

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

Implementation during the period 2004 and 2005

Contracting Party: Republic of Uzbekistan

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1. Overview of Action Plan implementation

1.1 Summary of progress to date

Uzbekistan is a new AEWA party since March of 2004.

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

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?

Uzbekistan just signed agreement and did not develop yet the specific strategy on the water-bird protection. But this component is included in general legislation and laws related to nature protection in republic.

Legislation in the area of nature conservation (related to waterbird species and relevant ecosystems protection)

Activity	Document and date
Law "On nature protection"	Parliament No 754 – XII from 9.12.1992
Statement "About Red Data Book of UzR"	Cabinet of Ministers No109 from 9.03.1993
Statement "About measures on organization of hunting management on the lands of state forestry of Republic of Uzbekistan"	From 12.10.1992
Statement "About measures on strengthening of animals and plants protection, and regulation in their use"	Cabinet of Ministers from 15.12.1993
Additions to Statement "About measures on strengthening of animals and plants protection, and regulation in their use"	Statement of Parliament from 24.04.1995
Approval and registration of the Regulations of hunting and fishery in the territory of UzR	SCNP from 5.04.1997, Ministry of Justice from 1.05.1997
Law "About protection and use if animal world"	Parliament, Statement No 545 – 1 from 26.12.1997
Approval of National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity for 1998 – 2007	Statement of Cabinet of Ministers No 139 from 01.04.1998
Approval of statement "On Action Plan on the protection of environment of UzR" for 1999-2005	Parliament, No 469 from 20.09.1999
Regulations on the order of conducting of the state register of the objects of animal and plant kingdoms in UzR	Statement of Parliament No 343 from 05.09.2000
Publication of the Red Data Book of UzR (V 2, Animals)	SCNP, OSCE, 2003
Act of SCNP on the regulation of hunting and fishery in the territory of UzR	From 28.10.2004
New Law "About protected areas in Uzbekistan Republic"	January 2005

b. Which organisations are responsible for implementation?

State Committee for Nature Protection of RUz is responsible for regulations of the wildlife use and relevant legislation implementation.

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

In 1998 the Government of Uzbekistan approved the National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation which includes the increasing of protected areas territories and their numbers, basing on the analysis of current situation in the country and recommendations of experts. National Biodiversity Action Plan does not include the special chapter on waterbirds, but the general situation with measures on the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity is described in this document.

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)?

The annual quotation confirmed by the State Committee for Nature Protection together with the Academy of Science. Law “About protection and use of animal kingdom” and Regulation about order of use, export and import of the subjects of animal kingdom in RUz and regulations of hunting management and fishery. Use of subjects of animal kingdom is conducted in the order of general and special regulations. Special use is conducted on the payment basing on the permissions. Permissions for special use are given on the base of paid quotas by SCNP on the agreement with Academy of Science (should be based on assessment of species status and numbers). Permissions for the use of threatened species (included in the national Red book) can be taken only by Cabinet of Ministers. SCNP conducts control on the execution of this regulation. For the species included in the Appendixes 1, 2 and 3 of CITES the special permission for utilization should be taken by Uzbekistan CITES Administrative Body (State Biocontrol of SCNP) basing on recommendations given by CITEC scientific body (Institute of Zoology).

Appendix 1.

b. Methods of taking?

In Uzbekistan the sportive hunting is presented and hunting with hunting guns is allowed. Catching of water-birds is conducted in the special cases (for zoos, etc.) and needed the special procedures and permissions.

c. Setting of taking limits and monitoring these limits?

In permission and special hunting prescription there is the description what kind of water-birds can be hunted, numbers, places and terms of hunting. The application for hunting or any other use of water-birds should be made to relevant authorities and considered during 15 days after their receiving. SCNP basing on the resolution of Cabinet of Ministers should prepare the permission during 10 days in accordance with regulation of Cabinet of Ministers.

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

All lands which serve as habitats for wild animals and where the hunting is permitted can be

recognized as the areas for hunting conducting (excluding human settlements, protected areas and special lands). Hunting regulations in UzR, including the norms of bag, requirement to the hunting gear, terms of hunting, definition of places prohibited for hunting, etc. are approved by SCNP which realizing control on the utilization of animal kingdom. Persons conducted hunting should have the copies of permissions and other documents which confirm the legitimacy of the hunting bag. Payment for the use of hunting bag is provided in accordance with special regulations.

