

Annual Portfolio Overview Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot

July 2023 – June 2024

1. Introduction

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is designed to safeguard the world's biologically richest and most threatened regions, known as biodiversity hotspots. It is a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Conservation International (CI), the European Union (EU), Fondation Hans Wilsdorf, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Government of Japan, and the World Bank. A fundamental purpose of CEPF is to engage civil society, such as community groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), academic institutions and private enterprises, in biodiversity conservation. In the Indo-Burma Hotspot, additional funding is made available by Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies.

Encompassing more than 2 million square kilometers of tropical Asia, Indo-Burma is the largest and one of the most geographically diverse of Earth's 36 biodiversity hotspots. The hotspot encompasses a number of major mountain ranges, including the Annamite Mountains and eastern extensions of the Himalayas, as well as extensive areas of limestone karst and five of Asia's largest rivers: the Ayeyarwady, Salween (Nujiang), Mekong, Red and Pearl (Zhujiang). Its sweeping expanse of level lowlands embraces several fertile floodplains and deltas and includes Tonle Sap Lake in Cambodia, Southeast Asia's largest and most productive freshwater lake.

As a result of a high diversity of landforms and climatic zones, Indo-Burma supports a wide variety of habitats and, thus, high overall biodiversity. This diversity has been further increased by the development of endemism due to the hotspot's geological and evolutionary history. Centers of plant and animal endemism include the Annamite Mountains and the highlands of southern China and northern Vietnam. Consequently, the Indo-Burma Hotspot ranks in the top 10 hotspots for irreplaceability. Unfortunately, it is also ranked in the top five for threat, with only 5 percent of its original natural habitat remaining.

Indo-Burma holds more people than any other hotspot, the vast majority of whom depend for their livelihoods on the services provided by the hotspot's natural ecosystems. Of particular importance, in a region where paddy rice and fish protein provide the staple diet of more than 300 million people, are hydrological services and provisioning of fish and other freshwater products. The issues of poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation are inextricably linked.

In common with many of the world's biodiversity hotspots, a combination of economic development and human population growth is placing unprecedented pressures on Indo-Burma's natural capital. These pressures continue to increase, despite intensified efforts by government, civil society and the donor community to respond to them. In particular, there has been an acceleration of deforestation rates, with the rate of tree cover loss during

2010-2019 almost doubling compared with the rate during 2000-2010. Habitat loss and over-exploitation have placed increasing pressures on plant and animal populations, with the number of species recognized as globally threatened on the IUCN Red List increasing by more than 70 percent between 2011 and 2020. At the same time, the impacts of climate change are increasingly being observed in the hotspot: average temperatures have gone up; rainfall patterns have changed; sea levels have begun to rise; and extreme weather events are being recorded more frequently. These three trends (accelerating habitat loss, over-exploitation and climate change) have combined to create an ecological crisis with major implications for biodiversity, human health and economic development.

For the purposes of CEPF investment, the Indo-Burma Hotspot comprises all non-marine parts of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam, plus parts of southern China, including Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Boundaries of the Indo-Burma Hotspot Followed by CEPF Investment



Annual Portfolio Overviews aim at providing an update on progress of CEPF's investment strategy. This particular portfolio overview covers progress in the Indo-Burma Hotspot from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

2. Niche for CEPF Investment

2.1 Overview

CEPF began making grants to civil society groups in the Indo-Burma Hotspot in July 2008. The first phase of investment ran from 2008 to 2013, during which US\$9.7 million in grants was awarded. The second phase of investment ran from 2013 to 2020, during which a further US\$15.4 million was awarded. Based upon the successful implementation of these investments, the CEPF Donor Council approved the selection of the Indo-Burma Hotspot for reinvestment in October 2019. This third phase will run from 2020 to 2025, with a total investment of US\$12.0 million.

To guide the third phase of investment, the CEPF Secretariat updated the ecosystem profile between May 2019 and August 2020, through a consultative process that engaged more than 170 people. The ecosystem profile contains a five-year investment strategy, informed by a situational analysis that considers the social, economic, political and climate change context. The updated ecosystem profile was approved by the CEPF Donor Council in November 2020.

The updated investment strategy for the Indo-Burma Hotspot has 11 strategic directions, of which six are the focus of CEPF investment:

1. Safeguard priority globally threatened species by mitigating major threats.
2. Mitigate zoonotic disease risks by reducing illegal trade and consumption of and threats to wildlife.
4. Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority sites.
6. Demonstrate scalable approaches for integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into development planning in the priority corridors.
8. Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels.
11. Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of conservation investment through a regional implementation team.

The geographic focus for CEPF investment is on five priority corridors (the Chindwin River, the Mekong River and Major Tributaries, the Northern Plains Seasonally Inundated Forests, the Sino-Vietnamese Limestone, and the Tonle Sap Lake and Inundation Zone) plus a network of limestone karst sites in Myanmar. Together, these cover 5 percent of the total area of the hotspot. Moreover, CEPF investment focuses on 136 priority species that require species-focused action in addition to site-based and landscape-scale conservation.

In parallel to updating the ecosystem profile, the CEPF Secretariat secured funding from Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies for an initial round of grant making, with the purpose of maintaining momentum for conservation built during the second phase into the third phase of investment. This funding was restricted to Cambodia and Lao PDR and to specific thematic priorities. A call for proposals was launched in November 2019, with a closing date of January 2020. Fourteen applications were approved for award, resulting in 13 grants being made before 30 June 2020, and one in October 2020.

2.2 Coordinating CEPF Grant Making

CEPF grant making in the Indo-Burma Hotspot is coordinated by a Regional Implementation Team (RIT). The RIT for the second phase of investment in the hotspot (2013-2020) was the IUCN Asia Regional Office (ARO). An independent evaluation of lessons learned by the RIT, undertaken between August 2019 and April 2020, resulted in a recommendation to continue working with the incumbent organization. Consequently, IUCN ARO was invited to apply to act as the RIT for the third phase, and a new RIT grant agreement was entered into in January 2021. IUCN ARO will serve as the RIT until the end of the investment phase, in 2025. The RIT has been trained and is fully staffed, with a core team based in Bangkok and part-time national coordinators in the six hotspot countries. Other than significant staff turnover, which has contributed to delays in grant making, especially with the small grants, the RIT's performance to date has been satisfactory.

2.3 Portfolio Status to Date

Following the first call for proposals in November 2019, a second call for proposals was issued in January 2021, covering all six countries in the hotspot. To keep the volume of applications manageable, this call was restricted to Strategic Directions 1 and 2 and Investment Priority 8.3. The call generated a large response, with 210 Letters of Inquiry (LOIs) being received by the closing date, comprising 77 for large grants and 133 for small grants. From these applications, 18 large grants (above \$40,000) and 15 small grants (up to \$40,000) were awarded.

In August 2021, two of the large grants awarded under first call were closed, because the grantee (an international NGO) closed its office in Cambodia as part of a phased transition to local partners. The remaining funds were awarded to a local organization via the grant-by-invitation modality, resulting in two more large grants being awarded in September 2021. Similarly, in January 2022, one of the small grants awarded under the second call was terminated, with no money spent, because the grantee (an international NGO) could not get permission to work at the project sites. The grant was reissued to a local organization in February 2022, via the grant-by-invitation modality.

