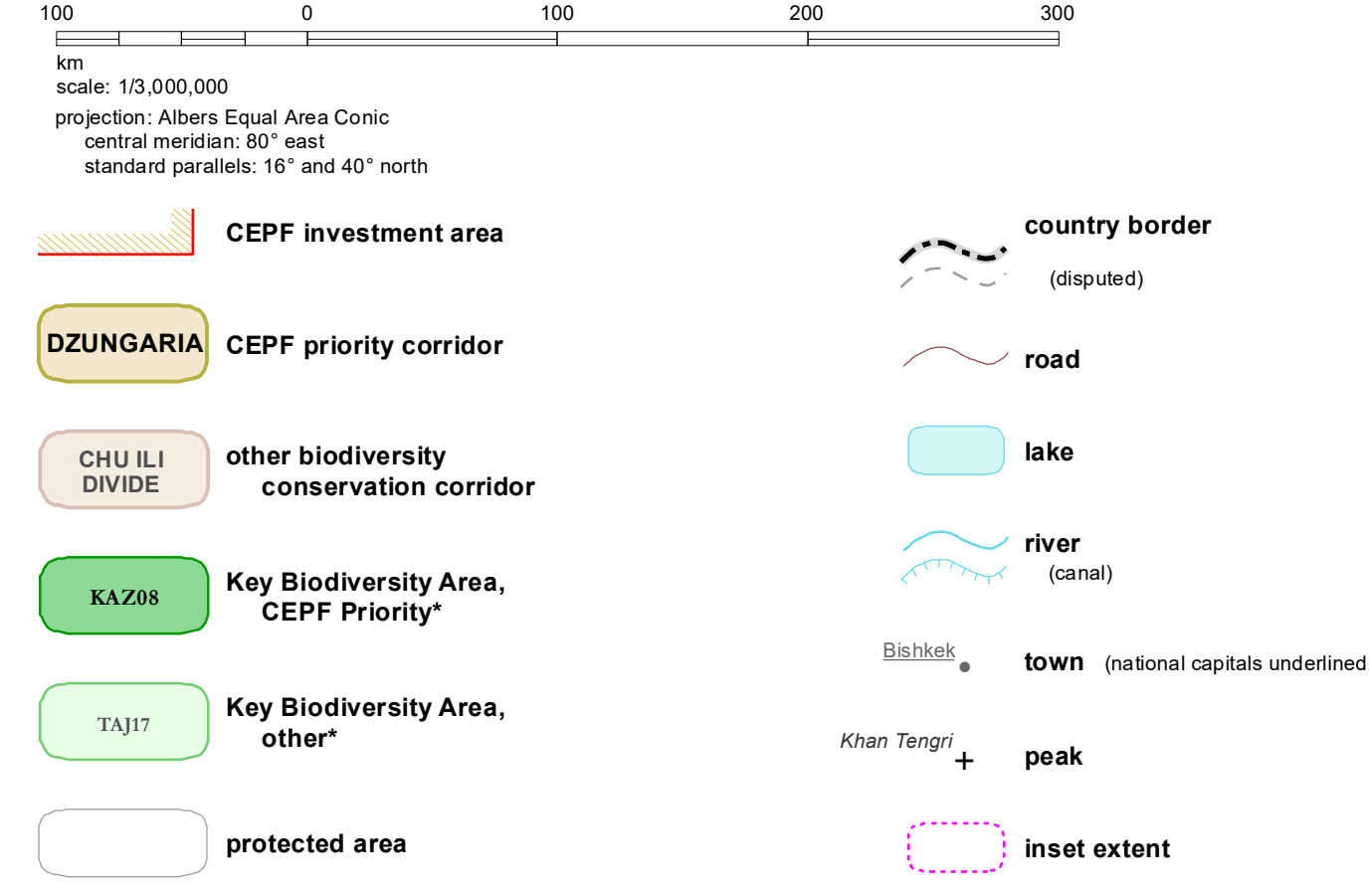


Conservation Outcomes - Mountains of Central Asia

Conservation Outcomes Mountains of Central Asia



* KBAs are sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. They are defined according to standard criteria and thresholds. For further details, refer to IUCN (2016) A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas, Version 1.0. Final edition. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

Biodiversity hotspots are regions that harbor especially high numbers of endemic species and, at the same time, have been significantly affected 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. Scientists have identified 36 such areas around the world, providing a basis for global prioritization of conservation investments.

