

# **Annual Portfolio Overview**

## **Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot**

July 2020 – June 2021

### **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), 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. This is done through a combination of grant making and capacity development.

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 2020 to 30 June 2021.

## 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\$10 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 was undertaken between August 2019 and April 2020, resulting 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.

Shortly after the award of the RIT grant, a virtual training course was held during 14-22 January 2021. This reinforced the already good understanding among the RIT staff of CEPF's policies and processes, and brought new members of the team up to speed.

A call for proposals was issued on 8 January 2021, with a closing date of 5 February. It invited applications for large and small grants from all six countries in the hotspot but was restricted to Strategic Directions 1 and 2 and Investment Priority 8.3, to keep the volume of applications manageable. The call was widely promoted via CEPF and IUCN's social media channels, their websites, an electronic mailing list of 2,600 people and presentations to regional networks. 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.

LOIs were reviewed by the CEPF Secretariat (for large grants only), the RIT and expert peer reviewers (where required). Based upon these reviews, applications were shortlisted for further review. Shortlisted applicants for large grants (above \$40,000) were invited to present their project concepts to Technical Review Committees, which were convened in each country during February and March 2021. Shortlisted applications for small grant (up to \$40,000) were presented to the National Advisory Committee in each country. Taking into account the recommendations of the Technical Review Committees and National Advisory Committees, final decisions on which grants to award were made by the RIT (for small grants) or jointly by the CEPF Secretariat and RIT (for large grants). Following the military coup in February 2021, the grant-making process in Myanmar was suspended indefinitely.

## **2.3 Portfolio Status to date**

Following the review process, 16 of the 77 LOIs for large grants were selected for award, comprising 11 under Strategic Direction 1 on species conservation, four under Strategic Direction 2 on wildlife trade and one under Strategic Direction 8 on capacity building. As of 30 June 2021, 10 of these grants had been contracted and a further six were at various stages of due diligence review and contracting. Four large grant LOIs were rejected but the applicants were invited to reapply for small grants, thus bringing the number of small grant LOIs to 137. Also in the grant-making pipeline were four LOIs for projects in Myanmar that were shortlisted but have yet to be reviewed by the Technical Review Committee.

Two other large grants were awarded during the year: the RIT grant to IUCN ARO; and a large grant to FISHBIO to conduct third-party monitoring of grants awarded under the initial round of grant making supported by Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies.

Finally, 14 of the 137 LOIs for small grants were selected for award, comprising nine under Strategic Direction 1, four under Strategic Direction 2 and one under Strategic Direction 8.

None of these grants had been contracted by 30 June 2021 but all were at various stages of due diligence review.

As of 30 June 2021, the grant portfolio comprises 25 large grants (including the RIT grant), with a total value of \$5.5 million, equivalent to 55 percent of the funding allocation for the investment phase (Table 1). More than \$4.5 million remains uncommitted, some of which will need to cover the six large grants and 14 small grants that have been approved for award and are currently undergoing due diligence and contracting. These grants total around \$1.6 million.

**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	\$1,344,895	7	0	\$1,855,105	58
SD2	\$1,000,000	\$385,000	2	0	\$615,000	62
SD4	\$2,000,000	\$810,000	5	0	\$1,190,000	60
SD6	\$1,400,000	\$1,078,534	7	0	\$321,466	23
SD8	\$1,000,000	\$473,000	3	0	\$527,000	53
SD11	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	1	0	\$0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,491,429</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$4,508,571</b>	<b>45</b>

At least half of the initial funding allocation remains uncommitted under Strategic Directions 1, 2, 4 and 8, meaning that there remains considerable flexibility to develop the grant portfolios under these strategic directions, even with the award of the pipeline grants. There appears to be less flexibility under Strategic Direction 6, where less than one-quarter of the funding allocation remains. Under Strategic Direction 11, all of the available funds have been committed; this is to be expected, given that this strategic direction is dedicated for the RIT grant.

Future rounds of grant making will need to target gaps in the grant portfolio. Based on an analysis of the anticipated contributions by awarded grants to the intermediate indicators in the portfolio logframe (see Annex 1), the main gap under Strategic Direction 1 is with regards leveraging at least \$1 million in funding for species conservation from innovative sources. There are gaps under all four other indicators but these are expected to be met by the pipeline grants, once awarded.

