



# IUCN in Asia

2007



## IUCN in Asia

Asia is the largest regional programme of IUCN. With nearly 400 staff, it operates ten country and liaison offices across the region, some grouped into two country groups, two regional Ecosystems and Livelihoods Groups (ELGs) with eight thematic programmes, and a regional office in Bangkok. IUCN is implementing over 100 conservation initiatives in the region together with its partners and members. In 2007, IUCN Asia had 160 active members from 19 of the 23 countries in the region, 12 IUCN State members, 19 government agency members, two affiliates, five international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and 121 national NGO members. The latter constitute 75 percent of the members in Asia. Out of the 10,000 members of IUCN's six specialized commissions, 1,700 are based in Asia.

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## From the Regional Director



Aban Marker Kabraji  
Regional Director IUCN Asia

IUCN in Asia had an eventful year in 2007, charting new strategic pathways to address the balance between sustainable environmental conservation and economic development in the region. While many economies of Asian countries continued to grow, the year was also marked by continued political unrest, particularly in South Asia (e.g. Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka), and growing inequalities in wealth distribution across the region. These factors exert pressure on the rich biodiversity and valuable ecosystems in the region.

IUCN in Asia continued operating its programmes in 10 countries from Pakistan in the west to China in the east. Discussions on new programme development opportunities also began with governments and civil society organizations in Bhutan, Indonesia, Maldives, South Korea and Mongolia. South Korea became a new State Member of IUCN in 2007, as did a number of important NGOs. IUCN increased its presence in Asia by establishing a country office and programme in India in 2007.

A number of new, large regional and global programme initiatives commenced in the year, including the Mangroves for the Future (MFF) initiative and the Livelihoods and Landscapes Strategy (LLS). Through these initiatives, IUCN works across local, national, regional and global levels to promote investments in ecosystems and sustainable livelihoods. MFF initially focused on the most tsunami-affected countries in the Indian Ocean Region, but has evolved to provide a platform for regional collaboration among countries, UN agencies and international organizations in taking a long-term and coordinated approach to sustainable coastal development.

IUCN in Asia has also forged new partnerships with the private sector

across the region, including working closely with emerging Asian multinational groups such as Dilmah Teas Group of Sri Lanka and the Tata Group of India on a number of conservation initiatives.

The Asia Regional Conservation Forum (RCF) held in September 2007 in Kathmandu Nepal, was the highlight of the year bringing together IUCN members, commissions, partners, donors and other international organizations to strategise on Synergies for a Sustainable Asia. In addition to debating and discussing the draft IUCN Asia Programme for 2009-2012, the RCF also provided an opportunity to better understand, reflect and assess different models of development based on deep-rooted cultural traditions in Asia. These included reflections on Bhutan's Gross National Happiness index, Thailand's sufficiency economy concept and China's model of a harmonious society.

Looking ahead, IUCN in Asia sees the great diversity and strong economies of many Asian countries providing opportunities to identify and pursue options for growth that are based on environmental sustainability criteria. Importantly, a response to climate change and adaptation is now being integrated into all projects and programmes. 2008 will see the next World Conservation Congress in Barcelona bring together more than 8,000 leading sustainable development thinkers and practitioners from across the globe to debate ideas, actions and solutions for a diverse and sustainable world.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Aban Marker Kabraji". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Aban Marker Kabraji  
Regional Director IUCN Asia

# Regional Highlights



● IUCN country and liaison offices in the Asia Region

## Regional Conservation Forum

The RCF was a major event for IUCN Asia this year. The objective of the forum was to present the IUCN Intersessional Programme for Asia for 2009-12 to IUCN's Asian constituency for consideration and endorsement. The event, organized on the theme of Synergies for a Sustainable Asia, was held in Kathmandu Nepal, and was co-hosted by the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation of the Government of Nepal. Altogether 375 people participated in the event, including members, partner representatives, Commission members and staff.

The forum brought together a diverse range of stakeholders from environment and development organizations, academic and research institutions, governments, NGOs, civil society representatives and the private sector. Seven technical sessions provided the participants a chance to discuss and deliberate on current and emerg-

ing environment and development issues in Asia.

One session was devoted to the current IUCN programme priorities and its intersessional programme for 2009-2012. Two sessions addressed the overarching issues of sustainability: "Future of Sustainability" and "Alternative Models of Development". Realizing that the concept of sustainability will need to be embraced by the entire society and the economy, a session was devoted to discussing the role of the private sector in ensuring sustainability.

Three concurrent technical sessions were devoted to the five new thematic areas in the Intersessional Programme, 2009-12: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Energy, Poverty and Environment, and Greening the Economy. The Members made many valuable suggestions for consideration in implementing the new pro-

gramme that were incorporated in the final Intersessional Plan for 2009-12.

## Investing in Coastal Ecosystems

MFF is a unique regional multi-partner led initiative for coastal zone management. MFF is founded on a region-wide ecosystem approach, strengthening cooperation and investment in sustainable coastal development in the Indian Ocean Region. Launched in 2006, MFF gained considerable momentum in 2007 with the formation of the Regional Steering Committee (RSC). The committee is co-chaired by IUCN and UNDP and has members from India, Indonesia, Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Thailand, CARE, FAO, UNEP, Wetlands International, Norway and Sida. Representatives from the countries of Bangladesh and Pakistan also sit on the RSC as observers.

IUCN is increasingly engaging business, including some of the large emerging Asian multinational companies, to reduce its ecological footprint

### Countdown 2010 China

At the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development the world came together and promised to achieve a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity. Countdown 2010 is a network of partners working together towards reaching the international target to reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2010.

In 2007 IUCN played an instrumental role in the launch of Countdown 2010 in China. With its massive population, economic growth and impacts on all environmental spheres, China has a major role to play in the conservation of biodiversity. Launched in September 2007, the Countdown 2010 China Hub highlights and supports the country's progress towards this target. IUCN's Countdown 2010 initiative is an important tool to show that conservation and development are inherently linked. It provides a platform for government, NGOs and businesses to join together to communicate the importance of biodiversity and to share ways to conserve it. Through this initiative, IUCN China works with stakeholders to increase awareness of the target and raise the level of action towards meeting it.

IUCN is also assisting the Countdown 2010 initiative in the Lower Mekong region (Lao PDR, Cambodia and Viet Nam). In August 2007, Countdown 2010 held a consultation workshop for the Lower Mekong Region. The workshop proposed that platforms on biodiversity for the Lower Mekong Hub be established to coordinate the exchange of research information and implementation of strategies. It was suggested that strong communication links between all stakeholders in the region be strengthened. The consultation workshop represents an important step towards ensuring communication and progressive

action from Countdown 2010 signatories in the Lower Mekong Region.

