THE CORE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION CORRIDORS INITIATIVE (CEP-BCI)

Progress Report
October 2011 to March 2012
Vision

A poverty free and ecologically rich Greater Mekong Subregion.

The Core Environment Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative (CEP-BCI)

Progress Report

October 2011 to March 2012

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<td>AIT</td>
<td>Asian Institute of Technology</td>
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<td>BCC</td>
<td>Biodiversity Conservation Corridors project</td>
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<td>BCI</td>
<td>Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative</td>
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<td>CEP-BCI</td>
<td>Core Environment Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative</td>
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<td>CMS</td>
<td>Content Management System</td>
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<td>CNCTC</td>
<td>Carbon Neutral Transport Corridors</td>
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<td>CTA</td>
<td>Chief Technical Advisor</td>
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<td>DNP</td>
<td>Department of National Parks (Thailand)</td>
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<td>EOC</td>
<td>Environment Operations Center</td>
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<td>EMM</td>
<td>Environment Ministers’ Meeting</td>
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<td>EPA</td>
<td>environmental performance assessment</td>
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<td>EPI</td>
<td>environmental performance index</td>
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<td>EWEC</td>
<td>East-West Economic Corridor</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<td>FIP</td>
<td>Forest Investment Program</td>
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<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
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<td>GMS</td>
<td>Greater Mekong Subregion</td>
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<td>IUCN ARO</td>
<td>International Union for the Conservation of Nature – Asia Regional Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>LoA</td>
<td>Letter of Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>monitoring and evaluation</td>
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<td>MRV</td>
<td>measurement, reporting, and verification</td>
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<td>NSEC</td>
<td>North-South Economic Corridor</td>
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<td>NSTDA</td>
<td>National Science and Technology Development Agency</td>
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<td>NSU</td>
<td>national support unit</td>
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<td>PCM</td>
<td>participatory carbon monitoring</td>
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<td>PFD</td>
<td>Program Framework Document</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>Phnom Penh Plan</td>
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<td>REDD+</td>
<td>reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation</td>
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<td>RETA</td>
<td>regional technical assistance</td>
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<td>RMB</td>
<td>Renminbu (Chinese Yuan)</td>
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<td>R-PP</td>
<td>REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal</td>
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<td>SEA</td>
<td>strategic environmental assessment</td>
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<td>Sida</td>
<td>Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency</td>
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<td>SoE</td>
<td>state of environment</td>
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<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
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<td>WCS</td>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Society</td>
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<td>WGE</td>
<td>GMS Working Group on Environment</td>
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<td>WWF</td>
<td>World Wildlife Fund</td>
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In this report, "$" refers to US dollar
BACKGROUND

In 2005, the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Core Environment Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative (CEP-BCI) was endorsed at the 2nd Greater Mekong Subregion Summit of Leaders represented by governments of Cambodia, PR China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. CEP-BCI is administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) under a Regional Technical Assistance Program (RETA 6289) and is co-financed by ADB, Governments of Finland, Sweden, and Netherlands as well as through the PR China Poverty Reduction Fund. The GMS Working Group on Environment (WGE) guides the program and oversees the Environment Operations Center (EOC), which provides secretariat and implementation support.

CEP-BCI strives to achieve a shared vision of “a poverty-free and ecologically rich GMS” and is anchored in the GMS Economic Cooperation Program. The focus of CEP-BCI has been to mainstream sound environmental management across all GMS Economic Cooperation Program corridors and sectors to enhance its development impact and sustainability.

CEP-BCI has three strategic objectives:

1. Strengthen ecosystems landscape management systems to maintain/enhance its functions and services on which productive sectors such as energy, tourism and agriculture depend;

2. Address development and climate change pressures that are exerted on ecosystems by integrating environmental considerations in upstream subregional, national and sectoral planning processes and building safeguard capacities; and

3. Improve subregional and national environmental monitoring systems to inform policy decisions.

The program’s achievements were acknowledged by the second GMS Environment Ministers’ Meeting (EMM) in January 2008 and the ADB and EOC were requested to begin preparations for a follow-on phase of CEP-BCI (2012–2016). This process led to the endorsement of the final Program Framework Document by the EMM in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in August 2011. ADB then prepared a regional technical assistance (TA) paper and the Government of Finland agreed to co-finance the TA along with ADB. Accordingly a project proposal was prepared for consideration by the Government of Finland which they approved in December 2011. At the time of approval by ADB’s Board in December 2011, the TA had secured funding of $14.8 million.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the program transitions into Phase II, the past 6-months have been a challenging but productive period for CEP-BCI. Remaining activities under Phase I are either completed or nearing completion. Meanwhile, significant effort has gone into a participatory planning process to finalize the program plan and detailed activities for the coming years.

With a ‘skeleton’ staff at the EOC and national support units (NSU) not yet up to full capacity, the coordination and support required for this work has been extensive. Overall the transition is going smoothly and with Phase I and Phase II work occurring concurrently, CEP-BCI is successfully maintaining program momentum.

Major highlights for Phase I activities include the finalization and emergence of a number of strategic environmental assessments (SEA), the second round of environmental performance assessment (EPA) reports nearing completion, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) and other climate change activities underway, and a new CEP-BCI website about to be launched.

Phase II planning is culminating in a series of country consultations which began toward the end of March 2012. These consultations are designed to gain maximum country-level guidance on, and ownership of, priority activities for the next 18-months.

From here, the report provides highlights as well as specific activity progress by program component for the period October 2011 to March 2012.
COMPONENT 1: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC SECTOR STRATEGIES AND CORRIDORS

CEP-BCI is promoting the application of SEA to support economic corridor and sector development processes. Regional capacity to undertake strategy-level assessments is being strengthened to increase SEA uptake in the GMS. This will enhance planning and ensure more sustainable development by considering environmental and social aspects early in the planning cycle, anticipating potential risks of development decisions, and lead to actions to mitigate negative environmental impacts. In response to country priorities, the emphasis is on increasing awareness of SEA as a planning support tool and building sector capacity to apply SEAs.

