

scale: 1/1,900,000
projection: sinusoidal
central meridian: 107.5° east



* Key Biodiversity Areas are targets for achieving site-level conservation outcomes. CEPF funding is not available for marine conservation.
** candidate Key Biodiversity Areas are research priorities.

data:
Center for Applied Biodiversity Science at Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA
Conservation International - Indonesia
Global Shoreline Database, January 2001, Veridian (GISAI)
Nature Conservation Information Center, Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry (2005)
VIASO, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
Wildlife Conservation Society

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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.

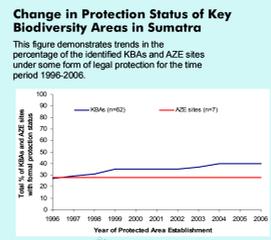
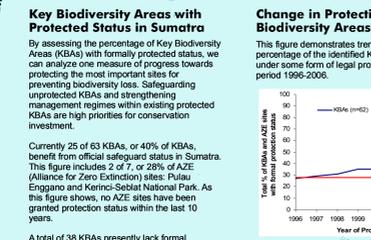
The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. A fundamental goal of CEPF is to ensure civil society is engaged in biodiversity conservation.

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 delimitation of the frontiers of any country, territory or area.



Roster of Key Biodiversity Areas
* Denotes Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) site
Denotes candidate KBA

1	Arhola	41	Lubuk Selasih
2	Balek	42	Malampoh Alahan Panjang
3	Batang Gadis	43	Marawang
4	Batang Toru	44	Merano
5	Baturidjal	45	Merang
6	Berbak	46	Pagar Selatan
7	Bikang	47	Pagai Utara
8	Bintan Utara	48	Pagar Alam
9	Bukit Babar - Tajau Pecah	49	Pagar Gading
10	Bukit Bakar - Bukit Gajah	50	Pesisir Pantai Jambi
11	Bukit Baling	51	Pesisir Rias Tenggara
12	Bukit Barisan Selatan	52	Pesisir Timur Pantai Sumatera Utara
13	Bukit Kaba	53	Pulau Belalang
14	Bukit Panjang - Bukit Siguntang	54	Pulau Enggano
15	Bukit Tigapuluh	55	Pulau Natuna
16	Danau Liat Tawar	56	Pulau Sipora
17	Danau Tobo	57	Pulau Simelue
18	Dataran Baraj Ogan Komering Lestak	58	Pulau Sumba
19	Digahayu Rimba	59	Pulau Weh
20	Geureudong	60	Rawa Lunang
21	Gura Pasemah	61	Rawa Tulus
22	Gurung Dempo	62	Rawa Tulus Bawang
23	Gurung Sagu	63	Rawa Tulus Bawang
24	Gurung Singgalang	64	Siak Kecil
25	Gurung Talakmas	65	Sialit
26	Hutan Meranti	66	Sichek-ek
27	Hutan Rawa Gambut Sarunum Rokan	67	Sidangkat
28	Hutan Rawa Gambut Siak Kempar	68	Siprunk
29	Hutan Raya Bukit Barisan	69	Soraya
30	Hutan Siberdj Utara	70	Sungai Batang Hari
31	Jambo (Sedulawah)	71	Sungai Sembilang
32	Japura	72	Tanau Masisek
33	Karang Gading Langkat Timur Laut	73	Tanau Masisek
34	Kemumu	74	Tanjung Koyan-Sekelan
35	Kepahiang	75	Tesso Nilo
36	Kepulauan Lingga	76	Tobooli
37	Kerinci - Selat	77	Trumon - Singki
38	Kerumutan	78	Turtungan
39	Lae Raso	79	Ulu Masin
40	Leuser	80	Way Kambas



The forests of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam are an extremely urgent research priority. This region is likely to hold a number of additional KBAs, but these sites cannot be identified due to a nearly complete lack of historical or current data on occurrence of KBA trigger species. Surveys are currently underway, and these new data will be incorporated as they become available. As a result, this area of the map may change significantly over the next year.

General target area for research based on remaining forest cover; please refer to "Sumatra Forest Cover and Change 1990-2000."

The CEPF Niche for Investment

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and Conservation International (CI) use "conservation outcomes" as the scientific underpinning for focusing conservation investment geographically and thematically. These outcomes comprise the effective conservation of a set of species, sites, and corridors (landscapes or seascapes) that is essential for preventing biodiversity loss. Identifying targets for achieving these conservation outcomes is the focus of CEPF's conservation action focuses on the species at the greatest risk of extinction, and on the sites and landscapes that are most important for their protection. The targets also provide a baseline against which the success of investments can be measured. This map depicts the geographic targets for achieving conservation outcomes in Sumatra, part of the Sundaland Biodiversity Hotspot.