### Improving Environmental Governance in Asia

During 2004-07, the IUCN Asia Regional Environmental Law Programme (RELPA) collaborated with GEF UNEP to assist countries to develop National Biosafety Frameworks (NBF) to implement the Cartagena Protocol. IUCN supported the development of the regulatory component of the NBFs in several Asian countries including Bhutan, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Viet Nam, as well as the NBF in Jordan. The work with Viet Nam's NBF in 2006 fed into the preparation of the 2006-07 draft chapter on biosafety for its draft Biodiversity Law. Work on the Bhutan NBF provided an opening for IUCN to initiate contacts with the government of that country and explore possibilities for conservation actions.

### Engaging the Private Sector

IUCN in Asia recognizes the importance of the private sector as a driver of development and growth in Asia. IUCN is increasingly engaging business, including some of the large emerging Asian multinational companies to reduce its ecological footprint. IUCN's Sri Lanka Country Office entered into a five-year strategic partnership with Holcim Lanka, a subsidiary of Holcim A.G. of Switzerland, for establishing biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods standards. IUCN strengthened its partnership with Dilmah Tea of Sri Lanka from working on post-tsunami initiatives to more broad-based collaboration on ecosystems and livelihoods. Similarly, IUCN began working with the Tata Group by advising on the new Dhamra Port in Orissa, India in an effort to reduce its impact on the population of endangered Olive Ridley turtles and the marine ecosystem.

## Knowledge, Empowerment and Governance



Turtle hatchlings. © IUCN

**To achieve conservation goals, IUCN employs an integrated three-part strategy comprising Knowledge, Empowerment and Governance. IUCN's development and dissemination of conservation-related products supports the increase of Knowledge; building the capacity of people and institutions to manage, conserve and use nature and natural resources in a sustainable and equitable manner leads to Empowerment; which promotes effective environmental Governance at global, regional, national and local levels. Following are just a few examples of the many activities in the region that employ this strategy.**

### KNOWLEDGE

#### The 2007 Red List of Threatened Fauna and Flora of Sri Lanka

IUCN, in partnership with Sri Lanka Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, launched "The 2007 Red List of Threatened Fauna and Flora of Sri Lanka" in November

2007. The assessment process was closely monitored by the National Species Conservation Advisory Group (NSCAG) and involved further reviews by teams of experts including IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) members.

The findings of the 2007 Red List indicate that 21 species of endemic amphibians and 72 of the 1099 plant species evaluated could be considered Extinct, while 223 species of terrestrial vertebrates, 157 species of selected inland invertebrates and 675 plant species can be categorized as Nationally Threatened. Of the threatened animals, 62 percent of vertebrates and 61 percent of plants are endemic to Sri Lanka and thus deserve extra attention. In addition, amongst the vertebrate fauna, the highest number of threatened species was recorded from the reptiles, followed by amphibians, birds, mammals and freshwater fish. In terms of their relative numbers, one in every two species of mammals and amphibians, one in every three species of reptiles and freshwater

fish and one in every five species of birds on the island are currently facing the risk of becoming threatened in the wild. The most serious threat to a majority of the species evaluated in the Red List is the loss of natural habitats, due to their alteration and fragmentation.

The Red List launch has had a strong impact in Sri Lanka. The Minister of Environment, Hon Patali Champika Ranawaka, committed to include Red List findings in national species conservation strategies. The private sector has also responded, with many organizations keen to support awareness campaigns for conservation of flagship species. HSBC Sri Lanka, for example, recently launched a series of Red List based mementos.

#### Rapid Environmental Impact Assessment in Disasters

In the aftermath of the October 8, 2005 earthquake in Pakistan, IUCN took up the challenge of building local capacities in Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) tools to respond



Mangrove plantation in Balochistan, Pakistan. © IUCN

Mangroves protect local communities and coastal resources by providing barriers to tidal action, hurricanes and other natural disasters

proactively to natural disasters. IUCN is working in collaboration with various partners including Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan (CWS-P/A) and CARE International with technical support from the Benfield Hazards Research Centre, UK.

The initiative provides a methodology to mainstream environmental concerns into post-disaster relief and rehabilitation processes. IUCN is working towards developing a community of practice and a pool of local REA experts so that local capacities are available if the need for them arises. This will reduce negative environmental consequences of relief and post-disaster development operations.

#### Rekawa, Ussangoda and Kalametiya Beaches (RUK) Turtle Sanctuary

Sri Lanka has five out of the seven global marine turtle species including, the Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) and Olive Ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*). All five are globally and nationally threatened and are protected in Sri Lanka. The most common threats are habitat loss including a reduction of nesting site habitats due

to illegal encroachment, destructive fishing practices, excessive turtle egg collection, and natural predators.

In order to reverse the trend of a declining turtle population, IUCN initiated a series of biodiversity surveys along the southern coast. The survey found that Rekawa beach is visited by Green and Olive Ridley turtles in large numbers, while Godawaya has all five species including the Leatherback turtle, which is the largest and most threatened.

Based on its findings, IUCN proposed that these beaches be given special protection by the Government of Sri Lanka. Subsequently, the Director General of the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC), declared the beaches turtle refuges, under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance No. 3 of 1937.

IUCN has followed up with awareness-raising workshops for local communities on biodiversity with a focus on local turtle species. This was complemented by community projects such as formation of a group called Nature Friends of Rekawa to organize ecotourism activities and reduce egg poaching. The work in the RUK area led to the development of a National Marine Turtle Conser-



vation Action Plan by the DWC with technical support from the IUCN.

### Mangrove Plantation and Rehabilitation

Mangroves are a prominent feature of Pakistan's coastline. An important natural resource, mangroves are critical for fisheries, which are essential to the livelihoods of local communities. They also protect local communities and coastal resources by providing barriers to tidal action, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

Yet mangroves have been disappearing due to unchecked human activities. To meet this challenge IUCN Pakistan assisted coastal communities in Gwadar, Balochistan to plant roughly 60.5 million seedlings and develop nurseries. Under this mangrove rehabilitation programme, some new species have been introduced to bring genetic variation and sustainability of the plants and the larger ecosystem.

Further efforts are underway to rehabilitate mangrove forests all along the coastline of Balochistan. IUCN is expanding its work with a range of partners and stakeholders while building the capacity of coastal communities. This work will be further enhanced as Pakistan is admitted as an observer in the MFF initiative.

### Dhamra Port - Promoting Corporate Environmental Responsibility in India

IUCN and The Dhamra Port Company Limited (DPCL), a joint venture of L&T and Tata Steel, signed an agreement to develop environmental standards and design mitigation measures for the construction of a port in Orissa, India.

The strategic objectives of this collaboration are to avoid wherever possible, or minimize and mitigate, the impact of Dhamra Port development on turtles, and compensate or offset residual impact that cannot be avoided or reasonably mitigated.

The agreement will also promote improvement in the project's performance in other aspects of environmental management, such as terrestrial habitats affected by access roads, railway lines and other secondary developments, and contribute to raising national and global standards for environmentally responsible development of mega projects, obviously with a special reference to those proposed for the Orissa coastline.