The piloting of SEAs under CEP-BCI and related capacity development has led to significant gains in building awareness and acceptance of SEA as a decision support tool. The aim is that all GMS countries adopt mandatory and voluntary provisions for SEA in their national and sector policy frameworks and that based on best practice, they are effectively applied and enforced. To achieve this, CEP-BCI will continue to consistently engage with priority sectors and economic corridor planners. Identified priorities for CEP-BCI Phase II are to strengthen SEA capacity within area- and sector-based planning processes, and to ensure GMS countries have comparative capacity and regulatory frameworks necessary to effectively facilitate subregional SEA application.

Highlights from October 2011 to March 2012

A regional tourism SEA for the Golden Quadrangle¹ is nearing completion and builds on an earlier transport-related SEA in the North-South Economic Corridor (NSEC). It has already provided important insights into how development pressures are impacting the cultural and natural assets which provide the main tourism attractions in the area and is revealing the consequences of poorly planned tourism development. The SEA is expected to feed into current national and regional planning processes including the GMS Tourism Working Group’s tourism development planning framework and the NSEC Strategy and Action Plan.

An SEA recently undertaken in Viet Nam’s Quang Nam Province assessed environmental aspects of the province’s 2011–2020 land use plan and built national and provincial capacity for applying SEAs. It identified important improvements which have been incorporated into the land-use plan. The activity has also generated lessons about the challenges of applying SEA as a decision support tool in provincial socio-economic development planning. These lessons are currently being documented in a technical report and related policy brief.

Two SEAs previously completed for power development planning in Viet Nam have generated interest for replication around the subregion. In response, capacity building for an energy sector SEA is now underway in Lao PDR.

Provincial spatial-economic assessments completed in central Viet Nam and which are ongoing in northeastern and southwest Cambodia are proving valuable. They have provided

¹ The Golden Quadrangle covers the border provinces of northern Thailand (Chiang Rai), northern Lao PDR (Luang Namtha, Bokeo and Oudomsay), and Xishuangbanna prefecture in Yunnan, PR China.
important baseline and GIS information on development pressures, locations, and economic values and trade-offs in CEP-BCI biodiversity conservation landscapes. This information is expected to feed into biodiversity conservation corridor planning and help identify opportunities for potential Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) activities.

A new SEA activity is underway in Viet Nam as part of another ADB capacity development TA which is supporting the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) in water resource planning for the Red River Basin. CEP-BCI is contributing SEA and Geographic Information System (GIS) expertise and coordination support. This includes a baseline analysis of water resource status and trends in the Red River Basin and advice on applying the SEA analytical framework in basin planning processes. From the CEP-BCI perspective, involvement in this work represents a logical extension of SEA capacity development in GMS countries and is consistent with the program’s geographic focus (the Red River is a key feature of an important GMS economic corridor). In addition, the activity responds to CEP-BCI programmatic objectives of developing synergies with other ADB priorities and projects, and to increase focus on the water resources sector.

**Activity Progress**

**Spatial Planning for Sustainable Tourism: Strategic Environmental Assessment of Tourism in the Golden Quadrangle**
Draft recommendations for mitigating development pressures identified during the SEA were presented at the final regional workshop at the end of March 2012 in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR. The recommendations focused on the need to identify options for: (i) increasing the tourism contribution of the Golden Quadrangle economy, local income generation and sustainable livelihoods; (ii) protecting natural resources and ecosystem services; (iii) ensuring social protection and public health; and (iv) safeguarding ethnic cultures, heritage towns and buildings, and historical sites. Following validation by workshop participants, the final recommendations will be presented to the WGE and Tourism Working Group for funding consideration under CEP-BCI Phase II.

**SEA of Viet Nam’s Quang Nam Provincial Land Use Master Plan 2011–2020**
This subnational SEA was completed in July 2011 and assessed environmental aspects of Quang Nam Province’s 2011–2020 land use plan. It was conducted to fulfill Viet Nam’s regulatory requirement to conduct SEA for both national and inter-provincial land use planning. Editing of the SEA technical report is almost complete and drafting of a related policy brief is underway with an expected publication date of early June 2012.

**Capacity Support for an SEA of the Energy Sector in Lao PDR**
This activity focuses on increasing awareness and building capacity on the application of SEA as a planning tool within Lao PDR’s energy sector. Two training cum consultation workshops were held in December 2011 and February 2012. There were two objectives: (i) raise SEA awareness of energy planners and practitioners, and (ii) to chart out an SEA road map for Lao PDR in support of an SEA decree currently being drafted by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

Participants discussed a draft concept for a hydropower SEA in Lao PDR which would incorporate elements of energy planning and integrated water resource management. A multistakeholder discussion on the paper is planned for June 2012. Upon approval of the concept paper, the SEA will be implemented under CEP-BCI Phase II.
Red River Basin SEA Application to Pilot River Basin Planning

Activity inception commenced in early February 2012 with recruitment of international and national specialists for SEA and GIS as well as the hiring of a national program support specialist. Country consultations were completed in mid-March 2012 and detailed collaborative arrangements between focal government institutions and implementation arrangements covering the ADB TA team, the EOC, and the specialists. Initial work by CEP-BCI involves scoping and compiling baseline data to feed into a status and trends report. Training on applying SEA methodology for the river basin context is scheduled for late May 2012.

Rapid Macroeconomic Assessments

Rapid macroeconomic assessments for Cambodia’s Koh Kong and Mondulkiri provinces are progressing well. The Koh Kong draft is currently being reviewed by the WGE while the Mondulkiri draft is nearing completion and will be submitted to WGE for review in early April 2012.

Implementation Challenges and Future Responses

Further mainstreaming of environmental considerations into sector development and economic corridors requires the implantation of recommendations stemming from SEAs. Towards this, 11 specific projects were proposed to implement recommendations resulting from the Golden Quadrangle tourism SEA. These were collaboratively developed by ADB, the Mekong Tourism Coordination Office, and the GMS Tourism Working Group. Seven of the projects are currently being considered for inclusion in CEP-BCI Phase II. Projects such as these, whether funded through CEP-BCI, ADB or other funding streams, are essential to ensure that recommendations are acted upon.

