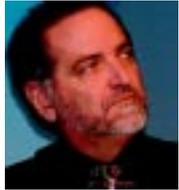


Wetlands International

Strategic Intent 2005–2014



President's foreword



This document comprises an outline of the strategic intent of Wetlands International for the next decade. It has been developed through extensive consultation between our staff and our members, partners and donors. While the content of the document represents our future we also recognise the heritage conferred by our predecessor organisations. We have a 50-year history of research and assessment in support of wetland conservation and wise use. This was well shown through the Waterbirds Around the World conference held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in April 2004, and was celebrated at our Board of Members meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand, in November 2004. In looking towards the future we fully acknowledge the successful efforts and support of our many staff and partners over the past 50 years.

In the strategy we reiterate our mission: to sustain and restore wetlands, their resources and biodiversity for future generations. We will achieve this through the adoption of a long-term vision and global goals that encompass regional priorities and emphases. Our long-term vision is that wetlands and water resources are conserved and managed for their full range of values and services, benefiting biodiversity and human well-being. We also reiterate the core values that underpin our organisation: our work is globally relevant; it is based on sound science and incorporates traditional knowledge; we work through partnerships and with a wide range of sectors; we respect traditional values; and we work in a transparent and accountable way.

In developing our strategic intent we also reiterated and agreed to maintain our traditional strengths, at the same time placing greater emphasis on the role of wetlands in supporting sustainable livelihoods and human well-being. This reflects a balance between traditional and emerging needs for wetland conservation and management; the balance will be kept under review and adjusted as required. We have long been at the forefront of international efforts to support wetland conservation and wise use and we are well placed to exploit a unique and valuable blend of regional experience and global relevance. Our strategy provides the direction and establishes targets in support of on-the-ground and policy-relevant activities. As we implement the strategy we will continue to seek partnerships and to respond to needs and opportunities. We are well aware of the advantages of partnerships and the need for flexibility when working in complex environments. Our strategy provides a framework for making decisions in support of our mission and for working with our partners.

We are very aware that our members and partners need to be involved fully in the work of Wetlands International – indeed our strategy is based around regional consultation and we report regularly on outputs and outcomes. We seek to strengthen existing partnerships and opportunities to support wetland conservation and wise use, and to further demonstrate our competence and value globally. Accordingly,

we invite your ongoing collaboration as we strive to achieve our mission.

I thank the many people who have contributed to the development of the strategy – it is a far reaching document and it demonstrates not only our intent but also our maturity and capacity to work as a team. Wetlands International has achieved a lot throughout its history and we are determined to achieve more as we assess and respond to the expectations of our members and partners and the challenges around. Thank you.

