Conservation Outcomes
Eastern Arc Mountains & Coastal Forests

Conservation Outcomes
Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests

20 0 20 40 60 80 100
kilometers

scale: 1/1,000,000
projection: Lamberts Equal Area Azmuthial
38° east longitude 7° south latitude

- hotspot boundary
- Key Biodiversity Area* (*extent, geographic extent unavailable*)
- protected area†
- town (*national capitals underlined*)
- country border
- river
- intermittent stream
- lake
- wetland

*Key Biodiversity Areas are targets for achieving site-level conservation outcomes. CEPF funding is not available for marine conservation.
†IUCN Categories Ia, Ib, II-VI, and Tanzanian Forest Reserves.

Biodiversity hotspots are regions that harbor especially high numbers of endemic species and, at the same time, have been significantly impacted by human activities. Each hotspot faces extreme threats and has already lost at least 70 percent of its original natural vegetation. Over 50 percent of the world's plant species and 42 percent of all terrestrial vertebrate species are endemic to the biodiversity hotspots, making them urgent priorities for biodiversity conservation at a global scale.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. A fundamental goal of CEPF is to ensure civil society is engaged in biodiversity conservation.

The political and geographic designations shown on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on behalf of CEPF or any of its partners concerning the legal status or delineation of the frontiers of any country, territory or area.

data:
Center for Applied Biodiversity Science at Conservation International, Washington, DC USA
Digital Chart of the World (DCW)
Forest and Beekeeping Division Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania
Global Shoreline Database, January 2001, Veridian (GDAIS)
MOD12Q1 V004 Land Cover Product Binary, Boston University
Nature Kenya
VMap0, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
WDPA Consortium - World Database on Protected Areas 2004
Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania
World Wildlife Fund - Tanzania
World Wildlife Fund - United States

this map was produced by the Conservation Mapping Program
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Forest Cover (2001)
scale: 1/5,000,000
image resolution: 1 km

The CEPF Niche for Investment

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) ecosystem profile and five- year investment strategy for the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya was developed based on stakeholder workshops and analyses by a consortium of locally based conservation organizations coordinated by the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology and Conservation International.

More than 48 local, national and international experts representing a variety of scientific, governmental and nongovernmental organizations participated in the process. Data on biodiversity, socioeconomic factors, institutional context and conservation efforts from the region's two countries were compiled and synthesized to develop CEPF's investment strategy for the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests. A regional workshop was held to enable broad input from stakeholders and to help reach a consensus on conservation priorities for the region.

The Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests ecosystem profile includes a commitment and emphasis on using conservation outcomes - targets against which the success of investments can be measured - as the scientific underpinning for determining CEPF's geographic and thematic focus for investment. Species and site outcomes for the hotspot were defined in cooperation with scientists at CI's Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS).

Conservation outcomes are the full set of quantitative and justifiable conservation targets in a hotspot that need to be achieved in order to prevent biodiversity loss. Having these targets in place ensures that conservation action focuses on the species at the greatest risk of extinction and the sites and landscapes that are most important for their protection. These targets are defined at three levels, species, sites and landscapes, representing discrete units along an ecological continuum, using a data-driven process and standardized criteria. Species outcomes aim to avoid extinctions, and the primary set of targets for species outcomes are those species that are globally threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable) according to the IUCN Red List.

In the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests, a total of 333 species representing five taxonomic groups (mammals, birds, amphibians, gastropods and plants) were defined as targets for achieving species outcomes. Recognizing that most species are best conserved through the protection of sites in which they occur, "Key Biodiversity Areas" were defined as targets for achieving site outcomes. Key Biodiversity Areas are globally important sites for the conservation of threatened and endemic species, as well as species that congregate in very large numbers at a particular site during their life cycle. The experts in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests hotspot identified 160 Key Biodiversity Areas, targets for achieving site outcomes. Corridor outcomes, at the landscape scale, were not appropriate for this hotspot given the naturally fragmented, relatively small size of this region.

As a result of the workshops and this prioritization process, CEPF investments focus on conserving the hotspot's 333 globally threatened species, found in the 160 Key Biodiversity Areas in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests hotspot.

Although the workshops did not prioritize the sites for investment, five sites were selected for greater focus under two of the five strategic directions for CEPF investment. This has been done to avoid diluting the impacts of crucial investments by spreading them across too large an area.

The five sites receiving more focused attention through Strategic Directions 1 and 2 are: Lower Tana River Forests, Taita Hills, East Usambaras/ Tanga, Udzungwas, and Jozani Forest. The strategic directions that focus on these sites will aim to:
1) increase the ability of local populations to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation and
2) restore and increase connectivity among fragmented forest patches in the hotspot.
See the ecosystem profile for a full listing of the strategic directions.

For more information, visit www.cepf.net.

