

Annex 18 – Detailed Maps of the Project Landscapes (Source: FFI Myanmar Programme)

Rationale for Landscape Selection

The rationale for the selection of the project landscapes in Tanintharyi Region is based on several criteria:

- to build on existing initiatives by a range of organisations to conserve terrestrial and marine biodiversity and promote the sustainable use of natural resources at land and sea scape scales for the benefit of local communities and the regional economy;
- to ensure the protection and/or sustainable use of KBAs in Tanintharyi Region and representation of its ecoregions within the national PA system; and
- to sustain ecological connectivity within and between the Tanintharyi Range Corridor and Tanintharyi Marine Corridor (i.e. from ridge to reef).

The KBAs and priority conservation corridors in Tanintharyi Region are shown in **Figures 1 and 2 in the project document**. From this, it is apparent that the vast majority of the region is of major national and global significance for biodiversity conservation, with only the developed lands excluded. Within the region, the project has opted for a strategic approach that will secure:

- a) the ecological integrity and connectivity of the **Tanintharyi Range Corridor**, by including Lenya PNP, Ngawun (Lenya Extension) PNP, and Thein Khun and Tha Gyet RFs. This landscape also connects with large PAs in Thailand, providing an excellent opportunity to demonstrate trans-boundary collaboration and the future possibility of establishing a large flagship conservation landscape as a World Heritage Site and/or Biosphere Reserve (both Myeik Archipelago and Tanintharyi Forest Corridor were added to the WHS tentative list in 2014¹).
- b) a significant block of mangrove forest around Auckland Bay with associated intertidal flats and waters, including a number of community managed areas. This will secure both important biodiversity and spawning grounds that underpin marine fishery productivity;
- c) a connecting corridor of forest and mixed land uses that links the Tanintharyi Range Corridor with mangrove forest in both the Lenya and Tanintharyi river basins of Kawthoung and Myeik Districts, respectively. This will contribute towards watershed services and enable wildlife populations to adapt to changing environmental conditions, such as climate, sea level and invasive alien species.
- d) a seascape stretching from the Thayawthatangyi Island group in the north to Langann Island group in the south. This area is significant for the quality of its coral reefs, local fishery resources and forested island habitats – and has been selected on the basis of the Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) functioning in both island groups, with potential for consolidation and replication of this approach and the designation of MPAs for key marine habitats. Significantly, it is thought that the coral reefs within this seascape are likely to act as a source of larvae for other reefs to the south that are vulnerable to bleaching during El Nino episodes. This seascape also straddles the inshore-offshore fishing boundary line, providing scope to demonstrate improved fishery enforcement methods.

The project landscapes, seascapes and various levels of protection are shown in the maps below.