Max Finlayson
April 2005

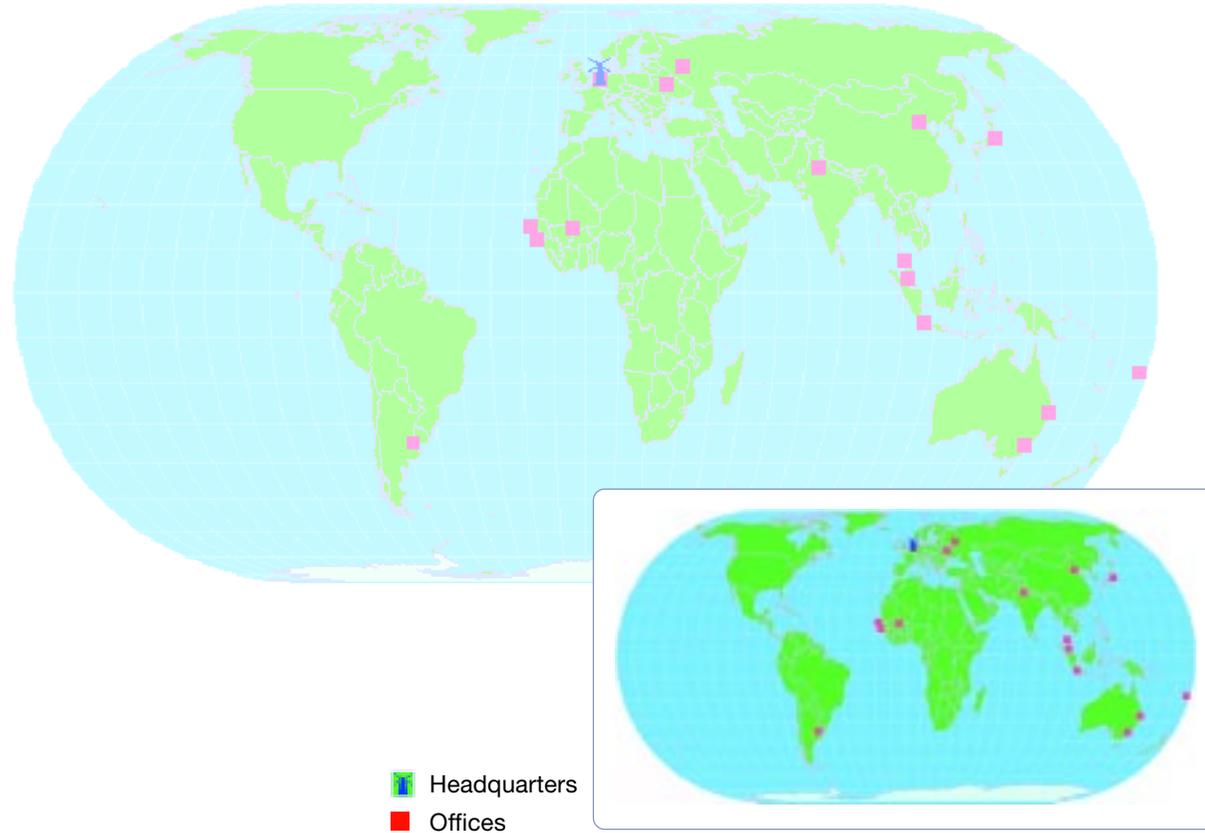
the purpose of this document

This Strategic Intent document presents a ten-year perspective for Wetlands International.

It has been compiled after intensive consultation with members, staff, partners and donors at global and regional scales during 2004.

The document sets out the key threats facing wetlands and the challenges and opportunities of the next decade for Wetlands International, working together with partners.

A global conservation organisation ...



Wetlands International

Wetlands International works globally, regionally and nationally to achieve the conservation and wise use of wetlands, as a contribution to sustainable development.

We are an independent, not-for-profit, global organisation supported by government membership from around the world. We work through 16 offices in Africa, South America, South, East and North Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and Oceania, with a head office in Wageningen, the Netherlands. Our work is supported by extensive Specialist Group networks and tens of thousands of volunteers.

A global conservation organisation

We are a science-based organisation producing tools and information to assist the development and implementation by government of relevant policies, conventions and treaties that are required to achieve wetland conservation. We are a source of “best-informed” opinion on key issues affecting wetlands and priority actions for their conservation and wise use, drawing on scientific analyses and our own experience in global and national conservation and natural resource management programmes. In doing this work, we are responsive to the needs expressed by governments, industry sectors, local communities and other stakeholders. Addressing the major global wetland conservation needs, we act as a catalyst for inter-sectoral cooperation, partnership and network development. We aim to combine our

our mission

To sustain and restore wetlands, their resources and biodiversity for future generations

competencies with those of others through building capacity, partnerships and cross-regional collaboration, and, through multi-sectoral field programmes, demonstrate innovative solutions to wetland management problems.

Governance

Through our many offices we work to implement a global Strategy, agreed by our Board of Members (the Association). The Board of Members includes two national delegates from each member country, partners, Specialist Group coordinators and Counsellors of Honour. A Board of Directors (the Foundation) guides our policies and monitors and evaluates the implementation of our Strategy. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for overseeing implementation of the Strategy, working with a Global Management Team and Heads of Office.

Partners and networks

We develop and manage multi-sectoral, global, regional and national programmes that are implemented through partnerships of locally based NGOs, governments, industry groups and scientific institutions. In this way, we are able to develop

lasting local partnerships and act as a catalyst for conservation and natural resource management.



Over 2,000 participants currently support our programme with scientific and technical advice, through 21 Specialist Groups. We work closely with the other International Organisation Partners (IOPs) of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, including WWF, BirdLife International and IUCN. At the global level, we have formal partnership agreements with the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).

We have active Memoranda of Understanding and cooperative programmes to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands with a number of national governments and agencies,

such as the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, UK, the State Forestry Administration of China and with a Netherlands-based consortia of organisations that support international wetland capacity building programmes.

our values

In carrying out our work through all our offices and with partners, we maintain the following core values:

- our work is globally relevant
- our work is based on sound science and incorporates traditional knowledge
- we work through partnerships and with a wide range of sectors
- we respect traditional values
- we work in a transparent and accountable way

Focus on wetlands

Wetlands occur in every country and in every climatic zone from the polar regions to the tropics. They are among the world's most important environmental assets, providing the basis for human survival and development. There has been concern over the loss and deterioration of wetland species and habitats for decades. In response to this situation a special international treaty (the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands) and significant conservation initiatives have been established by governments and NGOs. However, wetlands are the most highly threatened ecosystems on the planet and pressure on them is likely to intensify over the coming decades due to an acceleration in global consumption of water, modification of wetland habitats and climate change.