The third call for proposals was issued in November 2021. This call was restricted to Strategic Directions 4 and 8, with a view to filling gaps in the grant portfolio. The call covered all hotspot countries except Myanmar, where grant making had been temporarily suspended (see below). The call generated 114 LOIs by the closing date: 40 for large grants; and 74 for small grants. The applications led to the award of 10 large and nine small grants.

The fourth (and final) call for proposals was issued in August 2022. It covered all six countries (including Myanmar) and focused on filling the remaining gaps in the portfolio. The call generated 48 LOIs for large grants and 35 for small grants. The applications led to the award of 12 large and nine small grants.

Following these open calls, CEPF and the RIT awarded grants by invitation to fill a few remaining gaps in the grant portfolio. Because there had been little take up of Investment Priority 1.4 (research and pilot innovative funding sources for species conservation), a large grant was awarded to Vietnam Wildlife Conservation Fund in December 2023, in support of the establishment and operations of the fund, which aims to raise funding from private philanthropic sources in Vietnam towards the conservation of threatened species and capacity building for local conservation NGOs.

Because there had been very few grants made under Investment Priority 1.1 (sustain long-term conservation programs for core populations of priority species) targeting freshwater fishes, a series of thematic workshops on freshwater fish conservation were organized in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand in the first quarter of 2024, with the assistance of SHOAL. These workshops resulted in the preparation of 17 concept notes by local and international organizations. Five of these concept notes were selected to develop into small grants for freshwater fish conservation, out of which two had been awarded by 30 June 2024.

Following the military coup in February 2021, the grant-making process in Myanmar was suspended temporarily. In December 2021, the CEPF Donor Council approved a resumption of grant making, subject to the following conditions: (i) funding will be channeled directly to CSOs; no funding will go to government, even at a local level; (ii) funding will be restricted to community-level activities that reinforce results from the previous phase; (iii) grant making will be restricted to former grantees that have demonstrated ability to manage funds responsibly; (iv) in-person site visits will be halted until the security and COVID-19 situations allow; and (v) CEPF will comply with US Treasury Department restrictions (OFAC General License No. 3). Several former grantees had suspended their operations, due to the security situation at their project sites and/or restrictions on the operations of civil society within Myanmar. Nevertheless, CEPF and the RIT were able to award three large and two small grants for projects in Myanmar. In addition, four local civil society organizations from Myanmar participated in a capacity-building project led by Tropical Biology Association.

As of 30 June 2024, the grant portfolio comprises 58 large grants (including the RIT grant) and 36 small grants, with a total value of \$11.8 million, equivalent to 99 percent of the funding allocation for the investment phase (Table 1). Only \$168,326 remains uncommitted, most of which is earmarked for three small grants on freshwater fish conservation.

Table 1: Distribution of CEPF Investment by Strategic Direction

Strategic Direction	Funding Allocation	Awarded Grants			Amount Under/(Over) Budget	% of Funding Allocation Remaining
		Total Amount	# of large grants	# of small grants		
SD1	\$3,200,000	\$3,222,666	14	15	-\$22,666	-1
SD2	\$1,000,000	\$961,285	4	4	\$38,715	4
SD4	\$2,578,581	\$2,450,363	15	8	\$128,218	5
SD6	\$2,000,000	\$1,982,513	13	2	\$17,487	1
SD8	\$1,500,000	\$1,513,428	11	7	-\$13,428	-1
SD11	\$1,680,000	\$1,660,000	1	0	\$20,000	1
Total	\$11,958,581	\$11,790,255	58	36	\$168,326	1

3. Performance of CEPF Investment

3.1 Assessment

In terms of efficiency of grant making, the process for large grants has been very efficient. The average time between LOI submission and grant award is just five-and-a-half months. This is close to the optimal length of process, considering the need for thorough technical

review and financial due diligence, the need for applicants to obtain letters of support from government partners, and the time needed for applicants to participate in proposal development workshops and then prepare their full proposals.

The small-grant-making process has not been as efficient. Despite the process being shorter (no proposal development workshop, no full proposal) the average time between LOI submission and grant award stands at nine months. In part, this is due to small grantees typically having less experience in applying for grants from international funders, and, therefore, requiring more support. It also reflects decisions taken by CEPF and the RIT to prioritize the review of large grant applications received under each call before small grants, in order to spread out the workload for the RIT and expert reviewers.

The grant-making process, for both large and small grants, was also fair and transparent. Objective criteria were used to evaluate applications, and each LOI was considered by multiple reviewers. Moreover, shortlisted applicants for large grants were given the opportunity to present their project concepts to a Technical Review Committee, made up of representatives of civil society, donors and (except in Myanmar) government.

Applicants for large grants who were invited to develop full proposals were invited to participate in online proposal development workshops, where they were given the opportunity to share their proposed projects with one another and received hands-on assistance from RIT and CEPF staff with the development of key elements of their proposals (budget, results framework, safeguard instruments, etc.). The workshop helped ensure that the quality of large grant proposals was high, thereby minimizing the number of rounds of revisions needed to get proposals to the point where they could be funded, and making the whole process efficient.

Grants awarded under the first two calls were impacted by restrictions on travel and meetings introduced during the COVID-19 pandemic, although these restrictions had been eased significantly by the time the grants under the third call began to be awarded in mid-2022. Overall, the impacts of the pandemic on implementation were not as great as initially feared, as grantees adapted to the changed operating environment, for example by moving meetings online. Grantees typically reported delays of between three and six months.

As of 30 June 2024, 53 of the 94 awarded grants had ended, and the remainder had been under implementation for an average of 18 months. This meant that many important impacts in terms of biodiversity conservation, human wellbeing, civil society capacity and/or the enabling conditions for conservation had already emerged. However, because the impacts of CEPF grants are only reported and validated when they close, information on final impacts was only available for 48 grants, or around half the portfolio. Three of these grants were closed or terminated with no expenditure, because the grantee was unable to implement the grant for some reason, and two were closed to transfer the grant to another organization. Of the remaining 43 grants, 25 (58%) were evaluated as having Met Expectations with regard to delivery of the expected results set out in the project proposal, 16 (37%) were evaluated as having Failed to Meet Expectations in Some Regards, and one (2%) was evaluated as having Completely Failed to Meet Expectations. Only one grant (2%) was evaluated as having Exceeded Expectations. Overall, this indicates a reasonable level of performance by grantees, considering the significant implementation challenges that many encountered, including delays with obtaining permissions to implement activities, staff turnover and travel restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Annex 1 presents an update on progress towards the targets in the portfolio logframe, which were adopted when the ecosystem profile was approved by the Donor Council.

Validated results from the 48 closed grants are presented, alongside expected results from the 46 other grants awarded to date. Eleven targets have been met and 17 others are anticipated to be met, based on grants awarded to date. This means that only four targets are not currently on track to be met (and, given the very limited funding available for grant making, are unlikely to be met).