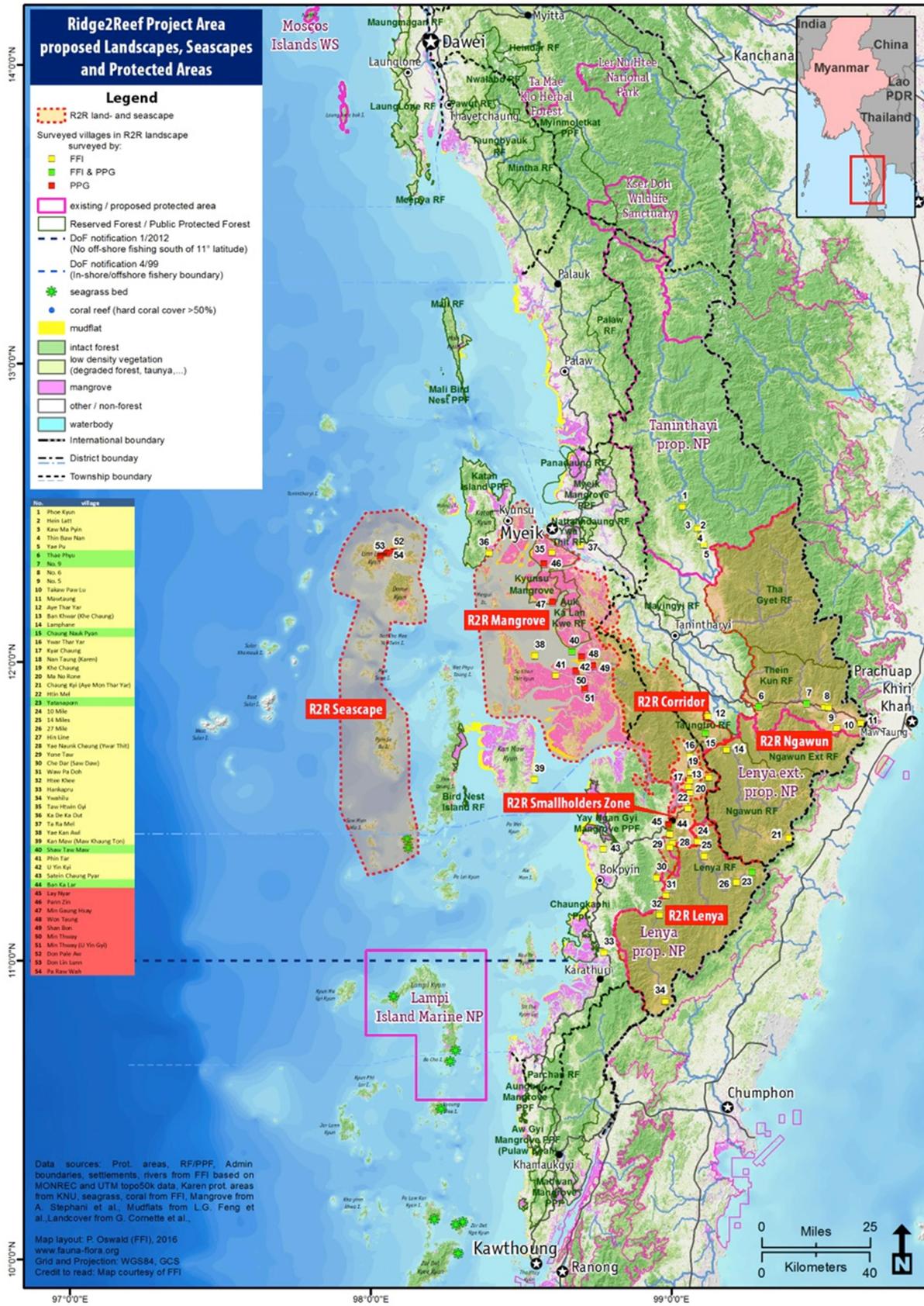
A further strategic consideration is the need for coordination and synergy with related initiatives. The selected project landscapes generally complement these initiatives, as follows:

- 1) FAO/GEF MyCoast Project - Ecosystem-Based Conservation of Myanmar's Southern Coastal Zone – this will focus on sustainable fishery management and integrated coastal area management. The current project will lead on management of the identified coastal and marine areas within the target land and seascapes, and extension of the MPA system based on further surveys and assessments.
- 2) WCS Southern Forest Complex – this ongoing initiative focuses on community-based management of Myintmoletkhet KBA in Dawei District. While the current project will learn from this initiative and share experiences, it will avoid geographical overlap, as for WCS support for Tanintharyi NR.
- 3) WWF Dawei Development Corridor – as for WCS interventions in Dawei District