The Ramsar Convention covers inland wetlands (e.g. marshes, lakes, rivers, peatlands, swamp forests, karst and caves); coastal and near-shore marine wetlands (e.g. coral reefs, mangroves and estuaries); and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice fields (paddy), reservoirs and fish-ponds). The Convention defines wetlands as: *"areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres"*. We have adopted this definition.

We have long recognised the interdependence of people and wetlands and the large range of values and ecosystem services that wetlands deliver. Examples include: the provision of food, regulation of floods, supply of freshwater, carbon sequestration, purification of water supplies, groundwater recharge, and cultural services such as recreation and inspiration. There is a need to maintain the ecological character of wetlands, including the services they deliver for people.

our vision

Wetlands contribute a disproportionately high amount to global biodiversity, compared with other biomes. However, the rate of loss and deterioration of wetlands is accelerating in many regions of the world. Actions for the conservation and wise use of wetlands can result in major contributions to biodiversity conservation, sustainable development and poverty alleviation, through safeguarding wetland-dependent species, valuable water resources, and other wetland products and services.

We believe that people's spiritual, physical, cultural and economic well-being depends on safeguarding and restoring wetlands worldwide. We consider that greater prominence needs to be given to the conservation and wise use of wetlands as a contribution to sustainable development. Improved governance and concerted action by all sectors of society, from global to local levels, are needed in order to secure wetlands and their range of values and services for current and future generations.

Our long-term vision is that wetlands and water resources are conserved and managed for their full range of values and services, benefiting biodiversity and human well-being.



The challenges and opportunities of the next decade

Despite the considerable global attention given to the conservation of wetlands over the last few decades – through workplans of the Ramsar Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on Migratory Species and by the work of global and local NGOs – wetland loss and degradation continues. Overall, narrow, sectoral approaches of government policies and perverse economic subsidies, especially those linked to food production, are contributing to the loss of wetlands and the services they provide.



Most wetland habitats are extremely vulnerable, with many threatened fish, bird, reptile, amphibian and invertebrate species. Recent scientific reviews suggest that inland wetlands are more severely degraded than other ecosystem types. Species-based criteria are employed in the majority of methods used to identify important

sites for conservation of biodiversity. However, basic information on species distributions and threatened status is frequently cited as being highly deficient for conservation planning purposes, particularly in inland wetlands.

We have a major asset in our data series which is used to measure change in wetland biodiversity and ecological character. This is valuable in monitoring progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target* and associated

regional and national targets. There is a need for these assessments to be linked to the other global, regional and national monitoring processes that are concerned with measuring sustainability.

There is an opportunity for Wetlands International to further develop the analytical power of this work and to address other wetland values, ensuring that information on the status of wetlands is geared to the development of national policy and response strategies required by a range of sectors.

The loss of ecological functions and processes caused by the continuing loss and degradation of wetlands – including pollution, over-abstraction, development and drainage – has been a major contributing factor in the decline of the world's water resources and increased human poverty. In the last 15 years the management of water resources to ensure access to safe water and sanitation has risen on the political agenda. There are now some 28 United Nations agencies with responsibility for the management of water, and numerous NGOs have been created, mostly at local level to deal with this. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), ten years after the UNCED in Rio de Janeiro, had a much stronger focus on the economic and social pillars of sustainable development than on environment. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), built strongly on the



outcome of the UN Millennium Summit at which the Millennium Development Goals were agreed, and which have now become the focus for almost all development assistance funding, related primarily to poverty reduction. However, two targets of the JPOI mirrored commitments already made in the Convention on Biological Diversity: to have in place integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans in each country by 2005, and to significantly reduce the current rate of loss of biodiversity globally by 2010. The European Union Heads of State made a further commitment at the Gothenburg Summit in 2001 to halt biodiversity loss by 2010.

Wetlands International has a crucial role to play globally in monitoring and assessing trends in wetland status and services and to establish targeted actions that will improve the circumstances of wetland species, habitats and people's livelihoods.

The challenges and opportunities of the next decade

Global consumption of water is doubling every 20 years – more than twice the rate of population growth. As well as the drive for improved safe water supplies, there will be a drive for increased food production through irrigation schemes. Removal and fragmentation of coastal wetland systems has increased the vulnerability of coastal communities to the impacts of storms and other erosion-causing events. It is anticipated that further disruption of wetland ecosystems through changing hydrological regimes will lead to human health problems as a consequence of the loss or degradation of other wetland services. For example, many large dams have caused health problems associated with the creation of stagnant water and build up of toxic sediments. In both rural and urban areas, it is the poor that are likely to suffer most when the availability and quality of water and food is reduced or wetlands are degraded or lost.

