

**AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY
WATERBIRDS (The Hague, 1995)**

Implementation during the period 2004 and 2005

Contracting Party: Republic of Uzbekistan

2004 year. In 12/12/2003 the agreement was signed by Uzbekistan

Designated AEWA Administrative Authority: State Committee for Nature Protection (SCNP)

Full name of the institution: State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Name and title of the head of the institution: **Mr. Bory B. Alikhanov, Chairman**

Mailing address: envconf@uzsci.net

Telephone: +998(71) 239 41 95

Fax: +998(71) 239 14 94

Email: Name and title (if different) of the designated contact officer for AEWA matters:

Mr. Gennadiy F. Goncharov

Mailing address (if different) for the designated contact officer:

Telephone: +998(71) 239 41 95

Fax: +998(71) 239 14 94

Email: envconf@uzsci.net

Table of Contents

1. Overview of Action Plan implementation	5
2. Species conservation	6
Legal measures	6
Single Species Action Plans	6
Emergency measures	6
Re-establishments	7
Introductions	7
3. Habitat conservation	8
Habitat inventories	8
Conservation of areas	8
Rehabilitation and restoration	8
4. Management of human activities	9
Hunting	9
Eco-tourism	9
Other human activities	9
5. Research and monitoring	10
Status of research and monitoring programmes for species	10
6. Education and information	11
Training and development programmes	11
Raising public awareness	11
7. Final comments	12
8. Progress to implement Resolutions and Recommendations of the Meeting of the Parties	13
9. OPTIONAL SECTION – Planned and future actions	14
List of abbreviations and acronyms used in the report	15

References	16
Appendices	17
Appendix 1: Status of Single Species Action Plans	17
Appendix 2: List of sites of international importance	
Appendix 3: Status of management plans for sites of international importance	17
Appendix 4: List of research and monitoring programmes and projects	17
Appendix 5: List of national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation	17

1. Overview of Action Plan implementation

Summary of progress to date

Uzbekistan is a new AEWA party since March of 2004.

Since signing of the Agreement (12.12.2003) have been prepared new statutory acts regulating issues of protection and using wild animal, including water birds.

1.2 Outline of planned actions for national implementation over the next three years

For the next period is planned the further perfection of legislative base, creation of protected areas, regulation of process of using by animals.

1.3 Outline of priorities for international co-operation over the next three years

2. Species conservation

Legal measures

2.1. Has a national policy/strategy or legislation to protect and conserve species covered by the Agreement (Table 1: column A; column B) and their supporting important areas been developed? If so:

a. What are the main features of the policy/legislation?

New Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «About protected areas » by which are established a security mode, including in territories of concentration of flying water birds was adopted.

The decision of the Cabinet of Ministry of the Republic of Uzbekistan about strengthening of the control over protection and rational use of biological resources in which questions are reflected of the responsibility of citizens and legal persons for infringement of the nature protection legislation, is determined the order of protection and use of animals. Are separately allocated species of animals which demand special protection by virtue of the small number or taking place on the verge of disappearance.

b. Which organizations are responsible for implementation?

State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for nature protection, the ministries and departments, state both public organizations and citizens who responsible for protection and using of fauna.

c. How does it relate to other national initiatives (e.g. national Biodiversity Action Plans)?

Spent actions by the closest image cooperate with the Convention on a biological diversity, the Convention on the conservation of migrating species of wild animals

(CMS), the Convention about wetlands, having the international value, mainly, as habitats of a water birds (RAMSAR), the Convention on international trade in species of wild fauna and the flora, taking place under threat of disappearance (CITES).

2.2 What legal measures or practices has your country developed to prohibit or regulate for the following (refer also to section 4 on hunting):

a. Taking of, and trade in birds listed in Column A and B of Table 1 (where utilization or trade contravenes the provisions set out in paragraphs 2.1.1 (a) and 2.1.2 of the Action Plan)?

Rare and small in number species of birds are under special protection. The legislation stipulates an interdiction on getting of these species of animals and, naturally, trade in them. In unusual cases is authorized limited use of species of animals taking place under special protection

b. Methods of taking?

The legal norms (legislative and subordinate legislation acts), protection are established by state, departmental and public inspections, bodies of protection of a law order, the state control over protection and use.

c. Setting of taking limits and monitoring these limits?