At the objective level, there is a target for at least 100,000 hectares of production landscapes to have strengthened management of biodiversity. With hindsight, this target was overambitious, given that most grantees working in production landscapes are engaging with smallholder farmers and artisanal fisheries, rather than companies with large landholdings. Nevertheless, grants awarded to date aim to strengthen the management of biodiversity within 57,423 hectares of production landscape, of which 50,747 hectares have been strengthened to date, all of which are in Cambodia.

Under Outcome 2 (zoonotic disease threats mitigated by reducing trade and consumption of and threats to wildlife), there is a target to publish at least three journal papers on linkages between biodiversity and human health, including the role of biodiversity loss in the emergence of zoonotic diseases. This target seemed very topical at the time that the ecosystem profile was being finalized, at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, there was no interest in doing the type of research that would generate such papers among civil society organizations in the hotspot, and no suitable applications were received.

Under Outcome 3 (local communities empowered to engage in conservation and management of priority sites), there are two targets that are not on track to be met: lists of KBAs in at least three hotspot countries updated in line with the new KBA standard; and third-party evaluation of project impacts on biodiversity and human wellbeing undertaken in at least 10 priority sites. In the former case, several applications were received but were not supported, either because high budgets and low numbers of sites assessed made them poor value for money or because the necessary government permissions were not obtained. In the latter case, third-party evaluations of project impacts were carried out at five priority sites in Cambodia but five other priority sites originally targeted were not covered due to logistical constraints or because it was decided not to include the projects working at these sites.

3.2 Portfolio Highlights by Strategic Direction

Under Strategic Direction 1 (safeguard priority globally threatened species by mitigating major threats), Turtle Survival Alliance completed a project on turtle conservation in Myanmar. The project overcame very challenging operating conditions, following the military takeover in February 2021, to advance the conservation of two Critically Endangered turtle species: Burmese star tortoise (*Geochelone platynota*); and Burmese roofed turtle (*Batagur trivittata*). For Burmese star tortoise, the project continued reintroduction efforts at Minzontaung and Shwesettaw Wildlife Sanctuaries. Through egg translocations and (at the former site) release of more than 1,000 tortoises, reintroduced wild populations were reinforced. There are now more than 5,000 free-ranging tortoises at the two sanctuaries, with evidence of reproduction at both. For Burmese roofed turtle, 100 head-started turtles were released into the upper Chindwin River, further reinforcing the wild population (the last in the world), which is recovering from a very low level. The number of assurance colonies of the species producing eggs and hatchlings has increased to three, further mitigating the risk of biological extinction of the species.

As well as impacts on the wild and captive populations of the two species, the project strengthened capacity in turtle conservation at individual and organizational levels. More than 110 people were engaged in turtle conservation efforts, whether as local staff, hired labor, community conservation volunteers or suppliers of food for the assurance populations. Of particular note are the six community conservation volunteers who completed a training program in turtle conservation and emerged as "Turtle Champions." Finally, a local turtle conservation organization, called WeCan, was established. By the end of the project, WeCan had five staff members and was involved in the implementation of several turtle conservation projects.

Under Strategic Direction 2 (mitigate zoonotic disease risks by reducing illegal trade and consumption of and threats to wildlife), TRAFFIC International completed a project that successfully engaged leading companies and industry bodies in combating illegal wildlife trade in the logistics sector in China and Vietnam. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed between China Express Association (CEA) and Vietnam Association of Transport and Automobile (VATA), to take collaborative action to combat cross-border illegal wildlife trade. Ten Chinese logistics and courier companies and one Vietnamese company developed action plans to mitigate wildlife trafficking risks, and, by the end of the project, at least eight of them had implemented at least one measure to combat illegal wildlife trade within their operations, such as establishing a reporting system for illegal wildlife products.

Logistics and courier companies participated in capacity-building workshops, with 98.5% of attendees in China substantially enhancing their understanding of wildlife product transportation regulations, and their capacity to distinguish between legal and illegal consignments. All participants pledged to stop handling pickups and deliveries of illegal wildlife and to report such activities to their supervisors. Also, two social behavior change campaigns were conducted, targeting the transport sectors in China and Vietnam. The post-campaign evaluation in China revealed 4.6 million impressions on social media. In Vietnam, the campaign made use of recorded messages played over loudspeakers at bus stations and border crossings, which reached an estimated 25,000 people daily for the duration of the campaign. An evaluation revealed that 100% of transport workers were aware of the campaign, and 54.7% reported a change in attitude or opinion.

Under Strategic Direction 4 (empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority sites), Mekong Community Institute Association (MCI) implemented a project to find a solution to declining fish populations in the lower Mun River. The Mun River is one of the largest and longest in northeast Thailand. It is an important habitat for many migratory fish, including several globally threatened species. However, after the Pak Mun dam was built in 1994, local communities realized that the closing of the dam's sluice gates was preventing fish from migrating up and down the river and that fluctuating water levels were flooding fish spawning grounds.

The project aimed to create a platform for all stakeholders to convene and discuss solutions to challenges they faced because of the dam. The project brought together village leaders and local administration, including the Department of Fishery, for the first time. It supported local organizations and district authorities to establish 11 fish conservation zones (FCZs): a type of freshwater protected area where fishing and other human activities are restricted to protect important habitats. Research shows that FCZs reduce overfishing and protect important fish spawning grounds. Since the establishment of the FCZs, many members of the local fishing communities have reported a rise in the number of purchases of fishing boats and equipment: a sign that the fishing economy is thriving again.

Under Strategic Direction 6 (demonstrate scalable approaches for integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into development planning in the priority corridors), International Rivers implemented a project to minimize the vulnerability of ecosystems and communities to existing and planned hydropower projects in the Mekong and '3S' basins of Cambodia. The approach was to build a strong evidence base on dam impacts through participatory impact monitoring, disseminate analysis on energy and development plans and policies, and support engagement with hydropower proponents about impacts on biodiversity and livelihoods, and more sustainable alternatives.

The project contributed to a positive trend in the Government of Cambodia's public position on mainstream hydropower development along the Mekong River. Although it is not possible to attribute high-level policy changes to individual grants, it is reasonable to conclude that analysis and communication undertaken by International Rivers as part of this and previous projects contributed to two proposed mainstream dams (Stung Treng and Sambor) being excluded from the Power Development Masterplan for 2022-2040, which projected a reduced dependence on large-scale hydropower and an increase in solar power generation as a percentage of the national energy mix.

Under Strategic Direction 8 (strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels), Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT) is implementing a project to strengthen the capacity of community-based organizations along the central section of the Mekong River. The goal is to reduce pressures on natural resources along the river by building the capacity of agricultural cooperatives and community-based ecotourism groups, thereby creating employment opportunities and boosting household income. An interim assessment of the impacts of the project showed that, since 2021, membership of these community-based organizations has increased by 122%, and their income has increased and diversified.

The agricultural cooperatives provide loans to their members to support the creation and expansion of agricultural enterprises, such as chicken raising, vegetable farming and cashew nut plantations, while the community-based ecotourism groups support their members to establish homestays or provide services, such as renting bicycles and serving meals. By providing technical support to these organizations and linking them to markets, the project is helping to reduce dependence on natural resource extraction, such as fishing, hunting and logging. The interim assessment revealed a significant shift towards sustainable practices, with over 91% of participating households reporting spending less time on fishing and logging, with an average reduction of 35%. This suggests the project's efforts to promote alternative income sources and resource management are yielding positive results.

