Conservation Outcomes - Mountains of Central Asia

Conservation Outcomes
Mountains of Central Asia

100 0 100 200 300
km
scale: 1/3,000,000
projection: Albers Equal Area Conic
central meridian: 80° east
standard parallels: 16° and 40° north

- CEPF investment area
- DZUNGARIA — CEPF priority corridor
- CHU ILI DIVIDE — other biodiversity conservation corridor
- KAZ08 — Key Biodiversity Area, CEPF Priority*
- TAJ17 — Key Biodiversity Area, other*
- protected area
- country border (disputed)
- road
- lake
- river (canal)
- Bishkek — town (national capitals underlined)
- Khan Tengri — peak
- inset extent

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 Revisited*, but modified this to become the "CEPF 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.cepf.net/resources/documents/mountains-central-asia-ecosystem-profile-2017 and in Russian from www.cepf.net/resources/documents/mountains-central-asia-ecosystem-profile-2017-0) 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 CEPF can focus its resources most effectively on engaging and strengthening civil society to bring about biodiversity conservation.

* 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. First 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.

CEPF is a joint initiative of L'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the European Union, the John D. and Catherine T. 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 delineation of the frontiers of any country, territory, or area.

data:
Conservation International
Natural Earth
VMap0, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
Zoi Environment Network

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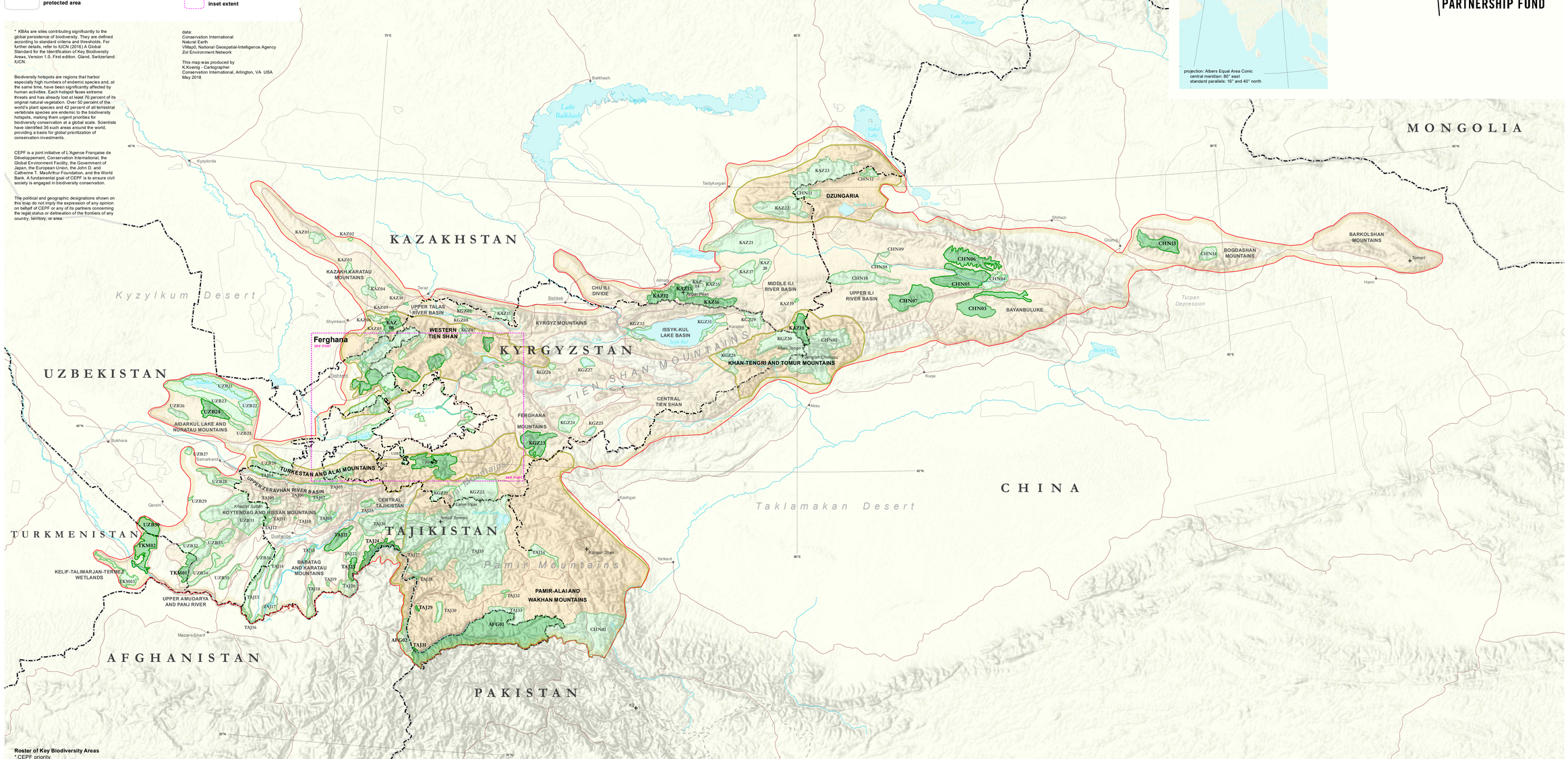


CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

Roster of Key Biodiversity Areas
* CEPF priority

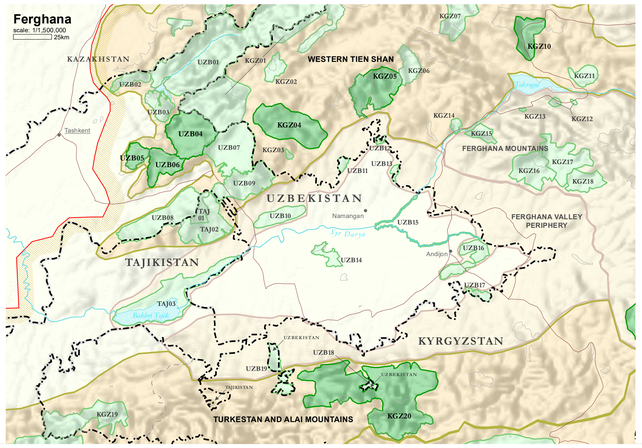
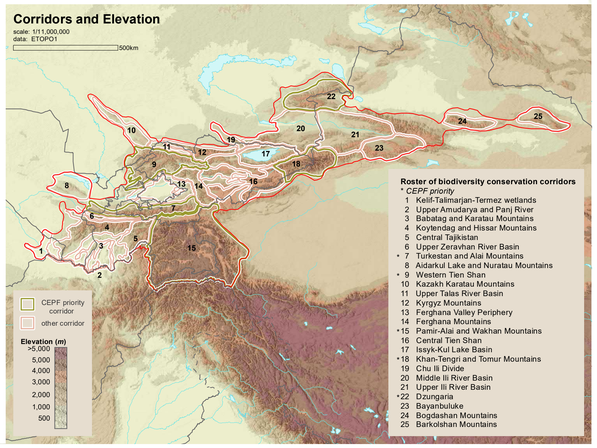
Afghanistan
*AFG01 Wakhan National Park
AFG02 Ishkashem District

China
CHN01 Pamir Plateau Nature Reserve
CHN02 Tuomuer Nature Reserve
*CHN03 Bayanbuluke and Kaidu River Valleys
CHN04 Kunes Forest
*CHN05 Nalati Prairie Nature Reserve
*CHN06 Tangbula Forest
*CHN07 Gongliu Wild Fruit Forest Nature Reserve (Katajun-Kuerdening)
CHN08 Ili River Basin
CHN09 Yining Xiaoyebaila Nature Reserve
CHN10 Xilianshan Nature Reserve
CHN11 Wenquan Nature Reserve and River Basin
CHN12 Xiaerxili Nature Reserve
*CHN13 Tianshan Tien Chi Lake (Bogdashan) Nature Reserve
CHN14 Jiangbulake Forest

Kazakhstan
KAZ01 Karatau
KAZ02 Kyzylkol
KAZ03 Arystandy
KAZ04 Turkestan
KAZ05 Ugam
KAZ06 Tolebi
KAZ07 Boraldai
*KAZ08 Aksu-Zhabagly
KAZ09 Chakpak Pass and Ters-Ashchibulak Reservoir
KAZ10 Berikkara
KAZ11 Merke
*KAZ12 Aksay
*KAZ13 Almaty Nature Reserve
KAZ14 Issyk
KAZ15 Assy Plateau
*KAZ16 Koksai
KAZ17 Toraigyr
*KAZ18 Narynkol
KAZ19 Tuzkol
KAZ20 Charyn Park
KAZ21 Altyn-Emel
KAZ22 Koksu
KAZ23 Zhongar-Alatau