¹ NBSAP 2015

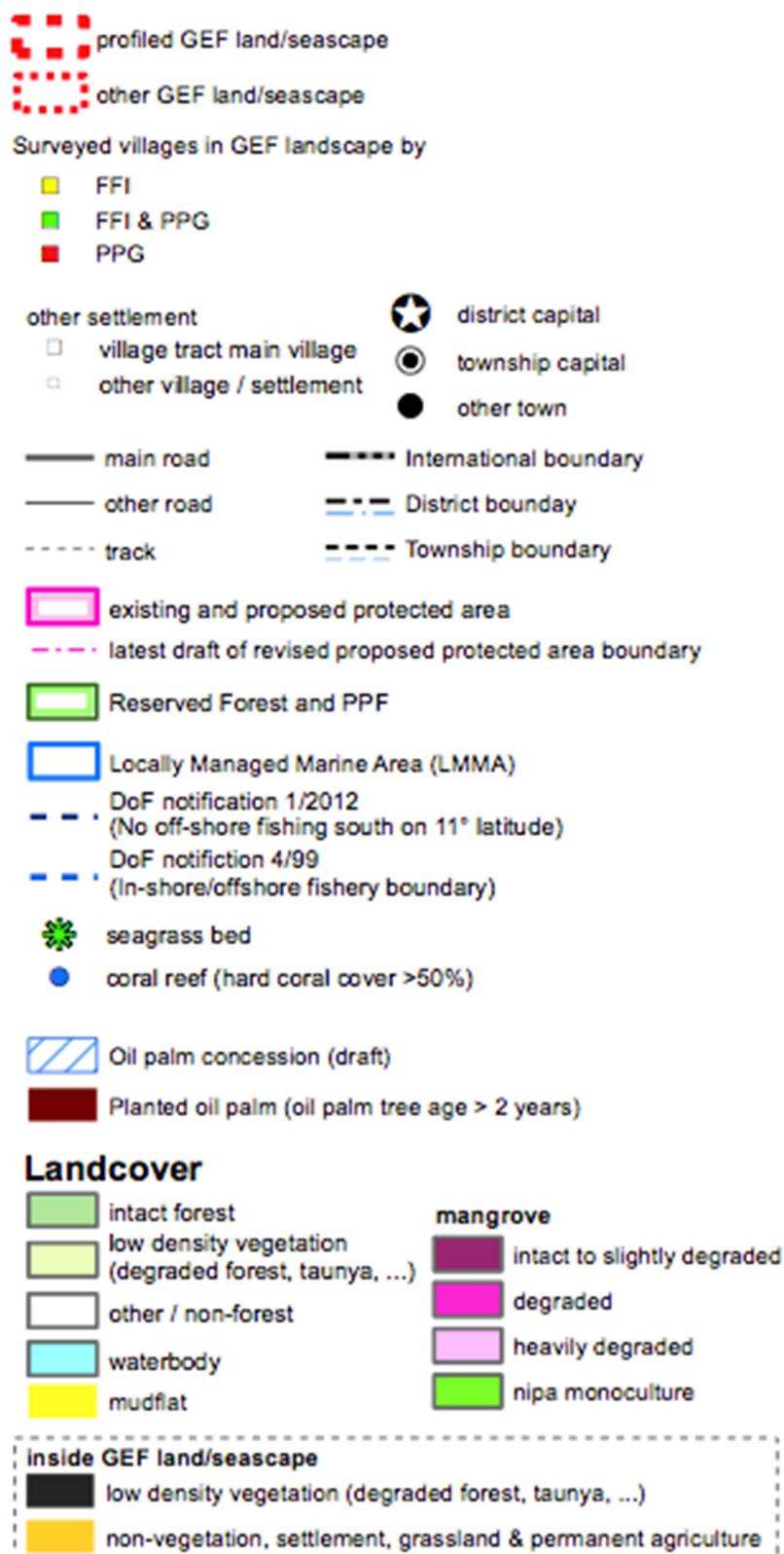
- 4) International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) support to MONREC for the project “Capacity Building for Strengthening Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation of the Tanintharyi Range in Myanmar” (2013-2016). This provides targeted capacity building support for improving transboundary biodiversity conservation between Myanmar and Thailand with particular focus on the work in the Tanintharyi Range.

