



Conservation Outcomes

Caucasus

1/1,600,000

11 February 2005



The CEPF Niche for Investment

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) ecosystem profile and five-year investment strategy for the Caucasus was developed based on stakeholder workshops and analyses coordinated by the WWF Caucasus Programme. More than 130 experts from the six countries 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 six countries were compiled and synthesized to develop CEPF's investment strategy for the Caucasus. The profile team also hosted two workshops to enable broad input from stakeholders and to help reach a consensus on conservation priorities for the region.

The Caucasus ecosystem profile includes a new 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, site and corridor outcomes for the Caucasus were defined in cooperation with scientists at Conservation International'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 on 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 Caucasus region, a total of 51 species representing six taxonomic groups (mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish 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. Investments to create protected areas or special conservation regimes, expand existing protected areas and improve protected area management, should be targeted towards these sites in order to prevent species extinctions and biodiversity loss. The experts in the Caucasus identified 205 Key Biodiversity Areas, targets for achieving site outcomes, covering just 19% of the land area in the hotspot.

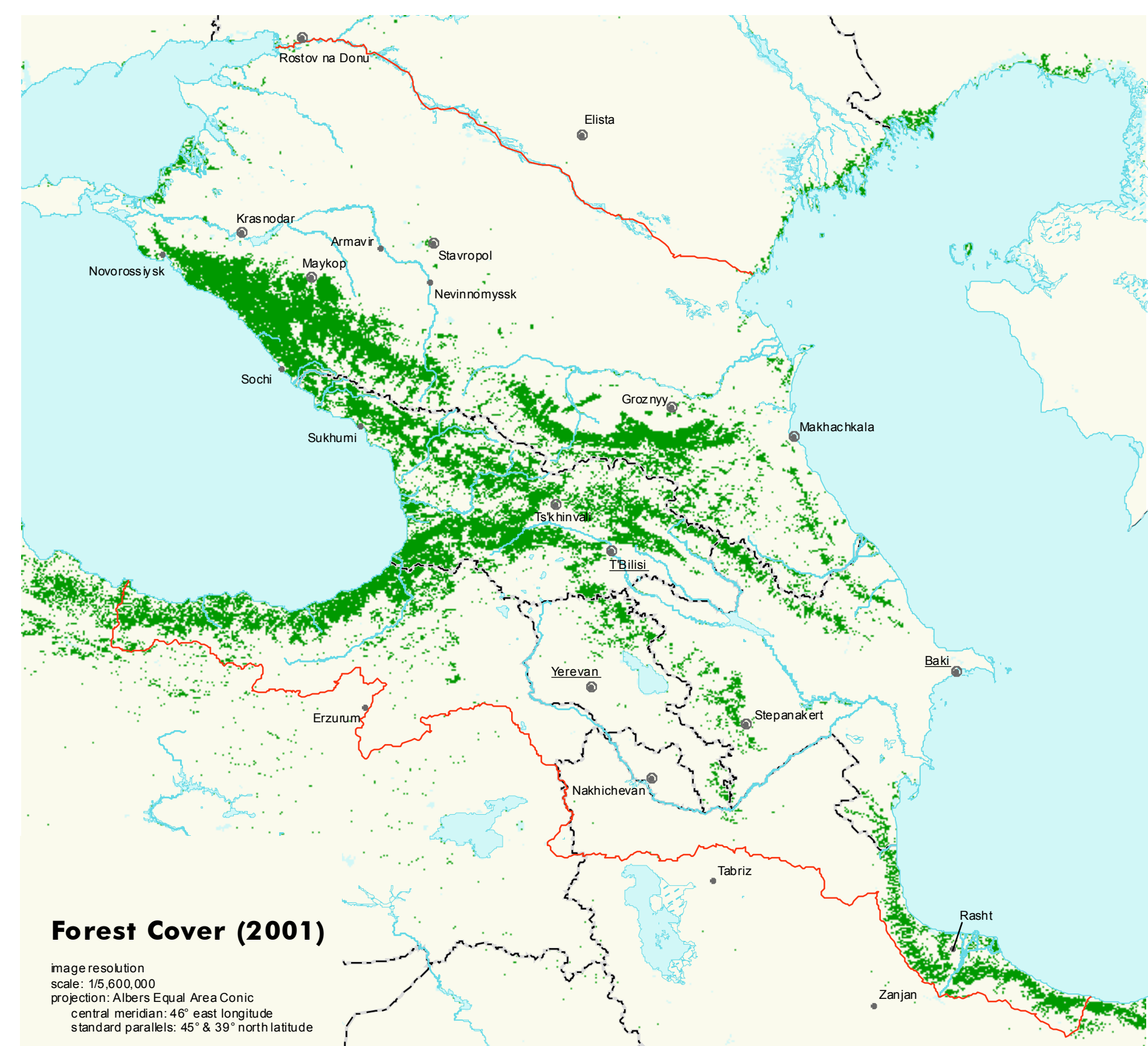
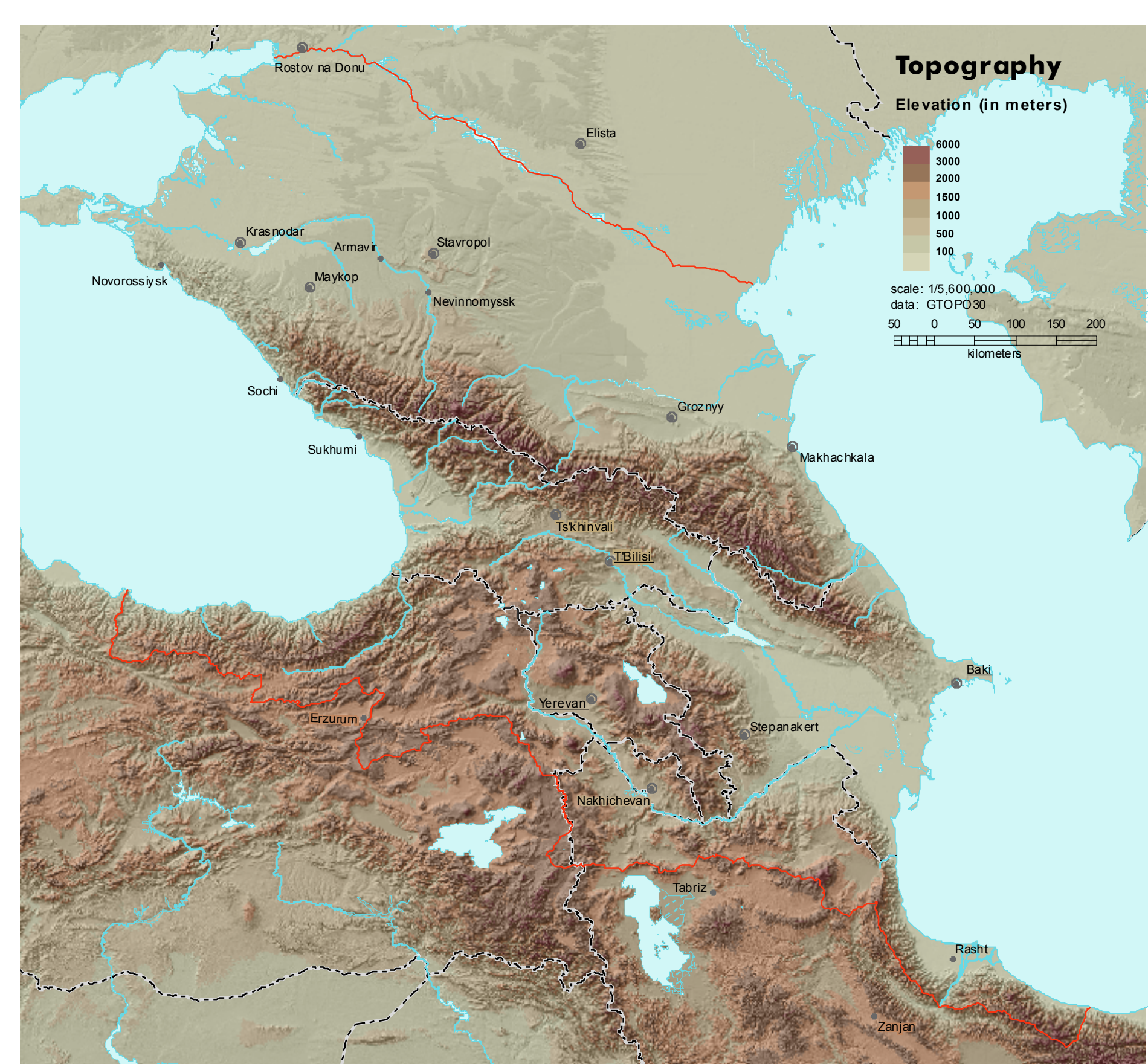
For some species, protecting sites alone will not be sufficient to ensure their conservation in the long-term. Corridor outcomes, which are the target

landscapes that need to be conserved to allow the persistence of biodiversity over time, were defined based on the needs of wide-ranging and migratory species. These corridors are anchored on Key Biodiversity Areas (site outcomes) embedded in a matrix of other natural habitat and anthropogenic land uses. Ten conservation corridors were identified for the Caucasus hotspot as important for biodiversity conservation, five of which are eligible for CEPF investment.

