



NATURE'S
Chambers

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FEATURE

THE U.S. FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION:
A ONCE-IN-A-GENERATION IDEA, A NEW MODEL FOR CONSERVATION

The Nonpartisan Magazine for Public Policy in International Conservation.

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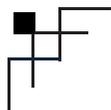
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LEFT: Tit sitting on a branch of spruce with hoarfrost in winter park. Photo credit: by [nataba](#) @ Adobe Stock.

ON THE COVER: Backlit view of American flags surrounding the Washington Monument. Photo credit: by [PeskyMonkey](#) @ Adobe Stock.



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ABOVE: U.S. flag waving before the U.S. Capitol. Photo credit: by [Koray](#) @ Adobe Stock.



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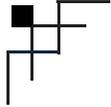


PHOTO CAPTION: GIOVANNY LOPEZ

THROUGH THE LENS

Parliamentarians sign declaration at the COP16 in Cali, Colombia

On October 23rd, 2024, parliamentarians participating in the COP16 Forum signed the Parliamentary Declaration, a crucial step toward global biodiversity protection and the transition to sustainable economies.



FROM THE CEO

The most ambitious bill sponsored by co-chairs is now law.



Dear friends,

In the final weeks of the 118th Congress, co-chairs of the International Conservation Caucus successfully drove passage of the U.S. Foundation for International Conservation Act (USFICA), paving the way for up to \$3 billion in public and private funding over the next 10 years for the long-term management of protected and conserved areas and the communities they support around the world. We are proud to have supported the caucus leadership in this important milestone for international conservation, and I applaud our allies in Congress for a victory that, I am confident, will withstand shifts in administrations and prove constructive for the long term and on an international scale.

USFICA's bright future stems from the fact that the International Conservation Caucus, with support from ICCF, has kept international conservation a nonpartisan issue at the forefront of policymakers' agendas in Washington, D.C. Since ICCF's founding nearly 2 decades ago, the caucus has been a critical forum for elevating the merits of U.S. leadership in international conservation on both sides of the aisle. I invite you to learn more on

the bipartisan effort behind USFICA through our founder David Barron's feature in this edition of Nature's Chambers.

I also wish to thank our newest co-chair in the United Kingdom All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on International Conservation, Uma Kumaran, MP, for her article, "International Conservation at COP16 and Beyond," which she wrote following her experiences as part of a delegation of parliamentarians attending the event with the ICCF Group last October in Cali, Colombia. It is a refreshing outlook on the significance of the world's largest biodiversity summit in 2024.

In celebrating the launch of caucuses in Ecuador and Suriname, this edition of our magazine takes us on a journey across our programs in Latin America, with stories from our partners in three countries where the ICCF Group has a strong presence - Colombia, Peru, and Paraguay - and with a spotlight on a rising star in conservation, Congresswoman Socorro Neri, who recently joined Senator Trad in co-chairing the conservation caucus we support in Brazil.

Last but not least, I must thank Arthur Tuda, Executive Director of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), for his important presentation of transfrontier governance and the opportunities it creates in East African conservation, an issue the ICCF Group works on advancing through its programs in the region. I must also thank a thinker on the other side of that ocean, Indonesian Former Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and Parliament Member Prof. Dr. Rokhmin Dahuri, MSc., for his important vision towards a "Golden Indonesia," envisioned by 2045.

In closing, I hope you will enjoy this edition of Nature's Chambers and continue to support us in advancing sound governance for the shared asset that is our planet.

Best regards,

John B. Gantt
Chief Executive Officer
International Conservation Caucus
Foundation



WHERE WE WORK



 Nonpartisan legislative groups supported by the ICCF Group.

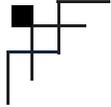
The ICCF Group has offices in the United States (ICCF U.S.), Africa, Europe, Asia, and Latin America. Each ICCF office is established as a separate legal entity, registered in the host country, with its own Board of Directors.

These entities have charitable status in their respective countries, and their role is to further the mission of the ICCF Group. These separate legal entities are bound by a collaboration agreement that ensures a common purpose for all.



IN PICTURE, TOP TO BOTTOM FROM LEFT TO RIGHT:

Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (U.S.); Dep. Marcela Guerra (Mexico); Sen. Germán Blanco (Colombia); Sen. Nelsinho Trad (Brazil); Rep. Arturo Alegría (Peru); Barry Gardiner MP (U.K.); Saramchimeg Batsukh (Mongolia); Rep. Imanga Wamunyima (Zambia); Rep. Budisatrio Djiwandono (Indonesia); Rep. Werani Chilenga (Malawi).



UNITED STATES

Legislative Tracker

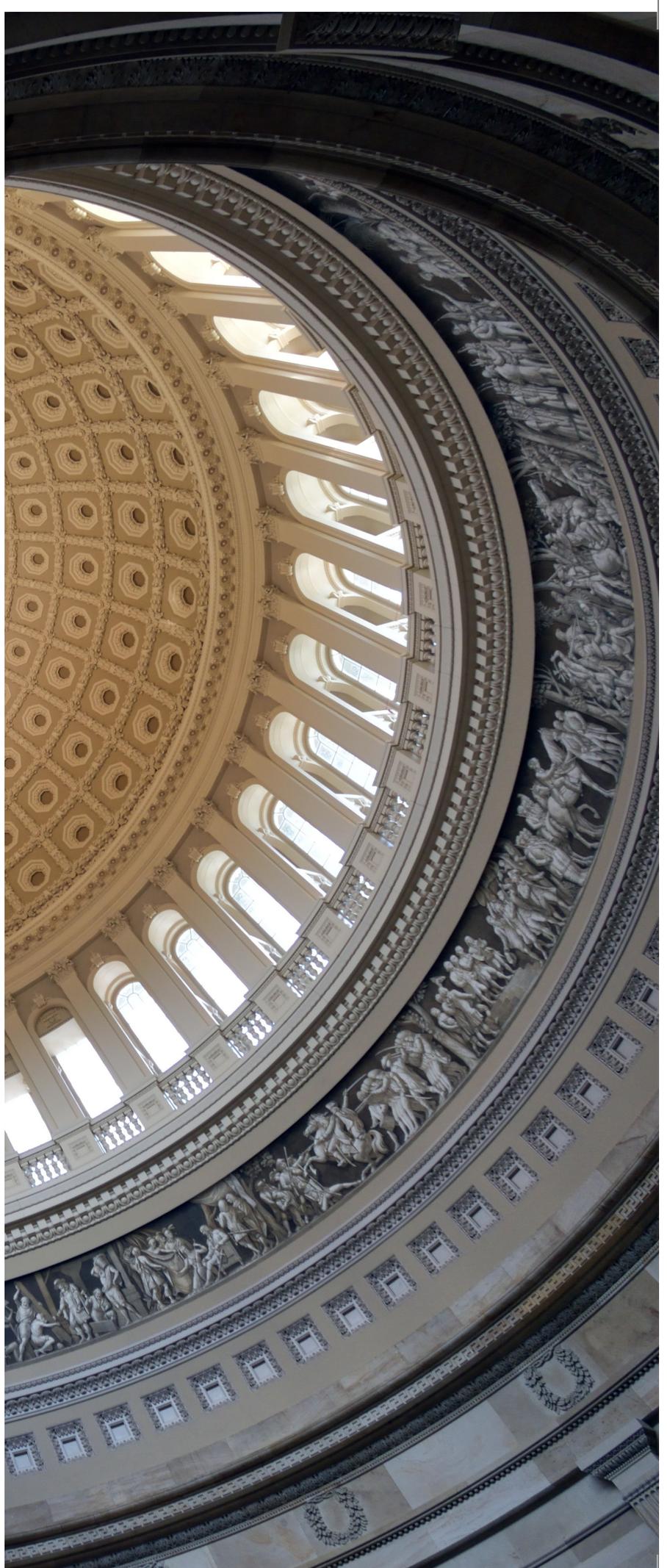
ICCF works to advance U.S. leadership in international conservation, partnering with public- and private-sector leaders in Washington, DC and around the world to grow awareness around important global natural resource management issues.

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025

The 118th Congress concluded with several key conservation measures enacted into law as part of the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement Act and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (NDAA), and FY25 funding decisions were pushed until March 14th under a continuing resolution. In 2025, we welcome a new Congress, including new caucus leadership, and confirmations for the incoming administration are underway.

Headlining a number of conservation measures included in the NDAA is the bipartisan

RIGHT: U.S. Capitol Dome. // Photo credit: by [Marck](#) @ Adobe Stock.



U.S. Foundation for International Conservation Act (USFICA), which will establish a potentially transformational approach to conservation, leveraging significant public and private resources to support communities in managing priority protected and conserved areas in the developing world. The NDAA also included the Wildlife Innovation and Longevity Driver Reauthorization (WILD) Act, reauthorizing species conservation programs, and language modifications enabling the U.S. to better support partner nations in the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUUF) through improved access to funding and capacity building measures.

International Conservation

The U.S. Foundation for International Conservation Act, originally introduced by Senators Lindsey Graham (R-SC) and ICC Co-Chair Chris Coons (D-DE) in the Senate and by Representative Mike McCaul (R-TX) in the House, was included in the NDAA. The bill creates the U.S. Foundation for International Conservation to fund public-private partnerships to support local communities in managing protected and conserved areas. Congress had previously appropriated \$100 million for the USFIC in its Fiscal Year 2024 spending package. [Read More.](#)

The Wildlife Innovation and Longevity Driver Reauthorization (WILD) Act, introduced by ICC Co-Chair Dave Joyce (R-OH), was included in the NDAA. The WILD Act reauthorizes the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, which enables wildlife and habitat conservation in all 50 states and territories, and the Multinational Species Conservation Funds, which help conserve some of the world's most iconic species, including rhinos, elephants, tigers, great apes, and turtles. [Read more.](#)

The Congressional Research Service produced two reports pertaining to the U.S. role in deep sea mining issues:

- [Seabed Mining in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction: Issues for Congress](#)
- [Implementing Agreements Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea \(UNCLOS\)](#)

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Ben Cardin (D-MD) and House Foreign Affairs Ranking Member Gregory Meeks (D-NY) led a bipartisan letter to the Comptroller General of the United States, urging action on illegal mining in Latin America. [Read more.](#)



In Washington, D.C., ICCF advances U.S. leadership in international conservation through public and private partnerships and developing the next generation of conservation leaders in the U.S. Congress.

Informing policy

ICCF educates and acts as secretariat to the leadership of the bipartisan U.S. Congressional International Conservation Caucus, Oceans Caucus, and Climate Solutions Caucus (Senate).

Building political will

We bring together leaders at the highest levels of government, business, and the NGO community, setting the conservation and environmental agenda by coordinating people with scientific expertise, organizations that support and manage programs on the ground, and policymakers who shape legislation.

Championing public-private collaboration

Through ICCF, public- and private-sector organizations collaborate and seek consensus on conservation issues and share their expertise with policymakers, providing sound, market-oriented conservation solutions with the highest standards in accountability, effectiveness, and transparency.