IUCN will rely on its network of scientists and conservationists, each with years of professional experience, to meet its commitment under this agreement. This includes drawing on the expertise of members from its Marine Turtle Specialist Group, a volunteer network of over 250 experts around the globe nested within the Species Survival Commission, and its India IUCN members, a suite of government and non-governmental agencies committed to the broader environmental conservation mandate of IUCN. The IUCN India office will manage and implement the project with the full support and resources of the IUCN Asia Regional office in Bangkok.

In Nepal, farmers recall massive floods sweeping away houses, destroying agricultural land, and burying livestock



Women in Nepal, who were predominantly bonded labourers, are increasingly participating in conservation groups. Doti District, Nepal. © Ram Chandra Khana/IUCN



Poster image for the Mekong Region Water Dialogues

This agreement is set to become a benchmark upon which other industry-conservation alliances could be based, given its commitment to conserving the Olive Ridley turtles nesting along the Orissa coast while meeting the development goals and needs of people of India.

## EMPOWERMENT

### Reclaiming Land, Sustaining Livelihoods in Nepal

Although devastating floods have not occurred recently in Ilam Siwaliks, farmers there still recall massive floods that occurred a decade ago sweeping away houses, destroying agricultural land, and burying livestock under the rubble. For years, communities lived in fear of these floods.

Today these communities have reclaimed much of their lost productive areas through flood control bio-engineering measures. With IUCN support, 177 ha out of 305 ha of land that was previously destroyed by flash floods has now been restored in the Village Development Communities (VCDs) of Danabari, Mahamai, Chulachuli and Banjho. Three years of a community-managed flood control programme have saved 150 households situated on the river banks from having to migrate. The Flood Control Committee has 5807 users that have benefited through the production and sale of thatch grass (*kans*) regenerated along the banks of 13 small rivers. According

to villagers, there has been no more flood related migration in the last few years. The upper catchment of these rivers is managed as the community forests.

The project has highlighted the importance of supporting representative community institutions in managing floods through flood control initiatives. The project's flexibility has allowed it to accommodate emerging community priorities, while still addressing key goals. This approach has garnered the broad local support that is so critical to long-term success.

### Promoting Business for Sustainable Development in Viet Nam

IUCN recognizes the private sector's increasingly important role in sustainable development and is engaging with business to raise awareness and support its environment and conservation work.

In 2007, IUCN partnered with the Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) to co-sponsor the 2007 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Award for the textile and garment and footwear industries. For the first time in the CSR Award history, there is a prize presented by IUCN for the most environmentally friendly enterprise.

In order to cooperate more effectively, IUCN and VCCI signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Business for Sustainable

Development in Viet Nam. Under this MoU, IUCN will support VCCI to initiate, design, mobilize support and establish the Viet Nam Business Council for Sustainable Development as well as the Business Trust Fund for Sustainable Development.

### "Nam": Water, Wetlands and Watersheds – Dialogue and Awareness

Lao PDR's wetlands and water resources are irreplaceable and unique assets. From the upland mountains to the flood plains of the Mekong River, they are integral to the country's economic development, rural and urban livelihoods, cultural values and environmental biodiversity. Water "Nam" is one of the themes of IUCN Lao's Strategic Framework.

A critical mechanism for promoting wise use of this important national asset is the IUCN-led Water Dialogues, which bring government, civil society and the private sector together to discuss and debate water utilization and management. In May 2007, IUCN Lao organized a Lao National Water Dialogue "Exploring Water Futures Together" which involved key government stakeholders and NGOs. This Dialogue enabled discussions about pertinent water governance issues currently facing Lao PDR, including the importance of wetlands, the role of the Ramsar Convention, watershed management, environmental flows and integrated water resources management.

IUCN Lao also promoted dialogue on water at a popular level. For example, in cooperation with the National University of Lao (NUoL) and the Department of Environment (DoE), IUCN conducted the celebration of the World Wetland Day 2007. Similarly, in June 2007, IUCN collaborated with UNDP and WWF for World Environment Day. These two events attracted wide participation of students and the general public.

IUCN Lao is actively involved in the formulation of and participation in the UNDP-funded Lao Water and Wetland Policy project, in close collaboration with the Living Aquatic Resources Research Center and the concerned provincial departments of Attapeu. A component of this project supports valuation of Siphandone wetlands and accession to the Ramsar Convention.

### New Opportunities - *Takkali Samithiya*, the Tomato Society

The creation of the Knuckles Conservation Zone in the central mountains of Sri Lanka caused a tense situation between local communities, private

land owners and the Department of Forestry concerning boundaries, access to resources and livelihood options.

Villagers who had depended on forest resources suffered from a lack of viable alternatives. Many started farming tomatoes but, as one farmer said, "price was the problem and we have been at the mercy of the *mudalali* (middlemen)".

IUCN approached the Merrill J. Fernando Charitable Foundation (MJF), the charitable arm of Dilmah Tea. MJF visited the project site to consult with villagers on initiating a Small Entrepreneur Programme (SEP) in Knuckles through the IUCN Strengthening Voices for Better Choices Forest Governance Project. MJF encouraged the villagers to come up with a plan to overcome the middleman problem.

Villagers of Illukkumbura formed a tomato marketing society (*Takkali Samithiya*), and submitted a budget for USD 200 to finance the first delivery of tomatoes to the market. After

deducting costs, farmers doubled the price they had been getting from the middlemen, and they were able to keep funds aside for the society. MJF then brought in experts to provide training in basic bookkeeping and accounting.

One year later, the *Takkali Samithiya*s were working successfully with no encouragement from the project coordinators. Economic benefits have been translated into observable changes in confidence and initiative, effectively empowering local communities.

## GOVERNANCE

### Opening Up the Discussion on Illegal Logging in China

Illegal logging is estimated to cost the world more than USD 10 billion annually – more than six times the total amount of development assistance directed towards sustainable forest management<sup>1</sup>. It is a symptom of weak forest governance, and is

<sup>1</sup> The World Bank. August 2006. Strengthening Forest Law Enforcement and Governance: Addressing a Systemic Constraint to Sustainable Development.



Tunisian logs, China. © IUCN



Ha Long Bay, Viet Nam. © Epps M./IUCN

a significant problem for timber-producing countries as well as consumer countries. In addition to environmental damage, illegal logging and other predatory practices result in significant revenue losses for governments, companies and communities.

As China is playing a more and more significant role in the global forest products trade, concerns are also growing about how Chinese companies are addressing issues of illegal logging in their operations overseas and in their supply chains. Until recently, illegal logging was a sensitive issue in China, with little discussion of how China fits into the debate. However, considerable progress is being made as more and more stakeholders from government, civil society and the private sector are participating in, and initiating, discussions about China's role and responsibilities concerning illegal logging and associated trade.

The IUCN China Programme has been part of the process in opening up discussions on this issue in China. In partnership with the UK Royal Institute of International Affairs, better known as Chatham

House, and Forest Trends, IUCN China is organizing a series of Illegal Logging Dialogues.