4. Collaboration with CEPF's donors and other funders

The main mechanism for collaboration with CEPF's donors at the portfolio level is the National Advisory Committee (NAC) meetings, which are held annual in each country. Regional staff from CEPF global donors are invited to attend NAC meetings, although they are not always available. NAC meetings provide an opportunity to discuss synergies and avoid duplication of effort between the CEPF grant portfolio and investments by other funders. In addition, grantees are invited to NAC meetings, to share the results of their work.

Since 2018, the McConnell Foundation has been supporting IUCN to implement the Lao Ecology Small Grants Program, which uses a similar model to the CEPF small grants mechanism to support civil-society-led initiatives in Lao PDR. Following the successful

completion of the first phase of the program, IUCN has secured funding for a second phase, which will run until 2026. The same IUCN staff member is responsible for both the Lao Ecology Small Grants Program and the CEPF small grants portfolio in Lao PDR, which ensures good coordination between the two initiatives.

CEPF and IUCN are working with AFD, as the Accredited Entity, to develop a 10-year Green Climate Fund (GCF) program on wetland-based adaptation to climate change. A team of consultants is working on the feasibility study and funding proposal, which is expected to be completed during the second half of 2024. This program includes a component on grant making to civil society for actions to conserve and restore wetlands within priority landscapes, which will follow the CEPF model. The target countries for the program are Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam.

5. Conclusion

The third phase of CEPF investment in the Indo-Burma Hotspot is about to enter its final year. Almost all of the funding allocation for grants has been awarded and a balanced portfolio of grants has taken shape. More than half of the 94 grants in the portfolio have already ended, and the remainder have been under implementation for an average of 18 months. Consequently, many results have already been observed, and it has been possible to document and verify impacts.

Of the 32 targets in the logical framework set out in the ecosystem profile for the Indo-Burma Hotspot, 11 targets (34%) have already been met and 17 targets (53%) are anticipated to be met, based on grants awarded to date. This means that only four targets (13%) are not currently on track to be met. In view of the very limited funding that remains available for grant making, these are unlikely to be met. This largely reflects a shift in interest and priorities of civil society organizations since the ecosystem profile (and the targets therein) were last updated. Overall, the grant portfolio can be considered highly successful in implementing the vision set out in the ecosystem profile, with no major gaps.

Looking forward, the emphasis during the final year of the program will be on documenting and validating the impacts from the grant portfolio, facilitating exchange of experience and best practice among grantee organizations and government partners, and securing resources to support a fourth phase of investment to build upon the results of the current phase.

Annexes

Annex 1: Results Against Objective and Outcomes in the Portfolio Logframe, as of 30 June 2024

Objective	Targets	Results
Demonstrate effective, scalable approaches to major conservation issues that leverage the skills, experience and energy of civil society actors.	At least 50 CSOs, including at least 40 domestic organizations, actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile. At least 12 alliances and networks formed among civil society actors to avoid duplication of effort and maximize impact in support of the CEPF ecosystem profile. At least 25 Key Biodiversity Areas targeted by CEPF grants have new or strengthened protection and management. At least 100,000 hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.	129 civil society organizations, including 98 domestic organizations, are actively participating in the implementation of CEPF grants guided by the ecosystem profile Grants awarded to date aim to form 19 alliances and networks among civil society actors. 11 have already been formed, for example: • Alliance to End Wildlife Trafficking: a collaborative initiative involving logistics companies in China and Vietnam. Grants awarded to date aim to strengthen the protection and management of 42 KBAs. 19 of these already benefit: • 12 in Cambodia: Bakan; Boeung Chhmar/Moat Khla; Chhep; Dei Ronneat; Koh Kapik; Lower Stung Sen; Mekong River from Kratie to Lao PDR; Sekong River; Sesan River; Stung/Chikreng/Kampong Svay; Stung Sen/Santuk/Baray; and Western Siem Pang. • 1 in Lao PDR: Upper Xe Bangfai. • 2 in Myanmar: Minzontaung; and Shwesettaw. • 1 in Thailand: Lower Mun River. • 3 in Vietnam: Dong Mo Lake; Lac Thuy-Kim Bang; and Xuan Lien. Grants awarded to date aim to strengthen the management of biodiversity within 57,423 hectares of production landscape. To date, 50,747 hectares have been strengthened: • 2 broodstock protection zones on the Mekong River totaling 1,081 hectares; • 14 community fisheries on the Sekong, Sesan and Srepok Rivers totaling 24,378 hectares; • 7 community fisheries in Tonle Sap lake and inundation zone totaling 22,628 hectares; • 2,660 hectares of agricultural land in Siem Pang district.

	At least 3 development plans or policies influenced to accommodate biodiversity. At least 5,000 women and 5,000 men receive direct socio-economic benefits through increased income, food security, resource rights or other measures of human wellbeing.	Grants awarded to date aim to influence 9 plans or policies to accommodate biodiversity. To date, 1 has been influenced: Hydropower dam development plans on the lower Mekong River in Cambodia. Grants awarded to date aim to deliver direct socio-economic benefits to at least 24,642 women and 27,172 men. To date, these benefits have been received by 14,472 women and 14,572 men.
Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
Outcome 1: Priority globally threatened species safeguarded by mitigating major threats.	Long-term conservation programs for core populations of at least 25 priority species sustained until 2025. Viable wild populations of at least 3 priority species reestablished.	Grants awarded to date aim to sustain long-term conservation programs for core populations of 36 priority species. To date, long-term conservation programs have been sustained for 31 of these species: 11 mammals: Hairy-nosed Otter; Large-spotted Civet; Large-antlered Muntjac; Hog Deer; Eld's deer; Annamite Striped Rabbit; Grey-shanked Douc; Red-shanked Douc; Delacour's Langur; Northern White-cheeked Gibbon; and Southern White-cheeked Gibbon; 8 birds: Crested Argus; Bengal Florican; Sarus Crane; Giant Ibis; White-shouldered Ibis; White-rumped Vulture; Slender-billed Vulture; and Red-headed Vulture; 10 reptiles: Bourret's Box Turtle; Southern Vietnam Box Turtle; Vietnamese Pond Turtle; East Asian Giant Softshell Turtle; Burmese Roofed Turtle; Burmese Star Tortoise; Black-eyed Bent-toed Gecko; Gia Lai Bent-toed Gecko; Ta Kou Bent-toed Gecko; and Siamese Crocodile; 2 fish: Jullien's Golden Carp; and Monkey-eating Fish. Grants awarded to date aim to reestablish viable wild populations of 5 priority species. To date, wild populations of 4 species have been reestablished: - Big-headed Turtle; - Burmese Roofed Turtle; - Burmese Star Tortoise; - Siamese Crocodile.

