List of Contributors

ARMENIA
Aram Agasyan, Ministry of Nature Protection
Arthur Alaverdyan, State Forest Monitoring Centre
Luba Balyan, Armenian Society of Protection of Birds NGO
Tatyana Danielyan, Ministry of Nature Protection
Siranush Galstyan, WWF Armenia Branch
Mamikon Ghasabanyan, Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences
Eleonora Grigoryan, Ministry of Nature Protection
Diana Harutyunyan, UNDP Armenia
Karen Jenderedjian, UNDP Armenia
Mark Kalashian, Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences
Nazik Khanjyan, Institute of Botany, National Academy of Sciences
Igor Khorozyan, WWF Armenia Branch
Karen Manvelyan, WWF Armenia Branch
Alexander Malkhasyan, WWF Armenia Branch
Siranush Muradyan, Ministry of Nature Protection
Aram Ter-Zakaryan, UNDP Armenia
Mikhail Voskanov, UNDP Armenia
Aram Ter-Zakaryan, UNDP Armenia
Zurab Gurielidze, Independent expert
Ramaz Gokhelashvili, Independent expert
Nodar Elizbarashvili, Dijavakshvili State University
Ruslan Dadashov, Independent expert
Tevekkul Iskanderov, The Institute of Zoology of National Academy of Sciences
Irina Rakhatmaulina, The Institute of Zoology of National Academy of Sciences
Elchin Sultanov, Azerbaijan Ornithological Society
Elena Tagiyeva, The Institute of Geography of National Academy of Sciences
Rashad Allahverdiyev, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

AZERBAIJAN
Nigar Abdurakhmanova, Expert
Elshad Askherov, WWF Azerbaijan
Tevekkul Iskanderov, The Institute of Zoology of National Academy of Sciences
Irina Rakhatmaulina, The Institute of Zoology of National Academy of Sciences
Elchin Sultanov, Azerbaijan Ornithological Society
Elena Tagiyeva, The Institute of Geography of National Academy of Sciences
Rashad Allahverdiyev, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

GEORGIA
Ketevan Batsatsashvili, Institute of Botany/Ilia State University
Maka Bitsadze, Expert
Nodar Elizbarashvili, Dijavakshvili State University
Ramaz Gokhelashvili, Independent expert
Zurab Gurielidze, Ilia State University and Tbilisi Zoo
Andrew Kandaurov, Institute of Zoology /Ilia State University
Ioseb Kartsivadze, Ministry of Environment Protection
Merab Machavariani, Forestry expert
Zurab Manvelidze, NGO “Mta-Bari”
Lasha Moisstrapashvili, Ministry of Environment Protection/Agency of Protected Areas
Giorgi Nakhtursrishvili, Institute of Botany /Ilia State University
Ilia Osebashvili, WWF-Caucasus Programme Office
Ana Rukhadze, Ministry of Environment Protection
David Tarkhishvili, Ilia State University

GEORGIA
Ali Aghili, Persian Leopard Conservation Society
Mohammad Razi Elahian, Expert
Nahide Naghizadeh, CENESTA
Esmail Kahrom, Islamic Azad University
Vahid Jafarian, Expert
Kourosh Kavoosi, Expert

Seyed-Mohammadreza Fatemi, Islamic Azad University
Mohammad Baqherzadeh-Karimi, Iranian Department of Environment
Mina Torki, Expert
Asghar Mohammadi Fazel, Iranian Department of Environment
Behzad Saeedpour, University of Environment
Hossein Mohammadi, Iranian Department of Environment
Mohammad S. Farhadinia, Iranian Cheetah Society
Ali Bali, Iranian Department of Environment
Mohammad Nosrati, Iranian Department of Environment
Bagher Nezami, University of Environment /Iranian Cheetah Society
Hadi Jafari, University of Environment
Mohammadreza Masoud, East Azerbaijan Society for Protection of Wildlife

RUSSIA
Sergey Bukreev, A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution
Gadzhikbek Zhambirzoev, Federal State Institution «Daghestansky Nature Reserve»
Vladimir Krever, WWF Russia
Alexander Naseka, Expert
Boris Tuniyev, Federal State Institution «Sochi National Park»
Yuri Yarovenko, Caspian Institute of Biological resources, Daghestanian Scientific Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences

TURKEY
Sabri Kiris, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Ministry of Forest and Water Works
Husniye Kilincarslan, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Ministry of Forest and Water Works
Burcu Bursali, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Ministry of Forest and Water Works
Ugur Zeydanli, NGO, Nature Conservation Centre
Basak Avcioglu, WWF-Turkey
Sagdan Baskaya, Faculty of Forestry, Karadeniz Technical University
Ozgur Emre Can, WildCRU, Department of Zoology, University of Oxford
Halim Diker, Independent Consultant
Sedat Kalem, WWF-Turkey
Yildiray Lise, IUCN-WCPA Member

REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS
Armen Gevorgyan, Transboundary Joint Secretariat
Hartmut Jungius, Caucasus Biodiversity Council
David Morrison, Caucasus Nature Fund
Giorgi Sanadiradze, WWF-Caucasus Programme Office
Nugzar Zazanashvili, WWF-Caucasus Programme Office and Caucasus Biodiversity Council
Anja Wittich, Caucasus Biodiversity Council

Edited by: Nugzar Zazanashvili, Mike Garforth, Hartmut Jungius, Tamaz Gamkrelidze with participation of Cristian Montalvo
Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION .......................................................... 3
1.1. The Caucasus Ecoregion - a globally important biodiversity hotspot ..... 3
1.2. Biodiversity under threat ............................................. 3
1.3. The Ecoregion Conservation Plan ................................. 4
1.4. The revised, 2012 edition ............................................. 4

2. BIODIVERSITY OVERVIEW ............................................. 5
2.1. “Satellite view” of the Ecoregion ................................. 5
2.2. Natural landscapes ..................................................... 6
2.3. Fauna and flora .......................................................... 7

3. CONSERVATION STRATEGIES AND ACTORS ............... 8
3.1. Conservation strategies .............................................. 8
3.2. Actors ........................................................................ 9

4. PRIORITY PLACES AND SPECIES ................................... 12
4.1. Introduction ............................................................ 12
4.2. Priority biomes ........................................................ 13
4.3. Priority species ........................................................ 16
4.4. Priority conservation areas ....................................... 20

5. THE ECOREGION CONSERVATION PLAN .................. 20
5.1. Structure ................................................................. 20
5.2. Implementation and monitoring ................................. 20

TABLE A. PLAN FOR IMPROVING THE FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS FOR ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF THE ECP .......................................................... 21
TABLE B. PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS .......................................................... 28
TABLE C. PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS .......................................................... 35
TABLE D. PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF COASTAL AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS ................................................. 38
TABLE E. PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF HIGH MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS .......................................................... 40
TABLE F. PLAN FOR CONSERVING PRIORITY SPECIES ................................. 42

ANNEXES
Annex 1: Natural Landscapes of the Caucasus Ecoregion ..................... 50
Annex 2: Priority Conservation Areas and Corridors in the Caucasus Ecoregion .......................................................... 55
Annex 3: Protected areas of the Caucasus Ecoregion: strict nature reserves and national parks .......................................................... 58
Annex 4: Protected areas of the Caucasus Ecoregion: other categories .......................................................... 60

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Caucasus Ecoregion - a globally important biodiversity hotspot
The Caucasus Ecoregion covers a total area of 580,000 km², extending over all of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, North Caucasian part of Russian Federation, north-eastern Turkey, and part of north-western Iran. The Caucasus is one of the most biologically rich regions on Earth. It is one of WWF’s 35 “priority places” and of 34 “biodiversity hotspots” identified by Conservation International as being the richest and at the same time most threatened reservoirs of plant and animal life on Earth. The 2010 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (hereinafter referred to as IUCN Red List) identifies around 50 species of globally threatened animals in the Caucasus.

Located at a biological crossroads, species from Central and Northern Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East, and North Africa mingle with endemics found nowhere else. Over 7,000 species of vascular plants are found in the Caucasus. At least a quarter of the plants are found nowhere else on Earth - the highest level of endemism in the Temperate Zone of the Northern Hemisphere. One-third of the endemic plants in the Caucasus Ecoregion are thought to have originated in the Greater Caucasus Range. Seventeen endemic plant genera thrive in the Caucasus, nine of which are associated with high mountain communities. Plant associations from the Tertiary period have been preserved in the Colchic and Hycanic refugia - centres of plant endemism. The Caucasus Mountains harbour a wealth of highly sought-after medicinal and decorative plants, as well as unique relic and endemic plant communities.

At least 153 mammals inhabit the Caucasus; one-fifth of these are endemic to the region. As many as 400 species of birds are found in the Caucasus, four of which are endemics. The coasts of the Black and Caspian seas are important stopover sites for millions of migrating birds, flying over the isthmus each spring and autumn between their summer and winter homes. Twenty-one of the 87 reptiles in the Caucasus are endemic to the region. Fourteen species of amphibians are found here, of which four are endemics. Some 200 species of fish inhabit the lakes, rivers and seas of the Caucasus, over a third of which are found nowhere else.

1.2. Biodiversity under threat
This amazingly rich biodiversity is being lost at an alarming rate. Nearly half the lands in the Ecoregion have already been transformed by human activities. The plains, foothills, and subalpine belts have been the most heavily impacted. Native floodplain vegetation remains on only half of its original area in the North Caucasus, and only two to three percent of original riparian forests remain in the South Caucasus. Most natural old growth forests have been fragmented into small sections, divided by areas of commercial forests or plantations, as well as agricultural and developed lands. For the Caucasus as a whole, about a quarter of the region remains in reasonable condition, while less than 12 percent of the original vegetation, including forests, can be considered pristine.

Construction of large-scale infrastructure such as hydro-electric power plants, electricity transmission lines and roads, unsustainable logging of forests, overgrazing of pastures, killing and taking of wildlife, and pollution are all threatening the biodiversity of the Ecoregion. The situation is being aggravated by the impacts of climate change. The root causes behind these threats are complex:

- The political agenda is dominated by the drive for rapid economic growth, which takes precedence over environmental and social concerns.
- Poverty and resulting direct dependence from natural resources are forcing rural people to overuse forests and pastures and to poach wild animals.
- Awareness of the importance of conserving biodiversity is still at a low level, especially among rural people and other users of natural resources.
- Lack of transparency in the development of strategies and projects and weak spatial planning and environmental assessment instruments leads to lack of accountability for negative impacts of economic development on biodiversity.
- Under-financed sector administrations, capacity gaps, unclear delineation of responsibilities...
result in poor coordination between government agencies; integrated and cross-sectoral approaches are rarely applied.

- Adequate systems for monitoring of natural resources management and sector-based studies are not in place.
- Misconceptions of understanding of the contribution/benefits of ecosystems provisioning, regulating and supporting to economic growth, poverty alleviation and sustainable development.
- Limited awareness on significant benefits and values of Protected Areas at local and national levels.

1.3. The Ecoregion Conservation Plan

The countries of the ecoregion with the support of international donor organisations are doing much to mitigate the threats to biodiversity. But country-focused actions need to be planned in the context of the entire Ecoregion: long-term, regional conservation strategies are required to mitigate the threats. The Ecoregion Conservation Plan responds to that need: it sets out long term and medium targets and short to medium term actions for conserving priority ecosystems and species across the entire Ecoregion.

The first steps towards the Ecoregion Conservation Plan were taken in the late 1990s. The MacArthur Foundation provided the funding for an initial assessment of the Ecoregion’s biodiversity and the threats which it faces. The results of that assessment helped to bring the importance of the Ecoregion to the attention of a wider audience and to get support to build on this founding work.

With funding from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through KfW Development Bank, the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and further funding from the MacArthur Foundation, experts from the six countries of the Ecoregion were able to start the process of preparing the Ecoregion Conservation Plan. From 2001-2005, more than 140 experts from the six countries of the Caucasus Ecoregion took part in a project funded by the MacArthur Foundation, KfW, and CEPF to assess the biological significance and state of biodiversity of the Caucasus Ecoregion. Nine stakeholder workshops were carried out to review the assessments and elaborate long-term goals for biodiversity conservation in the Caucasus ecoregion.

Four priority biomes - forest, freshwater, marine, and high mountain - containing the bulk of the biodiversity in the Ecoregion and subject to the greatest threats were selected as priorities for conservation. Within these biomes, 26 focal species and 56 Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) were delineated to help further focus conservation efforts. Additionally, 60 important corridors were delineated to ensure connectivity of PCAs for migrating species. Within each priority biome, actions were elaborated for conservation, management and restoration of biodiversity.

1.4. The revised, 2012 edition

In 2010 the Caucasus Biodiversity Council (CBC) proposed revising the Ecoregion Conservation Plan to take account of progress made since the previous edition. The CBC’s secretariat circulated the action plan to experts in the Ecoregion (in the countries’ environment ministries and nature protection agencies, NGOs and scientific institutions) for preliminary feedback on changes that should be made. Detailed drafting was done at workshops arranged by the CBC in Tbilisi in February 2010 and in Istanbul in March 2011.

This revised edition of the Ecoregion Conservation Plan retains the vision for biodiversity elaborated in 2002. The vision remains as valid today as it did ten years ago:

“Our vision for the Caucasus is of a region where healthy populations of native plants and animals flourish; habitats, landscapes and natural processes are preserved; and where vibrant and diverse peoples actively participate in the equitable and sustainable management and use of natural resources.”

Realising this vision will require continued and strengthened collaboration between the many different actors who have the power and know-how to make things happen: they include the government authorities responsible for nature protection and biodiversity conservation, NGOs, scientific institutions. Financial support of multilateral and bilateral donors will continue to be essential.

The Plan will help conservation actors working in the region to plan and coordinate their activities. It provides a supporting tool for the governments of the Caucasus region to implement their obligations under multilateral environmental agreements and in particular the Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation 2011-2020 and its associated “Aichi Targets” which were adopted by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan in 2010.

At the same time, Ecoregion Conservation Plan is not a legally binding document, which does not necessarily reflect priority governmental strategies and national actions in different fields of nature conservation.

2. BIODIVERSITY OVERVIEW

2.1. “Satellite view” of the Ecoregion

The Caucasus Ecoregion occupies the isthmus between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea (see Map 1 below). The Greater Caucasus Mountain Range divides the Ecoregion into two parts. The northern part includes the Russian republics of Adigea, Karachayevo-Cherkesiya, Kabardino-Balkaria, Northern Ossetia, Ingushetia, Chechnya, and Dagestan, Krasnodar and Stavropol provinces and part of Rostov province. The southern part includes all of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, as well as north-eastern Turkey and part of north-western Iran.

![Image of the Ecoregion](image-url)
The Ecoregion has five major topographic features:

- The North Caucasus Plain extends from the north side of the Greater Caucasus Mountain Range to the Kuma-Manych River Depression, a channel that used to connect the Azov and the Caspian seas.

- The Caucasus Mountain Range extends across the Ecoregion from the northwest to the southeast for nearly 1,500 km reaching into Azerbaijan, Georgia, and the Russian Federation.

- The Greater Caucasus Mountain Range extends across the Ecoregion from the northwest to the southeast for nearly 1,500 km reaching into Azerbaijan, Georgia, and the Russian Federation. The highest summits rise to more than 5,000 m (reaching 5,642 m - Mt. Elbrus, the highest peak of the Caucasus) in the central part of the range and to more than 4,000 m in the western and mountainous parts of the eastern side.

- The South Caucasus Depression lies between the Greater and Lesser Caucasus mountain ranges and extends across Georgia and Azerbaijan. The Kura river flows through the depression for much of its length on its way to the Caspian sea.

- The Lesser Caucasus Mountain Chain and the Dogu Karadenniz Mountains, border the Southern Highlands from the north, east, and west and extend across Georgia, Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and into Iran. The highest summits rise to nearly 4,000 m.

