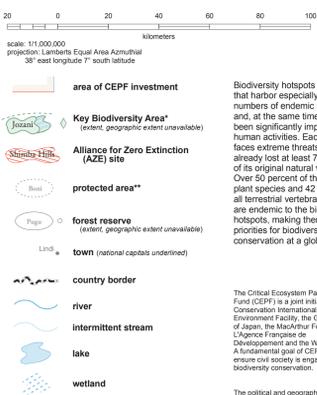


Conservation Outcomes • Eastern Arc Mountains & Coastal Forests

Conservation Outcomes Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests



area of CEPP investment

Key Biodiversity Area*
(extent, geographic extent unavailable)

Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site

protected area**

forest reserve
(extent, geographic extent unavailable)

town (national capitals underlined)

country border

river

intermittent stream

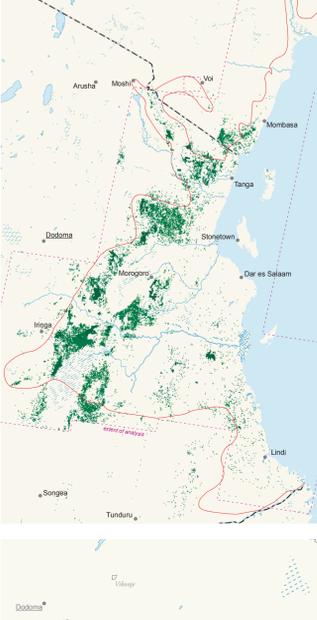
lake

wetland

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

Primary Forest and Woodland Cover (2000)

scale: 1:15,000,000
image resolution: 1 km



The CEPP 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 analysis 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 non-governmental 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.

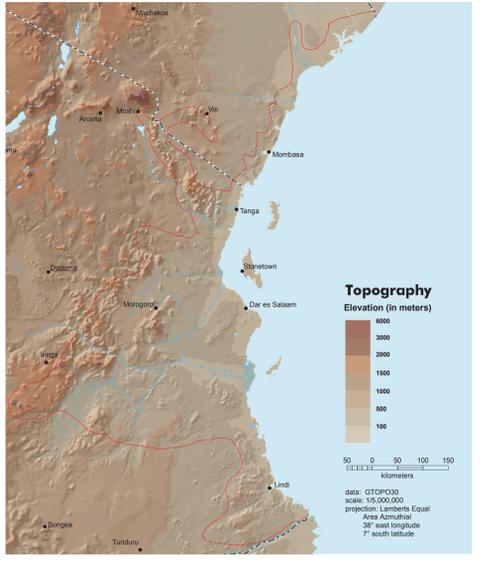
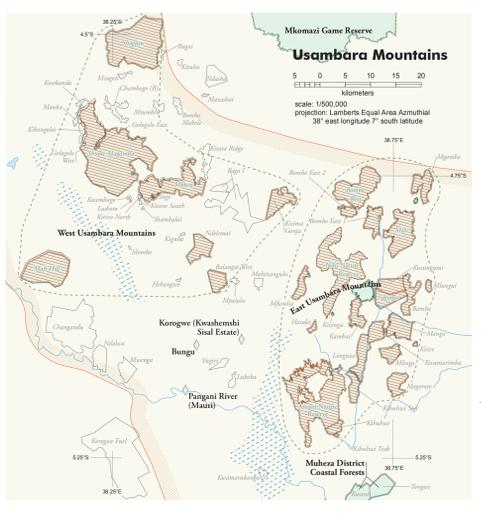
In the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests, a total of 333 species representing five taxonomic groups (mammals, birds, amphibians, gastropods and plants) were defined as targets for achieving species outcomes. Recognizing that most species are best conserved through the protection of sites in which 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 133 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 133 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: Tana River Forests, Taita Hills, East Usambara Mountains, Udzungwa Mountains, and Jozani National Park. 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.cepp.net.