Withdrawal of animals from nature is adjusted by special Quotas which are established as agreed with scientific bodies. The control is carried out by state bodies of nature protection.

d. Sustainable hunting of species listed in Categories 2 and 3 (and marked by an asterisk) in Column A only?

Hunting for rare kinds of animals is forbidden by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In unusual cases, under the sanction of the government such sanction can be given.

e. Exemptions to the provisions set out in paragraphs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3?

Single Species Action Plans

2.3 Of the species covered by the Agreement (species listed in Table 1: column A), which spend part or all of their life history in your country, which have formal international (Category 1, species marked with an asterisk) or national (column A) Single Species Action Plans:

- a. Proposed?
- b. In preparation?
- c. Being implemented?

National Crane Working Group implementing the Action Plan on Siberian Crane and other cranes conservation and study with support of International Crane Foundation and other international authorities in 2001- 2005.

Emergency measures

2.4 Describe any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action that your country has undertaken to develop and implement emergency measures to conserve species in response to unfavourable or endangering conditions occurring in the Agreement area.

Memorandum of understanding regarding measures for Siberian Crane conservation (*Grus leucogeranus*). The agreement for Slender-billed curlew (*Numenius tenuirostris* V.)

Re-establishments

2.5 Has a policy on species re-establishments been developed in your country? If yes, please outline the main features of the policy and give details of any re-establishment programmes for species covered by the Agreement.

Nurseries on cultivation of Houbara Bustard, nursery on cultivation of falcons were created. In farms of the society of hunters and fishers the wild ducks is cultivated.

Introductions

2.6 Has your country developed and implemented legal measures to prohibit the introduction of nonnative species? Please provide details, particularly describing measures to control the release or introduction of non-native species (please indicate which species and their status).

With a view of prevention an introduction in the nature of alien species the decision of the government in which is established the interdiction on delivery in the country of new species of animals without the permission of a specially authorized body (State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for nature protection) coordinated with an Academy of sciences was adopted. The order of registration of delivery (and export) wild animals to Uzbekistan was established.

3. Habitat conservation

Habitat inventories

3.1 Has your country developed and published inventories of important habitats for species covered by the Agreement? If yes, please provide details, including any provisions to maintain or update these inventories.

The program "Important Bird Area Uzbekistan" of Bird Life International is realized in Uzbekistan since 2005 year. It has made observation of all large wetlands in Uzbekistan by this international work. It has been received data for distribution and counts of water birds.

The department of the Cadastre and monitoring of animal and vegetative world is created at State inspection of the Republic of Uzbekistan on guards and rational use of animal and vegetative world since 2006 year. Cadastre works of vertebrate animals are lead on natural territories of Uzbekistan for last three years. The data on distribution and counts of rare and hunting - trade species of vertebrate animals are collected and analyzed. Materials are shown in reports and part of them published in republican editions

3.2 Has your country undertaken a strategic review of sites to develop a national network of important sites or areas for species covered by the Agreement? Please append a list of identified sites of international importance.

State ornithological zakaznik "Dengizkul" (50 000 hectares).It is included in Ramsar International Wetlands List. The application for inclusion of AALS reservoirs (363000 hectares) was submitted to the list, the lake Sudochie is prepared for inclusion.

Conservation of areas

3.3 Describe the legal frameworks and other measures through which sites (including

transfrontier sites) including of international importance gain practical protection. (Please append a list of internationally important protected sites.)

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About protected areas”, the decision of the government about protection and using plants and animals.

State Zakazniks are Dengizkul (50 000 hectares), Sudochie (50 000 hectares), Kara-Kir (30 000 hectares), Aydar-Arnasay Lakes System (363 000 hectares)

3.4 Has your country developed a management planning process for protected sites? If yes, please outline the types of management plans and organisations responsible for development and implementation.

In the course of GEF project implementation “Management of water and environment for the restoration of Sudochie wetland” there was prepared the management plan for wise use of water and biological resources in the region of crisis Aral Sea. But Sudochie wetland is still not identified as a Ramsar site although all necessary information was gathered.

3.5 How many protected sites have formal management plans (please append a list of sites and their management planning status):

- a. Proposed?
- b. In preparation?
- c. Being implemented?

3.6 What measures does your country have in place to ensure the wise use of wetland habitats and to prevent habitat degradation e.g. pollution control and managing water resources? Please provide examples of best practice initiatives particularly involving cross-sectoral co-operation or public participation.

The application for inclusion of AALS reservoirs (363000 hectares) was submitted to the list, the lake Sudochie prepares for inclusion. The wetland is protected.

Rehabilitation and restoration

3.7 Does your country have a policy for the identification, rehabilitation and restoration of wetlands important for species covered by the Agreement? Please provide examples of rehabilitation and restoration projects and initiatives undertaken.

The example of Sudochie wetland is the attempt to introduce in Uzbekistan the practice for lost or degraded wetlands restoration (“Management of water and environment for the restoration of Sudochie wetland”).

4. Management of human activities

Hunting

4.1 Outline the main features of legislation or legal measures in your country to control hunting of the species covered by the Agreement (e.g. use of lead shot and poisoned baits, and to eliminate illegal taking).

The legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes the mechanism of management by the hunting farms and protection of the hunting species of animals and environments of their habitation (the Law « About protection and use of fauna », the decision of the government « About strengthening of the control over rational use of biological resources, import and their export for limits of the Republic of Uzbekistan »),

in which the mechanism of interdictions on use of some kinds of the weapon (poisons, an electro current, explosives) and the responsibility for infringement of the established legislation is stipulated.

Fines for the violation of hunting regulations and poaching

Species	Fine size for 1 specimen (independently from sex and age)	
	Coefficient from minimal wage rate	For foreign citizens in USD
Birds, included in Red book		
Swans, pelicans, storks, see-eagles, osprey, white-headed duck, marbled teal, ferruginous duck, red-breasted goose, little egret, spoonbill, glossy ibis, flamingo, lesser white-fronted goose, Pallas's gull, other threatened species	150	3000
Species which under protection of special regulation (cranes, etc.)	50	500
Hunting game species		100
Geese	5	150
Ducks, coot	2	50
Waders, great cormorant, grebes, moorhen, quail, bitterns, mergansers	0,5	20

4.2 Does your country monitor hunting levels? If so, how is this information collated and reported?

Yes, but not at the permanent level due to difficulties with gathering of information from hunters.

Hunting is carried out on the basis of annually established Quota on getting of wild animals which is coordinated with scientific bodies (Academy of sciences), and according to Rules of hunting.

Annually hunting users together with the scientific organizations (Academy of sciences), conduct accounts of number of the hunting species of animals. Upon termination of the hunting season is given an information on actually extracted animals. Nature protection bodies (inspection) carry out a control over places.

4.3 Describe action undertaken by hunting clubs and organisations to manage hunting activity e.g. cooperative action, issuing of licences and proficiency testing of individual members.

Hunting organizations rich at past were in crisis during the period of economy in transition, at present, there is observed the rebirth of hunting manages at the new commercial base. But this is still area for which it is necessary to pay special attention.

In own actions a society of hunters and fishers are guided by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Besides according to the Charter, they carry out protection of wild animals and environment of their habitation, carry out reproduce actions. All their actions are supervised by state bodies of nature protection.

Eco-tourism

4.4 What is the status of eco-tourism programmes or initiatives in your country? Please provide examples of projects with an indication of the significant outcomes.

Only starts to develop

In Uzbekistan the number of regulations and laws for the development of ecotourism were approved. Ecological tourism as a new, perspective and commercial direction in the country industry gives one of the opportunities for the sustainable development where the interests of ecosystem protection combining with economic development. In 1999 the programme of tourism development until 2005 was approved by President. This programme included the market measures for conservation and sustainable use of protected areas and natural monuments. This programme promoted the development of ecotourism. At present several tourist organizations prepared environmental tours in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan has significant natural capital for the development of this sphere of business and can get the positive reaction which will allow to increase the employment, recreate and protect natural ecosystems. However, there is a number of problems which prevent development of ecotourism such as absence of infrastructure, low hotel facilities in the countryside, lack of local possibilities, lack of skilled staff for ecotourism, low level of advertising, insufficient involvement and interest of local population.

4.5 What social and economic benefits accrue to the local communities from the conservation of important waterbird sites?

This is the direct profit from hunting and hunting manages services (including employment) and market development.

Other human activities

4.6 Does your country carry out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of activities potentially affecting protected sites or areas important for species covered by the Agreement? If yes, briefly describe the main features of your EIA policy and procedures.

4.7 Please describe the main features of your planning policy and provide examples of practical implementation (e.g. activities to minimising disturbance of species populations or limit the impact of species populations on crops or fisheries). Please summarize any land-use conflicts especially emphasising successful solutions to problems encountered in promoting the wise-use of waterbirds and their habitats.

5. Research and monitoring

Status of research and monitoring programmes for species

5.1 How are priorities for research identified in your country? Please briefly describe your country's research programmes, including any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action, for wetland habitats and for species covered by the Agreement (e.g. studies into species population, ecology and migratory patterns). Please append a list of research activities initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years.

Since 2005 in Uzbekistan is realized the project Important Bird Areas of Uzbekistan within the framework of which were inspected large reservoirs of Uzbekistan. The data on distribution and number natatorial and water birds have been received.

Since 2006 in the State committee of Republic Uzbekistan for nature protection was created the department of the Cadastre and monitoring of fauna and flora. For last three years have been conduct registration works of vertebrate animals in natural areas of Uzbekistan. The data on distribution and number of rare and hunting - trade species of vertebrate animals were collected and analyzed. Materials were shown in reports, and the part is published in republican editions.

In 1997-1999 Institute of Zoology and Uzbekistan zoological society conducted

work on the theme “Database on the resources of hunting game animals in Uzbekistan and elaboration of measures for their sustainable use”. There were conducted the special surveys on the status of water-birds on the water-bodies of Djizak, Bukhara and Navoi provinces of Uzbekistan, including the absolute account of the colonial breeding species. There was determined the relative numbers of Anseriformes and mapped their distribution on the wetlands of Uzbekistan. The results of this survey were published in number of papers and presented to SCNP.

With support of WWF-Pakistan in 2001-2002 the database of scientific collection of Uzbekistan State University and Institute of Zoology was compiled.

There was taking a part in the GEF project “Assessment of environmental changes in the result of Amu-Darya drainage system construction”.

With support of small grant programme of Netherlands Embassy in Moscow the working group on water birds conducted the water-bird survey in February – March 2001 and winter counts in 2001 – 2002 and discovered new wintering places for the Eurasian Crane on the boundary between Uzbekistan, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan.

*The working group on the water-birds actively participated in the project of Wetlands International and CMS (gathering of information and preparation of report) «Status overview and Recommendations for Conservation of the White-Headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* in Central Asia» (2003).*

For all period of time there were published the number of papers and monographs. One of the most important of them is the publication of national Red data book as a result of collective work which included the information on all globally, regionally and nationally threatened water-bird species occurring in Uzbekistan (27 species). Also 3 volumes of “Birds of Uzbekistan” were published, 2 of which, published in 1987 and 1990, contain the analysis of all known information on water-birds included in AEWA appendixes. 5 issues of the proceeding books of the protected areas of Uzbekistan were published. For the workers of custom service the “Brief handbook of the main species included in CITES appendixes” was published. The collective monograph “Biodiversity protection within protected areas of Uzbekistan” was printed. Members of SSC/IUCN threatened waterfowl specialist group prepared review about status of threatened waterfowls in Uzbekistan for Bulletin of TWSG News.

5.2 What monitoring activities does your country undertake, including any bilateral or multilateral cooperative action, of wetland areas and species covered by the Agreement (e.g. national monitoring schemes, International Waterfowl Census)? Please append a list of monitoring activities or programmes initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years

In the framework of the Ramsar Convention (the program of small grants) were carried out annual winter accounts of water birds. Accounts of number of water birds are annually carried out by users fauna (a society of hunters).

In 2000-2005 the working group on water-birds conducted the international winter counts under patronage and sponsoring of WWF-Russia and Wetlands International (including the support from AEWA Secretariat, RSPB and department of Agriculture and Fishery of Netherlands).

In the result of all this work the reports and presentations about status and trends in water-birds numbers and distribution were prepared for International Conference “Waterbirds Around the World”. A global review of the conservation, management and research of the world's major flyways. 3-8 April 2004, Edinburgh, UK.

6. Education and information

Training and development programmes

6.1 Describe the status of training and development programmes which support waterbird conservation and implement the AEWA Action Plan.

Meetings with local residents living in places of habitat of wild animals, pupils of schools, bodies of local management, hunters and fishers are held. At meetings it is told, first of all, about the animals demanding special protection, about places of their habitat. Are shown posters, video. Cognitive games with children are carried out.

Just in the process of development.

6.2 What bilateral or multilateral co-operative action is your country undertaking to develop training programmes and share examples of good practice?

This is international water-bird counts in partnership with Wetlands International which allow to provide the training of personnel working in hunting and biocontrol inspections and in the provincial universities. This is development of Central Asian Important Bird Areas project which includes the training component.

Raising public awareness

6.3 Describe activities to raise public awareness of the objectives of the AEWA Action Plan. Please outline any particular successes generating public interest in, and securing support for, waterbird and wetland conservation (e.g. campaigns, information notes or other initiatives)?

In 2003 with support of Netherlands Embassy in Moscow there was prepared and distributed the placard "Threatened water-birds of Uzbekistan included in national Red Book". This placard was produced in Russian and Uzbek languages and distributed widely among all provinces and relevant water-bird protection agencies and in the universities. With support of International Crane Foundation video-film about Siberian Crane was translated into Uzbek language and regularly demonstrating in the national TV, also ICF supports the publishing and dissemination among local population placards, booklets, calendars, badges, etc.

With participation of SCNP there were opened the regular monthly TV-broadcasts on Uzbek and Russian languages relevant to nature conservation named "Boomerang", "Olamny asrang" (Save environment), "Tabiat shiphonkhonaci" (natural hospital), "Wildlife". On the radio-channels "Dustlik" and "Mashyal" the radio-casts "Man and nature", "Nature and personality" are opened. There is the permanent column in republican newspapers about wildlife.

In SCNP there was organized the informative-resources centre which opened for mass-media and NGOs.

With support of AEWA, Netherlands Embassy, RSPB and Birdlife International Uzbekistan Zoological Society produced the water-bird guide which prepared for dissemination now.

7. Final comments

7.1 General comments on the implementation of the AEWA Action Plan

7.2 Observations concerning the functions and services of the various AEWA bodies

- a. The Agreement Secretariat
- b. International organisations
- c. AEWA NGO partners

7.3 How might the Action Plan be further developed as a practical aid for national and international conservation of migratory waterbirds?

8. Progress to implement Resolutions and Recommendations of the Meeting of the Parties

Please summarize progress to implement decisions of previous Meetings of the Parties.

9. OPTIONAL SECTION – Planned and future actions

Contracting Parties are invited to outline below any further information regarding the aims of the Agreement, for example, planned actions or other informative examples.

1. Species conservation
2. Habitat conservation
3. Management of human activities
4. Research and monitoring
5. Education and information

List of abbreviations and acronyms used in the report

AEWA – Afro-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement

CMS – Convention on Migratory Species

GEF – Global Environmental Facility

NABU

SCNP – State Committee for Nature Protection

RUz – Republic of Uzbekistan

RSPB – Royal Society for Bird Protection

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

UZS – Uzbekistan Zoological Society

WWF – World Wildlife Fund

References

Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E.A., Lanovenko, E.N. Migration of the White-headed Duck in the area of Sudochie Lake, Uzbekistan.// Bird World News. Inform. Bull. Russian Bird Conservation Union, Moscow, N3. 1999.- P.19. – Rus.

Kreuzberg-Mukhina E.A. The totimplate birds in the vicinity of Ecocentre “Djeiran” (SW Kyzylkum) // Conservation of biodiversity in strictly protected territories of Uzbekistan, Tashkent 2000. - P.115-117. –Rus.

Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E.; Lanovenko, E. White-headed Duck at the Sudochie Wetlands, Uzbekistan.//TWSG news. The bulletin of the Threatened Waterfowl Specialist Group. N12, 2000.- P.15-16. – Engl.

Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E.A, Kashkarov, D. Yu., Lanovenko, Ye.N., Nazarov, O.P., Shernazarov, E. Sh. Status of threatened Anatidae in Uzbekistan.// TWSG news. The bulletin of the Threatened Waterfowl Specialist Group. N12, 2000. -P.70-75. – Engl.

Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E.A. Marbled Teal in Uzbekistan: current status, distribution and number // Problems of study and conservation of Anseriformes in Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Moscow, 2001. P. 73-74. – Rus.

Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E.A., Lanovenko, Ye.N. On the White-headed Duck in Uzbekistan// Problems of study and conservation of Anseriformes in Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Moscow, 2001. - P. 74-75. –Rus.

Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E.A., Lanovenko, Ye.N. On the importance of Sudochie Lake for the conservation of waterfowl birds of Aral Sea area// Actual problems of study and conservation of birds in Eastern Europe and Northern Asia.– Abstracts XI Ornithological International Conference. Kazan’, 2001.- P.334-335. – Rus.

Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E.A. The status of Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*) in Uzbekistan. // Focus on the Caspian Sea. A Regional Action plan for protection of the Lesser White-fronted Goose – Hameen Ymparistokeskuksen Moniste, 21, 2001 . P.1-5. – Engl.

Kreuzberg, E.A. National and international importance of Uzbekistan wetlands and problems of their study, protection and management. // Asian Wetlands Symposium 2001. Bringing partnership into good wetlands practices. 2001. Penang, Malaysia. P.19. – Engl.

Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E.A., Lanovenko, E.N. About Ruddy Shelduck wintering in Uzbekistan. –

- “Casarca”, №7. Bulletin of the Goose, Swan and Duck Study Group of Northern Eurasia., Moscow, 2001. P. 208-210.
- Kreuzberg, E.A. About crane migration in Uzbekistan. // Cranes of Eurasia (Distribution, number, biology). Moscow, 2002. P. 175-177 – Rus.
- Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E.A. Review of the current status of the eastern populations of the White-headed Duck. “Casarca”, No8. 2003. Bulletin of the working group on Anseriformes of Northern Eurasia. M. P. 277-294 - Rus.
- Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E. Affect of drought on waterfowl in the Aral Sea region: monitoring of Anseriformes.//Management and conservation of waterfowls populations in Northern Eurasia (with special focus on White Sea – Baltic Flyway”. Book of abstracts, Petrozavodsk, 2003. P. 202-203.
- Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E., Lanovenko, E. New goose wintering site at the Uzbekistan – Afghanistan state border. //Management and conservation of waterfowls populations in Northern Eurasia (with special focus on White Sea – Baltic Flyway”. Book of abstracts, Petrozavodsk, 2003. P. 204-205.
- Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E., Shernazarov, E., Lanovenko, E., Turaev, M., Snegur, D. 2003. Rare and threatened birds during wintering and migration in Uzbekistan on the results of recent surveys. – The current problems of ornithology in Siberia and Central Asia. II International Ornithology Conference. P.1. Ulan-Ude. P. 100-103.
- Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E., Snegur, D. 2003. Grebes and some trends in the change of their current status in Uzbekistan. - The current problems of ornithology in Siberia and Central Asia. II International Ornithology Conference. P.2. Ulan-Ude. P. 55-58.
- Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E., Mirabdullaev, I., Talskykh, V. 2003. The main results of the ecological monitoring of the Sudochie wetland. – Ecological Sustainability and Advanced Methods to the Management of Water-resources in the Aral Sea Basin. – Almaty-Tashkent. NIC MKVK. P. 255-363.
- Kreuzberg-Mukhina E.A., Lanovenko E.N. 2003. Influence of successions and rehabilitation of Sudochie wetland to the Amudarya delta’s ornithocomplexes. - «Selevinia», Almaty. 2003. P. 169-181.
- Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E. 2003. On the status of Ruddy Shelduck and Common Shelduck in Uzbekistan. “Casarca”, No 9. 235-248.
- Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E. 2003. Marbled Teal in Uzbekistan (current status, distribution and population number). “Casarca”, No9. 263-269.
- Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E., Lanovenko, E., Zagrebin, S. 2004. About breeding of the White-tailed Sea-eagle in Uzbekistan. “Strepet” (ornithology of the south Russia and neighboring areas).
- Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E., Lanovenko, E. 2004. Dynamic of waders’ numbers in Aral Sea Region on the results of ecological monitoring of the Sudochie wetlands. – Proceeding Book on Shorebirds in NIS. 156-162.
- Kreuzberg-Mukhina, E. 2004. About recent records of the Northern Lapwing during migration and wintering in Uzbekistan (current status and prognosis for future). – Proceeding Book on Shorebirds in NIS. 163-168.
- Lanovenko, Y.N., Mukhina, E.A. Results on Expedition for Marbled Teal and Ferruginous Duck in Southern Uzbekistan.// Nesletter African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement. 1998. 4, P.9.
- Lanovenko, E.N., Kreuzberg E.A. On the Common Crane status in Uzbekistan. // Cranes of Eurasia (Distribution, number, biology). Moscow, 2002. P. 178-182 – Rus.
- Li, Z.W.D. and Mundkur, T. 2003. Status Overview and Recommendations for Conservation of the White-headed Duck in Central Asia. 98 p.
- Mukhina, E.A. On the ecology of Marbled Teal (*Marmaronetta angustirostris*) in South-Western Uzbekistan // Territorial aspects of bird protection in Kazakstan and Central Asia. - 1999. Moscow. P. 99-104 - Rus.
- Nazarov O., Mukhina E. 2002. Status overview of waterbirds and wetlands in Uzbekistan. – Birds of Wetlands and Grasslands: Proceedings of the Salim Ali Centenary Seminar. Bombay Natural History Society (February – 1996). Bombay, 2002 P. 73-80.
- Petkov, N., Hughes, B. and Gallo-Orsi, U. (editors). Ferruginous Duck: From research to conservation. Conservation series №6. BirdLife International. BSRB –TWSG, Sofia, 2003, pp.100-103.
- Red Book of Republic of Uzbekistan Vol. 2. Animals, Tashkent, “Chinor ENK”, 2003 – p. 156-167, 172-175, 180-191, 194-195.- Uzbek, Rus., Engl.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Status of Single Species Action Plans

Siberian Crane National Action Plan

White-headed Duck National Action Plan is under preparation.

Appendix 2: List of sites of international importance

Appendix 3: Status of management plans for sites of international importance

Appendix 4: List of research and monitoring programmes and projects (1995 – 2005)

Name of programme/ project	Executors	Financing	Implementation
1. General measures for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity:			
National Strategy and Action Plan for biodiversity conservation in Uzbekistan Republic	SCNP, Ministry of agriculture and water management, Ministry of macroeconomic and statistic, Academy of Science, “Uz-Fish”	GEF, UNDP	1996-1998
National Action Plan on Environment Protection of RUz	SCNP	GEF, WB	1997-1998
2. Assessment, inventory and monitoring:			
Monitoring and register of birds, complex investigations and protection of threatened bird species	Institute of Zoology	State Committee for Science and techniques, state budget	1994-1996
Management of water and environment for rehabilitation of Sudochie wetland system	Uzbekistan	GEF-WB	1999-2002
Component E “Ecological monitoring of the Sudochie wetland”	Ecoilmtex Consortium (UZ-USA), Institutes of zoology, botany, and meteorological	GEF-WB	1999-2002
Protection of wetland habitats in Uzbekistan and their waterfowls	State Committee for Nature Protection, Institute of Zoology	Secretariat of Ramsar Convention	1999-2001
Correlation of extinction risk for threatened biodiversity in Central Asia	Institute of zoology	INTAS	2000-2003
Compiling of database of the scientific ornithological collection	UZS, National university, Institute of zoology	WWF-Pakistan	2002-2003
Winter water-birds counts (important areas for the water-birds protection)	UZS, Institute of Zoology	Wetlands International, WWF-Russia, RSPB, Netherlands Embassy	2000 - 2004
Important Bird Areas in Uzbekistan	UZS, Institute of Zoology	RSPB, Birdlife International	Since 2004
3. Sustainable use of waterbirds			
Elaboration of the measures for the protection and sustainable use of vertebrates resources in Uzbekistan	Institute of Zoology	State Committee for Science and techniques, state budget	2003-2005
4. Stimulation of protection and sustainable use of biodiversity:			

Preparation of National Action Plan for the conservation of the White-headed Duck in Uzbekistan	UZS, SCNP	IUCN National Committee of Netherlands, RSPB	2005-2006
Status survey and preliminary assessment of migratory and wintering places of the Lesser White-fronted Goose in Uzbekistan	UZS	Department of Agroculture, Netherlands Embassy in Moscow	2001-2002
8. Public awareness and education:			
Publication of proceedings of works in nature reserves, issues 1 -5	SCNP, UZS, Institute of Zoology	Fund of nature protection in SCNP, IUCN, WWF-Russia	1996-2004
Preparation and publishing of the Red book of Uzbekistan, v.2, Animals	Institute of zoology, UZS	SCNP, OSCE	2001-2003
Preparation and publication of waterbirds guide of Uzbekistan	UZS	Department of Agroculture, Netherlands Embassy in Moscow, AEWA Secretariat, RSPB, Birdlife International, UZS	2002 - 2005
Public awareness in the area of waterbirds and wetlands protection in Uzbekistan	UZS	Department of Agroculture, Netherlands Embassy in Moscow	2002-2003

Appendix 5: List of national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation

State Committee for Nature Protection
Institute of Zoology
Uzbekistan Zoological Society
Important Bird Areas project in Uzbekistan
Hunting & Fishermen society

Appendix 6: List of relevant World Wide Web addresses for national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation

Appendix 7: List of relevant migratory waterbird and habitat conservation projects initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years