Attention must also be given to selecting and using appropriate indicators so that the uptake and effectiveness of SEA recommendations can be tracked. For example, data gaps and a lack of clarity in the Quang Nam land use plan hindered understanding of the current land use status, the assessment of land use trade-offs, and the implications of land use allocations. The SEA process would benefit considerably from the increased availability of spatial mapping of land use data. In addition, improved tracking of what SEA recommendations are incorporated in plans and whether they are acted upon is also important.

Future SEA-related activities for Phase II will aim to further strengthen the capacity of GMS sectors and economic corridors to incorporate environmental concerns early in planning processes. Activities will build on the experience gained by recent SEA application at regional, national and subnational levels and through expanding the use of spatial analytical and other decision support tools. Sector and corridor environmental performance will be improved through the strengthening of country safeguard systems. Attention will be given to assessing the sufficiency of existing environmental and social safeguard systems as well as enhancing implementation capacity for the agriculture, energy, tourism and transport sectors. Recognizing that country monitoring and compliance is typically weak, support for monitoring and reporting will also be a focus.
Planned Activities

Planned activities during the next reporting period will combine both existing activities and priority activities for Phase II. These will be identified during the country inception workshops scheduled for April and May. Meanwhile, ongoing activities for the next period are:

- Completion of a technical report and policy brief for the SEA of Quang Nam land use planning. The report will detail regulatory requirements for SEA application in Viet Nam and potential replication of SEA in national, inter-provincial and provincial land use planning during CEP-BCI Phase II.

- Completion of a technical report and knowledge product for the Golden Quadrangle tourism SEA.

- Identification of follow-up support to energy sector planning in Lao PDR, including supporting the establishment of enabling conditions for SEA uptake and capacity development for implementing government institutions.

- Completion of initial technical inputs to Red River water resources planning in Viet Nam, including delivery of SEA training, data compilation and interpretation, and contributions to a water resources status and trends report.

- Finalization of rapid macroeconomic assessment reports for Koh Kong and Mondulkiri provinces and consultation with Cambodia government focal points on follow-up activities for CEP-BCI Phase II.

COMPONENT 2: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION CORRIDORS INITIATIVE

BCI is applying an integrated conservation and livelihoods development approach to reduce the rate of ecosystem fragmentation in GMS transboundary landscapes. The aims of BCI are to (i) maintain and improve ecosystems connectivity, functions, and services by establishing biodiversity conservation corridors; and (ii) develop local livelihoods to reduce pressure on ecosystems and promote peoples' participation in conservation.

Since 2006, CEP-BCI has successfully established seven pilot sites in the GMS, with two each in Cambodia, PR China, and Viet Nam (the Guangxi–Cao Bang site is transboundary between PR China and Viet Nam) and one each in Lao PDR and Thailand. The seven sites encompass over 1.2 million hectares and involve more than 28,000 beneficiary households. BCI activities have helped improve local natural resource and biodiversity assets as well as social, financial, and human resource assets. The initiative has also supported the establishment of more than 181 local institutions including village development funds.

The success of BCI has led to scaling up. In 2010, ADB approved loans and grants worth $69 million for the initiative to be introduced across broader landscapes in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam under the Biodiversity Conservation Corridors (BCC) project. In addition, the governments of PR China and Thailand are mobilizing their own budgets to finance BCI activities. In Thailand, the Department of National Parks has allocated RMB 1 million (approximately $158,000) for BCI activities in the Bulong Nature Reserve. The BCI
implementation mechanism has been streamlined with broader responsibility transferred from non-government partners to government and provincial authorities.

Since 2009, CEP-BCI work under this component has mainly focused on the transboundary Guangxi-Cao Bang site and the Xishuangbanna site in Yunnan Province, PR China – both were initiated later than the other five sites.

**Highlights from October 2011 to March 2012**

All activities for Phase I piloting for the Guangxi-Cao Bang and Xishuangbanna BCI sites have now concluded. With the completion of all planned outputs for 2009–2011, the technical and institutional base in the two sites is firmly established and full scale implementation of biodiversity conservation corridor activities will occur under CEP-BCI Phase II.

During this reporting period, work began on the contingent valuation of eco-system services for biodiversity conservation corridors in Lao PDR. This activity aims to develop and test methodologies that will provide a better understanding of the economic contribution (value) of ecosystem services. Carried out in partnership with Champasak University, this initiative will also build the university’s capacity to apply environmental economics. Such capacity is vital to create the scientific knowledge base required for sound policy decision-making related to biodiversity conservation issues.

**Activity Progress**

**Contingent Valuation of Eco-system Services in Lao PDR**

The study on contingent valuation of ecosystem services in Lao PDR is underway with Champasak University completing surveys in 30 villages in five districts of Champasak, Sekong, and Attapeu provinces.

**Cao Bang-Guangxi and Xishuangbanna**

With the submission of technical and financial completion reports for both the Cao Bang-Guangxi and Xishuangbanna sites, BCI work under CEP-BCI Phase I has now concluded. Among the final activities was the delineation (mapping) of the corridors for both sites. This involved the detailed analysis of satellite images and topographic maps as well as the application of tools such as spatial multi-criteria assessment.

Also, at both sites, participatory rural appraisals were conducted to identify livelihood development options and opportunities to establish commune development funds. This exercise drew on the socio-economic baseline data collected under an earlier activity and will inform Phase II planning. New commune/village development funds have been established in both sites and they are now functioning.

**Implementation Challenges and Future Responses**

Implementation issues continue to be the same as previously reported, namely: (i) weak local institutional capacity, and (ii) the lean size of the BCI project teams. CEP-BCI planning for Phase II will address the issues mentioned above.
Planned Activities

BCI activities planned under CEP-BCI Phase II will focus on the Xishuangbanna and Cao Bang-Guangxi sites.

In Xishuangbanna, proposed activities include: (i) the delineation and demarcation of remaining corridors and integration in local land-use regimes, (ii) research on corridor development and management mechanisms, (iii) the development of decision support tools for biodiversity conservation corridors (e.g., biodiversity impact assessments, climate change impact on biodiversity), and (iv) the promotion of renewable energy and eco-tourism for improved local livelihoods.