- The Southern Highlands, made up of lava ridges and a broad volcanic plateau, surrounded by the Lesser Caucasus mountain chain. The Southern Highlands extend across parts of Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan (Nakhchivan), Turkey, and Iran (avrage elevation - 1,700-1,900 m, rising to more than 5,000).

- The Talish-Western Alborz Mountains in the south-eastern Caucasus extend along the Caspian Sea across the border between Azerbaijan and Iran. The Mountains are separated from the Lesser Caucasus Mountain Chain by river depressions, with highest peaks reaching more than 4,000 m.

2.2. Natural landscapes

The Caucasian Ecoregion is situated on the boundary of temperate and moist-temperate (also called “northern sub-tropics”) climate belts. The elaborate mountain relief and the influence of both marine and continental weather systems create a wide range of climate conditions. The moist and warm temperate climate of the Colchic foothills and lowlands in the western portion of the Caucasus receives 1,200 to 2,000 mm of precipitation a year (with maximum ~ 4500 mm at Mt. Mtirala) and allows the cultivation of citrus and tea. In contrast, in the eastern, lowland part of the Transcaucasian Depression, annual precipitation of less than 250 mm and abundant summer sunshine create conditions favourable only for drought-resistant species.

The diverse topography and climate has provided conditions to develop a remarkably wide array of landscapes and plant formations (see the map in annex 1). They include two features of plants and plant associations that date back millions of years: the Colchic refugium in the eastern Greater Caucasus Mountain Range and the Hyrcan region on the southern Caspian Sea coast. These “refugia”/refugial forests harbour several bat species included in the IUCN Red List.

Prometheomys schaposchnikovi, seems to be extinct. The unusual long-clawed mole-vole (Prometheomys schaposchnikovi), found only in the western Caucasian uplands, is the sole representative of a monotypic genus which is endemic to the region. The Ecoregion harbours several bat species included in the IUCN Red List.

Many species of larger mammals in the Ecoregion are threatened or confined to a small part of their former ranges. The Persian leopard (Panthera pardus saxicolor) and another large carnivore, the striped hyena (Hyaena hyaena), are on the verge of extinction in the Ecoregion: small populations of

The natural landscapes of the North Caucasus Plain transition from steppes in the west, characterised by grasses such as Stipa spp. and Festuca valesiaica, to semi-deserts, and then to deserts in the east with Artemisia turczanica and other species.
leopard survived in the Greater Caucasus Range, Iori-Ajinour plateau, southern Azerbaijan and southern Armenia with larger core population in Iran; a handful of hyenas are believed to survive within a very small range in the plains of western Azerbaijan, eastern Georgia and southern Armenia. The bezoar goat (Capra aegagrus), mouflon (Ovis ammon gmelini), Caucasian chamois (Rupicapra rupicapra caucasica) and west Caucasian and east Caucasian tur (Capra caucasica and C. cilica) have all declined as a result of hunting. The goitered gazelle (Gazella subgutturosa), once widespread across Azerbaijan and eastern Georgia, is now confined to Shirvan National Park and small population in Korchay strict nature reserve in Azerbaijan. The European bison (Bison bonasus), reintroduced to the North Caucasus after becoming extinct, is once again under threat and only about 70 individuals remain in two protected areas in the Russian Caucasus. In the South Caucasus one of the most endangered mammals is the Caucasian sub-species of red deer (Cervus elaphus maral). The Ecoregion has four endemic bird species: the Caucasian black grouse (Tetrao mlokosiewiczii) is found in subalpine habitats throughout the region; the Caspian snipe (Crex crex caspia) is restricted to the Caspian Sea coastal area; the Caucasian snowcock (Tetraogallus caucasicus) found in subalpine habitats throughout the region; the Caspian snowcock (Tetraogallus caucasicus) is found only in the Greater Caucasus Range; and the Armenian gull (Larus armenicus) nests only on Lake Sevan and Lake Sevan Armenia. The great finch (Carpodacus rubicilla) and Gueldenstaedt’s redstart (Phoenicurus erythrogaster) have small populations in the Caucasus that are separated from their main ranges in the Himalayas by thousands of kilometres. The populations of birds of prey are in decline; the lammergeyer (Gypaetus barbatus), golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), Imperial eagle (A. heliaca) and Egyptian vulture (Neophron percnopterus) are all endangered. A subspecies of the peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus caucasicus) is especially rare; with only 30 to 50 pairs left in the region. 28 reptile species are endemic to the Ecoregion. Species viper (Vipera spp.) and rock lizards (Darevskia spp.) are particularly interesting; many of them occupy total ranges of only a few thousand square kilometres; and of the 26 species rock lizard known to exist in the world, 25 occur in the Caucasus and 23 are endemic. Four amphibian species are endemic to the region. The Caucasian salamander (Mertenstielia caucasica), which has evolved independently for 15 million years, is found only in western Georgia and the Turkish Caucasian. The Caucasian mud-diver (Pelodytes caucasicus) and Caucasian toad (Bufo verrucosissimus) inhabit mountain forests of the Caucasus. More than 70 fish species occur in the Ecoregion’s lakes and rivers, and at least 14 are endemic to the Caucasus. Six species of sturgeon are endangered by overfishing and habitat degradation in the Black and Caspian seas. The Atlantic (Baltic) sturgeon (Acipenser sturio), which spawns only in rivers in the Colkhet Lowlands in Georgia, is critically endangered. About 7,000 species of vascular plants grow in the Caucasus and at least 25% are found nowhere else in the world; the highest level of plant endemism in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere. Nearly 700 species of vascular plants, five species of lichens and 11 species of fungi are listed in national red lists of rare or endangered species. There are 17 endemic genera of plants. 80 percent of the plants growing on the Colchic limestone screes are found nowhere else in the world. The flora of the Caucasus region includes many ancient species: notable relic species include the endemic rhododendrons (Rhododendron caucasicum, R. ingeri, R. smirnovii) and Persian ironwood (Parrotia persica). The region also has a remarkable concentration of economically important plants, particularly wild crop relatives such as wheat, rye and barley, and nuts and fruits like walnuts, apricots and apples. 3. CONSERVATION STRATEGIES AND ACTORS 3.1. Conservation strategies Critical for conserving the Ecoregion’s biodiversity is a fully representative network of protected areas. All types of protected areas currently cover about 10% of the Ecoregion (see maps in annexes 3, 4); they range in size from natural monuments of a few hectares to national parks of hundreds of square kilometres. Protected areas in the region also include strict nature reserves, sanctuaries (also referred to as reserve, wildlife reserve and management nature reserve), protected landscapes and multiple use areas3. The last 10 years have seen a remarkable expansion of the protected areas system. Armenia has added Lake Arpi National Park in the northern part and Arvek National Park and Zangezur Sanctuary in the southern part of the country, the last two of these are critical for the endangered Persian leopard. Azerbaijan has doubled the size of its protected areas network. New protected areas in Azerbaijan include Shahdagh – one of the largest national parks in the Ecoregion - Ondubad National Park and the extended Zakatala Reserve, which are important for the bezoar goat, mouflon and East Caucasian Tur; Shirvan National Park and Agharon National Park in the Caspian Sea coastal area, both of them important for threatened bird species, Shirvan National Park for the goitered gazelle and Asheron National Park for the Caspian seal (Pusa caspica). Georgia has added three large complexes of different categories at Lagodekh and Tusheti in the Greater Caucasus Range and Vashlovani in the central part of the South Caucasus Depression, Mtskheta National Park in the Lesser Caucasus Chain and Javakheti national park in the northern part of the Southern Highlands, contiguous with the new Lake Arpi National Park in Armenia. In the Russian Caucasus, Erzi Reserve in the eastern part of the Greater Caucasus Range and important for leopard, eastern tur and bezoar goat, has been substantially expanded. Turkey has added two large national parks in the Turkish Caucasian - Agri Mountain and Sarikamis. The existing network of protected areas provides a substantial foundation for biodiversity conservation in the Caucasus Ecoregion but much still needs to be done. Protected areas are completely absent from some critically important areas and the existing network is not completely representative of the full range of biodiversity in the region. Most strict nature reserves and national parks in the Ecoregion are too small to guarantee long-term biodiversity conservation. Existing protected areas are separated from each other and there are no linking corridors that would allow migration of wide-ranging species and ensure the resilience of plants and animals to climate change and anthropogenic development: landscape scale approaches to conservation need to be initiated. Management effectiveness of protected areas needs to be increased and sustained financing provided. Cooperation between national governments is needed in some parts of the Ecoregion to develop a transboundary approach to managing protected areas. Strengthening the protected areas network is not enough on its own: special programmes to ensure the survival and recovery of threatened species are of crucial importance. Action also needs to be taken to strengthen governance of the private sector, including non-state conservation areas, that biodiversity is conserved and used sustainably. Action is needed in several directions: some of the policies that can be used to mitigate the impacts of economic development on biodiversity are still lacking or weak, in particular strategic environmental assessment, environmental screening of individual projects, and spatial planning instruments for zoning built urban and industrial development; regulations governing forest use and fisheries need to be strengthened and enforced more rigorously; degraded habitats need to be restored and ecosystems vulnerable to the impacts of climate change may need to be made more resilient. 3.2. Actors Many different actors are involved in tackling the threats to the Ecoregion’s biodiversity and helping to achieve the vision of the Ecoregion Conservation Plan. They include: the governments of the Caucasus countries (central and bilateral governments); the Global Environment Facility (GEF), World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and European Union (EU); international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and foundations; regional NGOs; regional scientific institutions; and the private business sector. Media organisations - television, radio and the printed media - also do important work by communicating the value of biodiversity and the need for action.

3. The categories of protected area in the Ecoregion correspond to IUCNs internationally recognised categories as follows: strict nature reserve corresponds to Category I; national park mostly corresponds to Category II; natural monument corresponds to Category III; sanctuary mostly corresponds to Category IV; protected landscape corresponds to Category V; multiple use area corresponds to Category VI.
Governments of the Caucasus countries

The governments of the countries of the Caucasus region establish the policy environment and legal framework for the conservation and use of biodiversity. Ministries and their departments and agencies administer legislation governing natural resource use and manage most of the Ecoregion’s protected areas and forest lands. They finance biodiversity conservation activities and create an enabling environment for cooperation between international and regional organisations and conservation actors working in the non-governmental sector. State budgets pay the salaries of policy and research staff, environmental protection officials and managers of state forests and protected areas, infrastructure and equipment and their operating costs.

Since the first edition of the Ecoregion Conservation Plan, in addition to expanding their protected areas networks the countries of the region have acted to strengthen the framework conditions for biodiversity conservation. Policy and legal frameworks have been improved (for example through the development of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and improving laws and regulations), and the capacities of state organisations increased (for example through the development of national biodiversity monitoring systems and training state of forest department and protected areas administration staff).

Bilateral (government to government) donors

The Governments of Germany has been supporting biodiversity in the Ecoregion since 1998, when it provided the financing for the creation of the Lake Arpi National Park in Armenia, Javakheti National Park in Georgia and Samur-Yalama National Park in Azerbaijan and for the operation of the Transboundary Joint Secretariat (TJS), which provides support to the Ministries of Environment of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia to increase regional harmonization in the nature conservation sector and to develop the sector. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is implementing a Sustainable Management of Biodiversity programme in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia financed by BMU. GIZ provides technical assistance for preparing new-climate change biodiversity action plans and developing national biodiversity monitoring systems. The German Federal Ministry for Environment and Nuclear Safety (BMU) has financed climate change adaptation and landscape restoration projects in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. The German government has also provided capital for one of the two special vehicles active in the region - the Caucasus Nature Fund. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Norway provided the financing for the Mtskheta National Park in Georgia and for measures to improve the social and economic conditions of communities around the national park. In Armenia the Ministry has financed a biodiversity protection and community development programme which has strengthened Khosrov Forest and Shikahogh State Reserves, newly established Arevik National Park and Zangezur sanctuary, as well as improved social and economic conditions of communities around the protected areas.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funds environmental governance and sustainable use of natural resources projects in the Caucasus (among many other sectors). In the Russian Caucasus, USAID has funded projects to promote environmental education and ecotourism in nature reserves, the mass media, and children’s camps through the Institute for Sustainable Communities. In 2010 USAID started up a new programme - Integrated Natural Resource Management in Watersheds to introduce innovative approaches to the sustainable management of natural resources. With the U.S. Department of the Interior, USAID is assisting Georgia in the expansion of protected areas to provide better representation of ecosystems within Armenia’s current protected area system and enable effective conservation of biodiversity; in Azerbaijan the “Sustainable Land and Forest Management” project in the Greater Caucasian Landscape project which is designed to increase the level of pasture and forest management in the country in line with international standards; and two projects - one in Armenia and one in Georgia - that will help to ensure stable revenue streams for protected areas and improve business planning and cost-effectiveness of site management (the projects will be implemented in cooperation with the Caucasus Nature Fund).

UNEP and Georgia’s government recently initiated a TEEB (The Economics for Ecosystems and Biodiversity) Scoping Study with the view to carry out a national TEEB study. The EU is financing a number of regional projects and projects in individual countries that support the goals of the Ecoregion Conservation Plan. WWF is implementing a project in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia with financing from the EU’s Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources Programme (ENRTP) to pilot measures to make forests more resilient to the impacts of climate change. In Georgia the EU is financing the Georgian Carnivore Conservation Project which is designed to develop effective mechanisms and capacity and enhanced advocacy to improve the conservation status of large carnivores in and around the protected areas of the semi-arid landscape of Georgia, and a project in the framework of the EU Twinning Programme to strengthen protected areas management planning capacity.

International NGOs, private foundations and special funding vehicles

WWF has been active in the Ecoregion for 20 years and works through offices in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia and Turkey. WWF has played a key role in developing and promoting the ecoregion approach to biodiversity conservation in the Caucasus and in forging partnerships with and between other actors in the government and non-government sectors and the donor community. Many of the results of the investments made over the years stem from WWF’s strategic activities.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is working through and with its Caucasus members and partners as well as with its expert commissions (e.g. Species Survival Commission, WCPA-Commission on Protection of Areas) to implement the Union’s programmes in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. The Caucasus Cooperation Centre is based in Tbilisi, Georgia and offers services under two programme areas - Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Management and - including: access to global nature conservation knowledge; promotion of synergies among ongoing and planned activities via thematic networks; assistance in identifying gaps and trends in specific sectors; and facilitation of multi-stakeholder processes. Two private foundations have been especially active in supporting conservation activities in the Ecoregion. The MacArthur Foundation, which supports the development of civil society, helped to establish the Caucasus Biodiversity Council. MacArthur was also one of the founders of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (described later in this section). The MAV Foundation financed activities in support of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity’s Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia and Turkey. The project included analysis of the legal and institutional frameworks, assessment of management effectiveness and capacity needs of protected areas and action planning, financial needs assessment and sustainable financial planning, and communication activities.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint initiative of l’Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. Between 2004 and 2009 the CEPF invested $8.5 million supporting the elaboration and subsequent implementation of science-based strategies for species conservation. Funds for implementing the strategies were channelled to civil society organisations through
a competitive grant scheme. In this way the CEP’s investment has helped to build implementation capacity in the non-governmental sector as well as make progress towards the species conservation targets of the ECP.

The Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF) was established on the initiative of the German Government, KfW Entwicklungsbank, WWF and Conservation International. The CNF provides financing to help pay the running costs of protected areas in the South Caucasus countries. The CNF has attracted additional funding from the GEF and private corporations including Bank of Georgia, ProCredit Bank (in Georgia) and HSBC Bank (in Armenia). From 2012 the CNF will be supporting ten and more protected areas, including Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park, Lagodekhi Protected Areas, Tusheti Protected Areas and Nakhlovani Protected Areas in Georgia; Dilijan National Park, Lake Arpi National Park, Shihakhog State Reserve, Zangezur Sanctuary, Arzakan-Megradzor Sanctuary and Khosrov Forest State Reserve in Armenia.