CEFP is a joint initiative of L'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Jordan, the European Union, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the World Bank. A fundamental goal of CEFP is to ensure civil society is engaged in biodiversity conservation.

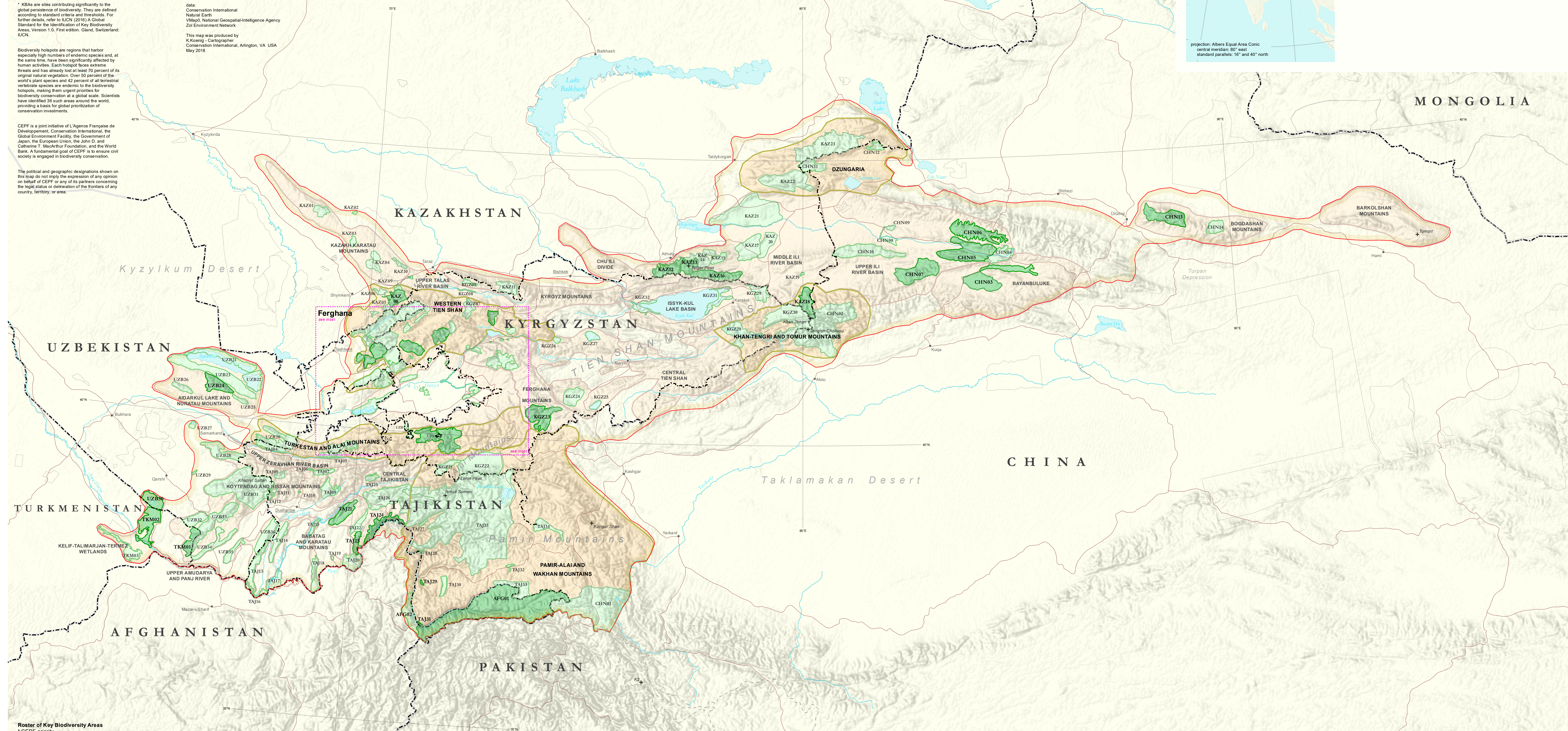
The political and geographic designations shown on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on behalf of CEFP or any of its partners concerning the legal status or delimitation of the frontiers of any country, territory, or area.