The aim of the series is to establish a regular, open meeting place for key stakeholders and to foster constructive discussions about the international trade of sustainable and legal forest products with key producer and consumer countries. The partners seek to share research conclusions and help to ensure that international and local organizations are familiar with each others' work and can work together to better understand how to develop solutions that may be useful in China.

The first and second meetings took place in Beijing in April and November 2007 respectively and each of these attracted more than 60 participants from government, the private sector, NGOs, and research institutes.

### The First Viet Nam Inter-provincial Framework for Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)

The Northwest coast of the Tonkin Gulf, stretching from Hai Phong to Quang Ninh Province, includes many

national and international protected areas (PAs), and yet it is one of the most densely populated areas of Viet Nam.

The project "Strengthening the capacity of integrated coastal area management in the Northwest Tonkin Gulf Archipelago – Phase II" (2006-2009) provides the two provinces with a coordination mechanism that is based on consensus and cooperation and minimizes conflicts caused by the multi-sector use of local natural resources.

IUCN facilitated the agreement for collaboration on ICM between Hai Phong city and Quang Ninh province. The agreement is the result of a long-term effort on coastal governance made since Phase I of the project (2002-2005). In Phase III after 2009, the project will be expanded to incorporate the wider North Tonkin Gulf area including China.

### Changing Perspectives on Protected Areas

China has made great strides in establishing a network of PAs, which now cover about 15 percent of the country's land area and include a variety of types such as nature

reserves, forest parks, scenic landscapes and historic sites. Although their numbers are growing continually, China's PAs do not rest on a firm legislative foundation.

In 2006 and 2007, IUCN (including both the China Programme and the Environmental Law Programme) served as a technical advisor to the drafting of China's first PA Law through an ADB-funded initiative supporting the drafting of environmental legislation. Expertise from the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) also contributed to the drafting of the law.

The IUCN China programme brought together a team of 12 domestic and international specialists to provide advice on a range of PA issues to the Chinese Government partner, the Environmental Protection and Resource Conservation Committee (EPRCC) of the National People's Congress. As well as hosting an international symposium on the Law, IUCN China arranged a study tour to the IUCN Environmental Law Center in Bonn in April 2007, enabling Chinese officials to work with IUCN

staff on a comparative analysis of PA legislation.

The combination of domestic and international, as well as technical and legal, expertise provided a complete and holistic perspective on the problems faced by China's PA system and the possibilities for addressing these problems within the context of a legal framework. Advice from IUCN was critical in expanding the scope of the law to include all PAs, rather than focus only on nature reserves. The technical advisory role also provided IUCN with the opportunity to introduce knowledge and best practices related to PA legislation, design and management.

#### Innovative Management of Lao PDR's Protected Area System

IUCN Lao has partnered with the Department of Forestry (DoF) in a review of the PA system. The assessment contributes to classification of the system based on IUCN's PA management categories. In addition, the partnership aims to build on IUCN's expertise in PAs and provide an opportunity to integrate concepts such as payment for environmental services and other innovative mechanisms for

The combination of domestic, international, technical, and legal expertise provided a holistic perspective on the problems faced by China's protected areas system



Bird Island, China. © IUCN

PA financing. IUCN assisted DoF with a review and revision of the National Biodiversity and Conservation Area (NBCA) system, an action under the Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan.

Stakeholder consultation meetings are ongoing. A national workshop has been held to discuss PA management issues and to introduce the IUCN PA management category system, tools and assignment principles.

### First National NTFP Strategy and Action Plan in Viet Nam

IUCN has played a leading role in supporting the Government of Viet Nam in the conservation and sustainable development of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). IUCN initiated the NTFP Project and assisted the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in project implementation through two phases from 1998 to 2007.

During this process IUCN raised awareness amongst senior government officials on the value of NTFPs for poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation. As a result, the first National NTFP Strategy (2006-20) was

developed and approved in August 2006, and the subsequent National NTFP Action Plan 2007-10 was approved in August 2007.

These strategic documents compile approaches on improving NTFPs' contribution to national biodiversity conservation and economic development programs and identify ways for implementation and management. To facilitate the implementation of the national plan, IUCN supported two pilot Provincial NTFP Action Plans in Quang Ninh and Ha Tinh provinces.

### Towards a Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act in Thailand

In early 2005, ADB requested IUCN to support Thailand's Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) in strengthening the regulatory framework for ICM.

The IUCN Regional Environmental Law Programme put together a team of four national experts. Through a consultative process, the team pro-

duced the Draft Promotion of Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act which was submitted to MoNRE in July 2006. The Cabinet review in 2007 was unanimously positive and DMCR had hoped that the law would be adopted in 2007. Preparations for elections at the end of the year delayed the process, however.

Although the ADB-sponsored project was closed in 2006, three of the four project team members continue to assist the DMCR in revising the draft law through consultation and vetting. There is cautious hope that the draft law will be submitted to the National Assembly in 2008.

### Strengthening Environmental Law in Pakistan

The IUCN Regional Environmental Law Programme is developing "*Environmental Law in Pakistan*", a series of publications that review and analyze Pakistani environmental law. The publications serve as a reference resource for law students and teachers, practising lawyers, lawmakers, judges, administrators, and corporate officers.



The Women Union lead rattan handicraft group in Cam Son Commune, Cam Xuyen District established with support from the IUCN-executed NTFP Project – Phase II. Ha Tinh Province, Viet Nam. © IUCN



Voting during the election for village Union Ad-Hoc Councils (UAC) leaders in Tanguar Haor Ramsar site, Bangladesh. © IUCN

A benefit sharing system for fisheries in the Tanguar Haor Ramsar site sees income shared between the local fisher, the UAC and the government

Each volume reviews and analyses the law governing natural resources, as well as processes and activities that impact natural resource management. The process of preparing the reviews has led to the compilation of relevant federal and provincial laws and regulations. The full text of all legal instruments surveyed can be found at [www.law.iucnp.org](http://www.law.iucnp.org).

### Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor Ramsar site

In partnership with Government of Bangladesh, SDC, Intercooperation, IUCN members (CNRS and BELA) and GUS (a local level NGO), IUCN has started to implement a community based initiative to promote sustainable use and management of the unique Tanguar Haor wetlands ecosystem.

This remote Ramsar site, bordering the Meghalaya hills of India, provides subsistence livelihoods to more than 56,000 people living in 88 villages on its periphery and represents a

highly diverse ecosystem known for its many fish species and as a staging area for millions of migratory water birds. Taking an ecosystem approach, the project has worked to mobilize villages into “Union Ad-Hoc Committee” (UAC), an institutional structure for functional resource governance. The UAC have prepared plans for income generating activities and setting aside bird/fish sanctuaries that will receive local protection.

