Asia Regional Committee meetings;
- Co-organised the Asia Regional Conservation Forum
- Provided a platform to IUCN Members from all across the Asia Region, Councillors and Commission representatives to discuss conservation challenges and find solutions to address those challenges through nature-based solutions and collaborative actions.
- Assisted in facilitating participation of IUCN Members in the World Conservation Congresses, and ensuring that effective contributions are made by Members from the Asia region.

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#### Contact

**Prof. Keping Ma**, Chair  
E-mail: kpma@ibcas.ac.cn

### 7. West Asia Regional Committee

The Regional Committee for West Asia (RCWA) was established in 1998 and recognised by the IUCN Council in 2002. The West Asia Regional Committee includes 15 members from 13 countries: namely, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. The Committee aims to facilitate cooperation among Members and coordination among the various components of IUCN, and to ensure participation of the membership in the Programme and governance of IUCN.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- During the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawaii, RCWA submitted the motion "Enhancing Conservation in Conflict Torn West Asia" which was accepted and reflected in the IUCN programme 2017-2020.

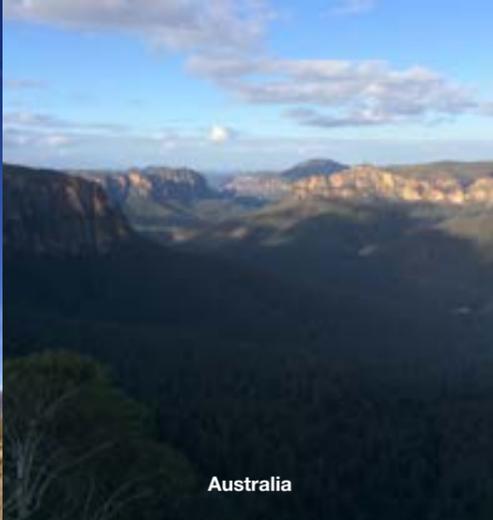
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#### Contact

**Nizar Hani**  
E-mail: nizar@shoufcedar.org



Argentina



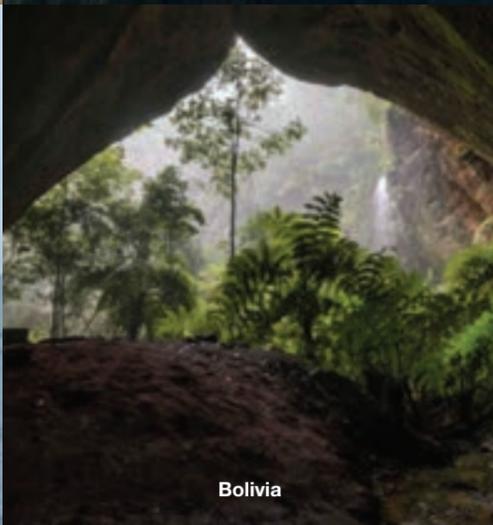
Australia



Bangladesh



Benin



Bolivia



Botswana



Brazil



Burkina Faso



Burundi



Cameroon



Canada



Colombia

# The IUCN National Committees

## 1. Argentina

The IUCN Argentine Committee was created in 1990. It currently has 11 members, including one State Agency (National Parks Administration), a University and non-governmental organisations. IUCN has a historical relationship with Argentina. The Committee plays an increasingly important role in generating synergies that enhance the work of members and strengthen IUCN's presence in the country and region. Consequently, the Argentine Committee works actively with IUCN Sur, based in Quito, Ecuador and with the South American Committee.

### Highlights/achievements:

- With IUCN and the National Secretariat for Environment it coordinated the 2007 General Assembly of the Union and World Conservation Forum (now unified under the World Conservation Congress).
- In 2007 it also organised, together with the National Parks Administration, the WCPA and UICN Sur, the Second Latin American Congress of National Parks and other Protected Areas in the City of Bariloche. This event had 700 participants and had the objective of evaluating and planning the contribution of the region's protected areas to biodiversity conservation, environmental services, sustainable development, poverty alleviation and regional integration among Latin American countries.

- It promoted, achieved and co-ordinated (jointly with the Secretariats of Environment and Agriculture) the first National Biodiversity Strategy (1996-1999), including the development of five regional, two national and 23 provincial workshops.
- The Committee acts as a meeting and debate platform for governmental and non-governmental organisations responsible or involved in nature conservation in Argentina, to discuss relevant issues, facilitating communication, cooperation and consensus. It is a platform respected and of reference for authorities, allowing the gathering of several relevant environmental stakeholders.
- A sold-out celebration of the 50 years of IUCN's Red List of Endangered Species at the Colon Theatre in Buenos Aires, with performance by diverse artists for 3000 people allowed the presentation of the work of the Union and of the Argentina Committee to an audience not necessarily aware of environmental matters (September 2015).

### Contact

**Ana Di Pangraccio**, President  
E-mail: [adipangraccio@farn.org.ar](mailto:adipangraccio@farn.org.ar)  
Website: [www.uicn.org.ar](http://www.uicn.org.ar)

## 2. Australia

The Australian National Committee for IUCN (ACIUCN) was founded in 1979 and is one of two National Committees in the Oceania Region. ACIUCN is comprised of more than 30 Australian IUCN Members and ACIUCN Associates, and provides the convening space to bring together IUCN Members, Commissions, Regional Councillors and the Secretariat under the IUCN One Union approach to further the vision and mission of IUCN in Australia. ACIUCN facilitates events and produces best practice publications to facilitate conservation in Australia and the region.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Convening high-profile events in collaboration with the Australian IUCN constituency including the Australian Commonwealth, State and Territory governments and non-government organisations.
- Producing best-practice policy publications on matters of national and global significance including World Heritage, protected areas, innovation in conservation, climate change, etc.
- Providing a convening space for the Australian IUCN constituency to engage in global IUCN matters.

### Contact

**Katherine Zischka**, Director  
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Website: [www.aciucn.org.au](http://www.aciucn.org.au)

### 3. Bangladesh

IUCN Bangladesh National Committee was established in 1994 and recognised by the IUCN Council on 4 June 2003. The Committee includes 24 IUCN Members from Bangladesh, including a State Member, 21 NGO Members and two Indigenous Peoples' Organisations.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- Initiated plantation activity along the banks of the selected water bodies of Dhaka City.
- Through various activities throughout the country, members of the Bangladesh National Committee are contributing largely to the conservation and environmental protection of the country such as the critical wetlands, coastal areas and floodplains.

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#### Contact

**Mrs. Hasna J. Moudud**, Chair  
E-mail: cleanwater07@gmail.com

### 4. Belize

The Belize National Committee of IUCN Members was established in March 2018 and recognised by the IUCN Council in May 2018. The National Committee is currently made up of three organisations: Belize Audubon Society, The Protected Areas Conservation Trust and the Association of Protected Areas Management Organisations.

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#### Contact

**Amanda Burgos-Acosta**  
Executive Director  
Belize Audubon Society  
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executivedirector@belizeaudubon.org

### 5. Benin

The Benin National Committee for IUCN (IUCN-Benin) was founded on 6 November 2015 and is one of the National Committees in the West and Central Africa Region. It comprises over 10 Beninese IUCN Members and more than 35 experts, across six Commissions and seven working groups. To further the vision and mission of IUCN, the National Committee runs events and produces best practice publications to facilitate conservation in Benin and in the African region. IUCN-Benin is working to become a solid platform for dialogue and expertise on Nature, Environment and biodiversity issues, which also involves local authorities and private companies.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- Convening high profile events in collaboration with the Benin IUCN constituency.
- Development of knowledge products in Benin (including the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas).
- Contribution to the development of Benin biodiversity legislation, policies and strategies (e.g. new Benin law on Fauna and Forest, National Biodiversity Strategy, National strategy on protected areas).
- Producing best practice policy publications on matters of national and global significance including World Heritage, protected areas, innovation in conservation, climate change and more.
- Engaging the Beninese IUCN constituency in global IUCN matters.

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#### Contact

**Josea S. DOSSOU BODJRENOU**, Chair  
E-mail: ntongmu@yahoo.com /  
uicnbenin@gmail.com

### 6. Bolivia

The IUCN Bolivian Committee started its activities in 1992. It was one of the pioneers in Latin America, not only in terms of functioning but also in providing IUCN with certain tools such as the rules of governance of National Committees. In practice, the Committee has been able to integrate institutional representatives as well as specialists linked to the different IUCN Commissions in its different processes. At present, the Committee has eight members from NGOs, working in different regions of the country, as well as with high-level specialists from the six IUCN Commissions which provide significant contributions to conservation and sustainable development in Bolivia and South America in general. The Bolivian Committee is also active in advocacy and it has produced important publications and documents that are registered within the framework of the Union.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- Influence on public policy and on civil society actions to better guide sustainable and integral development for Bolivia.
- Success in positioning IUCN as a specialised technical and advisory authority providing information to national and sub-national authorities enabling them to seize opportunities and reduce risks.
- It has become a network that deals with issues related to influence development processes and respect to Mother Earth.
- Strengthening of its members through the exchange of experiences and lessons learned with diverse entities and specialists, as well as putting together agendas for action through responsible set up of technically based positions towards development policies in the country, in the region and globally.