	Knowledge of the status and distribution of at least 3 priority species improved through research. At least \$1 million in funding for species conservation leveraged from innovative sources. At least 10 community-level species champions implement locally identified actions for priority species.	Grants awarded to date aim to improve knowledge of the status and distribution of 3 priority species. To date, knowledge on the status of 2 species has been improved: • Kouprey; • East Asian Giant Softshell Turtle. Grants awarded to date aim to leverage \$3,051,500 in funding for species conservation from innovative sources. To date, a tourism company in Vietnam has committed \$50,000 to support the operation of a community conservation team for Delacour's Langur. Grants awarded have supported 38 community-level species champions to implement locally identified actions for priority species: • 7 for Hog Deer; • 19 for Grey-shanked Douc; • 6 for Delacour's Langur; • 6 for Burmese Roofed Turtle or Burmese Star Tortoise.
Outcome 2: Zoonotic disease threats mitigated by reducing trade and consumption of and threats to wildlife.	At least 1 high-level wildlife trade network unraveled by enforcement agencies employing global best practice with investigations and informants. At least 2 initiatives to reduce transportation, sale and consumption of wildlife piloted in collaboration with enforcement agencies and/or actors in the public health sector. At least 5 private and/or state-owned companies introduce effective measures to reduce their involvement in the transportation, sale and consumption of wildlife.	Grants awarded to date have helped enforcement agencies unravel 2 high-level wildlife trade networks. Both networks were in Cambodia, and the interventions by enforcement agencies led to successful prosecutions of the ringleaders. Grants awarded to date have piloted 2 initiatives to reduce transportation, sale and consumption of wildlife: • An initiative targeting the regulatory bodies and staff of major logistics companies operating in Guangxi and Yunnan provinces, China; • An initiative targeting e-commerce companies operating in Cambodia. Grants awarded to date led to 15 companies adopting measures to reduce their involvement in the transportation, sale and consumption of wildlife: • 1 company in Cambodia; • 11 companies in China; • 2 companies in Thailand; • 1 company in Vietnam.

	At least 3 campaigns implemented to reduce consumer demand for wildlife and mobilize public participation in wildlife crime detection and reporting. At least 3 journal papers published on linkages between biodiversity and human health, including the role of biodiversity loss in the emergence of zoonotic diseases.	Grants awarded to date have implemented 7 campaigns to reduce consumer demand for wildlife and mobilize public participation in wildlife crime detection and reporting: • 2 campaigns in Cambodia; • 3 campaigns in China; • 2 campaigns in Lao PDR. No progress to date.
Outcome 3: Local communities empowered to engage in conservation and management of priority sites.	Awareness of local conservation issues and rights and opportunities related to natural resource management raised among local communities within at least 5 priority sites. Community forests, community fisheries and/or community-managed protected areas piloted, amplified and/or made more sustainable within at least 10 priority sites. Co-management mechanisms that enable community participation in zoning, management and governance of formal protected areas developed for at least 5 priority sites. Lists of KBAs in at least 3 hotspot countries updated in line with the new KBA standard.	Grants awarded to date aim to raise awareness of local conservation issues and rights and opportunities related to natural resource management among local communities at 15 priority sites. This has already been achieved at 3 sites: • 3 sites in Cambodia: Mekong River from Kratie to Lao PDR; Sekong River; and Sesan River. Grants awarded to date aim to amplify community forests, community fisheries and/or community-managed protected areas and/or make them more sustainable at 25 priority sites. This has already been achieved at 8 sites: • 6 sites in Cambodia: Dei Ronneat; Lower Stung Sen; Mekong River from Kratie to Lao PDR; Sekong River; Sesan River; and Stung Sen/Santuk/Baray; • 2 sites in Thailand: Lower Mun River; and Mekong Channel near Pakchom. Grants awarded to date aim to develop co-management mechanisms for formal protected areas at 11 priority sites. This has already been achieved at 7 sites: • 7 sites in Cambodia: Boeung Chhmar/Moat Khla; Chhep; Lower Stung Sen; Mekong River from Kratie to Lao PDR; Stung/Chikreng/Kampong Svay; Upper Stung Sen Catchment; and Western Siem Pang. No progress to date.

	Third-party evaluation of project impacts on biodiversity and human wellbeing undertaken in at least 10 priority sites.	Grants awarded to date have undertaken third-party evaluation of project impacts in 5 priority sites: • 5 sites in Cambodia: Lower Stung Sen; Mekong River from Kratie to Lao PDR; Sekong River; Upper Stung Sen Catchment; and Western Siem Pang.
Outcome 4: Demonstration projects developed for integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into development planning in the priority corridors.	At least 4 development policies, plans or programs analyzed, with impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services evaluated and alternative development scenarios, nature-based solutions and mitigating measures proposed. Demonstration projects for ecological restoration developed in at least 2 priority corridors. Public debate and awareness of at least 3 key environmental issues increased through coverage in domestic media. Models for biodiversity-friendly production piloted for at least 3 commodities.	Grants awarded to date aim to analyze 6 development policies, plans or programs. This has already been done for hydropower development plans on the Mekong mainstream, where there is increased recognition of alternatives to large-scale hydropower in the Cambodian government's Power Development Masterplan 2022-2040 (dated September 2022). Grants awarded to date have demonstrated approaches to ecological restoration in 3 priority corridors: • Trapeang (seasonal wetland) restoration has been demonstrated in the Mekong River and Major Tributaries corridor and the Northern Plains Seasonally Inundated Forests corridor; • Grassland restoration has been demonstrated in the Tonle Sap Lake and Inundation Zone corridor. Grants awarded to date aim to increase public debate and awareness of 6 key environmental issue. This has already been achieved for 1 issue: • Hydropower dam development in Cambodia. Grants awarded to date aim to pilot biodiversity-friendly production of 9 commodities. This has already been achieved for 1 commodity: rice.
Outcome 5: Civil society capacity to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods strengthened at regional, national, local and grassroots levels.	At least 15 civil society networks enable collective responses to priority and emerging threats.	Grants awarded to date aim to strengthen 26 civil society networks to enable collective responses to priority/emerging threats. 14 networks have already been strengthened: • 8 networks in Cambodia, such as the Mekong Women's Network on Fisheries; • 1 network in China, the Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Nature Guardians; • 1 network in Lao PDR, the Youth Champion Network around Hin Namno National Park; • 4 networks at the regional level, such as an informal network of communicators at conservation organization.

	At least 50 domestic CSOs demonstrate improvements in organizational capacity. At least 20 domestic CSOs demonstrate improved performance with gender mainstreaming. At least 1 mechanism established to match volunteers to CSOs' training needs.	Grants awarded to date aim to strengthen the organizational capacity of 92 domestic CSOs. To date, 49 show an increase in capacity: • 30 CSOs in Cambodia; • 3 CSOs in China; • 3 CSOs in Lao PDR; • 3 CSOs in Myanmar; • 3 CSOs in Thailand; • 7 CSOs in Vietnam. Grants awarded to date aim to improve the gender mainstreaming performance of 40 domestic CSOs. To date, 13 show an increase in their Gender Tracking Tool Score over the period of CEPF support: • 8 CSOs in Cambodia; • 3 CSOs in China; • 1 CSO in Lao PDR; • 1 CSO in Thailand. Grants awarded to date aim to establish 2 mechanisms to match volunteers to CSOs with training needs. To date, 1 mechanism has been established: • A volunteer mechanism in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area of China.
Outcome 6: A Regional Implementation Team provides strategic leadership and effectively coordinates CEPF investment in the Indo-Burma Hotspot.	At least 50 CSOs, including at least 40 domestic organizations actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile. At least 75 percent of domestic CSOs receiving grants demonstrate more effective capacity to design and implement conservation actions. At least 2 participatory assessments are undertaken and documented.	60 civil society organizations have been awarded CEPF grants, including 37 domestic organizations. 76 percent of domestic CSOs receiving CEPF grants demonstrate greater capacity, according to the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool. 1 participatory assessment has been undertaken: the mid-term assessment in June 2023.