These pressures on water quality and quantity, as well as impacting on wetlands, will be further compounded by global climate change. Climate change will directly or indirectly affect many ecological processes and hence the biota and services provided by wetlands. Droughts are expected to intensify and in other situations floods will increasingly threaten human safety. Many wetlands are especially vulnerable to climate change due to geographic isolation or their biophysical characteristics. For example, species in small rivers and lakes are thought to be more susceptible to changes in temperature and precipitation than those in large rivers and lakes. High mountain wetlands are also vulnerable as there are few or no adaptation options to reduce the impacts. In tropical regions, low-lying floodplains and associated swamps could be displaced by saltwater habitats due to the combined actions of sea-

level rise and larger tidal/storm surges. It is also expected that, with warmer conditions, the establishment of invasive species will become a bigger problem. Peatlands, which make up a large proportion of the world's wetlands, store about 30% of terrestrial carbon (550 giga tonnes) – 30% of which is in the tropics. Worldwide this is equivalent to 75% of all atmospheric carbon and around 100 years of emissions from fossil fuels. This vital store is now in danger as a result of drainage and wildfires, which are contributing massively to the level of carbon in the atmosphere.

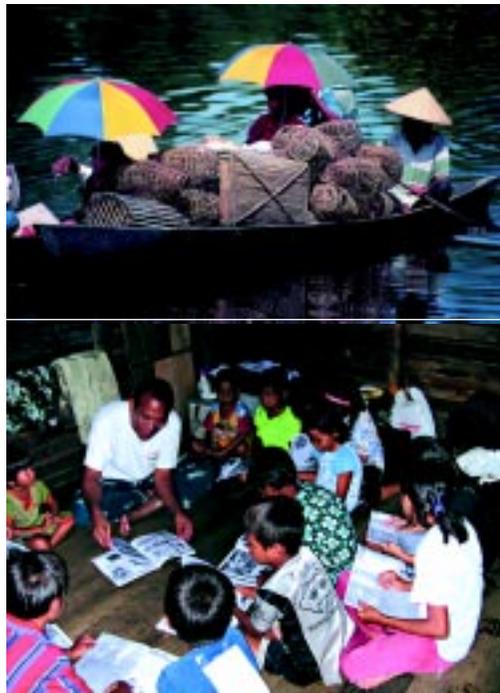
Along with population growth, demand for wetland services is set to increase. There will be an increasing need to increase the efficiency of resource use and to focus on ecological restoration, as a component of sustainable development. Wetland management and restoration is still poorly recognised as a tool for mitigating the impacts of climate change; for effective flood and drought management; for increasing coastal protection; or for increasing water and food availability and reviving the potential for people to develop sustainable livelihoods. As wetlands are the building-blocks of river and lake basins and are essential to the effective and sustainable management of water, it is critical that the services that wetland ecosystems provide are recognised and given prominence in shaping integrated water resource management (IWRM), and that they underpin IWRM plans. Given the overall goal of



The challenges and opportunities of the next decade

sustainable development, decision-makers need to be persuaded to seek to maintain the resilience of wetland ecosystems, rather than modify them often beyond repair, and to enhance their capacities to allow adaptation to both physical and social vulnerability.

Wetlands International has the opportunity to assist in wetland assessment, the production of IWRM plans and their subsequent implementation. Wetlands International could make a significant difference in assisting the building of capacity and institutions for



coordinating implementation of IWRM plans and by providing an interface between the water professionals and the wetland professionals.

Few international environmental NGOs are currently engaged with water policy and there is an urgent need for closer collaboration between development and aid agencies and NGOs. It is clearly the poorest that rely most heavily on wetland services. Development agencies have reduced funding to environmental protection and biodiversity related programmes as the link with poverty has not yet been made to their satisfaction. There is a need to promote the use of wetland valuation tools and to ensure that the links between wetlands and poverty are clearly promoted and understood by conservation and development assistance agencies. The UN 2005–2015 “Decade of Freshwater” is an opportunity to promote wetland conservation and wise use in a wider context and to influence the outcomes of key global water fora and sustainable development strategies. One constraint is that many of the societal benefits of maintaining wetlands in good condition are non-marketable or they accrue to society at large rather than to local communities. A priority is therefore to develop new financial mechanisms where local people are paid for biodiversity conservation and provided with investment options for alternative economic development that reduce needs for over-exploitation of wetland resources.