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#### Contact

**Paula Pacheco**, President  
E-mail: paula@aguasustentable.org

### 7. Botswana

The IUCN Botswana National Committee was first established in 1998 and currently has five members, representing Central Government, Academia and NGO's. The Committee primarily works as an informative and collaborative forum of like-minded organisations, which support the IUCN vision, objectives and work.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- Assisting Members in finding information and collaboration to help them deliver their mandates.
- Work to strengthen collaboration between Members and the environmental sector as a whole.
- Update Members on IUCN global issues and represent them in regional and global meetings, through the best and most efficient communication methods.
- Through our Members, promote IUCN values at different forums, advise and lobby environmentally sustainable policies and actions.

## 8. Brazil

For a long time, Brazilian members have been participating in IUCN and have helped in developing the Union in Brazil and the region. The Committee currently has 26 members and works hard to continue improving the membership. The Committee is proud to have such rich biodiversity in the country and is working hard to achieve its ultimate goal: its conservation. It has projects in all national biomes: the Amazon, Pantanal, Atlantic Forest, Caatinga and Cerrado. IUCN's Brazilian Office opened in 2010, reinforcing its institutional presence in South America, and since then, the Brazilian Committee has been working closely with the Secretariat.

### Highlights/achievements:

- At the last IUCN Congress in Hawaii, the Brazilian Committee issued an international note requesting the Brazilian government to expand the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (World Heritage Site). After more than a decade of negotiations the park was finally expanded from 65,000 to 250,000 hectares.
- A 100% increase of the Brazilian Committee membership since 2010.
- Periodic meetings among Members, supporting the strategic definitions on IUCN's work in the country, with the participation of the IUCN Secretariat at the Brasilia office.
- Organisation of events in partnership with the Secretariat, including a National Colloquium in 2013 which gathered the Parliament, the Ministry of Environment and the Judiciary.
- Collaboration and implementation of several projects between members of the Brazilian Committee and the Secretariat on forest restoration, Red List of Endangered Species and Ecosystems, good practices and sustainability in agricultural production, protected areas, among others.

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### Contact

**Silvia Cappelli**, President  
E-mail: silviacappelli@gmail.com

## 9. Burkina Faso

The Burkina Faso National Committee of IUCN Members was established in 2006 and was recognised by the IUCN Council on 20 November 2010. It has 10 members including the Government of Burkina Faso, represented by the Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy and Climate Change.

### Highlights/achievements:

- The work of the Committee members and experts from the specialised Commissions notably, notably resulted in the assessment of the conservation status of the freshwater fish in Burkina Faso, based on the criteria and categories of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the establishment of a database on this country's water and fisheries resources.
- Green Cross Burkina, Association for the Promotion of Social Work (Association pour la Promotion des Œuvres Sociales, APROS), National Association for Rural Action (Association Nationale d'Action Rurale, ANAR) and SOS Sahel International have been involved in the implementation of the Ecosystems Protecting Infrastructure and Communities (EPIC) project in the Nord Region.

- The World Commission on Environmental Law and the Association for Environmental Management and Development (Association pour la Gestion de l'Environnement et le Développement, AGED) have participated in carrying out field activities for the project to reduce the pressures related to transhumance, in order to improve the conservation of the protected areas in the WAP Complex;
- Three IUCN NGO Members (Naturama, AGED and AGEREF-CL) are implementing the Shared Resources, Joint Solutions (SR-JS) Programme in Burkina Faso.

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### Contact

**Oumarou Cisse**, Chair  
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Website: www.noddenooto.bf

## 10. Burundi

The Burundi National Committee of IUCN Members was established on 31 October 2013. It was officially recognised on 21 May 2014 during the 38<sup>th</sup> meeting of the IUCN Council. It comprises six IUCN member organisations, including the Burundi Office for the Protection of the Environment, representing the Government of Burundi.

Its action plan, in addition to the IUCN four-year plan strategic priorities, will be centred around REDD+, climate change and the implementation of the «Bonn Challenge» objectives.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Participation at the IUCN World Congress in Hawaii (4 out of 5 IUCN Members attended the Congress);
- Implementation of the Bururi Forest Nature Reserve Integrated Management Project with financial support from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF);
- Contribution to the National Forest Landscape Restoration Program in Burundi.

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### Contact

**Alexis Nikiza**, Chair  
E-mail: nikiza07@yahoo.fr

## 11. Cameroon

The IUCN Cameroon National Committee was founded on 3 March 2010 and recognised by the IUCN Council in June of the same year. It currently has 13 members, including state institutions and NGOs. The objectives of the Committee are to: facilitate cooperation among IUCN Members in Cameroon and build capacity to contribute to the strategic objectives of IUCN; increase the number of members and capitalize on their expertise and experience; develop mechanisms for exchange between members, specialized committees and the National Programme.

### Highlights/achievements:

- The Committee designed and produced a brochure presenting the members and their activities and developed an institutional anchorage with the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED), which was officially installed in June 2010.
- The Committee actively participated in a national advocacy project for the reform of forestry and land laws in Cameroon. Other advocacy actions are underway for the rights of local populations at the scale of landscapes in view of REDD.
- Members of the Committee increased from five in 2010 to 13 in 2017, making various active contributions to the IUCN Cameroon Programme. They have gradually increased their contribution to IUCN congresses from simple participation to the organisation of events.

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### Contact

**Professor Roger Ngoufo**, Chair  
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## 12. Canada

The IUCN National Committee of Canada was established in 1992, recognised by IUCN in 1997 and received National Committee status in 2001. The Canadian Committee CCIUCN is a hub for Canadians who support the IUCN's vision of "a just world that values and conserves nature".

As Canada's National Committee for the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), we help Canadians network to achieve that vision. We also support our members in IUCN activities such as the World Conservation Congress.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Developing the fullest possible communication and co-ordination among Canadian members of IUCN and communication between IUCN and Canada
- Mobilising the scientific and professional skills, practical experience and data of the Canadian official and voluntary bodies supporting the work of IUCN Commissions and task forces
- Hosting an annual forum for knowledge sharing and programme action focussed on key IUCN priorities of interest to CC IUCN members
- Serve as the logistical hub for IUCN, government of Canada and CCIUCN members as it relates to Congress motions, IUCN strategic projects and IUCN global communications activities

### Contact

**Meg Beckel**, Chair  
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Website: www.cc-iucn.ca

## 13. Colombia

The IUCN Colombian Committee was established in 1990 and was recognised by IUCN's Council in February 2001. In April 2015, the Committee adopted its first bylaws which were endorsed by the Council in May 2015. These bylaws created an Executive Committee that is responsible for making prompt decisions. There are monthly meetings of this Executive Committee and one meeting per year of the plenary. The Committee has representatives from 14 IUCN Member organisations.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Approval of its bylaws in 2015
- An Executive Committee that meets monthly and the yearly meetings of the plenary
- Approval of Resolution 95 «Support for peace and nature in Colombia»

### Contact

**M. Gonzalo Andrade C.**, Chair  
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## 14. Congo (Republic of)

The Congo National Committee of IUCN Members was officially recognised by the IUCN Council on 25 May 2011. It is made up of four Members (RIAT-Congo, the Ministry of the Forest Economy and Sustainable Development, CFC and ANN). Its goal is to help advance IUCN's vision and mission in the Congo.

The Congo National Committee of IUCN Members is organised through several activities linked to the responsible management of nature, and produces publications on the best practices for facilitating conservation both in the Congo and the sub-region.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Organising meetings in collaboration with the ministries in charge of forests and the environment.
- Producing magazines and newspapers on issues of national and international importance, including the management of protected areas, forest certification, climate change and REDD.
- Engaging IUCN's NGO Members in global issues.

### Contact

**Isaac Moussa**, Chair  
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## 15. Costa Rica

The Costa Rica National Committee of IUCN Members was established on 1 May 1995 and recognised by the IUCN Council on 30 April 1997. The National Committee is currently made up of 15 organisations. The Costa Rican Government is represented by the Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MINAE).

### Highlights/achievements:

- We implemented advocacy strategies for the creation and effective application of environmental policies (public and private interest) and for environmental legislation in Costa Rica. For example, the Costa Rica National Committee of IUCN Members ensured the government required an oil company carrying out an exploitation project in the Caribbean to provide more scientific studies. Finally, all permits were refused thereby ensuring that Costa Rica was a country free of oil exploitation.
- High level of advocacy in campaigns related to the problems of shark fishing and finning.
- Various activities related to environmental education, the payment for environmental services, the protection of forests, etc.
- We were one of the first committees in the world to tackle the problems generated by disposable plastic waste. We helped ensure that the last IUCN World Conservation Congress held in Hawai'i in 2016 was free of single-use, disposable plastics.

### Contact

**Luis Diego Marín Schumacher**, Chair  
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## 16. Denmark

The IUCN National Committee of Denmark was established in 2005 and is comprised of one State Member, six of the seven national IUCN Members in Denmark as well as one of the two international IUCN Members based in Denmark. This National Committee is one of the youngest and smallest in Europe and is now moving from being a networking Committee to implementing projects. These include among others projects on management tools for Red Listed species and IUCN categorising protected areas in Denmark.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Strengthening of IUCN Nordic collaboration.
- Conference on Reintroduction, recolonisation and invasive species in Denmark.
- Advisor to the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list.

### Contact

**Ann-Katrine Garn**, Chair  
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## 17. Dominican Republic

The IUCN Dominican Republic National Committee was established in November 2010 and was recognised by the IUCN Council in May. The National Committee is currently comprised of seven Members, which include six NGOs and one Government agency.