Other D.C. News

NOAA Fisheries released an action plan to improve the U.S. Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP). [Read more.](#)

The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy released the “National Marine Carbon Dioxide Removal Research Strategy” to advance research on the benefits, risks, and tradeoffs of marine carbon dioxide removal. [Read more.](#)

The Environmental Protection Agency released the “National Strategy to Prevent Plastic Pollution,” outlining opportunities for action to protect communities from the impacts of plastic production and waste and detailing how government agencies, businesses, non-profits, and communities can take additional action to prevent plastic pollution. [Read more.](#)

NOAA announced a new Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) with the Carbon to Sea Initiative. The three-year partnership will establish guidelines to ensure consistency and comparability across marine carbon dioxide removal projects, enhancing the impact of research findings in this critical field. [Read more.](#)

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed federal Endangered Species Act protections for several giraffe species. The comment period on the proposed regulations

is open until February 19, 2025. [Read more.](#)

The U.S. International Development Finance Corporation marked its 5th anniversary, celebrating nearly \$50 billion invested to advance development and U.S. foreign policy. Among other topics, the conference spotlighted how debt conversions can serve as a tool for both debt restructuring and funding environmental and social projects. [Read more.](#)

Outside the Beltway

The World Wildlife Fund’s Oceans Futures program released a case study on the Arctic Fisheries Conflict. [Read more.](#)

The World Wildlife Fund released its 2024 Living Planet Report. [Read more.](#)

The Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument marine debris removal season resulted in the largest amount of marine debris removed from the site since NOAA began removal efforts in 1996. [Read more.](#)

The Conference of Parties (COP16) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) met in Cali, Colombia in October, concluding with agreements to create a subsidiary body that will include Indigenous peoples and to oblige companies to share revenues when using natural genetic resources. [Read more.](#)

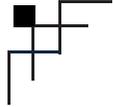
The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), with INTERPOL and The Royal Foundation of the Prince and Princess of Wales’ United for Wildlife program, jointly organized its first Wildlife Week, hosting a series of events in Cape Town in November. [Read more.](#)

Negotiators of a global plastics treaty came up short of an agreement in December, adjourning their fifth session with agreement on a ‘Chair’s Text’ that will serve as the starting point for negotiations at a resumed session in 2025. [Read more.](#)

The Institute for Economics and Peace published its 2024 Ecological Threat Report, which assesses threats relating to food insecurity, water risk, natural disasters, and demographic pressure. [Read more.](#)

A new study, led by The Nature Conservancy and partners, shows how protecting, better managing, and restoring nature for climate change enhances human wellbeing, biodiversity, and ecosystems. [Read more.](#)

Investing in nature-based solutions could create up to 32 million new jobs by 2030, according to a new report by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). [Read more.](#)



FEATURE

The U.S. Foundation for International Conservation: A Once-in-a- Generation Idea, A New Model for Conservation

*By David H. Barron,
Founder, ICCF*

**Once in a generation,
a new idea comes
along that takes root
in America to support
good natural resource
management for the
future.**

In December, the United States Congress voted to establish the United States Foundation for International Conservation (USFIC). With its creation, the foundation

RIGHT: U.S. flag waving before U.S. Capitol.
Photo credit: by [Koray](#) @ Adobe Stock.



holds the promise to become transformational in providing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America with the expertise and funding they so often lack, leveraged 2:1 by private-sector funding, to conserve parks and protected areas for the benefit of their peoples, their communities, and their biodiversity and promote prosperity, good governance, and stability. For ICCF and the leadership of the U.S. House and Senate International Conservation Caucuses (ICC), the creation of the USFIC is a landmark moment, an idea that has taken root but one that will require ongoing stewardship to flourish and fulfill its promise for the future of conservation.

This effort - a combined and bipartisan one that has included leading international conservation NGOs, hunting groups, and veterans' groups - will be defined by its success, and the enactment of the U.S. Foundation for International Conservation Act (USFICA) is only the first step. It will require continued bipartisan collaboration to ensure the foundation has the financial resources and oversight necessary to meet its objectives, and it will require steadfast leadership on behalf of the foundation's board, officers, grantees, and private-sector funders to maximize its impact.

The USFIC will be significant for several reasons.

It is designed to be targeted and streamlined, with projects intended to demonstrate a path for parks and protected areas to become self-sustaining. It leverages the strengths of the public and private sectors and

“An idea has taken root, and it will require ongoing stewardship to flourish and fulfill its promise for the future of conservation.”

enhances U.S. engagement and presence in countries where China and Russia, as well as organized crime and terrorist organizations, seek outsized influence at the expense of good natural resource management.

By targeting large landscapes with the highest biodiversity and most significant ecological value, these conservation efforts can most

effectively and efficiently secure clean air and clean water, food security, and stability and provide people with health and economic benefits. [A 2020 analysis by ICCF partner African Parks](#) identified 161 such “anchor areas,” and a similar story can no doubt be told across Asia and Latin America. Protected and conserved areas are widely recognized as one of the most important tools for conserving biodiversity that benefits people.

Most, however, lack dedicated long-term financial support, and many exist only on paper.

By leveraging funding from private philanthropy and other development partners in a 2:1 private:public match, the value of each federal dollar to advance projects in America's interest is magnified. Leading philanthropic endeavors, like the Rob Walton Foundation, the Bezos Earth Fund, and the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, among others, are committed and stand [ready to partner with the USFIC](#).

These investments in people and places are in America's national security interest.

Competition for increasingly scarce natural resources often leads to instability, conflict, and radicalization. Meanwhile, America's adversaries, through economic and military



interventions, aim to [extract countries' geopolitical loyalties and natural resources at the expense of local people](#). Criminal syndicates and terrorist organizations take advantage of weak conservation governance, [reaping financial return from illegal extraction and trade in wildlife, timber, and minerals](#). By contrast, U.S. support to manage parks and protected areas can yield development and security gains, building sustainable economies and good governance in and around these areas.

For ICCF and the ICC leadership in the House and Senate, the USFICA's creation and success will be a generational conservation effort. Led by co-chairs of the International Conservation Caucus and leading members of the

caucus, passage of the USFICA demonstrates the impact of this strong bipartisan collaboration.

It was twenty-four years ago that the International Conservation Caucus was founded in the House around the creation of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership, a public-private partnership that resulted in tens of millions of acres dedicated to national parks and protected areas in the Congo Basin.

The mission of the International Conservation Caucus?

To act on the conviction that "the United States of America has the opportunity, the obligation,

and the interests to advance the conservation of natural resources for this and future generations." ICCF was founded to support the leadership of the caucus, recognizing that a caucus with a dedicated foundation to back its mission would have a greater impact and ensure continuity in leadership. As a result of that continuity, caucus leaders today have acted on their shared conviction in proposing and championing the USFICA through Congress.

The USFICA holds enormous promise, and it's up to all of us to see it fulfilled.

ABOVE: David H. Barron speaks of international conservation's importance to America's national security interests to a bipartisan audience of U.S. legislators, during an ICCF Congressional Gala in Washington, D.C.



*ICCF IN THE
SPOTLIGHT*

International Conservation Caucus Announces Leadership for 119th Congress

*The House International
Conservation Caucus
(ICC) has announced new
leadership for the 119th
Congress.*

**ICCF would like to
welcome Representative
Guy Reschenthaler
(R-PA) to the caucus
leadership and looks
forward to working with
him toward advancing**

U.S. leadership in international conservation.

Representative Reschenthaler joins Representatives Henry Cuellar (D-TX), David Joyce (R-OH), and Betty McCollum (D-MN) as bipartisan co-chairs of the ICC in the House, replacing Rep. Jake LaTurner (R-KS), who did not run for reelection to the 119th Congress. In the Senate, Senators John Boozman (R-AR), Chris Coons (D-DE), Martin Heinrich (D-NM), and Thom Tillis

ABOVE: Representative Guy Reschenthaler (R-PA), newest co-chair of the U.S. Congressional International Conservation Caucus.



(R-NC) continue to lead the Senate ICC.

ICCF thanks the outgoing co-chairs for their leadership to address international conservation challenges, including protected and conserved area management, poaching and illegal wildlife trade, IUU fishing, and marine debris.

Representative Guy Reschenthaler serves as Chief Deputy Whip and is a member of the House Rules Committee and Appropriations Committee, where he sits on the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs and Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies subcommittees. He

represents Pennsylvania's 14th congressional district in southwest Pennsylvania, first elected to the House in 2018. Prior to his election to Congress, Reschenthaler worked in private practice at a multi-state law firm and was elected Magisterial District Judge. He previously served in the State Senate and in the U.S. Navy Judge Advocate General Corps, where he volunteered for duty in Iraq and served stateside in Norfolk, Virginia and then in Texas and Oklahoma. He's a graduate of Penn State, The Behrend College, and completed law school at Duquesne University.

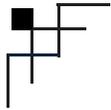
"I am honored to serve as co-chair

of the International Conservation Caucus for the 119th Congress alongside Reps. David Joyce (R-OH), Betty McCollum (D-MN), and Henry Cuellar (D-TX). This caucus is critical to our nation's foreign policy efforts, including combatting China and Russia's malign behavior around the globe. I look forward to working with my colleagues to support efforts like combating illegal wildlife trafficking and other conservation priorities."

-- Rep. Guy Reschenthaler (R-PA)

The House Oceans Caucus (OC) will also look to finalize new leadership in the coming weeks.

Resident Commissioner Jenniffer González Colón (R-PR), who was elected governor of Puerto Rico, leaves a vacancy alongside Representative Suzanne Bonamici (D-OR) atop the House OC. Senate OC co-chairs Senators Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) and Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) continue in their leadership roles in the Senate, along with Senators Tammy Baldwin (D-WI) and Dan Sullivan (R-AK) serving as honorary co-chairs.



INTERNATIONAL
COLLABORATION

International Conservation at COP16 and Beyond

By Uma Kumaran, MP, and
Co-Chair of the APPG on
International Conservation.

Almost 100 days have passed since the close of COP16 in Cali, Colombia. Nearly 200 governments, and thousands of scientists, business leaders, indigenous voices and campaigners came together to attend the world's largest ever biodiversity summit.

COP16's outcomes were not perfect, and we can always go further and faster, but real and meaningful progress was made towards a healthier planet.



The establishment of the '[Cali fund](#)', which has the potential to raise \$1 billion a year for biodiversity from the use of Digital Sequencing Information (DSI) on genetic resources, was a breakthrough. Large companies which benefit from DSI can now pay into the fund which sets aside 50% of the money put in for the



needs of indigenous people and local communities, so that they can finally start sharing in the profits.

Further advancements were made on supporting the participation of indigenous people in implementing the [Global Biodiversity Framework \(GBF\)](#), agreed at COP15 in

Uma Kumaran has been the Member of Parliament for Stratford and Bow since 2024. She is a member of the Foreign Affairs Select Committee and Vice Chair of the APPG on International Conservation. Before being elected to Parliament, Uma served as a Senior Advisor to the Mayor of London as well as the Director of International Relations at C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group.



Montreal with the goal of protecting and restoring 30% of land and sea by 2030.

However, I found it disappointing that key decisions including around establishing a new wider biodiversity fund were kicked down the road. I attended the last UN Water Week in New York – I know how much needs to be done and

that the expertise and will to do it is out there, but until we have global consensus this work is hindered.

I attended COP16 as a proud Vice Chair of the International Conservation Caucus Foundation's UK parliamentary group. We were recognised by the UK Government and made up a part of their official

delegation, and alongside cross-party colleagues, I enjoyed a front row seat to the negotiations.

It was especially meaningful to be present in Cali, as a few short weeks prior, I had the privilege of hosting the Colombian Foreign Minister and Ministers of Environment and Finance in UK Parliament, alongside Britain's

ABOVE: The 18-point COP16 Parliamentary Declaration and its signatories celebrate the initiative from the ICCF Group and its network of parliamentarians.

nature Minister and her officials – our discussions were productive and consensus building ahead of COP16.

As representatives for the UK we participated in the dedicated [parliamentary forum](#) organised by the Colombian Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with ICCF, to deliberate with elected representatives from around the world on agreeing the COP16 Parliamentary Declaration.

The 18-point declaration reaffirmed the commitment of legislators present to the Global Biodiversity Framework and pushed for high ambition outcomes at COP16, including integrating biodiversity considerations into key economic sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, tourism and resource management. For legislators, it also consolidated understanding about our role in implementing international agreements and ensuring policy coherence in our own territories.

In the UK, the Labour Government is committed to delivering a green transition and I am proud to support the efforts, led by Prime Minister Keir Starmer, to fulfill

our [promise to voters](#) and further conservation efforts around the

“ The 18-point declaration reaffirmed the commitment of legislators present to the Global Biodiversity Framework and pushed for high ambition outcomes at COP16. ”

world. I was really pleased to see the appointment of the UK’s first ever Special Envoy for Nature, Ruth Davis, to support this work.

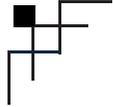
We are building on the bold climate ambitions this Government has already set out – including our world-leading target to reduce emissions by 81% by 2035. It should be a source of shame that the UK is one of the most nature-depleted countries in the world. In this parliament we will build on the cross-party achievements of previous governments and take action to improve responsible access to nature in Britain, expand nature-rich habitats such as wetlands and peat bogs, plant millions of trees to save the

British woodland, and clean up our rivers. Our ambition is not only environmental protection - meeting [UK Environment Act targets](#) - but nature recovery.

In the changing global political context, it has never been more important to champion climate and nature on the world stage, working internationally to advocate for bolder science-based climate action.

Now, it will be the role of all parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to realise the aspirations of COP16 and ensure that we meet ambition with action globally.

I know that the UK’s delegation are looking forward to continue working in close collaboration with our global allies and partners in our shared mission to protect the natural world, ensuring that the UK and UK Parliamentarians remain a strong voice for our planet.



EAST AFRICA

United by the Ocean: Harnessing Political Will for Marine Conservation in Kenya and Tanzania



*By Arthur Tuda, Executive Director,
Western Indian Ocean Marine Science
Association (WIOMSA)*

Marine ecosystems don't recognize borders, yet conservation efforts often do.

Along the shared ocean waters of Kenya and Tanzania, the need for collaboration has never been more pressing. These waters, teeming with vibrant coral reefs, seagrass

.....