With the full support of government agencies, a benefit sharing system for fisheries in Tanguar Haor has been notified which sees income from fisheries shared between the local fisher, the UAC and the government. This is a departure from the previous commercial, leaseholder system and has provided the local communities with an important incentive to manage the fisheries sustainably. After the initial success of the pilot phase, SDC has now asked IUCN to prepare for a full development phase of this initiative.

## IUCN Members in Asia

Membership in the region grew by about five percent during the year. New members joined from Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal and Pakistan. A number of other membership applications were received during the year, which will be considered for admission in 2008. This includes an application from Bhutan, which has fulfilled the requirements and is expected to be admitted when the IUCN Council meets, thus making Bhutan the 20th country with IUCN membership out of 23 countries in the region. Most membership queries were received from India, Bangladesh, Republic of Korea and Pakistan. For more information on membership, visit [www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org).

### Afghanistan

Save the Environment - Afghanistan (SEA)

### Bangladesh

Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)

Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA)

Bangladesh POUISH

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)

Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP) / Centre for Research and Action on Environment and Development

Bolipara Nari Kalyan Somity (BNKS) / Bolipara Women's Welfare Association

Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)

Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation

Centre for Sustainable Development (CFSD)

Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association (CARDMA)

Development of Biotechnology & Environmental Conservation Centre (DEBTEC)

Environment and Social Development Organization (ESDO)

Forum of Environmental Journalists of Bangladesh (FEJB)

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF)

Nature Conservation Management (NACOM)

Shushilan

Wildlife and Nature Conservation Society of Bangladesh (WNCBSB)

Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)

### Cambodia

Culture and Environment Preservation Association (CEPA)

Mlup Baitong (MB) / Green Shade

### China

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

Centre for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge (CBIK)

China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)

China Landscape and Historic Sites Association (CLHSA)

China Wildlife Conservation Association (CWCA)

Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens (HKZBG)

Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences, SEPA (NIES)

World Wide Fund for Nature - Hong Kong (WWF)

### India

Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE)

Attappaddy Hills Area Development Society (AHADS)

Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS)

Centre for Environment Education - Nehru Foundation for Development (CEE)

Development Alternatives

Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)

G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED)

Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation (GEER)

Gujarat Ecology Society (GES)

Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE)

Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM)

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH)

Institute for Integrated Rural Development (IIRD)

International Society of Naturalists (INSONA)

Jal Bhagirathi Foundation (JBF)

Ministry of Environment and Forests

National Board for Wildlife, Ministry of Environment and Forests

Nature, Environment and Wildlife Society (NEWS)

Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON)

Wildlife Institute of India (WII)

Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI)

Winrock International India

World Wide Fund for Nature - India (WWF)

### Indonesia

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

The Samdhana Institute Incorporated (Samdhana)

### Japan

Elsa Nature Conservancy

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Japan Center for Human Environmental Problems

Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums (JAZA)

Kamehameha Okoku

Kan Setonaikai Kaigi / Pan-Seto Inland Sea Congress

Kokuritsu Koen Kyokai / National Parks Association of Japan

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

Ministry of the Environment

Nature Conservation Society of Japan (NACS-J)

Nihon Gan-wo Hogo suru Kai (JAWGP) / Japanese Association for Wild Geese Protection

Nihon Kankyo Kyoiku Forum (JEEF) / The Japan Environmental Education Forum

Nihon Shicchi Nettowaku (JAWAN) / Japan Wetlands Action Network

Nihon Umigame Kyougikai / Sea Turtle Association of Japan

Nippon Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation

Okinawa Daigaku Chiiki Kenkyusyo (Okidai Chiikiken) / Research Institute of Regional Studies, University of Okinawa



Save the Dugong Campaign Center  
 Seibutsu Tayosei Japan. Biodiversity Network Japan / Biodiversity Network Japan  
 Shizen Kankyo Kenkyu Senta (JWRC) / Japan Wildlife Research Centre  
 Wild Bird Society of Japan (WBSJ)  
 World Wide Fund for Nature - Japan (WWF)  
 Yasei Seibutsu Hozenron Kenkyukai (JWCS) / Japan Wildlife Conservation Society  
 Yaseidoubutsu Kyuugo Juuishi (WRV) / Wildlife Rescue Veterinarian's Association

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

**Korea (RK)**  
 Korea National Park Service (KNPS)  
 Korean Association for Conservation of Nature  
 Korean Society for the Protection of Wild Animals (KSPWA )  
 Nature Policy Division, Ministry of Environment

**Lao PDR**  
 Ministère des Affaires étrangères / Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Malaysia**  
 Department of Wildlife and National Parks - Peninsular Malaysia (DWNP)  
 Malaysian Nature Society (MNS)  
 Marine Research Foundation (MRF)  
 Sabah Wildlife Department  
 Sarawak Forestry Corporation Sdn Bhd (SFCBSB)  
 The Sabah Parks Board of Trustees  
 World Wide Fund for Nature - Malaysia (WWF)  
 WorldFish Center

**Mongolia**  
 Hustai National Park Trust  
 Mongolian Association for Conservation of Nature and the Environment (MACNE)

**Nepal**  
 Association for Protection of the Environment and Culture (APEC)  
 Banyajantu Nigarani Samuha (Ba Ni Sa) / Wildlife Watch Group (WWG)  
 Centre for Rural Technology (CRT)  
 Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC )  
 Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness (ECCA)  
 Green Camp Nepal (GCN)

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)  
 Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD)  
 Mahila Batabaran Samooaha (WE) / Women in Environment  
 Manab Kallyantatha Batabaran Samrak Kendra (HWEPC) / Human Welfare and Environment Protection Centre  
 National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC)  
 Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ) / Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists  
 Nepal Heritage Society (NHS )  
 Nepal Panchhi Samrakchyan Sangh (BCN) / Bird Conservation Nepal  
 Yuwa Jagaran Paryabaraniya Munch (YAEF) / Youth Awareness Environmental Forum

**Pakistan**  
 Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)  
 Baanhn Beli  
 Belour Advisory and Social Development Organization (BASDO)  
 H.E.J. Research Institute of Chemistry  
 Haashar Association (HAASHAR)  
 Indus Earth Trust  
 Khush-Hali Associates  
 Khwendo Kor (KK) / Sister's Home  
 Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD)  
 National Council for Conservation of Wildlife, Ministry of Environment (NCCW)  
 National Institute of Oceanography (NIO)  
 National Rural Support Programme (NRSP)  
 Pakistan Environmental Protection Foundation (PEPF)  
 Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research (PILER)  
 Planning, Environment and Development Department, Government of the North-West Frontier Province  
 Sarhad Rural Support Corporation (SRSC)  
 Scientific and Cultural Society of Pakistan (SCSP )  
 Shehri: Citizens for a Better Environment  
 Shirkat Gah - Womens Resource Centre  
 Sindh Wildlife Department (SWD)  
 South Asia Partnership - Pakistan (SAP-PK)  
 Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO)

Sungi Development Foundation  
 Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)  
 World Wide Fund for Nature - Pakistan (WWF)