The National Committee has actively worked since its constitution in actions for the care and defence of the natural resources of the Dominican Republic. It has also actively participated in the implementation of the IUCN Programme.

### Highlights/achievements:

- The National Committee of the Dominican Republic was the first link between the Spanish-speaking Caribbean IUCN Membership and the Mesoamerican IUCN Membership. In this context the National Committee attended the first meetings of the Mesoamerican Regional Committee, as an Observer.
- The Dominican Republic National Committee contributed to the creation of the Caribbean Regional Committee of IUCN Members, that was officially recognised by IUCN Council in November 2010.
- The Dominican Republic National Committee hosted and co-organized the first joint Mesoamerica and the Caribbean Regional Conservation Forum, that was held in the Dominican Republic in 2011.

### Contact

**Eduardo Julia**, Chair  
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## 18. Ecuador

The IUCN Ecuadorian Committee was founded on 1 October 1992 and was recognised by the IUCN Council on 28 April 1999. Its mission is to promote work articulation of civil society organisations and the State in Ecuador, in order to safeguard the integrity and diversity of nature in the country. This aims to ensure that the use of the natural resources by the population is adequate, sustainable and equitable through dialogue, exchange, and reflection on instruments and mechanisms for sustainable development, at national, regional and international levels. The Committee has 16 institutional Members which include the Central Government, civil society actors (NGOs, academia) and subnational governments; in addition, six international Members who have operations in Ecuador participate of the committee.

### Highlights/achievements:

- The Ministry of the Environment implements an idea born in the National Committee that consisted in the creation of an observatory of key areas for conservation in Ecuador.
- Members of the National Committee and the National Commission of Environmental Law presented their analysis on the recently adopted Environmental Code.
- The IUCN Commissions on Environmental Law (WCEL) and Education and Communication (CEC), at the national level, are coordinating activities with their members for nature conservation.

### Contact

**Marianela Curi**, President  
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## 19. El Salvador

The IUCN El Salvador National Committee was established in January 1995 and was recognised by the IUCN Council in December 1997. The National Committee is currently comprised of four Members. Some of the major strengths of the Salvadorian organisations are their capacities for networking and work in alliances.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Among the actions carried out by the organisations of the Salvadorian National Committee are the promotion of the development of local capacities strengthened through the processes of political and social audits at a national level.
- Important common actions of the Salvadorian National Committee are the strengthening of local capacities, facilitation of educational, organisational and informative processes to provide technical and methodological tools to the communities to favour the decision making for the approach of environmental issues.
- The most common theme is Climate Change, and in this sense different climatic scenarios, crop projections, and participatory strategies and plans for climate change adaptation in coastal marine ecosystems have been outlined. Also the development of educational processes and land use planning and regulations with communities and municipalities, as local governance measures to face the impacts of climate change.

### Contact

**Nidia Mancía Hidalgo**, Chair  
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## 20. Finland

The IUCN National Committee of Finland was officially recognised by the IUCN Council on 28 April 1999. The first Finnish IUCN Members had formed a working group already in 1975. Convening about six times a year, the National Committee gathers the seven IUCN Members and some other biodiversity-related government organisations as observers. The NC acts as a liaison between IUCN and Finnish Members, and it regularly involves the IUCN Commission members living in Finland in its work.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Competition to give out a Biodiversity Award every two years.
- Workshop to prepare for the application of IUCN Protected Area Management Categories in Finland and approval of the Finnish translation of the categories.
- Seminar and charity ball to celebrate the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of IUCN Red List Finland.
- Seminar to honour the 50 years of IUCN State membership of Finland.

### Contact

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Twitter: [twitter.com/iucn\\_finland](https://twitter.com/iucn_finland)  
Website: [www.ym.fi/en-US/International\\_cooperation/The\\_International\\_Union\\_for\\_Conservation\\_of\\_Nature\\_IUCN](http://www.ym.fi/en-US/International_cooperation/The_International_Union_for_Conservation_of_Nature_IUCN)



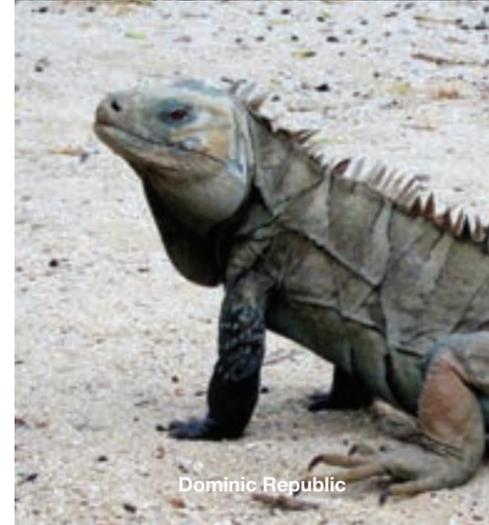
Congo (Republic of)



Costa Rica



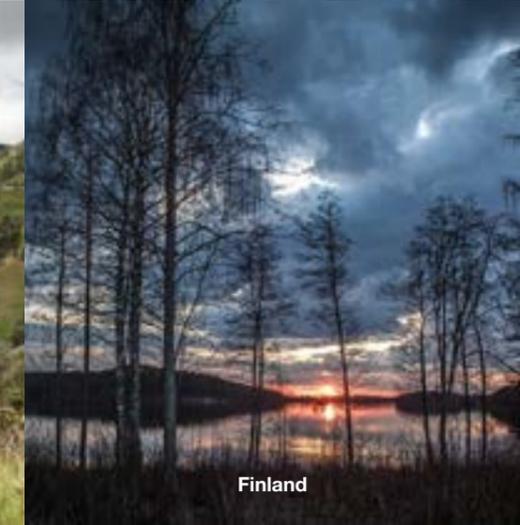
Denmark



Dominic Republic



Ecuador



Finland



France



Guatemala



Guinea Bissau



Honduras



Hungary



India

## 21. France

Created in 1992, the IUCN French Committee (IUCN FC) is comprised of the 49 French IUCN Members and more than 250 experts from five Commissions and nine working groups. IUCN FC has become a unique platform for dialogue and expertise on biodiversity issues in France, which also involves local authorities and private companies. It has set up seven programmes on biodiversity policies, protected areas, species, ecosystem management, environmental education and communication, overseas territories and international cooperation. IUCN FC carries out assessments, provides recommendations and manages projects to influence policies, increase knowledge, and support action for biodiversity conservation.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Development of knowledge products in France (IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, IUCN List of Ecosystems, IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas List of Protected Areas, Protected Planet, The Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species, IUCN World Heritage Outlook).
- Contribution to the development of French biodiversity legislation, policies and strategies (e.g. new French law on biodiversity adopted in 2016, National Biodiversity Strategy, National strategy on protected areas, National strategy on invasive alien species).
- Publication of the first global assessment on biodiversity in French overseas territories; and instigation and implementation of the European Commission initiative on biodiversity in European overseas territories (BEST).
- Promotion of nature-based solutions to address climate change.
- Management of the Small-Scale Initiatives Programme to support NGOs working on biodiversity in Africa, funded by the French GEF.

### Contact

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## 22. Guatemala

The Guatemala National Committee of IUCN Members was established on 8 February 1992 by organisations concerned about and working in the field of environmental issues in Guatemala. It was recognised by the IUCN Council on 30 April 1997. At present, it is made up of 18 organisations that focus on the environment, biodiversity, forests, the cultural heritage, sustainable development, indigenous peoples and society.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Social participation in forestry governance, protected areas and the establishment of strategic alliances with the public, private and social sectors.
- Advocacy in public policies and legislation: the Forestry Incentive Law [Probosque], the Climate Change Law, the Integral Rural Development Law, the National REDD+ Strategy, the Declaration of Institutionalised Protected Areas and Biological Corridors.
- Community actions to strengthen the local management of natural resources and biological diversity, the development of sustainable value chains, sustainable tourism, sustainable agriculture, and environmental education and awareness-raising.
- Influence on 14,500 hectares being declared Protected Areas, investment in forestry incentives, the integration of traditional knowledge into the sustainable management of natural resources and the sustainable management of river basins.

### Contact

**Marta Ayala**, Chair  
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[calmecacguate@yahoo.com](mailto:calmecacguate@yahoo.com)

## 23. Guinea-Bissau

Officially recognised on 8 November 2006, the Guinea-Bissau National Committee of IUCN Members has 10 Members including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representing the Government of Guinea-Bissau, and four governmental agencies. It is recognised in the CREMACO region for its dynamism and its very close cooperation with the Secretariat.

### Highlights/achievements:

- In Guinea-Bissau, four Members are involved in the implementation of Ecotourism, GTP-IE, Rias do Sul and PREE projects.
- Six Members are also involved in the Rias do Sul and Ecotourism Support projects and continue to provide support in order to scale up solar salt, salted and smoked fish production with chorkor smoking ovens, so as to reach peak market influence. Rias do Sul also supports private investments by women, notably by facilitating their access to micro-credits and ice selling (five tonnes produced per day).