Dr. Arthur Tuda, Executive Director of WIOMSA, is a leading expert in ocean governance and marine conservation with over two decades of experience in the Western Indian Ocean region. A certified Marine Protected Area Professional (MPA Pro), Dr. Tuda has played a pivotal role in advancing transboundary marine governance, particularly through the Kenya-Tanzania Transboundary Conservation Area (TBCA) initiative. His work has focused on harmonizing legal frameworks, fostering community engagement, and integrating science into policy. A published researcher and advocate, he has collaborated with global partners to drive adaptive governance, marine spatial planning, and systematic conservation planning in East Africa.

RIGHT: Dolphin in water // Photo credit: by [Michael](#) @ Adobe Stock.



meadows, and critical fisheries, are vital to local livelihoods, national economies, and regional stability. However, the threats to these ecosystems—unsustainable fishing practices, illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, habitat destruction, and climate change—are growing at an alarming rate. To safeguard these waters for future generations, bold action and sustained political will are essential.

Since 2015, the Kenya-Tanzania Transboundary Conservation Area (TBCA) initiative has served as a beacon of hope for marine conservation in the region. Spearheaded by the UNEP Nairobi Convention, the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), and other conservation partners, the TBCA is an ambitious effort to unite science, policy, and local communities to protect this vital ecosystem. While science and grassroots efforts remain indispensable, the engagement of political leaders has proven pivotal. Without their commitment, large-scale conservation initiatives like the TBCA risk stalling, leaving the region's marine heritage vulnerable to further degradation.

The Politics of Transboundary Conservation

Conservation is as much a political endeavor as it is an ecological one. Establishing the Kenya-Tanzania TBCA requires cooperation

between two nations with distinct ocean governance systems. Kenya and Tanzania each have unique legal frameworks, enforcement mechanisms, and resource-sharing policies, which often present barriers to harmonization. Yet, these differences also create opportunities for innovation and collaboration in governance.

Recognizing the political complexities, WIOMSA and its partners have actively engaged policymakers at multiple levels to build the political will necessary for the TBCA's success. This engagement has included targeted outreach to national legislators, regional authorities, and local government leaders to foster dialogue on shared challenges such as IUU fishing and resource management. These efforts aim to transform the TBCA from a scientific concept into a political priority with broad-based support.

Building Political Momentum

For the TBCA to succeed, national parliaments in Kenya and Tanzania must develop laws and regulations that enable its effective implementation. This requires bringing legislators together to address shared challenges and opportunities. WIOMSA, in collaboration with the ICCF Group, has spearheaded cross-border engagements between parliamentarians, fostering dialogue and cooperation.

Through workshops, field missions, and policy briefings, these initiatives have provided a platform for lawmakers to understand the socio-economic and environmental stakes of marine conservation. A landmark achievement of this collaboration was the "Policy Harmonization Study and Legislative Gap Analysis," which examined the legal frameworks governing marine conservation in Kenya and Tanzania. This study identified key areas where laws and policies could be aligned, serving as a blueprint for legislative action. By addressing disparities in governance, enforcement, and community engagement, this study has laid the groundwork for a unified approach to marine resource management.

The Role of Conservation Caucuses

Parliamentary caucuses in Kenya and Tanzania have played a transformative role in advancing the TBCA. These groups wield significant influence, not only in shaping legislation but also in mobilizing public opinion and resources. By engaging directly with coastal communities and conservation experts, they have demonstrated the socio-economic benefits of marine conservation and rallied support for the TBCA.

In Kenya, the Parliamentary Conservation and Climate Change Caucus (P4CK) has championed policies that align marine

conservation with sustainable development. This includes advocating for the protection of fisheries and coral reefs, which are essential for food security and tourism. Similarly, Tanzania's Parliamentary Friends of the Environment Caucus (TAPAFE) has integrated marine conservation into national development plans, emphasizing its role in climate resilience and poverty reduction.

These caucuses have also been instrumental in ensuring that the TBCA reflects local needs and aspirations. By involving artisanal fishers, local government officials, and other stakeholders in the decision-making process, they have fostered a sense of ownership among communities. This inclusive approach has been crucial in building trust and ensuring the long-term sustainability of conservation efforts.

Achievements Through Collaboration

The Kenya-Tanzania TBCA highlights the power of partnerships among scientists, policymakers, and communities to drive marine conservation. Political advocacy by environmental caucuses has elevated the TBCA to a national priority, securing resources and attention. Legal alignment through the Policy

Harmonization Study has streamlined governance, fostering collaboration. Community engagement in the Tanga-Pemba seascape has empowered locals with co-management strategies and alternative livelihoods, ensuring inclusive conservation. Scientific research led by WIOMSA and partners has provided critical data to guide efforts. Together,

“While science and grassroots efforts remain indispensable, the engagement of political leaders has proven pivotal.”

these achievements demonstrate how collaboration and evidence-based approaches can create a sustainable future for shared marine ecosystems.

Challenges and Opportunities

Despite these successes, challenges persist. Differences in governance structures,

limited enforcement capacity, and funding gaps continue to pose hurdles. Climate change further exacerbates these issues, threatening marine ecosystems with rising sea levels, warming waters, and ocean acidification.

Yet, these challenges also present opportunities. The TBCA offers a unique platform for Kenya and Tanzania to demonstrate the potential of transboundary collaboration in marine conservation. By leveraging the political momentum generated by environmental caucuses and fostering stronger regional partnerships, the TBCA can set a precedent for marine conservation in the Western Indian Ocean.

A Vision for the Future

The Kenya-Tanzania TBCA is more than a conservation initiative—it is a symbol of what can be achieved when science and politics work in tandem. Its success depends on sustained political engagement, robust legal frameworks, and the active participation of coastal communities. By prioritizing these elements, Kenya and Tanzania can create a model for transboundary marine conservation that benefits both people and nature.



About

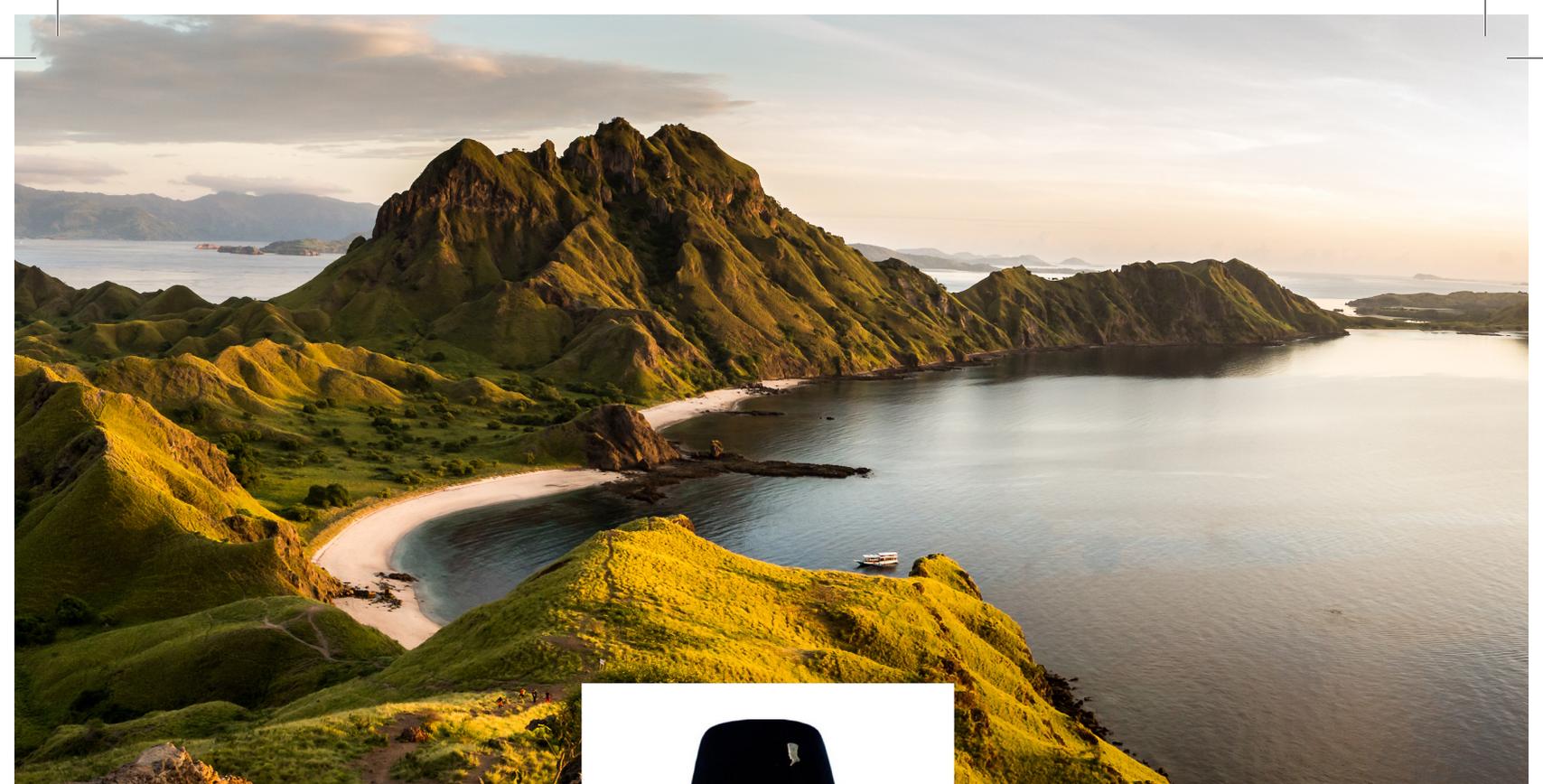
The Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) is a regional organization dedicated to promoting the sustainable use and management of coastal and marine resources in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO). Established in 1993, WIOMSA brings together scientists, policymakers, managers, and communities to foster evidence-based decision-making and enhance marine conservation efforts.

Through innovative programs, capacity building, and partnerships, WIOMSA supports research, provides technical guidance, and strengthens regional collaboration to address pressing issues like climate change, biodiversity loss, and illegal fishing. With a vision of healthy and resilient ocean ecosystems, WIOMSA remains a driving force in advancing science and policy for sustainable ocean governance.

As the world grapples with the twin crises of biodiversity loss and climate change, the TBCA serves as a beacon of hope. It reminds us that shared challenges demand shared solutions—and that the health of our oceans is a responsibility we all share.

The future of our oceans depends on the decisions we make today. With political will, scientific guidance, and collective action, the TBCA can become a blueprint for conserving the world's shared marine heritage.





INDONESIA

Conservation Strategies for Sustainable Economic Development Towards Golden Indonesia 2045



By Prof. Dr. Rokhmin Dahuri, MSc., Indonesian Parliament Member and Former Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Republic of Indonesia

Every nation-state in the world aspires to be a developed (advanced), prosperous, and sovereign country.

Despite improvements in almost all aspects of human life (development sectors), since its independence on August 17, 1945, up until now Indonesia remains an upper middle-income country with a GNI (Gross National Income) per capita of US\$ 5.100 in 2024. A country is categorized as a rich (high-income) country when its GNI per capita is bigger than

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Prof. Dr. Ir. Rokhmin Dahuri is an Indonesian politician, academic, and marine and fisheries expert. He served as Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries from 2001 to 2004 under Presidents Abdurrahman Wahid and Megawati Soekarnoputri. Previously, he was Director-General of Coastal and Small Islands at the ministry. Elected to the House of Representatives (DPR-RI) in 2024, Rokhmin represents West Java VIII and serves on Commission IV, overseeing agriculture, fisheries, and marine affairs. A PDIP politician, he is the party's Head of Marine Affairs, Fisheries, and Fishermen. Beyond politics, he has held various academic and advisory roles at IPB University and leadership positions in national and international marine research networks.

ABOVE: Top of Padar island in Komodo islands, Flores, Indonesia // Photo credit: by [donnchans](#) @ Adobe Stock.

US\$ 14,001 (World Bank, 2024). In addition, Indonesia is also confronted with a high poverty rate, about 9.3 percent of the total population based upon a poverty line of IDR 582,000 (US\$ 36.4) per month (Indonesian Statistics Agency, 2024). However, according to the World Bank's poverty line in 2024 of US\$ 96, Indonesian poor reached 112 million people (40 percent of the country's population).

Indonesia, the largest archipelago on Earth with more than 17,000 islands endowed with abundant natural resources, stands at the crossroads of development and conservation.