Annex 2. List of Awarded Grants as of 30 June 2024

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount	Start Date	End Date
Strategic Direction 1: Safeguard priority globally threatened species by mitigating major threats						
1	Asian Arks	Conservation of Annamite Biodiversity through a Social Business Model in Lao PDR	Lao PDR	\$99,974	7/1/2021	12/31/2022
2	Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association	Taking Action to Conserve Three Critically Endangered Vulture Species in Myanmar	Myanmar	\$36,916	6/1/2022	11/30/2024
3	Bird Conservation Society of Thailand	Engaging Communities to Safeguard the Simple Mouth Brooder in Krabi, Thailand	Thailand	\$39,334	7/1/2024	6/30/2025
4	Center for Nature Conservation and Development	Community-based Conservation of Northern White-cheeked Gibbon in Xuan Lien Nature Reserve, Vietnam	Vietnam	\$36,374	9/1/2021	8/31/2023
5	Center for People and Nature Reconciliation	Community-based Actions to Conserve Two Globally Critically Endangered Fish Species in Vietnam	Vietnam	\$25,000	2/1/2022	1/31/2024
6	Centre for Environment and Community Assets Development	Conservation of Critically Endangered and Endemic Bent-toed Geckos in Vietnam	Vietnam	\$61,910	7/1/2021	12/31/2023
7	Community Wildlife Conservation	Community-based Conservation of Wild Water Buffalo in Uthai Thani and Kanchanaburi, Thailand	Thailand	\$3,904	3/1/2022	2/29/2024
8	ComNet Mekhong	Community-based Conservation of Jullien's Golden Carp in the Mekong River, Thailand	Thailand	\$39,694	3/1/2022	8/31/2023
9	Fauna & Flora International	Community-based Protected Area Management; Myanmar Primate Conservation, Phase II	Myanmar	\$239,803	7/1/2022	12/31/2024
10	Fauna & Flora International	Re-Establishing Wild Populations of the Critically Endangered Siamese Crocodile in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$225,000	7/1/2021	12/31/2024
11	Fauna & Flora International	Securing the Future of Delacour's Langur in Northern Vietnam	Vietnam	\$149,998	7/1/2021	12/31/2023
12	FISHBIO	Conservation Action, Threat Analysis and Participatory Research for Monkey-eating Fish in Laos	Lao PDR	\$39,994	9/1/2021	8/31/2023
13	Fishing Cat Ecological Enterprise Co. Ltd.	Integrated Conservation of Wetland Ecosystems in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$36,223	8/15/2021	10/15/2023
14	GreenViet Biodiversity Conservation Center	Protecting the Grey-shanked Douc by Supporting Species' Champions in Tam My Tay, Vietnam	Vietnam	\$40,000	9/1/2021	8/31/2023

15	Indo-Myanmar Conservation	Protecting Priority Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Populations in Vietnam	Vietnam	\$199,329	7/1/2021	6/30/2024
16	Re:wild	Establishing an Evidence-based Approach to Search for the Last Kouprey, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$4,333	8/15/2021	4/1/2024
17	Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd.	Conserving Vultures and Ibises in their Last Cambodian Stronghold	Cambodia	\$235,000	7/1/2021	6/30/2024
18	Royal University of Agriculture	Supporting Conservation Action for Threatened Fish Species, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$39,999	7/1/2024	6/30/2025
19	Saola Foundation	Rediscovering Saola: State-of-the-Art Methods to Detect Endangered Annamite Species in Lao PDR	Lao PDR	\$236,999	7/1/2021	6/30/2024
20	Seub Nakhasatien Foundation	Participatory Surveys to Support Conservation of Somphong's Rasbora in Thailand	Thailand	\$39,856	3/1/2022	7/30/2024
21	Shan Shui Conservation Center	Building Capacity and Networks for Myanmar Snub-nosed Monkey in China	China	\$0	4/1/2022	3/31/2024
22	Turtle Survival Alliance	Back from the Brink: Recovering Two Critically Endangered Turtles in Myanmar	Myanmar	\$240,000	7/1/2022	6/30/2024
23	Vietnam Wildlife Conservation Fund	Supporting the Operation of Conservation Vietnam	Vietnam	\$400,000	12/1/2023	11/30/2026
24	Viet Nature Conservation Centre	In Search of Vietnam Pheasant in Ke Go Nature Reserve, Ha Tinh Province, Vietnam	Vietnam	\$38,029	9/1/2021	8/31/2023
25	Westfälischer Zoologischer Garten	Ex-situ Management of Bengal Florican in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$40,000	8/15/2021	8/15/2023
26	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust	Showcasing Best Practice for Restoration of Sarus Crane Feeding Grounds in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$240,000	1/1/2022	12/31/2024
27	Wildlife at Risk	Community-based Actions to Conserve Two Globally Critical Endangered Fish Species in Vietnam	Vietnam	\$0	9/1/2021	10/1/2021
28	World Wide Fund for Nature	AD HOC: ADvancing HOg Deer Conservation in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$199,997	7/1/2021	6/30/2024
29	World Wide Fund for Nature	Rewilding the Annamites in Vietnam	Vietnam	\$235,000	7/1/2021	4/30/2025
Strategic Direction 2: Mitigate zoonotic disease risks by reducing illegal trade and consumption of and threats to wildlife						
30	Beijing Normal University	Strengthening Cooperation to Reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade at the China-Laos Border	China	\$42,578	11/15/2021	2/29/2024
31	China Exploration & Research Society Limited	Changing Attitudes and Behaviors to Reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade Around Namha National Protected Area, Lao PDR	Lao PDR	\$26,240	8/15/2021	8/15/2023
32	Institute of Biology, Chemistry and Environment	Using Crime Script Analysis to Understand Wildlife Crime in Annamite Mountains, Vietnam	Vietnam	\$39,975	9/1/2021	8/31/2023