Private business sector

Support from the private business sector is quite low compared with other actors but there have been some important precedents. A good partnership is established between WWF and HSBC in Armenia. British Petroleum funds conservation activities along the route of the Balu-Ceyhan pipeline through a small grants programme. The CNF’s success in attracting new donors from the sector is an encouraging sign.

Regional NGOs

The Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus (REC-Caucasus) - founded by the EU and the governments of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia - assists in capacity building through provision of information, advice, and expertise and encourages dialogue, cooperation and public participation in environmental decision-making. REC-Caucasus is currently implementing projects in the fields of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources financed by the EU and by the Norwegian government. In Armenia the Armenia Tree Project - established and funded by the Armenian Diaspora - is focused on reforestation projects; the Armenia Tree Project is collaborating with WWF in implementing projects on forest adaption to climate change funded by BMU (German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety), KfW Entwicklungsbank and EU. Chevre promotes sustainable development in the north-eastern Azerbaijan. In Georgia NACRES implements projects on research and monitoring of large carnivores and on protected areas; it is currently implementing the EU-funded Georgi- an Carnivore Conservation Project in collaboration with Fauna and Flora International. Organizations active in environmental advocacy include the Green Alternative and Greens Movement of Georgia (the Georgian partner of Friends of the Earth International).

Scientific institutions

Biology, zoology, botany, ecology and forestry departments of state universities, academic institutions belonging to the national systems of the Academies of Sciences, and national museums of natural history provide new knowledge about ecosystem dynamics, the health and dynamics of species populations and new thinking on conservation strategies. Institutions from part of the Ecoregion are elaborating and implementing the Ecoregion Conservation Plan.

4. PRIORITY PLACES AND SPECIES

4.1. Introduction

The Ecoregion Conservation Plan covers four priority biomes - forest, freshwater and wetland, coastal and marine, and high mountain - and 26 priority species (Box 1). The priority species are where most of the Ecoregion’s plant and animal biodiversity is concentrated and where the threats to biodiversity are greatest. The priority species are the species identified by experts as in need of special attention in the Ecoregion Conservation Plan.

The priority species comprise a huge area, well beyond the reach of the funding that is likely to be available; therefore Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) have been identified and delineated so that limited funding can be directed to the most important areas for biodiversity conservation in the Ecoregion. The plans for priority biomes and priority species target these PCAs, in particular those that currently do not have sufficient protection in the protected areas system.

4.2. Priority biomes

Forest Biome

The forest biome covers 18.52 percent of the Caucasus Ecoregion and is the most important for biodiversity conservation in the Ecoregion. Mountain forests, which make up the greater part of the forest biome in the Caucasus Ecoregion, also play a critical role in preventing soil erosion and regulating water flow. Forest ecosystems harbour many endemic and relic species of plants and provide habitats for rare and endangered animals including six priority species: brown bear, Persian leopard, bezoar goat, Caucasian red deer, European bison and Caucasian salamander. Roe deer (Capreolus capreolus), roe deer (Capreolus capreolus) and wild boar (Sus scrofa) feed on leaves, roots, and nuts in forests. Common otter (Lutra lutra) and European mink (Mustela lutreola) are associated with riparian forest ecosystems. Some of the priority species that live in the subalpine belt (West Caucasian and East Caucasian tur and Caucasian black grouse) use mountain forests as alternate feeding and wintering habitats.

Forests in the western Caucasus and the Talish Range contain most of the species endemic in the Ecoregion. One of the most notable endemic rock lizards of the Daresvika genus. The following species are associated with forest landscapes to varying degrees: the endemic Caucasian adder (Vipera kaznakovi); the endemic Caucasian mud-diver (Pelodytes caucasicus) and Caucasian toad (Bufo caucasicus) and several endemic rodents and insectivores, such as Robert’s snow vole (Chionomys roberti), Caucasian running beetle (Carabus caucasicus) and Shelkovnikov’s water shrew (Neomys shelkovnikovi). Many endemic invertebrates are also exclusively dependent on forest ecosystems, for example the Caucasian running beetle (Carabus caucasicus) and beech snail (Helix buchi).

Caucasian populations of European wild cat (Felis silvestris) and pine martens (Martes martes) are relatively abundant in forests; maintaining these populations is important for species worldwide. Bird fauna in Caucasian forests is also quite rich: owls, such as eagle owl (Bubo bubo), seven species of woodpeckers, and various small passerines, including some whose European range is limited to the Near East such as the red-fronted serin (Serinus pusillus), coexist in Caucasian forests with wide- spread species of European birds.

A large part of the Ecoregion’s broadleaved forests have already been cleared for growing crops. The area of chestnut forests has significantly decreased as a result of intensive logging of this valuable species for centuries. In north-western Iran only 12 percent of Arasbaran broadleaf forests, noted for their high number of endemic species, remain. In north-eastern Turkey broadleaf forests are cleared for tea and hazelnut plantations. Large areas of forest in the Ecoregion have also been converted to

**Box 1** - Priority species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mammals</td>
<td>Caucasian leopard (Panthera pardus saxicolor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Striped hyena (Hyaena hyaena)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brown bear (Ursus arctos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lynx (Lynx lynx)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Caucasian tur (Capra caucasica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Caucasian tur (Capra cylindricornis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caucasian red deer (Cervus elaphus maral)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bezoar goat (Capra aegagrus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gmelin’s moufflon (Ovis ammon gmelini)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caucasian chamois (Rupicapra rupicapra caucasia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cattle gazelle (Gazella subgutturosa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>European bison (Bison bonasus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arabian asp (Vipera aspis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Russian sturgeon (Acipenser gueldenstaedtii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persian sturgeon (Acipenser persicus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow lizard (Lacerta flavescens)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Starlet (Acipenser ruthenus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Star sturgeon (Acipenser stellio)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Atlantic (Balatic) sturgeon (Acipenser sturio)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beluga (Hucho hucho)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The categories “focal species” and “species of special concern” used in the 2006 edition of the Ecoregion Conservation Plan have been combined into a single group of “priority species” in this edition.

**Note:** The number of species included in the list is 26.
pasture. Forests continue to be under pressure from unsustainable levels of logging for industrial timber and firewood and uncontrolled grazing by domestic livestock; many thousands of hectares of forest have become degraded. Climate change will increase the pressure on forest ecosystems.

Currently, only about 14% of forests are preserved in protected areas. In the long-term, an additional 10 percent of the forests in the Ecoregion should be given protection equivalent to IUCN categories I-IV. This would bring the area of protected forests to nearly a quarter of the Ecoregion's forested area. 10 percent of the forests in the Ecoregion should be given protection equivalent to IUCN categories I-IV.

Freshwater habitats cover 8.5 percent of the Ecoregion and are crucial for water conservation, spawning of fish, and for breeding and migratory birds. Freshwater ecosystems span the entire Ecoregion, from the highest mountain streams to the most saline parts of the Caspian and Black seas. About 12 percent of the Ecoregion's high mountain habitats are afforded some sort of protection. The coastal and marine ecosystem also harbours important mammal species. Three species of dolphins found in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov (Delphinus delphis, Tursiops truncatus, Phocoena phocoena) are threatened. Two subspecies of dolphins are endemic to the Azov and Black seas, and all three species are protected under the Bonn Convention. The Caspian seal is endemic to the Caspian Sea.

The coastal and marine ecosystem also harbours important mammal species. Three species of dolphins found in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov (Delphinus delphis, Tursiops truncatus, Phocoena phocoena) are threatened. Two subspecies of dolphins are endemic to the Azov and Black seas, and all three species are protected under the Bonn Convention. The Caspian seal is endemic to the Caspian Sea.

The coastlines of the Black Sea and Caspian Sea and Sea of Azov offers habitats for large numbers of migrating waterfowl. Waders, gulls, ducks and other waterfowl are abundant here during the migration and breeding season in including two priority species: marbled duck and white-headed duck. Lesser kestrel (Falco naumanni), sociable lapwing (Vanellus gregarius), lesser white-fronted goose, red-breasted goose (Branta ruficollis) and black-headed gull (Larus ridibundus) are also quite common in wetlands. Three species of harriers (Circus spp.) are found around wetlands.

The largest concentration of freshwater ecosystems is within the Kura River Basin, with 1,020,198 ha of freshwater habitats. A diversity of mountain lakes and wetlands in the Javakheti-Lake Sevan region should be preserved as well, including 240,569 hectares of fished and un-fished lakes. Large lakes in the Black Sea and Caspian Sea are relics of the time (over ten million years ago) when the joined basins of the Black and Caspian seas were completely separated from the Mediterranean. Most of these species are adapted to low levels of salinity, notably the commercially valuable species of sturgeon. These Caspian-Black Sea relic species coexist today with widespread Mediterranean species, which penetrate into the Black Sea during the spawning season.

The coastal and marine ecosystem also harbours important mammal species. Three species of dolphins found in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov (Delphinus delphis, Tursiops truncatus, Phocoena phocoena) are threatened. Two subspecies of dolphins are endemic to the Azov and Black seas, and all three species are protected under the Bonn Convention. The Caspian seal is endemic to the Caspian Sea.
most important parts of the Ecoregion for conservation of high mountain habitats are the Greater Caucasus Mountain Range and parts of the Lesser Caucasus Mountains and the Southern Highlands. The long term aim should be to grant protection equivalent to IUCN categories I-IV to at least an additional eight percent of the high mountain habitats in the Ecoregion.

4.3. Priority species

Caucasian leopard

The leopard is the rarest species in the Ecoregion. Widespread throughout the Caucasus a century ago it is now restricted to the Zakarzuz Range in Armenia and Azerbaijan (Nakhchivan), the Tališ Moun-
tains, northern Iran, and in the eastern part of the Greater Caucasus Range and Iori-Mingечаur Priority Conservation Area. The Caucasian subspecies is listed in the IUCN Red List as Endangered (EN C2a) and is listed in the “Red Books” of all the countries in the Ecoregion. The main threats to the leopard are poaching and overhunting of animals on which it primarily preys (tur, bezoar goat, mouflon, wild boar, chamois, and roe deer). A leopard conservation strategy has been developed for all six countries of the Ecoregion and national action plans have been elaborated for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Striped Hyena

Although the striped hyena is listed as Near Threatened in the IUCN Red List, in the Caucasus species is on the verge of extinction. Striped hyenas live in plains ecosystems, including arid habitats and floodplain forests. The animal used to be widespread in the eastern Caucasus up to Tbilisi, but hyena numbers fell drastically in the second half of the 20th century due to persecution by hunters and habitat loss to agriculture. Only a few hyenas remain within a very small range in the south-eastern Caucasus plains (in the southern Armenia, in Azerbaijan and a small part of Georgia). Exact data on the number of hyenas or the condition of the population have not been collected. Measures need to be taken to involve local people in hyena conservation and to strengthen regulations and fines for killing hyenas.

Brown Bear

The brown bear is a keystone species5 and top predator in the food chain in most habitats in the Cauca-
sus. The brown bear can serve as an indicator species, reflecting the state of ecosystems and biodiver-
sity as a whole. Generally, the brown bear occupies mountain forests, but it also occurs in high mountain meadows and open plains woodlands. Poaching is the main threat along with habitat loss to agriculture. Only a few hyenas remain within a very small range in the south-eastern Caucasus plains (in the southern Armenia, in Azerbaijan and a small part of Georgia). Exact data on the number of hyenas or the condition of the population have not been collected. Measures need to be taken to involve local people in hyena conservation and to strengthen regulations and fines for killing hyenas.

Lynx

Lynx is listed as Near Threatened by IUCN. Due to its secretive habits and the absence of special studies devoted to its biology in the Caucasus, the exact distribution of lynx is unknown and even a rough es-
timation of the population size is not possible. Trends in population dynamics are similarly unknown. Special efforts are needed to estimate the lynx population and the approximate density of the species.

West and East Caucasian Turs

The West and East Caucasian turs are endemic to the Greater Caucasus Range. The West Caucasian tur is listed in the IUCN Red List as Endangered and the East Caucasian tur as Near Threatened. Tur live in the high mountains from 2,000 to 4,000 m above sea level. The main threat to the tur is poaching. Recent data suggests that there are around 3,500 to 4,000 West Caucasian tur and about 25,000 East Caucasian tur in the Ecoregion. Uncontrolled hunting could threaten the long-term sustainability of tur populations. Quota levels and licensing procedures differ in each country and need to be harmonized to improve tur management.

Caucasian Red Deer

The Caucasian subspecies of red deer is one of the most endangered animal in the South Caucasus. Few specimens of red deer still remain in Armenia and the species is listed in the country’s Red Data Book as critically endangered. In Georgia two isolated populations of fewer than 150 deer remain in the Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park in the Lesser Caucasus Mountain Chain and around 200 deer are left in the Lagodekhi Strict Nature Reserve in the Greater Caucasus Range in eastern Georgia. Fewer than 600 red deer are left in Azerbaijan in protected areas of the Greater Caucasus Range. Turkey and Iran also harbour small populations. In Russia, several thousand red deer are found along the Greater Caucasus Range. Over the past few decades, deer populations have decreased, though the exact number of deer remaining is unknown. In Russia, red deer are legally hunted, while in the South Caucasus the species is legally protected. Throughout the Caucasus Ecoregion, poaching, habitat loss to pasture lands, and long-term isolation of red deer populations have caused deer numbers to decline, resulting in inbreed-
ing in some populations. Measures need to be taken to reduce poaching, monitor deer population dynamics, and connect the isolated groups. Efforts are required to coordinate management practices for red deer in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Russia. Reintroduction programme for red deer needs to be conducted in Armenia to recover this species in Dilijan National Park.

Bezoar Goat

The bezoar goat has been driven to extinction in many parts of its former range. It is listed in the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable and is included in the national red lists of Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Russia. Today, there are several isolated populations of bezoar goats in Dagestan, in central and southern Armenia and the bordering part of Nakhchivan (Azerbaijan). Small populations live in Georgia on the border with Dagestan, in the Turkish Caucasus and in northern Iran. These remnant populations are separated by nearly 500 km. Steps need to be taken to increase protection of the bezoar goat and allow the exchange of genes between the isolated populations to reduce chances of inbreeding. Local people need to be included in conservation activities, since poaching is the major threat to the animal.

Gmelin’s Mouflon

The rare mouflon is an endemic subspecies of wild sheep, the ancestral form of modern domestic sheep. The mouflon is agile at climbing steep mountain slopes. The animals prefer dry, open slopes in the mountain steppe zone. Numbers of Gmelin’s mouflon decreased steadily throughout the 20th century as a result of habitat loss and poaching. Today there are no more than several hundred of the animals left in southern Armenia and in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic in Azerbaijan. This species is listed in the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable. There are a few herds of mouflon in Turkey, as well as in some areas along the Turkish-Iranian border. Mouflons also remain in small numbers on the border between Iran and Azerbaijan (Nakhchivan Republic) and in the Sabalan Mountains. Measures need to be taken to preserve mountain habitat and increase protection of the animal.

Caucasian Chamois

The range and population of the Caucasian sub-species of chamois has decreased drastically over the past century. Although data on chamois numbers are scarce, it is thought that approximately 3,500 chamois remain in the Kavkazsky Strict Nature Reserve in Russia, and a much smaller population resides in other parts of the Greater Caucasus, as well as in the Lesser Caucasus Mountain Chain within Georgia and Turkey. The greatest threat to the survival of the chamois comes from overhunting and loss of pastures. The populations are highly isolated due to habitat fragmentation, which could lead to in-
breeding. The lack of research on the current status of the animal hinders conservation efforts. Some of the Caucasian countries have listed the chamois in their national Red Books, while others have not. Coordinated approaches to chamois conservation and synchronization of the species’ protected status among countries are necessary to save the animal from disappearance.