### Contact

**Miguel de Barros**, Chair  
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## 24. Honduras

The IUCN National Committee of Honduras was established in March 1998 and recognised by the IUCN Council in October 2001. At present, it has eight Members.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Honduras National University of Forestry Sciences (UESNACIFOR) created the National Water, Forest, Soil Strategy [Agua, Bosque, Suelo, ABS] to improve the sustainable production of soil, river basins and forests.
- MOPAWI accompanied the Presidential Delegate for Climate Change to learn about the experience with the Inga model for food security, market crops and ecosystem restoration. This model, along with UESNACIFOR's national ASB strategy, is ready for local application. MOPAWI used the experience for Resolution 104 approved by the World Conservation Congress in Jeju in 2012, which recommends replicating the model across the entire tropics.
- VIDA Foundation, FUNDER and CODDEFFAGOLF work with dozens of municipalities in Southern Honduras to achieve the integrated management of river basins, and to protect marine turtles and human well-being.
- COLPROFORH works in national forest governance initiative and fought the southern pine beetle infestation that recently affected Honduras.
- The MiAMBIENTE+ Secretariat is working on restoring the natural landscape in one million hectares by 2025 in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to be able to use the ASB strategy and the Inga model for the initiative.

### Contact

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## 25. Hungary

The Hungarian National Committee was established in 2002. The Committee currently has five members: the Ministry of Agriculture, a regional NGO: Göncöl Foundation and the most important national NGOs: Friends of the Earth Hungary, MME/BirdLife Hungary, WWF Hungary. The National Committee works on a voluntary basis with each Member providing a person to act as Chair and staff for Committee secretariat functions on a two-yearly rotation. The members provide a good representation of the conservation community in the country.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Participation in IUCN Congresses, contribution to the work of Commissions (WCPA, CEC) and working groups (EUPAG).
- Involvement in the implementation of national Red Lists.
- The members cooperate in nature conservation campaigns, projects and influencing conservation policy.
- Advisor to the UNESCO World Heritage national committee.
- At the 2016 World Conservation Congress, Katalin Czippán (Göncöl Foundation) was elected as Deputy Chair of IUCN CEC.

### Contact

**Gerg Halmos**, Chair  
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## 26. India

The IUCN India National Committee was established in 1999 and recognised by the IUCN Council on 30 October 2001. Currently, there are 38 IUCN Members in India which are part of the Indian National Committee. The mandate of the Committee is to coordinate activities of IUCN Members in India to evolve common approaches on relevant conservation issues. The activities of the membership which have contributed to conservation action both at local level as well as decision making level on various conservation-related issues are given below:

### Highlights/achievements:

- Mapping of around 600 000 sq. km. of Tiger Range landscape in India in GIS domain to estimate its population, occupancy, corridor connectivity among source areas and relevant habitat attributes. Also mapping and restoration of coral reefs in Western and Southern coastal regions of India.
- Reintroduction of large mammals such as tiger, gaur (the Indian bison) and one horned rhinoceros as part of species recovery programme. Also providing technical support to government agencies in management of critically endangered species viz. Tiger, Elephant, Rhino, Great Indian Bustard, Tibetan Antelope, Vultures, Wild Buffalo, and Gangetic River Dolphin etc.

- Initiating cumulative assessment studies on the impact of development projects on the environment for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in such projects. The sectors covered under this approach for decision making include hydro power and irrigation projects, linear developmental projects (roads) and oil exploration in coastal and marine environments.
- Restoration of degraded habitats including grasslands through involvement of human communities that are dependent on such areas.
- Securing critical corridor for elephant movement in North East India.

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### Contact

**Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests**

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## 27. Israel

There are four organisations that are Members of IUCN in Israel, and dozens of individual members of the IUCN Commissions.

### Highlights/achievements:

- In 2017, Israel hosted the Director of the European Regional Office for a special visit to revitalise Israel's connection with IUCN including a joint meeting near the Jordanian border with the head of the Regional Office for West Asia.
- Israel has been very active in IUCN events such as the global meeting in Hawaii and workshops at the Mediterranean Center in Malaga.
- Israel continues to be a leading country for nature conservation in the eastern Mediterranean area and engages in advanced work in many aspects of this field, including marine conservation, invasive species, monitoring, habitat rehabilitation, bird migration, and much more.
- Israel seeks to increase collaboration with other countries in the region.

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### Contact

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## 28. Italy

The Italian National Committee was established in 1999 with the strong support of the Italian Ministry of the Environment. Its aim is to be an ideal place for exchanging and sharing information, experience and expertise and for joint work in fields such as protected areas management, dialogue among the stakeholders and collaboration at European and international level. In Italy, 23 institutions are IUCN Members and collaborate with the National Committee. On behalf of the Ministry of the Environment, Federparchi Europa Italia, as representative of the national system of protected areas, is in charge for the Committee coordination and plays a strategic role in engaging Italian members and IUCN Commissions experts within the national and international activities.

### Highlights/achievements:

- National IUCN Red List development (many taxa of vertebrates and invertebrates).
- Involvement in the IUCN Green List Network (1 PA awarded, other on the way).
- Participation in European initiatives, such as EUPAG, European Committee.

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### Contact

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Website: [www.iucn.it](http://www.iucn.it)

## 29. Japan

The Japan Committee for IUCN (IUCN-J) was established in 1980, when the World Conservation Strategy was launched in Japan, for the purpose of exchanging information on IUCN and facilitating cooperation among IUCN Members in Japan. The Committee was officially recognised as a National Committee by the IUCN Council in October 2001. As of April 2017, the Committee comprises 18 Member organisations, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment.

### Highlights/achievements:

- IUCN-J hosted the international symposium called «Fontainebleau in Kyoto-World Heritage and Japanese Tradition» commemorating the 50th Anniversary of IUCN in 1998.
- After recognition by the Council, the Committee launched a website in 2003 for awareness-raising on IUCN in Japan.

- The Committee was deeply involved and showed leadership to civil participation to CBD-COP10, working with IUCN Members and the Secretariat. Since the CBD-COP10 IUCN-J has been encouraging all society in Japan to commit to the implementation of the outcome of COP10, Aichi Biodiversity Targets through Nijumaru Project (Double 20 Campaign).
- Some IUCN Member organisations related to protected areas together with WCPA members established the IUCN-J for the World Commission on Protection Areas (WCPA-J) and support to convene the Asia Parks Congress in 2014.
- The Committee also supports IUCN for hosting IUCN Red List events (training workshops, awareness raising and freshwater assessment) in 2017.

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### Contact

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Israel



Italy



Japan



Jordan



Kenya



Korea (Republic of)



Kuwait



Lebanon



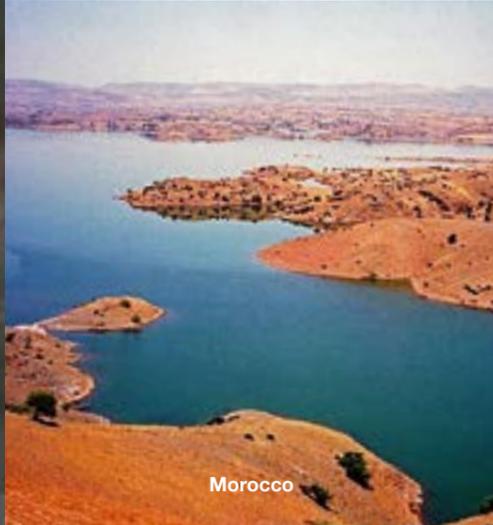
Malawi



Mali



Mexico



Morocco

### 30. Jordan

The IUCN National Committee of Jordan was established on 14 September 1998 and recognised by the IUCN Council on 11 December 2002. The main objective of the Committee is to facilitate cooperation, cohesion and coordination among the Members of the Union in Jordan. It also encourages members to share knowledge and experience regarding IUCN thematic areas.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- The National Committee has supported Jordan in hosting the 8th IUCN Regional Conservation Forum for West Asia in 2015.
- The National Committee has proudly participated in IUCN Conservation Congresses and World Parks Congress in the past, and is projected to have an active presence at the future IUCN Congress in 2020.
- The Committee holds periodic meetings to discuss specific environmental issues in Jordan such as forest destruction, illegal logging, participation in workshops, courses and conferences related to biodiversity and protected areas.
- The Committee supported the Arab Group for the Protection of Nature and submitted an urgent motion on 'enhancing conservation in war torn West Asia'. The motion was successful in integrating West Asia's environmental priorities into the IUCN's four-year work plan.

#### Contact

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### 31. Kenya

Information awaited.

#### Contact

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### 32. Korea (Republic of)

The Korea National Committee of IUCN Members was established in April 1999 and recognised by the IUCN Council in June 2009. There are 20 Members in Republic of Korea which are members of the Committee. The Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea is the State Member.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- Hosted the IUCN Asia Regional Conservation Forum in 2015.
- Contributed to the organisation of the World Conservation Congress in Jeju, Republic of Korea in September 2012.
- Actively participated in the 2015 World Leaders' Conservation Forum and to the preparation of the 2018 Forum.
- Created World Leaders' Conservation Forum and continued to host it on a regular basis since Jeju Congress.
- The Ministry of Environment is one of the Framework Partners of IUCN.

#### Contact

**Prof. Youngbae Suh**, Chair  
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### 33. Kuwait

The IUCN National Committee of Kuwait was established 29 April 2003 and recognised by the IUCN Council in December, 2003. The main objectives of the Committee are to ensure cooperation between Members in Kuwait and to collaborate in designing and implementing conservation activities.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- Strengthening IUCN and Kuwait collaboration.
- Hosted the 7<sup>th</sup> IUCN Regional Conservation Forum for West Asia in 2011 on Climate Change and Biodiversity and held the KISR-IUCN Regional Workshop Ecosystem Conservation and Management, 20-24 March 2016 with the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management.