Under Strategic Direction 2, the main gap is with regards publishing at least three journal papers on linkages between biodiversity and human health, including the role of biodiversity loss in the emergence of zoonotic diseases. A gap also exists regarding the introduction by at least five companies of effective measures to reduce their involvement in the transport, sale and consumption of wildlife but this is expected to be met by the pipeline grants.

Under Strategic Direction 4, there are gaps with regard to the following three indicators: awareness raised among local communities within at least five priority sites; community forests, fisheries and/or protected areas piloted, amplified and/or made more sustainable within at least 10 priority sites; and lists of KBAs in at least three countries updated in line

with the new KBA standard. There remains \$1.2 million in unallocated funding under Strategic Direction 4, which should be sufficient to meet the targets in these three indicators.

Under Strategic Direction 6, there are gaps concerning three indicators. Specifically, there is a need to support: analysis of at least one more development policy, plan or program; increased public debate and awareness of at least two more key environmental issues; and biodiversity-friendly production of at least two more commodities. There remains only a little more than \$300,000 remaining under Strategic Direction 6, which may be insufficient to fill these gaps, unless either they are addressed by grants under other strategic directions or funds are reallocated from another strategic direction.

Finally, under Strategic Direction 8, there are gaps with regards the following indicators: at least 15 civil society networks enable collective responses to priority and emerging threats; at least 50 domestic CSOs demonstrate improvements in organizational capacity; and at least 20 domestic CSOs demonstrate improved performance with gender mainstreaming. With more than \$500,000 remaining under Strategic Direction 8 and the possibility of addressing these targets by grants under other strategic directions, it should be possible to meet them.

### **3. Performance of CEPF Investment**

The second round of large grant making in Indo-Burma was very efficient: the average time between receipt of LOI and countersignature of the grant agreement was only 4.5 months. This was the fastest to date over the three investment phases in Indo-Burma. The review and award of small grants took slightly longer, at seven months on average, but was still relatively efficient. There were some bottlenecks in the small-grant-making process caused by prioritizing large grants. The small grant review process did not really get underway until after the large grant reviews and Technical Review Committee meetings were completed. In future rounds, the RIT will aim to be more pro-active in moving forward review of small grant applications from the day of submission. The RIT will also provide clearer guidance to applicants, to reduce the large volume of ineligible applications that took a lot of time to review.

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 government, civil society and donors.

Applicants for large grants who were invited to develop full proposals were invited to participate in a Proposal Development Workshop, held online during March 2021. Applicants were given the opportunity to share their proposed projects with one another and received hands-on assistance with the development of key elements of their proposals, including the budget, logical framework and safeguard instruments. This assistance was provided by staff of the RIT and CEPF Secretariat. This workshop helped to ensure that the quality of large grant proposals received was high, thereby reducing the number of rounds of revisions needed to get proposals to the point where they could be funded.

As of 30 June 2021, the 25 active CEPF grants in the hotspot had been under implementation for a maximum of 14 months, with 10 of them not having begun implementation at all. Due to restrictions on travel and meetings introduced in response to

the COVID-19 pandemic, the activities of many grants needed to be rescheduled or revised (for instance, organizing virtual meetings in place of in-person ones). In no case did implementation have to be suspended altogether, although it is likely that many grants will require no-cost extensions, due to implementation delays. The over-riding priority with portfolio management has been, and will remain, to minimize risks to project staff, local communities and other stakeholders.

Despite the limited implementation period and the challenging implementation context caused by the pandemic, several grantees have achieved important results to date. For example, My Village, which is assisting communities in northeastern Cambodia to establish and manage community fisheries, has so far seen eight community fisheries applications submitted to and approved by the provincial fisheries administration cantonment. Also in northeastern Cambodia, BirdLife International, which is restoring seasonal wetlands throughout Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary in collaboration with local communities, has so far successfully restored 20 wetlands, which created employment for 278 people from six participating villages. The project also vaccinated 2,664 cows and buffaloes belonging to 296 households against foot and mouth disease and haemorrhagic septicemia. Healthy livestock herds can help maintain good habitat conditions in lieu of natural densities of wild cattle.

#### **4. Collaboration with CEPF's donors and other funders**

In May 2021, the sixth annual regional meeting of the Lower Mekong Network was held. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the usual in-person meeting was replaced by a three-day virtual meeting. Despite the online format, the meeting went well and provided a platform for participating organizations to learn from one another, pursue shared strategies and respond to common challenges. Other funders represented at the meeting included the Chino Cienega Foundation, Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies and the McConnell Foundation. Regional staff of CEPF's global donors were invited to participate in the Technical Review Committee and National Advisory Committee meetings held during the first half of 2021. Several staff expressed interest but the only ones who were available to attend were from AFD.