- Roster of Key Biodiversity Areas**
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Arabuko-Sokoke Forest | 37 Kaya Muhaka | 73 Mida Creek, Whale Island and the | 107 Shimba Hills |
| 2 Bagamoyo | 38 Kaya Mwarakaya | 74 Mikindani (Mimba) | 108 Shimoni Forests |
| 3 Bagamoyo (Kikoka Forest Reserve) | 39 Kaya Puma | 75 Mikumi National Park | 109 South Pare Mountains |
| 4 Bagamoyo District Coastal Forests | 40 Kaya Rabai | 76 Mikomazi Game Reserve | 110 Tana River Forests |
| 5 Boni Forest | 41 Kaya Riba | 77 Mnarai Bay | 111 Tana River Delta |
| 6 Buda Forest Reserve | 42 Kaya Riba | 78 Mnarai Bay | 112 Tana River Forests |
| 7 Bungu | 43 Kaya Teleza | 79 Mnarai Hill Forest | 113 Tanga (Duga) |
| 8 Chyamba | 44 Kaya Twa | 80 Mwaru District Coastal Forests | 114 Tanga (Gombero Forest Reserve) |
| 9 Chale Island | 45 Kaya Ukunda | 81 Mwaru District Coastal Forests | 115 Tanga (Morogoro) |
| 10 Chyamba | 46 Kilombero Valley | 82 Mwaru Forest Reserve | 116 Tanga (Nyamaku) |
| 11 Chyamba | 47 Kilombero Valley | 83 Newala (Kiliani) | 117 Tanga (Pangani) |
| 12 Dakatchu Woodland | 48 Kiwira District Coastal Forests | 84 Newala (Kiliani) | 118 Tanga North - Kibo Saltpans |
| 13 Dar es Salaam Coast | 49 Kisumu District Coastal Forests | 85 Newala (Mahuta) | 119 Tanga South |
| 14 Diani Forest | 50 Kisumu District Coastal Forests | 86 Newala District Coastal Forests | 120 Tsavo West National Park |
| 15 Didi | 51 Kisumu District Coastal Forests | 87 Nguru Mountains | 121 Tumbatu Island |
| 16 Didi | 52 Kisumu District Coastal Forests | 88 Nguru Mountains | 122 Udzungwa Mountains |
| 17 Dzombo Hill Forest | 53 Kungu Marine National Reserve | 89 Nguru Mountains | 123 Ukaguru Mountains |
| 18 East Usambara Mountains | 54 Korogwe (Kwahehemsi Sisi Estate) | 90 Nyumbiya Mungu Reservoir | 124 Ulaguru Mountains |
| 19 Gedde Ruins National Monument | 55 Latham Island | 91 Nyumbiya Mungu Reservoir | 125 Uvidunda Mountains |
| 20 Gongoni Forest Reserve | 56 Lindi (Mikindani) | 92 Pangani District Coastal Forests | 126 Uzaramo (Dar to Morogoro) |
| 21 Handeni District Coastal Forests | 57 Lindi (Mikindani) | 93 Pangani District Coastal Forests | 127 Uzaramo (Musa) |
| 22 Jozani National Park, Zanzibar | 58 Lindi (Ngongu) | 94 Pangani (Bushi) | 128 West Usambara Mountains |
| 23 Kamba Rocks | 59 Lindi (Nyungu River) | 95 Pangani (Mwera) | 129 Witu Forest Reserve |
| 24 Kaya Bombo | 60 Lindi (Ras Rungi) | 96 Pangani Dam | 130 Zanzibar (Kiuuni) |
| 25 Kaya Chonyi | 61 Lindi (Tendaguru) | 97 Pangani District Coastal Forests | 131 Zanzibar (Miyuni) |
| 26 Kaya Dumbo | 62 Lindi Creek | 98 Pangani River (Hale-Makinjumbwe) | 132 Zanzibar Island-East Coast |
| 27 Kaya Fungu | 63 Lindi District Coastal Forests | 99 Pangani River (Mauri) | 133 Zanzibar Island-South Coast |
| 28 Kaya Gandini | 64 Lungwi | 100 Pangambara Forest Reserve | |
| 29 Kaya Gonga | 65 Mafila Island | 101 Pangambara Forest Reserve | |
| 30 Kaya Jibana | 66 Mahenge Mountains | 102 Pangambara Forest Reserve | |
| 31 Kaya Kambe | 67 Mahenge Mountains | 103 Pangambara Forest Reserve | |
| 32 Kaya Kauma | 68 Mahenge Mountains | 104 Pangambara Forest Reserve | |
| 33 Kaya Kinondo | 69 Marafika | 105 Pangambara Forest Reserve | |
| 34 Kaya Lunguma | 70 Marani Forest | 106 Pangambara Forest Reserve | |
| 35 Kaya Mwaamwani | 71 Masasi District Coastal Forests | 107 Pangambara Forest Reserve | |
| 36 Kaya Mwarakaya | 72 Masasi (Nyungudi) | 108 Pangambara Forest Reserve | |

Conservation Outcomes Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests

1 / 1,000,000
19 January 2010

scale: 1:244,000,000
projection: Lambert's Equal Area Azimuthal
38° east longitude 7° south latitude