As the nation prepares to celebrate its centenary in 2045, it must address pressing environmental challenges such as deforestation, biodiversity loss, climate change, and overexploitation of resources. Since 2019 the Government of Indonesia has committed to realize Golden Indonesia (a developed, prosperous, and sovereign Indonesia) in 2045. In 2045 the country's GDP is expected to reach US\$ 7 trillion (the fifth largest in the world) with GNI per capita of about US\$ 30,030 (National Agency for Development Planning, 2019). The Golden Indonesia 2045 vision demands a sustainable development framework that harmonizes economic growth with environmental stewardship.

Conservation is the backbone of sustainable economic development.

Healthy natural ecosystems including forests, lakes, rivers, savannas, mangroves, seagrass beds, coral reefs, seas and oceans provide essential renewable natural resources (e.g., fish stocks, timber, and biotechnological materials), non-renewable resources (such as oil, gas, coal, tin, iron ores, nickel, copper, and gold), and environmental services such as clean water, fertile soil, and climate regulation, which are critical for economic development and ecological sustainability. Indonesia's rich biodiversity also offers vast potential for eco-tourism, sustainable fisheries, sustainable forestry, sustainable agriculture, green economy, and blue economy, making conservation not just an ecological imperative but also an economic opportunity.

Key Conservation Strategies

Biodiversity Protection

Indonesia's rainforests, coral reefs, and mangroves are among the most biodiverse ecosystems globally. Conservation efforts must focus on:

- Strengthening protected areas and expanding marine and terrestrial conservation zones.
- Combating illegal logging,

poaching, and fishing through stricter law enforcement and community involvement.

- Promoting biodiversity-friendly agriculture to minimize habitat destruction.

Sustainable Land Use

Land use planning is critical to balancing development and conservation. Strategies include:

- Adopting agroforestry and sustainable agriculture practices to reduce deforestation.
- Encouraging urban green spaces to combat urban sprawl and enhance quality of life.
- Restoring degraded lands to boost productivity and ecological resilience.

Renewable Energy Development

Transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy is essential to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Key actions include:

- Expanding solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, and ocean energy development.
- Incentivizing investments in clean energy technologies.
- Training local communities to manage and maintain renewable energy infrastructure.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Indonesia is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts such as rising sea levels and extreme weather events. Conservation strategies should prioritize:

- Protecting and restoring forests, peatlands, mangroves, seagrass beds, and coral reefs as natural carbon sinks.
- Developing climate-resilient infrastructure in vulnerable regions.
- Promoting sustainable water management to address water scarcity.

Community Empowerment and Participation

Communities play a vital role in conservation. Empowerment strategies include:

- Providing education and training on sustainable resource management.
- Supporting eco-friendly enterprises, such as community-based tourism, sustainable aquaculture, organic farming, and environmentally-friendly manufacturing industry.
- Encouraging public-private



partnerships to fund conservation initiatives.

Aligning Conservation with Economic Goals

Achieving Golden Indonesia 2045 requires integrating conservation into national economic policies. This includes:

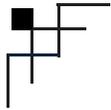
- Developing green economic zones to attract sustainable investments.
- Leveraging digital technology to monitor and manage natural resources.
- Mainstreaming environmental education to cultivate a culture of sustainability.

Despite its potential, Indonesia faces challenges such as policy inconsistency, lack of funding,

and inadequate enforcement of environmental laws. However, opportunities abound in international partnerships, carbon trading, and leveraging Indonesia's leadership in global climate initiatives.

Conservation strategies are integral to sustainable economic development. By protecting its natural heritage, Indonesia can ensure a thriving economy, resilient ecosystems, and improved quality of life for its citizens. With decisive action and collective effort, the dream of Golden Indonesia 2045 can become a reality.

ABOVE: Prof. Dr. Ir. Rokhmin Dahuri addresses participants at the Oceans Conservancy Policy Training Workshop co-hosted last September by ICCF Indonesia and Konservasi Indonesia.



MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

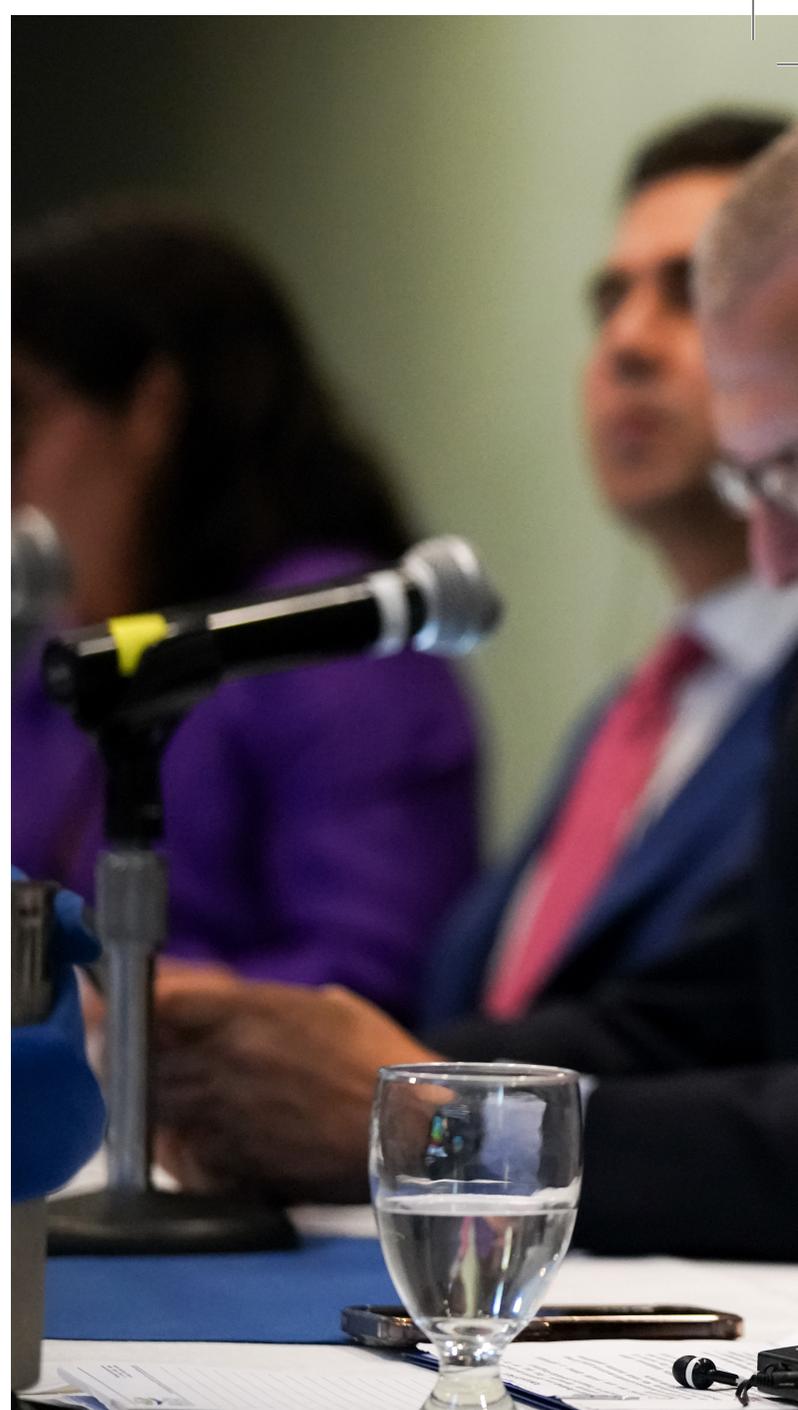
Fireside Chat with Congress Member Socorro Neri, Co-Chair of Caucus Brazil

The ICCF Group had the chance to sit down with Brazil's newest conservation star, Congresswoman Socorro Neri, who recently joined Senator Nelsinho Trad in co-chairing the conservation caucus in Brazil.

Congresswoman Socorro Neri, please tell us about your role as President of the Joint Committee on Climate Change in the Brazilian Congress.

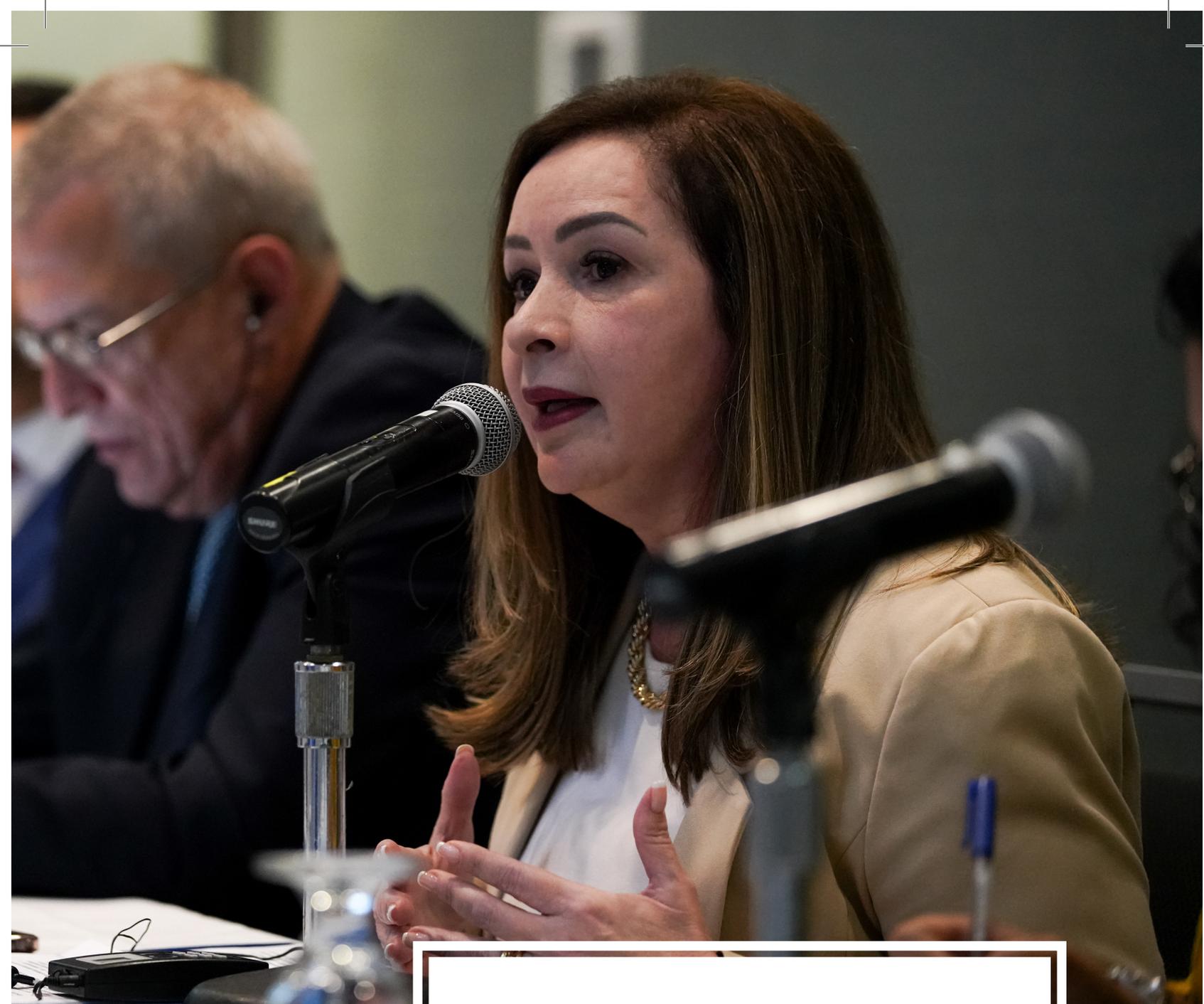
Chairing the Joint Committee on Climate Change is a strategic and challenging opportunity, especially at such a crucial moment for Brazil and the world. We have the responsibility to lead the debate and articulate policies that address the climate crisis in an efficient and fair manner, connecting environmental protection to economic and social development.

With Brazil preparing to host COP30 in Belém in 2025, the importance of the commission is even greater. This event will be a historic opportunity for the country to show the world the leading role of the Amazon and our ability to lead global



solutions to the climate crisis. My role as chairman of the commission is to ensure that Congress rises to the occasion, promoting dialogue with the Executive and mobilizing society to align Brazil's goals with the Paris Agreement and ambitious mitigation and adaptation commitments.

Furthermore, it is a space where we can work to ensure that the climate transition is inclusive and fair, especially benefiting the most vulnerable populations, such as women, young people, black people, and indigenous peoples. I have worked to



ABOUT CONGRESS MEMBER SOCORRO NERI

ABOVE: Congress Member Neri addresses U.S. audience at an ICCF event in Washington, D.C., highlighting the benefits of the caucus model to align conservation policies between countries of the Amazon.