Geographic Priorities for Investment

This map represents a set of geographic targets for conservation action within the Mountains of Central Asia Biodiversity Hotspot, at site (Key Biodiversity Area) and landscape (conservation corridor) scales. These targets were defined through a consultative process, undertaken between May 2016 and March 2017 by Zoi Environment Network of Geneva, Switzerland. The process engaged more than 250 representatives of civil society, donor and government organizations from the seven hotspot countries, and resulted in an Ecosystem Profile: a common vision for conservation action for the hotspot. The Ecosystem Profile team used the hotspot boundary from Hotspots Revisited¹, but modified this to become the "CEFP investment area" to reflect current knowledge and stakeholder input.

The Mountains of Central Asia Biodiversity Hotspot covers 860,000 square kilometers and is dominated by the Pamir and Tien Shan mountain ranges. In addition to 1,500 endemic plant species, the region is home to 53 endemic species of mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, and freshwater fish. That is, as endemics, they occur nowhere else in the world. Further, of the approximately 6,700 species occurring in the hotspot, 68 are classified by the International Union for Conservation of Nature as globally threatened. Approximately 64 million people live in the region. Many of the ecosystems long ago reached equilibrium with human activity dominating the landscapes. However, this delicate balance is in a precarious state, while many local communities depend on remaining habitats for fresh water, food and a variety of other ecosystem services. Still, the region has a large and historical estate of formally protected areas and a tradition of conservation built around respect for natural resources and cultural identification with iconic species.

The Ecosystem Profile (available for download in English from www.cefp.net/resources/documents/mountains-central-asia-ecosystem-profile-2017) and in Russian from www.cefp.net/resources/documents/mountains-central-asia-ecosystem-profile-2017-ru) includes an investment strategy for strengthening civil society organizations and engaging them in initiatives that address threats to biodiversity while benefiting human communities whose wellbeing is underpinned by the services provided by natural ecosystems. The investment strategy focuses on taxonomic, geographic and thematic priorities where CEFP can focus its resources most effectively on engaging and strengthening civil society to bring about biodiversity conservation.



Roster of Key Biodiversity Areas
* CEFP priority

Afghanistan
AFG021 Wakhan National Park
AFG02 Ishkashem District

China
CHN01 Pamir Plateau Nature Reserve
CHN02 Tumor Nature Reserve
CHN03 Bayanbulake and Kaidu River Valleys
CHN04 Kunes Forest
CHN05 Nalati Prairie Nature Reserve
CHN06 Tangula Forest
CHN07 Gongliu Wild Fruit Forest Nature Reserve (Kalausikuoedonia)
CHN08 Ilir River Basin
CHN09 Yining Xiyayebaila Nature Reserve
CHN10 Xianshan Nature Reserve
CHN11 Wenquan Nature Reserve and River Basin
CHN12 Xianerli Nature Reserve
CHN13 Tianshan Tien Chi Lake (Bogdashan) Nature Reserve
CHN14 Jianguoluoke Forest

