



Annexes

Veitch's pitcher plant, endemic to Borneo. Pitcher plants are highly sought-after by collectors because of their extraordinary shape, which allows them to trap and digest insects. All pitcher plants are now listed on Appendix I or II of CITES in an effort to control the international trade.

ANNEX 1 Major geographic priority regions for biodiversity in the countries covered by this report

Country	Biodiversity hotspot	Endemic bird areas and secondary areas (SA)	Global 200 Ecoregions
Afghanistan	Mountains of Central Asia	Afghanistan mountains (SA); Western Himalayas	Middle Asian Montane Steppe and Woodland
Bangladesh	Indo-Burma	Assam Plains; Eastern Himalayas	Naga-Manipuri-Chin Hills Moist Forests
Bhutan	Himalayas	Eastern Himalayas	Eastern Himalayan Alpine Meadows, Eastern Himalayan Broadleaf and Conifer Forests
Cambodia	Indo-Burma	Thailand-Cambodia mountains (SA)	Annamite Range Moist Forests, Cardamom Mountains Moist forests, Indochina Dry Forests, Mekong River
China	Himalayas, Indo-Burma, Mountains of South-West China, Mountains of Central Asia	Central Sichuan Mountains; Chinese Subtropical forest; Eastern Himalayas; Eastern Tibet; Hainan; Northern Qinghai-tibetan plateau (SA); Qinghai Mountains; Shanxi Mountains; South-east China Mountains; Southern Tibet; Southern Xinjiang Mountains (SA); Taklimakan Desert; West Sichuan Mountains; Yunnan Mountains	Altai-sayan Montane Forests, Daurian Steppe, Eastern Himalayan Alpine Meadows, Eastern Himalayan Broadleaf and Conifer Forests, Hengduan Shan Coniferous Forests, Indochina Dry Forests, Mekong River, Middle Asian Montane Steppe and Woodland
India	Himalayas, Indo-Burma, Western Ghats and Sri Lanka; Sundaland	Andaman Islands; Assam Plains; Central Indian Forests (SA); Eastern Andhra Pradesh (SA); Eastern Himalayas; Indus Plains (SA); Nicobar Islands; Northern Myanmar lowlands (SA); Southern Deccan Plateau (SA); Southern Tibet; Western Ghats; Western Himalayas	Chhota-Nagpur Dry Forests, Eastern Deccan Plateau Moist Forest, Eastern Himalayan Alpine Meadows, Eastern Himalayan Broadleaf and Conifer Forests, Indus River Delta, Maldives, Chagos, Lakshadweep Atolls, Naga-Manipuri-Chin Hills Moist Forests
Indonesia	Sundaland, Wallacea	Aru Islands (SA); Banda Sea Islands; Banggai and Sula Islands; Bornean Coastal Zone (SA); Bornean mountains; Buru; Central Papuan mountains; Enggano; Geelvink Islands; Java and Bali forest; Javan coastal zone; Kalimantan lowlands (SA); Kangean (SA); Masalembu (SA); Mentawai Islands (SA); Natuna Islands (SA); North Papuan mountains; North Sumatran lowlands (SA); North-east Borneo Islands (SA); Northern Maluku; Northern Nusa Tenggara; Northern Papuan lowlands; Riau and Lingaa islands (SA); Salayar and Bonerate Islands (SA); Sangihe and Talaud; Seram; Seribu Islands (SA); Simeulue (SA); South Papuan lowlands; Sulawesi; Sumatra and Peninsula Malaysia; Sumba; Timor and Wetar; Trans-Fly; Tukangbesi Islands (SA); West Papuan highlands; West Papuan lowlands; Yapen (SA);	Andaman Sea, Banda-Flores Sea, Bismarck-Solomon Seas, Borneo Lowland and Montane Forests, Central Range Subalpine Grasslands, Central Sulawesi Lakes, Greater Sundas Mangroves, Lakes Kutubu and Sentani, Moluccas Moist Forest
Iran	Irano-Anatolian, Caucasus	Caucasus, Indus Plains (SA), Mesopotamian Marshes (SA)	Arabian Sea, Caucasus-Anatolian-Hyrcanian Temperate forests, Mesopotamian Delta and Marshes
Kazakhstan	Mountains of Central Asia	no EBAs	Altai-sayan Montane Forests, Middle Asian Montane Steppe and Woodland
Kyrgyzstan	Mountains of Central Asia	no EBAs	Middle Asian Montane Steppe and Woodland
Lao PDR	Indo-Burma	Annamese lowlands; Fan-Si-Pan and Northern Laos (SA); Southern Laos (SA)	Annamite Range Moist Forests, Indochina Dry Forests, Mekong River
Malaysia	Indo-Burma, Sundaland	Bornean Coastal Zone (SA); Bornean mountains; Malayan Peninsula Lowlands (SA); Natuna Islands (SA); North-east Borneo Islands (SA); Sabah Lowlands; Sumatra and Peninsula Malaysia	Andaman Sea, Borneo Lowland and Montane Forests, Greater Sundas Mangroves, Kayah-Karen/Tenaserrim Moist Forest, Kinabalu Montane Scrub
Mongolia	no hotspots	Mongolian Mountains (SA)	Altai-sayan Montane Forests, Daurian Steppe
Myanmar	Himalayas, Indo-Burma	Andaman Islands; Eastern Himalayas; Irrawaddy Plains; Myanmar-Thailand Mountains (SA); Northern Myanmar Lowlands (SA); Peninsular Thailand Lowland Forests (SA); Yunnan Mountains	Andaman Sea, Eastern Himalayan Alpine Meadows, Eastern Himalayan Broadleaf and Conifer Forests, Kayah-Karen/Tenaserrim Moist Forest, Lake Inle, Mekong River, Naga-Manipuri-Chin Hills Moist Forests
Nepal	Himalayas	Assam Plains; Central Himalayas Eastern Himalayas; Western Himalayas	Eastern Himalayan Alpine Meadows, Eastern Himalayan Broadleaf and Conifer Forests

