

Efficiency of the **BUKHARA DEER MOU implementation IN CENTRAL ASIA, 1999-2010 / 2014**

***Kazakhstan
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan***

***Olga Pereladova,
Director of WWF Central Asian Programme***

BD restoration was based on the results of scientific researches:



- The study of the species ecology, behavior, population dynamics started since 1972;
- Practical activities on the species restoration, based on the results of the previous and on-going studies – period of 1999 – 2010 (still on-going project)
- The research, monitoring and later practical activities cover all subspecies' populations in :

-Tajikistan

- 1 – *Tigrovaja balka*,
- 2 – *Romit*

- Kazakhstan

- 3-*Karatchingil*,
- 8 – *Turkistan, Syrdaria*

- Uzbekistan

- 4 - *Kyzylkumskii*,
- 5-*Badai-Tugai*,
- 6 – *Zarafshan*

- and Turkmenistan

- 7- *middle reaches of Amudaria*



Brief historical review:

The endemic of Central Asia – bukhara deer (BD) -*Cervus elaphus bactrianus* -was seriously threatened already in 1960-th, to a great extent – because of habitat destruction.

Disappeared from Tedjen, Murgab, Lower Amudaria, Zarafshan, all Syrdaria valley (1962), Ily....

Activities on the species restoration in 1960-th-70-th – initiated by Abdusaliamov, Sokov, Sapoznikov – Tajikistan, Zainutdinov –Kz, Lim – Uzb.:

Tajikistan (1961):

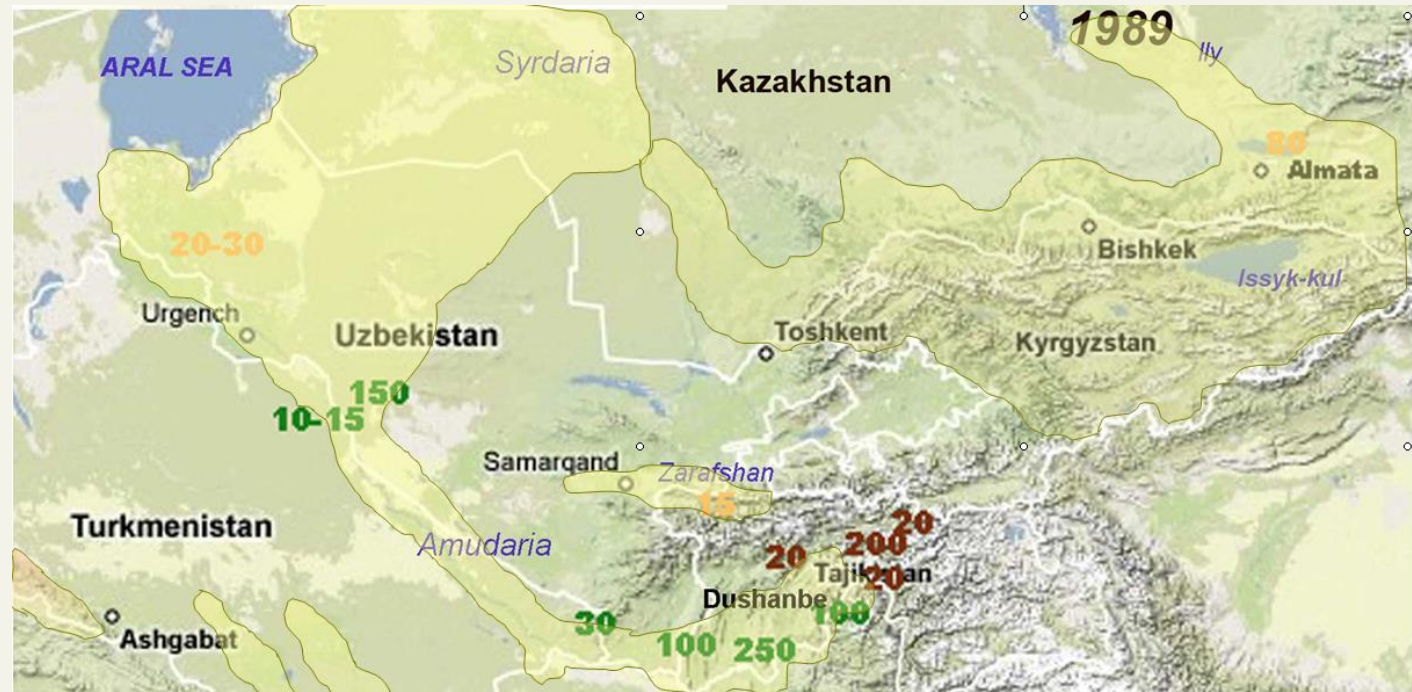
*Romit, Karatau,
Sarykhsor,
Dashtidjum, Zarafshan*

Uzbekistan (1976) :

Badai-Tugai

Kazakhstan (1981):

Karatchingil



Next steps for species restoration – potential opportunities

By 1989 there were about 900 BD totally in all groups, with potential for population growth up to 4000 – 5000 animals.

This survey became in 2000-2001 the base for BD MOU and Action Plan Development (CMS / Bonn Convention)

44.
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 5
ТЕРРИТОРИИ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ОБИТАНИЯ И
ПРИГОДНЫЕ ДЛЯ РЕИНТРОДУКЦИИ (ИНТРОДУКЦИИ) БУХАРСКОГО
ОЛЕНЯ.

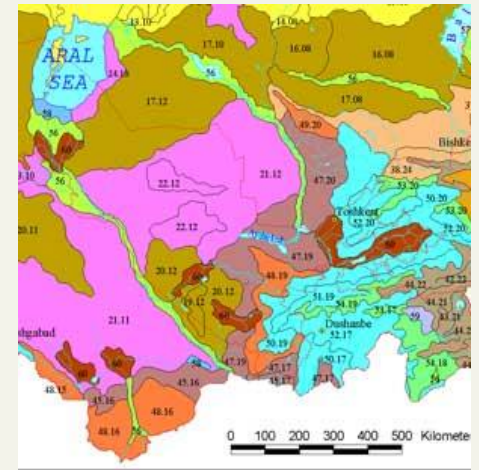
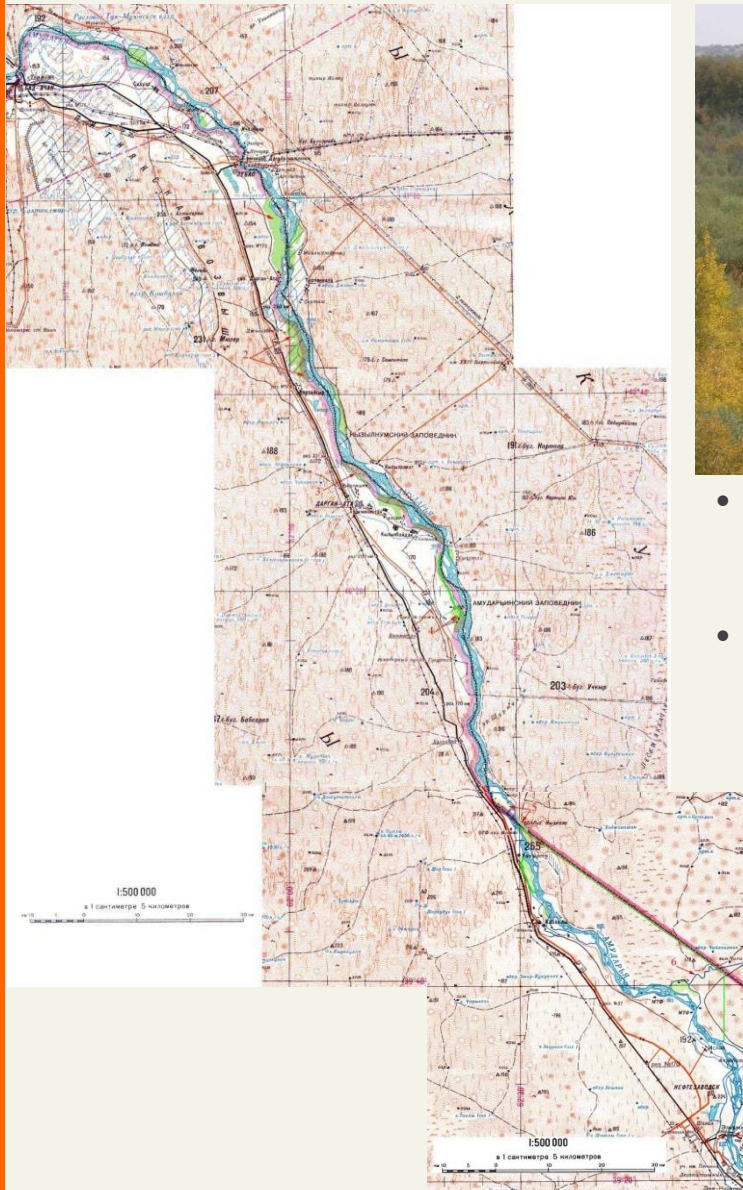
№ на карте	Название	площадь в га	численность оленя	
			современная	максимальная
1	2	3	4	5
УЗБЕКИСТАН				
1.	Абдусаматовский заповедник (?)	2158	-	несколько десятков
2.	Заповедник Бадай-тугай	5929	20-30	до 100
3.	Беравханский заповедник	2360	-	до 100
4.	Кызылкумский заповедник (тугайная часть)	1850	150	150
5.	Денгизкульский заказник (?) (тугайная часть)	менее 1000	-	несколько десятков
6.	Тудаккульский заказник (?) (тугайная часть)	менее 1000	-	несколько десятков
7.	Нурумтобеовский заказник (?) (тугайная часть)	менее 1000	-	несколько десятков
8.	Заповедник Арал-Пайгамбар	8094	100(?)	100
9.	Проектируемый заповедник Арнасайский (оз. Айдеркуль)	120 тыс.	-	несколько сотен
ТАДЖИКИСТАН				
10.	Заповедник Тигровая балка	14-15 тыс.	менее 250	350-400
11.	ГЛХ "Каратаг"	53 тыс.	25	несколько десятков
12.	Сарыхисороний заказник (тугайная часть)	менее 1000	20	несколько десятков
13.	Заповедник Рамит	16168	150-200	150-200
14.	Тугаи Кызыл-су и Пянджа (?)	3-5 тыс.	100-150	100-150
15.	Даштиджумский заповедник	10 тыс.	22	до 100
16.	Беравханский заказник	более 1000	15	несколько десятков
ТУРКМЕНИЯ				
17.	Амударьинский заповедник (тугайная часть)	менее 2000	10-15	150

45.
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 5,
продолжение

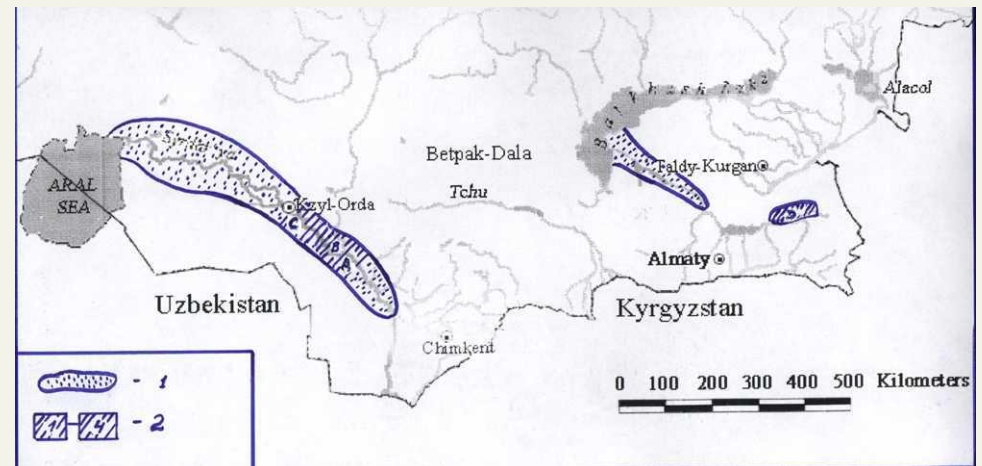
ПОХ[±] - приписные охотничьи хозяйства Чарджоуского обл. Об-ва охотников; (?) - тугаи под угрозой вырубки в связи с о/х освоением земель