Maria do Socorro Neri holds a master's and doctorate in Education from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and the Federal University of Minas Gerais. The former mayor of Rio Branco and Secretary of Education, Culture and Sports, for the State of Acre, she was elected Federal Deputy in the 2022 elections as the most voted in the entire state of Acre with over 25,000 votes.

prioritize key issues, such as the bioeconomy, food security, and the sustainable use of the Amazon's natural resources, to show the world that it is possible to grow sustainably.

The presidency of CMMC is not just a political role, but an opportunity to contribute to Brazil exercising its climate leadership responsibly, with concrete actions and a legacy that inspires other countries and meets the needs of future generations.

What legislative measures do you advocate for the development of the Amazon?

The legislative measures I defend are based on an integrated vision, which considers environmental protection, social justice, and the promotion of sustainable economic development. Through my role as president of the Joint Parliamentary Front for a Just Climate Transition, the Permanent Joint Committee on Climate Change, the Committee on the Environment and Sustainable Development, and the Committee on the Amazon and Indigenous and Traditional Peoples, I seek to strengthen and propose coordinated public policies that promote the bioeconomy, the appreciation of the local population, and the sustainable use of natural resources.

In the legislative field, projects such as PL 3961/2020, which proposes a state of climate emergency and targets for neutralizing greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, and PL 5855/2023, which allocates funds raised to environmental compensation programs in the Legal Amazon, stand out. In addition, PL 1660/2024, which establishes the Amazon Factor as a weighting factor for public policies, is key to reducing regional inequalities and

promoting sustainable socioeconomic development in the region.

My work on the permanent and temporary committees of the Chamber also reflects this commitment. As a full member of the Environment and Sustainable Development Committee, I promoted public hearings on emission reduction

technologies, carbon markets, and measures to prevent natural disasters. In the Education Committee, I promoted debates on climate education, focusing on training indigenous and black youth to become agents of the sustainable transition in the Amazon.

On parliamentary fronts, I coordinated initiatives that connect environmental conservation with social justice. In

the Mixed Parliamentary Front in Defense of the Amazon, we seek strategies to preserve the forest, combat deforestation, and strengthen indigenous peoples. In the Parliamentary Front of the Northern States, where I act as coordinator for Acre, we seek to obtain resources and policies aimed at developing the bioeconomy and infrastructure in the region. In addition, I am a member of the Amazon Parliament (PARLAMAZ), as vice president for Brazil, where we discuss joint solutions with other Amazonian countries to protect the forest and improve the quality of life of local populations.

In short, I believe that the development of the Amazon depends on investments in bioeconomy and low-carbon technologies, appreciation of local culture and knowledge, and strengthening of sustainable infrastructure. My work on several committees, fronts, and international initiatives reflects the commitment to align environmental



“With Brazil preparing to host COP30 in Belém in 2025, the importance of the commission is even greater.”



ABOVE: Natural park in Belem, Brazil. / Photo credit: by [william](#) @ Adobe Stock.

protection with the demands of the Amazonian populations, ensuring that the Amazon is a model of sustainable development and climate justice.

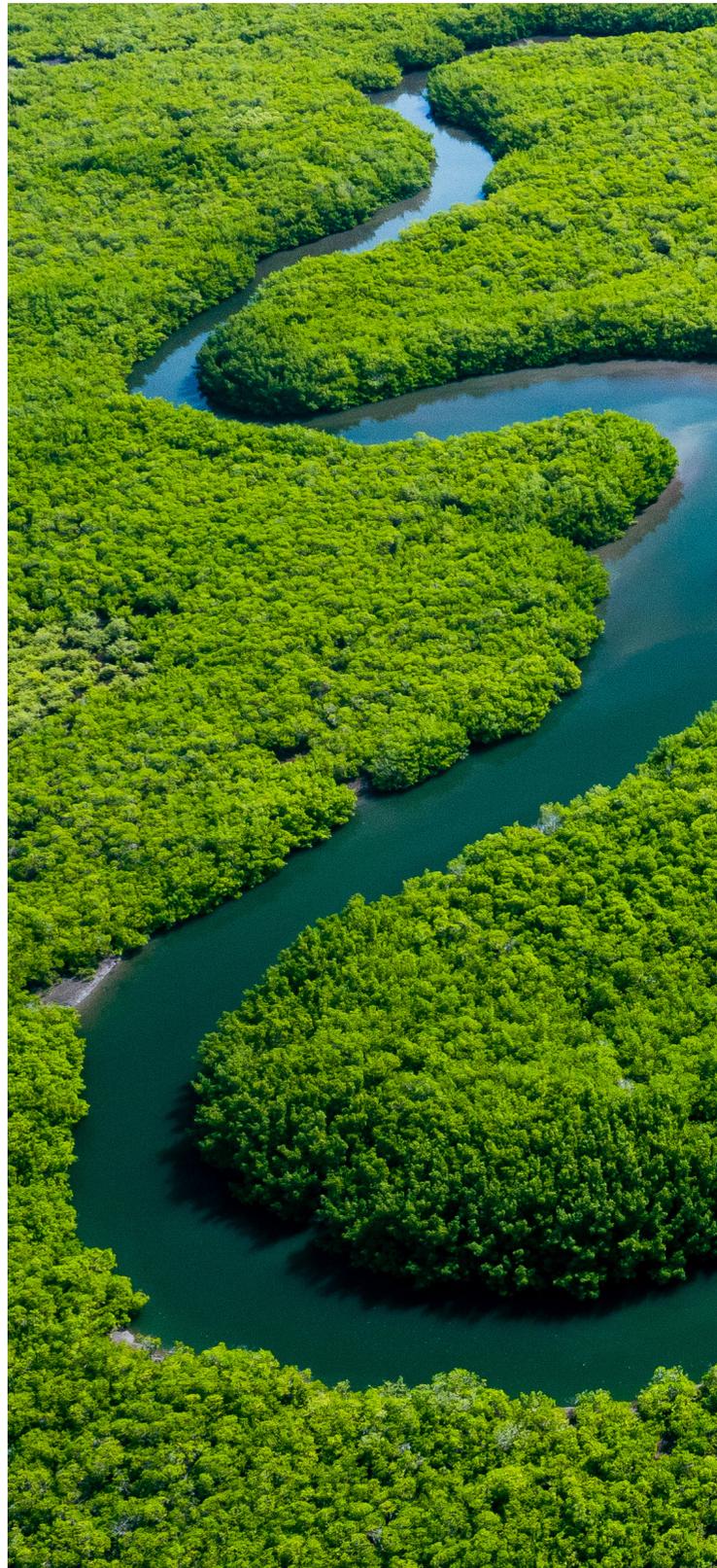
What goals would you like to see achieved at COP30 in Belém in November?

I hope we move forward with real and concrete commitments, especially with regard to financing climate action. It is essential that nations fulfill their responsibilities by ensuring financial and technical resources for the conservation of the Amazon. Without these investments, it will not be possible to implement policies that protect the forest and promote a sustainable bioeconomy.

It is also essential that the conference be a milestone for global engagement around climate justice, placing indigenous peoples and traditional communities, who are the true guardians of the Amazon, at the center of decisions. These groups need to be valued and protected, ensuring that their rights are respected and that they have a leading role in solutions.

Another central theme is the promotion of an inclusive and sustainable bioeconomy, capable of generating employment and income for local peoples, while conserving natural resources. The Amazon has the potential to be an example for the world in this development model, and COP30 needs to create the conditions for this to happen.

I believe that climate education must gain momentum as a global priority. We need to educate a generation of young people, especially in the Amazon, who understand the climate challenges and are prepared to lead the solutions. COP30 will be a unique opportunity to show the world that the Amazon is not just a territory to be protected, but a region full of potential that can lead the way to a more just and sustainable future.



ABOVE: The Amazon rainforest.

AMAZON CONSERVATION

Key Partnerships for the Conservation of the Amazon: Strengthening Legislative Capacities for Integrated Fire Management

By *Pietro Graziani, Technical Coordinator of the Amazonia+ Program, Italian Agency for Development and Cooperation*



The Amazon, the largest tropical forest in the world and a cornerstone of global climate stability, faces unprecedented threats from deforestation, climate change, and ecosystem degradation.

In response, the Amazonia+ program—funded by the European Union and implemented by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), Expertise France, and the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP)—is working to build the capacity of Amazonian countries to reduce CO2 emissions, adapt to climate change, and protect biodiversity.

A central component of this initiative is high-level political dialogue. In

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Pietro Graziani is an Italian biologist with 20 years of international experience in designing, managing, and evaluating environmental programs funded by organizations such as the European Union, CAF, and the United Nations across Europe, Africa, and Latin America. Since 2016, he has been with the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), overseeing fire prevention projects. In 2023, he assumed the role of Technical Coordinator for the Amazonia+ regional program, funded by the European Union and based in Bogotá.

Photo credit: by [Curioso.Fotografy](#) @ Adobe Stock.

collaboration with the International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF), we have advanced a strategic agenda to prioritize the strengthening of legislative capacities and the provision of technical tools to support more informed and harmonized decision-making in integrated fire management.

Integrated Fire Management: A Key Approach to Sustainability

Fire, often seen as a threat, can be a valuable tool when properly managed to contribute to ecosystem conservation and sustainable development. This approach, known as integrated fire management, combines three essential pillars: fire management (prevention, control, and strategic use), fire ecology (understanding the impacts and benefits of fire on sensitive ecosystems), and fire culture (recognizing traditional knowledge and socioeconomic needs).

In the Amazon, where wildfires often result from traditional agricultural practices and illegal activities, this approach is indispensable. However, its effective implementation requires robust, harmonized, and sustainable public policies that balance these perspectives.

Political Dialogues and Legislative Strengthening: Steps Toward Action

In this context, the Amazonia+ program, in partnership with ICCF, has been working with the Amazon Parliamentary Group (Parlamaz) and other key regional stakeholders. At the Parlamaz meeting in June 2024 in Tarapoto, Peru, and the launch of the Conservation Caucus in Ecuador in September 2024, we illustrated to legislators the importance of integrated fire management as a tool to address the region's environmental, social, and economic challenges.

Through these sessions, and further engagements planned for 2025, the aim is to facilitate the analysis of current public policies in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, identifying legislative gaps, inconsistencies, and opportunities to improve fire management. This effort is critical for developing a roadmap focused on policy harmonization and inter-institutional cooperation to enable more effective and coordinated actions.

Key Strategies Include:

- **Strengthening Legislative Capacities:** Creating intersectoral dialogue spaces to train legislators on integrated fire management approaches based on scientific evidence and local knowledge. These dialogues will involve representatives from national governments, NGOs, academia, and rural and Indigenous communities to ensure a holistic vision.
- **Promoting Cross-Border Policies:** Recognizing the shared nature of Amazonian

ecosystems, cross-border cooperation among countries is prioritized to address common challenges.

- **Integrating Cutting-Edge Knowledge and Traditional Practices:** Respecting and leveraging the knowledge of Indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as scientific research, in the formulation of fire management strategies.