**Philippines**  
 Ecological Society of the Philippines  
 Haribon Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources (HARIBON)  
 International Marinelifelife Alliance (IMA)

**Singapore**  
 Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (APCEL)  
 Nature Society (Singapore) / The Secretary Singapore Zoological Gardens

**Sri Lanka**  
 Central Environmental Authority (CEA)  
 Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC)  
 Environmental Foundation Ltd. (EFL)  
 Federation of Wildlife Conservation Forest Department  
 International Water Management Institute (IWMI)  
 Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources  
 Organization for Resource Development and Environment (ORDE)  
 Sewalanka Foundation (SLF)  
 Wildlife and Nature Protection Society of Sri Lanka (WNPS)  
 Worldview Sri Lanka (WSL)

**Thailand**  
 Good Governance for Social Development and the Environment Institute Foundation (GSEI)  
 Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation  
 Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)  
 Seub Nakhasathien Foundation (SNF)  
 Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)  
 Wildlife Fund Thailand

**Viet Nam**  
 Center for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES)  
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)  
 Vién Kinh té sinh thái (ECO-ECO) / Institute of Ecological Economy

# Programme Delivery and Financial Overview

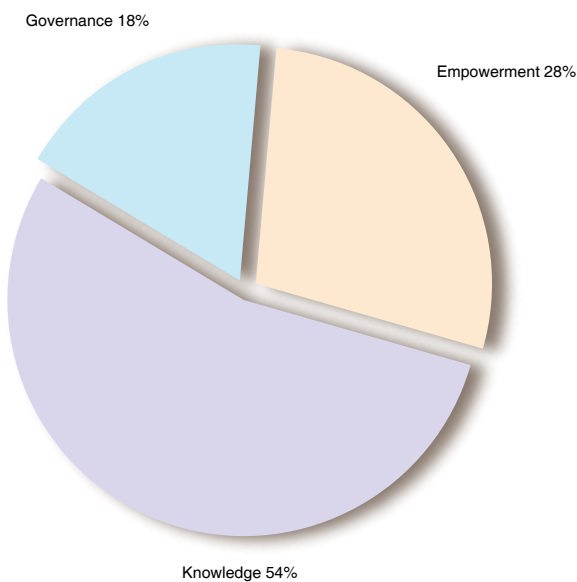
The IUCN Asia Intersessional Programme 2005-2008 forms the strategic framework for implementation of programmes in IUCN Asia including country and thematic activities. In 2007 the programme performed extremely well and was successful in delivering 76% of 745 identified outputs in spite of odds faced as a result of conflict in Nepal, Sri Lanka and political uncertainty in Pakistan. The programme delivery can be categorized on the basis of the contribution to the three programmatic strategies: Knowledge, Empowerment and Governance.

The IUCN Asia 2007 Programme has been significantly supported by its traditional multilateral and bilateral donors. The programme has further diversified to include international NGO's including large development NGOs, and increasingly through private sector partnership.

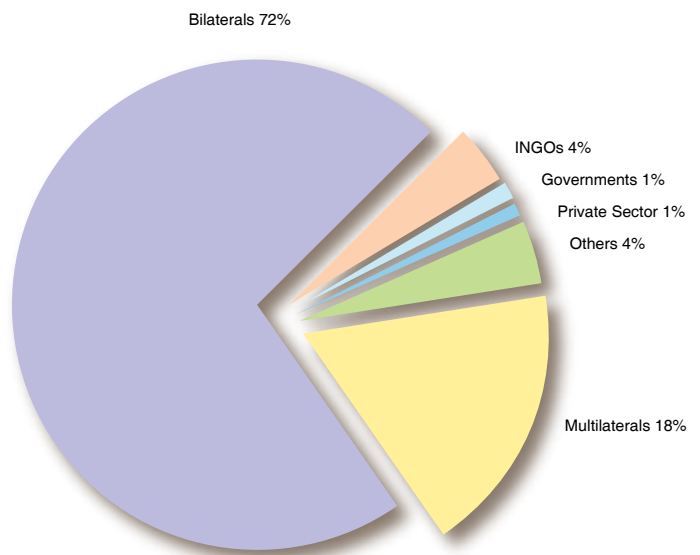
GEF, ADB, EC and the UN system are continuing to be some of the major multilateral donors. The chief bilateral donors include Sida, NORAD, Dutch Government, DFID, USAID, SDC, AUSAID, among others.

IUCN has strengthened its partnerships with large relief sector and development NGO's such as CARE International, The International Federation of the Red Cross, and the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme amongst others to mainstream ecosystem considerations into their overall operations. It continues to work with the large conservation NGOs that are also important members including WWF, Wetlands International, Conservation International and The Nature Conservancy, among others.

IUCN Asia's Strategic Outputs (2007)



IUCN Asia Donors (USD 63 million portfolio of projects under implementation)



# Donors in Asia

## Multilateral

Asian Development Bank (ADB)  
European Commission (EC)  
Global Environmental Facility (GEF)  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
World Bank

## Bilateral

AusAID, Australian Government  
Autonomous Organisation of National Parks, Ministry of Environment, Government of Spain (OAPN)  
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)  
Directorate General of Development Cooperation, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)  
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Pakistan (RNE)  
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Sri Lanka (RNE)  
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Government of Germany (BMZ)  
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, The Federal Government of Germany (BMU)  
Italian Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS)  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (DANIDA)  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Commerce (NOAA)  
Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries (LNV)  
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)  
Royal Norwegian Embassy in Pakistan  
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)  
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)  
The Netherlands Climate Assistance Programme, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NCAP)  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)  
UK Department for International Development (DFID)  
UK Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)  
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

## Government

Austrian Association for Development & Cooperation (ADC)  
Ceylon Electricity Board, Government of Sri Lanka (CEB)  
Government of Lao PDR

Government of Northwestern Frontier Province, Pakistan  
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL)  
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of Sri Lanka (MOENR)  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Government of Vietnam (MONRE)  
Office of Natural Resources, Environmental Policy and Planning, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Government of Thailand (ONEP)  
Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation Project, Government of Sri Lanka (PAM/WCP)

## International/National NGOs and Organisations

CARE Bangladesh  
CARE Nepal  
CARE Sri Lanka  
Darwin Initiative  
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)  
International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)  
International Water Management Institute (IWMI)  
Japan Water Forum  
Sewalanka Foundation, Sri Lanka  
Wetlands International  
Winrock India  
Winrock International  
WWF International  
WWF Nepal  
WWF US

## Private Sector

Holcim Sri Lanka  
J.M. Kaplan Fund  
Merrill J Fernando Charitable Foundation (MJF)  
Rajawella Holdings Private Limited, Sri Lanka  
Swiss Reinsurance  
Unocal Foundation

## Academic and Research Networks and Institutions

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research  
Geneva International Academic Network (RUIG)  
M-Power

## IUCN Membership Committees

Pakistan National Committee of IUCN Members

## Others

Autonomous Province of Bolzano – South Tyrol, Italy

# List of Knowledge Products

## Bangladesh:

Bangladesh Capacity Development Action Plan for Sustainable Environmental Governance. IUCN and Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF).

