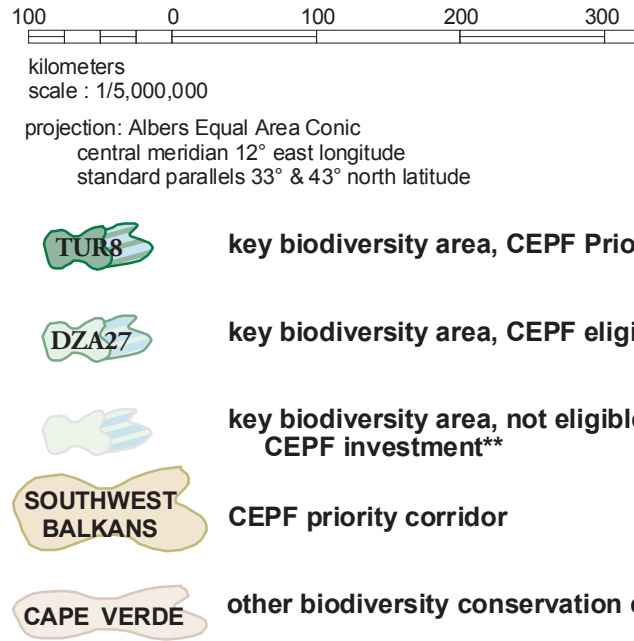


Conservation Outcomes • Mediterranean Basin

Conservation Outcomes Mediterranean Basin



Key biodiversity areas are targets for achieving site-level conservation outcomes. A number of the priority key biodiversity areas in the Mediterranean Basin include a coastal strip. At these sites, the IUCN boundary extends 10-nautical miles seaward as established by the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea. This means that conservation actions pertaining to a coastal key biodiversity area can include, as necessary, the coast of ocean resources seaward from the coast.

*EU countries are ineligible to receive CEPF funds.
 **UN Categories are 1b, 1b/vi

Association "Les Amis des Oiseaux"
 BirdLife International
 BirdLife International Middle East Division
 Conservation International Africa and Madagascar Division
 Doga Demegi
 DCI
 Planète Internationale
 Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
 Sociedade Española de Ornitología
 Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves
 The Crane Group
 IUCN Red List
 Mapiro, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
 World Database of Protected Areas, 2011

This map was produced by the Conservation Mapping Program
 K. Koeng - Cartographer
 Conservation International
 2011 Crystal Drive
 Arlington, VA 22202
 © CI Maps, December 2011

- key biodiversity area, CEPF Priority***
- key biodiversity area, CEPF eligible****
- key biodiversity area, not eligible for CEPF investment****
- CEPF priority corridor**
- other biodiversity conservation corridor**
- hotspot boundary**
- protected area***
- country border (interruption)**
- town (national capitals underlined)**
- inset map extent**



Key Biodiversity Areas in the Mediterranean Basin Hotspot

The Mediterranean Basin Hotspot is one of the most extraordinary places on Earth, and is remarkable for both its high level of biological diversity and its spectacular scenery as a result of the region being the intersection of two major landmasses, Eurasia and Africa, and the huge topographical variety and its altitudinal range. The hotspot covers 2,085,292 km² and stretches west to east from Portugal to Jordan and north to south from Italy to Tunisia. It includes parts of Spain, France, the Balkan States, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Algeria, as well as around 6,000 islands scattered around the Mediterranean Sea. West of the mainland, the hotspot includes a number of Atlantic islands: the Canaries, Madeira, the Selvagens (Selvagens), the Azores and Cape Verde.

The Mediterranean Basin Hotspot is the third richest biodiversity hotspot in the world, containing approximately 13,000 endemic plant species. It is one of the most popular tourism destinations of the world, with 32% of the world's tourists (220 million) visiting the Mediterranean each year. Species populations in the hotspot have become fragmented and isolated because of infrastructure development mainly triggered by the tourism industry. Damage to water resources resulting from major water investments and climate change has become the most important pressure on nature.

In addition, 17 biological corridors encompassing 435 KBAs were delineated across the hotspot. Corridors contain important habitats for highly threatened endemic species, provide key ecosystem services or play an important role in maintaining ecosystem resilience, and safeguard the health and biological integrity of the hotspot. These corridors represent a range of terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecosystems and as such, different conservation actions and approaches are required to safeguard the biodiversity found here.