#### **5. Conclusion**

The third phase of CEPF investment in the Indo-Burma Hotspot is now fully underway. Grants awarded under the initial round in 2020 are under implementation, and, despite some pandemic-related delays, are starting to deliver impacts for biodiversity and human wellbeing. A new round of grants was processed efficiently during the first half of 2021, despite a large volume of applications. These grants will begin implementation soon, and additional grants will be made shortly, from among the pipeline grants. The awarded and pipeline grants are anticipated to make major contributions towards the targets for the portfolio set out in the ecosystem profile. Significant gaps remain but there are, overall, sufficient uncommitted resources to fill these gaps. This will require targeted calls for proposals and a continued focus on supporting those projects that are the closest fit to the CEPF investment strategy. In turn, this will require renewed efforts to communicate the investment strategy to potential applicants, to reduce the proportion of applications that are ineligible.

## Annexes

### Annex 1: Results Against Objective and Outcomes in the Portfolio Logframe

Objective	Targets	Results
<p>Demonstrate effective, scalable approaches to major conservation issues that leverage the skills, experience and energy of civil society actors.</p>	<p>At least 50 CSOs, including at least 40 domestic organizations, actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>At least 25 Key Biodiversity Areas targeted by CEPF grants have new or strengthened protection and management.</p> <p>At least 100,000 hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity.</p> <p>At least 3 development plans or policies influenced to accommodate biodiversity.</p> <p>At least 5,000 women and 5,000 of men receive direct socio-economic benefits through increased income, food security, resource rights or other measures of human wellbeing.</p>	<p>29 civil society organizations are actively participating in the implementation of CEPF grants guided by the ecosystem profile, including 13 domestic organizations.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to form 3 alliances and networks among civil society actors.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to strengthen the protection and management of 15 KBAs.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to strengthen the management of biodiversity within 9,104 hectares of production landscape.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to influence 3 plans or policies to accommodate biodiversity.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to deliver direct socio-economic benefits to at least 735 women and 735 men.</p>



Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Indicators	Results
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Priority globally threatened species safeguarded by mitigating major threats.</p>	<p>Long-term conservation programs for core populations of at least 25 priority species sustained until 2025.</p> <p>Viable wild populations of at least 3 priority species reestablished.</p> <p>Knowledge of the status and distribution of at least 3 priority species improved through research.</p> <p>At least \$1 million in funding for species conservation leveraged from innovative sources.</p> <p>At least 10 community-level species champions implement locally identified actions for priority species.</p>	<p>Grants awarded to date aim to sustain long-term conservation programs for core populations of 14 priority species: 3 mammals; 7 birds; and 4 reptiles.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to reestablish viable wild populations of 1 priority species: Siamese crocodile.</p> <p>No progress to date.</p> <p>No progress to date.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to support 8 community-level species champions to implement locally identified actions for priority species: 7 for hog deer; and 1 for Siamese crocodile.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Zoonotic disease threats mitigated by reducing trade and consumption of and threats to wildlife.</p>	<p>At least 1 high-level wildlife trade network unraveled by enforcement agencies employing global best practice with investigations and informants.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>At least 5 private and/or state-owned companies introduce effective measures to reduce their involvement in the transportation, sale and consumption of wildlife.</p>	<p>Grants awarded to date aim to help enforcement agencies unravel at least 1 high-level wildlife trade network.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to pilot 3 initiatives to reduce transportation, sale and consumption of wildlife.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to encourage 4 companies to introduce effective measures to reduce their involvement in the transportation, sale and consumption of wildlife.</p>