The full set of outcomes are designed to help guide actions by the wider conservation and donor communities. The CEPF niche for investment was formulated based on five major parameters: potential impact of thematic directions, assessment of available institutional capacity and analysis of current funding gaps and opportunities. As a result, CEPF investments focus on conserving the hotspot's 51 globally threatened species, the majority of which are found in sites in five target conservation corridors.

Greater Caucasus
Caspian
West Lesser Caucasus
East Lesser Caucasus
Hyrcan

For more information, visit www.cepf.net.



- Roster of Key Biodiversity Areas**
denotes CEPF priority
- KUMA-MANYCH**
 - Russia
 - 1 Dnypryskiye Lakes
 - 2 Kuma
 - 3 Manych-Gudlo Lake
 - 4 Kizlyr Salt Lakes
 - 5 Don Delta
 - 6 Krimlyy Sanctuary
 - 7 Prizovskiy Sanctuary
 - 8 Veselovskoye Reservoir
 - 9 Azov Sea Eastern Coast
 - 10 Yeva River Mouth
 - 11 Pinnaculo-Akhstara Salt Lakes
 - GREATER CAUCASUS**
 - Azerbaijan
 - 12 Zakatala NR
 - 13 Gabala NR
 - 14 Sayfash
 - 15 Ismailly
 - 16 Babadag Mountain
 - 17 Shakhdag Mountain (1)
 - 18 Shakhdag Mountain (2)
 - 19 Bazar-Duzu Mountain
 - 20 Duz
 - Georgia
 - 21 Bichvinta-Mtsenera NR
 - 22 Ribza NR
 - 23 Sakhum
 - 24 Svaneti (1)
 - 25 Svaneti (2)
 - 26 Abkhazta
 - 27 Samur River
 - 28 Lankhvi NR
 - 29 Khviri
 - 30 Shvureseti
 - 31 Tusheti
 - 32 Akhmeta NR (Akhmeta)
 - 33 Akhmeta NR (Babaneur)
 - 34 Garmir Caucasus
 - 35 Lagodskii
 - Russia
 - 36 Tberditskiy NR
 - 37 Kavkazskiy Biosphere Reserve
 - 38 Sochinsky NP
 - 39 Tsimlyanskiy Sanctuary
 - 40 Severo-Osetskiy NR and Sanctuaries
 - 41 Lankhvi-Nan Area
 - 42 Kabardin-Balkarskiy NR
 - 43 Koshki
 - 44 Kosoboko-Kobelskiy Sanctuary
 - 45 Beglitskiy
 - 46 Rioni River
 - 47 Ingushskiy Sanctuary
 - 48 Anapa NP
 - 49 Pribluzniy
 - 50 Dzhirgatal'skiy Sanctuary
 - WEST LESSER CAUCASUS**
 - 51 Bichvinta-Mtsenera Chain
 - 52 Samur Delta
 - 53 Yalilama Rivers
 - 54 Akozir Lake
 - 55 Karabazur and Gurh-Gaya Mountains
 - 56 Absheron Archipelago (north) and Artem Bay
 - 57 Absheron Sanctuary
 - 58 Krasnoye Lake and Absheron Waterbodies
 - 59 Alat Bay-Baku Archipelago (1)
 - 60 Alat Bay-Baku Archipelago (2)
 - 61 Alat Bay-Baku Archipelago (3)
 - 62 Alat Bay-Baku Archipelago (4)
 - 63 Alat Bay-Baku Archipelago (5)
 - 64 Alat Bay-Baku Archipelago (6)
 - 65 Alat Bay-Baku Archipelago (7)
 - 66 Alat Bay-Baku Archipelago (8)
 - 67 Shirvan NR / Shorgei Lakes
 - 68 Godoustan NR
 - 69 Kura Delta
 - 70 Gyymly-Agach Bay
 - 71 Makhved-Chalala Lake
 - 72 Hajikabul Lake
 - 73 Central Shirvan
 - 74 Mikarabakh Steppe
 - 75 Dagistan NR and Kizlyar Bay
 - 76 Tannomovskiy Sanctuary and Karakulsky Lakes
 - 77 Hamamaturvovskiy Sanctuary
 - 78 Agrakhanskiy Bay
 - 79 Sutsa River
 - 80 Kayakentskiy Sanctuary
 - 81 Samur River
 - 82 Kerkubinskiy Forest
 - 83 Khviri
 - 84 Meshket
 - 85 Teiboto Sanctuary
 - 86 Koshki
 - 87 Nechul Sanctuary
 - 88 Borjomi-Kharagauli NP
 - 89 Goderdzi Pass
 - 90 Shkhidzi Range (1)
 - 91 Shkhidzi Range (2)
 - 92 Chokhali Sanctuary
 - 93 Batumi
 - 94 Mtskheta
 - 95 Khorshid NR
 - 96 Supsa River
 - 97 Koshki
 - 98 Rioni River
 - 99 Beglitskiy
 - 100 Koshki NP (Aquatory)
 - 101 Enguri River
 - 102 Hazzit Valley
 - 103 Dogu Karadeniz Mountains
 - SOUTHERN UPLANDS**
 - 104 Javakheti Range
 - 105 Tashk
 - 106 Amesia
 - 107 Paravan Lake
 - 108 Javakheti Range
 - 109 Saghamo Lake
 - 110 Madagala Lake
 - 111 Bugdasheni Lake
 - 112 Khanchalali Lake
 - 113 Karabaki Lake
 - JAVAKHETI**
 - 114 Atas Lake
 - 115 Eraklar
 - 116 Chikr Lake
 - 117 Dzhig-Haghastan-Pambak Chain and Dilijan NP
 - 118 Lake Sevan
 - 119 Shakhdag Range
 - 120 Khosrov NR
 - 121 Gornar
 - 122 Djermuk
 - 123 Gornar
 - 124 Meghri
 - 125 Norank
 - ARMENIA**
 - 126 Araks River
 - 127 Araks Plain
 - 128 Karakumsh Forest
 - 129 Igdir Plain
 - 130 Soudnek Mountain
 - 131 Karakumsh Forest
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 - 176 Karakumsh Forest
 - IRAN**
 - 177 Sarysu Lake
 - 178 Ag-Gel Lake
 - 179 Dashaini NR
 - 180 Lake Roz-Koba
 - 181 Sheki Sanctuary
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- ARABBARAN**
 - Iran
 - 190 Karabur and Arabbaran
 - 191 Pasabadi
 - 192 Marakan
 - 193 Kiamaki
 - 194 Aras Dam Lake
- HYRCAN**
 - Azerbaijan
 - 195 Hyrcan NR
 - 196 Zuvand Sanctuary
 - Iran
 - 197 Liar NR
 - 198 Kizilirmak River
 - 199 Lavandevli
 - 200 Call Lake
 - 201 Vankhuzan Range
 - 202 Karas Plain
 - 203 Mtskhram Mountains
 - 204 Call Lake
 - 205 Vankhuzan Range
 - 206 Surrounding of Kislovodsk
- SITES NOT COVERED BY CORRIDORS**
 - Armenia
 - 140 Gord Plateau
 - 141 Gardabani Sanctuary
 - 142 Alkantsi Valley
 - 143 Javakhi Range
 - Georgia
 - 144 Gord Plateau
 - 145 Gardabani Sanctuary
 - 146 Alkantsi Valley
 - 147 Javakhi Range
 - Turkey
 - 148 Gord Plateau
 - 149 Gardabani Sanctuary
 - 150 Alkantsi Valley
 - 151 Javakhi Range
 - Azerbaijan
 - 152 Gord Plateau
 - 153 Gardabani Sanctuary
 - 154 Alkantsi Valley
 - 155 Javakhi Range
 - Iran
 - 156 Gord Plateau
 - 157 Gardabani Sanctuary
 - 158 Alkantsi Valley
 - 159 Javakhi Range