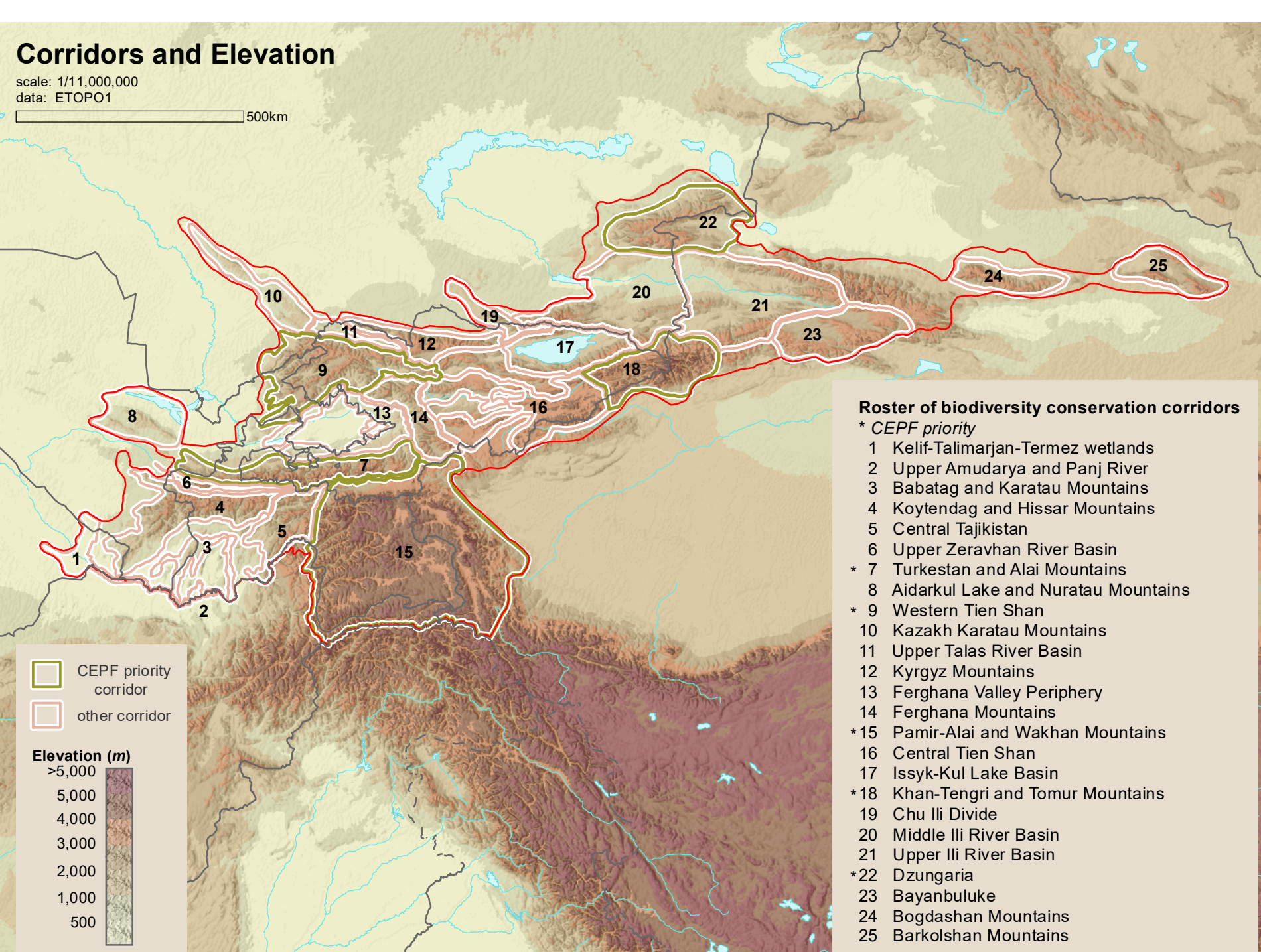
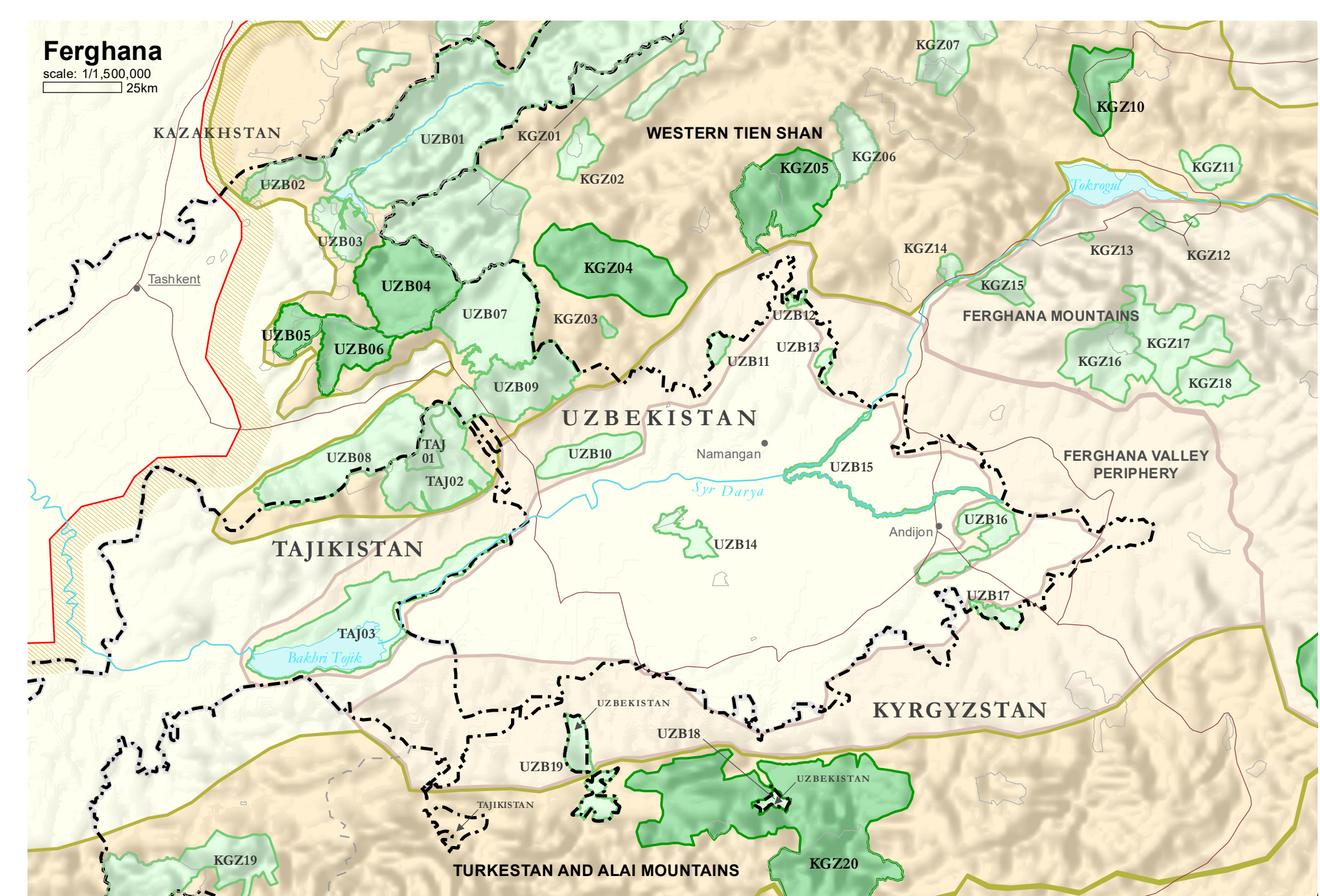
Kazakhstan
KAZ01 Karatau
KAZ02 Kyzylkum
KAZ03 Anylandy
KAZ04 Turkestan
KAZ05 Ugam
KAZ06 Tolebi
KAZ07 Boraldai
KAZ08 Aksu-Zhabagly
KAZ09 Chakpak Pass and Ters-Ashchibulak Reservoir
KAZ10 Berikara
KAZ11 Marka
KAZ12 Akсай
KAZ13 Almaty Nature Reserve
KAZ14 Issyk-Kul Lake
KAZ15 Asay Plateau
KAZ16 Kolesai
KAZ17 Toraigr
KAZ18 Narynkol
KAZ19 Tuzkol
KAZ20 Chayryn Park
KAZ21 Aityr-Emel
KAZ22 Kobau
KAZ23 Zhongar-Alatau