Since resources for biodiversity conservation are limited there is a need to further prioritize both the KBAs and corridors based upon irreparability and vulnerability. This process identified a total of 288 KBAs which are eligible for CEPF investment. Of these 70 KBAs were identified as priorities for CEPF investment because they are both highly irreplaceable and threatened. The remaining 218 KBAs are encompassed by six priority corridors:

1. Southwest Balkans
2. Mountains, Plateaus and Wetlands of Algerian Tell and Tunisia
3. Atlas Mountains
4. Taurus Mountains
5. Cyprian Peninsula and
6. Orontes Valley and Lebanon Mountains

These priority corridors will benefit from landscape-level interventions as they are critical for maintaining the integrity of ecosystem processes and services through the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF).

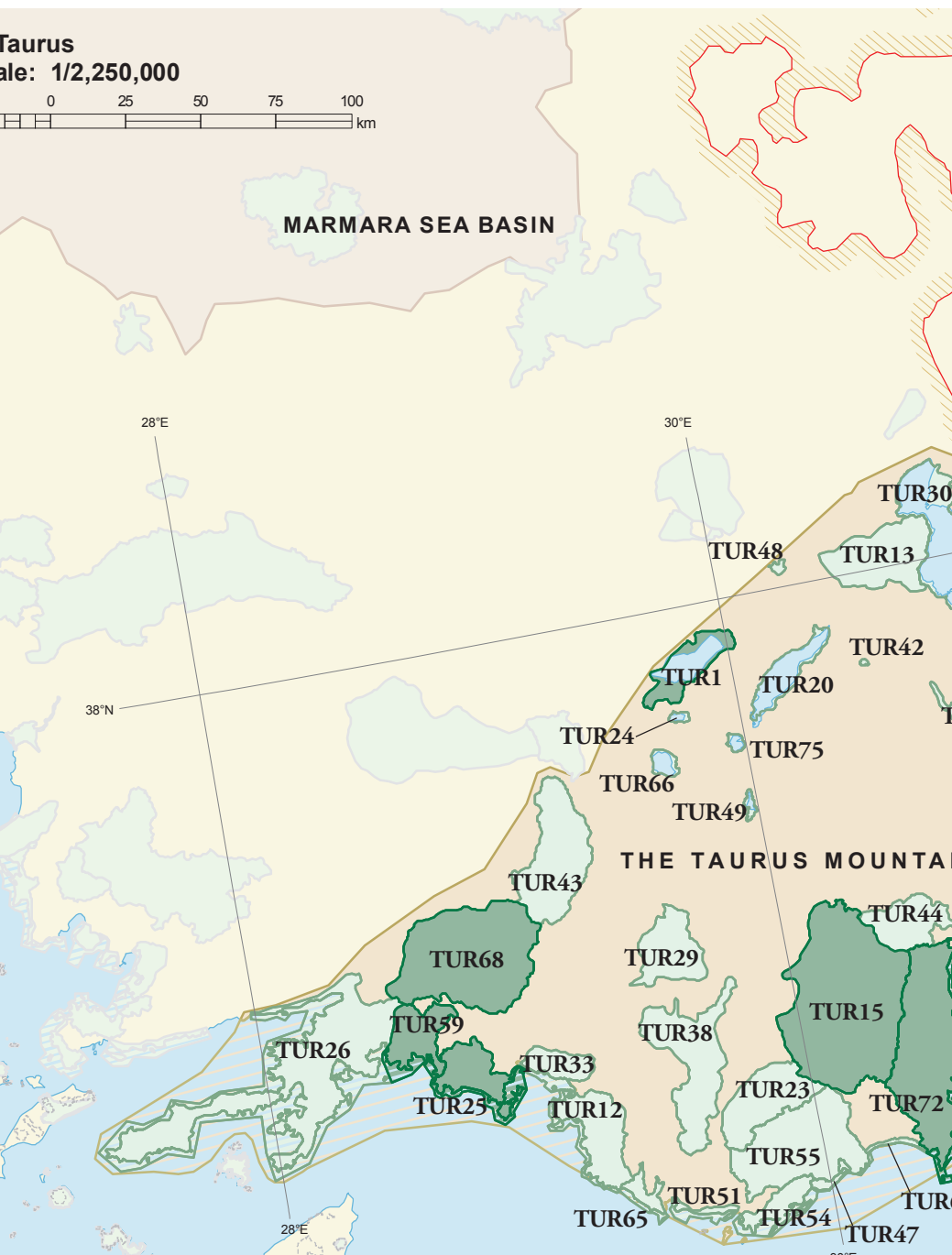
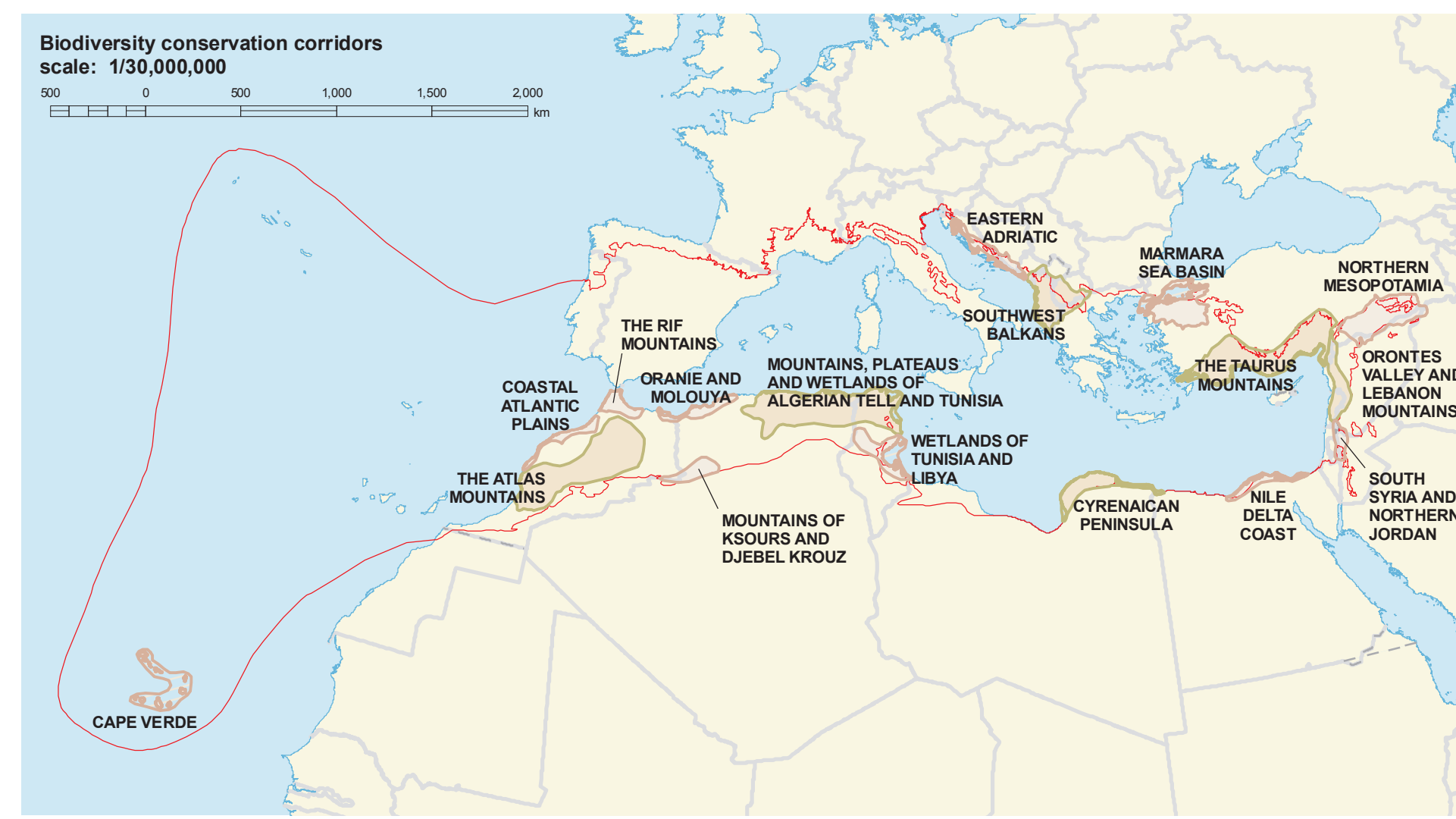
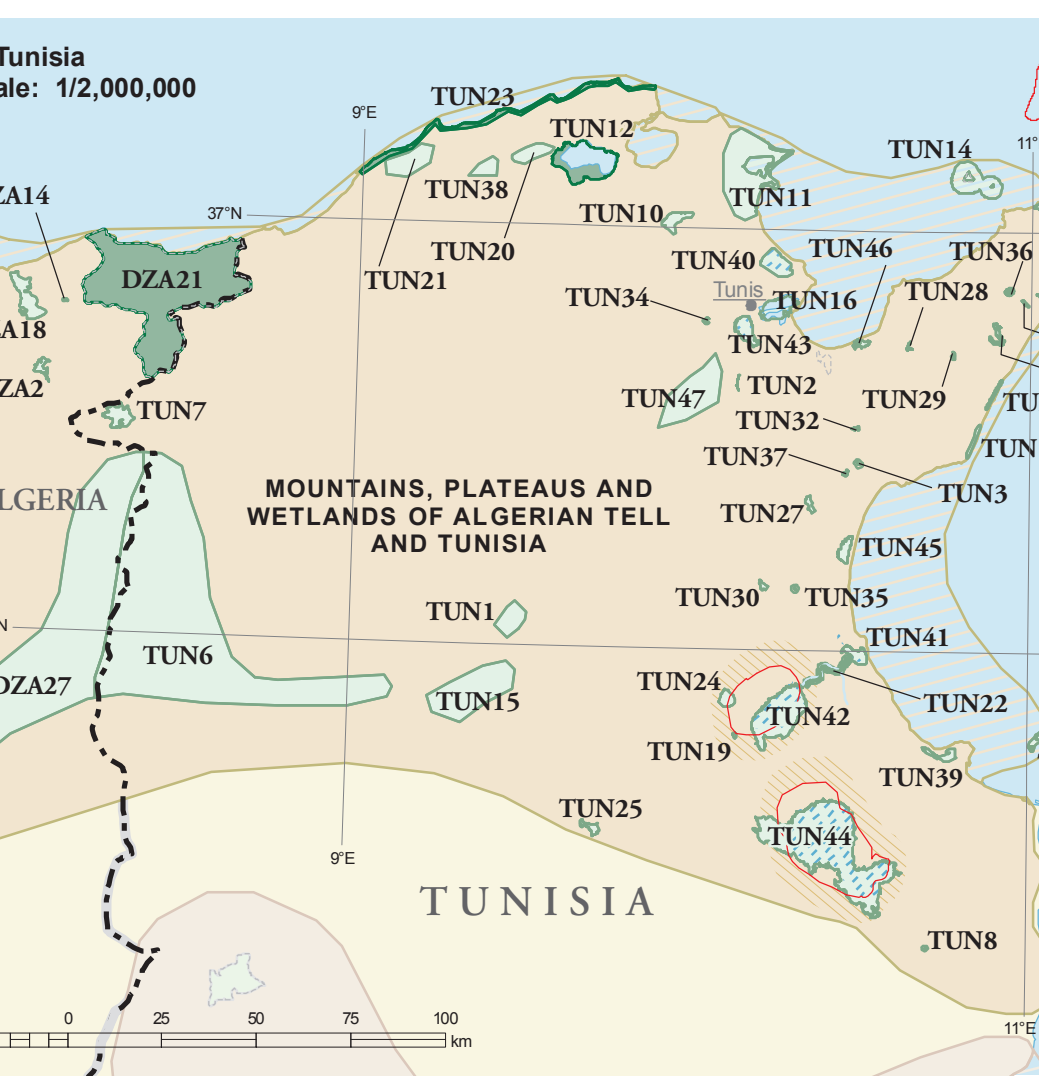
CEPF's investment will focus on three primary strategic directions: promoting civil society involvement in Integrated Coastal Zone Management to minimize the negative effects of coastal development in three priority corridors and in 20 coastal and marine priority key biodiversity areas in other corridors; establish the sustainable management of water catchments and the wise use of water resources with a focus on four priority corridors; and improve the conservation and protection status of an additional 44 priority KBAs. A regional implementation team will provide technical oversight of the investment. For more information on the Mediterranean Basin Hotspot and to obtain an electronic copy of the CEPF ecosystem profile, visit www.cepf.net.