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

Appendix 3

Quota of 2004 for hunting of wild animals (water-birds)

No	Species	Numbers allowed to be hunted
1	Waterfowls (ducks, geese, coot)	90,000
2	Great cormorant	16,000
3	Waders	3,100

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?

No.

b. In preparation?

At present the Action Plan on the White-headed Duck conservation is in the process of preparation by Uzbekistan Zoological Society working group and IBA programme in Uzbekistan.

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.

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.

The national policy on species re-establishments is implemented, but not for water-birds. There is a small production by hunting users of some species of ducks.

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).

The governmental decree on regulation of introduction mechanism is adopted. The order of wild animals import export execution is 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.

With support of the small grant project of Ramsar Convention “Conservation of wetlands in Uzbekistan and their bird fauna” in 1999-2001 there were surveyed the potential wetlands of international importance as the habitats of water-birds. As a result of this work Lake Dengizkul was included in the list of Ramsar sites and Uzbekistan joint to Ramsar Convention in 2001.

In the course of GEF project “Management of water and environment for the restoration of Sudochie wertland” component E – “Ecological monitoring of the Sudochie wetland” in 1999-2002 there were conducted investigation of seasonal and annual dynamic of bird fauna and there was recognized the values of the Sudochie wetland for conservation of water-birds and prepared background for its including in the Ramsar list of globally important sites.

Since 2001 in Uzbekistan the working group on cranes was established which received the new information about finds and stop-over places of the Siberian Crane in Uzbekistan for last years.

Under patronage of RSPB as a partner of Birdlife International Uzbekistan Zoological Society is involved in the Important Bird Areas project since 2004. The program of IBA is developed now.

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.

In 2003 – 2005 Institute of Zoology realizes the project “Elaboration of complex of measures on protection and sustainable use of the resources of vertebrate animals in Uzbekistan” sponsored by State Committee on science and technique. With support of UNDP and SCNP the “Concept of the protected areas development” is prepared and approved by Cabinet of Ministers. In accordance with National Action Plan on Environment, approved by regulation of Cabinet of Ministers of RUz No469 from 20.10.99, Institute of zoology with involvement of experts the “General scheme of the development and placement of special protected areas of Uzbekistan” was worked out. This work was used as a base in the implementation of GEF/WWF project “Establishment of ecological network in Central Asia” which currently is realized in Uzbekistan and Central Asia. At present in the course of GEF/UNDP/NABU project “Establishment of Nuratau-Kysylkum biosphere reserve” the work on the establishment of protected zone on the Aydar-Arnasay lake system has been conducted.

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.)

Protected Areas of Uzbekistan

Name, establishment time	The location		Range, sq. km	IUCN category	N/E (for geographical center on PA)	Note
	Administrative location	Geographical location				
Nature Reserves						
Chatkal (mountain-forest) Biosphere 1947	Tashkent oblast, Parkent dstr., Akhangaran dstr.	W Tien Shan: W Chatkal Ridge(Bashkyzylsay site), N Chatkal Ridge (Maydantal site)	451,6	I	Bashkyzylsay site: 41 ⁰ 14'69 ⁰ 55' Maydantal site: 41 ⁰ 18'70 ⁰ 14'	Mountain reserve, protects the mountain landscapes and wildlife
Gissar (mountain-forest) 1983	Kashkadarya oblast, Yakkabag dstr., Shakhriyabz dstr.	Pamir Alay, W Gissar Ridge	814,3	I	38 ⁰ 55'67 ⁰ 25'	Mountain reserve, protects the mountain landscapes and wildlife
Zaamin (mountain-forest) 1926, 1960	Jizak oblast, Zaamin dstr., bakhmal dstr.	Pamir Alay, N Turkestan Ridge	268,4	I	39 ⁰ 35'68 ⁰ 16'	Mountainous
Baday-Tugay (river forest) 1971	Karakalpakistan, Biruni dstr.	Amudarya River lower, right bank	64,6	I	42 ⁰ 00'60 ⁰ 22'	River gallery forests
Kyzylkum (tugay-sand desert) 1971	Bukhara oblast, Romitan dstr.; Khorezm oblast, Jurbin dstr.	Amudarya River middle stream, right bank	101,4	I	40 ⁰ 35'62 ⁰ 07'	River gallery forests, sandy desert
Zerafshan (river forest) 1979	Samarkand oblast, Bulungur dstr., Jambay dstr.	Zerafshan River middle stream, right bank	23,5	I	39 ⁰ 37'67 ⁰ 13'	River gallery forest
Nuratau (mountain-forest) 1975	Jizak oblast, Farish dstr.	Pamir Alay, N Nuratau Ridge	177,5	I	40 ⁰ 32'66 ⁰ 45'	Mountainous
Kitab geological 1979	Kashkadarya oblast, Kitab dstr.	Pamir Alay, W Gissar Ridge	53,7	I	39 ⁰ 11'67 ⁰ 16'	Mountainous
Surkhan (mountain-forest) 1987	Surkhandarya oblast, Termez dstr.	E Kugitang Ridge	276,7	I	37 ⁰ 48'66 ⁰ 35'	Mountainous