South Kenyan Coast

5 0 5 10 15 20
kilometers

scale: 1/400,000
projection: Lamberts Equal Area Azmuthial
38° east longitude 7° south latitude

Topography

Elevation (in meters)

6000
3000
2000
1500
1000
500
100

data: GTOPO30

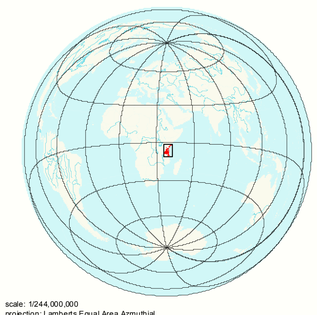
50 0 50 100 150 200
Kilometers

scale: 1/5,000,000
projection: Lamberts Equal Area Azmuthial
38° east longitude 7° south latitude

Roster of Key Biodiversity Areas
*** Denotes CEPF Priority for Strategic Direction 1 and 2. See the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests ecosystem profile.**

1 Arabuko - Sokoke forest
2 Bagamoyo
3 Bagamoyo (Kikoka forest reserve)
4 Bagamoyo District coastal forests
5 Baricho near Arabuko Sokoke
6 Boni forest
7 Buda forest reserve
8 Bungu
9 Cha Simba
10 Chale Island
11 Chuna forest
12 Dakatcha woodland
13 Dar es salaam coast
14 Diani forest
15 Dodori forest
16 Dzitzoni
17 Dzombo hill forest
* 18 East Usambara mountains
19 Gede Ruins National Monument
20 Gongoni forest reserve
21 Handeni District coastal forests
* 22 Jozani forest reserve, Zanzibar
23 Kambe Rocks
24 Kaya Bombo
25 Kaya Chonyi
26 Kaya Dzombo
27 Kaya Fungo
28 Kaya Gandini
29 Kaya Gonja
30 Kaya Jibana
31 Kaya Kambe
32 Kaya Kauma
33 Kaya Kinondo
34 Kaya Kivara
35 Kaya Lunguma
36 Kaya Miungoni
37 Kaya Mtswakara
38 Kaya Muhaka
39 Kaya Mwarakaya
40 Kaya Puma
41 Kaya Rabai
42 Kaya Ribe
43 Kaya Sega
44 Kaya Teleza
45 Kaya Tiwi
46 Kaya Ukunda
47 Kaya Waa
48 Kilombero valley
49 Kilwa District coastal forests
50 Kisarawe District coastal forests
51 Kisiju
52 Kisimani wa Ngoa
53 Korogwe (Kwashemshi Sisal Estate)
54 Lango ya simba
55 Latham Island
56 Lindi
57 Lindi (Kengedi)
58 Lindi (Mkindani)
59 Lindi (Ngongo)
60 Lindi (Nondora)
61 Lindi (Nyangao River)
62 Lindi (Ras Rungi)
63 Lindi (Tendaguru)
64 Lindi creek
65 Lindi District coastal forests
* 66 Lower Tana River forests
67 Lukoga forest reserve
68 Lunghi forest
69 Mafia Island
70 Magombera forest reserve
71 Mahenge
72 Mahenge (Kwiro forest)
73 Mahenge (Liondo)
74 Mahenge (Lipindi)
75 Mahenge (Sali)
76 Mahenge Scarp forest reserve
77 Makongwe Island
78 Mangea Hill
79 Marafa
80 Marenji forest
81 Masasi
82 Masasi (Nyengedi)
83 Masasi East
84 Mikindani (Mnima)
85 Mikindani (Mtwara inland)
86 Mikindani District (Mtwara- Mikindani)
87 Mikumi National Park
88 Mkomazi game reserve
89 Mnazi Bay
90 Mount Kasigau
91 Mpanga village forest reserve
92 Mrima Hill forest
93 Msambweni
94 Mtanza forest reserve
95 Mtwara
96 Muheza District coastal forests
97 Mwache forest reserve
98 near Buda forest reserve
99 Newala (Kitama)
100 Newala (Kitangari)
101 Newala (Mahuta)
102 Newala District coastal forests
103 Nguru mountains
104 Nguu mountains
105 North Pare Mountains
106 Nyumburuni forest reserve
107 Nzovuni River
108 Pande and Dodwe coastal forests
109 Pangani
110 Pangani (Bushiri)
111 Pangani (Hale- Makinjumbe)
112 Pangani (Mauri)
113 Pangani (Mwera)
114 Pangani Dam
115 Pangani District coastal forests
116 Panza Island
117 Pemba Island
118 Ras Kituani
119 River Wami
120 Rubeho Mountains
121 Rufiji Delta
122 Rufiji District coastal forests
123 Sabaki River Mouth
124 Sangerawe
125 Selous game reserve
126 Semdoe
127 Shikurufumi forest reserve
128 Shimba Hills
129 Shimoni forests
130 Sinza River - near University of Dar es Salaam
131 South Pare mountains
* 132 Taita Hills forests
133 Tana River Delta
134 Tanga (Duga)
135 Tanga (Gombero forest reserve)
136 Tanga (Morongo)
137 Tanga (Nyamaku)
138 Tanga (Pangani)
139 Tanga (Sigi River)
140 Tanga North- Kibo Salt Pans
141 Tanga South
142 Tumbatu Island
* 143 Udzungwa mountains
144 Udzungwa National Park
145 Ukaguru mountains
146 Ukunda
147 Ukwama forest reserve
148 Uluguru mountains
149 Utete (Kibiti)
150 Uvidunda mountains
151 Uzaramo (Dar to Morogoro)
152 Uzaramo (Msua)
153 Verani South West
154 Vigola
155 West Usambara mountains
156 Witu forest reserve
157 Zanzibar (Kituani)
158 Zanzibar (Muyuni)
159 Zanzibar Island- East Coast
160 Zanzibar Island- South Coast

Conservation Outcomes
Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests
1 / 1,000,000
10 February 2005



scale: 1/244,000,000
projection: Lamberts Equal Area Azmuthial
38° east longitude 7° south latitude