At the Cao Bang-Guangxi site, the focus will be on:

- Strengthening national, provincial, and prefectural institutional capacities and encouraging community participation in: (i) corridor planning and management and integration in land use plans; and (ii) developing protection and sustainable use policies, guidelines and local regulations for enforcing biodiversity corridor management plans.

- Restoring, protecting, and sustainably managing biodiversity corridors through community participation.

- Improving local livelihoods and revision of small scale infrastructure to reduce dependency on forest and incentivize communities to participate in forest protection and restoration.

A subregional initiative will draw upon the lessons from the current contingent valuation study in Lao PDR and lead to a concept paper for mapping the economic contribution of broader GMS landscapes.

COMPONENT 3: ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Under Component 3, CEP-BCI has made good progress promoting the use of EPA to assist GMS governments to benchmark environmental performance and monitor socio-ecological conditions. Under the program, national EPAs have been carried out in all GMS countries (provincial reports in Guangxi and Yunnan provinces, PR China) and have led to the establishment of a robust analytical framework and common indicators. This is enabling countries to self-assess their performance in achieving national environmental targets, critically review development and planning processes, and identify priority interventions needed to mitigate the negative impact of development activities.

EPA is now well accepted in the subregion as an environmental monitoring and management tool. CEP-BCI has successfully supported GMS countries in strengthening their institutional and technical capacities to collect, compile, analyze, and disseminate environmental data. Since 2003, two rounds of national EPA reporting have been conducted, with each round covering a 4-year reporting period. This timeframe enables findings to be reflected in national sector and socio-economic planning cycles. Work on the EPAs has been a collaborative effort between GMS governments, the EOC, and regional
institutions such as the United Nations Environment Programme and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies.

Under the most recent round of reports (2007–2011), an enhanced analytical and indicator framework was adopted and has helped ensure that the assessments more effectively complement existing country performance monitoring systems and reporting needs.

**Highlights from October 2011 to March 2012**

The continued uptake of EPA as a decision support tool for socio-economic, environmental, and sectorial planning in the GMS is clearly evident. A second round of national and provincial reports is nearing completion and will detail country progress towards targets relating to biodiversity conservation, climate change, poverty reduction, capacity building, and sustainable natural resources management. The reports will also evaluate the effectiveness of responses to identified priority interventions.

GMS countries are adapting and integrating the EPA framework into existing performance assessment systems. For example, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam are using national EPA reports as an input to their state of environment (SoE) reporting. In Yunnan, PR China, provincial EPAs are being adapted for use in prefecture environmental performance reporting.

A further indication that EPA is being mainstreamed and institutionalized is the establishment of EPA national and provincial implementing nodes. These nodes are enabling government officials, national consultants, and EOC staff to closely collaborate in preparing EPA reports. Progress is also being achieved in forging institutional linkages between EPA focal institutions, usually environment ministries and line and sector ministries. This is facilitating inter-ministry participation in data gathering and analysis, and the utilization of EPA findings in planning processes.

Among the challenges for subregional EPAs are differing country priority issues, sometimes incompatible indicators, and variable data quality. In response, from January 2012, CEP-BCI began piloting a GMS-adapted environmental performance index (EPI). This index will calculate a single performance rating for each country through integrating a large number of variable data sets into a smaller set of aggregated indicators. Conducting an EPI exercise across the GMS is expected to provide a baseline for cross-sectoral performance comparisons, and facilitate the benchmarking of environmental performance by comparing country performance against regionally agreed targets.

**Activity Progress**

**GMS National EPA Reporting and Country Capacity Development**

The second round of national and provincial EPA reports are nearing completion. Country reports are at different stages of finalization with the Guangxi, Thailand and Viet Nam reports currently being formatted, the Cambodia, Myanmar and Yunnan reports are undergoing final copyediting, while technical editing continues for the Lao PDR report. Approval of the Lao PDR report has been delayed by recent government restructuring. A Thai language EPA report has already been published and widely disseminated.
Support State of Environment Report Preparation in Lao PDR
Pending its official government approval, technical content from the Lao PDR 2007–2011 EPA report will be used in preparation of the country’s SoE report. To support this, CEP-BCI held a training workshop in December 2011 to select environmental indicators for the report. Workshop objectives were to (i) initiate development of a core set of indicators, (ii) identify improvements in data sharing and information access, and (iii) improve government staff report writing capacity. Work has subsequently continued on data and information compilation, interpretation and aggregation, starting with documenting environment-related databases held by the newly-reconstituted Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

Application of EPA at Prefecture Level in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province
Drawing upon lessons from the Yunnan Province EPA, work has begun on a study for conducting EPA in Xishuangbanna prefecture. This is intended to serve as a model for introducing the EPA concept and process to other prefectures and municipalities. The study will also examine EPA methodologies for ongoing biodiversity corridor development in the prefecture. This activity will involve a comprehensive, fact-based assessment of the effectiveness of prefecture 5-year environmental policies and the cost-effectiveness of actions to address environmental targets. Activity outputs will include both policy recommendations and options for institutionalizing EPA at the prefecture and municipality level.

Policy Briefs: Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study II
In early April 2012, eight policy briefs on Asia-Pacific forestry issues were published on topics ranging from gender, capacity building, to governance issues. They were produced by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations as part of the CEP-BCI support to the Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study II.

Implementation Challenges and Future Responses
While progress in the subregion has been considerable, EPA has yet to be institutionally linked to socio-economic development planning processes and country multilateral reporting obligations such as for the Millennium Development Goals. However, with the platform for scaling up EPA implementation now in place, there is excellent potential to achieve this.

Future CEP-BCI work on EPA will therefore target the following aspects: (i) develop capacities to support monitoring, planning and enforcement needs of national line and sector ministries; (ii) promote EPA integration with national sustainable development and sector planning processes, and extend EPA to support country reporting requirements under international obligations; (iii) strengthen synergies with non-state data providers and knowledge hubs to help address data and information deficiencies, and promote significant increase in investment for quality data generation; and (iv) diversify to incorporate climate change and socio-economic indicators (e.g., socio-economic vulnerability index, climate change vulnerability) to improve the versatility of EPA reporting and enable more holistic decision support.

Planned Activities
During the next reporting period existing activities will continue concurrently with priority activities for CEP-BCI Phase II. The Phase II activities will be identified during country
inception workshops scheduled for April and May. Meanwhile, ongoing activities for the next period are:

- Publication and dissemination of national and provincial 2007–2011 EPA reports.
- Preparation and publication of an EPA synthesis report summarizing overall country and subregional environmental performance status and trends.
- Completion and reporting on the Lao PDR SoE activity.
- Continued implementation of the Xishuangbanna prefecture EPA activity.
- Initiate a GMS-adapted EPI exercise in collaboration with Yale and Columbia universities.

**COMPONENT 4: DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF GMS CAPACITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

A core focus of CEP-BCI is to strengthen capacity in the GMS in order to mainstream environmental considerations into economic development. Capacity development has largely focused on human resource capacity across the full range of technical areas addressed by the program.

During Phase I, CEP-BCI’s capacity building work has led to (i) a progressively strengthened and secure role for WGE to support environmental management and the use of safeguards in GMS economic development, (ii) the establishment of NSUs, (iii) enhanced WGE capacity through establishing an operationally cost-effective EOC as its secretariat, (iv) the emergence of CEP-BCI as an environmental information hub and referral center, and (v), more than 7,000 rural community participants trained in biodiversity conservation and livelihood development activities.

**Highlights from October 2011 to March 2012**

During the reporting period, the capacity of the WGE, sector and line ministries for subregional and national development planning has been strengthened by their involvement in SEA and climate change activities. These activities have focused on a learn-by-doing approach in areas including agriculture, regional tourism planning, national energy planning, transport planning, and subnational land use planning.

In addition, the current round of national EPA reporting has included sector and line agency training on applying the performance assessment analytical framework and has facilitated their active involvement in data compilation and analysis.

Future environmental policy and management professionals from the GMS countries continue to be identified and mentored under a collaborative initiative with the Phnom Penh Plan (PPP). In follow up to providing SEA inputs to a tourism-focused PPP training course held in September 2011, CEP-BCI delivered a more in-depth training course on SEA and safeguards for energy and transport sector officials in February 2012. This course represents a new training modality for CEP-BCI, whereby officials previously involved in general PPP trainings were then provided with more comprehensive and specialized
training. Building on these well-received trainings, PPP have requested future general and specialized environment-related training.

The establishment of NSUs in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam has continued with facilities acquired and staff recruited and trained. The NSUs are already enabling WGE focal points to direct technical and financial support for implementing CEP-BCI activities. NSUs are increasingly creating conditions for environmental ministries to more effectively cooperate and coordinate with other sectors and line agencies. During the reporting period, NSUs provided technical and logistical support for tourism, energy and land-use planning SEAs, for macro-economic assessments as part of BCI scaling up, and also in the preparation of national EPA reports.

**Activity progress**

**EOC-Phnom Penh Plan Learning Program on the Environment**

A 1-week training course on SEA and safeguards for energy and transport sector planning in the GMS was held in Bangkok in February 2012. The training was conducted by CEP-BCI in collaboration with the PPP Secretariat. The 26 participants were mid-level technical staff from energy and transport sectors, and finance and planning ministries. An extensive post-training evaluation revealed that the course was highly rated by participants and their feedback on course content will guide follow up training on national safeguards.

**Strengthening National Support Units**

An orientation and training workshop for the three NSUs was held in Bangkok in October 2011. The workshop provided an orientation for NSU staff and WGE representatives on CEP-BCI’s implementation framework procedures.

Other activities for strengthening NSU capacity and efficiency include the hiring of additional NSU staff in Lao PDR and the restructuring of the Cambodian NSU to more fully integrate its functions into the Ministry of Environment. Letters of agreement with all NSUs were reviewed and amended as necessary to ensure the efficient flow of implementation funds. NSU staff contracts have been extended through to May 2012 following consultant evaluations and contract amendments. Discussions are currently underway how to further strengthen existing NSUs and establish a new unit in Thailand during Phase II.

**Institutional Capacity Needs Assessment**

Planning for an institutional capacity needs assessment began in January 2012 and will lead to the development of a long-term capacity building strategy. There is a recognized need for enhanced human resources to ensure that CEP-BCI Phase II activities are effectively implemented. The assessment will be conducted for the WGE focal agency in each country to determine existing, as well as required, individual, organizational and system capacities. A sub-component of the assessment is to document relevant university networks and learning programs in the GMS and identify suitable partnership modalities to support CEP-BCI Phase II implementation.

Recruitment of a short-term Institutional Capacity Needs Assessment Specialist has already been completed. Recruitment for a full-time Capacity Development Specialist is underway and the successful candidate will be responsible for implementing the strategy.
Implementation Challenges and Future Responses

A recognized shortcoming of Phase I capacity development has been its focus on building technical capacity rather than institutional and organizational capacity. CEP-BCI Phase II will respond to this by undertaking institutional mapping to identify the roles of different stakeholders in sustainable development planning. This will form the basis of an institutional capacity development needs assessment. CEP-BCI will also further efforts to embed the EOC as a GMS institution for technical support as well as knowledge capitalization and exchange. This will be achieved in part by improving the integration of the WGE, NSUs, and the EOC. In addition, future capacity development collaboration with the PPP will help further harmonize CEP-BCI Phase II with the GMS Economic Cooperation Program.

Planned Activities

Capacity development work during the next reporting period will combine both existing activities and inception planning for CEP-BCI Phase II. Scheduled activities include:

- Completion of a comprehensive institutional capacity needs assessment as an input to the planning of CEP-BCI activity delivery and NSU functioning.

- EOC and NSU staff recruitment to ensure efficient program delivery and transitioning to a GMS-led program.

- Preparation and delivery of SEA training in support of Red River water resources planning.

- Training for SEA practitioners on the use of GIS Tools; this will be held at ITC/Uni Twente, Netherlands, in April 2012.