- Participated in IUCN World Conservation Congresses in Jeju, Korea 2012 and Hawaii, USA in 2016, and the World Parks Congress in Sydney, Australia in 2014.
- Projects and programmes include the Programme for Assessment and monitoring of Coral Reefs in the State of Kuwait-Environmental Public Authority (EPA), Programme to Assess, Study and monitor Artificial Reefs, Monitoring and Documentation of biodiversity in Kuwait and KISR and KEPS funded project by KFAS for conservation plan development of Umm Al Namil Island.
- Publications: *Sabah Al Ahmad Nature Reserve, Second Edition, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research and Ecology and Environment of Boubyan Island in Kuwait, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research.*

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#### Contact

**Dr. Samira S. Omar Asem**  
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### 34. Lebanon

The IUCN National Committee of Lebanon was reactivated in 2011 and there are now 14 Lebanon-based IUCN Member organisations. Operations are overseen by an Executive Committee of Lebanon Members, using transparent procedures and majority approval.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- The National Committee has worked on correcting the insights of the Ministry of Environment to regain a State Member position.
- Published an action plan adopting the One Program and approved by the Members of the Committee.
- Highlighting IUCN and the diverse scientific support on a national level.
- Executing the first Regional Biodiversity Forum 2017 that was a shifting point on the national and regional level.
- Strong proponent for IUCN National and Regional Committee collaboration at global and regional levels.

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#### Contact

**Zaher Redwan**, Chair  
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### 35. Malawi

The Malawi National Committee for IUCN was initiated by local IUCN Members in 2011 and established in 2012. The Committee represents five non-government organisations and more recently one additional NGO. The Committee members meet at least twice per annum.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- The Committee highlights issues and discuss matters of national importance and appropriate potential courses of action that can be carried out by each member.
- The Committee continues to encourage the State and Government departments to take up membership of the IUCN.

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#### Contact

**Carl Bruessow**, Chair  
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### 36. Mali

Recognised by the IUCN Council on 3 December 2003, the Mali National Committee of IUCN Members has seven Members, including the Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development, representing the Government of Mali. This Committee is particularly active within the Regional Committee, and it is thanks to the former that the last IUCN Central and West Africa Regional Conservation Forum was held in Mali in November 2015.

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#### Contact

**Moriba Nomoko**, Chair  
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moribanomoko@yahoo.fr

### 37. Mexico

The Mexico National Committee of IUCN Members was established in 1992. At present, it is made up of 25 organisations. The Mexican government is one of its members and it is represented through the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas [Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, CONANP]. The Committee's Regulations were amended in 2017, which enabled a work programme to be developed in order to promote the integration and cooperation of its members, both in Mexico and in the Central American and Caribbean regions and North America. Similarly, the Mexican Committee is trying to strengthen its members' relationships with the IUCN Commissions.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- The Mexico National Committee of IUCN Members managed to ensure that the IUCN's Secretariat's administrative attention included Mexico in the Regional Office for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean [Oficina Regional para México, América Central y el Caribe] (ORMA, today ORMACC).
- The Mexico National Committee of IUCN Members, along with other National Committees in the region, created the first IUCN Regional Committee: the Meso America Regional Committee.
- The Mexico National Committee of IUCN Members, along with other National Committees, achieved the recognition of the National Committees as intermediate IUCN structures, through the motions and proposals for reforms of the IUCN Statutes.

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#### Contact

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Facebook: IUCN Mexico  
Twitter: @uicn\_mx

### 38. Morocco

The IUCN Moroccan Committee was established in 2015. It is currently made up of eight organisations. The Moroccan Government is one of its members and is represented by the High Commission for Waters and Forests and the Fight Against Desertification, which is also a focal point for other international Conventions relating to nature conservation. Due to the diversity of its skills, the IUCN Moroccan Committee constitutes a platform for exchange for learning, the implementation of IUCN's work programme and its organisation with the national nature conservation strategy. The governmental Member coordinates the Committee, whilst the NGO Members are responsible for the Secretariat and reporting.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- The IUCN Moroccan Committee carries out many activities related to wildlife protection, the fight against the illegal wildlife trade, and animal welfare.
- It also plays a very active role with regard to protected areas, organising a wide variety of awareness-raising and outreach programmes focusing on nature conservation specifically and environmental conservation in general.

#### Contact

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### 39. Mozambique

Information awaited.

#### Contact

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### 40. Nepal

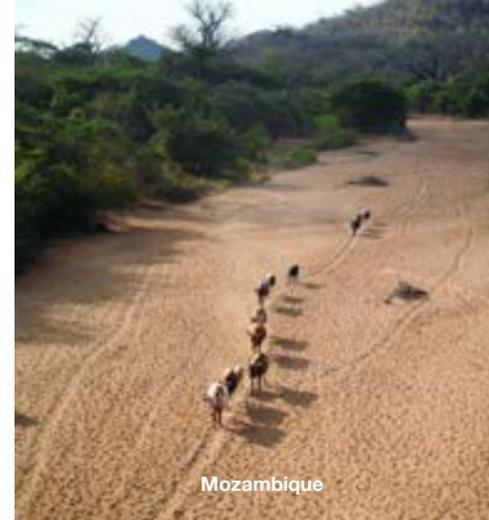
The IUCN Nepal National Committee (NNC) of IUCN Members was established in 2000, and recognised by the IUCN Council on 29 May 2002. There are 21 members including one State Member and one INGO. All six IUCN Commission members collaborate in meetings and workshops and their Newsletter, *Conserveyor*, is published annually. The NNC is involved in the following: management of protected areas and species conservation; poaching, wildlife product trafficking and human-wildlife conflict mitigation; environmental education, advocacy, awareness raising and lobbying; promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- Drawing attention of the Government of Nepal towards conservation issues
- NNC-IUCN recommendation towards controlling illegal business of horn and wildlife trafficking
- Advocacy and facilitation on environmental agendas for parliament members
- Celebration of National Conservation Day on 23 September with Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation with specific Theme
- Preparing for Chure Conservation Program as NNC- IUCN Flagship Programme

#### Contact

**Mr. Yogendra Chitrakar**, Chair  
E-mail: yogendra@ecca.org.np



Mozambique



Nepal



New Zealand



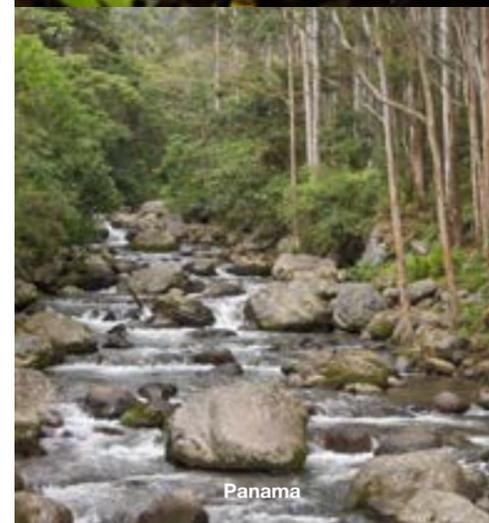
Nicaragua



Pakistan



Palestine



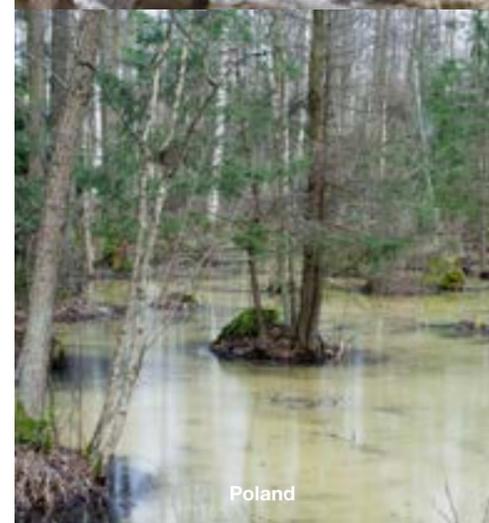
Panama



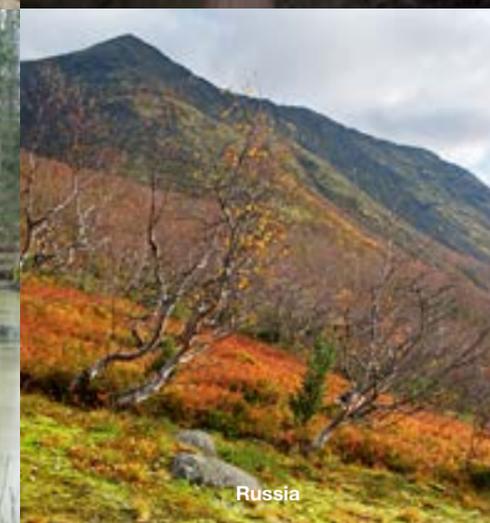
Paraguay



Peru



Poland



Russia



Senegal

## 41. New Zealand

The New Zealand Committee of IUCN Members (NZC-IUCN) was founded in 2000 and is part of the Oceania Region – one of IUCN's largest regional programmes. The Committee comprises government bodies, national non-government organisations, international non-government organisations and IUCN Commission members, including our Oceania Regional Councillor. The NZC-IUCN promotes the objectives of IUCN, facilitates the exchange of information on conservation issues and policies, advocates for improved conservation policy and co-operates with other organisations in the Oceania region.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Increasing IUCN's visibility and membership in New Zealand.
- Convening high-profile events promoting IUCN conservation objectives.
- Influencing conservation policy in New Zealand, in the Oceania region and at the World Conservation Congress.
- Raising the profile of Antarctica and Southern Ocean conservation issues in IUCN

### Contact

**Danica Stent**, Secretary  
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## 42. Nicaragua

The Nicaragua National Committee of IUCN Members was established on 29 August 2005 and was recognised by the IUCN Council on 29 September of the same year. At present, it is made up of three organisations: Jóvenes Ambientistas, Fundación Reserva Esperanza Verde and ACRA.