Water Birds of Tanguar Haor. DVD. IUCN.

## China

Biodiversity Matters: China's Countdown 2010 Initiative for Biodiversity. IUCN.

IUCN in China. IUCN.

## Lao PDR

Business and Biodiversity Corporate Handbook. IUCN.

Business and Biodiversity Knowledge CD. IUCN.

CITES manual for Customs Officers. Lao language. IUCN.

Consuming the future: the real status of biodiversity in Lao PDR. Galland, M., Hedemark, M., Gerrard P. IUCN, WCS, WWF.

Organics in Lao PDR: A survey of customers and vendors at Vientiane's weekend organic market. IUCN.

Rapid Trade and Environment Assessment Background papers. IUCN.

Rapid Trade and Environment Assessment National Report. IUCN.

Strategic Framework 2007-2011, IUCN.

Strategic Framework communications materials. IUCN.

## Nepal

Conservation for Livelihoods: Promoting biodiversity conservation, environmental justice and sustainable livelihoods in Nepal. IUCN.

Continuing Reasoned Public Debate on Dams and Development: A Summary of National Dialogue on Dams and Development in Nepal. IUCN and Nepal Water Conservation Foundation.

IUCN Nepal Conservation Newsletter volume 7, Number 2. IUCN.

IUCN Nepal Conservation Newsletter volume 7, Number 3. IUCN.

Nature's Call: Art and Nature promotional Booklet. IUCN.

## Pakistan

District Education Plan for Badin (2005-2009). (Sindhi). IUCN Sindh Programme and Badin District Government.

"Azsarenau Sochiyah, Inkar Kijiyay, Kum Kijiyay". (Udru). IUCN Education Programme.

Jareeda. Quarterly Urdu magazine Vol. 1-4. IUCN.

Learning to Live on Planet Earth - National Conference on Education for Sustainable Development, Karachi, March 20-21, 2007. IUCN.

## Sri Lanka

Abstract of Wilpattu Resource Inventory published in the Wildlife Research Symposium. Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation Project, Department of Wildlife Conservation and Ministry of Environmental and Natural Resources.

An assessment of Biological, Archaeological and Hydrological Resources of Wilpattu National park. Ekanayake, S., Kekulandala, B. Perera, N., Goonatilake, S., Chandranimal, D., Asela, C., Wickramasinghe, M., Karunaratna, S., Samarawickrama, V.A.P. and Bambaradeniya, C. Wildlife Research Symposium.

Best Practice Guidelines for the Establishment of a Coastal Green Belt. IUCN.

Best Practice Guidelines for the Establishment of home gardens in tsunami affected areas. Fernando, S. IUCN.

Best Practice Guidelines on Restoration of Mangroves. Amarasinghe, M., and Vidanage Shamen, P. IUCN.

Marine Protected Areas in Sri Lanka: A Review, Environmental Management. Perera, N., and de Vos, A. IUCN.

National Wetland Directory of Sri Lanka. IUCN Sri Lanka and the Central Environmental Authority.

Technical Guidelines for the Establishment of a Coastal Green Belt. IUCN.

The 2007 Red List of Threatened Fauna and Flora of Sri Lanka. IUCN Sri Lanka and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Value - Counting ecosystems as an Economic Part of Water Infrastructure. Sinhala translation. Emerton, L. and Bos, E. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

## Thailand

Campaigning material for the codification of local community based seagrass management into district regulations. IUCN.

Ecosystems, Livelihoods and Disasters: An integrated approach to disaster risk management. Sudmeier-Rieux, K., Masundire, H., A. Rizvi A. and Rietbergen S. (Eds). Thai Translation. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.

Final Report on National Conference on Community Disaster Risk Management. IUCN.

Guidelines for Mangrove Rehabilitation by communities. (Thai). IUCN.

Lesson's learnt on Greencoast small grants in Kuraburi. (Thai). IUCN.

Seagrass Management Guidelines. (Thai). IUCN.

## Viet Nam

An Illustrated Guide on Protection of Viet Nam Valuable Medicinal Plants. (Vietnamese). NTFPs Subsector Support Project Phase II and The Viet Nam NTFPs Network. IUCN.

Documentary on NTFPs conservation and sustainable development. Documentary. (Vietnamese with English sub-title). IUCN.

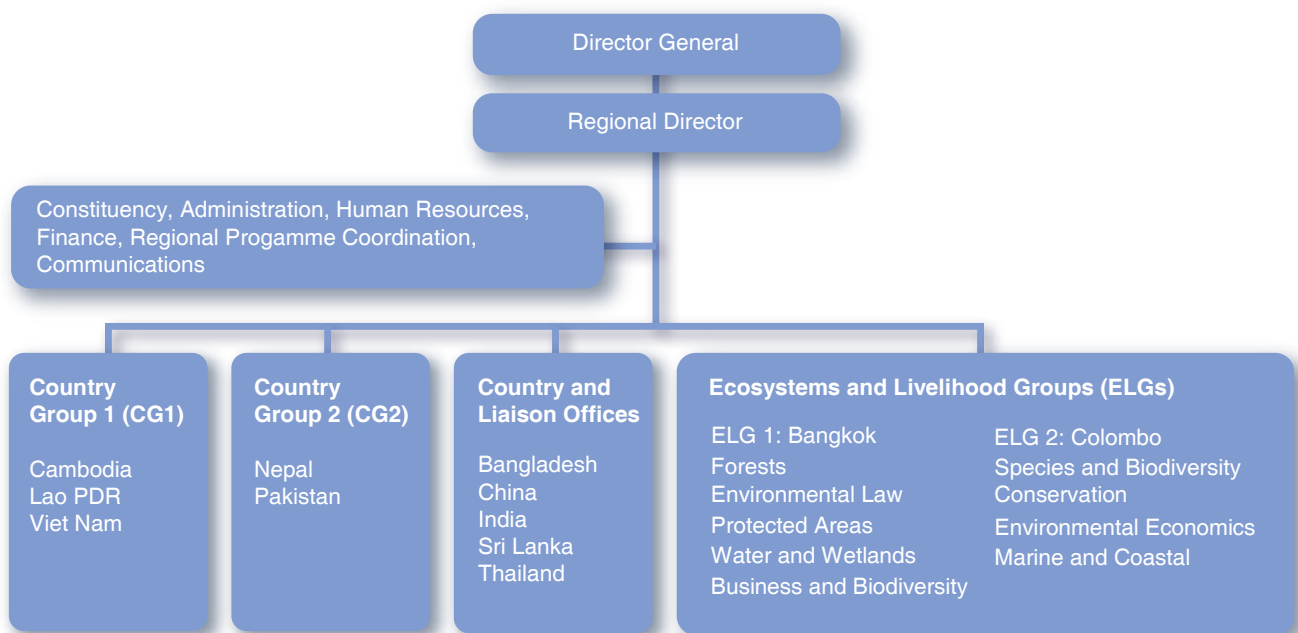
Evaluating Environmental Education. Stokking, K., van Aert, L., Meijberg, W., Kaskens, A. Vietnamese translation. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.