33	International Fund for Animal Welfare	Counter Wildlife Crime in China's Southwest Border Region	China	\$224,969	7/1/2021	12/31/2023
34	Rural Development Agency	Empowering Youth to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade Around Hin Nam No National Park of Laos	Lao PDR	\$39,995	8/15/2021	8/15/2023
35	TRAFFIC International	Reducing Wildlife Trafficking Across Logistics Supply Chains and Online Platforms, Vietnam and China	China; Vietnam	\$225,000	8/1/2021	6/30/2024
36	Wildlife Alliance, Inc.	Preventing Pandemics: Illegal Trade Reduction, Wildlife Care, and Community Mobilization in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$160,000	8/1/2021	7/31/2023
37	Zoological Society of London	Strengthening Capacity and Collaboration for Combating Illegal Trade of Pangolin and Other Wildlife in Thailand	Cambodia; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Thailand	\$202,528	8/1/2021	4/30/2024
Strategic Direction 4: Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority sites						
38	Action for Development	Enhancing Community Engagement in Forest Conservation in Preah Vihear, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$40,000	8/1/2023	7/31/2025
39	Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association	Supporting Community Conservation of Phayartan Limestone Karst in Tanintharyi, Myanmar	Myanmar	\$34,936	7/1/2023	6/30/2025
40	China Wild Plant Conservation Association	Co-management to Conserve Endangered Magnolia Species in Malipo Key Biodiversity Area, China	China	\$40,000	7/1/2022	11/30/2024
41	Conservation International	Community-based Wild-Fire Management on Cambodia's Tonle Sap Lake	Cambodia	\$179,595	7/1/2020	6/30/2023
42	Culture and Environment Preservation Association	Enhancing Sustainability of Mekong Stung Treng Ramsar Site Fisheries Management, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$150,000	3/1/2023	2/28/2025
43	Culture and Environment Preservation Association	Strengthening Community Engagement in Sustainable Fisheries Management, Stung Treng, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$40,000	8/1/2023	7/31/2025
44	Culture and Environment Preservation Association	Sustainable Natural Capital Management through Improving Biodiversity Conservation in Stung Treng Ramsar Site, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$98,881	7/1/2020	6/30/2022
45	Fauna & Flora International	Engaging Local Stakeholders to Conserve Tonkin Snub-nosed Monkey in Vietnam	Vietnam	\$110,000	9/1/2023	8/31/2025
46	Fauna & Flora International	Community-based Conservation of Karst Key Biodiversity Areas in Myanmar	Myanmar	\$99,997	1/1/2024	3/31/2025

47	FISHBIO	Evaluating Cambodian Freshwater Conservation Projects in the Lower Mekong	Cambodia	\$166,603	9/1/2020	12/31/2022
48	Fisheries Action Coalition Team	Empower Local Communities towards Fisheries Resources Sustainability in Tonle Sap Lake, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$150,000	4/1/2023	9/30/2025
49	Fisheries Action Coalition Team	Strengthening Capacity of Community Fisheries to Manage Fisheries Resources around Tonle Sap Lake, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$118,587	6/1/2020	12/31/2022
50	Forests and Livelihood Organization	Local People Leading Sustainable Management of Community Fisheries in Sambo District, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$40,000	8/1/2023	1/31/2025
51	Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden Corporation	Co-management to Support Cao-vit Gibbon Conservation in Bangliang Key Biodiversity Area, China	China	\$40,000	9/1/2022	11/30/2023
52	Mekong Community Institute Association	Strengthening Community Fisheries Conservation in the Lower Mun River, Thailand	Thailand	\$21,971	12/1/2022	5/30/2024
53	My Village	Inclusive Participation of Indigenous Communities and Rural Communities in Fishery Conservation and Governance in Stung Treng Province, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$149,801	6/1/2020	5/31/2022
54	NatureLife Cambodia	Capacity Building and Community Protected Area Development at Stung Sen Ramsar Site, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$79,999	5/1/2020	12/31/2022
55	NatureLife Cambodia	Empowering Local Communities to Co-Manage Conservation of Stung Sen Ramsar Site, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$80,000	6/1/2023	5/31/2025
56	Oxfam America	Strengthened Community-based Conservation for Fishery Management in Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$150,000	4/1/2023	3/31/2025
57	People Resources and Conservation Foundation	Strengthening Co-Management in the François's Langur Conservation Landscape, Vietnam	Vietnam	\$249,995	6/1/2022	5/31/2025
58	STAR Kampuchea	Strengthening Capacity of Fishing Communities for Sustainable Fishery Management in the Tonle Sap, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$39,999	8/1/2023	1/31/2025
59	Wildlife Conservation Society	Guardian Villages: Empowered Communities to Manage Wetlands in Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lao PDR	\$220,000	7/1/2022	6/30/2025
60	World Wide Fund for Nature	Promoting Participatory Freshwater Species Management along the Phou Xieng Thong-Pha Taem Mekong in Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand	Lao PDR; Thailand	\$150,000	4/1/2023	9/30/2025

Strategic Direction 6: Demonstrate scalable approaches for integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into development planning in the priority corridors						
61	BirdLife International	Organic Livelihoods Conserving Cambodia's "Big Five"	Cambodia	\$90,863	5/1/2020	4/30/2022
62	BirdLife International	Inundated Forest Conservation Through Wetland Restoration and Disease Reduction in Northeast Cambodia	Cambodia	\$116,127	5/1/2020	4/30/2022
63	Center for People and Nature Reconciliation	Strengthening Capacity for Reporting Biodiversity Impacts and Mainstreaming Conservation Policies in Vietnam	Vietnam	\$179,930	4/1/2023	9/30/2025
64	ComNet Mekhong	Policy Communication to Support the Local Community Participation in Conservation near Mekhong River and Pak Chom, Thailand	Thailand	\$40,000	12/1/2023	2/28/2025
65	Conservation International	Restoring the Flooded Forest in Cambodia's Tonle Sap Lake	Cambodia	\$157,000	3/1/2023	6/30/2025
66	International Rivers Network	Minimizing Ecosystem and Community Vulnerability in Cambodia to Lower Mekong Hydropower	Cambodia	\$135,671	6/1/2020	3/31/2023
67	International Rivers Network	Strengthening Public Participation and Biodiversity in Mekong Hydropower Planning and Development	Cambodia; Lao PDR; Thailand; Vietnam	\$149,996	4/1/2023	9/30/2025
68	Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd.	Inundated Forest Conservation Through Wetland Restoration and Disease Reduction in Northeast Cambodia	Cambodia	\$62,903	9/1/2021	6/30/2022
69	Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd.	Organic Livelihoods Conserving Cambodia's "Big Five"	Cambodia	\$90,231	9/1/2021	12/31/2022
70	Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd.	Securing a Self-Sustaining Population of Siamese Crocodile in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$178,000	4/1/2023	3/31/2025
71	Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd.	Siamese Crocodile: Icon for the Restoration of the Sekong River, Cambodia	Cambodia	\$180,000	5/1/2020	6/30/2022
72	Sansom Mlup Prey	Increasing Inclusivity, Diversity and Effectiveness of the Ibis Rice Model in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$180,000	4/1/2023	3/31/2025
73	Sansom Mlup Prey	Wildlife-friendly Community Irrigation Ponds for Climate Resilience, Habitat and Collective Management in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$201,843	6/1/2020	10/31/2022
74	Westfälischer Zoologischer Garten	Elongated Tortoise Population Recovery Contributing to Ecosystem Restoration in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$40,000	7/1/2023	6/30/2025