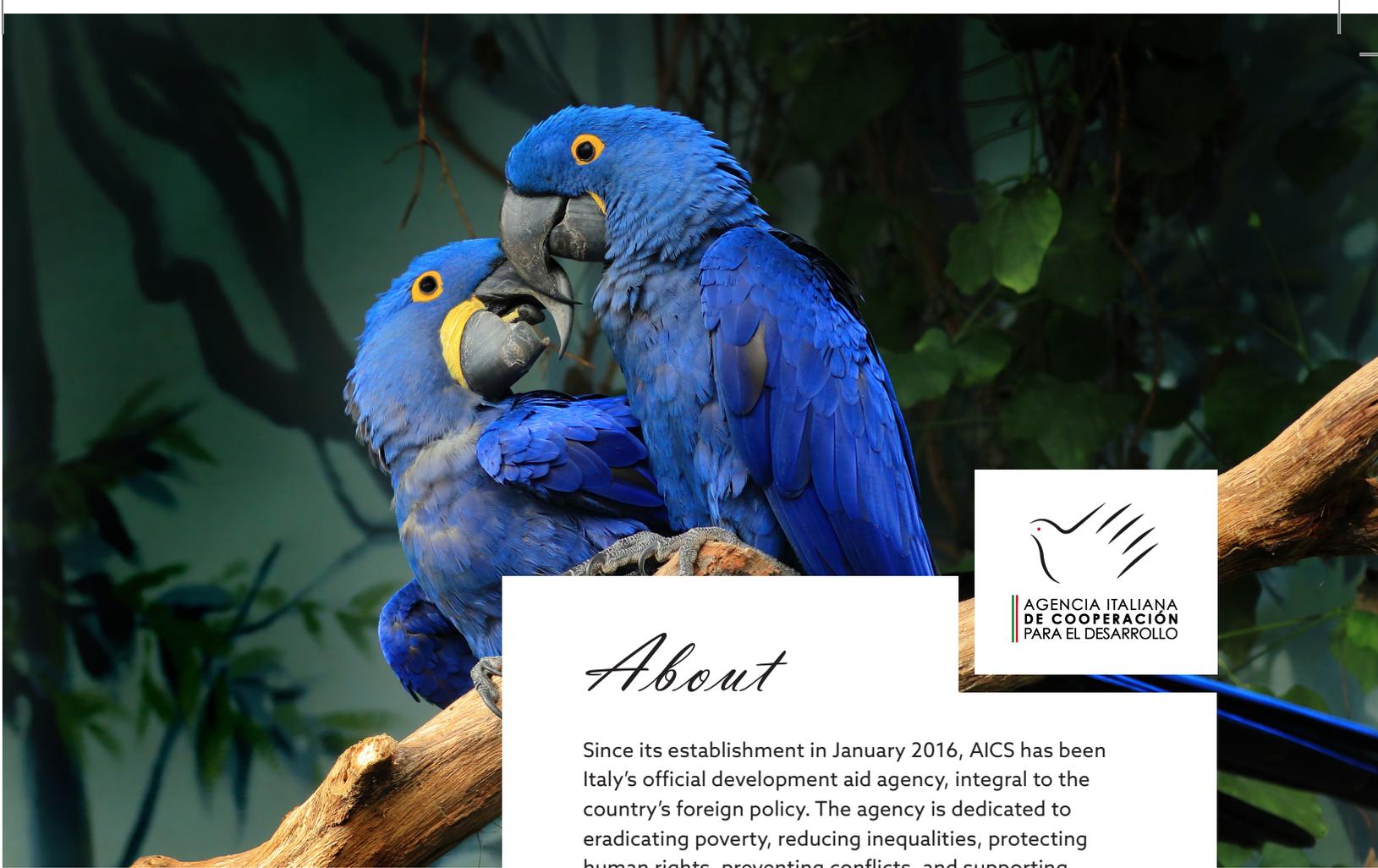
A Long-Term Vision for the Amazon

The success of these efforts depends on decision-makers' ability to adopt ambitious and sustainable policies that address the complexities of the Amazon region. Integrated fire management is not just a technical tool but an opportunity to build an inclusive and resilient environmental governance model.

Looking ahead, collaboration with international actors like the ICCF Group, alongside local stakeholders, will be essential to ensure that initiatives driven by the Amazonia+ program not only mitigate current impacts but also lay the foundation for sustainable Amazon management. Legislators, governments, the private sector, and international cooperation must unite in this collective effort.

Only through determined and coordinated action can we safeguard the Amazon for future generations.

The Amazon is not only a vital



About

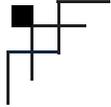
Since its establishment in January 2016, AICS has been Italy's official development aid agency, integral to the country's foreign policy. The agency is dedicated to eradicating poverty, reducing inequalities, protecting human rights, preventing conflicts, and supporting peace processes. With headquarters in Rome, an office in Florence, and 20 regional offices worldwide, AICS addresses the development needs of populations in its areas of intervention. The Bogotá Regional Office, opened in 2022, oversees South American programs, focusing on countries such as Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Venezuela, Peru, Argentina, and Brazil. AICS's regional portfolio includes projects worth €50 million in Colombia and €144 million across South America, strengthening its commitment to a continent striving for sustainable, innovative, and inclusive development.

ecosystem for the countries it spans but also a global common good whose conservation demands commitment, innovation, and leadership. The Amazonia+ program, in partnership with the International Conservation Caucus Foundation and regional parliaments, is contributing to bridging the gap between science, policy, and action to address the challenges of our time.

This is an opportunity to demonstrate that, together, we can make the Amazon a model of sustainability and hope.



ABOVE: Pair of blue hyacinth macaw perched on branch in Amazon. Photo credit: by [Vaclav](#) @ Adobe Stock.



PERU & MARINE
CONSERVATION

Fisheries Transparency Initiative

By Nicolás Rovegno,
Fisheries Engineer
and Master in Marine
Sciences, FiTI.

For decades, the ocean was seen as an inexhaustible resource – vast, abundant, and beyond the need for regulation.

However, present global challenges such as overfishing, overcapacity, illegal fishing, and unsustainable fishing practices demonstrate that these resources can be depleted without sound management. According to the FAO's latest [State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture \(SOFIA\)](#) report, over a third of global fish stocks are now

overfished, with more expected to become over-exploited. This trend, which threatens ecosystems, food security, and the livelihoods of millions, has made it clear that better governance is essential.

Transparency offers a path towards more sustainable fisheries management and improved

governance. By enhancing public access to key fisheries data, the health of fish stocks can be understood, resources can be fairly allocated, and policies can be effectively monitored. For example, the [United Nations Sustainable Fisheries Resolution \(A/79/L.38\)](#) explicitly recognizes transparency as a fundamental



Nicolás Rovegno is a Fisheries Engineer and Master in Marine Sciences, with extensive experience in the fisheries sector. As Regional Coordinator for Latin America of FiTI (Fisheries Transparency Initiative), he has managed to get fishing powers such as Ecuador and Chile to commit to improving fisheries transparency through the implementation of the FiTI Standard, which also contributes to strengthening participation and sustainability. His commitment and leadership continue to drive positive changes in the region's fisheries.



pillar of effective fisheries management and calls for stronger national policies that promote public access to fisheries data.

Transparency is not just a best practice, it is a prerequisite for responsible fisheries management, as it enables:

- Better governance: Publicly available information strengthens decision-making by ensuring policies are based on the best available data.
- A fairer playing field: Transparency prevents the unfair concentration of resources, ensuring that access to fisheries is equitable and well-regulated.
- Greater public oversight: Coastal communities,

businesses, and civil society organizations can participate in and monitor how fisheries are managed.

- Stronger market confidence: By demonstrating a commitment to responsible fisheries management, transparency enhances a country's reputation in global seafood markets.

Transparency has long been recognized as a fundamental

ABOVE: Green Sea turtle. // Photo credit: by [Drew](#) @ Adobe Stock.



“By enhancing public access to key fisheries data, the health of fish stocks can be understood, resources can be fairly allocated, and policies can be effectively monitored.”

principle for good fisheries governance, with international organizations, agreements, and sustainability initiatives calling for greater public access to information. However, the challenge has often been translating these broad commitments into concrete, standardized actions.

The [Fisheries Transparency](#)

[Initiative \(FiTI\)](#) was developed to address the lack of publicly available information in fisheries

management by providing a structured and internationally recognized approach to transparency. At the core of this initiative is the [FiTI Standard](#), the only globally recognized framework that defines what fisheries-related information governments should make publicly accessible. It establishes clear, measurable transparency requirements and

offers a comprehensive approach that enables governments to

ABOVE: Congressman Arturo Alegría García, Co-Chair of the Peruvian Conservation Caucus, at a briefing on IUU Fishing hosted by the ICCF Group in Peru

move beyond broad policy commitments and implement practical, standardized measures for fisheries governance.

But transparency alone is not enough; credibility and inclusivity are equally essential. To ensure that transparency efforts are meaningful and effective, FiTI promotes a participatory process where government, industry, and civil society collaborate to assess the accessibility, completeness, and reliability of fisheries data. By fostering dialogue among these stakeholders, these efforts strengthen public oversight, informed decision-making, and trust in how marine resources are managed, ultimately contributing to more sustainable and equitable fisheries governance.

To address those issues, the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI) and the International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF) have been engaging with stakeholders in Peru, providing information and fostering discussions on the importance of fisheries transparency. This has drawn the attention of the Peruvian Conservation Caucus, which has taken a significant step by promoting [Bill 1477](#), aimed at institutionalizing clear transparency measures within the country's fisheries sector.

This momentum continues to build, as Peru is now reviewing a voluntary commitment to implement the FiTI Standard, a decision that would reinforce its dedication to open and sustainable fisheries management.

With growing global demand for transparency and accountability in fisheries, Peru has the opportunity to lead by example, strengthen trust in its fisheries sector, position itself as a regional and global leader, and secure the long-term sustainability of its marine resources for future generations.

About



Fisheries
Transparency
Initiative

The FiTI is a non-profit non-governmental association that seeks to increase transparency and participation for a more sustainable management of marine fisheries. By making fisheries management more transparent and inclusive, the FiTI promotes informed public debates on fisheries policies and supports the long-term contribution of the sector to national economies and the well-being of citizens and businesses that depend on a healthy marine environment.



fiti.global



x.com/FisheriesTI



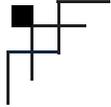
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linkedin.com/company/fisheries-transparency



PARAGUAY

A Model for the Sustainable Future of the Paraguayan Chaco

By Celso Muxfeldt,
President of the Asociación
Agropecuaria de Agua Dulce
(APAD)



In Paraguay, in the Alto Chaco region, where environmental and productive challenges are intertwined, sustainability is not an option, but an urgent necessity.

In this context, the Plan de Pastoreo Rotativo Intensivo Regenerativo (PRIR) is positioned as an innovative and effective response, implemented thanks to the cooperation between the Asociación Agropecuaria de Agua Dulce (APAD) and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), through

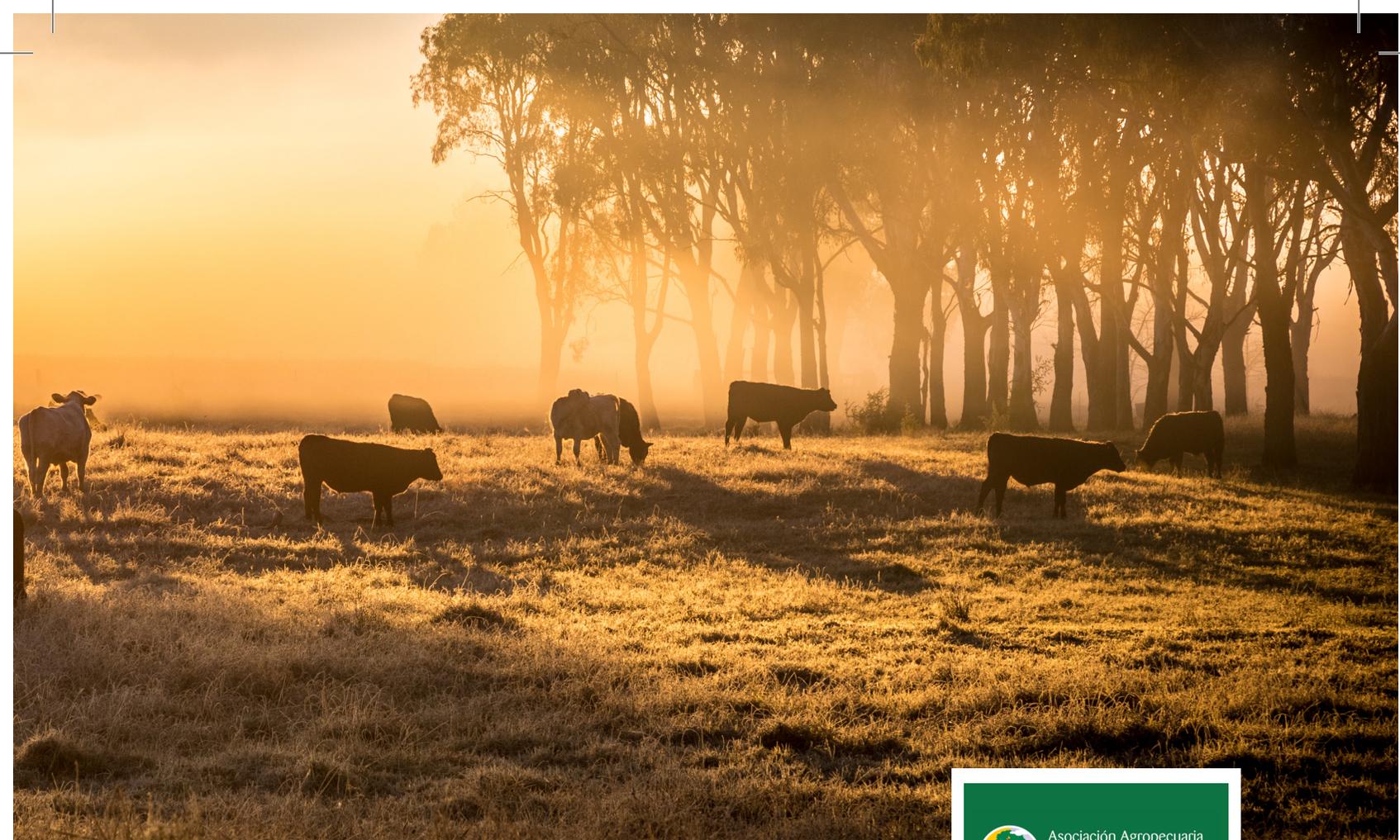
the FOLUR Project, executed in Paraguay by the ICCF Group.