Goitered Gazelle

The goitred gazelle (Gazella subgutturosa) is listed in the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable and in the na-
tional red list of Azerbaijan. The gazelle is found in steppe and semi-desert habitats and open juniper

5 A keystone species is a species that has a disproportionately large effect on its environment relative to its abundance. Keystone species play a crucial role in maintaining the structure of an ecological community, affecting many other organisms in an ecosystem and helping to determine the types and numbers of various other species in the community.
woods. Pressured by poaching and the loss of steppe and semi-desert habitat to agricultural develop-
ment in eastern Caucasus lowlands, the population fell to catastrophically low levels and in 1961 only
130 animals were left near the mouth of the Kura River. Conservation measures, including creation of the
Byavandan Sanctuary in 1961 and the Shirvan Strict Nature Reserve in 1969, helped save the popu-
lation from extinction in the South Caucasus. Gazettele numbers in the shrub protected areas (Shirvan
National Park, Shirvan Strict nature Reserve and Byavandan Sanctuary) have grown to more than 5,000
in 2010. A small population remains in the Caspian Sea Basin. Recent recoveries have been
taken to reintroduce the animal into parts of its former historical range: in Ag Gol national park in Azer-
baijan and in the north west of Azerbaijan; and in Vashlovani national park in Georgia in cooperation
with Turkey; re-introduction from Azerbaijan is also envisaged.

**European bison**

The European bison is the largest herbivore in Europe. Historically it was distributed throughout the
Caucasus and western, central, and south-eastern Europe. The Caucasian population became extinct by
1927. The species was reintroduced to the North Caucasus but it is once again under threat there: there
are just over 70 bisons remaining in two nature reserves in the Russian Caucasus.

**Caucasian Black Grouse**

The Caucasian black grouse inhabits areas above the timberline in the Greater and Lesser Caucasus
mountains. The presence of shrub vegetation to provide shelter for the bird is critical. In the Western
Caucasus the black grouse is usually found among Caucasian alpine rose (Rhododendron caucasicus)
thickets. The birds stay in groups and especially high concentrations are observed in spring at display
grounds. The distribution is continuous in the Greater Caucasus, where the population numbers several
tens of thousands in the Lesser Caucasus the distribution is patchier and the number of birds is prob-
bly much lower (except in the Dogu Karadeniz Mountains in north-eastern Turkey). Habitat loss and
fragmentation due to unsustainable land use are the most significant threat. Poaching and human dis-
turbance among the smaller, isolated populations of black grouse also threaten the species. This species
is listed by IUCN as a species for which data are deficient. Protection measures may include creation of
small-sized reserves in important habitats for the black grouse.

**Imperial Eagle**

The Imperial eagle is found primarily in the south-eastern part of the Ecoregion, in lowland forests along
the several rivers, and in lowlands and foothills westward to the eastern slopes of the Trialeiti Ridge. The
Imperial eagle is classified as Vulnerable at the global level by IUCN and Endangered at the European
level by BirdLife International. In Europe the eagle has suffered a rapid decline in recent decades, and the
species is now extremely rare or extinct in many areas. The main threat to the Imperial eagle is the
disappearance of habitats due to deforestation of lowlands and foothills. Other major threats and
limiting factors include poaching and human disturbance, nest robbing, illegal trade, and poisoning.

**Cinerœus Vulture**

Cinerœus vultures (also known as Eurasian black vultures) feed on carrion and nest in loosely knit
groups. Cinerœus vultures prefer areas with pine, juniper, and oak. The cinerœus vulture is classified by
IUCN as Near Threatened globally; numbers are decreasing in the Caucasus. Waste from the animal
husbandry industry in this country provides abundant food for vultures. As with many other mountain
species, the vulture occurs in lowlands in winter. The range and abundance of the cinerœus vulture has
declined as a result of persecution (for example, poisoning) and alteration of nesting habitat.

**Marbled Duck**

The marbled duck occurs sporadically in Georgia but is more common in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and
Iran on lowland lakes. Its population fluctuates partly in response to annual variations in rainfall. The
marbled duck is capable of dispersing widely in search of suitable habitat. It is less dependent on inver-
tebrates and relies more on small seeds than other ducks of the northern Temperate Zone. Marbled duck
appears to have suffered a rapid population decline, according to numbers in its core wintering range,
largely a result of extensive habitat destruction. Over 50 percent of the duck’s suitable habitat may
have been destroyed during the 20th century. Other major threats are poaching and unsuitable water
levels at wintering sites. Wetlands are drained for agriculture across its range. The species is listed as
Vulnerable by IUCN.

**White-headed Duck**

Within the Caucasian Ecoregion significant populations of white-headed ducks breed primarily in Russia,
Turkey, Iran, and Armenia. The duck’s preferred habitats include freshwater or brackish, alkaline, and
eutrophic lakes, which are frequently temporary or semi-permanent. Ponds in which the ducks breed
have dense vegetation around the fringes and are generally small or enclosed areas within a larger
wetland system. A stable water level during the incubation period is vital for successful breeding. In
the Caucasus, one of the most important wintering areas is in Azerbaijan; wintering birds probably
arrive here from Kazakhstan. The white-headed duck is classified as Endangered at the global level by
IUCN and at the European level by BirdLife International. The species’ range and population size have
declined as a result of hunting and habitat degradation. Another major threat is the variation of water
levels at wintering sites.

**Caucasian Salamander**

The Caucasian salamander is an endemic of the western Lesser Caucasus Mountain Chain. Its range
extends through the westernmost part of the Trialeiti Range, Meskheti, and the Giresun Moun-
tains west to Giresun in north-eastern Turkey. It is listed by IUCN as Vulnerable. The salamander occurs
in the uplands of mountains and in small streams (from sea level to 2,000 m). 24 local popu-
lations are known across Georgia to Turkey. Based on the distribution of small mountain streams in the
Georgian part of the species’ range, several dozen local populations are probably located in tributaries
of the Kura, Choruh (Chorokhi), and Kintrishi rivers. One local population usually consists of several
hundred individuals. Geographic populations from the watershed of the Kura River (which belongs to
the Caspian Sea Basin) and rivers in the Black Sea Basin show fixed genetic differences, and are likely
different species which have been isolated for more than five million years. The most significant threat
to the salamander is destruction of the animals’ refuges due to extensive timber harvesting. Effective
protection measures would include creation of small-sized reserves encompassing the most important
habitats.

**Sturgeon**

The Ecoregion Conservation Plan’s priority species include seven species of sturgeon. Russian, Persian,
basard, and star sturgeon, and beluga are all listed as Endangered by IUCN. Atlantic ( Baltic) sturgeon is
Critically Endangered, while starlet is Vulnerable. Although populations of all these species are threat-
ened they are still commercially fished. In the Azov Sea, the bastard and Atlantic sturgeon are on
the verge of extinction. In the Kuban River the starlet and Azov Sea beluga (H. huso moscovita) have
nearly disappeared. The Black Sea is the last global habitat for the Atlantic ( Baltic) sturgeon, which is nearly
extinct. The Rioni River in Georgia is the only spawning area for the European form of Atlantic sturgeon
within the Caucasus. Overfishing and uncontrolled poaching in the Caspian and Azov seas threaten all
species of sturgeon in the two seas. When sturgeons swim upstream to spawn, they are also poached or
unable to reproduce in rivers that are dammed or polluted. Water levels in rivers are declining due to
irigation and unsustainable water use.
4.4. Priority conservation areas

56 Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) have been delineated for the Ecoregion Conservation Plan in order to focus conservation actions on the most important areas for biodiversity conservation (see the map at annex 2). The first step in defining the PCAs was to identify key taxons and the areas important for them. Then the important areas for all taxons were overlaid, habitat representation in the overlay was evaluated and PCAs identified and delineated.

In a subsequent step, corridors (CRs) were identified to ensure connectivity between the PCAs so that birds, fish, and other animals capable of migration could do so and to maintain viable populations by ensuring genetic exchange. Then gaps in the PA network in each of the PCAs and corridors were identified. Finally the PCAs were ranked in terms of urgency and opportunity for conservation action.

The total area of the Ecoregion’s PCAs is 14 million hectares, covering about 24 percent of the Ecoregion’s entire territory. Most of the PCAs coincide with mountain ranges; for example 11 priority areas are in the Greater Caucasus, 19 in the Lesser Caucasus and Southern Highlands, and two in the Talish-Alborz Range.

PCAs should not be thought of as blocks of natural habitats which need to be protected in their entirety; rather they indicate important areas where urgent conservation measures are required. Measures may include zoning for different forms of land-use (agriculture, industry, infrastructure development and biodiversity conservation), planning of protected areas, identification of wildlife corridors, delineating areas for natural resource use, and actions to improve the framework conditions for biodiversity conservation for example institutional strengthening, law enforcement, and awareness building.

Identification of PCAs and CRs presented in this document is expert driven approach, which does not necessarily reflect governmental vision on national priority areas for nature conservation.

5. THE ECOREGION CONSERVATION PLAN

5.1. Structure

The Ecoregion Conservation Plan consists of:

• action plans for each of the priority biomes, focused on the Priority Conservation Areas;
• action plans for priority species;
• sitting above the plans for the priority biomes and priority species, an action plan for improving the framework conditions for achieving the vision of the ECP.

The plan is presented in a series of tables:

A. Plan for improving the framework conditions for achieving the goals of the ECP.
B. Plan for forest ecosystems.
C. Plan for freshwater ecosystems.
D. Plan for priority species.
E. Plan for high mountain ecosystems.

The plan is presented in a series of tables:

The plan is presented in a series of tables:

Each of the tables sets out long and medium targets, the relevance of the medium-term targets to the strategic goals and targets of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, actions to be taken by 2015, the countries in which the actions are applicable, the respective PCAs, and a cross-reference to Priority Biomes.

5.2. Implementation and Monitoring

The Caucasus Biodiversity Council (CBC) will continue to support the efforts of governments of the Caucasus region and other conservation actors to implement the Ecoregion Conservation Plan. The Council will also continue to monitor progress towards the targets that are set out in the Plan. The CBC envisages a full review of the Plan by 2016.
### Long-Term Target by 2025

#### Medium-Term Target by 2020

#### Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions by 2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A2.1.1. In parallel with the elaboration of the regional Ecological network plan, strengthen as necessary national strategies and legal instruments (including the legal framework for ecological corridors, where applicable) for PA development and governance, having regard to IUCN's protected area matrix.6</td>
<td>Armenia, Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 1, 22</td>
<td>All PBs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2.1.2. Develop national strategies for transboundary cooperation along Turkey-Azerbaijan, Georgia border.</td>
<td>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 16, 19</td>
<td>Selected PCAs and CRs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2.1.3. Develop national strategies for transboundary cooperation along Georgia-Armenia-Russia border.</td>
<td>Armenia, Georgia, Russia</td>
<td>PCA 41, 42, 43</td>
<td>Selected PCAs and CRs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2.1.4. Develop national strategies for transboundary cooperation along Turkey-Georgia border.</td>
<td>Armenia, Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 54, 51</td>
<td>Selected PCAs and CRs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Targets 5, 11, 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions by 2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1.4. Agreements are made between countries of the Ecoregion to facilitate bilateral or multilateral initiatives on nature conservation; e.g: establishment of transboundary PAs; programmes for reintroducing of priority species.</td>
<td>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey</td>
<td>Selected PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>All PBs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1.4.1. Develop relevant documents for transboundary cooperation along Turkey-Georgia border.</td>
<td>Armenia, Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 54, 51</td>
<td>Forest, High mountain, Freshwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1.4.2. Develop relevant documents for transboundary cooperation along Azerbaijan-Georgia border.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 16, 22</td>
<td>Forest, High mountain, Freshwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1.4.3. Develop relevant documents for transboundary cooperation along Georgia-Russia border.</td>
<td>Georgia, Russia</td>
<td>PCA 41, 42, 43</td>
<td>Forest, High mountain, Freshwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1.4.4. Develop relevant documents for transboundary cooperation along Armenia-Iran border.</td>
<td>Armenia, Iran</td>
<td>PCA 41, 42, 43</td>
<td>Forest, High mountain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Targets 1, 10, 12, 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions by 2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1.2. Appropriate instruments support the maintenance of healthy ecosystems and viable populations of wildlife.</td>
<td>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey</td>
<td>Selected PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>All PBs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1.2.1. In parallel with the development of a regional Ecological network plan, ensure that national strategies and legal instruments for PA development and governance reflect and incorporate the regional Ecological network framework.</td>
<td>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Turkey</td>
<td>Selected PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>All PBs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

6. IUCN's protected area matrix is a classification system for protected areas comprising both management category and governance type. See: Dudley, N. (Editor) (2008). Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.
### Relevance to Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-Term Target by 2025</th>
<th>Medium-Term Target by 2020</th>
<th>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</th>
<th>Actions by 2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A2.1.6. Integrate important conservation/species areas methodologies e.g., KBA, IBA, IPA, etc. into relevant policies and legislation.</td>
<td>Country based</td>
<td>All PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>All PBs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2.2. National legislation is aligned to relevant international norms.</td>
<td>Country based</td>
<td>All relevant PAs and CRs</td>
<td>All PBs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2.3. Capacity exists in all of the countries of the Ecoregion to achieve the goals of the ECP.</td>
<td>Country based</td>
<td>All relevant PAs and CRs</td>
<td>All PBs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2.4. Financing of the PAs in the Ecoregion is adequate and sustainable with attention paid to the IUCN protected area matrix.</td>
<td>Country based</td>
<td>All relevant PAs and CRs</td>
<td>All PBs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2.5. A system of monitoring biodiversity in selected PAs throughout the Ecoregion is established and functioning effectively.</td>
<td>Country based</td>
<td>Selected PAs in PAs and CRs</td>
<td>All PAs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Long-Term Target by 2025