The experience of Wetlands International in linking policy and multi-sectoral field programmes that address societal needs puts it in a good position to assist in developing this dialogue and, through partnership with the development sector, to demonstrate practicable solutions. At country level, Wetlands International has the opportunity to influence the outcome of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, European Union Country Strategy Papers and National Strategies for Sustainable Development, and to link these to Biodiversity Action Plans to ensure the best outcome for wetlands.



Strategic **global goals** to realise this vision

In response to these challenges and opportunities, Wetlands International has adopted the following four long-term, strategic global goals to provide direction to our work over the next decade. We consider that our vision will only be achieved if all sectors take action to achieve the outcomes described under these goals:

Global goal 1

Stakeholders and decision-makers are well informed about the status and trends of wetlands, their biodiversity, socio-economic values and priorities for action.

Global goal 2

The values and services delivered by wetlands are recognised and integrated into sustainable development.

Global goal 3

Conservation and wise use of wetlands is achieved through integrated water resource and coastal zone management.

Global goal 4

Improved conservation status of wetland biodiversity is achieved through large-scale, transboundary initiatives for wetland-dependent species and critical wetland habitats.



Wetlands International's contribution to achieving the global goals



We seek to be:

- the global authority on the status and trends of wetlands;
- a source of “best-informed” opinion on priority actions for wetland conservation and wise use;
- a champion and catalyst for the wise use of wetlands as a contribution to sustainable development;



by:

1. working in partnership with national governments and with all sectors to raise awareness of wetland values and services, as well as priorities for conservation action, by providing the necessary information and tools, and by increasing capacity for their use;
2. providing technical, scientific and policy inputs to the work of conventions and other global processes and international organisations that facilitate and guide government actions for wetland conservation;
3. furthering the conservation of wetland-dependent species and habitats through integrated global, regional and site-based programmes;
4. demonstrating positive outcomes for people and wetland biodiversity at the ground level in focal regions and habitat types; and
5. promoting the conservation and sustainable development of wetlands through innovative mechanisms and strategic sectoral partnerships.

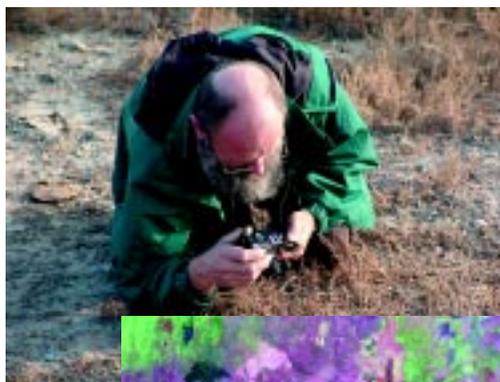
Five-year global targets (2005–2010) for each global goal

The following five-year global targets link to a separate, more detailed, five-year Strategy which supports our regional and national action plans. These will be reviewed by our members after five years.

Global wetlands knowledge-base

Global goal 1

Stakeholders and decision-makers are well informed about the status and trends of wetlands, their biodiversity, socio-economic values and priorities for action



Strategic positioning

We aim to become the world authority on the status and trends of wetlands, their biodiversity, functions and values. A Global Wetland Database and a “World Wetland Index” will be key products. By playing an increasing role in developing tools and approaches that ensure the analysis, interpretation and communication of relevant information to users, we will influence the development of national policy and response strategies for implementing required actions by a range of sectors. We will provide outputs that link to global, regional and national monitoring processes concerned with measuring sustainability.

The foundation for this work will be building capacity at national level for baseline assessment of wetland condition, its biodiversity and services. The target regions will be sub-Saharan Africa, South America, North Asia, South Asia, South-east Asia, and Oceania. Actions will be achieved within countries through collaboration with stakeholders and national wetland committees, including government focal points.

To achieve these targets we will work closely with global conventions. We will develop outreach programmes to assist governments in the development of policies and, where such policies exist but are unimplemented, we will facilitate and monitor their implementation.



Wetlands International five-year global targets

- 1.1 Capacity for wetland assessment and monitoring is increased through regional and national initiatives, benefiting 25 countries – including the development of national wetland inventories and wetland valuation and assessment tools.
- 1.2 National wetland policies* are developed, adopted and/or implemented in 12 additional countries.
- 1.3 Major initiatives are developed for communicating and sharing wetland information, including a Global Wetlands Database and a World Wetland Index.

* or equivalent action plans that address inter-sectoral needs for wetland conservation.

Mainstreaming wetlands in sustainable development

Global goal 2

The values and services delivered by wetlands are recognised and integrated into sustainable development



Strategic positioning

Wetlands International aims to contribute more strongly to the sustainable development agenda by influencing the ability of the development and aid sectors to internalise the values of wetlands in their planning and subsequent outputs. Similarly, we will influence the conservation and environment sector to internalise socio-economic development issues in their planning and actions. This will be done by facilitating a dialogue between the environment and development sectors around the management of wetlands and their resources, identifying a common agenda that will provide win-win solutions for conservation and poverty reduction.