Kyrgyzstan
KGZ01 Besh-Aral
KGZ02 Chandyrtash
KGZ03 Sumnar
KGZ04 Kassen-Sai
KGZ05 Alatau-Padyshata
KGZ06 Sary-Chalke
KGZ07 Besh-Tash
KGZ08 Tjass River
KGZ09 Njoiy
KGZ10 Chyckhan
KGZ11 Tokent-Kara-Jyghach
KGZ12 Sarigata
KGZ13 Karasu
KGZ14 Kump-Sai
KGZ15 Saranpak
KGZ16 Bekechal
KGZ18 Dasthan
KGZ19 Kyzyl-Khaur
KGZ20 Bazar-Korgon
KGZ21 Tuz
KGZ22 Alai Valley and Mountains
KGZ23 Alash-Kuu
KGZ24 Ak-Sai
KGZ25 Chayr-Kul Lake
KGZ26 Kavak-Too and Moldo-Too
KGZ27 Son-Kul Lake
KGZ28 Upper Kumbor River and Sarychat-Ertash Nature Reserve
KGZ29 Karlyga
KGZ30 Sary-Obaz and Khan-Tengri
KGZ31 Eastern Issyk-Kul Lakeshore
KGZ32 Western Issyk-Kul Lakeshore

Tajikistan
TAJ01 Akdash
TAJ02 Ashi
TAJ03 Kayrakum
TAJ04 Turkestan Mountains Southern Slope
TAJ05 Upper Zeravshan
TAJ06 Yagnok
TAJ07 Upper Gissar
TAJ08 Ramit
TAJ09 Sarikhadang
TAJ10 Kordoba
TAJ11 Shirkent
TAJ12 Kanmay
TAJ13 Tajik Babatag
TAJ14 Gazimalk
TAJ15 Saranpak
TAJ16 Ayvaj
TAJ17 Tigrovaya Balka
TAJ18 Tajik Karatau
TAJ19 Khojamunin
TAJ20 Kuvivostrian
TAJ21 Balayvan
TAJ22 Muminabad
TAJ23 Dushimuj
TAJ24 Darvaz
TAJ25 Kamarou
TAJ26 Taulisara
TAJ27 Vanj
TAJ28 Rushan
TAJ29 Shakhbura
TAJ30 Kusara
TAJ31 Izbashim
TAJ32 Akcher Valley
TAJ33 Zorkul Lake
TAJ34 Sherkul Lake
TAJ35 Tajik National Park