### Highlights/achievements:

- One of the Nicaragua National Committee of IUCN Members' main achievements is the work carried out with the national government through the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA), the academic sector, represented by the National Council of Universities (CNU), organised civil society, and over 60 voluntary scientists, experts in conservation and biodiversity, for the creation of the Nicaraguan Red List of Threatened Species [Lista Roja - Especies en Alto Riesgo]. This publication consists of an assessment of the conservation status of the country's wildlife, constituting a benchmark at a national level and a tool for promoting conservation efforts.

### Contact

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## 43. Pakistan

The IUCN Pakistan National Committee (PNC) was established in July 1996 and recognised by the IUCN Council on 3 December 1997. The PNC takes advocacy positions on issues of interest; coordinates joint studies by Members on national and regional environmental issues; acts as the forum of dissemination of IUCN documents; monitors and strengthens the work of the Pakistan Environment Protection Council; coordinates with Standing Committees of Environment in the National and Provincial Assemblies and Senate, and follow up on their work.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Advocacy and support during environmental disasters, such as the Tasman Spirit Oil Spill in 2003.
- A series of round tables on the role of public hearings in Environmental Impact Assessments, (four provincial roundtables held in 2004), and one on forestry issues in 2005.
- Advocacy and support in the declaration process of the Astola Island as the first ever Marine Protected Area in Pakistan.
- The PNC also remained in the forefront for advocating for the protection of the Margalla Hills when the government launched a programme to drill a tunnel through the National Park in the Margalla Hills.

### Contact

**Mr. Amjad Rashid**, Chair  
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## 44. Palestine

The Palestine National Committee of IUCN was formally recognised by the IUCN Council on 2 August 2016. The Committee consists of eight IUCN Member organisations with various environmental backgrounds ranging from natural resources conservation and management, to wildlife conservation, biodiversity and ecosystem management, climate change, pollution prevention and environmental quality, etc. Since its establishment in 2016, the Palestine National Committee has attended the 8<sup>th</sup> Regional Conservation Forum organised in Amman, Jordan and also attended the World Conservation Congress organised in Hawaii in September 2016.

### Contact

**Dr. Ayman Rabi**, Chair  
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## 45. Panama

The Panama National Committee of IUCN Members was established on 14 October 1997. At present, it is made up of nine organisations, which include the Member State represented by the Ministry of the Environment.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Committee participation at the national level.  
The Panama National Committee of IUCN Members has formed part of the most important decision-making commissions in Panama's National Environmental Policies, led by the Ministry of the Environment and the Environmental Commission of the National Assembly. These platforms are used for discussing policies, strategies and laws related to protected areas, the drawing up of the National Energy Plan (2015-2050), and the review of environmental impact study procedures.

- Environmental Agenda for the 2014-2019 period of government. From 2013 to the start of 2014, the Committee took part in the drawing up of an environmental agenda proposal for the 2014-2019 period of government, taking advantage of the electoral campaign that ended with the election of the president in May 2014. Proposals taken on board by the elected government include the creation of the Ministry of the Environment.
- Within the framework of the Regional Conservation Forum, the Panama National Committee of IUCN Members proposed trying out a new initiative called Knowledge Day [Jornada de Conocimiento], which allowed national and foreign participants in the Meso American area to exchange knowledge and experiences. The latter helped raise awareness of IUCN's work in Panama and facilitate access to technical environmental information from the various experts that form part of the organisation.
- The Committee's advocacy in protected areas. The Committee's actions helped restore the status of protected area to Panama Bay (a Ramsar Site of Hemispheric Importance).

### Contact

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## 46. Paraguay

The IUCN Paraguayan Committee became operational in 2006 and has been chaired by different Members. After a period of dormancy, the Committee was reactivated in 2017 and Guyra Paraguay is currently coordinating efforts to have a restored voice in nature conservation in Paraguay developed by leading nature conservation organisations. Currently, there are four members. Paraguay is subject to important land use changes giving room to agricultural activities, mainly crops and livestock production, which at the same time gives economic strength to the country's development but threatens natural habitats and people associated with them.

### Highlights/achievements:

- The Committee has discussed priorities in terms of potential and factual opportunities which will be focused on dealing with deforestation and land use changes, especially in the Chaco Ecoregion.
- Consolidating the Committee's activities at the national level.
- The active members are looking for new members and a long term vision with sustainability actions.
- Some social media activities are being implemented to fully reactivate this important voice in Paraguay.

### Contact

**Alberto Yanosky**, Chair  
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## 47. Peru

The IUCN Peruvian National Committee was established in 1996 with the purpose of developing proposals and actions that contribute to the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable development in the country. It currently gathers 15 members. Its main objectives are: acting as a meeting and discussion group on policies for nature conservation and sustainable development in Peru; promote and facilitate IUCN activities in Peru; to foster a working relationship as a network among IUCN Members; to encourage the development of programmes and activities on nature conservation, management and monitoring to achieve sustainable development; to ensure and promote active participation by Peru in the meetings and assemblies of IUCN; and to promote the incorporation to IUCN of Peruvian institutions and organisations whose purpose is the conservation of nature and sustainable development.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Contribution to the conservation of Natural Protected Areas and their buffer zones: highlighting the cases of the Cordillera Azul National Park, Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja Sonene National Park, with total and partial administration contracts.
- More than 16 million hectares of ecosystems managed in a sustainable manner (natural protected areas, buffer zones, communal forests, among others).
- More than 550 native and peasant communities benefited through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Preservation of more than 42 endemic fauna species: highlighting the yellow-tailed monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda*), spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*), white-winged guan (*Penelope albipennis*), maned wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*) and marsh deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*).
- Support to the creation and approval of the Regional Conservation System of the Amazon Region - SICRE Amazonas.

### Contact

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## 47. Poland

The IUCN National Committee of Poland was unofficially formed in 1995. It was recognised by the IUCN Council in 2003. After some years of inactivity, in December 2016 it was revitalised by eight Polish IUCN Members (all NGOs). It does not have its own legal status and works as coalition on the basis of a signed agreement.

### Highlights/achievements:

- In the past: publication of several reports and publications on different subjects.
- Website created.
- Regular e-meetings initialised.
- A team of experts from various fields is being gathered to support the Committee (currently consist of over 60 persons).
- First opinions and expertise concerning nature conservation in Poland are being prepared and published.

### Contact

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## 48. Russia

The Russian Federation (and former Soviet Union) has been represented in IUCN since 1960 and included State membership in May 1991. The IUCN National Committee of Russia was formed in 1998 and was recognised by the IUCN Council the same year. Over the last decade it has been largely inactive with activities implemented by IUCN Member organisations separately or in coalitions of environmental organisations both in Russia and internationally. At present, IUCN Members in Russia are led by the Ministry of Natural Resources (representing the State membership) and are in the process of revitalising the IUCN Russian National Committee.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Promotion of the Protected Areas system development including all aspects of PA research, management, and community integration on international, national and regional level. Seven new federal Protected Areas includes: "Sengileevskie gory", "Ladoga Skerries", "Khibiny", "Khodar" National Parks, "East of the Gulf of Finland", and "Vasyugansky" strict nature reserves – zapovedniks – as well as Federal Nature Reserve "New Siberian islands" were established in Russia in 2017 - early 2018 with support from IUCN Member organisations.

- Active involvement in developing and monitoring federal and regional Red Lists from the first Red Data Book published in 1978 to the latest revision of the federal Red List of Endangered Species in 2017; development and employment of IUCN Red List categories at national and regional levels, advocating investigations and monitoring of the species listed in the Red Data Books.
- Promotion of environmental education at different levels and especially linked to the Protected Areas system including All-Russian youth movement The Friends of Protected Areas, special camps for youth on Protected Areas and at all-Russia youth centers Artek, Orlyonok and others, introduction of rural sustainable development approaches on Protected Areas and surrounding lands; rising environmental awareness in society.
- Organisation and co-organisation of regional and national environmental events, including festivals, conferences, forums and implementation of the Year of Environment initiative in Russia in 2017 together with the celebration of 100 years of the first protected area established in Russia.
- Promotion of international cooperation on environmental issues at various levels and communication of Russian environmental best practices worldwide.

### Contact

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## 50. Senegal

The Senegal National Committee of IUCN was officially recognised on 3 December 1997 and has seven members. The Committee Secretariat receives support from its members as well as from the Government of Senegal (Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development) in completing its missions.