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Келифский заказник (тугайная часть)	1200	-	несколько десятков
19.	ПОХ [±] Катта-Шор (тугай Дейнау)	2000	-	несколько десятков
20.	ПОХ Крачковое, тугай Гадьи и Сайт	2000	-	несколько десятков
21.	ПОХ Саятское, тугаи Ламбе и Сайт	более	-	несколько десятков
22.	ПОХ Кызыл-Бурун, тугаи Нараян и Япач	3700	-	неск. дес.
23.	ПОХ Келифское	3300	-	неск. дес.
24.	ПОХ Керкинское, тугаи Чох-Цетта	1800	-	неск. дес.
25.	ПОХ Боширское, одноименный тугай	1600	-	неск. дес.
26.	ПОХ Амударьинское, одноименный тугай	1230	-	неск. дес.
27.	ПОХ Бурдальское, тугаи колх. Коммунист и Бурдальский	2000	-	неск. дес.
28.	ПОХ Даргантинское, Абраба-2610 тский и Даргантинский тугаи	1842	-	100
29.	Тугай Мускан-Ата	25 тыс.	-	150
30.	Тугаи Теженотроя	25 тыс.	-	400
31.	Тугаи разливоу Судтандеж	4650	-	неск. дес.
32.	Долина р. Сумбар	1-2 тыс.	-	неск. дес.
33.	Тростниковые заросли в окрестностях Чарванги	1-2 тыс.	30	неск. дес.
34.	Проектируемый Мургабский заповедник	200 тыс.	-	неск. дес.
КАВАХАСТАН				
35.	Долина р. Или (Филикское охотхозяйство и др.)	более 10 тыс.	-	несколько сотен
36.	ГЛХ Карачингиль	1-2 тыс.	80	100-150
37.	Дельта р. Или	?	-	неск. дес.
38.	Тугаи р. Кучулука (правый приток р. Или)	?	-	неск. дес.
39.	Тугаи среднего течения Сыр-дарьи (Туркменская обл.)	?	?	неск. дес.
		800-1000	3300-4000	

Variability of opportunities



- Habitat destruction along Amudarya (10% of riparian forests rests)
- Recovery of riparian forests in Syrdaria and Ily valleys