- A dissemination workshop for East-West Economic Corridor countries on Carbon Neutral Transport Corridors in June 2012.

- Training courses on national environmental safeguards for transport and water resource sectors from May through to September 2012.

COMPONENT 5: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, DELIVERY AND SUSTAINABLE FINANCING

Component 5 of CEP-BCI focuses on initiating strategies and mechanisms to promote the financial sustainability of efforts to conserve natural systems and environmental quality in the GMS. It includes program planning, implementation and support services, human resources, external and internal communications, and financial management.

Since the program’s inception, collaborative partnerships within the GMS Economic Cooperation Program and with external parties have been developed and strengthened. The
program has forged strong links with a wide range of sector ministries as well as with international and national organizations working within the GMS.

CEP-BCI has made significant progress towards sustainable financing through strong relationships with funding partners and increasingly connecting with ADB’s GMS and country lending and non-lending portfolios. The success of the BCI pilot initiative has led to the leveraging of $69 million from the ADB for scaling up this work. In addition, support for CEP-BCI from key stakeholders continues, with plans for Phase II endorsed by GMS environment ministers as well as the ADB Board via approval of a new TA. Funding for Phase II activities is secure with an agreement in place with the Government of Finland as well as a contribution from ADB.

Highlights from October 2011 to March 2012

Phase I activities and Phase II preparations have occurred concurrently throughout this reporting period and will do so until the end of 2012. Not only has this enabled higher quality delivery of final Phase I activities but strategically it is providing an important bridge between the phases, allowing program momentum to continue unimpeded.

A number of important Phase I activities under this component have been successfully delivered or are nearing completion during the reporting period. A major international conference on the GMS outlook for 2020 was held by CEP-BCI in February 2012 and was highly-regarded by key stakeholders. Outputs from this event are helping identify and shape Phase II priority activities. The 2nd Edition GMS Atlas is a substantial knowledge product for the region and is on track for completion by year end. A new website, which will be the ‘shop-front’ for CEP-BCI and enhance its role as an information hub and referral center, is progressing well and will be launched at the beginning of May.

Significant work has focused on preparations for CEP-BCI Phase II and has led to the achievement of some important milestones. These include funding secured for Phase II from the Government of Finland ($14 million) and positive indications from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) for co-financing. A TA for Phase II was approved by the ADB Board and includes a Technical Assistance Special Fund contribution of $800,000.

With substantial funds already secured and further co-financing under consideration, CEP-BCI is well-positioned to have the resources available to fully implement Phase II as conceptualized in its 2012–2016 PFD. Appendix 1 provides a financial report for the reporting period.

Activity Progress

Phase II Planning and Inception
To meet Government of Finland requirements, the PFD was adapted and submitted to the Embassy of Finland in November 2011. The revised document also fed into the development of a TA paper which was approved by the ADB Board in December 2011 (TA 7987). Further work has since gone into developing a draft project document for Sida, which was submitted in March 2012. Revision of the Sida project document is ongoing in response to comments from their evaluation team with a final document scheduled for submission in late April.
Planning work for Phase II is well underway. The inception report has been drafted and clarifies details for implementing the PFD. This report will specify the program activity work plan by identifying priority areas and activities, indicative budgets, funding allocations, timelines, and a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. A series of country consultation workshops begun at the end of March 2012 and will ensure that country identified priorities and activities are integrated into the process.

An important part of the inception process has been to establish an effective M&E framework for Phase II and this is now at the fine-tuning stage. Performance targets and indicators have been identified for the program's impacts, outcomes, and outputs. Baseline data for these indicators (at year 2011) has been gathered and analyzed. The final inception report will be presented to the WGE for approval at the WGE Annual Meeting (AM 18) in May 2012.

**GMS 2020 International Conference**

CEP-BCI successfully organized the International Conference "GMS 2020 – Balancing Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability." Held 20–21 February in Bangkok, Thailand, the conference was attended by more than 233 delegates, including senior government officials from the GMS countries, private sector representatives and development partners.

The conference benchmarked GMS economic growth between 2001 and 2010 and its impact on environmental and social development. Delegates discussed known and emerging economic, environmental, and climate change challenges in the context of food, water and energy security, and charted out key strategic thrusts for the coming decade. The conference outcomes have provided important inputs to the GMS program in general, and CEP-BCI Phase II in particular. The event generated substantial media interest with more than 14 print, television, and radio interviews. Proceedings from the conference are currently being drafted and will be published in the next reporting period.

**WGE Meeting Semi-Annual Meeting**

In November 2011, the 6th WGE semi-annual meeting was held in Bangkok, Thailand. The focus was on progress made during the previous 6-months as well as future steps, including Phase II development initiatives. Sida and the Government of Finland issued a joint statement reaffirming their commitment to CEP-BCI and highlighted issues that needed addressing.

**A New EOC Website**

In line with CEP-BCI’s aim of being an information hub and referral center, the EOC upgraded its existing website with a Content Management System (CMS) in November 2011. This enabled non-technical staff to engage in day-to-day website maintenance, including updating of news, events and documents. User rights management and a resource portal were also added to mobilize users and engage them in knowledge and information sharing.

Following the launch of the CMS-based website, additional ideas and requests were received, requiring revisions to the website design and functionality. In January 2012, EOC begun further website development and work on the new site is progressing well. The website architecture and design is in place and content has been drafted. Following a period of testing in late April, the main website will be launched in early May. One of the innovations of the new website is an interactive indicator portal enabling visitors to track subregional and
national progress against environmental and social indicators. This feature is expected to go live at the end of May, after the main site launch.

GMS Atlas 2nd Edition
In 2003, the 1st Edition of the GMS Atlas of the Environment consolidated a wide range of environmental baseline information and put it into context with economic performance and social/human well-being. It provided a comprehensive yet easy-to-understand overview of the GMS.