We will develop new, strategic partnerships to achieve this work, for example with development aid agencies, intergovernmental and governmental poverty alleviating frameworks, the private sector, governmental aid agencies, international finance agencies and humanitarian relief agencies. Our role will be to help encourage and facilitate processes through multi-stakeholder groups that will make a difference at the local level, while also playing a stronger proactive role vis-à-vis key water and wetland and sustainable development fora. The global Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group, coordinated by Wetlands International, will guide this work.

We will focus our work primarily on wetlands and poverty reduction in (East, South and West) Africa, Latin America, and South-east Asia. However, work to influence inter-sectoral development will be a priority in all regions.

Wetlands International five-year global targets

- 2.1 Values and services delivered by wetlands, including their importance for environmental and food security, are recognised in poverty reduction and development policies in at least one country in each of five focal regions: West, East and South Africa, South-east Asia and Latin America.
- 2.2 Development agencies, water agencies and conservation organisations cooperate in new partnerships which result in policies and initiatives for sustainable use of wetlands and socially equitable development.
- 2.3 Six major demonstration projects integrating poverty reduction initiatives with wetland conservation demonstrate livelihood benefits from wise use.

Integrated water resource management

Global goal 3

Conservation and wise use of wetlands is achieved through integrated water resource and coastal zone management



Strategic positioning

We aim to work through policy and advocacy initiatives and demonstration projects to ensure that the values and services delivered by wetlands are fully taken into account in planning and implementation of water management plans and strategies – in particular, Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) plans. To achieve this we will seek to influence donors and recipient governments, intergovernmental processes, river basin organisations, regional economic organisations, water-related private sector and others by promoting model frameworks for IWRM, contributing experience in wetland management and providing wetland information.

We will facilitate training, demonstration, exchange of professional expertise and technical inputs, and capacity building activities through global and regional initiatives.

Work on IWRM demonstration will be focused in a selection of river basins and coastal zones in Africa, South America, Asia and Eastern Europe, where we are already established or where a partnership approach will be synergistic.



Wetlands International five-year global targets

- 3.1 Water management policies and IWRM plans lead to actions that enable the maintenance or restoration of ecological functions and services of wetlands in five major river basins and five small to medium-sized river or coastal systems.
- 3.2 Coordinated actions in a total of 12 river basins and/or coastal zones contribute to the conservation and restoration of internationally significant wetlands.
- 3.3 Awareness raising and capacity building initiatives facilitate partnership development between water resource managers and wetland managers in all regions.
- 3.4 Recognition of the ecological requirements and socio-economic value of freshwater-dependent fish in transboundary, national and regional policies and actions to safeguard these values in three major river basins.

Biodiversity and ecological networks

Global goal 4

Improved conservation status of wetland biodiversity is achieved through large-scale, transboundary initiatives for wetland-dependent species and critical wetland habitats



Strategic positioning

Biodiversity conservation and wise use is a fundamental requirement for sustainable development. There are many processes underway to consolidate efforts and develop a clear set of indicators to measure progress towards reaching the internationally adopted WSSD target of significantly reducing biodiversity loss by 2010. In this context we will aim to play a significant role in providing relevant data and analyses of wetland biodiversity trends, highlighting the drivers behind changes in population status and developing policy-relevant indicators.

Building on the long history of international cooperation on waterbird conservation, there are urgent needs to integrate processes for waterbird conservation with those of sustainable development, to the greater benefit of local communities and other stakeholders dependent on wetlands. We aim to build on our long history of success in engaging and connecting people throughout major flyways in all continents to assist in waterbird monitoring and wetland conservation. This will include measures to substantially strengthen the International Waterbird Census and the analysis and communication of this information. Through regional flyway programmes, this work will lead to the establishment of wetland ecological networks and increased capacity for local communities to engage in wetland management. Wetland conservation will focus

on flyways of Africa, the Americas, Central Asia, and East Asia-Australasia. Through freshwater fish assessments, we will develop and implement targeted activities for fish conservation and monitoring.

Major habitat conservation programmes will be focused on peatlands, mangroves and arid/semi-arid wetland systems, since these are highly threatened habitats that are critical for the conservation of global biodiversity and for the provision of life-support systems to people. Programmes and policy initiatives for peatland conservation and wise use will be focused in South Africa, South America, North and South-east Asia, and Central and Eastern Europe. This will be pursued through strong partnerships with governments, conservation organisations, research institutes and other stakeholders at all levels. The input of the Specialist Group networks will be vital to help prioritise and provide technical support for this work, especially that focusing on waterbirds and freshwater fish.

