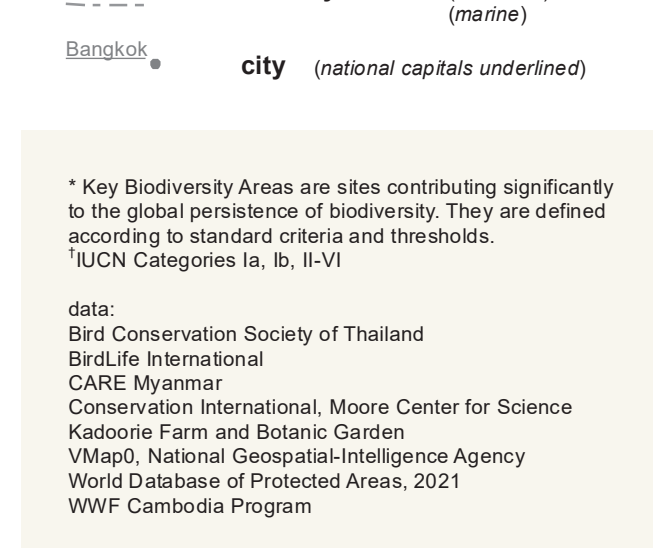
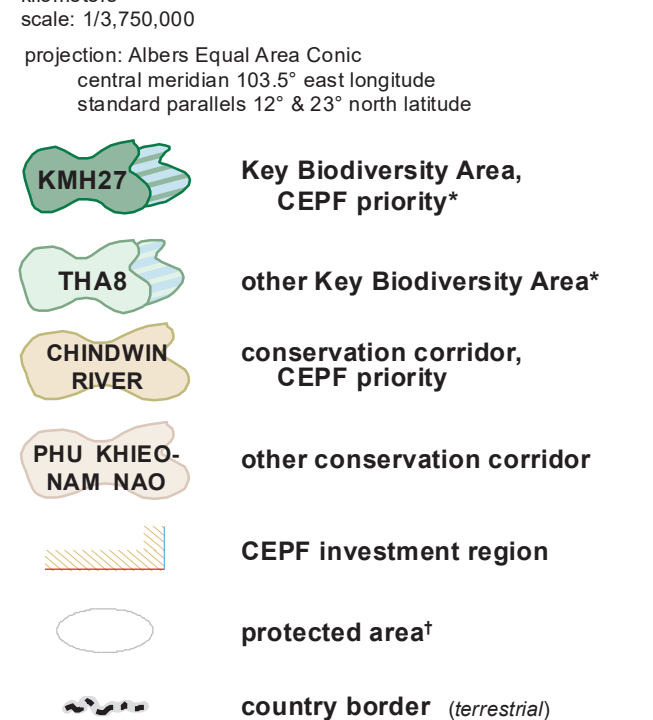


Conservation Outcomes Indo-Burma 2020 Update

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* Key Biodiversity Areas are also contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. They are defined according to standards criteria and thresholds. IUCN Categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Data from: Bird Conservation Society of Thailand, BirdLife International, Moore Center for Science, Kadornsi Farm and Botanic Garden, WWF, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, World Database of Protected Areas, 2021 WWF Cambodia Program.

This map was produced by Kelce Koepke, Cartographer, Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA.



Geographic Priorities for Investment
This map presents a set of geographic targets for conservation action within the Indo-Burma Hotspot. At a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) and landscape (conservation corridor) scale, the targets were defined through a consultative process...

Priority Corridor 1: Chindwin River
The Chindwin River is the largest tributary of the Ayeyarwady. Myanmar's largest river and the second largest river in the hotspot after the Mekong. It rises in the hills surrounding the Hkakumang Valley in Kachin State and flows for 1,200 kilometers before joining the Ayeyarwady delta...

Priority Corridor 2: Mekong River and Major Tributaries
The Mekong River and its major tributaries, including the Srepok, Sesan and Sekong (Xe Kong) rivers, represent some of the best remaining examples of the riverine ecosystems of Indo-Burma...

Priority Corridor 3: Northern Plains Seasonally Inundated Forests
The Northern Plains Seasonally Inundated Forests corridor comprises a mosaic of open, seasonally inundated deciduous forests, denser semi-evergreen forests, and seasonal and permanent wetlands (pools, grasslands, streams and rivers)...

Priority Corridor 4: Sino-Vietnamese Limestone
The Sino-Vietnamese Limestone corridor is particularly important for the conservation of primates, as it supports the entire global population of two critically endangered species: Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (Rhinopithecus avusculatus) and Cao vit cat (Viverra zibethica)...

Priority Corridor 5: Tonle Sap Lake and Inundation Zone
Tonle Sap, the largest lake in mainland Southeast Asia, is an integral and essential part of the Lower Mekong ecosystem. During the monsoon season, as the water level in the Mekong River rises, the Tonle Sap River, which drains the lake, reverses its direction...

Conservation Corridors
scale: 1:5,000,000

Roster of Key Biodiversity Areas
Species CEP priority

Roster of Conservation Corridors
Species CEP priority

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CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint initiative of the International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan and the World Bank...