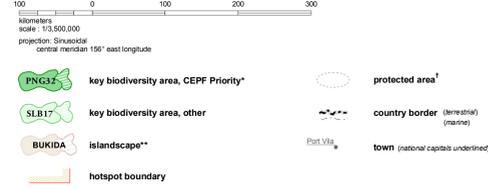


Conservation Outcomes • East Melanesian Islands

Conservation Outcomes East Melanesian Islands



* Key biodiversity areas are targets for achieving site-level conservation outcomes.
 ** Landscapes comprise groups of islands and their interesting marine areas that provide a focus for conservation action at scales above that of the individual site.
 † IUCN Categories Ia, Ib, I-VI

data: Conservation International — Pacific Islands Program
 WRI/CI, National Geospatial Intelligence Agency
 WIPA Consortium — World Database on Protected Areas 2012

This map was produced by the Conservation Mapping Program
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Geographic Priorities for Investment

This map presents a set of geographic targets for conservation action within the East Melanesian Islands Hotspot, at site (Key Biodiversity Area) and landscape (conservation corridor) scales. The targets were defined through a process of consultation and desk study, undertaken between July 2011 and May 2012, and led by the University of the South Pacific in partnership with the University of PNG and Conservation International's Pacific Islands Program. Initial research and analysis at the regional level provided draft biodiversity and thematic priorities, which were subsequently reviewed by experts within the hotspot. The consultation process involved an expert round table meeting and nine stakeholder consultation workshops, and engaged more than 150 stakeholders from local communities, civil society organizations, government institutions and donor agencies. The process resulted in a shared conservation strategy, which is articulated in the Ecosystem Profile for the hotspot (available for download from www.cepf.net).

The Ecosystem Profile includes an investment strategy for engaging civil society organizations in initiatives that address threats to biodiversity. The investment strategy focuses on those areas where CEPF investment can make the greatest and most sustained contribution to the conservation of globally important biodiversity in the East Melanesian Islands Hotspot, within the context of other investments by governments, donors and civil society. To this end, the CEPF niche was defined in three dimensions: geographic, taxonomic, and thematic.