	<p>At least 3 campaigns implemented to reduce consumer demand for wildlife and mobilize public participation in wildlife crime detection and reporting.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Grants awarded to date aim to implement 5 campaigns to reduce consumer demand for wildlife and mobilize public participation in wildlife crime detection and reporting.</p> <p>No progress to date.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Local communities empowered to engage in conservation and management of priority sites.</p>	<p>Awareness of local conservation issues and rights and opportunities related to natural resource management raised among local communities within at least 5 priority sites.</p> <p>Community forests, community fisheries and/or community-managed protected areas piloted, amplified and/or made more sustainable within at least 10 priority sites.</p> <p>Co-management mechanisms that enable community participation in zoning, management and governance of formal protected areas developed for at least 5 priority sites.</p> <p>Lists of KBAs in at least 3 hotspot countries updated in line with the new KBA standard.</p> <p>Third-party evaluation of project impacts on biodiversity and human wellbeing undertaken in at least 10 priority sites.</p>	<p>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 2 priority sites.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to amplify community forests, community fisheries and/or community-managed protected areas and/or make them more sustainable at 6 priority sites.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to develop co-management mechanisms for formal protected areas at 7 priority sites.</p> <p>No progress to date.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to undertake third-party evaluation of project impacts in at least 10 priority sites.</p>

<p><b>Outcome 4:</b>  Demonstration projects developed for integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into development planning in the priority corridors.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Demonstration projects for ecological restoration developed in at least 2 priority corridors.</p> <p>Public debate and awareness of at least 3 key environmental issues increased through coverage in domestic media.</p> <p>Models for biodiversity-friendly production piloted for at least 3 commodities.</p>	<p>Grants awarded to date aim to analyze 3 development policies, plans or programs.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to demonstrate approaches to ecological restoration in 3 priority corridors.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to increase public debate and awareness of 1 key environmental issue: hydropower dam development in Cambodia.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to pilot biodiversity-friendly production of 1 commodity: rice.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 5:</b>  Civil society capacity to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods strengthened at regional, national, local and grassroots levels.</p>	<p>At least 15 civil society networks enable collective responses to priority and emerging threats.</p> <p>At least 50 domestic CSOs demonstrate improvements in organizational capacity.</p> <p>At least 20 domestic CSOs demonstrate improved performance with gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>At least 1 mechanism established to match volunteers to CSOs' training needs.</p>	<p>Grants awarded to date aim to strengthen 9 civil society networks to enable collective responses to priority and emerging threats.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to strengthen the organizational capacity of 10 domestic CSOs.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to improve the gender mainstreaming performance of 7 domestic CSOs.</p> <p>Grants awarded to date aim to establish 1 mechanism to match volunteers to CSOs' with training needs in Cambodia.</p>

<p><b>Outcome 6:</b> A Regional Implementation Team provides strategic leadership and effectively coordinates CEPF investment in the Indo-Burma Hotspot.</p>	<p>At least 50 CSOs, including at least 40 domestic organizations actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.</p> <p>At least 75 percent of domestic CSOs receiving grants demonstrate more effective capacity to design and implement conservation actions.</p> <p>At least 2 participatory assessments are undertaken and documented.</p>	<p>18 civil society organizations have been awarded CEPF grants, including 8 domestic organizations.</p> <p>Baseline civil society tracking tools have been completed by 7 domestic CSOs receiving grants.</p> <p>No progress to date.</p>
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## Annex 2. List of Awarded Grants

No.	Grantee	Project Title and Link to CEPF Website	Countries	Amount	Start Date	End Date
<b>Strategic Direction 1: Safeguard priority globally threatened species by mitigating major threats</b>						
1	Centre for Environment and Community Assets Development	<a href="#">Conservation of Critically Endangered and Endemic Bent-toed Geckos in Vietnam</a>	Vietnam	\$59,900	7/1/2021	12/31/2023
2	Fauna & Flora International	<a href="#">Securing the Future of Delacour's Langur in Northern Vietnam</a>	Vietnam	\$149,998	7/1/2021	6/30/2023
3	Fauna & Flora International	<a href="#">Re-establishing Wild Populations of the Critically Endangered Siamese Crocodile in Cambodia</a>	Cambodia	\$225,000	7/1/2021	6/30/2024
4	Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd.	<a href="#">Conserving Vultures and Ibises in their Last Cambodian Stronghold</a>	Cambodia	\$235,000	7/1/2021	6/30/2024
5	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust	<a href="#">Showcasing Best Practice for Restoration of Sarus Crane Feeding Grounds in Cambodia</a>	Cambodia	\$240,000	1/1/2022	12/31/2024
6	World Wide Fund for Nature	<a href="#">AD HOC - ADVancing HOg deer Conservation in Cambodia</a>	Cambodia	\$199,997	7/1/2021	12/31/2023
7	World Wide Fund for Nature	<a href="#">Rewilding the Annamites</a>	Vietnam	\$235,000	7/1/2021	6/30/2023
<b>Strategic Direction 2: Mitigate zoonotic disease risks by reducing illegal trade and consumption of and threats to wildlife</b>						
8	International Fund for Animal Welfare	<a href="#">Counter Wildlife Crime in Border Regions between China and Southeast Asian Countries</a>	China	\$225,000	7/1/2021	6/30/2023
9	Wildlife Alliance	<a href="#">Preventing Pandemics: Illegal Trade Reduction, Wildlife Care, and Community Mobilization in Cambodia</a>	Cambodia	\$160,000	8/1/2021	7/31/2023
<b>Strategic Direction 4: Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority sites</b>						
10	Conservation International	<a href="#">Community based wild-fire management on Cambodia's Tonle Sap Lake</a>	Cambodia	\$180,000	7/1/2020	6/30/2022
11	Culture and Environment Preservation Association	<a href="#">Sustainable Natural Capital Management through Improving Biodiversity Conservation in Stung Treng Ramsar Site, Cambodia</a>	Cambodia	\$100,000	7/1/2020	6/30/2022
12	FISHBIO	<a href="#">Evaluating Cambodian Freshwater Conservation Projects in the Lower Mekong</a>	Cambodia	\$200,000	9/1/2020	10/31/2022