- IRAN**
 - 177 Sarysu Lake
 - 178 Ag-Gel Lake
 - 179 Dashaini NR
 - 180 Lake Roz-Koba
 - 181 Sheki Sanctuary
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- NOTES**
 - It should be noted that the CEPF Site Outcomes (Key Biodiversity Areas) Central Shirvan and Mikarabakh Steppe are not entirely contained within the CEPF Caspian Investment Corridor. This may affect approval of particular applications targeted upon these sites.
 - The political and geographic designations shown on this map do not imply the recognition or approval of any particular CEPF or any of its partners concerning the legal status or administration of the frontiers of any country, territory or area.

- 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.
- This map was produced by the Conservation Mapping Program (CMP) - Chief Cartographer: K. Koenig, Cartographer: Center for Applied Biodiversity Science, Conservation International, 1195 M Street NW, Washington, DC, 20036 USA © February 2005

Conservation Outcomes Caucasus

scale: 1/1,600,000
projection: Albers Equal Area Conic
center: meridian: 45° east longitude
standard parallels: 45° & 39° north latitude

- hotspot boundary
- CEPF priority corridor
- other biodiversity conservation corridor
- Key Biodiversity Area, CEPF Priority*
- Key Biodiversity Area, Other*
- protected area ** (extent geographic extent pending)
- capital town
- country border
- intermittent stream
- lake
- wetland

*Key Biodiversity Areas are targets for achieving site-level conservation outcomes. CEPF funding is not available for regime conservation.
**IUCN Categories Ia, Ib, 1b*, and 1b* (unclassified)