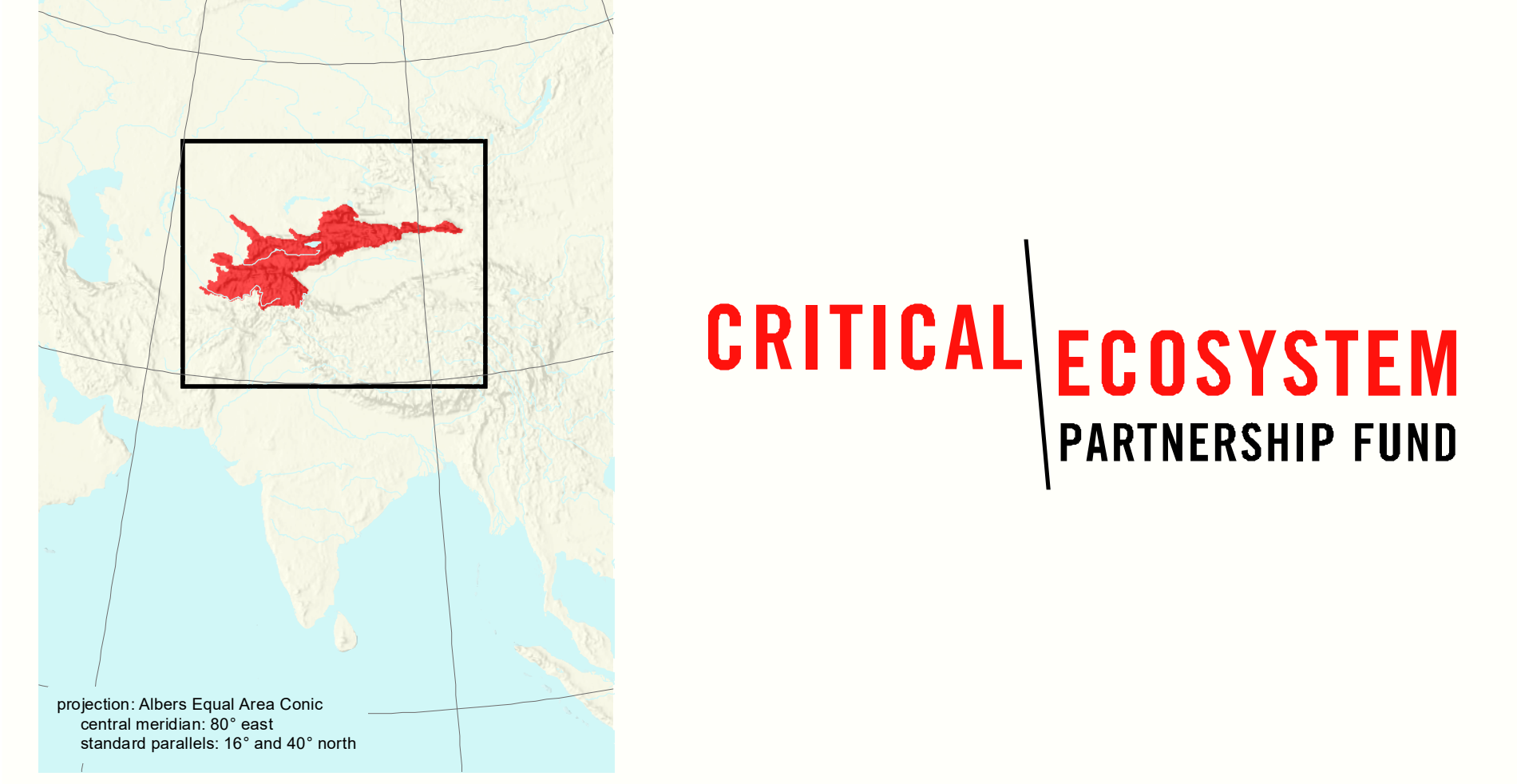
Turkmenistan
TKM01 Koytendag
TKM02 Talymer
TKM03 Zeyid Reservoir and Kelif Lakes

Uzbekistan
UZB01 Pamir River Basin
UZB02 Karzantal Mountains
UZB03 Chimgan
UZB04 Akbulak River Basin
UZB05 Bashkizyay River Basin
UZB06 Karabau and Dukentay River Basins
UZB07 Arzhan Plateau
UZB08 Kuram Mountains Northern Slope
UZB09 Upper Chadak and Chorkasar River Basin
UZB10 Paap foothills
UZB11 Karatag
UZB12 Ulgortepa
UZB13 Chartak Foothills
UZB14 Aksum Sands
UZB15 Syr Darya Upstream
UZB16 Teshkhat Foothills
UZB17 Chelauun and Kyrbastau
UZB18 Shaikhimardan
UZB19 Sakh
UZB20 Turkestan Mountains Northern Slope
UZB21 Northern Aydarkul Lakeshore
UZB22 Tashkon Lake
UZB23 Northern Piedmountain Nuratau
UZB24 Nuratau Mountains
UZB25 Koytash
UZB26 Aktau
UZB27 Kalkurgan Reservoir
UZB28 Western Zeravshan
UZB29 Chimgurgan Reservoir
UZB30 Taimjagan Reservoir
UZB31 Tarkapchay River Basin
UZB32 Western Hissar
UZB33 Koyleng and Bayunray Mountains
UZB34 Kelif-Sherabad Mountain Range
UZB35 Khauadaktau
UZB36 Uzbek Babatag



Conservation Outcomes Mountains of Central Asia

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CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND