

3 Examples of good practices in PA's Management

The biodiversity in Armenia

Armenia has a rich and unique biodiversity and it is the government's responsibility to predict and prevent potential risks.

Name	Number of species
Vascular plants	3800
Algae	428
Mosses	399
Mushrooms	4500
Lichens	464
Vertebrates	549
Invertebrates	17200

Features	Number of species
Endemic species (3% of the fauna)	500
Endemic species (3.8% of the flora)	144
Plants included in the Red Book (11.89% of flora)	452
Included in the RA Red Book of Animals (1.8% of fauna)	308
Density of superior plants (1000 sq. km)	107



Management of protected areas in Armenia

During a years, the total area of protected areas in Armenia has increased by 88.6k ha, as a result of which it currently amounts to about 387.0k ha or about 13.1% of the territory of the republic.



State reserves - 3



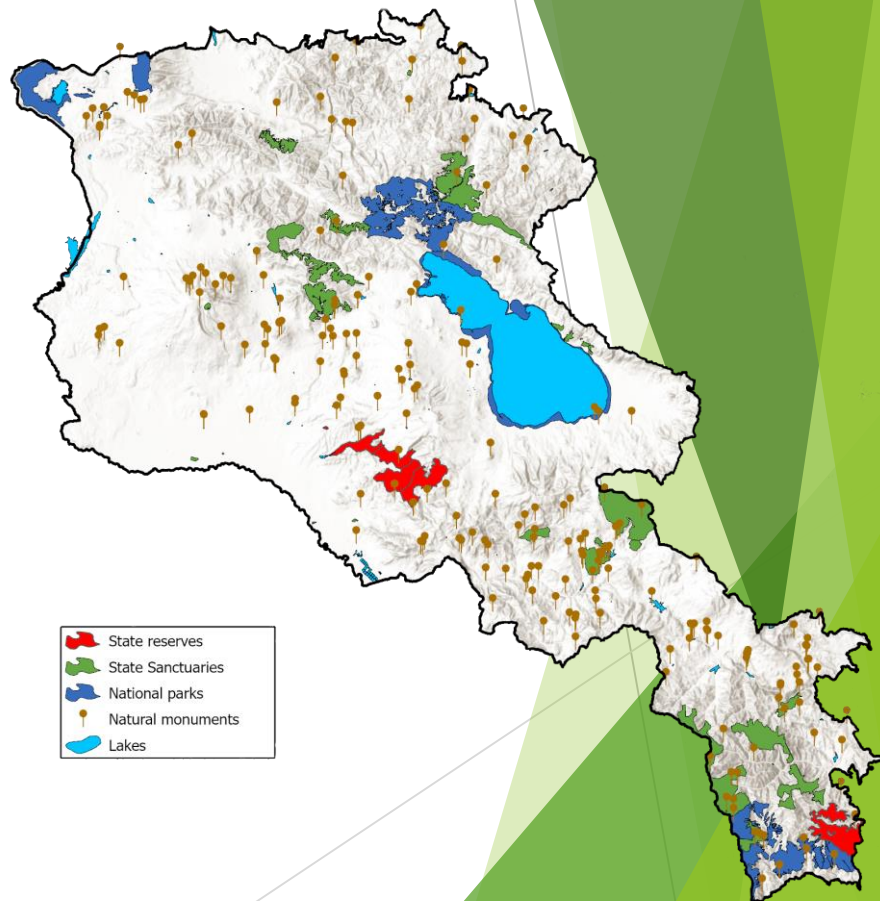
National parks - 4



State sanctuaries - 27



Natural monuments - 233





Sevan National park

Sevan National Park, centered around Lake Sevan in Armenia, is a critical ecological and cultural site. Good management practices there aim to balance conservation with sustainable use.

- ❖ **Zoning system:** The park is divided into zones—strictly protected, sanctuaries, recreational, and economic use areas. This zoning helps limit human impact on the most sensitive ecosystems while allowing tourism and local livelihoods elsewhere.
- ❖ **Water quality monitoring:** Continuous monitoring of Lake Sevan's water quality is crucial, given its ecological importance and role as a drinking water source. This includes controlling nutrient pollution (like nitrogen and phosphorus) to combat eutrophication.
- ❖ **Sustainable tourism development:** Tourism infrastructure is designed to minimize environmental impact—such as eco-trails, regulated campsites, and waste management systems. Educational programs raise awareness among visitors about conservation.
- ❖ **Sustainable Use:** The Ramsar framework promotes sustainable water management, which is vital for balancing Lake Sevan's ecological health with its role in Armenia's water supply, energy production, and agriculture.





Khor Virap sanctuary

The Khor Virap State Sanctuary in Armenia, located near the iconic Khor Virap Monastery and the Ararat Plain, is a crucial site for wetland conservation and birdlife, particularly migratory species.



- ❖ **Habitat Conservation and Restoration:** Focus is placed on protecting the wetland ecosystems, especially reed beds and marshes, which are vital for bird nesting and feeding. Restoration projects aim to maintain natural water regimes and rehabilitate degraded areas.
- ❖ **Water Resource Management:** Given its location in an agriculturally intensive region, the sanctuary management prioritizes careful regulation of water use to ensure wetlands remain functional and do not dry out due to over-extraction for irrigation.
- ❖ In partnership with the Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF), small pond restoration work was carried out in Khor Virap State Sanctuary to support rare and migratory bird species. The project focused on clearing and maintaining wetland areas, improving habitats crucial for species like the Glossy Ibis and Black-winged Stilt.

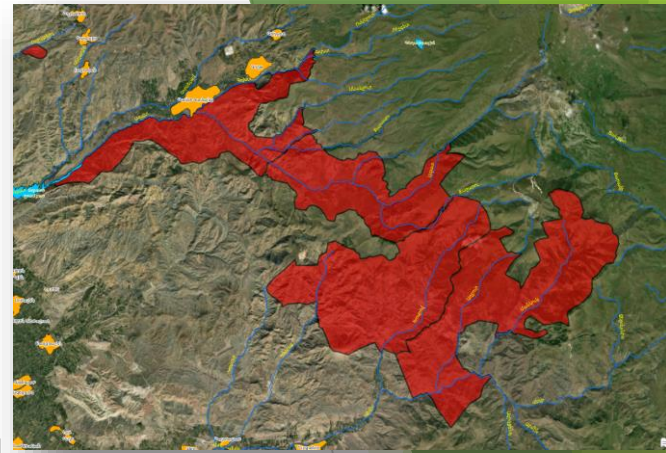




Khosrov forest reserve

Khosrov Forest State Reserve, one of the oldest protected areas in the world (founded in the 4th century), is known for its rich biodiversity, unique forest ecosystems, and historical-cultural monuments.

- ❖ In 2013, the Council of Europe awarded Khosrov Forest State Reserve the European Diploma of Protected Areas, recognizing its exceptional ecological and cultural value. This distinction is granted to natural areas of outstanding European importance that are managed in an exemplary manner.
- ❖ Five designated ecotourism routes have been established, each limited to groups of no more than ten people, accompanied by trained guides.
- ❖ Following a significant wildfire in August 2017, the reserve adopted a **non-interventionist approach** to allow natural regeneration,
- ❖ the sustained presence of the Caucasian leopard is a key indicator of successful management. Other best practices include controlled ecotourism, wildfire prevention, and natural habitat regeneration. Ongoing scientific research and international collaboration strengthen conservation efforts, ensuring the reserve's ecological health.



Different Groups of females of bezoar goats in Khachadzor district of KFSR





Armenia as a host country of COP 17

We very much look forward to welcoming all delegations and stakeholders in Yerevan in 2026 to turn the COP17 to yet another celebration of the collective wisdom of humanity in its efforts to preserve our nature and planet for future generations.



Convention on
Biological Diversity

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Thanks!