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium-Term Target by 2020</th>
<th>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</th>
<th>Actions by 2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A3.1.1. Provide support to nature protection agencies for implementing international conventions.</td>
<td>Strategic Goal E</td>
<td>All relevant PCAs</td>
<td>All PBs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3.2.1. Carry out training for customs officials, forest rangers, enforcement agencies, CBOs and other authorities.</td>
<td>All interested countries</td>
<td>All relevant PAs and CRs</td>
<td>All PBs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3.3.1. Capacity building activities for stakeholders at different levels.</td>
<td>Countries based</td>
<td>All relevant PAs and CRs</td>
<td>All PBs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3.3.2. Strengthen as necessary national strategies and legal instruments to allow for a range of different governance types.</td>
<td>Countries based</td>
<td>All relevant PAs and CRs</td>
<td>All PBs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3.4.1. Capacity building activities and training for communities in PCAs and CRs for joint transboundary activities.</td>
<td>Interested countries</td>
<td>All relevant PAs and CRs</td>
<td>All PAs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Target by 2025</td>
<td>Medium-Term Target by 2020</td>
<td>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</td>
<td>Actions by 2015</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5. Nature-based tourism provides income to support the PA system and local communities.</td>
<td>A5.1. Framework and capacity for sustainable nature-based tourism are in place and integrated into PA planning and management.</td>
<td>Target 4</td>
<td>A5.1.1. Collect and disseminate information about best experiences on sustainable nature-based tourism in model communities of at least three countries in the region.</td>
<td>Selected countries</td>
<td>Selected PCAs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5.1.2. Launch at least one model project on participatory planning and conducting sustainable nature-based tourism activities.</td>
<td>A5.1.2. Establish at least one model project on participatory planning and conducting sustainable nature-based tourism activities.</td>
<td>A6. International recognition supports improvement of PA management.</td>
<td>A6.1. More World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves are established in the Ecoregion.</td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td>A6.1.1. Prepare at least three nominations, including one transboundary area, for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6.2. More Rus in the Ecoregion are certified by PanParks.</td>
<td>A6.2.1. Provide the support necessary for two more Rus in the Ecoregion to achieve PanParks certification and/or European Diploma Area.</td>
<td>A7. Regional research, information, and learning centres work to increase and transfer knowledge of biodiversity issues in the Ecoregion.</td>
<td>A7.1. The Caucasus regional biodiversity monitoring network and information database are in place.</td>
<td>Target 19</td>
<td>A7.1.1. Further develop the database and website and the mechanism for updating the database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A7.2. National academic and research institutions effectively execute research in the field of biodiversity conservation.</td>
<td>A7.2.1. Advance the capacity of academic and research institutions in the field of biodiversity conservation.</td>
<td>Target 19</td>
<td>A7.2.2. Promote cooperation between academic and research institutions and conservation practitioners.</td>
<td>Country based</td>
<td>Selected PCAs and CRs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A7.3. The regional viable structure and platform exist in the Caucasus to continuously ensure global knowledge transfer and effective delivery of conservation efforts.</td>
<td>A7.3.1. Develop an institutional framework and elaborate strategic plan acceptable for all stakeholders.</td>
<td>Target 19</td>
<td>A7.3.2. Establish at least one model project on participatory planning and conducting sustainable nature-based tourism activities.</td>
<td>Ecoregion</td>
<td>All PCAs and CRs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Target by 2025</td>
<td>Medium-Term Target by 2020</td>
<td>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</td>
<td>Actions by 2015</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B1. Representative forests and associated biodiversity of the Greater Caucasus Range are effectively preserved in a network of PAs and linking corridors.</strong></td>
<td>B1.1. An additional 150,000 ha of forests are given PA status. Management of at least 150,000 ha of forest in existing PAs in the Greater Caucasus is improved.</td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td>B1.1.1. Establish the Racha National Park.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B1.1.2. Establish the Svaneti National Park.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B1.1.3. Establish the Iverian National Park.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B1.1.4. Establish a Nature Park in the Adjara Region.</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>PCA 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B1.1.5. Create the Samursky National Park based on the existing Sanctuary.</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>PCA 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B1.1.6. Extend the Kadas National Park, develop management plan and infrastructure.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B1.1.7. Improve management and develop infrastructure of the Shdarghi National Park.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>PCA 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B1.1.8. Continue to improve the management of Zagatala nature reserves.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>PCA 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B1. Representative forests and associated biodiversity of the Lesser Caucasus Range are effectively preserved in a network of PAs and linking corridors.</strong></td>
<td>B2.1. An additional 50,000 ha of forests are given PA status. Management of at least 50,000 ha of forest in existing PAs in the Lesser Caucasus is improved.</td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td>B2.1.1. Establish the Machakhela Protected Areas.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B2.1.2. Establish the Tetrobi sanctuary in the support zone of Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B2.1.3. Extend the Apseki National Park.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B2.1.4. Establish a corridor in the northern and western parts of the Lesser Caucasus.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 27, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B2.1.5. Elaborate management plans and develop infrastructure for the Netsch National Park and Zarasai Sanctuary.</td>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>PCA 42, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Target by 2025</td>
<td>Medium-Term Target by 2020</td>
<td>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</td>
<td>Actions by 2015</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2.1.6.</strong> Continue improving the protection regime and management of Shikahogh and Khavor strict nature reserves.</td>
<td><strong>B2.1.6.</strong> Continue improving the protection regime and management of Shikahogh and Khavor strict nature reserves.</td>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>PCA 42, 43, 49</td>
<td>High mountain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2.1.7.</strong> Improve the management of forest sanctuaries.</td>
<td><strong>B2.1.7.</strong> Improve the management of forest sanctuaries.</td>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>All relevant PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>High mountain, Freshwater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2.1.9.</strong> Establish forest reserve/PA in borderland with Azerbaijan.</td>
<td><strong>B2.1.9.</strong> Establish forest reserve/PA in borderland with Azerbaijan.</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>PCA 37</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2.1.10.</strong> Improving protection level of Chechez No-Hunting Area to Protected Area.</td>
<td><strong>B2.1.10.</strong> Improving protection level of Chechez No-Hunting Area to Protected Area.</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>PCA 44</td>
<td>High mountain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2.1.11.</strong> Improve protection of the Arasbaran Nature Reserve (MAB) in Iran.</td>
<td><strong>B2.1.11.</strong> Improve protection of the Arasbaran Nature Reserve (MAB) in Iran.</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>PCA 54</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2.1.12.</strong> Improve management of PAs in Jamilli (Gargil and Offener nature reserve).</td>
<td><strong>B2.1.12.</strong> Improve management of PAs in Jamilli (Gargil and Offener nature reserve).</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 54</td>
<td>High mountain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2.2.</strong> Transboundary cooperation is established in at least one PCA.</td>
<td><strong>B2.2.</strong> Transboundary cooperation is established in at least one PCA.</td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B3.1.</strong> An additional 10,000 ha of forests is included in PAs. Management of at least 50,000 ha of forest in existing protected areas in Tallish-Western Alborz is improved.</td>
<td><strong>B3.1.</strong> An additional 10,000 ha of forests is included in PAs. Management of at least 50,000 ha of forest in existing protected areas in Tallish-Western Alborz is improved.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>PCA 37</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B4.1.</strong> Management is improved on at least 10,000.</td>
<td><strong>B4.1.</strong> Management is improved on at least 10,000.</td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>PCA 28</td>
<td>Freshwater/forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B4.2.</strong> Develop management plan and infrastructure of Garmauz Nature Reserve.</td>
<td><strong>B4.2.</strong> Develop management plan and infrastructure of Garmauz Nature Reserve.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>PCA 22</td>
<td>Freshwater/forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B4.3.</strong> Improve conservation and management of four sanctuaries in floodplain forests of Eastern Georgia.</td>
<td><strong>B4.3.</strong> Improve conservation and management of four sanctuaries in floodplain forests of Eastern Georgia.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 22</td>
<td>Freshwater/forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B4.2</strong> Transboundary initiatives for conservation of forests in the Kura-Aras plains are in place.</td>
<td><strong>B4.2</strong> Transboundary initiatives for conservation of forests in the Kura-Aras plains are in place.</td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Georgia</td>
<td>All relevant PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>Freshwater/forest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Management**

<p>| B5.1.** | <strong>B5.1.</strong> Logging and timber trade practices and their potential impact have been assessed. | Target 5 | Interested countries | Selected PCAs and CRs | High mountain, Freshwater |
| B5.1.2. | B5.1.2. Assess the scale of illegal and unsustainable logging and their medium-term impact in at least three countries. | Interested countries | Selected PCAs and CRs | High mountain, Freshwater |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-Term Target by 2025</th>
<th>Medium-Term Target by 2020</th>
<th>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</th>
<th>Actions by 2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (FB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B5.1.3.  Assess the legal framework of at least three countries of the Ecoregion for verifying the origin of forest products, including the existing wood tracking system, and make recommendations for improving the legislation.</td>
<td>Target 5</td>
<td>Interested countries</td>
<td>All forest PCAs and CRs in selected countries</td>
<td>High mountain, Fresh water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5.1.4.  Organize a regional workshop on cross-boundary timber trade for key stakeholders.</td>
<td>Target 5</td>
<td>Interested countries</td>
<td>Relevant PCAs and CRs in selected countries</td>
<td>High mountain, Fresh water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5.1.5.  Assess forest ecosystems which are vulnerable or resistant to climate change impacts.</td>
<td>Target 5</td>
<td>Selected countries</td>
<td>All forest PCAs</td>
<td>High mountain, Forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5.1.6.  Establish National forest assessment, monitoring and early warning system.</td>
<td>Target 5</td>
<td>Iran and selected countries</td>
<td>All forest PCAs</td>
<td>High mountain, Fresh water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5.2.1.  Adopt relevant methodology and develop guidelines for classification in at least one country of the region.</td>
<td>Target 5</td>
<td>Georgia and other interested countries</td>
<td>All forest PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>High mountain, Fresh water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5.2.2.  Develop guidelines on the identification of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) in at least three countries of the region.</td>
<td>Target 5</td>
<td>Selected countries</td>
<td>Selected PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>High mountain, Fresh water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5.2.3.  In at least 2 countries of the Ecoregion establish a normative framework for applying the concept of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) in forest management.</td>
<td>Target 5</td>
<td>Selected countries</td>
<td>All forest PCAs and CRs in selected countries</td>
<td>High mountain, Fresh water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5.2.4.  Conduct training in forest classification and delineation of HCVF for forest management in at least three countries of the region.</td>
<td>Target 5</td>
<td>Selected countries</td>
<td>Selected PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>High mountain, Fresh water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Long-Term Target by 2025**

**B6.** Forest certification is established and functioning in the Caucasus Ecoregion. According to international standards.

**B6.1.** Capacity of forest managers in the Ecoregion is created to achieve voluntary forest certification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium-Term Target by 2020</th>
<th>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</th>
<th>Actions by 2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (FB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 5</td>
<td>B6.1.1. Conduct regional workshop on voluntary forest certification.</td>
<td>Selected countries</td>
<td>All forest PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>High mountain, Fresh water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B6.1.2. Prepare feasibility study for implementing voluntary certification in at least three countries. Develop and submit follow-up project proposals to relevant donors.</td>
<td>Target 5</td>
<td>Selected countries</td>
<td>All forest PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>High mountain, Fresh water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B6.1.3.  In at least one country of the Ecoregion develop sustainable forest management standards as a basis for voluntary forest certification and to strengthen regulations governing forest use.</td>
<td>Target 5</td>
<td>Selected countries</td>
<td>All forest PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>High mountain, Fresh water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B7.1. Legislation guarantees the traditional rights of local communities to forest resources.</td>
<td>Target 18</td>
<td>Selected countries</td>
<td>All forest PCAs and CRs in selected countries</td>
<td>High mountain, Fresh water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B8.1. Strategies are in place for increasing the resilience of forests to climate change and decreasing forest degradation.</td>
<td>Target 15</td>
<td>All countries of the region</td>
<td>All forest PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>High mountain, Fresh water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B7. Traditional rights to use forest resources are respected.**

**B8. Forests are resilient to the expected impacts of climate change.**

**B9.** The area of forests is increased using native species in forest PCAs and CRs in the Ecoregion, taking into account the potential impact of climate change.

