

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund

Ecosystem Profile

Indochina Region
Indo-Burma Hotspot



Indochina Region



Six countries:

Cambodia
Lao P.D.R.
Myanmar
southern China
Thailand
Vietnam

However:

- Myanmar currently ineligible



Biological importance

Diverse ecosystems

12 Global 200 Ecoregions

High endemism

24 Centres of Plant Diversity
7 Endemic Bird Areas

Important for threatened species

492 globally threatened species

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM
PARTNERSHIP FUND



Preparation process

Lead organisation:

BirdLife International

Collaborating organisations:

Bird Conservation Society of Thailand
CARE Myanmar
Kadoorie Farm and Botanical Garden
WWF Cambodia Program

Technical support:

Center for Applied Biodiversity Science at
Conservation International

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM
PARTNERSHIP FUND

Expert round-tables



190+ stakeholders consulted

Conservation outcomes

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM
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Species outcomes

492 globally threatened species



Site outcomes

362 key biodiversity areas



Corridor outcomes

53 conservation corridors



Prioritisation criteria

Priority Corridors

- Importance for globally threatened or landscape species
- Importance for ecological and evolutionary processes

Priority Sites

- Occurrence in a Priority Corridor
- Importance for species outside of conservation corridors

Priority Species

- Significance of Indochina Region population
- Need for species-focused action

General criteria

- Urgency for conservation action
- Need for additional investment

Priorities for CEPF investment

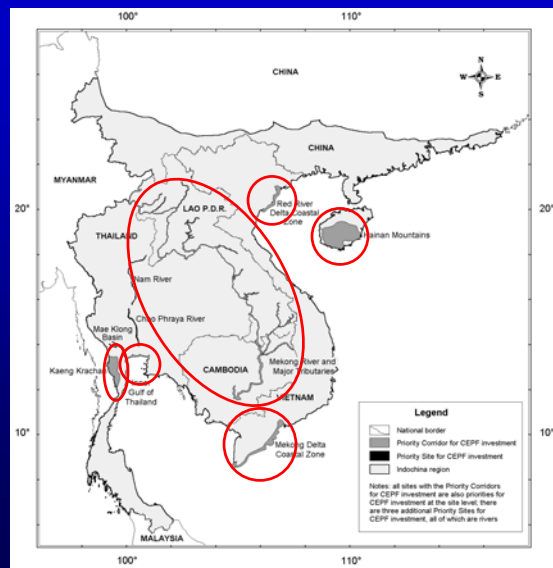
6 Priority Corridors

51 Priority Sites

- 48 in Priority Corridors
- 3 additional sites

67 Priority Species

- 26 mammal species
- 12 bird species
- 21 reptile species
- 8 fish species



Current threats

Over-exploitation

- Hunting
- Over-exploitation of plants
- Over-fishing

Habitat loss

- Commercial logging
- Cash crops
- Shifting cultivation
- Agricultural intensification
- Afforestation and aquaculture
- Infrastructure development

Invasive species

Pollution



Investment gaps

Thematic investment gaps:

- Species-focused conservation
- Over-exploitation and wildlife trade
- Local-stakeholder-based approaches
- Advocacy



Geographical investment gaps:

- Riverine ecosystems
- Coastal ecosystems
- Lowland evergreen forest
- Hainan forest



CEPF niche

Basic premise:

to support initiatives by civil society that complement rather than duplicate other investments

Relatively small, highly focused investments

that help to better target existing investments, develop best practice models and pilot alternative approaches

Strategic directions

1. Safeguard globally threatened species by mitigating major threats to them and undertaking applied research on lesser-known species
2. Strengthen capacity and civil society engagement in conservation by developing best practices and alternative, locally led approaches to site-based conservation at Priority Sites
3. Strengthen capacity of civil society to engage key actors in reconciling biodiversity conservation and development objectives in the Priority Corridors
4. Support civil society to engage in biodiversity conservation in the Indochina Region and facilitate interaction among local and regional organisations

Potential WB/CEPF linkages

Exchange of experience and best practice approaches

- Opportunities to exchange lessons learned and best practice approaches between WB and CEPF initiatives regarding PA management, local-stakeholder-based conservation, and biodiversity mainstreaming
- e.g. *Sustainable Forest Development Project*; includes Jianfengling NR (Hainan Mountains Corridor)
- e.g. *Green Corridor Project*, Vietnam; not in Priority Corridor

Potential WB/CEPF linkages

Replication of innovative approaches

- Several WB initiatives present opportunities to replicate or scale-up innovative conservation approaches piloted by CEPF-supported projects
- e.g. Vietnam Conservation Fund, established under *Forest Sector Development Project*
- e.g. Environmental Protection Fund in Lao P.D.R., planned under *Nam Theun 2 Social and Environmental Project*

Potential WB/CEPF linkages

Mainstreaming biodiversity into projects in other sectors

- CEPF-supported projects can assist World Bank ensure its projects comply with environmental safeguard policies
- e.g. *Coastal Wetlands Protection and Development Project*
- e.g. *Mekong Delta Water Resources Project*
- e.g. *Natural Disaster Risk Management Project* (all in Mekong Delta Coastal Zone Corridor)

Potential WB/CEPF linkages

Standardised protocols for monitoring effectiveness of conservation investments

- The World Bank and WWF have developed the *Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool*
- Increasingly widely used in region and elsewhere
- Could be a central component of standardised monitoring programmes for Priority Sites supported by CEPF

Other emerging opportunities

ADB's *Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative* in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)

- GMS corresponds very closely to Indochina Region
- 9 Biodiversity Conservation Corridors defined, based on Conservation Corridors in Ecosystem Profile
- No overlap between Biodiversity Conservation Corridors and 6 Priority Corridors for CEPF investment
- Opportunities to replicate innovative conservation approaches developed by CEPF projects

Other emerging opportunities

Danida support to the environment sector in Cambodia

- Danida's *Natural Resources and Environment Programme* invests around DKK 40 million (US\$6 million) per year
- Lacks in-country capacity to manage small grants to civil society organisations; wants to disburse larger blocks of funds for sub-granting
- Interested in channeling funds via CEPF's in-region coordination mechanism, because of rapid processing of grant applications and strategic focus on funding gaps