ANNEX 1 (continued)

Country	Biodiversity hotspot	Endemic bird areas and secondary areas (SA)	Global 200 Ecoregions
Pakistan	Himalayas	Indus Plains (SA), Western Himalayas	Indus River Delta, Arabian Sea, Western Himalayan Temperate Forests, Tibetan Plateau Steppe, Rann of Kutch Flooded Grasslands
Papua New Guinea	East Melanesia	Adelbert and Huon ranges; Admiralty Islands; Central Papuan mountains; D'Entrecasteaux and Trobriand Islands; Louisiade archipelago; New Britain and New Ireland; North Papuan mountains; Northern Papuan lowlands; Solomon group; South Papuan lowlands; South-east Papuan lowlands (SA); St Matthias Island; Trans-Fly	Bismarck-Solomon Seas, Central Range Subalpine Grasslands, Southern New Guinea Lowland Forests, New Guinea Mangroves, New Guinea Montane Forests, New Guinea Rivers and Streams, Northern Australia and Trans-Fly Savannahs
Philippines	Philippines	Batanes and Babuyan Islands (SA); Cebu; Luzon; Mindanao and the Eastern Visayas; Mindoro; Negros and Panay; Palawan; Siquijor (SA); Sulu archipelago; Tablas, Romblon and Sibuyan (SA)	Sulu-Sulawesi Seas, Philippines Freshwater, Philippines Moist Forests
Russian Far East	no hotspots	Chukotski Peninsula; Sakhalin	Altai-sayan Montane Forests, Daurian Steppe, Volga River Delta, Russian Far East Rivers and Wetlands, Russian Far East Temperate forests (= broadleaf and mixed forests)
Sri Lanka	Western Ghats and Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Maldives, Chagos, Lakshadweep Atolls, South-western Sri Lanka Rivers and Streams, Sri Lankan Moist Forests
Tajikistan	Mountains of Central Asia	no EBAs	Middle Asian Montane Steppe and Woodland, Tibetan Plateau Steppe
Thailand	Indo-Burma, Sundaland	Doi Chiang Dao; Malayan Peninsula Lowlands (SA); Myanmar-Thailand Mountains (SA); Peninsular Thailand Lowland Forests (SA); Thai-Cambodia mountains (SA)	Andaman Sea, Cardamom Mountains Moist Forests, Indochina Dry Forests, Kayah-Karen/Tenaserrim Moist Forest, Mekong River, Peninsular Malaysian Lowland and Montane Forests, Northern Indochina Subtropical Moist Forest, Salween River
Timor-Leste	Wallacea	Timor and Wetar	Nusa Tenggara Dry Forests
Turkmenistan	Mountains of Central Asia, Irano-Anatolian	no EBAs	Middle Asian Montane Steppe and Woodland, Tibetan Plateau Steppe, Central Asian Deserts, Caucasus-Anatolian-Hyrcanian Temperate Forests
Uzbekistan	Mountains of Central Asia	no EBAs	Middle Asian Montane Steppe and Woodland, Central Asian Deserts
Vietnam	Indo-Burma	Annamese lowlands; Da Lat Plateau; Fan-Si-Pan and northern Laos (SA); Kontum Plateau; South Vietnamese Lowlands	Annamite Range Moist Forests, Indochina Dry Forests, Mekong River, Northern Indochina Subtropical Moist Forest, Xi Jiang Rivers and Streams, Southeast China Hainan Moist Forest