**B9.1.** Forest is restored on 20,000 hectares of degraded forest land using the Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) approach with clear biodiversity and socio-economic goals, and taking into account climate trends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevance to Biodiversity by 2011-2020</th>
<th>Actions by 2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (FB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 14</td>
<td>B9.1.1. Develop methodology for forest landscape restoration and prepare and implement restoration plans for pilot sites.</td>
<td>All countries of the region</td>
<td>Selected PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>High mountain, Fresh water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Target by 2025</td>
<td>Medium-Term Target by 2020</td>
<td>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</td>
<td>Actions by 2015</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C1. Representative freshwater habitats and associated biodiversity in the South Caucasus effectively preserved in a network of PAs and linking corridors.</strong></td>
<td><strong>C1.1. 25,000 ha of new PAs are created. Management of at least 100,000 ha of existing protected areas is improved.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Target 11</strong></td>
<td><strong>C1.1.1. Increase management effectiveness of Sevan National Park and ensure conservation of endemic fish species.</strong></td>
<td>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C1.2. Develop and start to implement strategies for restoring at least 10,000 ha of degraded forest with native species with the involvement of local people.</strong></td>
<td><strong>C1.2. A strategy for transforming at least 10,000 ha of more-rural forest plantations into forest stands that are more resilient to climate change is being implemented.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Targets 10, 15</strong></td>
<td><strong>C1.2.1. Develop transformation methodology and plans for at least 500 ha of model sites and begin implementation.</strong></td>
<td>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C1.3. Consolidate Protected Areas around Mingachevir reserve (lower Gakh section of Illisu reserve, Garin Sanctuary, Norchal stake reserve and Samahli game reserve).</strong></td>
<td><strong>C1.3. Establish at least one Sanctuary to protect bird breeding areas in the Kura River valley.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Azerbaijan PCA 33</strong></td>
<td><strong>C1.3.1. Develop and start to implement a strategy for transforming all vulnerable forest plantations into forest stands that are resilient to climate using the experience gained from the model sites.</strong></td>
<td>Interested countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C1.4. Develop management and nature-based tourism plans for Ag Gel National Park.</strong></td>
<td><strong>C1.4. Develop the Ktsia-Tabatskuri Sanctuary.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Georgia PCA 27</strong></td>
<td><strong>C1.4.2. Support to rehabilitation/creation of model forest nurseries for species that are resilient to climate change using the international best practices.</strong></td>
<td>Interested countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C1.5. Establish at least one Sanctuary to protect bird breeding areas in the Kura River valley.</strong></td>
<td><strong>C1.5.6. Develop the Mtsa-Tatibshurt Sanctuary.</strong></td>
<td><strong>C1.5.2. Support to rehabilitation/creation of model forest nurseries for species that are resilient to climate change using the international best practices.</strong></td>
<td>Interested countries</td>
<td>PCA 30, 34, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C1.6. Develop the Mtsa-Tatibshurt Sanctuary.</strong></td>
<td><strong>C1.6. Develop the Mtsa-Tatibshurt Sanctuary.</strong></td>
<td><strong>C1.6.2. Support to rehabilitation/creation of model forest nurseries for species that are resilient to climate change using the international best practices.</strong></td>
<td>Interested countries</td>
<td>PCA 27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE C. PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</th>
<th>Medium-Term Target By 2020</th>
<th>Long-Term Target By 2025</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA) or Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actions by 2015 Country Priority Conservation Area (PCA) or Corridor (CR) Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3.1.1. Conduct monitoring and publish results to inform management C3.1.2. Develop and begin implementation of collaborative management of transboundary rivers between Georgia and Azerbaijan. kura, Alazani, Iori. Azerbaijan, Georgia PCA 22, 23, 28 Forest</td>
<td>C3.1.3. Develop and begin implementation of the collaborative management of Astara River. Azerbaijan. Iran</td>
<td>Armenia, Georgia PCA 48, 50, 52 Forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3.1.4. Develop and begin implementation of the collaborative management of transboundary rivers between Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran. Armenia, Georgia PCA 48, 50, 52 Forest</td>
<td>C3.1.2. Develop and begin implementation of transboundary programme for collaborative management of transboundary rivers between Azerbaijan, Georgia, and N.R.A. Armenia, Georgia PCA 22, 23, 28 Forest</td>
<td>Armenia, Georgia PCA 48, 50, 52 Forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3.1.3. Develop and begin implementation of the collaborative management of Kura, Alazani, Iori. Azerbaijan, Georgia. Armenia, Georgia PCA 22, 23, 28 Forest</td>
<td>C3.1.4. Develop and begin implementation of programme for collaborative management of Astara River. Azerbaijan. Iran. Armenia, Georgia PCA 48, 50, 52 Forest</td>
<td>Armenia, Georgia PCA 48, 50, 52 Forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3.1.1. Conduct monitoring and publish results to inform management C3.1.2. Develop and begin implementation of collaborative management of transboundary rivers between Georgia and Azerbaijan. kura, Alazani, Iori. Azerbaijan, Georgia PCA 22, 23, 28 Forest</td>
<td>C3.1.3. Develop and begin implementation of the collaborative management of Astara River. Azerbaijan. Iran</td>
<td>Armenia, Georgia PCA 48, 50, 52 Forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3.1.4. Develop and begin implementation of the collaborative management of transboundary rivers between Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran. Armenia, Georgia PCA 48, 50, 52 Forest</td>
<td>C3.1.2. Develop and begin implementation of transboundary programme for collaborative management of transboundary rivers between Azerbaijan, Georgia, and N.R.A. Armenia, Georgia PCA 22, 23, 28 Forest</td>
<td>Armenia, Georgia PCA 48, 50, 52 Forest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE D. PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF COASTAL AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-Term Target by 2025</th>
<th>Medium-Term Target by 2020</th>
<th>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</th>
<th>Actions by 2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conservation and Management</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1. Representaive coastal and marine habitats of the Caspian Sea and associated biodiversity are effectively preserved in a network of PAs and linking corridors.</td>
<td>D1.1. At least 90,000 ha of new protected areas are created in the Caspian Sea basin. Management of at least 80,000 ha of existing reserves are strengthened.</td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D1.1.1. Create the Samur-Yalama National Park.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>PCA 19</td>
<td>Forest, Freshwater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D1.1.2. Establish PAs in the Kura River Delta and on islands in the Bakili estuary and Absheron archipelago.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>PCA 32, 33</td>
<td>Freshwater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D1.1.3. Establish PAs and in the Aghzibir Lake (Devchi Liman) and on Yeysma Island.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>PCA 20</td>
<td>Freshwater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D1.1.4. Improve protection of wetlands and coastal habitats in Gyzylaghaj PA.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>PCA 35</td>
<td>Freshwater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D1.1.5. Improve management of Absheron National Park and develop infrastructure for nature-based sustainable tourism.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>PCA 32</td>
<td>Freshwater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D1.1.6. Strengthen the existing Bayazh Marine National Park, Enumknaytay Wetland Protected Area and Anzali Wetland Protected Area.</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>PCA 56</td>
<td>Freshwater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D1.1.7. Extend the territory of the Dagastansky Nature Reserve by adding a marine section and Tukhmal Island.</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>PCA 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restoration</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2. Representative coastal and marine habitats of the Azov-Black Sea and associated biodiversity are effectively preserved in a network of PAs and linking corridors.</td>
<td>D2.1. At least one trans-boundary protected area is created to preserve shared marine habitats of the Caspian Sea.</td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D2.1.1. Initiate transboundary cooperation in the Samur area.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Russia</td>
<td>PCA 19</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D2.1.2. New protected areas are created in the Azov-Black Seas on 30,000 ha and existing reserves are strengthened on at least 15,000 ha.</td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D2.2.1. Strengthen management of Kobuleti National Park’s marine sections.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 26, CR 1</td>
<td>Freshwater, Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3. Initiatives for restoring degraded coastal or marine habitats are ongoing in PCA and CR.</td>
<td>D3.1. At least three projects are underway to restore marine and coastal habitats along the Caspian Sea.</td>
<td>Targets 6, 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D3.1.1. Elaborate strategy and begin measures to restore coastal ecosystems in Aghzibir Lake (Devchi Liman).</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>PCA 20, CR 31, 46</td>
<td>Freshwater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D3.1.2. Restore natural migration routes of sturgeon in the mouth of Kura River.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>PCA 33, CR 52</td>
<td>Freshwater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D3.2.1. Protect priority areas for restoring migration ways of key species in the Black Sea coastal area of Georgia.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 26, CR 13</td>
<td>Freshwater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE E. PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF HIGH MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-Term Target by 2025</th>
<th>Medium-Term Target by 2020</th>
<th>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</th>
<th>Actions by 2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conservation</strong>&lt;br&gt; E1. Representative high mountain habitats and associated biodiversity of the Greater Caucasus Range are effectively preserved in a network of PAs and linking corridors.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1.1. Improve management of 54,000 ha PA.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>PCA 14</td>
<td>Forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1.1.1. Upgrade Telyatinsky Sanctuary status to strict nature reserve.</td>
<td>E1.1.2. Create additional PAs and connecting corridors in high mountain habitats as outlined by the EcoNet Plan.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Armenia, Georgia, Russia</td>
<td>PCA 14, 12, 15 CR 10, 13, 25, 30</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1.2. Representatitive high mountain habitats and associated biodiversity of the Lesser Caucasus and South Caucasus Highlands are effectively preserved in a network of PAs and linking corridors.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.1. At least 30,000 ha of new PAs are created in high mountain habitats. Management of at least 30,000 ha of existing reserves is strengthened.</td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>PCA 46</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.1.2. Plan Djur-Dur National Park on the basis of existing sanctuaries.</td>
<td>E2.1.3. Improve management of Sverdlov Sanctuary and carry out needs assessment to provide care support.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>PCA 46</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.1.4. Create a corridor between the Khosrov reserve and Zangezur ranges in southern Armenia to allow animal migrations.</td>
<td>E2.1.5. Improve management and develop infrastructure of Zangezur National Park.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>PCA 43, PCA 45</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.1.6. Involve the local community in the management, monitoring, and protection of Ravanbar Nature Reserve.</td>
<td>E2.1.7. Create a mountainous PA between Dzor-Dzor and Kental as a corridor.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>PCA 41</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.1.8. Assess the possibility of creating new PAs and corridors.</td>
<td>E2.1.9. Establish transboundary cooperation between Protected Areas across the Armenia-Georgia border.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Armenia, Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 51</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.2. Transboundary initiatives for conservation of high mountain ecosystems in the Lesser Caucasus Southern highlands are in place.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.2.1. Establish transboundary cooperation between Protected Areas across the Armenia-Georgia border.</td>
<td>E2.2.2. Develop bilateral cooperation between protected areas of Turkey and Georgia in the Karcal Mountains.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia, Turkey</td>
<td>PCA 54</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.2.2. Develop bilateral cooperation between protected areas of Turkey and Georgia in the Karcal Mountains.</td>
<td>E2.2.3. Launch model project for demonstrating sustainable range management in Turkey (in progress).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>PCA 48, 54</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3. Sustainable pastureland management is practiced in high mountain habitats and conservation of biodiversity is taken into account.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3.1. Sustainable grazing practices are used on at least 500,000 ha of high mountain pasturelands.</td>
<td>E3.1.1. Elaborate and adopt guidelines for sustainable range management.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>All relevant PCAs and CIs</td>
<td>Forest, High mountain, Freshwater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3.1.2. Launch three model projects on sustainable pastureland management.</td>
<td>E3.1.3. Launch two model projects in the Sabalan and Heidar-Khalali PCAs using traditional approaches.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia</td>
<td>Selected PCAs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3.1.4. Launch model project for demonstrating sustainable range management in Turkey (in progress).</td>
<td>E4. Medicinal and other economically important wild plants occupy a stable place in markets in the Ecoregion, having been harvested sustainably in high mountain areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Target 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E4.1. Successful models for sustainable collection of useful plants are in place in at least 4 sites.</td>
<td>E4.1.1. Launch model project on sustainable collection of high mountain plants in the Sabalan PCA with specific attention to climate change and land degradation.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>PCA 40</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E4.1.2. Launch model project on sustainable collection of high mountain plants in the Dogu Karadeniz Mountains.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>PCA 54</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE F. PLAN FOR CONSERVING PRIORITY SPECIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-Term Target by 2025</th>
<th>Medium-Term Target by 2020</th>
<th>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</th>
<th>Actions by 2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>F1.</strong> Populations of all priority species are increased and/or stabilized.</td>
<td>F1.1. Regional working groups on priority species are functioning and connected to relevant working groups under the IUCN/SSC.</td>
<td>Target 12</td>
<td>F1.1.1. Establish regional Mammal Working Group and clarify priority species.</td>
<td>Ecoregion</td>
<td>All PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>All biomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F1.1.2. Establish regional Bird Working Group and clarify priority species.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F1.1.3. Establish regional Amphibian and Reptile Working Group and clarify priority species.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F1.1.4. Establish regional Fish Working Group and clarify priority species.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F1.1.5. Establish regional Invertebrates Working Group and identify priority species to be controlled.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F1.1.6. Establish regional Plant Working Group and identify priority species and invasive species to be controlled.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F1.1.7. Support seminars for working groups on conservation of priority species and ensure expert input from the IUCN/SSC.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **F2.** An effectively managed leopard conservation landscape consisting of PAs and connecting corridors is established and the leopard population increases by 50 percent. | F2.1. Regional Strategy for Leopard Conservation in the Caucasus is implemented. | Target 12 | F2.1.1. Implement approved National Action Plans for leopard conservation based on Regional Strategy. | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia | Relevant PCAs and CRs | Forest, High mountain |
|                                                        | F2.1.2. Develop, approve and begin implementation of National Action Plans for leopard conservation based on Regional Strategy. | | | | | |

| **F3.** Striped hyena population reaches viable numbers. | F3.1. Decline of hyena population is halted. | Target 12 | F3.1.1. Assess state of hyena population. | PCA, 22, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54 | Relevant PCAs and CRs | All relevant biomes |
|                                                                                            | F3.1.2. Elaborate and begin implementation of regional strategy for hyena conservation, taking into account habitat modification due to climate change trends for each country. | | | | | |
|                                                                                            | F3.1.3. Develop and begin implementation of National Action Plans on hyena conservation in each country based on regional strategy. | | | | | |

---

**Note:**
- **Ecoregional framework for conservation of priority species**
- Specific actions and targets are detailed for each species, focusing on regional strategies and national action plans. The table outlines the progression from 2020 to 2025, highlighting the importance of biodiversity conservation efforts in the specified countries and ecoregions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-Term Target by 2025</th>
<th>Medium-Term Target by 2020</th>
<th>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</th>
<th>Actions by 2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F4. Endangered species programmes are in place and work toward increasing populations of priority species (bear, lynx) or national priority carnivore species.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4.1. NGOs, PA administrations, and other organizations carry out successful programmes on protection of carnivore populations.</td>
<td>Target 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All relevant PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>All relevant biomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F4.1.2. Develop National Action Plans and begin their implementation.</td>
<td>Country based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Selected PCAs and CRs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F5. Improve management of West and East Caucasian tur populations and increase numbers by at least 20 percent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F5.1. Protected areas effectively preserve tur's throughout the animal's range.</td>
<td>Targets 11, 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F5.1.1. Approve and begin implementation of National Action Plans for Tur conservation.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PCA 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, CR 9, 10, 11, 13, 23, 25, 29, 30</td>
<td>Forest, High mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F6.1. Decline of bezoar goat population is halted.</td>
<td>Target 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F6.1.2. Develop and begin implementation of National Action Plans for bezoar goat conservation.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All relevant PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>Forest, High mountains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7.1. Long-term strategy for red deer conservation is developed, taking account of climate change trends and implementation has begun.</td>
<td>Target 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7.1.1. Survey red deer populations in each country and assess threats.</td>
<td>Country based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F7.1.2. Develop and begin implementation of programme for reintroduction of red deer in Hirkan National Park.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td></td>
<td>PCA 37</td>
<td>Forest, High mountains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7.2. Programme for reintroduction of red deer in the wild in its former range is launched.</td>
<td>Target 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7.2.1. Elaborate and begin implementation of programme for reintroduction of red deer in Hirkan National Park.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PCA 37</td>
<td>Forest, High mountains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7.2.2. Elaborate and begin implementation of programme for reintroduction of red deer in PAs of Armenia and agree with countries of source populations (Georgia, Russia).</td>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PCA 90</td>
<td>Forest, High mountains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7.2.3. Elaborate and begin implementation of programme for reintroduction of red deer in Fandoghlou (Ardebil) and Arasbaran Protected Area.</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PCA 44, 37</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F7.2.4. Develop captive breeding programmes and create reproductive herds in breeding centres.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Relevant PCAs</td>
<td>Forest, High mountains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F8.1. Decline of chamois population is halted.</td>
<td>Target 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F8.1.1. Assess chamois populations and elaborate a unified strategy and urgent measures for its sustainable management.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PCA 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 27, 32, 33, CR 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30</td>
<td>High mountains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Target by 2025</td>
<td>Medium-Term Target by 2020</td>
<td>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</td>
<td>Actions by 2015</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</td>
<td>Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F9. The goitred gazelle is restored to protected areas in its former range and the population increased by 50%.</td>
<td>F9.1. Programme for restoring gazelle to PAs in its former range is being implemented.</td>
<td>Targets 11, 12</td>
<td>F9.1.1. Develop necessary infrastructure and start reintroduction in already identified PAs.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Georgia</td>
<td>PCA 22, 31, 33 CR 45, 47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F9.1.2. Establish new or enlarge existing PAs for further reintroduction of gazelles.</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>All relevant PCAs and CRs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F9.1.3. Consolidate Protected Areas around M mariage reservoir (Mingachevir reservoir).</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>PCA 33 forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F9.1.4. Develop programme of reintroducing gazelles in Mingachev National Park.</td>
<td>Georgia, Turkey, other interested countries</td>
<td>PCA 22 forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F9.1.5. Develop gazelle reintroduction programme in Mingachev National Park.</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>PCA 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F10. Population of Gmelin's mouflon is increased by at least 20 percent.</td>
<td>F10.1. A long-term strategy for mouflon conservation is adopted taking into account climate change trends and its implementation has started.</td>
<td>Target 12</td>
<td>F10.1.1. Assess current population and distribution.</td>
<td>Iran, Turkey</td>
<td>All relevant PCAs and CRs High mountain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F10.1.2. Elaborate strategy and action plans for mouflon for each country taking into account habitat modification due to climate change trends and implement urgent measures.</td>
<td>Iran, Turkey</td>
<td>All relevant PCAs and CRs High mountain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F10.1.3. Approve and implement National Action Plans for mouflon conservation.</td>
<td>Armenia, Azerbaijan</td>
<td>All relevant PCAs and CRs High mountain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F11. A healthy population of European bison is managed sustainably.</td>
<td>F11.1. European bison are effectively conserved in PAs.</td>
<td>Target 12</td>
<td>F11.1.1. Increase protection measures of bison in the wild by providing support to PAs where the animals are found.</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>PCA 11, 12, 14 Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F11.1.2. Work with local communities to provide incentives for conserving bison.</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>PCA 11, 12, 14 Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F11.1.3. Support research and monitoring of bison in正確</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>PCA 11, 12, 14 Forest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F12. Critical habitats of Caucasian black grouse are protected and the species' long-term persistence is ensured.</td>
<td>F12.1. The most important sites are identified and their protection is ensured.</td>
<td>Target 12</td>
<td>F12.1.1. Support research and monitoring of Caucasian black grouse and implement additional measures if necessary.</td>
<td>Country based</td>
<td>All related PCAs and CRs High mountain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F12.1.2 Develop implementation of National Action Plan for Caucasian black grouse.</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>All related PCAs and CRs High mountain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Target by 2025</td>
<td>Medium-Term Target by 2020</td>
<td>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</td>
<td>Actions by 2015</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</td>
<td>Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F13. The population of the imperial eagle in the Caucasus is stabilized.</td>
<td>F13.1. New potential nesting sites are identified and artificial nests are built.</td>
<td>Target 12</td>
<td>F13.1.1. Identify new potential nesting sites based on species distribution and occurrence research.</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>All related PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>High mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F14. The population of vulture (especially globally threatened species) stabilized.</td>
<td>F14.1. All nesting sites of vultures (especially globally threatened species) are identified and granted protection.</td>
<td>Target 11, 12</td>
<td>F14.1.1. Complete inventory and threats assessment of vulture nesting sites in the Caucasus.</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>All related PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>High mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F15. A viable breeding population of marbled duck is ensured in the Caucasus.</td>
<td>F15.1. All nesting sites of marbled duck are identified, management improved and/or given legal protection where possible.</td>
<td>Target 11, 12</td>
<td>F15.1.1. Carry out an inventory of marbled duck nesting sites.</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>All related PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>Freshwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F16. A viable population of white-headed duck is ensured in the Caucasus.</td>
<td>F16.1. All important breeding and wintering sites for white-headed duck are identified and granted protection.</td>
<td>Target 11, 12</td>
<td>F16.1.1. Carry out an inventory of breeding and wintering sites for white-headed duck and identify sites that require protection.</td>
<td>Ecoregion</td>
<td>All related PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>Freshwater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-Term Target by 2025</th>
<th>Medium-Term Target by 2020</th>
<th>Relevance to CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</th>
<th>Actions by 2015</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Conservation Area (PCA)/Corridor (CR)</th>
<th>Cross-reference to priority biomes (PB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F13. The population of the imperial eagle in the Caucasus is stabilized.</td>
<td>F13.1. New potential nesting sites are identified and artificial nests are built.</td>
<td>Target 12</td>
<td>F13.1.1. Identify new potential nesting sites based on species distribution and occurrence research.</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>All related PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>High mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F14. The population of vulture (especially globally threatened species) stabilized.</td>
<td>F14.1. All nesting sites of vultures (especially globally threatened species) are identified and granted protection.</td>
<td>Target 11, 12</td>
<td>F14.1.1. Complete inventory and threats assessment of vulture nesting sites in the Caucasus.</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>All related PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>High mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F15. A viable breeding population of marbled duck is ensured in the Caucasus.</td>
<td>F15.1. All nesting sites of marbled duck are identified, management improved and/or given legal protection where possible.</td>
<td>Target 11, 12</td>
<td>F15.1.1. Carry out an inventory of marbled duck nesting sites.</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>All related PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>Freshwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F16. A viable population of white-headed duck is ensured in the Caucasus.</td>
<td>F16.1. All important breeding and wintering sites for white-headed duck are identified and granted protection.</td>
<td>Target 11, 12</td>
<td>F16.1.1. Carry out an inventory of breeding and wintering sites for white-headed duck and identify sites that require protection.</td>
<td>Ecoregion</td>
<td>All related PCAs and CRs</td>
<td>Freshwater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Birds

| F12. Critical habitats of Caucasian black grouse are protected and the species’ long-term persistence is ensured. | F12.2. The most important sites are identified and their protection is ensured. | Target 12 | F16.1.2. Give protection to important sites. | Ecoregion | All related PCAs and CRs | Freshwater |

Amphibians and Reptiles

| F17. Over 50 locations of IUCN Red-listed amphibia are legally protected throughout the entire range and connected by corridors. | F17.1. The exact area of distribution of IUCN Red-Listed amphibia known and identified locations of Caucasian salamander are legally protected in PCAs connected by corridors. | Target 11, 12 | F17.1.1. Implement existing regional action plan for the conservation of the Caucasian salamander. | Ecoregion | All related PCA and CRs | Forest, High Mountain |

Fish

| F18. Recovering populations of sturgeon are conserved in the Black and Caspian areas. | F18.1. Regional Strategy and National Action Plans have been elaborated and are being implemented. | Target 12 | F18.1.1. Develop a regional strategy for sturgeon conservation in the Caucasus. | Ecoregion | Relevant PCAs and CRs | Marine, Freshwater |
| F18.1.2. Develop national action plans for sturgeon conservation and start implementation. | | | | Country | Relevant PCAs and CRs | Marine, Freshwater |
Annex 1. Natural Landscapes of the Caucasus Ecoregion
(By Prof. Dr. N. Beruchashvili)

I. Plain, Hill, and Foothill Landscapes

A. North Subtropical Humid
A1. Colchic lowland landscapes with swamp alder forests and sphagnum bogs, and foothill landscapes with hornbeam-oak forests alternating with beech-chestnut, oak-Zelkova and poly-dominant forests with evergreen understory
A2. Hyrcanian plain landscapes with grasslands-shrublands and Hyrcanian forests

A3. Sub-Colchic plain and hilly forest landscapes with Mediterranean elements

B. Sub-Mediterranean Semi-Humid
B1. Black Sea (transitional to Colchic) plain and foothill landscapes with Pitsunda pine, oak, and poly-dominant forests, and fragments of Mediterranean scrublands (maquis)
B2. Crimea-Novorossiysk foothill landscapes with oak, pine, and juniper forests and open woodlands alternating with beech forests and fragments of Mediterranean scrublands (maquis)
B3. South-East Caucasian Sub-Mediterranean (transitional to moderate-thermophilous semi-humid) foothill landscapes with hornbeam-oak forests and woodlands and Botriochloa steppes

C. MEDITERRANEAN
C1. Black Sea foothill landscapes with Mediterranean scrublands (maquis), alternating with beech and oak forests

D. Subtropical Semi-Arid plain
D1. East Georgian hilly and foothill landscapes with Botriochloa and Stipa steppes, dry shrublands (shibiliak), dwarf shrub (phrygana) vegetation, and semi-deserts

E. Subtropical Arid plain and hills
E1. East Caucasian North subtropical lowland and foothill landscapes with Artemisia, halophytic deserts and semi-deserts

F. Thermo-Moderate Semi-Humid plain
F1. East Transcaucasian plain landscapes with oak and oak-Zelkova forests
F2. Kuban hilly and plain landscapes with oak forests and forest-steppes

G. Temperate Semi-humid and Semi-arid plain
G1. North Caucasian lowland and hilly plain landscapes with mixed herb-grass steppes and semi-humid meadow-steppes

H. Temperate Semi-arid plain
H1. North Caucasian hilly and plain landscapes with steppes and meadow-steppes
H2. East European hilly and plain landscapes with steppes

I. Temperate Arid plain
I1. North Caspian lowlands with Artemisia, Salsola, and halophytic deserts and semi-deserts

J. Hydromorphic and Sub-Hydromorphic
J1. Lowlands with wetlands
J2. Delta and floodplain landscapes with wetlands, swamp forests and grasslands, and salt marshes

II. MOUNTAINOUS LANDSCAPES

K. North Sub-Mediterranean semi-humid
K1. Crimea-Novorossiysk (transitional to Colchic and moderate thermophilous) low-mountain landscapes with oak and pine forests and juniper open woodlands

L. Mediterranea
L1. Black Sea low-mountain and plain landscapes with Mediterranean scrublands (Maquis and pseudo-maquis), oak and pine forests and open semi-shrub evergreen vegetation, dry scrublands, and dwarf shrub vegetation

M. Subtropical Semi-Arid Mountain
M1. Southeast Caucasian low-mountain landscapes with juniper woodlands, dry shrublands (shibliak), and dwarf shrub vegetation (phrygana)

N. Subtropical Arid Mountain
N1. East Caucasian low-mountain landscapes with semi-deserts and deserts

O. Thermo-Moderate Humid Mountain
O1. Colchic low-mountain landscapes with hornbeam-oak and hornbeam-beech-chestnut forests mainly with evergreen understory, partly alternating with oak-pine forests
O2. Colchic middle-mountain landscapes with beech forests mainly with evergreen understory
O3. Hyrcanian low-mountain landscapes with chestnutleaf oak, oak-Parrotia and hornbeam-oak forests
O4. Hyrcanian middle-mountain landscapes with beech and oak forests
O5. East Georgian low-mountain landscapes with hornbeam-oak partly alternating with chestnut forests
O6. Southeast Caucasian (transitional to semi-humid) low-mountain landscapes with hornbeam-oak, oak forests, and secondary dry scrublands
O7. Southeast Caucasian middle-mountain landscapes with beech forests alternating with hornbeam-oak, partly with pine forests and secondary grasslands
O8. Black Sea mountain landscapes with beech and oak forests partly with evergreen understory and Mediterranean elements

P. Thermo-Moderate Semi-Humid
P1. Black Sea low- and middle-mountain landscapes with oak forests, partly in combination with dry shrublands and Mediterranean elements
P2. Middle- and upper-mountain landscapes with pine forests and secondary meadows of the Southern Uplands
P3. Alborzian middle- and upper-mountain landscapes with pine and oak forests and secondary meadows, partly with dry scrublands

Q. Thermo-Moderate Semi-Arid
Q1. Middle-mountain and upland/plateau landscapes with steppes, dry shrublands, and dwarf shrub (phrygana) vegetation of the Southern Uplands
Q2. Black Sea middle-mountain landscapes with steppes, dry shrublands, and dwarf shrub (phrygana) vegetation
Q3. Iranian middle-mountain and upland/plateau landscapes with steppes, dry shrublands, and dwarf shrub (phrygana) vegetation, partly alternating with stony deserts

R. Thermo-Moderate-Arid
R1. Middle-mountain landscapes with desert and semi-desert elements of the Southern Uplands

S. Temperate Humid Mountain
S1. North Caucasian low-mountain landscapes with oak and hornbeam-beech forests
S2. North Caucasian middle-mountain landscapes with beech, partly beech-hornbeam and hornbeam-oak forests

T. Temperate Semi-Humid Mountain
T1. South Caucasian middle-mountain landscapes with meadows, meadows-steppes, and steppes, dry shrublands and dwarf shrub vegetation
T2. North Caucasus transitional to thermo-temperate oak forests, meadow steppes, steppes, shibliak and phrygana
T3. North Caucasus low-mountain forests, shrublands, meadows, and steppes
T4. North Caucasus middle-mountain meadows, steppes, meadow-steppes, shibliak, and phrygana
T5. Middle- and upper-mountain steppes, meadow-steppes of the Southern Uplands, partly in combination with pine forests
T6. Iranian plateau and upper-mountain steppes, meadow-steppes, in combination with dry shrublands and phrygana

U. Temperate Semi-Arid Mountain
U1. South Caucasian (transitional to moderate-thermophilous) middle-mountain landscapes with steppes, dry shrublands, and dwarf shrub vegetation, partly with mountain semi-deserts
U2. Steppes, meadow-steppes, and dry shrublands of the Southern Uplands in combination with wetlands
U3. Steppes, and meadow-steppes of the Southern Uplands, transitional to high mountains meadows
U4. Volcanic plateau with steppes and meadow-steppes of the Southern Uplands
U5. North Caucasian mountain-depression landscapes with steppes, dry shrublands, and dwarf shrub vegetation
U6. Middle- and upper-mountain landscapes with steppes of the Southern Uplands
U7. Iranian upper- and middle-mountain plateau with steppes and semi-deserts.

V. Temperate Arid Mountain
V1. Low-mountain landscapes of the Southern Uplands with semi-deserts, dwarf shrub vegetation, partly with shrublands
V2. Mountain flat landscapes with stony deserts, semi-deserts, and dwarf shrub vegetation

W. Cold-Moderate Mountain
W1. Caucasian middle-mountain landscapes with beech-dark coniferous and dark coniferous (spruce-fir) forests, partly with evergreen understory
W2. Caucasian upper-mountain landscapes with birch and pine forests
W3. Upper-mountain landscapes with pine forests, meadows-steppes of the Southern Uplands, partly with arid vegetation
Annex 2. Priority Conservation Areas and Corridors in the Caucasus Ecoregion

Priority Conservation Areas

1. Abrau-Duyrso
2. Kuban
3. Primorsko-Akhtarsk
4. Yeysk
5. Don Delta
6. Veselovskoye Reservoir
7. Manych-Gudilo
8. Dadynskoye Lake
9. Kizlyarsky Bay
10. Agrakhansky Bay
11. West Greater Caucasus
12. Teberdinsky Strict Nature Reserve

X. High-Mountain Meadow
X1. Caucasian sub-alpine landscapes with combination of meadows, tall-herb communities, elfin woods and thickets
X2. High-mountain landscapes of the Southern Uplands with meadows-steppes and fragments of sub-alpine meadows
X3. Caucasian alpine landscapes with grasslands and thickets
X4. High-mountain (sub-nival) landscapes with plant micro-communities, mosses, and lichens

Y. Glacial-Nival

W4. Iranian upper-mountain landscapes with pine and oak forests, meadows-steppes and with arid vegetation
13 Svaneti
14 Racha-Central Caucasus
15 Khevi-Tusheti
16 Lagodekhi-Zagatala-West Dagestan
17 Sarybash
18 Laman-Kam Area
19Samur-Yalama
20 Aghzibir (Akzybir) Lake
21 Ismailli-Shahdagh
22 Iori-Mingechevir (Mingechaur)
23 Alazani-Ganykh
24 Kvernaki
25 Askhi-Karst Massif
26 Shirvan
27 Trialeti
28 Kura-Jandari
29 Mount Gyamysh
30 Varvara-Barda
31 Gobustan-Hajigabul
32 Gobustan-Absheron
33 Shirvan
34 Makhmud Chala
35 Gyzyl-Agach (Gyzylaghaj)
36 Kura-Aras Valley
37 Talish-Zuvand
38 Aras Valley
39 Gilan
40 Sabalan
41 Marakan-Kiamaki
42 Meghri
43 Zangezur
44 Arasbaran
45 Bichanek
46 Noravank
47 Maku & Western Iranian Border
48 South Caucasus Mountains & Wetlands
49 Khosrov
50 Pambak-Sevan
51 Javakheti
52 Iqdir Plain & Armavir
53 Sarikamis Forest
54 West Lesser Caucasus
55 Manglis
56 Sefid Rud-Anzali

Corridors
1 Kuban - Rioni Corridor
2 Priomorsko-Akhtarsk - Kuban Corridor
3 Yeysk - Priomorsko-Akhtarsk Corridor
4 Don Delta - Yeysk Corridor
5 Don Delta - Veloslovskoye Reservoir Corridor
6 Veloslovskoye Reservoir - Manych-Gudilo Corridor
7 Manych-Gudilo - Dadynskoye Lake Corridor
8 Kizylarsky Bay - Argakhanovsky Bay Corridor
9 West Greater Caucasus - Teberdinsky Strict Nature Reserve
10 Teberdinsky Strict Nature Reserve - Svaneti Corridor
11 Svaneti - Racha-Central Caucasus Corridor
12 Svaneti - Askhi-Karst Massif Corridor
13 Racha-Central Caucasus - Khevi-Tusheti Corridor
14 Racha-Central Caucasus - Trialeti Corridor
15 Rioni - West Lesser Caucasus Corridor
16 Trialeti - West Lesser Caucasus Corridor
17 West Lesser Caucasus - Sarikamis Forest
18 Trialeti - Manglis Corridor
19 Trialeti - Javakheti Corridor
20 Manglisi - Pambak-Sevan Corridor
21 Javakheti - Iqdir Plain and Armavir Corridor
22 Sarikamis Forest - Iqdir Plain and Armavir Corridor
23 Khevi-Tusheti - Lagodekhi-Zakatala Corridor
24 Argakhanovsky Bay - Samur-Yalama Corridor
25 Lagodekhi-Zagatala - Laman-Kam Area Corridor
26 Lagodekhi-Zagatala - Alazani-Ganykh Corridor
27 Sarybash - Alazani-Ganykh Corridor
28 Alazani-Ganykh - Iori-Mingechevir (Mingechaur) Corridor
29 Lagodekhi-Zagatala - Sarybash - Ismailly-Shahdagh Corridor
30 Laman-Kam Area - Ismailly-Shahdagh Corridor
31 Samur-Yalama - Aghzibir (Akzybir) Lake Corridor
32 Pambak-Sevan - Mount Glamysy Corridor
33 Pambak-Sevan - Khosrov Corridor
34 Iqdir Plain and Armavir - South Caucasus Mountains & Wetlands Corridor
35 Iqdir Plain and Armavir - South Caucasus Mountains & Wetlands Corridor
36 Iqdir Plain and Armavir - Maku and Western Iranian Border Corridor
37 South Caucasus Mountains & Wetlands - Maku and Western Iranian Border Corridor
38 Maku and Western Iranian Border - Marakan-Kiamaki Corridor
39 Noravank - Bichanek Corridor
40 Khosrov - Noravank Corridor
41 Khosrov - Bichanek Corridor
42 Bichanek - Zangezur Corridor
43 Mount Giamysh - Meghri - Arasbaran Corridor
44 Varvara-Barda - Kura-Aras Valley Corridor
45 Iori-Mingechevir (Mingechaur) - Gobustan-Hajigabul Corridor
46 Aghzibir (Akzybir) Lake - Gobustan-Absheron Corridor
47 Gobustan-Hajigabul - Shirvan Corridor
48 Gobustan-Absheron - Shirvan Corridor
49 Kura - Aras Valley - Makhmud Chala Corridor
50 Kura - Aras Valley - Aras Valley Corridor
51 Makhmud Chala - Gyzyl-Agach (Gyzylaghaj) Corridor
52 Shirvan - Gyzyl-Agach (Gyzylaghaj) Corridor
53 Marakan-Kiamaki - Sabalan Corridor
54 Aras Valley - Sabalan Corridor
55 Gyzyl-Agach (Gyzylaghaj) - Talish-Zuvand Corridor
56 Sabalan - Talish-Zuvand Corridor
57 Talish-Zuvand Marine - Sefid Rud-Anzali Corridor
58 Talish-Zuvand - Sefid Rud-Anzali Corridor
59 Sefid Rud-Anzali - Gilan Corridor
60 Marine Sefid Rud-Anzali - Gilan Corridor