Wetlands International five-year global targets

- 4.1 Improved information base and plans for wetland management result in targeted actions that enhance the conservation status of waterbirds and other wetland species, particularly freshwater fish.
- 4.2 Major global and regional initiatives result in the conservation and wise use of critical wetland habitats, including strategic policy and management initiatives for peatlands in at least four regions.
- 4.3 Development of ecological networks in flyways and in priority river basins result in targeted action for wetland conservation and wise use, benefiting biodiversity and people.



Photography credits

Front cover: Leo Zwarts.

Wetlands International, page 5: Ramsar.

Signing the MoC between Wetlands International and the Ramsar Convention: Jane Madgwick, Wetlands International, Peter Bridgewater, Ramsar Convention and Mike Rands, BirdLife International.

Focus on wetlands, page 6: WI Ukraine/Vasily Kostyushin, WI Indonesia, WI Mali, WI China/Chen Kelin, WI Malaysia/Lee Shin Shin, WI/Gerard Boere.

Challenges and opportunities, page 7: WI library, WI/Mali, WI/Marcel Silvius.

Challenges and opportunities, page 8: WI Argentina, WI Indonesia/Yus Rusila Noor.

Challenges and opportunities, page 9: WI library, WI Indonesia, WI/Marcel Silvius.

Strategic global goals, page 10: WI Indonesia, WI/Marcel Silvius, Jill Heyde.

Wetlands International's contribution, page 11: WI Malaysia/Goh Yong Chuan, WI Russia/Alexander Solokha, WI Indonesia, WI China/Chen Kelin.

CEO Jane Madgwick presents the Global Recognition for Wetlands Conservation and Wise Use award to Minister Zhou Shengxian, who accepts it on behalf of the China State Forestry Administration (SFA).

Global wetlands knowledge-base, page 12: WI/Doug Taylor.

Mainstreaming wetlands, page 13: WI Mali, WI/Marcel Silvius.

Integrated water resource management, page 14: Jill Heyde, Rebecca Tharme, WI Oceania/Roger Jaensch.

Biodiversity and ecological networks, page 15: WU Minglu, WI Japan/Satoko Matsumoto.

Wetlands International, 2005

Chief Executive Officer

Jane Madgwick

Regional Strategy Coordinators

Chris Baker, *Europe, Central Asia, Middle East*
Daniel Blanco, *South America*
Chen Kelin, *North-east Asia*
Sundari Ramakrishna and Dibjo Sartono, *South-east Asia*
Seydina Issa Sylla, *Africa*
Chaman Trisal, *South Asia*
Doug Watkins, *Oceania*

Board of Directors

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Isabelle Niang-Diop
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Christine Prietto
David Pritchard
Adi Susmianto
Trevor Swerdfager
Jean-Paul Taris
Tatsuichi Tsujii
Gerard van Voorst, *Chairman Legal Committee*
Giuseppe Raaphorst, *Permanent Observer of the Host Country*
Peter Bridgewater, *Permanent Observer of the Ramsar Convention*

Honorary Director

Alison Russell-French

Counsellors of Honour

M. de Coniac
Luc Hoffmann
Chris Kalden
Geoffrey Matthews
Michael Moser

Specialist Group Coordinators

Mennobart van Eerden, *Cormorant*
Joseph Kerekes, *Diver/Loon*
James A. Robinson, *Duck (Global)*
Richard Hearn, *Duck (Global assistant)*
Clinton Jeske, *Duck (North America)*
Marc Woodin, *Duck (North America)*
Brooks Childress, *Flamingo (Global)*
Nigel Jarrett, *Flamingo (Global assistant)*
Arnaud Béchet, *Flamingo (Eastern Hemisphere)*
Felicity Arengo, *Flamingo (Western Hemisphere)*
Bart Ebbinge, *Goose (Global)*
Masayuki Kurechi, *Goose (Eastern Palearctic)*
Ray Alisaukas, *Goose (Nearctic)*
Bruce Eichhorst, *Grebe*
James Kushlan, *Heron*
Alain Crivelli, *Pelican (Old World)*
Daniel Anderson, *Pelican (New World)*
Stefan Pihl, *Seaduck (Global)*
Jean-Pierre Savard, *Seaduck (North America)*
Wim Van den Bossche, *Storks, Ibises and Spoonbills (Old World)*
Malcolm Coulter, *Storks, Ibises and Spoonbills (New World)*
Jan Beekman, *Swan (Eurasia)*
Roberto Schlatter, *Swan (Neotropics)*
Baz Hughes, *Threatened Waterfowl (Eurasia)*
Glyn Young, *Threatened Waterfowl (Global assistant)*
Tom C. Rothe, *Threatened Waterfowl (North America)*
David Stroud, *Wader Study Group*
Yves Ferrand, *Woodcock and Snipe (Global)*
Dan McAuley, *Woodcock and Snipe (Americas)*
Peter Bayliss, *Wetland Inventory, Assessment and Monitoring*
Luis Naranjo, *Wetland Inventory, Assessment and Monitoring*
Kevin Erwin, *Wetland Restoration*
Christine Prietto, *Communication Education and Public Awareness*
Gilles Deplanque, *Waterbird Harvest*
Gordon McGregor Reid, *Freshwater Fish*