Sources and further information

Endemic bird areas and secondary areas:

- Stattersfield, A.J., M.J. Crosby, A.J. Long and D. C. Wege, (1998) *Endemic Bird Areas of the World. Priorities for biodiversity conservation. BirdLife Conservation Series 7. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International*
- Book contents available online at: <http://datazone.birdlife.org/info/pubEBAs>
- EBA database available online at: <http://datazone.birdlife.org/eba/search>

Biodiversity hotspots:

- Mittermeier R.A., P. Robles-Gil, M. Hoffmann, J.D. Pilgrim, T.B. Brooks, C.G. Mittermeier, J.L. Lamoreux and G.A.B. Fonseca (2004). *Hotspots Revisited: Earth's Biologically Richest and Most Endangered Ecoregions. CEMEX, Mexico City, Mexico, 390 pp.*
- Online information: <https://www.cepf.net/our-work/biodiversity-hotspots>

Global 200 Ecoregions:

- Olson D.M., E. Dinerstein, E.D. Wikramanayake, N.D. Burgess, G.V.N. Powell, E.C. Underwood, J.A. D'Amico, I. Itoua, H.E. Strand, J.C. Morrison, C.J. Loucks, T.F. Allnutt, T.H. Ricketts, Y. Kura, J.F. Lamoreux, W.W. Wettengel, P. Hedao and K.R. Kassem (2001). *Terrestrial ecoregions of the world: a new map of life on earth. BioScience 51, pp. 933-938.*
- Online information: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/biomes>

ANNEX 2 Total number of threatened species (marine and terrestrial), per country

Country	Critically endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Total
Malaysia	254	219	782	1 255
Indonesia	201	282	763	1 246
China	180	382	515	1 077
India	149	376	515	1 040
Philippines	105	143	520	768
Thailand	77	142	377	596
Sri Lanka	140	169	272	581
Vietnam	93	156	326	575
Papua New Guinea	37	64	378	479
Myanmar	39	90	178	307
Cambodia	28	63	152	243
Lao PDR	34	68	110	212
Bangladesh	20	44	75	139
Pakistan	13	32	88	133
Iran	16	24	86	126
Nepal	15	34	57	107
Bhutan	10	22	40	72
Kazakhstan	17	19	35	71
Uzbekistan	11	16	26	53
Turkmenistan	10	9	33	52
Kyrgyzstan	7	13	24	44
Tajikistan	8	10	25	43
Afghanistan	5	11	25	41
Mongolia	4	12	23	39
Timor-Leste	3	9	8	20
All countries	1 030	1 468	2 471	4 969

Sources: IUCN Red List of threatened species, <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>, compiled June 2016.

Note:

(1) These data were valid at June 2016. Data in the red list will change when new species assessments are added or when assessments are revised.

(2) Where the figures in this table differ from the Synthesis (Annex 2), this table is correct. In the synthesis table, some species classified as both terrestrial and marine were double-counted in error.