13 Svaneti
14 Racha-Central Caucasus
15 Khevi-Tusheti
16 Lagodekhi-Zagatala-West Dagestan
17 Sarybash
18 Laman-Kam Area
19 Samur-Yalama
20 Aghzibir (Akzybir) Lake
21 Ismailli-Shahdagh
22 Iori-Mingechevir (Mingechaur)
23 Alazani-Ganykh
24 Kvernaki
25 Askhi-Karst Massif
26 Shirvan
27 Trialeti
28 Kura-Jandari
29 Mount Gyamysh
30 Varvara-Barda
31 Gobustan-Hajigabul
32 Gobustan-Absheron
33 Shirvan
34 Makhmud Chala
35 Gyzyl-Agach (Gyzylaghaj)
36 Kura-Aras Valley
37 Talish-Zuvand
38 Aras Valley
39 Gilan
40 Sabalan
41 Marakan-Kiamaki
42 Meghri
43 Zangezur
44 Arasbaran
45 Bichanek
46 Noravank
47 Maku & Western Iranian Border
48 South Caucasus Mountains & Wetlands
49 Khosrov
50 Pambak-Sevan
51 Javakheti
52 Iqdir Plain & Armavir
53 Sarikamis Forest
54 West Lesser Caucasus
55 Manglisi
56 Sefid Rud-Anzali

Corridors
1 Kuban - Rioni Corridor
2 Priomorsko-Akhtarsk - Kuban Corridor
3 Yeysk - Priomorsko-Akhtarsk Corridor
4 Don Delta - Yeysk Corridor
5 Don Delta - Veloslovskoye Reservoir Corridor
6 Veloslovskoye Reservoir - Manych-Gudilo Corridor
7 Manych-Gudilo - Dadynskoye Lake Corridor
8 Kizylarsky Bay - Argakhanovsky Bay Corridor
9 West Greater Caucasus - Teberdinsky Strict Nature Reserve
10 Teberdinsky Strict Nature Reserve - Svaneti Corridor
11 Svaneti - Racha-Central Caucasus Corridor
12 Svaneti - Askhi-Karst Massif Corridor
13 Racha-Central Caucasus - Khevi-Tusheti Corridor
14 Racha-Central Caucasus - Trialeti Corridor
15 Rioni - West Lesser Caucasus Corridor
16 Trialeti - West Lesser Caucasus Corridor
17 West Lesser Caucasus - Sarikamis Forest
18 Trialeti - Manglis Corridor
19 Trialeti - Javakheti Corridor
20 Manglisi - Pambak-Sevan Corridor
21 Javakheti - Iqdir Plain and Armavir Corridor
22 Sarikamis Forest - Iqdir Plain and Armavir Corridor
23 Khevi-Tusheti - Lagodekhi-Zakatala Corridor
24 Argakhanovsky Bay - Samur-Yalama Corridor
25 Lagodekhi-Zagatala - Laman-Kam Area Corridor
26 Lagodekhi-Zagatala - Alazani-Ganykh Corridor
27 Sarybash - Alazani-Ganykh Corridor
28 Alazani-Ganykh - Iori-Mingechevir (Mingechaur) Corridor
29 Lagodekhi-Zagatala - Sarybash - Ismailly-Shahdagh Corridor
30 Laman-Kam Area - Ismailly-Shahdagh Corridor
31 Samur-Yalama - Aghzibir (Akzybir) Lake Corridor
32 Pambak-Sevan - Mount Glamysy Corridor
33 Pambak-Sevan - Khosrov Corridor
34 Iqdir Plain and Armavir - South Caucasus Mountains & Wetlands Corridor
35 Iqdir Plain and Armavir - South Caucasus Mountains & Wetlands Corridor
36 Iqdir Plain and Armavir - Maku and Western Iranian Border Corridor
37 South Caucasus Mountains & Wetlands - Maku and Western Iranian Border Corridor
38 Maku and Western Iranian Border - Marakan-Kiamaki Corridor
39 Noravank - Bichanek Corridor
40 Khosrov - Noravank Corridor
41 Khosrov - Bichanek Corridor
42 Bichanek - Zangezur Corridor
43 Mount Giamysh - Meghri - Arasbaran Corridor
44 Varvara-Barda - Kura-Aras Valley Corridor
45 Iori-Mingechevir (Mingechaur) - Gobustan-Hajigabul Corridor
46 Aghzibir (Akzybir) Lake - Gobustan-Absheron Corridor
47 Gobustan-Hajigabul - Shirvan Corridor
48 Gobustan-Absheron - Shirvan Corridor
49 Kura - Aras Valley - Makhmud Chala Corridor
50 Kura - Aras Valley - Aras Valley Corridor
51 Makhmud Chala - Gyzyl-Agach (Gyzylaghaj) Corridor
52 Shirvan - Gyzyl-Agach (Gyzylaghaj) Corridor
53 Marakan-Kiamaki - Sabalan Corridor
54 Aras Valley - Sabalan Corridor
55 Gyzyl-Agach (Gyzylaghaj) - Talish-Zuvand Corridor
56 Sabalan - Talish-Zuvand Corridor
57 Talish-Zuvand Marine - Sefid Rud-Anzali Corridor
58 Talish-Zuvand - Sefid Rud-Anzali Corridor
59 Sefid Rud-Anzali - Gilan Corridor
60 Marine Sefid Rud-Anzali - Gilan Corridor
Annex 3. Protected Areas of the Caucasus Ecoregion: Strict Nature Reserves and National Parks

1. Dagestansky  Strict nature reserve
2. Sochinsky  National park
3. Pryel'brusiye  National park
4. Kabardino-Balkarsky  Strict nature reserve
5. Alaniya  National park
6. Severo-Osetinsky  Strict nature reserve
7. Erzi  Strict nature reserve
8. Pitsunda-miusera  Strict nature reserve
9. Ritsa  Strict nature reserve
10. Pskhu-Gumista  Strict nature reserve
11. Koikheti  National park
12. Kobuleti  Strict nature reserve
13. Sataplia  Strict nature reserve
14. Liakhvi  Strict nature reserve
15. Kazbegi  National park
16. Tushet  National park
17. Tusheti  Strict nature reserve
18. Batsara  Strict nature reserve
20. Lagodekhi  Strict nature reserve
21. Vashlovani  Strict nature reserve
22. Vashlovani  National park
23. Mariamjvari  Strict nature reserve
24. Tbilisi  National park
25. Algeti  National park
26. Javakheti  National park
27. Borjom  Strict nature reserve
28. Borjomi-Kharagauli  National park
29. Kintrishi  Strict nature reserve
30. Mtrala  National park
31. Camburnu  Strict nature reserve
32. Camili-Gorgit  Strict nature reserve
33. Camili-Efeler  Strict nature reserve
34. Karagol Sahara  National park
35. Hatila Valley  National park
36. Kackar Mountains  National park
37. Alttindere Valley  National park
38. Orumcek Forest  Strict nature reserve
39. Agri Mountain  National park
40. Sarikamis Allahuekber Mountains  National park
41. Lake Arpi  National park
42. Dilijan  National park
43. Sevan  National park
44. Errebuni  Strict nature reserve
45. Khorosov Forest  Strict nature reserve
46. Arevik  National park
47. Shikahogh  Strict nature reserve
48. Bastitchay  Strict nature reserve
49. Garagol  Strict nature reserve
50. Goygol (Gey-Gel)  National park
51. Garayazy  Strict nature reserve
52. Eldar Pine  Strict nature reserve
53. Ilisu Branch  National park
54. Zagatala  National park
55. Ilisu  National park
56. Shaqhdagh  National park
57. Aylavag (Aylavagach)  National park
58. Turvanchay  Strict nature reserve
59. Korchay  Strict nature reserve
60. Ag-Gel  National park
61. Absherom  National park
62. Gobustan  National park
63. Shirvan  National park
64. Shirvan  Strict nature reserve
65. Gyzylaghaj (Gyzy-Aqach)  National park
66. Irkan  National park
67. Zangezur  National park
68. Kantal  National park
69. Boajag International Wetland  National park

6. Other categories of protected areas, such as protected landscapes, sanctuaries, wildlife reserves, etc. see Annex 4.
Annex 4. Protected Areas of the Caucasus Ecoregion: Other Categories

1  Tamano-Zaporozhsky  Zoological sanctuary
2  Priazovsky  Zoological sanctuary
3  Novo-Berezansky  Zoological sanctuary
4  Solene Ozero  Hydrological sanctuary
5  Burukshunsky  Zoological sanctuary
6  Bol'shoy Utrish  Multi-purpose sanctuary
7  Abraussky  Landscape sanctuary
8  Krasnaya Gorka  Multi-purpose sanctuary
9  Krymsky  Sanctuary
10  Goryache-Klyuchevskoy  Zoological sanctuary
11  Belorechensky  Multi-purpose sanctuary
12  Shovgenovsky  Zoological sanctuary
13  Kuzhorsky  Zoological sanctuary
14  Maykopsky  Zoological sanctuary
15  Novotroitsky  Zoological sanctuary
16  Russky les  Multi-purpose sanctuary
17  Novomar’evskaya Polyana  Botanical sanctuary
18  Buchinskaya Polyana  Botanical sanctuary
19  Udachny  Botanical sanctuary
20  Besputkaya Polyana  Botanical sanctuary
21  Vshivaya Polyana  Botanical sanctuary
22  Kravtsovo Ozero  Botanical sanctuary
23  Vishnevo Ozero  Hydrological sanctuary
24  Gora Budarka  Geological sanctuary
25  Urochische Budarka  Multi-purpose sanctuary
26  Saldatskaya & Malaya Polyany Gory Strizhament  Botanical sanctuary
27  Urochische Peski  Botanical sanctuary
28  Solene Ozero  Zoological sanctuary
29  Blagodarnensky  Botanical sanctuary
30  Ingakinsky  Multi-purpose sanctuary
31  Stepan-Bugor  Botanical sanctuary
32  Dyuna  Multi-purpose sanctuary
33  Bazhigan  Botanical sanctuary
34  Stepoi  Sanctuary
35  Tarumovsky  Zoological sanctuary
36  Khamamatyurtovskiy  Zoological sanctuary
37  Agrakhansky  Zoological sanctuary
38  Khamamatyurtovskiy  Sanctuary
39  Parabochevskiy  Sanctuary
40  Bragunsky  Sanctuary
41  Argunsky  Sanctuary
42  Zelenaya zona gor/ Groznogo  Sanctuary
43  Shalinskii  Sanctuary
44  Yangiyurtovskiy  Zoological sanctuary
45  Andreyaulsky  Zoological sanctuary
46  Melishkinsky  Zoological sanctuary
47  Deshilagarsky  Sanctuary
48  Kaykentsky  Zoological sanctuary
49  Samursky  Zoological sanctuary
50  Kasumkentsky  Zoological sanctuary
51  Tlyaratinsky  Zoological sanctuary
52  Charodinsky  Zoological sanctuary
53  Kososko-Kelebsky  Zoological sanctuary
54  Bezhtinskiy  Zoological sanctuary
55  Veduchi  Nature park
56  Sovetsky  Sanctuary
57  Vedenki  Sanctuary
58  Urus-Martanovskiy  Sanctuary
59  Ingushsky  Multi-purpose sanctuary
60  Galuyagyeyskiy  Multi-purpose sanctuary
61  Verkhne-Kurpski  Sanctuary
62  Tseisky  Sanctuary
63  Zaramagsky  Zoological sanctuary
64  Geysky  Zoological sanctuary
65  Matsutinsky  Zoological sanctuary
66  Turmansky  Zoological sanctuary
67  Zmeysko-Nikolaevsky  Zoological sanctuary
68  Ozrekski  Sanctuary
69  Tersko-Aleksandrovski  Sanctuary
70 Ekaterinogradskii
71 Geduko
72 Kara-su
73 Chegmski
74 Saisonova Dacha
75 Nizhne-Malkinski
76 Verkhne-Malkinski
77 Khatsautsky
78 Kavkazskie Mineral'nye Vody
79 Liman
80 El'Burgarsky
81 Belaya Skala
82 Dautsky
83 Teberdinsky
84 Arkhyzsky
85 Chiliksky
86 Cheremukhovsky
87 Labinsky
88 Damkhiutsky
89 Kavkazsky
90 Psebaysky
91 Bol'shoy Tikhach
92 Dakhovsky
93 Chernogorie
94 Tuapsinsky
95 Agrinsky
96 Sochinsky
97 Tusheti
98 Itlo
99 Lagodekhi
100 Artsvisir kheoba
101 Aearizh chala
102 Chachuna
103 Takti-sherpha
104 lori
105 Khorug'i
106 Garmabani
107 Madatapa
108 Bugdasheni
109 Khanchali
110 Sulda
111 Karatsakhi
112 Tetrobi
113 Ktsia-Tabatskuri
114 Nedzvi
115 Ajameti
116 Katsoburi
117 Kobuleti
118 Kintvishi
119 Posof
120 Savset-Baliikli & Maden
121 Camili (CAMILI)
122 Borcka-Karagol
123 Camlihemsem-Kackar
124 Uzungol
125 Artabel Lakes
126 Pazaryolu
127 Cat
128 Yusufelli-Coruh Valley
129 Oltu
130 Sarkiasm Kapizman Kuloglu
131 Kas-Kuyucuk Lake
132 Zikatar
133 Gyulagarak
134 Arjathleni Hazel-Nut
135 Ijevan
136 Gandzakar-Upper Aghdan
137 Getik
138 Akhhabat Yew Grove
139 Juniper Open Woodland
140 Margavot
141 Caucasian Rose-Bay
142 Hanavan Hydrological
143 Bank's Pine
144 Arzakan-Meghradzor
145 Aragats Alpine
146 Arrat Vordan Karmir
147 Gilan
148 Khor Virap
149 Goravan Sands
150 Yeghegis
151 Jermuk Hydrological
152 Jermuk Forest
153 Herber Open Woodland
154 Sev Lich
155 Goris
156 Zangezur
157 Boghaqar
158 Plane Grove
159 Arazboyu
160 Gubadly
161 Dashalti
162 Lachyn
163 Barsa
164 Gyzylja
165 Shamkir
166 Korchay
167 Illu
168 Zagatala
169 Sheki
170 Gabala
171 Gazar
172 Gil Island
173 Byandovan
174 Lesser Gyzylaghaj (Small Gyzyl-Aghach)
175 Hirkay
176 Yrvand
177 Zovand
178 Ordubad
179 Arpachay
180 Arazboyu
181 Marakan
182 Kiamaky
183 Dizmar
184 Arasbaran (Biosphere reserve)
185 Moghan
186 Wild goat, Wildlife protection area
187 Sanctuary
188 Protected area
189 Protected area
190 Protected area
191 Protected area
192 Protected area
193 Protected area
194 Protected area
195 Protected area
196 Protected area
197 Protected area
198 Protected area
199 Protected area
200 Protected area
201 Protected area
202 Protected area
203 Protected area
204 Protected area
205 Protected area
206 Protected area
207 Protected area
208 Protected area
209 Protected area
210 Protected area
211 Protected area
212 Protected area
213 Protected area
214 Protected area
215 Protected area
216 Protected area
217 Protected area
218 Protected area
219 Protected area
220 Protected area
221 Protected area
222 Protected area
223 Protected area
224 Protected area
225 Protected area
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>Sabalan</td>
<td>Protected area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>Lavandvil</td>
<td>Sanctuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>Lisar</td>
<td>Protected area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>Siyahkeshim</td>
<td>Protected area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Sorkhankol</td>
<td>Sanctuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Selkeh</td>
<td>Sanctuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Chukam</td>
<td>Wildlife refuge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>Gashtroodkhan</td>
<td>Protected area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>Siyahrode rodbar</td>
<td>Protected area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>Amirkalayeh</td>
<td>Sanctuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>Sarvelat</td>
<td>Protected area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>Beleskoh</td>
<td>Protected area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>Koshkehdaran</td>
<td>National Monument</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>