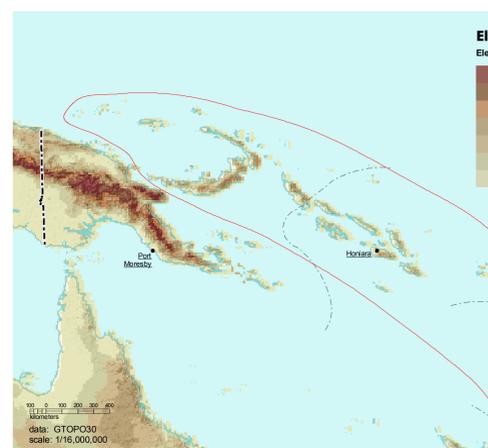
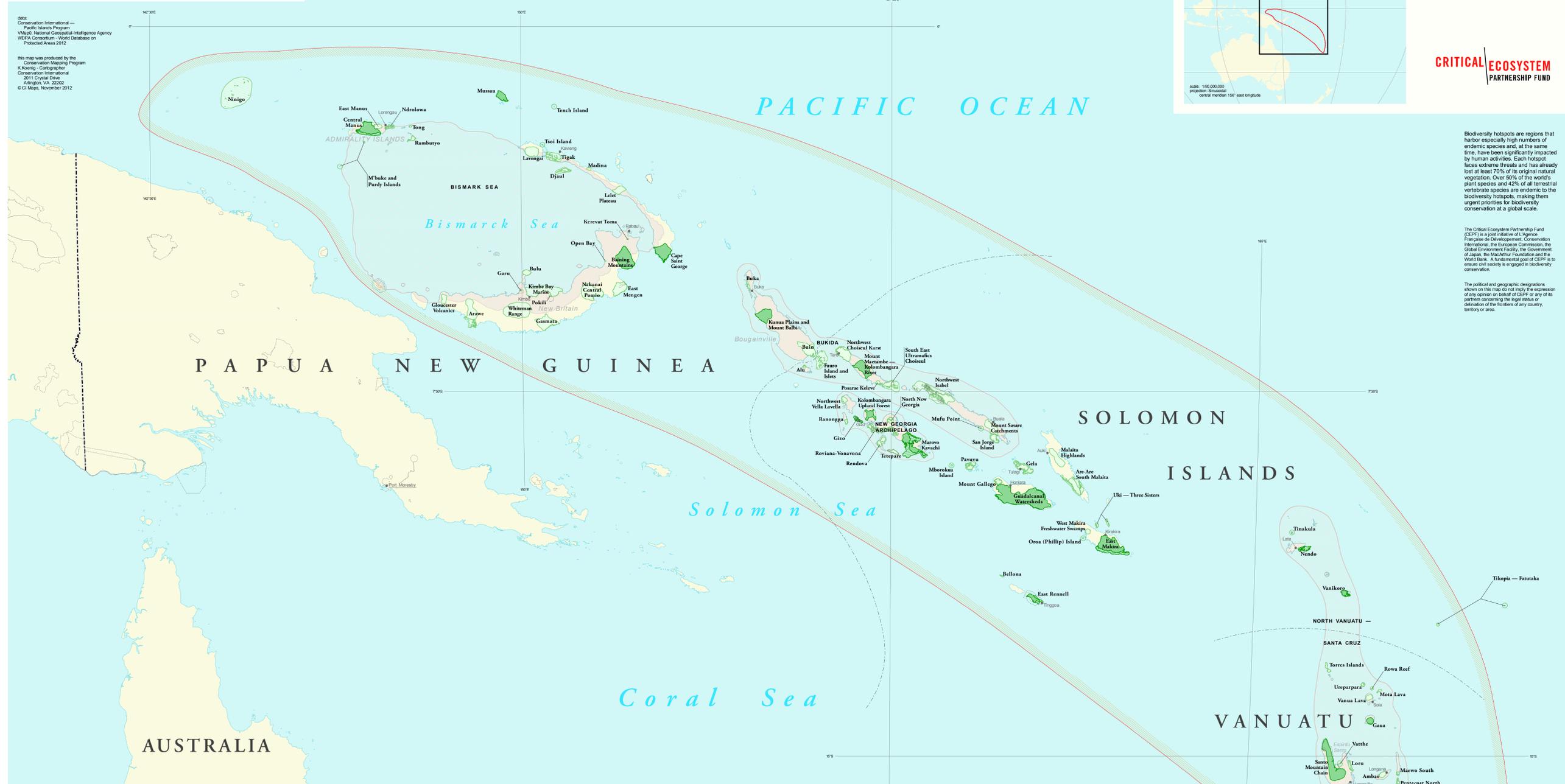
The geographic niche for CEPF investment in the East Melanesian Islands Hotspot was defined in terms of priority sites. These were selected from among the full list of Key Biodiversity Areas in the hotspot based on an initial biological prioritization, followed by the application of expert opinion to identify sites where CEPF investment could be expected to have the greatest impact. The list of priority sites contains 20 Key Biodiversity Areas, comprising five in PNG, nine in the Solomon Islands and six in Vanuatu, and covering a total area of 1.5 million hectares. While the priority

sites are principally terrestrial conservation priorities, 11 of them contain significant areas of marine habitat, creating opportunities for ridge-to-reef conservation.

The taxonomic niche for CEPF investment in the hotspot is provided by priority species, selected by stakeholders following standard criteria. The purpose of selecting priority species was to enable investments in species-focused conservation action to be directed at those globally threatened species whose conservation needs cannot adequately be addressed by habitat protection alone. Of the full list of 308 globally threatened species in the hotspot, 48 were selected as priorities for CEPF investment, comprising 20 mammals, 11 birds, five reptiles, two amphibians and 10 plants.

The thematic niche for CEPF investment in the hotspot was defined through an extensive process of stakeholder consultation, supported by a detailed analysis of gaps and trends in conservation investment in the hotspot. The CEPF niche recognizes local communities and their organizations as the

ultimate custodians of the biodiversity of the East Melanesian Islands Hotspot, with support from national and international NGOs, universities and private companies, and within an enabling regulatory and institutional context established by national, provincial and local government. The complementary capacities of different sectors of civil society will be leveraged in support of local communities by catalyzing partnerships. Through these partnerships, communities and civil society organizations at different levels will jointly explore the conservation status of priority species and sites, develop a common understanding of their values and the threats facing them, drawing on traditional ecological knowledge as well as western science, and develop and implement conservation actions that are led by and relevant to local communities. To respond to threats originating outside of the community, such as commercial logging and plantations, civil society will be supported to integrate biodiversity conservation into local land-use and development planning.