National parks						
Zaamin (mountain-forest) 1976	Jizak oblast, Zaamin dstr.	Pamir Alay, N Turkestan Ridge	241,1	II	39 ⁰ 39'68 ⁰ 30'	Mountainous
Ugam-Chatkal (mountain-forest) 1990	Tashkent oblast, Bostanlyk dstr., Parkent dstr., Akhangaran dstr.	W Tien Shan, Pskem River basin, W&N Chatkal Ridge	5745,9	II	41 ⁰ 29'70 ⁰ 05'	Mountainous
Zakazniks (sanctuaries)	Seasonal protection					
Arnasay 1983	Jizak oblast	Arnasay water system	663,0	IV	40 ⁰ 35'67 ⁰ 30'	Wetland
Karakul 1990	Bukhara oblast	S Kyzylkum	100,0	IV	39 ⁰ 25'63 ⁰ 55'	Sandy desert
Saigachy 1991	Karakalpakistan	Ustyurt Plateau	10000,0	IV	43 ⁰ 00'57 ⁰ 30'	Clayey and stony desert
Sudoche 1991	Karakalpakistan	Amudarya river lower, lake system: Akushpa L., Karateren L., B.Sudoche L., Begdula-Aydyn L.	500,0	IV	43 ⁰ 34'58 ⁰ 30'	Wetland
Sarmysh 1991	Navoi oblast	Aktau Ridge	25,2	IV	40 ⁰ 54'65 ⁰ 45'	Complex
Karakyr 1992	Bukhara oblast	Karakyr lake	300,0	IV	40 ⁰ 25'63 ⁰ 25'	Wetland
Karnabchul 1992	Samarkand oblast	Karnabchul steppe	400,0	IV	39 ⁰ 40'65 ⁰ 30'	Clayey desert
Koshrabad 1992	Samarkand oblast	Aktau Ridge	165,0	IV	40 ⁰ 18'66 ⁰ 20'	Low mountains
Dengizkul 1973, 1992	Bukhara oblast	Dengizkul lake	86,0	IV	39 ⁰ 04'64 ⁰ 16'	Wetland
Natural monuments						
Vardanzi 1975, 1983	Bukhara oblast	Kimerkum	3,0		39 ⁰ 15'67 ⁰ 00'	Sandy desert
Yaz-Yavan 1991	Fergana oblast, Namangan oblast	Central Fergana Valley	31,8		40 ⁰ 40'71 ⁰ 30'	Sandy desert
Captive breeding centre						
Ecocentre "Jeyran" 1976	Bukhara oblast				39 ⁰ 35'64 ⁰ 38'	Desert with small wetlands

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.

No strict protected areas for wetlands, the strategy for territorial wetlands and waterbirds protection is under discussion.

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.

In the course of GEF project implementation “Management of water and environment for the restoration of Sudochie wertland” 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.

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 wertland”).

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).

Appendix 2

Fines for the violation of hunting regulations and poaching

Species	Fine size for 1specimen (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.

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 clubs provide animals’s protection and their territory (on which they are situated). 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.

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.

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.

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 waterbirds 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 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.

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

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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