In 2005, Conservation International initiated a two-year process to identify these data-driven conservation targets for Sumatra. This analysis was carried out in collaboration with the Indonesian Scientific Agency (IPI), the Ministry of Forestry, the Syiah Kuala University and the Andalas University. Birdlife Indonesia, Wetlands International, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and numerous other institutions and experts also provided data and reviewed the results of this analysis. This work builds upon and refines the results of a number of earlier priority-setting exercises, including the 40 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) identified in 2001 by Birdlife Indonesia, as well as priorities identified during the 2003 Conservation, Assessment, and Management Plan (CAMP) for Threatened Sumatran Species and Red List Assessment of Threatened Reptiles and Freshwater Fish workshop, which was led by Conservation International Indonesia, and involved a consortium of experts from universities, NGOs, and the government.

Conservation targets at the species level are those that are globally threatened with extinction, meeting the criteria of Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. According to the 2004 Red List, there are 248 threatened species in Sumatra.

Targets at the site level are termed Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), or sites of global significance for biodiversity conservation. KBAs are sites that are actually or potentially manageable for conservation, identified using globally standard criteria and thresholds that are based on the occurrence of species requiring safeguarding at the site scale: globally threatened species, restricted-range species

and globally significant congregations of species. A total of 62 KBAs were identified for threatened and endemic amphibians, mammals, birds, reptiles, and freshwater fish, using confirmed locality data for each target species. KBA boundaries were delineated based on information on the habitat requirements of species, along with data on land management units (protected area boundaries). In addition, 18 sites were identified as Candidate KBAs, or research priorities; if additional data or surveys confirm the presence of target species within these sites, they too will become priorities for conservation action (KBAs).

Targets at the landscape level are termed "biodiversity conservation corridors" and aim to ensure the persistence of threatened species and KBAs. Terrestrial corridors comprise a matrix of land types required to conserve broad-scale ecological processes and to meet the needs of area-demanding species (those that are wide-ranging, migratory, or found in low densities). Thirty of the globally threatened species found in Sumatra were identified as requiring action at the landscape scale, either because they were area-demanding, or because they were vulnerable to changes in hydrological processes. Area requirements for several of these species were mapped to inform decision makers in better managing areas currently not under legal protection.

Since resources for biodiversity conservation are limited, there is a need to further prioritize among these targets. At the species level, prioritization should identify the most highly threatened species requiring urgent species-specific conservation action. At the site level, KBAs can be prioritized according to their irreplaceability and vulnerability. At the top of the list are sites identified by the Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) (www.zerextinction.org), where species are facing imminent extinction. AZE sites contain 95 percent or more of the global population of one or more Critically Endangered or Endangered species; a total of seven AZE sites have been identified in Sumatra (highlighted on the map in red).

Sumatra is one of the most biologically rich areas on earth. However, the spectacular endemic species found on Sumatra are succumbing to intense pressures such as poaching, logging, oil palm development, and the local and international wildlife trade. Targeted conservation investment is urgently needed to combat these threats.

Donors, governments, and non-governmental organizations must safeguard biodiversity in Sumatra through a range of conservation activities. A few globally threatened species will require species-specific action, such as disease mitigation or controlling invasive species. Most investment, however, will need to be at the site level, to safeguard the habitats in which target species are found. Safeguarding a KBA may involve designating a new protected area, expanding or strengthening management in an

existing protected area, initiating community-based conservation and resource management, promoting ecotourism, or a number of other initiatives. At the landscape level, conservation will include fostering land uses that maintain key ecosystem processes and that are compatible with the needs of area-demanding species (for instance, agroforestry). CEPF's niche for investment in Sumatra has been to provide incremental support to conservation within existing protected areas and to generate momentum for biodiversity conservation around protected areas, with the goal of creating new protected areas, enhancing habitat connectivity and enabling greater civil society participation in conservation efforts at the district level and below. Specific strategic directions and investment priorities identified by CEPF can be found in the Sumatra Ecosystem Profile (www.cepf.net).

For more information, please refer to:
www.cepf.net, www.conservation.org,
www.biodiversityhotspots.org, www.redlist.org,
www.birdlife.org, and www.zerextinction.org.