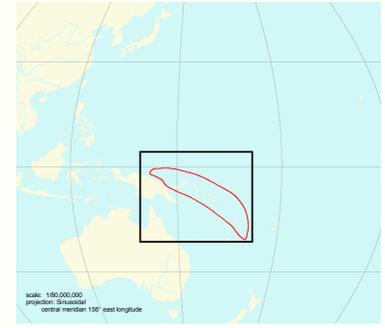
Roster of Key Biodiversity Areas
 * denotes CEPF priority

Papua New Guinea	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu
• PNG1 Arawe	SLB1 Ali	VUT1 Ambae
• PNG2 Baining Mountains	SLB2 Are-Are South Malaita	VUT2 Ambrym
• PNG3 Buin	SLB3 Bellona	VUT3 Aniellum
• PNG4 Buka	SLB4 East Makira	VUT4 Epi
• PNG5 Bulu	SLB5 East Rennell	VUT5 Erromango
• PNG6 Cape Saint George	SLB6 Fauro Island and Islets	VUT6 Futuna
• PNG7 Central Manus	SLB7 Gela	VUT7 Gawa
• PNG8 Djaui	SLB8 Gizo	VUT8 Green Hill
• PNG9 East Manus	SLB9 Guadalcanal Watersheds	VUT9 Homo Bay
• PNG10 East Mengien	SLB10 Kolombangara Upland Forest	VUT10 Loru
• PNG11 Garu	SLB11 Malaita Highlands	VUT11 Maevo South
• PNG12 Gasmata	SLB12 Marovo Kavachi	VUT12 Mota Lava
• PNG13 Gloucester Volcanics	SLB13 Mborokua Island	VUT13 Mount Tukusmera
• PNG14 Kerevat Toma	SLB14 Mount Gallego	VUT14 Neck of Malakula — Crab Bay
• PNG15 Kimbe Bay Marine	SLB15 Mount Maetambe — Kolombangara River	VUT15 North Efate
• PNG16 Kuna Plains and Mount Babli	SLB16 Mount Ssare Catchments	VUT16 Pentecost North
• PNG17 Lomogani	SLB17 Mufu Point	VUT17 Ringi Te Sub
• PNG18 Letei Plateau	SLB18 Nendo	VUT18 Rowa Reef
• PNG19 M'buke and Purdy Islands	SLB19 North New Georgia	VUT19 Santo Mountain Chain
• PNG20 Madina	SLB20 Northwest Choiseul Karst	VUT20 Small Nambas
• PNG21 Mussau	SLB21 Northwest Isabel	VUT21 Tongoa — Laika
• PNG22 National Central Pomio	SLB22 Northwest Vella Lavella	VUT22 Torres Islands
• PNG23 Ndriolowa	SLB23 Oroa (Phillip) Island	VUT23 Ureparapa
• PNG24 Niigbo	SLB24 Pavuvu	VUT24 Vanua Lava
• PNG25 Open Bay	SLB25 Posarae Keleve	SLB24 Pavuvu
• PNG26 Pokili	SLB26 Ranongga	VUT25 Wathe
• PNG27 Rambutygo	SLB27 Rendova	VUT26 West Malo
• PNG28 Tench Island	SLB28 Roviana-Vonovona	VUT27 Waiwi
• PNG29 Tigak	SLB29 San Jorge Island	
• PNG30 Tong	SLB30 South East Ultramafics Choiseul	
• PNG31 Tooi Island	SLB31 Tetepare	
• PNG32 Whiteman Range	SLB32 Tikopia — Fatutaka	
	SLB33 Trakula	
	SLB34 UKI — Three Sisters	
	SLB35 Vanikoro	
	SLB36 West Makira Freshwater Swamps	

Conservation Outcomes East Melanesian Islands

1/3,500,000

1 November 2012



CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

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% of its original natural vegetation. Over 50% of the world's plant species and 42% 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 L'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Commission, 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 of definition of the frontiers of any country, territory or area.