1. Overview

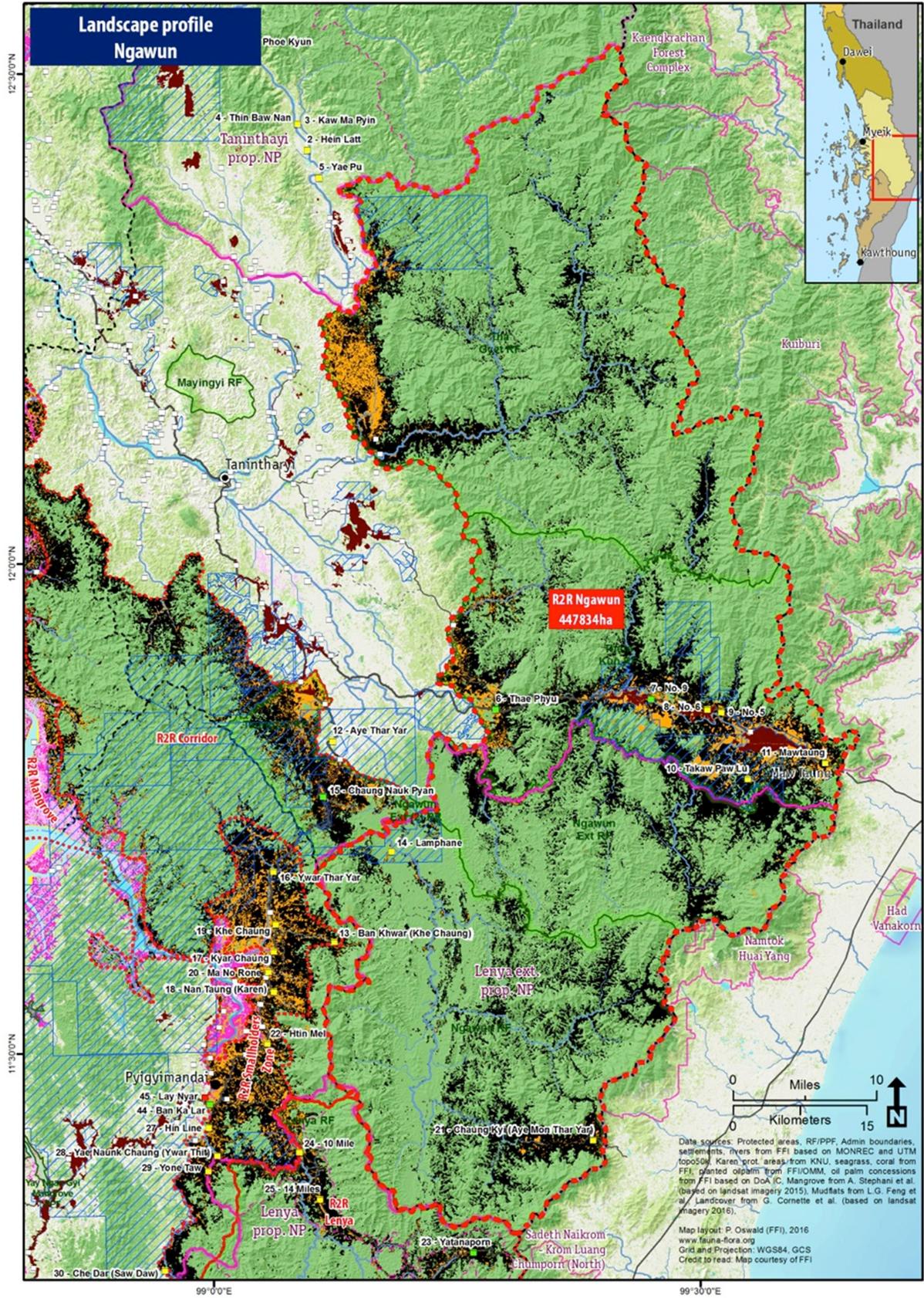


Legend for including with maps below