### Highlights/achievements:

- The Ecological Monitoring Centre (Centre de Suivi Ecologique, CSE) remains a preferred partner within the context of the initiatives in the project to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and communities for the restoration of the productive bases of saline soils (Green Climate Fund) and the West African Coastal Observation Mission (Mission d'Observation du Littoral Ouest Africain, MOLOA),
- The Government of Senegal, through the Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation, is the IUCN Secretariat's partner within the context of the Project to Restore the Ecological and Economic Functions of Lake Guiers (Projet de Restauration des Fonctions Ecologiques et Economiques du Lac de Guiers, PREFELAG).
- In partnership with the Ministry of Fishing and the Maritime Economy, in 2016 the IUCN Secretariat implemented a geo-location project for semi-industrial and artisanal fishing vessels;

- Members of parliament from the Parliamentary Network for Environmental Protection (Réseau Parlementaire pour la Protection de l'Environnement, REPES)-Global Challenges Foundation convened a round table discussion on "the governance of the risk of natural disasters in Senegal within the context of the management of global risks". This was also a major achievement;
- Support given to REPES for the development of a Global Environment Facility (GEF) project entitled, "Legislative action for the sustainable preservation of forests and the natural capital", endorsed by the National Focal Point on 3 October 2017.

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### Contact

**Mamadou Lamine Thiam**, Chair  
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## 51. South Africa

The IUCN South Africa National Committee (SANC) was established in 2003 and has 26 active members, including five State agencies and 21 non-government organisations. SANC provides IUCN Members in South Africa with an opportunity to amplify their voices, and bring collective issues to the IUCN constituents (Members, Commissions and Secretariat), the broader conservation community, and a multitude of other sectors that influence (or are influenced by) the environment. SANC embraces a regional approach to valuing and conserving nature, recognising that South Africa and southern Africa face unique development challenges that require uniquely African solutions.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Fostering information exchange among IUCN constituents, the broader conservation sector and other sectors relevant to the IUCN mandate.
- Actively supporting IUCN in the implementation of Resolutions, Recommendations and various other programmes of work.
- Increasing the policy and advocacy reach of members through greater cooperation, and especially through the opportunities that SANC provides for engagement between government and civil society.
- Unlocking expertise, resources and joint projects among Members, including providing leadership development opportunities for conservation practitioners.
- Providing a robust discussion platform for matters of national and regional importance, such as the sustainable use of wildlife.

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### Contact

**Dr Harriet Davies-Mostert**, Chair  
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## 52. Spain

The Spanish National Committee membership numbers 36. It was established in 1989 and, from then, it has grown until reaching its current strength. The main mission of the Spanish National Committee is to influence, disseminate and develop, in Spain, IUCN's programmes, activities and initiatives, in close collaboration with its Members. This work is undertaken via its Technical Office and rests on six specific commitments: to share knowledge generated by IUCN and access to its networks; to support Members' projects in terms of good practices and pilot initiatives; to reach common positions among Spanish Members and other IUCN Members and National Committees with a view to influencing the Union's programme via, among other paths, the Regional Forums and World Conservation Congresses; to influence national conservation policies; to communicate the environmental challenges society must face nowadays; to increase the Union's influence and membership in Spain.

### Highlights/achievements:

- The National Committee and its Spanish experts attached to IUCN played a crucial role in key processes such as producing the White Paper on Environmental Education in Spain (1999), the Master Plan for the National Parks Network (1999) and the Red Book of Threatened Species in Spain and the Red List of Spanish Vascular Flora in the year 2000.
- The Spanish National Committee played a leading role in the creation of a 'Mediterranean office' for the International Union (2000).
- During the 4<sup>th</sup> World Conservation Congress in Barcelona (2008), the National Committee played a key role in the process of organisation and technical coordination.
- The Signing of the Honolulu Declaration lays the ground for collaboration between the Iberian American National and Supranational committees.

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### Contact

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Website: www.auladelmar.info  
Facebook: ComiteEspanolIUCN  
Twitter: @CeIUCN

## 53. Sri Lanka

The IUCN Sri Lanka National Committee was established in June 2000 and recognised by the IUCN Council in October 2001.

### Highlights/achievements:

- The Forest Department (FD) and Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) joined the Asia Protected Area Partnership (APAP) making Sri Lanka the 10<sup>th</sup> country to join APAP.
- The experience and approach of the Integrated Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) for Post-Conflict Northern Province with FD, DWC, Central Environment Authority (CEA) and Ministry of Environment is being promoted by UN Environment in Ivory Coast (post-conflict) and Nepal (post-disaster).
- Sri Lanka National Committee members played a key role and contributed to the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan – 2030; REDD+ Readiness processes; and SDG6, SDG14 and SDG15 strategy development.
- Resilience Assessment based response approach was introduced in the Delft Island in Northern Province by Sevalanka Foundation that included, water conservation, tourism promotion and fish processing as key responses, funded by the Mangroves for the Future (MFF).

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### Contact

**Mr Ajith Silva**, Chair  
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South Africa



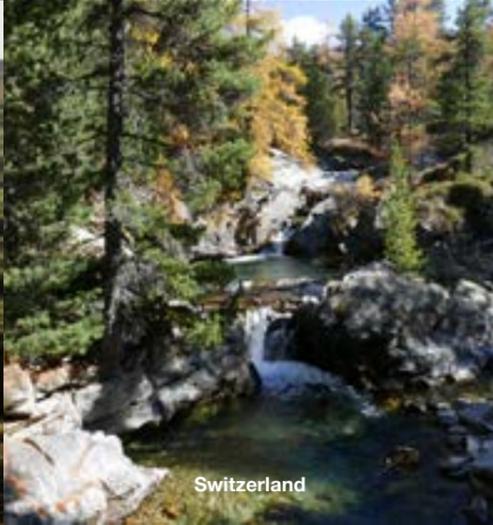
Spain



Sri Lanka



Sweden



Switzerland



Thailand



The Netherlands



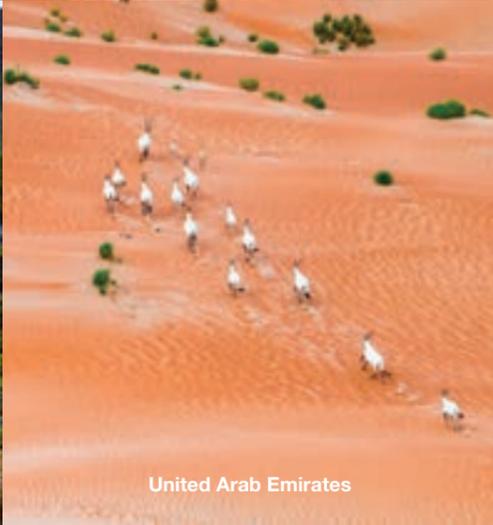
Tunisia



Turkey



Uganda



United Arab Emirates



United Kingdom

## 54. Sweden

The IUCN National Committee of Sweden is comprised of three State Members, six other national IUCN Members as well as the two international IUCN Members based in Sweden. The Committee has for a long time had a networking focus but during the last years it has become a more active body.

### Highlights/achievements:

- A number of its members arranged a side event “People and Nature” during the IUCN Congress in 2016 and in 2017, a policy-intervention urging to support the BBNJ-process was released.
- In autumn 2017, the Committee arranged a conference on awareness on the issue of species knowledge and reporting. The Committee has decided on common actions on the IAS-issue in 2018.
- This year, the Committee has also arranged an event celebrating the 70 years of IUCN.

### Contact

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## 55. Switzerland

The IUCN National Committee of Switzerland was established in 2003 and comprises 14 members. It meets in ordinary sessions at least twice a year and organises annual thematic sessions on topical issues related to biodiversity conservation.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Support for the implementation of the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy.
- Workshops on Ecological infrastructure, IUCN Red Lists and Key Biodiversity Areas.
- Preparation of a draft Green List of Protected Areas for Switzerland.
- Members on IUCN global issues and represent them in regional and global meetings.

### Contact

**Bertrand de Montmollin**, Chair

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## 56. Thailand

The IUCN Thailand National Committee was recognised by the IUCN Council on 25 May 2011. The Committee currently comprises nine Members, including one State Member, six NGOs and two International NGOs.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Members of the Thailand National Committee work to address conservation challenges and to ensure that the use of natural resources, urbanisation and infrastructure development are sustainable and adequately take into account ecological functions and ecosystem services, and the growing impacts of climate change.
- Members of the Committee are involved in some of these initiatives focusing on climate change adaptation, integrated coastal and marine resources management, transboundary dolphin conservation, wetlands, forest conservation and restoration and community participation in the conservation and governance of protected areas and World Heritage sites.

### Contact

**Dr. Prasert Sornsathapornkul**, Chair

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## 57. The Netherlands

The IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL), established in 1978, currently consists of 37 Netherlands-based member organisations, including two in the Dutch Caribbean. As a National Committee, IUCN NL supports IUCN Members, Commissions, Regional Councillors and the IUCN Secretariat in our common interests and strategy through convening, information sharing, advocacy, and joint projects. IUCN NL actively promotes nature-based solutions to government, civil society and businesses through its various multi-annual programs on nature conservation, climate, water & food, environmental justice and green economy.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Over twenty years of experience with capacity building of nature organisations, including many IUCN Members, in developing countries to advocate for responsible and inclusive governance of ecosystems.
- Helping business and governments to measure and value the impact of the Dutch economy on biodiversity & ecosystems worldwide.
- Conservation of threatened species through financing land acquisition by local Member organisations worldwide for over fifteen years.
- Increasing safety of environmental defenders through advocacy for a binding UN Business and Human Rights Treaty.

