

**IUCN/SSC  
ASIAN RHINO SPECIALIST GROUP  
(AsRSG)  
MEETING**

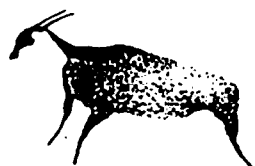
***BRIEFING BOOK***

**JALDAPARA SANCTUARY  
WEST BENGAL, INDIA  
6-10 DECEMBER 1993**

**SECTION 2  
MEMBERSHIP OF AsRSG**

# The IUCN Species Survival Commission A Members' Guide

December 1990



SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION

Thank you for accepting the invitation to join the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of IUCN—The World Conservation Union. This leaflet will introduce you to IUCN and the SSC, and explain the privileges and responsibilities of SSC membership.

## **IUCN—The World Conservation Union**

IUCN stands for the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, although the organization is more commonly known by its abbreviated title: The World Conservation Union. IUCN is the umbrella organization for the world's conservation agencies and institutions. IUCN is particularly unusual among international organizations because it includes both governmental and non-governmental members. IUCN members include, for example, the Government of France, the Government of India, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Wildlife Division of Tanzania, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and the Fundacion para la Defensa de la Naturaleza (FUDENA) in Venezuela. At the time of writing, IUCN's members comprise 65 governments, 111 government agencies, and 414 non-governmental organizations. IUCN's hybrid governmental and non-governmental status is particularly important, since it gives it formal access to the governmental and inter-governmental arena and yet still allows it to operate with the flexibility and independence of a non-governmental organization.

## **Guiding Philosophy of IUCN Members**

IUCN members are united in their acceptance of the principles of the World Conservation Strategy (WCS); a document prepared in 1980 by IUCN, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). The WCS stresses three basic principles: conservation of biological diversity; preservation of life-support systems; and sustainable use of living natural resources. IUCN, UNEP, and WWF are preparing a follow-up volume to the WCS, to be entitled "Caring for the World," which will be released during the course of 1991.

## **IUCN General Assembly**

Every three years, IUCN's member governments and organizations come together in the IUCN General Assembly. The General Assembly approves the programme, budget, and membership dues of IUCN for the next triennium (i.e. until the next General Assembly), adopts resolutions on important conservation issues, establishes the IUCN Commissions, and elects members of the IUCN Council.

## **IUCN Council**

The Council is the governing body of IUCN between the General Assemblies. Most of its members are elected by the General Assembly, including: the IUCN President; 24 Regional Councillors (three each from eight regions of the world); and the Commission Chairmen (six at present). The Council co-opts a small number of additional Councillors to ensure a good geographical and interdisciplinary balance among its members.

## **IUCN Secretariat**

The Secretariat is headed by the Director General, who is appointed by Council. The current Director General is Dr. Martin W. Holdgate. There are about 70 staff at the IUCN headquarters, in Gland, Switzerland, with others in various regional offices around the world. The SSC Executive Office is part of the IUCN Secretariat in Switzerland.

## **IUCN Commissions**

One of the most important services that IUCN provides member governments and organizations is expertise and guidance on a wide range of conservation-oriented issues. To a large extent, this is carried out through the voluntary networks that constitute the Commissions. Commissions are established by the General Assembly, which also determines their mandates and elects their Chairmen. Commission members are appointed by the relevant Commission Chairman and their appointment is ratified by Council. IUCN currently has six Commissions, which cover Species Survival, National Parks and Protected Areas, Ecology, Environmental Law, Education and Communication, and Environmental Strategy and Planning. The SSC is the largest and most active of the Commissions, with some 2,500 members in 135 countries. Since its small beginnings in 1949, the SSC has grown into a large global network.

## **Role of SSC**

A global network, SSC harnesses the skills and insights of species conservation experts for the worldwide conservation movement. Through its members and the work of its Specialist Groups, SSC promotes action to arrest the loss of the world's biological diversity and to restore threatened species to safe and productive population levels.

## **Structure of SSC**

The basic components of SSC are the *Members, Regional Vice-Chairmen, Steering Committee, and Chairman*. Most members serve in *Specialist Groups* or on *Task Forces*. *Regional*

*Members* are appointed for their regional or national influence, rather than specialist scientific expertise. Organization members are termed *Cooperating Organizations*. Some members are also *Members Emeritus*, and there is also a small *Roll of Honor*.