75	Wildlife Conservation Society	Pragmatic Protocols for Restoration of Ecosystem Processes in Cambodia's Wild	Cambodia	\$179,950	7/1/2020	12/31/2022
Strategic Direction 8: Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels						
76	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association	Strengthening Indigenous Youth Participation in Protection of Cambodia's Northern Plains Seasonally	Cambodia	\$60,000	7/1/2020	7/31/2022
77	Cambodia Indigenous Youth Association	Strengthening Indigenous Youth Participation in Sustainable Development and Ecosystem Protection in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$62,604	6/1/2023	12/31/2024
78	Cambodian Rural Development Team	Strengthening the Capacity of Grassroots Community-based Organizations in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$199,613	7/1/2022	12/31/2024
79	Centre for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies	Strengthening the Operational Capacity of the Centre for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, Vietnam	Vietnam	\$19,600	8/1/2022	5/31/2024
80	Conservation International	Citizen Science and Social-Media for Community Fisheries in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$199,949	7/1/2022	6/30/2024
81	CRDT Tours Private Limited Company	Strengthening Institutional Capacity of CRDT Tours, a Social Enterprise Supporting Conservation in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$19,470	1/1/2023	6/30/2024
82	Fisheries Action Coalition Team	Strengthening Capacity of the NGO Coalition on Fisheries and the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers	Cambodia	\$161,405	6/1/2020	3/31/2023
83	Global Environmental Institute	Enhancing the Influence of a Mekong Basin Civil Society Network	Cambodia; China; Lao PDR; Thailand; Vietnam	\$99,992	12/1/2022	12/31/2024
84	Guangzhou Green City	Establishing a Volunteer Mechanism to Support Biodiversity Conservation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area, China	China	\$33,202	5/22/2022	11/30/2023
85	Indo-Myanmar Conservation	Creating Local Capacity for Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Conservation in Laos	Lao PDR	\$19,600	3/1/2023	2/29/2024
86	My Village	Strengthening Cambodian Indigenous Youth and Women's Networks for Fishery Conservation	Cambodia	\$55,000	7/1/2022	3/31/2025
87	NatureLife Cambodia	Conserve Critically Endangered Species in Cambodia Through National Coordination and Research	Cambodia	\$233,000	7/1/2021	3/31/2025
88	NatureLife Cambodia	Networking to Address the Decline of Sarus Crane in Cambodia	Cambodia	\$49,999	7/1/2022	3/31/2025

89	Non-Timber Forest Products	Connecting Community Protected Areas Networks in the Northeastern Cambodia	Cambodia	\$100,377	10/1/2022	9/30/2024
90	Pha Tad Ke Botanical Garden	Strengthening Capacity and Building Partnerships for Plant Conservation in Laos	Lao PDR	\$19,910	11/1/2022	7/31/2024
91	Thai Sea Watch Association	Enhancing the Capacity of Community Networks to Conserve Irrawaddy Dolphins in Songkhla Lake, Thailand	Thailand	\$19,577	11/1/2022	8/31/2024
92	Tropical Biology Association Ltd	Strengthening Civil Society Capacity for Long-term Conservation Impact in Indo-Burma	Cambodia; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam	\$160,130	7/1/2022	6/30/2024
93	Vietnam National Park and Protected Area Association	Capacity Building in Biodiversity Conservation for Vietnam National Park and Protected Area Association (VNPPA)	Vietnam	\$0	8/1/2022	3/1/2024
Strategic Direction 11: Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of conservation investment through a regional implementation team						
94	International Union for Conservation of Nature	Regional Implementation Team: CEPF Indo-Burma Phase III	Cambodia; China; Lao PDR; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam	\$1,660,000	1/1/2021	9/30/2025

Annex 3. CEPF Investment in the Indo-Burma Hotspot as of 30 June 2024

Chart 1. Approved Grants by Strategic Direction

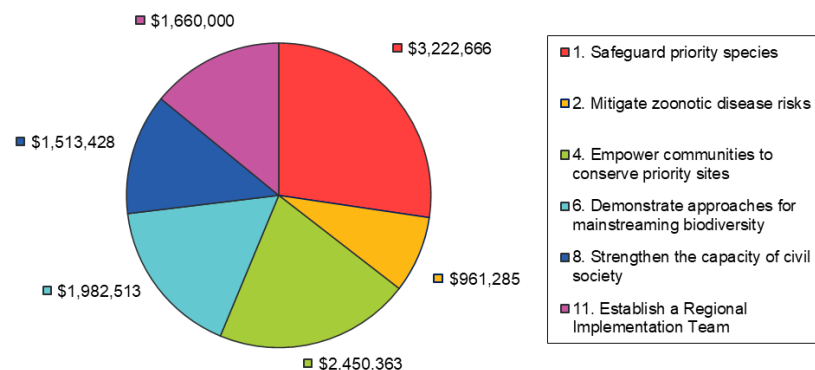


Chart 2. Approved Grants by Corridor and Strategic Direction

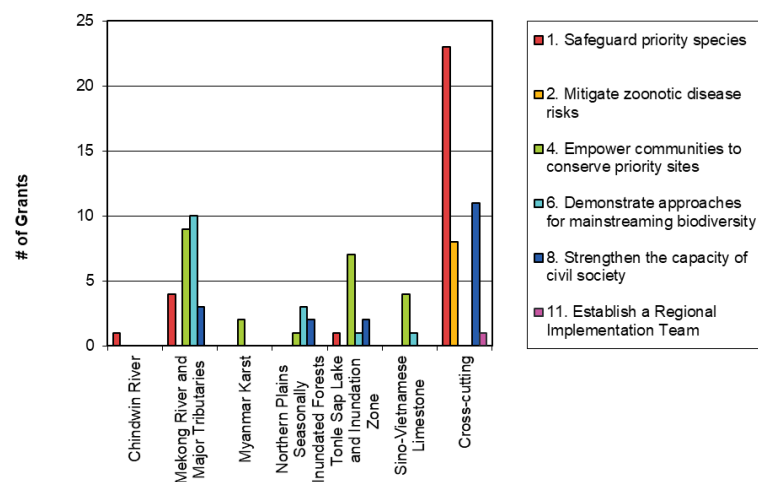


Chart 3. Portfolio Status by Strategic Direction

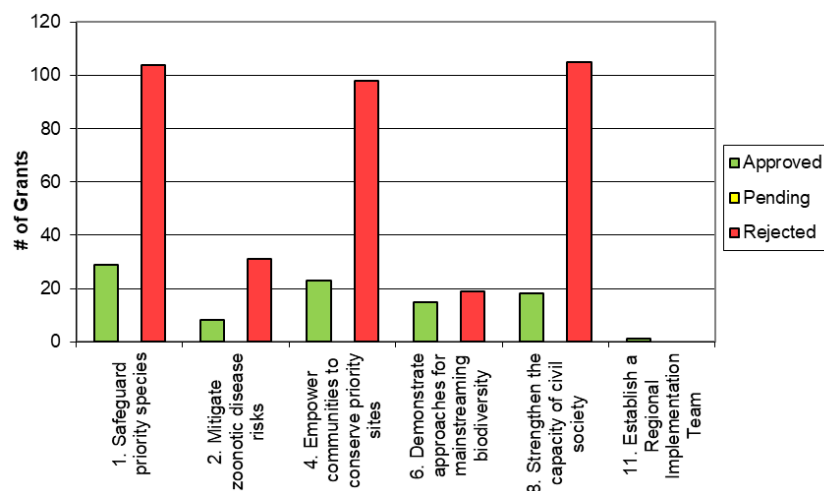


Chart 4. Combined Value of Grants Awarded