CEP-BCI has been supporting work on a 2nd Edition of the GMS Atlas of the Environment since March 2011. Between October 2011 and March 2012, significant progress was made on collecting and preparing knowledge content such as updated statistics, graphs and charts, maps, and recent photos. Based on this information, country chapters have been finalized, laid out and sent to country focal points for review. Selected regional thematic chapters have been finalized, laid out and sent for internal review, others are in an advanced stage of drafting. The atlas is expected to be released in the second half of 2012.

Implementation Challenges and Future Responses
Since the end of 2011, the EOC has been operating with a ‘skeleton staff’ of five full-time professional staff and with the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) position vacant. While current staff have managed the transition period well, it is recognized that staffing resources need to be increased significantly to ensure the continued effective delivery of Phase I activities and emerging Phase II work. Towards this, recruitment began for an Outreach Specialist in February and the position was filled near the end of March. Recruitment for a Capacity Building Specialist is also advanced and is expected to be filled in early May. Recruitment of a Technical Program Head, replacing the CTA position, has also commenced with drafting of a Terms of Reference in preparation for a vacancy announcement in early April. Further EOC recruitment will occur during the next reporting period.

Planned Activities

- Country consultation workshops throughout April and May
- 18th WGE Annual Meeting 17–18 May
- Final website work and launch in early May
- Development of a new brochure for CEP-BCI Phase II as well as support to knowledge products produced under other components

CROSS-CUTTING TO ALL COMPONENTS: CLIMATE CHANGE

CEP-BCI aims to build GMS capacity to assess climate change risks and vulnerability and identify climate mitigation opportunities as well as integrate climate mitigation and adaptation considerations into corridor and sector planning and investments.

Adaptation work has focused on developing a replicable framework for the participatory assessment of climate change risks for agrarian communities living in GMS biodiversity conservation corridors. These assessments enable appropriate adaptation interventions to be identified and can help guide their implementation.
Mitigation activities have focused on ensuring energy efficiency in the transport and energy sectors by testing and promoting low carbon interventions. Also, CEP-BCI has recently begun work on building REDD+ readiness capacity in Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The REDD+ activities have centered on participatory carbon monitoring and local benefit distribution systems.

Achievements from CEP-BCI’s climate change work so far include (i) contributing to GMS knowledge on adaptation and mitigation, (ii) testing of a framework for assessing climate change risks for agrarian communities and which is ready for replication under Phase II, (iii) developing a concept for a low carbon sector intervention ‘Carbon Neutral Transport Corridors’ (CNTC) which is ready for piloting, and (iv) strong partnerships built with national universities, institutes, and other organizations to strengthen science and policy linkages for climate change initiatives.

**Highlights from October 2011 to March 2012**

As most activities under Phase I have now drawn to a close, the focus for the past 6-months has been on collating and finalizing results and maintaining momentum created during activity implementation. Site reports from Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam under the climate change adaptation study have been finalized, as have component reports under the CNTC feasibility study. Based on these, the final reports for both activities are now being drafted.

The wrapping up of these two activities also includes identifying opportunities for study recommendations to be followed up under Phase II. From the CNTC feasibility study, a ‘Green Truck Fleet’ tool was developed and trialed with 13 companies from Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam. Four potential projects for future CNTC work have been identified as a result of the feasibility study.

A REDD+ activity in Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam gained government approval during the reporting period. It will focus on developing measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems for REDD+ by piloting incentive-based mechanisms for communities living in biodiversity conservation corridors to collect data on forest cover and carbon stocks.

Through its recent climate change activities CEP-BCI has forged strong partnerships from which to scale up work in this area under Phase II. New partners during the reporting period include three universities: the National University of Lao PDR as well as Kasetsart University and Chulalongkorn University’s SEA START initiative in Thailand. Other collaborators include two Asia regional partners, the Clean Air Initiative and Mekong Institute.

**Activity Progress**

**Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability, and Adaptation in Agriculture Areas in the BCI Pilot Sites**

This activity is establishing a participatory framework for assessing climate change risks and identifying adaptation options to guide local level investments. Based on the results of a socio-economic and climate risk profile study, policy makers and community representatives attended workshops between November 2011 and January 2012 to identify potential adaptation interventions.
Site reports from the three countries have been finalized and include the results of community assessments, crop modeling and climate projections. To complete the activity, an adaptation manual is planned and will aim to enable stakeholders to apply the vulnerability assessment approach.

**Carbon Neutral Transport Corridors**
The CNTC feasibility study has investigated the viability of forestry and transport interventions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions along the EWEC. Study components have been completed and reports drafted. These include (i) an analysis of carbon emissions from the EWEC, (ii) a transport policy review and gap analysis, (iii) a survey of the freight sector, (iv) a provincial carbon stock assessment in Lao PDR, and (v) a related provincial assessment of reforestation/carbon sequestration suitability. The final study report is now being drafted.

A 2-day training course for freight company representatives was held in January 2012 where participants applied their company data to a Green Trucks Toolkit in order to identify priority interventions for fuel efficiency.

The CNTC feasibility study has highlighted four potential pilot projects: (i) vehicle retrofit by creating access to and awareness of low-carbon technologies (e.g. aerodynamic equipment and tire pressure monitoring), (ii) vehicle upgrades by improving access to finance, (iii) creating opportunities for driver training in eco-driving and preventative maintenance, and (iv) supporting access to logistics management. A financial and institutional specialist has been engaged to define the financial aspects of the pilots and a Letter of Agreement (LoA) has been signed with the Clean Air Initiative to design technical aspects.

**REDD+ Capacity Building Supported by the Climate Change Fund**
This activity is now being initiated following official approval from the governments of Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam and engagement with partners and implementing agencies.

In Lao PDR, an LoA has been agreed with SNV and is now awaiting final approval from the government. The Forest Investment Program’s (FIP) Investment Plan for Lao PDR was approved in January 2012 and it is expected that this will lead to $13.3 million being added to the BCC project for REDD+ activities. Climate Change Funds (CCF) secured under CEP-BCI will be used to support investment by delivering capacity building for provincial authorities on REDD+ readiness.

In Thailand, the Department of National Parks has received a grant from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility to prepare a REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). The department has requested CEP-BCI support to conduct focal group discussions and stakeholder consultations during this process.