PRIR is not simply a grazing management system; it is a transformative approach that seeks to harmonize three fundamental elements: pasture growth, livestock needs and improved soil management. Since mid-2022, we have implemented a PRIR module at our Agua Dulce site, and the results obtained are a testament to the potential of this model to revolutionize livestock farming in Paraguay.

The benefits of PRIR are multiple and far-reaching.

This system has allowed more efficient control over pasture growth and management, efficient water management, identification of forage shrubs, shade trees, optimizing feeding, animal welfare and thus significantly reducing operating costs. But its impact goes beyond immediate productivity. By improving soil quality, we are ensuring the economic sustainability of the livestock activity, decreasing the pressure on forests since with the available pasture we can double and triple production.

The results obtained in spite of the consecutive droughts have been surprising, exceeding our expectations, since they show a greater efficiency and



Asociación Agropecuaria
de Agua Dulce
A.P.A.D.

About

a balance with the use of natural resources. We have also measured the carbon fixation of the soil and the emissions of the livestock farms, giving positive carbon.

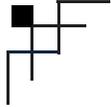
This Pilot Plan represents a crucial milestone in our commitment to sustainability and regeneration of natural resources in the Chaco region. The results not only validate the viability of the PRIR, but also open new opportunities for its implementation on a larger scale in other areas of the country. We are convinced that this model can become a benchmark for sustainable livestock farming, not only in Paraguay, but also in the entire region.

APAD is a non-profit organization made up of around 80 producers and agricultural owners of more than 500,000 ha in the Agua Dulce area, Alto Paraguay in the Paraguayan Chaco. Its objective is to promote sustainable development in the area, supporting agricultural production in harmony with the environment and looking after the interests of its members and society.

Work on the PRIR Pilot Plan began in August 2023 and will continue for two years. The system is being implemented in three livestock farms in the town of Agua Dulce, department of Alto Paraguay, Chaco, where the results and productivity analysis of the production systems are being measured.



ABOVE: Cattle in the morning. // Photo credit: by Paul Looyen



PARTNER SPOTLIGHT

The Eleanor Crook Foundation

To explore the relationship between nature and nutrition, the ICCF Group talks to Elizabeth Gutting, Storyteller at the Eleanor Crook Foundation, the U.S. organization that invests in research, policy analysis, and advocacy to end global malnutrition.

Elizabeth, please introduce the issue of malnutrition and how it relates to conservation on an international scale.

Malnutrition is the leading cause of death for kids worldwide. Children who survive malnutrition may have life-altering developmental challenges, severely limiting their potential. Malnutrition contributes to political instability, conflict, mass population displacement, and lost economic growth.

But malnutrition isn't a standalone problem. There's an intricate connection between malnutrition and conservation: nature is being destroyed, and as a result the climate is changing – and both of these factors make it hard for people to grow food. And food insecurity leads to a dangerous cycle. People are fighting over fewer

RIGHT: Photo credit: by [Tverdokhlib](#) @ Adobe Stock.







Crook. For decades, Eleanor has been a pioneer in advocacy and grantmaking to fight global malnutrition. Her family's leadership through their grocery company, H-E-B, helped spearhead the national food banking movement in the U.S., and continues to donate millions each year to fight hunger across the nation.

capital, why and how can U.S. policies and public-private partnerships support and advance the work of the foundation?

The United States has always played a vital role as a leader in global health. To answer this question, we have a story of what can happen when U.S. policies and public-private partnerships come together. Malnutrition champions in Congress will be familiar with this story, because their leadership was crucial.

In 2023, U.S. leadership was responsible for saving 1.2 million children's lives with a life-saving medical food known as Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF). Coverage rates increased to 73% - a doubling of coverage. 1.2 million is a number that is nothing short of extraordinary. It's the

and fewer natural resources, which can lead to instability, conflict, and radicalization. All of these problems are rooted in how we manage natural resources - and all of them come back to the simple fact that any family's goal is to be able to feed their children, so that the next generation can thrive and contribute to building a stronger community.

Focusing on its efforts within the conservation sector, tell us about the Eleanor Crook Foundation, its approach and impact, in the U.S. and around the world.

The Eleanor Crook Foundation is a U.S.-based philanthropy focused exclusively on malnutrition. We were co-founded in 1997 by Eleanor Butt Crook and her late husband, Ambassador William H.

ECF invests in research that proves what methods work, policy analysis that drives system reform, and advocacy that makes the case for urgent scale-up of lifesaving malnutrition solutions.

Decades of evidence and overwhelming expert consensus point to high-impact, cost-effective solutions for malnutrition. Right now, the majority of those solutions are not reaching those who need them most, even though they're proven to save and improve lives. We are committed to changing that.

In light of your work in the nation's



ABOVE: Eleanor Crook with her grandson and the CEO of ECF, William Moore.

RIGHT: Photo credit: by Assefa @ UNICEF.

“Decades of evidence and overwhelming expert consensus point to high-impact, cost-effective solutions for malnutrition. Right now, the majority of those solutions are not reaching those who need them most, even though they’re proven to save and improve lives.”

result of historic funding for malnutrition from the U.S. government and other public and private donors, and the coordination and hard work of American farmers – who grow the ingredients that go into RUTF – and RUTF producers. 1.2 million lives: that’s a number that shows what is possible when resources and political will come together to scale a proven solution to malnutrition. This kind of action keeps our country safe, because as long as thousands of children die from malnutrition each day, we will never have a peaceful world.



About

Through evidence generation, the Eleanor Crook Foundation helped reform the global guidelines for how children with severe malnutrition are treated, opening a path to reach more children with lifesaving care. And through relentless advocacy, they helped secure historic funding that resulted in massive, rapid scale-up of malnutrition treatment, which UNICEF and the New York Times estimate saved 1.2 million children’s lives in 2023 alone.



eleanorcrookfoundation.org

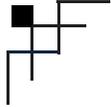


[x.com/EleanorCrookFdn](https://twitter.com/EleanorCrookFdn)



linkedin.com/company/eleanor-crook-foundation

RIGHT: Photo credit: by [Ziyan Yang](#) @ Adobe Stock.



Our Impact, Around the World

The ICCF Group advances leadership in conservation by building political will among parliamentary and congressional leaders, and by supporting ministries in the management of protected areas. Here is a snapshot of the latest programs and activities that support this mission.

United States

Briefing with Congressman Steny Hoyer

ICCF hosted Congressman Steny Hoyer on June 5th for a briefing with ICCF partners to discuss the importance of addressing global deforestation and other conservation priorities.

Conserving Biodiverse and Carbon-Rich Ecosystems and Advancing U.S. National Security Interests

ICCF hosted a virtual staff briefing on September 4th for the bipartisan House Climate Solutions Caucus on the role of protected and conserved areas as natural climate solutions that positively impact biodiversity conservation and sustainable development as well as bolster U.S. national security interests.

The Overarching Value Proposition of the Joint Analytical Cell to Mitigate IUU Fishing

ICCF and the bicameral Oceans Caucus hosted a roundtable introductory briefing on September 16th for congressional staff and other IUUF stakeholders to raise awareness of the Joint Analytical Cell to help mitigate IUU fishing.

State Department Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) 50th Anniversary

ICCF hosted a reception on Capitol Hill to highlight the important role the bureau plays in conservation efforts around the world. The event was attended by over 100 stakeholders from the nonprofit, governmental, and private sectors.

United Kingdom

Roundtable on Blue Economy and Fisheries Transparency in the Caribbean

ICCF hosted a roundtable with senior political leaders from around the Eastern Caribbean to discuss the principles of Blue Economy and the Charter for Fisheries Transparency, including the Opposition Leaders of three separate islands.

Parliamentary Briefing on Illegal Wildlife Trade

ICCF hosted a parliamentary briefing on the Illegal Wildlife Trade featuring former CITES Secretary General John Scanlon and other world renowned experts on this pernicious trade.



Africa

Miombo Woodlands Initiative

Last November, the ICCF Group, Trafigura, and other partners in the Miombo Woodlands Initiative, in partnership with the Government of Mozambique, announced the Miombo Restoration Alliance and announced progress in the Ecosystem Services pillar that the Miombo Restoration Alliance will support.

Preventing Future Zoonotic Pandemics: Strengthening National Legal Frameworks and International Cooperation

In February, the ICCF Group hosted a workshop in Angola for parliamentarians to learn of legal frameworks governing wildlife and zoonotic diseases, translate knowledge into legal responses, and gain policy tools for legal evaluation.

Asia

Amendments to Indonesia's Conservation Law No. 5 of 1990

Indonesia's Conservation Caucus saw the approval of revisions to Conservation Law No. 5 of 1990, concerning the conservation

of natural resources and its ecosystems.

Indonesia Policy Workshop with Oceans Conservancy

Co-hosted by ICCF Indonesia and Konservasi Indonesia, the New MP-Elect Oceans Conservancy Policy Training Workshop served as a platform for discussing important policies and strategies related to ocean conservation and fisheries management in Indonesia.

Mongolia Forest Health Monitoring Field Mission to the U.S.

A field mission to the United States for Mongolian forest health professionals, organized under the "Healthy Forest" project, took place last August with the support of ICCF and its International Conservation Corps program.

Latin America

Launch of Ecuadorian Conservation Caucus

Last September, the ICCF Group supported Assemblywoman Gissella Molina Álvarez in launching, alongside her peers in the National Assembly, the first legislative caucus for conservation in Ecuador.

Peruvian Government Signs Caucus Co-Chair Bill into Law and Declares February 12 Day of Peruvian Amazon

In January, the Peruvian government passed law N° 32253, thereby recognizing the Amazon's environmental, scientific, and cultural value for Peru and the region at large.

Conservation Caucus Co-Chairs Introduce Park Ranger Legislation in Colombian Congress

The bill aims to improve systems for park rangers, ensuring their rights and providing them with the tools necessary to protect and improve the financial sustainability of parks and protected areas.

OECS 4th Blue Economy Roundtable

Last October, the ICCF Group co-sponsored the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) 4th Blue Economy Roundtable in Saint Lucia.

Field Mission and Assembly of the Amazonian Parliament

The ICCF Group organized a field mission to the Amazon and Assembly of the Amazonian Parliament in Tarapoto, Peru.



THE ICCF GROUP
QUARTERLY SPOTLIGHT

Conservation Caucus Launches in Suriname; Receives Support of the ICCF Group

*With the leadership of
the National Assembly of*

*Suriname, and with support
of the ICCF Group as
technical secretariat and of
Conservation International,
the Suriname Conservation
Caucus was launched on
January 30, 2025, in the city
of Paramaribo.*

Authorities from the country, alongside representatives of government entities, businesses, NGOs, and international cooperation and members of parliament from Latin America, joined members of the new

conservation-driven group in a special program. The activities were aimed at understanding the environmental situation in Suriname and the potential for change with the implementation of the new Conservation Caucus.

Remarks by Members of the Amazon Parliament (Parlamaz) Mr. Radjendrekoeamar Debie and Mrs. Miquella Huur, Co-founders of the Conservation Caucus, along with the Honorable Chairman of the National Assembly Marinus Bee – and the participation of Marciano Dasai, Minister of Spatial Planning and the Environment, and Mr. Keith Alger, Vice President

for Global Strategy at the ICCF Group – provided an overview of Amazon conservation efforts in the region and highlighted the role of parliamentary conservation caucuses in the Amazon.

Representatives from other Latin American Conservation Caucuses—including Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru—also addressed the audience, reinforcing regional collaboration and strengthening the partnership with the Amazon Parliament.

Following the speeches, a roundtable discussion with the Surinamese Parliamentary Caucus took place. The discussion covered key topics such as climate negotiations, COP30, the importance of integrated fire management, and the scope of the Amazonia+ program and its significance for Amazonian nations. Additionally, MPs and experts exchanged views on the expectations of the Suriname Caucus regarding ICCF’s role in supporting the initiative moving forward.

On January 31st, 2025, a field mission was carried out in which Members of Parliament visited the community of Brownsweg to

LEFT: The Hon. Marinus Bee, MP, Chairman of the National Assembly of Suriname

experience local initiatives that are climate friendly and promote sustainable livelihoods, supported by Conservation International Suriname through its dedicated partners, funded by the European Commission. These initiatives generally aim to mitigate climate change through community-led forest management in Suriname’s hinterland.