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 Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the Environment Foundation, Agence Française de Développement and the World Bank. A fundamental goal of CEPF is to ensure civil society is engaged in biodiversity conservation at a global scale.

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 territory or area.



Conservation Outcomes Mediterranean Basin

1/5,000,000



- 4 Tunisia**
- TUN01 Agouf Lake
 - TUN02 Ain el-Joloud
 - TUN03 Aksef and Iradi Forests
 - TUN04 Aksef Valley
 - TUN05 Aladjar
 - TUN06 Akata Dunes
 - TUN07 Ainouzu Hills
 - TUN08 Amnassej Mountains
 - TUN09 Andrin
 - TUN10 Antalya Plain
 - TUN11 Andriock ve Ovak Coast
 - TUN12 Babia Mountain
 - TUN13 Baria Mountain
 - TUN14 Beni Mountain
 - TUN15 Baydagli
 - TUN16 Bayazitli Lake
 - TUN17 Birboga Mountains
 - TUN18 Bokar Mountains
 - TUN19 Borayzy Coasts
 - TUN20 Burul Lake
 - TUN21 Buznak Dunes
 - TUN22 Ceyhan Delta
 - TUN23 Cilician Forests and Avlan Lake
 - TUN24 Corak Lake
 - TUN25 Orlaman Plain
 - TUN26 Dacca and Bozumun Peninsulas
 - TUN27 Dedeoglu Mountains
 - TUN28 Dimciy Valley
 - TUN29 Eastern Bonok Mountains
 - TUN30 Egril Lake
 - TUN31 Ermenek River Valley
 - TUN32 Fehye
 - TUN33 Fehye
 - TUN34 Gaml Lake
 - TUN35 Gazpassa - Anamur Coast
 - TUN36 Geyve Valley and Kokbel Highland
 - TUN37 Geyik Mountains
 - TUN38 Girdiv Lake ve Akdağlar
 - TUN39 Girdiv
 - TUN40 Goksu Delta
 - TUN41 Golle occidental de Tunis
 - TUN42 Gokuk Lake
 - TUN43 Gokuk Mountains
 - TUN44 Gullu Mountains
 - TUN45 Guinar
 - TUN46 Inoni Hills
 - TUN47 Kale
 - TUN48 Karagay Marshes
 - TUN49 Karas Lake
 - TUN50 Kargi River Valley
 - TUN51 Kise-Kalkan Coasts
 - TUN52 Kastabala Valley
 - TUN53 Kaska
 - TUN54 Kekova
 - TUN55 Kilic Mountains
 - TUN56 Kile Mountain
 - TUN57 Kizilci
 - TUN58 Koyoguz Lake
 - TUN59 Kumluca
 - TUN60 Kyryyog
 - TUN61 Limonlu Basin
 - TUN62 Marmara Islands
 - TUN63 Merin Hills
 - TUN64 Pasa
 - TUN65 Saida Lake
 - TUN66 Samanduz Dunes
 - TUN67 Sandras Mountain
 - TUN68 Seyhan Delta
 - TUN69 Sifert Mountains
 - TUN70 Sifert Steppes
 - TUN71 Saguzo-Akkun
 - TUN72 Tahalli Mountains
 - TUN73 Tahali Plateau
 - TUN74 Tigra Valley
 - TUN75 Yarpuzi Lake
 - TUN76 Zaygoan Hills
- 5 Lebanon**
- LBN01 Ain el-Qatt
 - LBN02 Eastern Akroum
 - LBN03 Eastern Anti-Lebanon Mountains
 - LBN04 Jabal al-Shouh
 - LBN05 Jabal Sierfeh
 - LBN06 Jabal el-Wastani
 - LBN07 Lower Orontes River
 - LBN08 Marjoun
 - LBN09 Mount Hermon
 - LBN10 Northern El Kabir River
 - LBN11 Gadmas
 - LBN12 Jabal Moussa
 - LBN13 Jabal Serme
 - LBN14 Jezzine Bassine
 - LBN15 Kfar Zabad - Ajar
 - LBN16 Qasr el-Rim - Serme
 - LBN17 Qaroun Lake
 - LBN18 Southern El Kabir River
 - LBN19 Tannourine Nature Reserve
 - LBN20 Upper Mountains of Akkar-Donneh
 - LBN21 Western Akroum
 - LBN22 Western Anti-Lebanon Mountains
 - LBN23 Zebdani
- 6 Southwest Balkans**
- MNE1 Brijuni Islands
 - MNE2 Cetina National Park
 - MNE3 Cetina Canyon and Hum Orlovski
 - MNE4 Kravacka Gora
 - MNE5 Lake Skadar
 - MNE6 Ruma
 - MNE7 Vrsina
 - MNE8 Zeta Stream
- 7 Taurus**
- TUR01 Agul Lake
 - TUR02 Aksef and Iradi Forests
 - TUR03 Aksef Valley
 - TUR04 Akata Dunes
 - TUR05 Ainouzu Hills
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