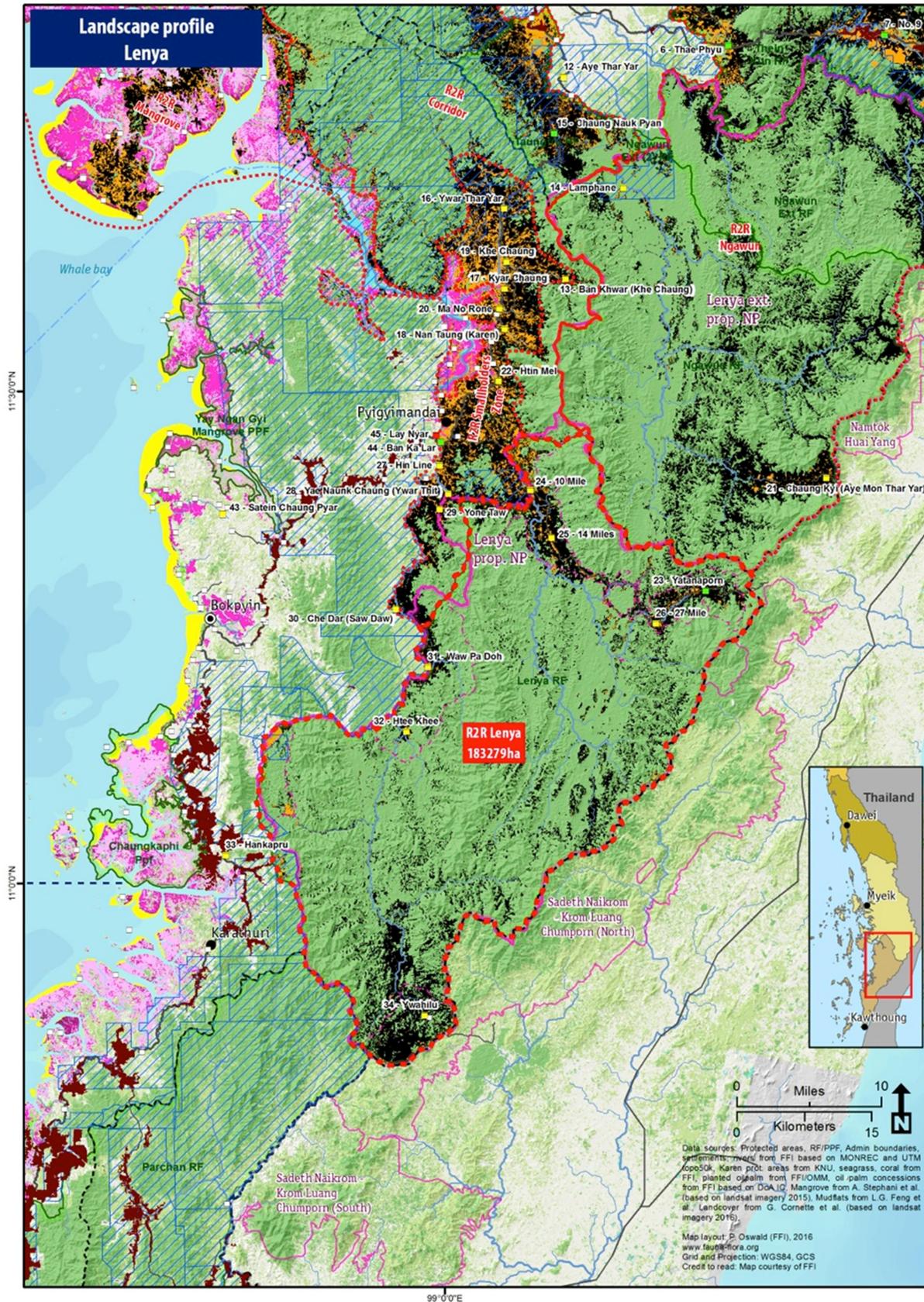
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