Also in Thailand, CEP-BCI is partnering with the World Bank to support the establishment of the national REDD+ focal group in four thematic areas: (i) REDD+ policy, (ii) Reference Emissions Levels and MRV, (iii) benefit-sharing mechanisms, and (iv) capacity building. Three workshops have been held since September 2011, and further workshops are planned for April 2012.

In Viet Nam, an LoA with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has been drafted for implementing REDD+ readiness activities under the Climate Change Fund in Quang Nam, Quang Tri, and
Thua Thien Hue provinces. These activities will be implemented in collaboration with the CarBi project, funded by the German development bank KfW.

**Implementation Challenges and Future Responses**

In-country institutional arrangements to implement climate change responses are fragmented. For example, there is no dedicated focal point agency for the freight sector in any of the three countries. Climate focal agencies and working groups have limited influence or integration with sector decision-making and planning processes. A major challenge is the lack of scientifically sound data and information. On the whole, for GMS countries to plan and implement climate change responses effectively, capacity building will be an essential prerequisite for understanding climate change risks and opportunities, and how to plan and implement responses within sectors. For example, REDD+ is a concept very new to many in-country stakeholders and capacities need to be built at all levels for potential opportunities to be realized.

Apart from capacity building constraints, to mainstream climate change considerations into sector agencies will also require the use of a development focused or co-benefits approach. Priority interventions will be those that both further development as well as mitigate/adapt to climate change (e.g. increasing energy efficiency or diversifying community livelihoods). The implications of this will have to be managed carefully. For example, the CNTC feasibility study shows that companies are motivated by the potential for fuel and logistics efficiency more than by reducing carbon emissions or environmental impacts. Over time companies may utilize savings from fuel efficiency to purchase more vehicles which could lead to an overall increase in emissions.

In response, much of CEP-BCI’s climate change related work under Phase II will continue to be centered on capacity building and close engagement with sectors as well as climate focal points and working groups. Emphasis will be given to building government and university capacity to generate climate change knowledge and develop participatory planning and decision support tools. Opportunities will be explored to integrate climate change into SEA. For example, an SEA in Viet Nam led to greenhouse gas emission costs being integrated into the country’s power development plan. Replication of this approach in other sectors will promote multistakeholder engagement in scenario-based planning and enable more effective integration of climate change in sector processes. Similarly, building on BCI achievements and experiences, there will be efforts to integrate climate change adaptation in transboundary landscape management.

**Planned Activities**

Planned activities for the next 6-months include:

- Complete Phase I Activities: Adaptation Study and CNTC Feasibility Study
  - Final reports for both studies will be completed and dissemination workshops held. Further related potential activities under Phase II will be identified and concepts drafted.

- REDD+ Readiness
o REDD+ Awareness Raising and Technical Training: Planning has begun on workshops to introduce key concepts and information on REDD+ to provincial authorities and local community leaders in biodiversity conservation corridors.

o Participatory carbon monitoring (PCM): This activity aims to add value to existing practices of participatory monitoring of forests by contributing to methodological and operational innovations. It will focus on applying existing PCM tools by incorporating best practices, building capacity, and piloting in selected biodiversity conservation corridors.

o Defining Benefit Distribution Systems in Attapeu Province, Lao PDR: This activity will examine the potential of commune/village development funds to distribute subnational REDD+ payments. It will build on Phase I BCI work which helped set up the funds for conserving biodiversity and strengthening and expanding livelihood options.

o In Thailand, CEP-BCI will support focal group discussions and stakeholder consultations to support the preparation of a R-PP. One national and three regional stakeholder consultations will be held around the country.

o A regional meeting will be organized by Viet Nam on the topic of REDD+ readiness in biodiversity conservation corridors.
APPENDIX I: FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF 31 MARCH 2012

From 1 October 2011 to 31 March 2012, $1.404 million was disbursed for program implementation. The cumulative total disbursement for CEP-BCI up until 31 March 2012 was $27.904 million. The remaining balance available for disbursement for the period from April–May 2012 is $252,252.63.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total contribution received for Phase I</td>
<td>$29,843,197.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less reserve for administration fee</td>
<td>$1,686,400.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amount available for program implementation</td>
<td>$28,156,797.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumulative disbursement as of 31 March 2012</td>
<td>$27,904,272.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remaining disbursement funds</td>
<td>$252,525.63</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

All funds from co-financing partners have been received and are committed for program utilization by CEP-BCI. The financial contribution from each partner is shown in Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>$10,463,461.81</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>ADB</td>
<td>$3,670,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$29,843,197.74</strong></td>
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</table>

The ADB contribution also includes the Poverty Reduction Fund, PR China Fund, and climate change funds. The disbursement of CEP-BCI funds as of 31 March 2012 totals $27.904 million. The breakdown of this is shown in Table 3.

As of 31 March 2012, the total of LoA commitments stands at $13.275 million. The ADB Controller’s Department has reportedly disbursed $12.804 million to LoA partners while the total claim submitted by partners through EOC was $12.575 million. All LoAs will be completed by 31 May 2012 and some claim documents are being reviewed by EOC for closing out project accounts.

Funds available for disbursement from April to May 2012 are only $252,525.63 which will be insufficient for some important on-going activities. Hence, the budget shortfall for April and May 2012 will be covered by funds available for CEP-Phase II (RETA 7987).

Details of the status of each LoA partner disbursement advance and liquidation, as well as claims, are shown in Table 4.
### Table 3: Actual Disbursements from all Sources as of 31 March 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TA Code</th>
<th>TA Category</th>
<th>Total Disbursed</th>
<th>Environmental Assessment</th>
<th>BCI</th>
<th>EPA</th>
<th>Capacity Building</th>
<th>Program Delivery</th>
<th>Climate Change</th>
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<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Consultant costs</td>
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<td>1200</td>
<td>Equipment and supplies</td>
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<td>1400</td>
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<td><strong>ADB Disbursement Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>$13,094,273.57</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract Number</td>
<td>Implementing Partner Name</td>
<td>Contract Amount</td>
<td>Total Disbursed</td>
<td>Amount Claimed as of 31 Mar 12</td>
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