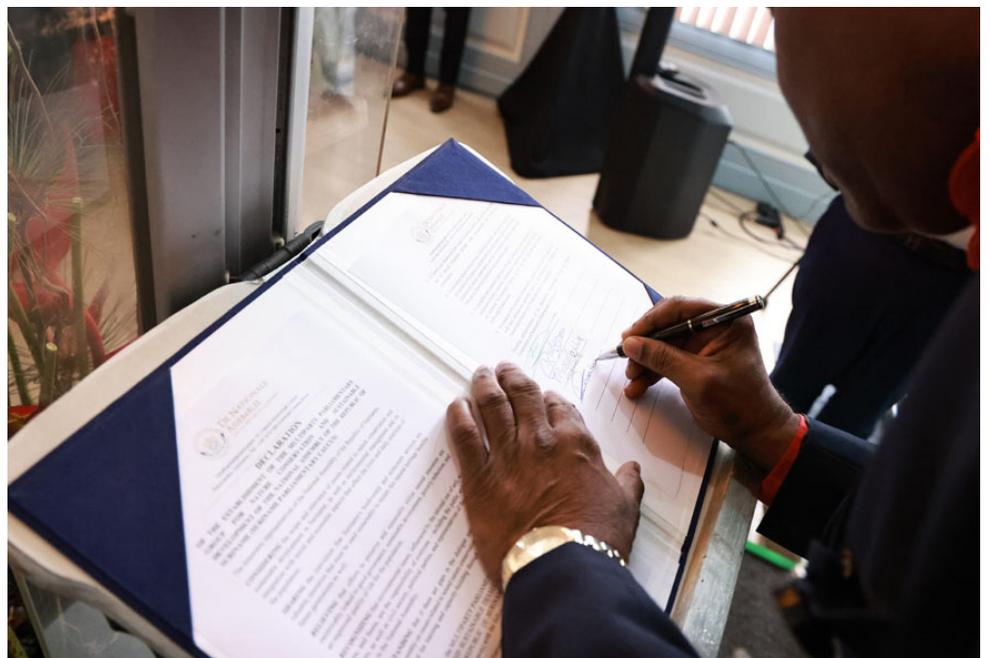
Led by Mr. Roy Mohan, Member of the National Assembly of Suriname and Chairman of Sustainable Nature Management, the visit provided participants with a first-hand experience of Afro-descendant traditions in Suriname and how ancestral knowledge plays a crucial role in conservation and the implementation of best practices for sustainable resource and ecosystem management in the Amazon.

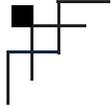
The Surinamese Conservation Caucus seeks to create a non-partisan parliamentary dialogue platform and promote conservation policies to

strengthen regional cooperation among Amazonian nations. We firmly believe that the Conservation Caucus will help protect Suriname’s biodiversity and ecosystem services—resources so valuable that they must be managed sustainably to ensure that this natural heritage continues to benefit future generations.

Caucus Members

- Congressman Mr. Radjendrekoeamar Debie
- Congressman Mr. Roy Mohan
- Congresswoman Mrs. Miquella Huur
- Congressman Mr. Patrick Kensenhuis
- Congressman Mr. Ebu Jones
- Congresswoman Mrs. Anni Sadi
- Congressman Mr. Ronny Aloema





THANK YOU

Our Global Network

The ICCF Group thanks these stakeholders for collaborating with us on briefings, engagements, and other events to raise awareness about conservation solutions to protect our natural resources.

United Kingdom

- African Wildlife Foundation
- Birdlife International
- Blue Marine Foundation
- British & Irish Association of Zoos & Aquariums
- Chester Zoo
- Coalition for Global Prosperity
- Conflict & Environment Observatory
- Conservative Environment Network
- Embassy of Colombia
- Embassy of Mexico
- Embassy of Peru
- Embassy of the United States
- Environmental Justice Foundation
- Flora & Fauna International
- Global Canopy
- Global Fishing Watch
- Green Alliance
- HALO Trust
- High Commission of Canada
- High Commission of Kenya
- High Commission of Namibia
- High Commission of New Zealand
- High Commission of Rwanda
- Kew Gardens
- Labour Climate & Environment Forum
- Marine Conservation Society
- Mars International
- National Oceanography Centre

- Natural History Museum
- NGO Forests Coalition
- Open Seas
- Peers 4 Planet
- Pew Trusts
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- Samoan Conservation Society
- The Commonwealth Secretariat
- Tony Blair Institute for Global Change
- UK Friends of Ukraine
- UK Overseas Territories Association
- Uplift UK
- Wildlife Justice Commission
- WWF-UK
- Zoological Society of London

Africa

- ADPP (Ajuda e Desenvolvimento Para o Povo)
- African Parks
- African Parks Network
- African Wildlife Foundation
- Angola Ministry of Environment
- Angola Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Caritas Czech Republic
- Caritas Zambia
- Catholic Relief Services
- Conservation Alliance of Kenya
- Conservation International
- Endangered Wildlife Trust
- European Union
- FBS (Fundação Bornito de Sousa)
- Friends of Conservation
- Fundação Kissama
- GIZ
- International Crane Foundation (ICF)

- International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- IUCN - Conservation Areas & Species Diversity Programme
- KAZA
- Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association
- Kenya Wildlife Trust
- Lilongwe Wildlife Trust
- Masai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association
- National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
- National Geographic Society
- One Acre Fund
- Parque Nacional do Iona (Iona National Park)
- PROSPERO
- SADC
- SADC PF
- The Halo Trust
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
- TRAFFIC
- UNEP
- United Nations Development Programme
- University Of Zambia
- UNODC - Container Control Programme & Wildlife and Forest Crime Programme
- USAID
- VALAR Frontier Solutions
- Wild Bird Trust
- Wildlife Crime Prevention
- World Bank Group
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
- Zambia Department of Parks and

- Wildlife
- Zambia Environment Management Agency
- Zambia Fisheries Department

Asia

- Amata
- Ber-Ikan
- Coral Triangle Center
- EDF
- Embassy of Mongolia
- GEF
- International Pole and Line Foundation (IPLNF)
- KI (Conservation International in Indonesia)
- Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI)
- Resonance // Tuna Consortium
- Rio Tinto
- Starling Resources
- Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP)
- The Asia Foundation
- UNDP
- UNEP
- Walton Family Foundation
- WCS
- WRI
- YKAN (TNC in Indonesia)

Peru

- Autoridad Nacional del Agua (ANA)
- Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI)
- Ministerio de Agricultura
- Ministerio de Comercio Exterior y Turismo
- Ministerio de Cultura
- Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas
- Ministerio de Producción
- Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

- Ministerio del Ambiente
- Ministerio del Interior
- OCEANA
- Policía Nacional del Perú
- ProAmazonia
- PROFONANPE
- Re:wild Perú
- Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP)
- Servicio Nacional Forestal y Fauna Silvestre (SERFOR)
- SPDA
- WWF

Colombia

- Agencia Italiana para la Cooperación para el Desarrollo (AICS)
- Asociación de Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales de Colombia (ASOCARS)
- Audubon Colombia
- Autoridad Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca (AUNAP)
- CAF
- Comisión Colombiana del Océano
- Conservación Internacional
- Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Amazonia (Corpoamazonia)
- Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Archipiélago de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina, CORALINA
- Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Chocó (CODECHOCO)
- COSUDE - Agencia Suiza para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación
- Departamento Nacional de Planeación
- Dirección General Marítima (DIMAR)
- FAO Colombia
- Fedepalma
- Fondo Acción
- Fontur

- Fundación Natura
- Fundación para el Desarrollo Sostenible
- Global Green Growth Institute
- Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas (SINCHI)
- Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales (IDEAM)
- Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt
- Instituto de Investigaciones Ambientales del Pacífico (IIAP)
- Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras (INVEMAR)
- Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible
- Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores
- Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo
- Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura
- Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia
- Patrimonio Natural
- PNUD
- Procolombia
- Rainforest Alliance Colombia
- Red Pacto Global Colombia
- UNEP Colombia
- Unión Europea
- USAID
- Vicepresidencia de la República
- WCS Colombia
- WWF

Brazil

- Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (OTCA)
- Banco Santander
- Brazilian Ministry of Environment
- Climate Policy Initiative
- Coalizão Brasil Clima Floresta

- Agricultura
- Coca Cola Brasil
- Confederação Nacional de Agricultura (CNA)
- Embassies of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela
- Embassy of Norway in Brazil
- Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (EMBRAPA)
- European Union Embassy in Brazil
- Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
- Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO)
- Instituto de Pesquisa Amazonica (IPAM)
- Natura & Co.
- Rainforest Trust
- Re:wild Brasil
- SOS Pantanal
- US Embassy in Brazil
- WWF Brasil

Mexico

- AMEBIN - Mexican Alliance for Business and Nature
- Costa Salvaje
- Environmental Defense Fund
- Global Ghost Gear Initiative
- Keystone Species Alliance
- Ocean Conservancy
- Reforestamos México
- Wildlands Network
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity
- Ministry of the Environment
- WWF Mexico
- Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature
- WRI Mexico
- National Institute for Ecology and

Climate Change

- UNEP Mexico
- AMERE - Mexican Alliance for the Restoration of Ecosystems
- GYBN - Global Youth Biodiversity Network

Caribbean

- Advocacy Grenada Inc.
- Antigua and Barbuda Department of Environment
- Antigua and Barbuda Ministry of Health, Wellness and Environment
- Barbuda Council
- Caribbean Cooperative MRV HUB (measurement, reporting, & verification)
- Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project (CLME+)
- Caribbean Regional Climate Centre
- Caribbean Water & Sewage Association Inc (CAWASA)
- Department of Forestry (St. Lucia)
- Dive Grenada
- Dominica Forestry Division
- Dominica Ministry of Environment, Rural Modernization and Kalinago Upliftment
- Embassy of Mexico in Saint Lucia
- GIS Grenada
- Grenada Fisheries Division
- Grenada Ministry of Agriculture
- Grenada Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment & Renewable Energy
- Grenada Ministry of Economic Development, Planning, Tourism, ICT, Creative Economy, Culture, Agriculture and Lands, Fisheries and Cooperatives
- Grenada Ministry of Health
- Grenada National Ocean and Coastal Governance Committee
- Grenada Sustainable Development

Committee/ National Climate Change Committee

- Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)
- Kelley Drye & Warren LLP
- Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission
- Soloricon Ltd.
- St. Lucia Department of Physical Planning
- St. Lucia Department of Sustainable Development
- St. Lucia Forestry Department
- St. Lucia Hotel and Tourism Authority (SLHTA)
- St. Lucia Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Rural Development
- St. Lucia Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology
- St. Lucia Ministry of Tourism
- St. Lucia National Conservation Fund (SLUNCA)
- St. Lucia National Trust (SLNT)
- The George Family
- The St. Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society
- The Stimson Center
- Water and Sewage Company (WASCO)

Paraguay

- Asociación Agropecuaria de Agua Dulce (APAD)
- Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios para un Chaco Sustentable (APACS)
- Asociación Rural del Paraguay (ARP)
- Cámara de Fitosanitarios y Fertilizantes (CAFYF)
- Cámara Paraguaya de Procesadores de Oleaginosas y Cereales (cappro)
- Comunidad indígena Ache -Naranja

- Comunidad Indígena Ytu - Abai
- Comunidades Indígenas del Chaco
- Cooperativa Chortitzer
- Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria Naranjal Ltda. (COPRONAR)
- Cooperativa Fernheim
- Cooperativa Neuland
- Cooperativa Pindó
- Dirección de Extensión Agraria (DEAg)
- Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias de la Universidad Nacional de Asunción- Sede Chaco
- Federación de Cooperativas de Producción (FECOPROD)
- Fundación Ideagro
- Fundación Ysapy
- Gobernación de Alto Paraguay
- Gobernación de Alto Paraná
- Gobernación de Boquerón
- Gobernación de Caazapá
- Grupos CREA
- Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena (INDI)
- Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
- Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible
- Municipalidad de Abai
- Municipalidad de Bahía Negra
- Municipalidad de Caazapá
- Municipalidad de Filadelfia
- Municipalidad de Fuerte Olimpo
- Municipalidad de Loma Plata
- Municipalidad de Mariscal José Félix Estigarribia
- Municipalidad de Naranjal
- Municipalidad de San Cristóbal
- Municipalidad de Santa Rita
- Municipalidad de Tavaí
- Sociedad Civil Sommerfeld
- Solidaridad Network
- Syngenta Paraguay
- Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Paraguay

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For partnerships, contact our Vice President of Global Development,
Donnell Roy at donnell.roy@internationalconservation.org.

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