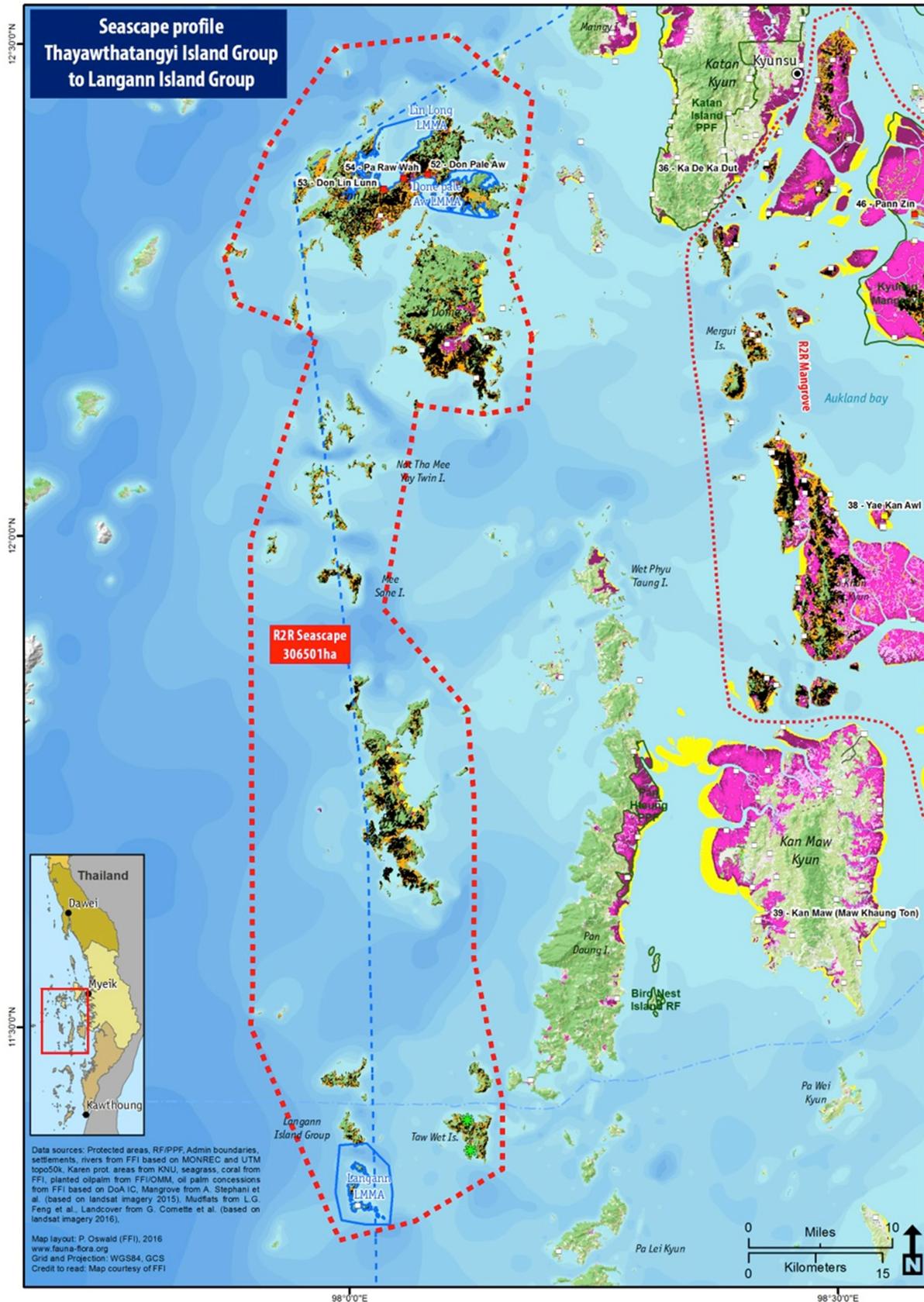
2. Ngawun Landscape