Wetlands and Livelihoods Working Group

Mike Ounsted



Mission:

To sustain and
restore wetlands,
their resources and
biodiversity for
future generations

HEADQUARTERS

PO Box 471, 6700 AL Wageningen
The Netherlands
Tel: +31 317 478854, Fax: +31 317 478850
E-mail: post@wetlands.org

AFRICA

Mali Pin Project
PO Box 97, Mopti/Sévaré, Mali
Tel: +223 420 122, Fax: +223 420 242
E-mail: malipin@afribone.net.ml

West Africa

PO Box 8060, Yoff, Dakar - Yoff, Senegal
Tel: +221 8 206478, Fax: +221 8 206479
E-mail: wetlands@sentoo.sn

Wetland & Waterbird Conservation Project Guinea-Bissau

c/o Gabienete de Planificação Costeira (GPC)
(Coastal Planning Office), CP 23, 1031 Bissau-
Codex, Guinea-Bissau
Tel: +245 20 12 30 / Mobile: +245 72 00 562
Fax: +245 20 11 68
E-mail: gpc@sol.gtelecom.gw /
joasa2003@hotmail.com

AMERICAS

South America
25 de Mayo 758 10 I
1002 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tel/fax: +54 11 4312 0932
E-mail: dblanco@wamani.apc.org

ASIA

China
Room 501, Grand Forest Hotel, No. 3A
Beisanhuan
Zhonglu Road, Beijing 100029
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 62058405/18 or 62377031
Fax: +86 10 620 77900
E-mail: wicp@public3.bta.net.cn

Indonesia

Jl. A. Yani no 53
Bogor 16161, Indonesia
Tel: +62 251 312189
Fax: +62 251 325755
E-mail: admin@wetlands.or.id

Japan

401 Axes Nishishinjuku, 8-5-3 Nishishinjuku
Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 160-0023 Japan
Tel: +81 3 5332 3362
Fax: +81 3 5332 3364
E-mail: info@wi-japan.com

Malaysia

3A39, Block A
Kelana Centre Point Jalan SS7/19
47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia
Tel: +60 3 7804 6770
Fax: +60 3 7804 6772
E-mail: mp@wiap.nasionet.net

South Asia

A-25, 2nd Floor
Defence Colony, New Delhi 110 024, India
Tel: +91 11 30927908
Fax: +91 11 24338906
E-mail: wisaind@del2.vsnl.net.in /
wisa@hathway.com

Thailand

Prince of Songkla University
Faculty of Environmental Management
PO Box 95, Kor Hong Post Office
A. Hat Yai Songkhla Province, 90112 Thailand
Tel: +66 74 429307
Fax: +66 74 429307
E-mail: asae-s@psu.ac.th /
asaesayaka@yahoo.com

EUROPE

Black Sea
Dr V. Kostyushin, PO Box 82
01032 Kiev, Ukraine
Tel/Fax: +380 44 2465862
E-mail: kv@wetl.kiev.ua

Russia

Postal address:
c/o WWF 232
FLIP-Post, Suite 25, 176 Finchley Road
London NW3 6BT, United Kingdom
Visiting address:
Nikoloyamskaya Ulitsa, 19, Str. 3
Moscow 109240, Russia
Tel: +7 095 727 0939
Fax: +7 095 727 0938
E-mail: oanisimova@wwf.ru

OCEANIA

Canberra
GPO Box 787, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia
Tel: +61 2 6274 2780
Fax: +61 2 6274 2799
E-mail: doug.watkins@wetlands-oceania.org

Brisbane

c/o Queensland Herbarium
Brisbane Botanic Gardens, Mt Coot-tha Road
Toowong, Q 4066, Australia
Tel: +61 7 3406 6047
Fax: +61 7 3896 9624
E-mail: roger.jaensch@epa.qld.gov.au

Fiji

PO Box S6 Superfresh, Tamavua, Suva, Fiji
Tel: +679 325 5425
Fax: +679 332 2413
E-mail: apjenkins@connect.com.fj

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