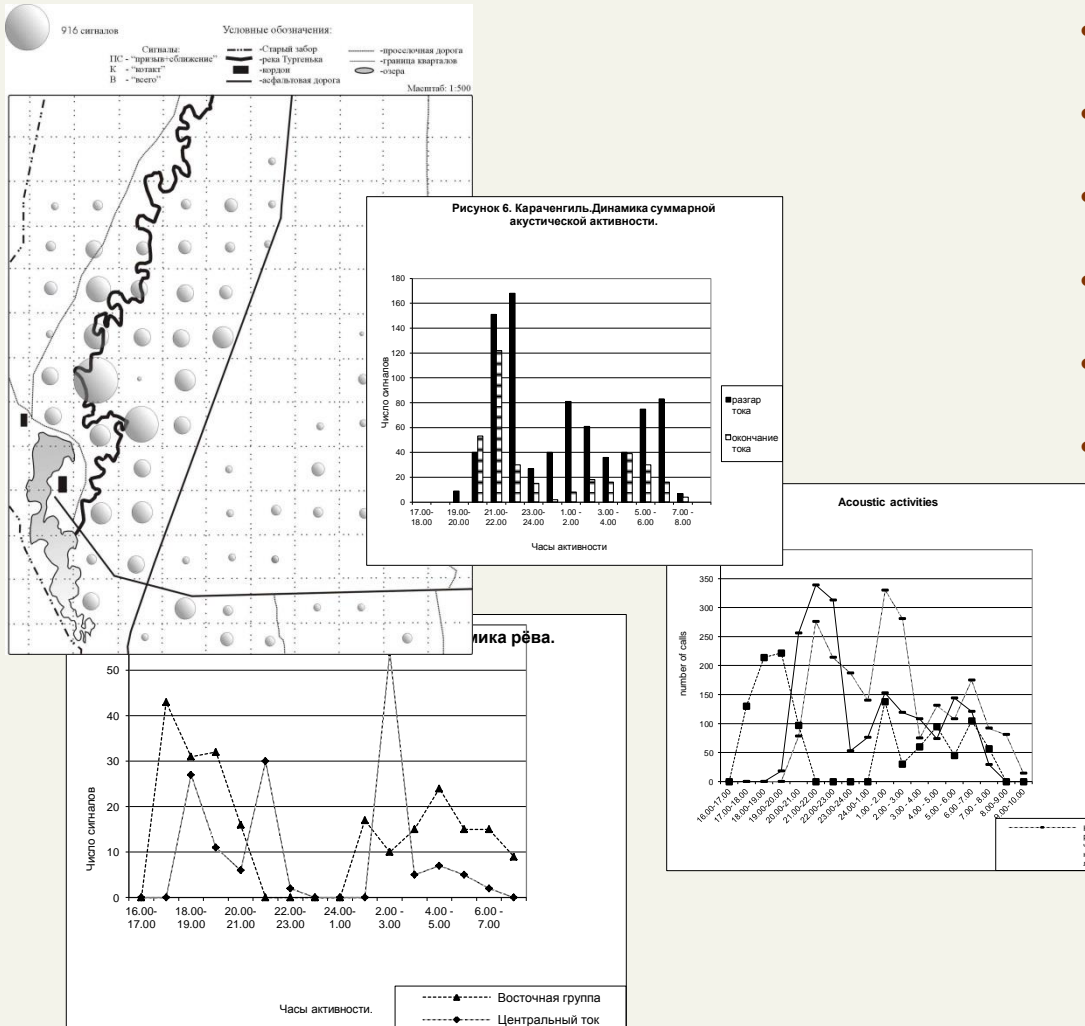


Second phase of population decline – threat of extinction

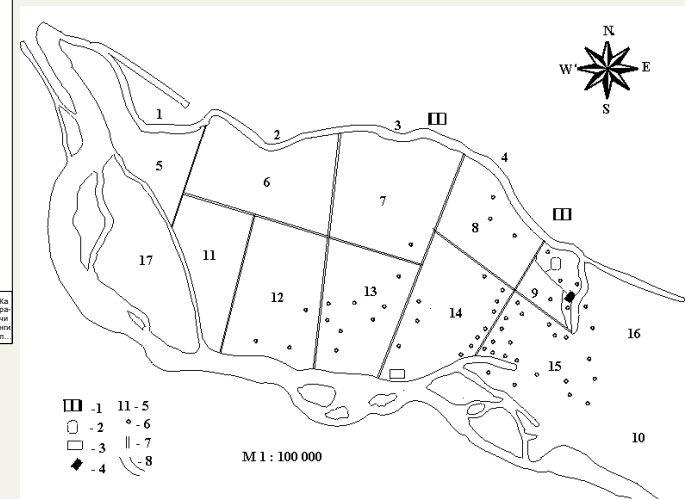
- After the break of the former Soviet Union only 350 BD rested in all populations throughout the area - as a result of poaching.
- Major groups – in Amudaria river valley – common threat in case of various disasters



Measures on population sustainable management were based on in-depth analysis of the ecology, social behavior of BD:

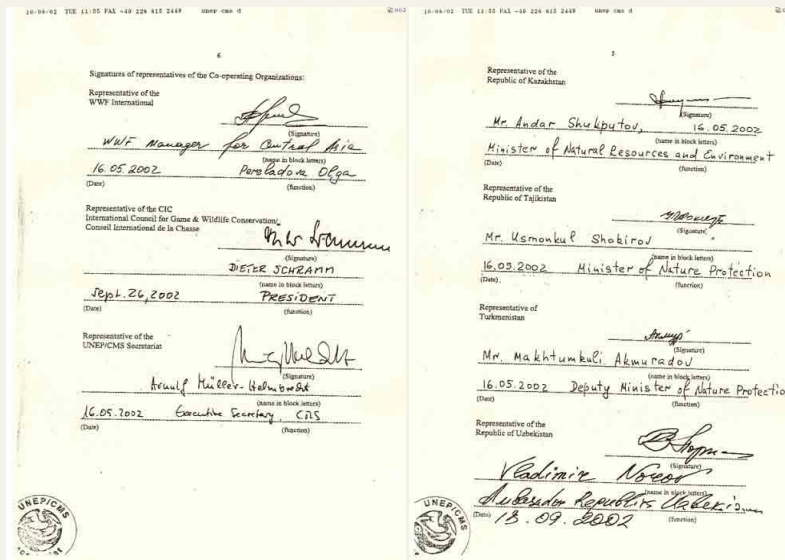


- *Habitat preferences;*
- *Size and structure of groups;*
- *Phenology*
- *Space distribution /homeranges;*
- *Dynamics of acoustic activities;*
- *Variability of seasonal behavior, etc...*