### Contact

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## 58. Tunisia

The Tunisia IUCN National Committee was created in 2012. It is made up of ten members, most of which are NGOs. A meeting is held almost every year. The National Committee's goal is to pool efforts in order to strengthen the national strategy for the protection and conservation of wildlife. To that end, the second edition of MED EVEN TUN was organised. During the latter, nature-based solutions were adopted as part of Tunisia's national voluntary contribution. Likewise, the co-management strategy for protected areas in Tunisia regarding the Zaghouan and El Feija National Parks was a real success. Moreover, the management of hunting and its implications for nature conservation in North Africa helps achieve the objectives set by the National Committee.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Co-management of forest and marine protected areas including monitoring of cetaceans in northern Tunisia for improved protection.
- Organisation of the hunting sector to improve wildlife conservation.
- Fight against corruption.
- Promotion of ecotourism.
- Reflection on solutions based on a bio-mimicry strategy.

### Contact

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## 59. Turkey

The IUCN National Committee of Turkey was established in 2005 and became a platform for Turkish IUCN Members to cooperate, coordinate and communicate. All Turkish IUCN Members are also members of the National Committee. There are now seven Members of the National Committee – one State Member and 6 NGOs.

### Highlights/achievements:

- “Strategy and action plan on establishing Red Lists of Turkey” was prepared in cooperation with IUCN Committee members and the IUCN Mediterranean Office.
- “Code of Ethics for IUCN NC” was prepared in 2012.
- Every two years' elections are held for senior roles in the National Committee.

### Contact

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## 60. Uganda

Information awaited.

### Contact

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## 61. United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates National Committee for IUCN (UAE-NC) was established in June 2016 and is comprised of four members. It is the newest and smallest one of the five national committees in West Asia. The UAE-NC aims to facilitate the cooperation among IUCN Members and coordination of the national Members with the other components of IUCN, with focus on ensuring optimal implementation of the IUCN Programme and strategies.

### Highlights/achievements:

- A comprehensive national plan has been developed covering the IUCN three programme areas, global results and related sub-results and targets. A tentative timeframe including responsibilities has been set and assigned.
- A plan of action has been developed to strengthen the IUCN membership at the national/federal level and includes IUCN membership and membership of the IUCN Commissions.
- The UAE-NC attended the IUCN-WCC2016 and was successful in the election of a member of the State for the IUCN Council.
- The National Committee is leading an initiative to produce the first best practices guideline in the Arab region on “protected areas management success stories” in cooperation with the WCPA.

### Contact

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## 62. United Kingdom

The IUCN National Committee for the UK (NCUK) was recognised by the IUCN Council on 30 April 1997 and there are now 45 UK-based IUCN Member organisations, including those in UK Overseas Territories. Operations are overseen by an Executive Committee of UK Members, working to deliver a four-year workplan.

### Highlights/achievements:

- World leader in peatland conservation through the IUCN UK Peatland Programme
- Application of IUCN Protected Areas Management Categories to UK sites through ‘Putting Nature on the Map project’
- Published ‘River Restoration and Biodiversity’ report, bringing together many UK and Ireland projects
- Strong proponent for IUCN national and regional committee collaboration at global and regional levels

### Contact

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### 63. United States

The United States National Committee of IUCN (USNC) was established in February 2017 to facilitate Members' contributions to the Programme and governance of IUCN. There are currently 119 IUCN U.S. Member organisations. An Executive Committee is in place with the election of a Chair and four Executive Committee members supporting co-operation among all IUCN Members and Commissions in the U.S.

The USNC will provide a channel for communications and networking among IUCN U.S. Members, Commissions, and the Secretariat in support of implementing IUCN programmes, supporting IUCN's knowledge products, and engaging with new sectors. Native American tribes, zoos, aquaria, botanic gardens, and subnational agencies are appropriate sectors to target for expanding membership in IUCN. The USNC will raise the profile of IUCN in the U.S. conservation community and in the private sector, articulating a strong, unified message on the value of IUCN and USNC membership, while providing a platform for IUCN U.S. Members to share domestic and international programmes and initiatives. Ensure that the U.S. Members' views make an effective contribution to the work of IUCN, including regional events, activities and meetings, meetings of Council, the Members' Assembly, the World Conservation Congress and any other processes that are established from time to time.

The USNC will serve as a forum to coordinate the actions and align the messages of individual members, as well as other regional partners, including the Caribbean Regional Committee, Mexico National Committee, and Canada National Committee. Disseminate and contribute to IUCN policy positions, publications, reports and information throughout the IUCN membership in the United States.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- An inaugural meeting of the USNC was held at Airlie House in June 2017 with the generous support of IUCN Member Rainforest Trust. Discussion focused on the role of the new USNC; goals and priorities; challenges and impacts; engaging existing Members and recruiting new Members; discussion of procedures for election of the US Executive Committee, which was elected in September 2017.

#### Contact

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### 64. Viet Nam

IUCN National Committee for Viet Nam was established in March 2014 and recognised by the IUCN Council on 13 May 2015. There are seven IUCN Members in Viet Nam who are members of the National Committee.

#### Highlights/achievements:

- Arranged NC meetings with different Members to meet with VIPs including IUCN President, IUCN Commission Chair on Environmental Law and IUCN Regional Councillor
- Build capacity for Members through training
- Involve Members in several projects of IUCN
- Strengthen membership base in Viet Nam

#### Contact

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### 65. Zimbabwe

Information awaited.

#### Contact

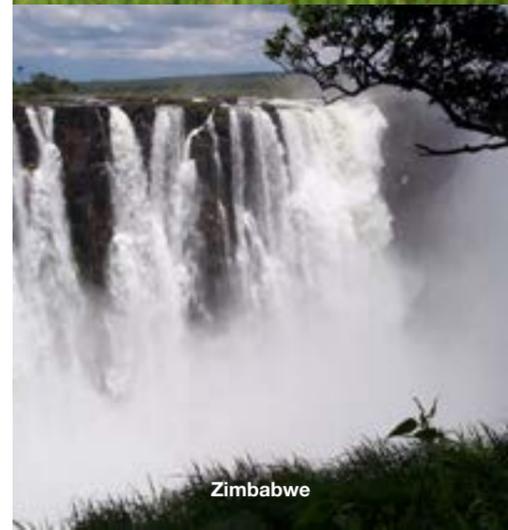
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United States



Vietnam



Zimbabwe

# Country Focal Points

Current practice is that National Committees shall comprise a minimum of three IUCN Members. In some countries where there are fewer than three IUCN Members or other circumstances prevail, a Country Focal Point may be identified as a contact for that country.

## Belgium

Belgium has nine IUCN Members, as well as four international Members. The Country Focal Point works through the Belgian Biodiversity Platform, a science-policy interface providing services to the Belgian scientific community engaged in biodiversity research, and to policy-makers as well as to practitioners. It shares information through its website, mailing list, newflash, and Twitter Account. There is also an IUCN Belgian Focal Point website.

### Highlights/achievements:

- To strengthen conservation-related actions at the national level and promoting the success stories of Belgian IUCN Members.
- To engage Belgian experts in the work of the IUCN Commissions
- Provides the opportunity for IUCN Members in Belgium and actors in the field of nature conservation to meet and discuss conservation issues, exchange best practice and information, and influence national policies related to the conservation of nature.

### Contact

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## China

There are 32 IUCN Members in China. Although Members in China have not formed a National Committee as such, a «Working Group» of IUCN Members was established under CNC-DIVERSITAS in June 2010, initiated by Dr. Ma Keping, and supported by the IUCN China Office. This Working Group organises regular events to facilitate cooperations among IUCN Members, promote exchanges between IUCN China Office and the IUCN Commissions, and initiate events and projects on biodiversity and environmental conservation with IUCN Members and partners. An Annual IUCN Members Meeting with key partners is co-organised by the IUCN Working Group and IUCN China Office to discuss strategy and priorities, and review the progress and the workplan of the IUCN China.

### Highlights/achievements:

- IUCN China Office built a WeChat Group (a popular social software in China), every Member could share IUCN information immediately
- Meetings of the IUCN South and East Asia Regional Committee every year, and invite representatives from Asian countries and Members in China to learn experience from other countries.
- Every year, an annual meeting of IUCN Members in China is organised by a Member. At the meeting, Members exchange experiences and learn from each other.

### Contact

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## Czech Republic

The Czech Republic has four IUCN Members including State and Agency Members, and two networks, the Union of Czech and Slovak Zoological Gardens and the Czech Union for Nature Conservation, plus two national parks as affiliates.

### Contact

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## Germany

Germany has 23 members. The National Focal Point works through the Deutsche Naturschutzring (DNR), the German League for Nature, Animal and Environment Protection, who coordinates governmental and non-governmental Member organisations of IUCN. It shares information through mailing lists, meetings and websites.

### Highlights/achievements:

- To inform Members and non-members about the work, projects, goals and cooperating platforms of IUCN
- To engage German experts in the work of the IUCN Commissions
- Provides the opportunity for IUCN Members in Germany and actors in the field of nature conservation to discuss conservation issues, exchange information and best practice, lobby and influence national policies related to the conservation of nature
- Support for the German National Biodiversity Strategy and National Nature Conservation Programme

### Contact

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## Norway

Information awaited.

### Contact

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## Slovakia

There is only one IUCN Member in Slovakia. This is the Statna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky (State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic) which manages the administration of Slovakia's National Parks and Protected Landscape Areas. It employs about 400 people, including the Country Focal Point.

### Highlights/achievements:

- Staff are members of various IUCN Commissions
- Contributing to IUCN Red Lists of Threatened Species
- Using the IUCN categorisation of Protected Areas
- Writing the integrated management plan of for a World Heritage UNESCO site

### Contact

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