FLOW – The Essentials of Environmental Flows. Dyson, M., Bergkamp, G., Scanlon, J. (Eds). Vietnamese translation. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.

- IUCN Viet Nam Strategic Framework 2007-10: Finding Balance in a Changing World. (English and Vietnamese). IUCN.
- NTFP project documentation. DVD. (English and Vietnamese). IUCN
- NTFPs Extension Support Package. (Vietnamese). NTFPs Subsector Support Project Phase II. IUCN.
- NTFPs Technical Booklets. Ha Noi. (Vietnamese). NTFPs Subsector Support Project Phase II. IUCN.
- Policy Brief on NTFPs Impact on Livelihoods. Ha Noi. (English and Vietnamese). NTFPs Subsector Support Project Phase II. IUCN.
- Viet Nam National Action Plan on Combating Desertification and UNCCD (Vietnamese). IUCN.
- Viet Nam NTFPs Source Book. (Vietnamese). NTFPs Subsector Support Project Phase II. IUCN.
- ELG1**
- An Uncertain Future: Biodiversity and Livelihoods along the Mekong River in northern Lao PDR (CD with interactive GIS). IUCN.
- Ecosystems Protected Areas & People Workshop Report. Shadie. P., and Kim, H. IUCN.
- Environmental Justice and Rural Communities, Studies from India and Nepal. Moore, P., and Pastakia, F. (Eds.). IUCN, Bangkok, Thailand and Gland, Switzerland.
- Exploring Water Futures Together: Mekong Region Waters Dialogue, Report from Regional Dialogue, Vientiane, Lao PDR. IUCN, TEI, IWMI and M-POWER.
- Exploring Water Futures Together: Mekong Region Waters Dialogue, Resource papers from Regional Dialogue, Vientiane, Lao PDR. IUCN, TEI, IWMI and M-POWER (2007).
- FLOW – The Essentials of Environmental Flows. Dyson, M., Bergkamp, G., Scanlon, J. (Eds). Translation in Khmer, Lao, Burmese and Thai. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.
- Securing Protected Areas in the Face of Global Change: key lessons learned from case studies and field learning sites in protected areas. Shadie. P and Epps. M. IUCN.
- Tales of Water Documentary Film. DVD. IUCN.
- The Establishment of a Master of Science Degree in Protected Areas Management at Kathmandu University. Feasibility Study - Feasibility Assessment. Thomas, L., and Shadie, P. IUCN.
- ELG 2**
- A Strategy for Addressing Issues of Aquatic Invasive Alien Species in the Lower Mekong Basin. Miththapala, S. (Ed.). Mekong Wetland Biodiversity Programme and IUCN Regional Species Conservation Programme.
- Compensation and Rewards for Environmental Services in the Developing World: Framing Pan-Tropical Analysis and Comparison. Swallow, B., Kallesoe, M., Iftikhar, U., Van Noordwijk, M., Bracer, C., Scherr, S., Raju, K.V., Poats, S., Duraiapah, A., Ochieng, B., Mallee, H., and Rumley, R. ICRAF Working Paper no. 32, Nairobi, World Agroforestry Centre.
- Criteria and Indicators for Environmental Service Compensation and Reward Mechanisms: Realistic, Voluntary, Conditional and Pro-poor. Van Noordwijk, M., Leimona, B., Emerton, L., Tomich, T.P., Velarde, S.J., Kallesoe, M., Sekher, M., and Swallow, B. CES Scoping Study Issue Paper no. 2, ICRAF Working Paper no. 37, Nairobi, World Agroforestry Centre.
- Exploring the Interlinkages Among and Between Compensation and Rewards for Ecosystem Services and Human Well-being. Iftikhar, U., Kallesoe, M., Duraiappah, A., Sriskanthan, G., Poats, S.V. and Swallow, B. (2007). CES Scoping Study Issue Paper no. 1, ICRAF Working Paper no. 36, Nairobi, World Agroforestry Centre.
- Framework Strategy for Conservation of Siamese Crocodile on the Lower Mekong Range State. Mekong Wetland Biodiversity Programme and IUCN Regional Species Conservation Programme.
- Invasive Alien Species in the Lower Mekong Basin: Current State of Play. Mekong Wetland Biodiversity Programme and IUCN Regional Species Conservation Programme.
- Organization and Governance for Fostering Pro-poor Compensation for Environmental Services. Bracer, C., Scherr, S., Molnar, A., Madhushree, S., Ochieng, B.O., Sriskanthan, G., CES Scoping Study Issue Paper no. 4, ICRAF Working Paper no. 39, Nairobi, World Agroforestry Centre.

## Organization and Contacts

In 2007, IUCN underwent structural changes to accommodate new regional, global, and emerging programmes. The organization chart below represents the current structure of IUCN in Asia. IUCN's Asia Regional Office oversees ten country offices and is home to the thematic unit, Ecosystems and Livelihoods, as well as larger regional and global initiatives either directly or through the group structure such as the Mangroves for the Future (MFF) and Livelihoods and Landscapes Strategy (LLS).



### Contacts

#### Asia Regional Office

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Wattana, Bangkok 10110, Thailand  
Tel: + 66 2 662 4029  
Fax: + 66 2 662 4389

#### Bangladesh

House 11, Road 138  
Gulshan 1, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh  
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#### Cambodia Liaison Office

#19, Street 312, Tonle Bassac  
Khan Chamkar Mon  
P.O. Box 1504, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
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Fax: + 855 23 211 944

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Xin Dong Lu, Beijing 100600 China  
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Tel/Fax: + 91 11 2625 7742

#### Lao PDR

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Ban Watt Chan, Vientiane, Lao PDR  
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Fax: + 856 21 216127

#### Nepal

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Fax: + 977 1 553 6786

#### Pakistan (CG2 HQ)

1 Bath Island Road, Clifton  
Karachi 75530 Pakistan  
Tel: + 92 21 586 1540  
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#### Sri Lanka

53, Horton Place  
Colombo 7 Sri Lanka  
Tel: + 94 11 269 4094  
Fax: + 94 11 268 2470

#### Thailand

63 Sukhumvit Road Soi 39  
Wattana, Bangkok 10110, Thailand  
Tel: + 66 2 662 4029  
Fax: + 66 2 662 4389

#### Viet Nam (CG1 HQ)

Villa No. 44/4, Van Bao Street  
Ba Dinh, Hanoi, Vietnam  
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#### Ecosystems and Livelihoods Group 2

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Asia Regional Office  
International Union for Conservation of Nature