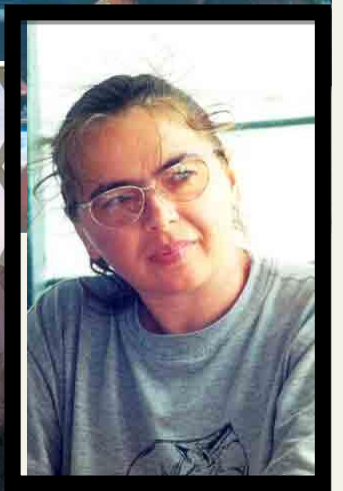
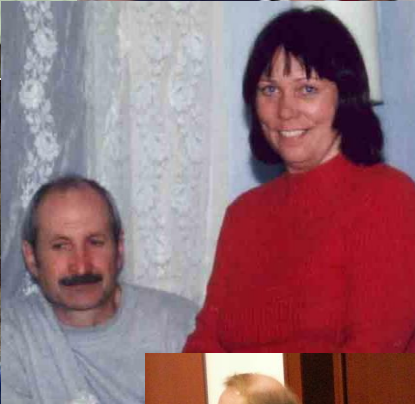
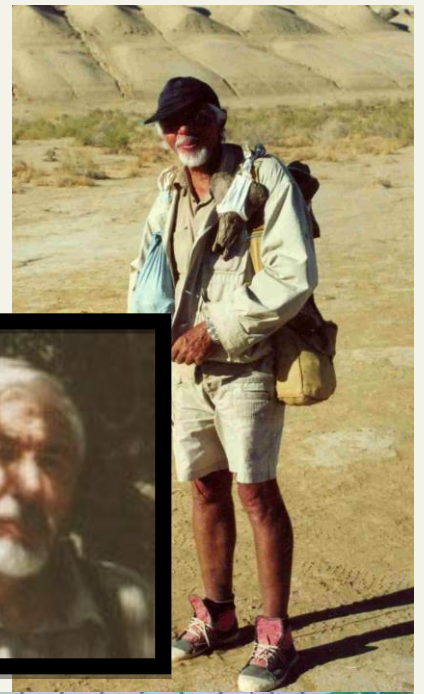
WWF project on BD restoration

- **Since 1999** WWF carries out a project on BD restoration (LHI, WWF Netherlands), which includes technical support to the nature reserves, still inhabited by BD, anti-poaching activities, reintroduction in suitable sites in the limits of historical area, ecological education/local communities involvement, etc.
- **In 2002** MOU and Action Plan on BD conservation and restoration (CMS) was signed by all range states (except Afghanistan), CIC, CMS Secretariat - **Ulf Mueller-Helmbrecht** - and WWF





Our main treasure – people in the countries



What we were doing: **Uzbekistan**

- **Technical support to nature reserves – BD habitats (Kyzylkumskii, Badai-Tugai, Zarafshanskii): The first tranche – 5000\$ for three reserves in 1999 from LHI**



- **Follow up of the BD captive breeding as an intermediate phase of reintroduction in Zarafshan river valley (initial phase developed with the support of CNRS – France and French Embassy in Uzbekistan)**

Uzbekistan (cont.)

➤ *Support of anti-poaching activities:*

- Amudaria basin inspection (Gosbiokontrol, State committee of Nature conservation)
- Team of Zarafshanskii nature reserve
- Running costs of Kysylkumskii and Badai-tugai rangers groups
- Competitions of rangers

➤ *Providing forage for deer in pens*



Uzbekistan (cont.)

➤ *Human dimension activities:*

- Gravel quarry work in Zarafshan river bed
- Work with children, youth;
- Practical activities – forage supply for deer – kids competitions
- Natural museum, excursions, movable exhibitions, etc.





...work with children

WWF Central Asian Programme



Uzbekistan (cont.)