13	Fisheries Action Coalition Team	<a href="#">Strengthening Capacity of Community Fisheries to Manage Fisheries Resources around Tonle Sap Lake, Cambodia</a>	Cambodia	\$100,000	6/1/2020	5/31/2022
14	My Village	<a href="#">Inclusive Participation of Indigenous Communities and Rural Communities in Fishery Conservation and Governance in Stung Treng Province, Cambodia</a>	Cambodia	\$150,000	6/1/2020	5/31/2022
15	NatureLife Cambodia	<a href="#">NGO Capacity Building and Community Protected Area Development at Stung Sen Ramsar Site, Cambodia</a>	Cambodia	\$80,000	5/1/2020	5/31/2022
<b>Strategic Direction 6: Demonstrate scalable approaches for integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into development planning in the priority corridors</b>						
16	BirdLife International	<a href="#">Inundated Forest Conservation through Wetland Restoration and Disease Reduction in Northeast Cambodia</a>	Cambodia	\$180,000	5/1/2020	4/30/2022
17	BirdLife International Cambodia Programme	<a href="#">Organic Livelihoods Conserving Cambodia's Big Five</a>	Cambodia	\$180,000	5/1/2020	4/30/2022
18	International Rivers Network	<a href="#">Minimizing Ecosystem and Community Vulnerability in Cambodia to Lower Mekong Hydropower</a>	Cambodia	\$149,996	6/1/2020	5/31/2022
19	Rising Phoenix Co. Ltd.	<a href="#">Siamese Crocodile: Icon for the Restoration of the Sekong River, Cambodia</a>	Cambodia	\$180,000	5/1/2020	4/30/2022
20	Sansom Mlup Prey	<a href="#">Wildlife-friendly Community Irrigation Ponds for Climate Resilience, Habitat and Collective Management in Cambodia</a>	Cambodia	\$208,588	6/1/2020	5/31/2022
21	Wildlife Conservation Society	<a href="#">Pragmatic Protocols for Restoration of Ecosystem Processes in Cambodia's Wild</a>	Cambodia	\$179,950	7/1/2020	6/30/2022
<b>Strategic Direction 8: Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels</b>						
22	Cambodian Indigenous Youth Association	<a href="#">Strengthening Indigenous Youth Participation in Protection of the Northern Plains Seasonally Inundated Forests of Cambodia</a>	Cambodia	\$60,000	7/1/2020	6/30/2022
23	Fisheries Action Coalition Team	<a href="#">Strengthening Capacity of the NGO Coalition on Fisheries and the Coalition of Cambodia Fishers</a>	Cambodia	\$180,000	6/1/2020	5/31/2022

24	NatureLife Cambodia	<a href="#">Conserve Critically Endangered Species in Cambodia through National Coordination and Research</a>	Cambodia	\$233,000	7/1/2021	6/30/2024
<b>Strategic Direction 11: Provide strategic leadership and effective coordination of conservation investment through a regional implementation team</b>						
25	International Union for Conservation of Nature	<a href="#">Regional Implementation Team: CEPF Indo-Burma Phase III</a>	Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam	\$1,400,000	1/1/2021	9/30/2025

## Annex 3. CEPF Investment in the Indo-Burma Hotspot, July 2020-June 2021