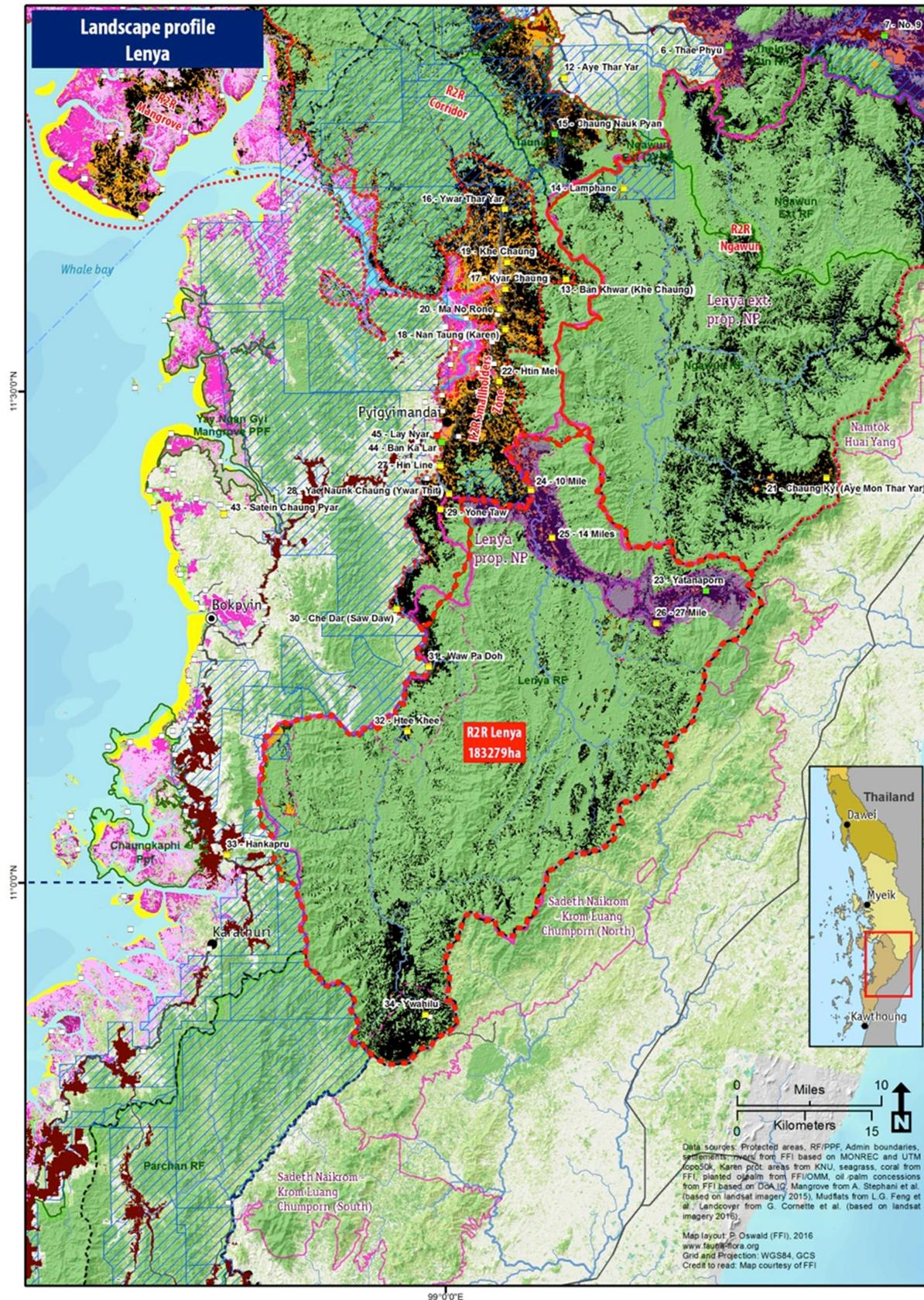
3. Lenya Landscape



6. R2R Seascape



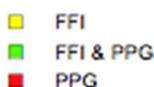
7. Smallholders and Yadanapon Road



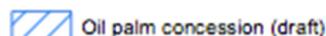
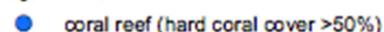
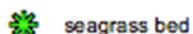
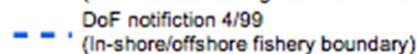
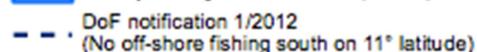
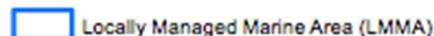
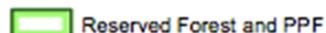
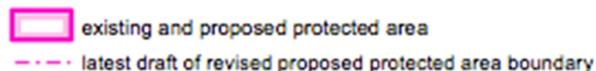
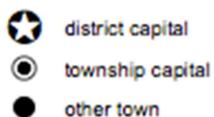
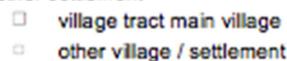
Legend



Surveyed villages in GEF landscape by



other settlement



Landcover



inside GEF land/seascape