Kyrgyzstan
KGZ01 Besh-Aral
KGZ02 Chandalash
KGZ03 Sumsar
*KGZ04 Kassan-Sai
*KGZ05 Aflatun-Padysh ata
KGZ06 Sary-Chalek
KGZ07 Besh-Tash
KGZ08 Talas River
KGZ09 Nyidy
*KGZ10 Chychkan
KGZ11 Torkent-Kara-Jygach
KGZ12 Sargata
KGZ13 Karasu
KGZ14 Kurp-Sai
KGZ15 Bekechal
KGZ16 Dashman
KGZ17 Kyzyl-Unkur
KGZ18 Bazar-Korgon
KGZ19 Leilek
*KGZ20 Isfairam-Shakhimardan
KGZ21 Tuz
KGZ22 Alai Valley and Mountains
KGZ23 AlaisKuu
*KGZ24 Ak-Sai
KGZ25 Chatyr-Kul Lake
KGZ26 Kavak-Too and Moldo-Too
KGZ27 Son-Kul Lake
KGZ28 Upper Kumtor River and Sarychat-Ertash Nature Reserve
KGZ29 Karkyra
KGZ30 Sary-Djaz and Khan-Tengri
KGZ31 Eastern Issyk-Kul Lakeshore
KGZ32 Western Issyk-Kul Lakeshore

Tajikistan
TAJ01 Aktash
TAJ02 Asht
TAJ03 Kayrakkum
TAJ04 Turkestan Mountains Southern Slope
TAJ05 Upper Zeravshan
TAJ06 Yagnob
TAJ07 Upper Gissar
TAJ08 Ramit
TAJ09 Sarikhadang
TAJ10 Kondara
TAJ11 Shirkent
TAJ12 Karnay
TAJ13 Tajik Babatag
TAJ14 Gazimalik
TAJ15 Sarsaryak
TAJ16 Ayvaj
TAJ17 Tigrovaya Balka
TAJ18 Tajik Karatau
TAJ19 Khojamumin
TAJ20 Kushvoristan
*TAJ21 Baljuvan
TAJ22 Muminabad
*TAJ23 Dashtjum
*TAJ24 Darvaz
TAJ25 Kamarou
TAJ26 Tavildara
TAJ27 Vanj
TAJ28 Rushan
*TAJ29 Shakhdara
TAJ30 Kudara
*TAJ31 Ishkashim
TAJ32 Alichur Valley
TAJ33 Zorkul Lake
TAJ34 Shorkul Lake
TAJ35 Tajik National Park

Turkmenistan
*TKM01 Koytendag
*TKM02 Tallymerjen
TKM03 Zeyid Reservoir and Kelif Lakes

Uzbekistan
UZB01 Pskem River Basin
UZB02 Karzhantau Mountains
UZB03 Chimgan
*UZB04 Akbulak River Basin
*UZB05 Bashkyzylsay River Basin
*UZB06 Karatau and Dukentsay River Basins
UZB07 Angren Plateau
UZB08 Kuramin Mountains Northern Slope
UZB09 Upper Chadak and Chorkesar River Basin
UZB10 Paap foothills
UZB11 Karatag
UZB12 Ungortepa
UZB13 Chartak Foothills
UZB14 Akkum Sands
UZB15 Syr Darya Upstream
UZB16 Teshiktash Foothills
UZB17 Chilustun and Kyrtashtau
UZB18 Shakhimardan
UZB19 Sokh
UZB20 Turkestan Mountains Northern Slope
UZB21 Northern Aydarkul Lakeshore
UZB22 Tuzkan Lake
UZB23 Northern Piedmountain Nuratau
*UZB24 Nuratau Mountains
UZB25 Koytash
UZB26 Aktau
UZB27 Kattakurgan Reservoir
UZB28 Western Zeravshan
UZB29 Chimkurgan Reservoir
*UZB30 Talimarjan Reservoir
UZB32 Tarkapchigay River Basin
UZB31 Western Hissar
UZB33 Kugitang and Baysuntay Mountains
UZB34 Kelif-Sherabad Mountain Range
UZB35 Khaudaktau
UZB36 Uzbek Babatag