## SSC Chairman

The current Chairman of the SSC is Dr. George B. Rabb, who is also Director of the Chicago Zoological Park in Brookfield, Illinois, in the United States. Dr. Rabb assumed this position in August 1989. The Chairman of the Commission is a volunteer (like other Commission members), and is supported in large part by his institution.

## SSC Steering Committee

The SSC *Chairman* runs the Commission with the assistance of a *Deputy Chairman* and the SSC *Steering Committee*. The current *Steering Committee* consists of 24 people, with a good geographical and interdisciplinary balance. Many of the *Steering Committee* members are also SSC *Regional Vice-chairmen*, responsible for representing and leading the Commission in the various regions of the world. Meeting twice a year, the *Steering Committee* makes policy decisions and carries out long-range planning for the Commission.

## SSC Regional Vice-chairmen

SSC *Regional Vice-chairmen* provide the link between the *Steering Committee* and the *Regional Members*, *Specialist Group Members*, and *Cooperating Organizations*. *Regional Vice-chairmen* are responsible for keeping a close overview of important regional species conservation issues and for keeping in close contact with the members in their region. They should ensure that the *Steering Committee* is fully briefed on important regional issues in species conservation. In the past, the SSC has not devoted great attention to developing its regional network due to lack of staff. Steps will be taken to remedy this in the 1990-1993 IUCN triennium. The names and addresses of the *Regional Vice-chairmen* are given at the end of this leaflet.

## SSC Regional Members

All SSC *Regional Members*, in conjunction with their *Regional Vice-chairman*, should act as focal points for the Commission and its *Specialist Groups* within their country or a region. They are specifically responsible for representing SSC and promoting its activities on a national level: for example, working closely with members of the taxa-based *Specialist Groups* to help ensure implementation of *Action Plans*. Many *Regional Members* tend to be chosen for their experience and ability to advance SSC policies, priorities, and activities. *Regional members* are often senior officers in government service or influential non-governmental organizations, and are therefore in particularly strong positions to

promote recommendations of the Commission and its *Specialist Groups*. In representing SSC at national and regional levels, all members should keep in close contact with their local *Regional Vice-chairman*.

## SSC Members Emeritus

SSC *Members Emeritus* are typically individuals who have given considerable service to the Commission in the past, but who have stepped down or retired from their previous positions. *Members Emeritus* may also be eminent people in the species conservation community. In addition to the *Members Emeritus*, SSC has a *Roll of Honor*, consisting of a small number of highly distinguished individuals recognized for major contributions they have made to species conservation in general and to SSC in particular.

## SSC Cooperating Organizations

SSC also has organizational as well as individual members. SSC *Cooperating Organizations* establish formal links with SSC in order to contribute to the Commission's global conservation efforts. The principal role of *Cooperating Organizations* is to support the work of particular *Specialist Groups* of interest to them, either through support for operations of a *Group* or for implementation of *Specialist Group Action Plans*. Some *Cooperating Organizations* lend support for the work of the Commission in general, and should liaise with their *Regional Vice-chairmen*. All *Cooperating Organizations* are asked to produce at least one article on SSC each IUCN Triennium in their newsletters, bulletins, annual reports or journals.

## SSC Specialist Groups

The heart of the SSC has always been the *Specialist Groups*. There are now about 95 *Specialist Groups* within the Commission, and most of these are organized on a taxonomic basis. Among the existing taxa-based *Groups* are: *Primates*, *Asian Rhinos*, *Marine Turtles*, *Lepidoptera*, *Orchids*, and *North American Plants*. SSC also has some "disciplinary" groups, which provide guidance on thematic issues. These *Groups* include: *Captive Breeding* (which advises on captive breeding matters in general as well as on the conservation problems associated with captive and wild small populations); *Re-introductions* (which advises on techniques for returning species to parts of their former ranges); *Trade* (which monitors the impact of trade on wild plant and animal populations and assists other *Specialist Groups* in using the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)* as a conservation tool); and *Veterinary* (which advises on veterinary matters related to wild populations, in particular the veterinary problems resulting from the translocation of animals).

The SSC is currently in the process of expanding its capacity to advise on the use of sustainable utilization as a conservation methodology, and also on the techniques needed

to manage the conservation problems that result from introduced species. As a result, two new disciplinary groups on Wise Use and Introductions have recently been established. The taxa-based Specialist Groups in particular are encouraged to make use of the "service" groups to assist them in their work.

On matters relating to bird conservation, SSC works with the existing Specialist Groups under the auspices of the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) and the International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau (IWRB).

Each SSC Specialist Group has a Chairman (or occasionally Co-chairmen), and can have a flexible number of Group officers (such as Deputy Chairmen, Regional Vice-chairmen, Secretaries, Newsletter Editors, Regional Coordinators, and Action Plan Officers). Specialist Groups are encouraged to adopt whatever structure makes them most effective in their work. Experience has shown that Specialist Groups are wise to adopt a relatively open membership policy, admitting to membership anyone with sufficient expertise who is willing to contribute seriously to the aims and objectives of the Group.

Some Specialist Groups have had both full and corresponding members, but this approach has been discontinued from the start of the 1990-1993 IUCN triennium. Henceforth, all Specialist Group Members are full Members of not only the Specialist Group in question, but also of the SSC as a whole.

## SSC Task Forces

A recent innovation within SSC has been establishment of *Task Forces* to provide coordination and direction to particular taxa-based Specialist Groups. SSC now has Task Forces covering plants, invertebrates, fish, and reptiles and amphibians. The task forces provide global overviews of the conservation needs for groups of species, and help emphasize these species in the overall work of the Commission.

## Role of the Specialist Groups

### Specialist Groups work to:

- Provide leadership for conservation of threatened taxa within the brief of each Group.
- Determine and continually review the status and needs of these taxa, and promote implementation of necessary research and management programs.
- Make status and conservation needs of taxa known through published books, scientific and popular articles, films, newsletters, symposia, and meeting proceedings.
- Promote wise management and sustainable utilization of all taxa covered by the Group (including non-threatened species).

- Ensure conservation of these taxa through development of conservation strategies and promotion of specific projects to be carried out by appropriate organizations and governments.

## Specialist Group Activities

Specialist Groups have developed a variety of means of functioning, and this diversity is one of the strengths of SSC. Following are examples of the sorts of activities carried out:

*Action Planning.* Action Planning is one of the most important activities carried out by most taxa-based Specialist Groups. The current SSC Action Planning program was launched in 1986 and is generously supported by an annual grant from WWF. More recently, a donation from the Sultanate of Oman has been received to advance this program. Additional funding is required to maintain and expand the Action Plan program.

The purpose of the Action Planning program is for each Specialist Group to review the conservation needs of species within its brief and to recommend conservation actions that are sufficient to ensure long-term survival of these species. For Specialist Groups concerned with very large numbers of species, more preliminary conservation assessments are sometimes appropriate as first steps to the overall Action Planning process. To date, 16 Action Plans have been published, with many more in preparation.

*Action Plan Implementation.* The Action Planning process does not stop with the publication of an Action Plan. Specialist Groups have an even greater responsibility to promote its implementation, through contacts with governments, conservation organizations and donors. In some cases, Specialist Groups might raise funds to hire a full-time Action Plan coordinator to promote implementation of the Action Plan and coordinate voluntary efforts of individuals and organizations. Usually the process of writing an Action Plan brings a Specialist Group to an increased level of activity, which is further enhanced by the process of implementation.

*Newsletters.* About 25 Specialist Groups regularly produce newsletters, and this number is increasing. IUCN and SSC are unable to provide financial support for the production of newsletters, but Specialist Groups have often successfully raised necessary support and in a few cases fund the endeavour through subscriptions. Newsletters are an excellent way for Group members to share information, and they do much to bolster the cohesiveness and effectiveness of Specialist Groups. Thirty copies of each newsletter should be sent to the SSC Executive Office for distribution to senior SSC members outside the Specialist Group.

*Meetings.* Many Specialist Groups regularly meet to organize and discuss their program of activities. For a few Groups, the annual meeting is the time at which most of the business of the Group is carried out. Because international meetings are expensive, Specialist Groups are advised to tie

in their meetings if possible to other international gatherings at which many of their members are likely to be present.

**Workshops.** In addition to full Group meetings, many Specialist Groups are finding it increasingly useful to hold small workshops to address and resolve specific species conservation issues. Such workshops might involve taxa-based Specialist Groups with representatives of some of the service groups.

**Correspondence.** Correspondence, and other forms of communication, are the bread and butter of the work of a Specialist Group. Members who do not communicate reliably usually have little impact on the work of the Group. Specialist Groups are encouraged to adopt a letterhead, which should include the IUCN and SSC logos. Specialist Group Chairmen should contact the SSC Executive Office before finalizing their letterheads.

**Interventions.** On behalf of IUCN and SSC, Specialist Groups may make formal interventions to governments and others on species conservation issues within their briefs. However, before doing so, Specialist Group Chairmen should contact the SSC Chairman's Office and the Executive Office to ensure that such interventions are widely reviewed and are in accord with other SSC and IUCN policies.

**Threatened Species Categories.** Specialist Groups have major roles in assignment of IUCN threatened species categories for the species within their brief. This process will change somewhat during the 1990-1993 IUCN triennium for two reasons: 1) the category system is being changed, and the new one will probably be finalized during the course of 1991; 2) a new system will be adopted within SSC for approving assignment of categories, to ensure standardization among Specialist Groups. The new system will probably be parallel to the present system, but on a more solid scientific basis.

**Triennial Reports.** Each Specialist Group is requested to make a triennial report for presentation to the SSC meeting prior to each General Assembly. Specialist Groups will also be asked to provide more frequent updates on their activities for publication in *Species*, the newsletter of SSC.

**Project Promotion.** Specialist Groups are encouraged to lobby governments and conservation organizations to carry out field conservation projects on behalf of their species. It is essential that proposals for field projects be widely reviewed by experts beyond the membership of a single SSC Specialist Group. For potentially controversial issues, such as sustainable utilization, captive breeding, animal capture, wildlife trade, reintroductions, eradication of exotics, and disease control, proposals should be reviewed by the SSC Chairman's Office and the Executive Office before they are submitted to potential implementing agencies. Specialist Groups should not carry out field projects *per se* under their own auspices, but should instead encourage IUCN member organizations and governments to take up these challenges. Specialist Groups frequently act as technical advisors to field projects being

carried out by other organizations, and a Specialist Group member can often be the principal investigator of such projects.

## Financial Resources

Neither IUCN nor SSC is well resourced, and neither is a donor in the traditional sense. Both the SSC Chairman's Office (where the SSC Financial Development Officer is located) and the Executive Office are in positions to advise Specialist Groups on fund-raising possibilities. The funds that SSC has at its disposal are generally programmed as a result of prior discussions with Specialist Group Chairmen, and so very few uncommitted funds are available. However, the SSC Chairman does receive a small discretionary fund annually from IUCN to help with the costs of running the Commission, and it is occasionally possible to make small enabling grants from this source.

## Guidelines for Fund-raising in SSC

Although Specialist Groups are encouraged to raise funds, there are some simple rules that must be followed in order to avoid the risk of different elements of SSC or IUCN simultaneously approaching the same donors.

1. Before any fund-raising activities for the Group are started, the Group Chairman should contact the SSC Financial Development Officer, who will review potential donors and assist in developing a funding plan.
2. Once clearance to proceed is given, both the SSC Financial Development Officer and the Executive Officer should review and approve the final proposal before it is submitted.

It should be emphasized that many donors, especially those most familiar with IUCN, see the SSC Specialist Groups as being sufficiently distinct from the Secretariat that they are willing to entertain proposals from both sources at the same time. It is the job of both the Financial Development Officer and the Executive Officer to help each Specialist Group raise the resources it needs, and the guidelines above are intended to encourage, not discourage, fund-raising by the Specialist Groups. Much of the fund-raising carried out by Specialist Groups is not raising support for Groups themselves but assisting other organizations to raise funds for field projects. Since this does not constitute fund-raising in the name of IUCN, SSC, or any one of their elements, such activities do not need to go through the above procedure.

## Management of Funds by Specialist Groups

Once again, there are some important basic guidelines. These are:

1. The account in which the funds are to be held by Specialist Group must be agreed to in advance with the SSC

Chairman's Office and Executive Office. In general, Specialist Groups should not have bank accounts in their own names. The preferred option is for Groups to make arrangements with actual or potential member organizations of IUCN, who will manage the funds on their behalf as a contribution to the work of SSC. Alternatively, IUCN itself can manage funds for Specialist Groups, either through the headquarters or through one of the Regional Offices.

2. Any account in which Specialist Group funds are held must be audited annually.
3. Specialist Groups with funds should provide a spreadsheet of income and expenditure on their accounts to the SSC Chairman's Office and the Executive Office every three months. The reporting format can be obtained from the Chairman's Office.

### Appointment of SSC Members

According to IUCN regulations, all SSC members are chosen by the Commission Chairman, with agreement of the Steering Committee, and then ratified by the IUCN Council. In practice, for a Commission of 2,500 members, this process is too cumbersome for effective functioning. In SSC, the following steps have been taken to make the process more flexible, and yet keep it within the IUCN Regulations:

1. The Commission Chairman is the only member elected by the IUCN General Assembly. At the meeting of the Council held at the close of the General Assembly, the Chairman nominates his Deputy Chairman and Steering Committee, who are then formally appointed. A Commission Chairman may be elected for two consecutive three-year terms.
2. The only appointments reviewed by the SSC Chairman and Steering Committee at their biennial meetings are the Specialist Group Chairmen, Regional Members, Members Emeritus, the Roll of Honor, and Cooperating Organizations. These categories represent only a few hundred of the 2,500 SSC Members. Letters of appointment are sent out soon after each Steering Committee meeting.
3. The Commission Chairman delegates to the Specialist Group Chairmen the right to choose group members on his behalf. In appointing their members, Group Chairmen should use the standard letter which is provided to them by the Executive Office. The Group Chairmen should supply each of their prospective members with a copy of this *Members' Guide* and also a copy of the *SSC Membership Nomination Form*. Group members should return this form to the Executive Office as quickly as possible. The Group Chairmen should also copy all their membership appointment letters to the Executive Office, so that the membership database can be continually updated and the membership Directory can be as accurate as possible.
4. All SSC membership appointment letters are sent out pending Council ratification. Once a year, when the SSC Membership Directory is published, the Council is asked to ratify the appointments made the previous year.
5. All SSC membership appointments are valid from the time they are made until the next IUCN General Assembly. Reappointment is normally automatic, except in cases of members who have resigned or who have been inactive in their service of the Commission.
6. Anyone—SSC Members, IUCN members, or IUCN staff—may nominate individuals or organizations to become members of SSC. Membership nominations should be sent to the Executive Office, except for nominations for Specialist Group members, which should be sent to the appropriate Group Chairman.

### Benefits of Membership

People join SSC primarily for the opportunity to contribute to conservation through a well-respected and effective body of experts. The greatest reward that most SSC members feel they have from being a member is the ability to contribute their own particular expertise to the global conservation effort. Members are also able to interact with a wide body of experts, to make their views heard through a reputable channel, and to enhance the realization of projects or other ideas. Other benefits include:

1. *Species*, the newsletter of the SSC, is published twice a year. Members may contribute articles or other appropriate material by writing to the Newsletter Editor at the SSC Chairman's Office.
2. *SSC Directory*. This is the list of the SSC members, produced once a year, starting in 1990. The Directory enables SSC members to know each other, and to work together in a more flexible manner.
3. If you are a Specialist Group member, the newsletter of your Specialist Group if your Group publishes one.
4. If you contribute information for the preparation of an Action Plan, you will receive a free copy when it is published.
5. SSC members are also invited to participate in Commission meetings, which are held in different parts of the world to give all members a greater chance of attending over time, since IUCN does not have the resources to fund participants' costs. Starting in this triennium, SSC will hold one regional meeting each year, and a full meeting in conjunction with each General Assembly (every three years). SSC members are also invited to attend the IUCN General Assembly as observers.

## Communications among SSC Members

SSC members are encouraged to share their views, concerns and expertise, primarily through the following three ways:

1. *Species* newsletter and Specialist Group newsletters.
2. General correspondence, telephone, FAX, and telex.
3. Meetings, including the meetings of the Commission, meetings and workshops of the Specialist Groups, and other international meetings at which significant numbers of SSC members are present.

In addition, work is now being carried out on building an electronic mail system to link members of the Commission. This will include a special SSC bulletin board through which members will be able to gather information.

## SSC Computerized Database

A system is being designed in which certain standardized sorts of species information can be collected by Specialist Groups and individuals and held on personal computers. Copies of all this information will be sent (via diskette or modem) to the global environmental database being developed by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) in Cambridge, United Kingdom. The details are still being worked out, but probably in return for their data, WCMC will provide Specialist Groups with broader categories of information, such as habitats, ecosystems, and human population trends. It is hoped that this system will be started during the 1990-1993 IUCN triennium on a trial basis among certain Specialist Groups.

## Staff of SSC

In the SSC Executive Office at the IUCN headquarters, Gland, Switzerland, there are five staff supported by IUCN: the Executive Officer, Dr. Simon Stuart; the Program Officer, to be filled; the Administrative Officer, Ms. Linette Humphrey; and two Secretaries, Ms. Doreen Zivkovic (part-time) and Ms. Gabriela Seifert.

In the SSC Chairman's Office at Brookfield Zoo in Brookfield, Illinois, in the United States, there are four staff members supported by the Chicago Zoological Society: Personal Assistant to the SSC Chairman, Mr. Craig Pugh; Conservation Officer and Editor of *Species*, Mr. Tim Sullivan; Financial Development Officer, Ms. Mena Boulanger; and Publications Officer, Ms. Karin Nelson.

In addition, staff support is available to SSC on wildlife utilization matters from Dr. Stephen Edwards at the IUCN-US Office in Washington DC.

## SSC Staff Assistance to Members

SSC staff exists to help you make work of the Commission more efficient and effective. You should contact the Executive Office on the following matters: Action Planning; mem-

bership appointments; policy matters; meetings; and species information management. You should contact the Chairman's Office on: direct business with the SSC Chairman; fund raising and finance; *Species* newsletter; and the SSC electronic mail system.

Please be aware of one thing. The staff support is simply insufficient to handle ongoing requests from all 2,500 SSC members. To alleviate this problem, Specialist Group members are asked to use their Group Chairman as their primary link to the staff, except in emergencies.

## Assistance from Other IUCN Headquarters Staff

Many IUCN programs interrelate closely with the SSC. Among the other Commissions, the one with closest contacts with SSC is the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA). SSC members seeking advice on protected areas issues should contact Jeff McNeely or Jim Thorsell at IUCN headquarters.

IUCN has three thematic programs aimed at stimulating conservation action in different biomes, and these have obvious close links with SSC interests. The programmes are: Tropical Forests (contact Jeff Sayer); Wetlands (contact Patrick Dugan); and Marine and Coastal Areas (contact Danny Elder). IUCN also has a Human Population and Natural Resources Program (contact Nellie van den Oever).

IUCN also runs field projects through its Regional Program Division. Often funded by aid agencies, these large projects are usually multi-disciplinary in approach. IUCN does not normally support projects involved solely in species conservation, but almost all of its projects have a species conservation component. SSC has major roles in the technical supervision of projects, and in influencing the development of new projects that address species conservation priorities. Those interested in the Regional Programme Division should contact Mark Halle at IUCN headquarters.

## IUCN Regional Offices

IUCN Regional Offices come under the Regional Program Division (with the exception of the office in the United States). Until now, because of funding constraints, Regional Offices have had to devote most of their time to management of field projects. Regional Offices are now increasingly interested in supporting the work of the Commissions at local levels. Names and contact addresses are provided at the end of this leaflet.

## Getting Started as a New Member

*All Members.* Use the SSC Directory to see how you can be most effective in your country or region. This will probably involve contacting the relevant Regional Vice-chairman and Specialist Groups to learn how their activities can best be promoted in the local situation.



*Cooperating Organizations.* Consult the SSC Directory to identify Regional Vice-chairmen and Specialist Groups of greatest interest to you. Then contact the Group Chairmen and/or members in the region to find out how you can work together to promote conservation action.

*Specialist Group Chairmen.* Contact the SSC Executive Officer and relevant Regional Vice-chairmen to plan out your activities for the coming IUCN triennium. Then convey this to your Group members and assign responsibilities for action.

*Specialist Group Members.* Contact your Group Chairman and report for duty!

## Summary of Members' Responsibilities

Regional Members should keep in contact with their Regional Vice-chairman and:

- act as focal points for the Commission and its Specialist Groups within the country or region in which they live.
- make relevant sections of the conservation community (including responsible government agencies) aware of priorities and policies established by the Commission.
- provide information of species conservation to appropriate parts of the Commission.
- liaise with other elements of SSC, IUCN, and the IUCN membership to promote the conservation objectives of the Commission.
- contact their Regional Vice-chairman, the SSC Chairman's Office, and the Executive Office on sensitive issues before making formal interventions to governments and other bodies.

Specialist Group Chairmen should:

- act as the Commission focal point for conservation issues within the purview of their Specialist Group.

- use the Specialist Group membership as much as possible to pursue the conservation activities of the Group, and liaise closely with Regional Vice-chairmen in promoting the work of the Group in local situations.
- keep the Executive Office and Chairman's office fully informed of the Group's activities.
- prepare a triennial report of the group's activities for presentation to the SSC meeting just prior to each General Assembly and provide regular reports to the Chairman's office for updates in *Species*.
- for all taxonomic groups, prepare conservation Action Plans and promote their implementation.
- maintain, or establish if possible, regular production of a newsletter, 30 copies of which should be sent to the Executive Office for distribution to senior SSC members outside the Specialist Group.

Specialist Group Members should:

- keep in regular contact with their Specialist Group Chairman and work on the agreed programme of activity of the Group.
- use their Specialist Group Chairman as the principal point of contact with the rest of SSC and IUCN.

## A Final Note

We are always keen to listen to advice on how the Species Survival Commission can be more effective within available resources, and more responsive to species conservation issues and members' needs. If you have ideas, contact a member of the Steering Committee or one of the staff in the Executive Office or office of the SSC Chairman.

## Names and Addresses

### SSC Chairman's Office

(George Rabb, ~~Mena Boulanger~~, Karin Nelson, ~~Craig Rupp~~, Tim Sullivan) ~~Susan Tressler~~).  
Chicago Zoological Society, Brookfield Zoo, Brookfield, IL 60513, UNITED STATES, Phone 1/708/485/0263, ext. 304, Fax 1/708/485/3532

### SSC Executive Office

(Simon Stuart, Linette Humphrey, Doreen Zivkovic, Gabriela Seifer) ~~Mariano Gimenez Dixon, Wendy Strahm~~)  
IUCN Secretariat, Avenue du Mont-Blanc, 1196 Gland, Switzerland, Phone 41/22/649114, Telex 419605 iucn ch, Fax 41/22/642926

### SSC Deputy Chairman

(Prof. Arturo Gomez-Pompa)  
c/o Dept. of Botany and Plant Sciences, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521, UNITED STATES, Phone 1/714/7873519, Fax 1/714/7873856

### IUCN Wildlife Utilization Initiative

(Steve Edwards)  
c/o IUCN-US, 1400 16th Street NW, Washington DC, 20036, UNITED STATES, Phone 1/202/7975454, Fax 1/202/7975461

### World Conservation Monitoring Centre

(contact Harry Miles)  
219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UNITED KINGDOM, Phone 44/223/277314, Telex 817036 scmu g, Fax 44/223/277136

### BirdLife International

~~International Council for Bird Preservation~~  
(contact Christoph Imboden)  
32 Cambridge Road, Girton, Cambridge, CB3 0PJ, UNITED KINGDOM, Phone 44/223/277318, Telex 818794, Fax 44/223/277200

### International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau

(contact Mike Moser)  
Slimbridge, Glos. GL2 7BX, UNITED KINGDOM, Phone 44/453/890624, Telex 437145 wwf, Fax 44/453/890827

## SSC Disciplinary Groups

### Captive Breeding Specialist Group

(contact Ulysses Seal, c/o Minnesota Zoo, 12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road, Apple Valley, MN 55124, United States, Phone 1/612/431/9325, Fax 1/612/432/2757)

### Re-introductions Specialist Group

(contact Mark Stanley Price, c/o African Wildlife Foundation, P.O. Box 48177, Nairobi, Kenya, Phone 254/2/23235 or 331542, Telex 22152 awf ke, Fax 254/2/332294)

### Trade Specialist Group 219c Huntingdon Road

(contact Amie Bräutigam, ~~15 Herborn Street~~, Cambridge, ~~CB4 1AG~~, UNITED KINGDOM, Phone 44/223/327769, ~~277966~~ ~~Fax 44/223/64533~~ ~~277945~~), CB3 0DL

### Veterinary Specialist Group

(contact Michael Woodford, Apt. B-709, 500 23rd Street NW, Washington, DC 20037, UNITED STATES, Phone 1/202/331/9448)

### Wise Use Specialist Group

(contact Robert and Christine Prescott-Allen, PADATA, 627 Aquarius Road, RR2 Victoria, BC, V9B 5B4, CANADA, Phone 1/604/4741904, Fax 1/604/4746976)

## SSC Regional Vice-chairmen

### North and Central America

Mr. Roger McManus, Center for Marine Conservation, 1725 De Sales Street NW, Suite 500, Washington DC 20036, UNITED STATES, Phone 1/202/4295609, Telex 413066 iucn ssc tsf, Fax 1/202/8720619

### South America

Mr. Jorge Orejuela, Environment and Natural Resources Area, Foundation for Higher Education, Apartado 5744, Cali, COLOMBIA, Phone 57/3/82252

### West and Central Africa

Mr. Mankoto ma Mbaelele, Institut Zairois pour la Conservation de la Nature, 868 Kinshasa 1, ZAIRE, Phone 243/12/31252, Telex 21112 tabaza zr

### East and Southern Africa

Dr. Perez Olindo, African Wildlife Foundation, P.O. Box 48177, Nairobi, KENYA, Phone 254/2/23235 or 331542, Telex 22152 awf ke, Fax 254/2/332294

### North Africa and the Middle East

Dr. Abdul-Aziz Abu-Zinada, National Commission for Wildlife Conservation and Development, P.O. Box 61681, Riyadh 11575, SAUDI ARABIA, Phone 966/1/4418700, Telex 405930, Fax 966/1/4410797

**Indian Subcontinent**  
(position to be filled)

**Southeast Asia**

Mr. Mohd Khan bin Momin Khan, Department of Wildlife and National Parks, KM 10, Jalan Cheras, 56100 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA, Phone 60/3/9053134, Telex 08428154 mostec ma, Fax 60/3/9052873)

**China**

(contact Prof. Wang Sung, Institute of Zoology, Academica Sinica, 19 Zhong-guan-cun Lu, Haidian, Beijing 100080, CHINA, Phone 86/1/2562717, Telex 22040 baoas cn, Fax 86/1/2565689)

**Japan**

Prof. Hideo Obara, Dept Zoology, Kagawa Nutrition College, Chiyoda 3-9-21, Sakado-Shi, Saitama 350-02, JAPAN, Phone 81/492/823603, Telex 02428231 wwffjp j, Fax 81/492/890458

**Soviet Union**

Dr. Vladimir Flint, All Union Research Institute of Nature Conservation, Znamenskoye-Sadki, P.O. Vilar, 113628 Moscow, SOVIET UNION, Phone 70/95/9380656

**Europe**

Dr. Simon Lyster, WWF-UK, Panda House, Weyside Park, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1XR, UNITED KINGDOM, Phone 44/483/426444, Telex 859602, Fax 44/483/426409

**Australasia and Oceania**

Dr. Barry Richardson, Australian Biological Resources Study, G.P.O. Box 1383, Canberra City, ACT 2601, AUSTRALIA, Phone 61/62/741050

**IUCN Regional Offices**

**Central America**

(contact Cesar Barrientos, UICN/Oficina Regional de America (ORCA), Apartado 91-1009, Fecosa, San Jose, COSTA RICA, Phone 506/356568, Telex 2363 energia (attn: Carlos Queseda), Fax 506/362733)

**United States**

(contact Byron Swift, IUCN-US, 1400 16th Street NW, Washington DC, 20036, UNITED STATES, Phone 1/202/7975454, Fax 1/202/7975461)

**West Africa**

(contact Gerard Soumia, Regional Office Western Africa, B.P. 3215, Dakar, Senegal, Phone 221/320545 or 328521, Telex 3103 coop, Fax 221/329246)

**East Africa**

(contact Rob Malpas, Regional Office Eastern Africa, P.O. Box 68200, Nairobi, Kenya, Phone 254/2/502650 or 502651, Telex 25190 iucn ea, Fax 254/2/503511)

**Southern Africa**

(contact India Musokotwane, Regional Office Southern Africa, P.O. Box 745, Harare, Zimbabwe, Phone 263/4/728266, Telex 22670 iucn zw, Fax 263/4/728267)

**Pakistan**

(contact Aban Marker Kabraji, IUCN Pakistan Office, 1 Bath Island Road, Karachi 75530, Pakistan, Phone 92/21/573082 or 573046 or 573079, Telex 24154 mark pk, Fax 92/21/533937)