- **Building of additional pens for breeding deer**
- **Feeding, veterinary support**
- **Behavioral and ecological observations**
- **Preparation of groups for releases**



Uzbekistan (cont.)



*First 2 releases –
2006- 2008*



Uzbekistan (cont.)

- **Management of released groups:**
 - **Attractive feeding;**
 - **Observations of the process of adaptation;**
- Successful adaptation to the wild life – reproduction in the wild**



Uzbekistan (cont.)

- **Over-population of Badai-tugai (*in pens and in nature*): necessity to take away an important part of animals;**
- **Intent to increase the area – preparation for reintroduction in riparian forests of Amudaria delta (cooperation with UNDP project)**



PROBLEMS...

Uzbekistan (cont.)

Problems – especially of the last years:

- Very complicated administrative / bank procedures (problems with money transfer)
- No new releases (in spite of necessity)

Fortunately some deer spontaneously escaped from the pens)

- No agreement on using Badai-tugai animals for reintroduction in Amudaria delta riparian forest (even when it became a joint PA!!!)
- Cancellation of UNDP project (with serious losses)
<http://www.sgp.uz/zavershennie-proekti/62>
- On-going illegal logging....



Root causes of the problems

Difficulties in achieving joint positions between two nature conservation agencies:

- **State Committee for environment conservation –responsible for rare species conservation, international Conventions, etc.;**
- **Committee of game management and protected areas of the state committee of forestry of the Ministry of Agriculture – responsible for majority of protected areas – habitats of the rare species, including Bukhara Deer...**



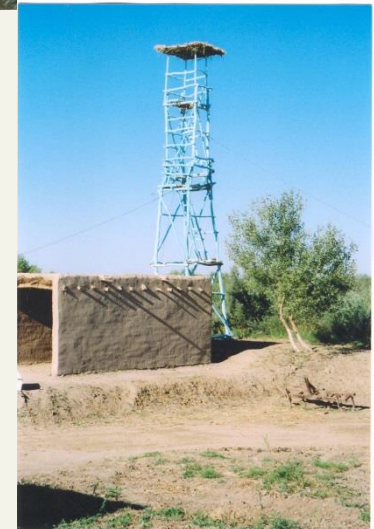
What we were doing: **Turkmenistan**

Technical support to nature reserves, anti-poaching activities and capacity building



Turkmenistan (cont.)

Technical support to nature reserves, anti-poaching activities and capacity building; work with children



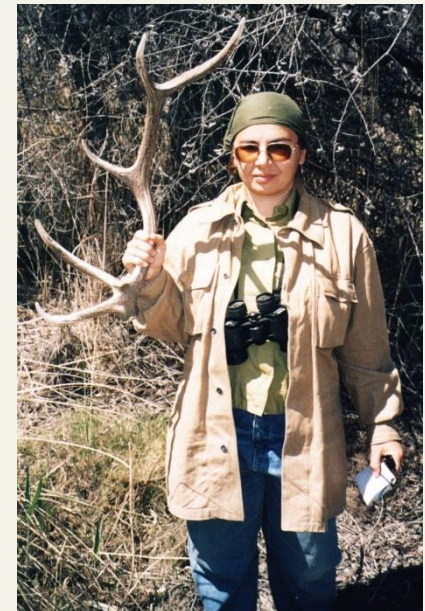
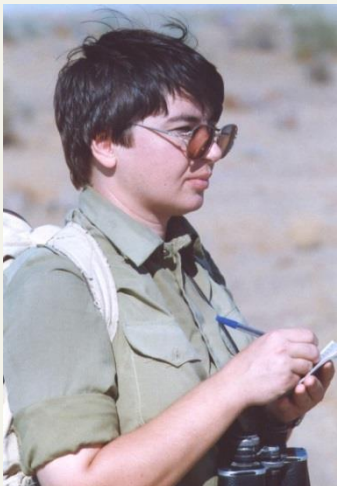
Turkmenistan (cont.) **PROBLEMS...**

Since 2008 WWF projects frozen in the country

No data official from Turkmenistan for the first meeting of the signatory parties and further on

Unofficial information: *Since 2010 some decrease of population – due to ecological disaster (continuous flood) + disturbance of animals (attempts to catch animals for the new zoo), no regular monitoring*

**Main specialist :
Valentina
Marochkina**



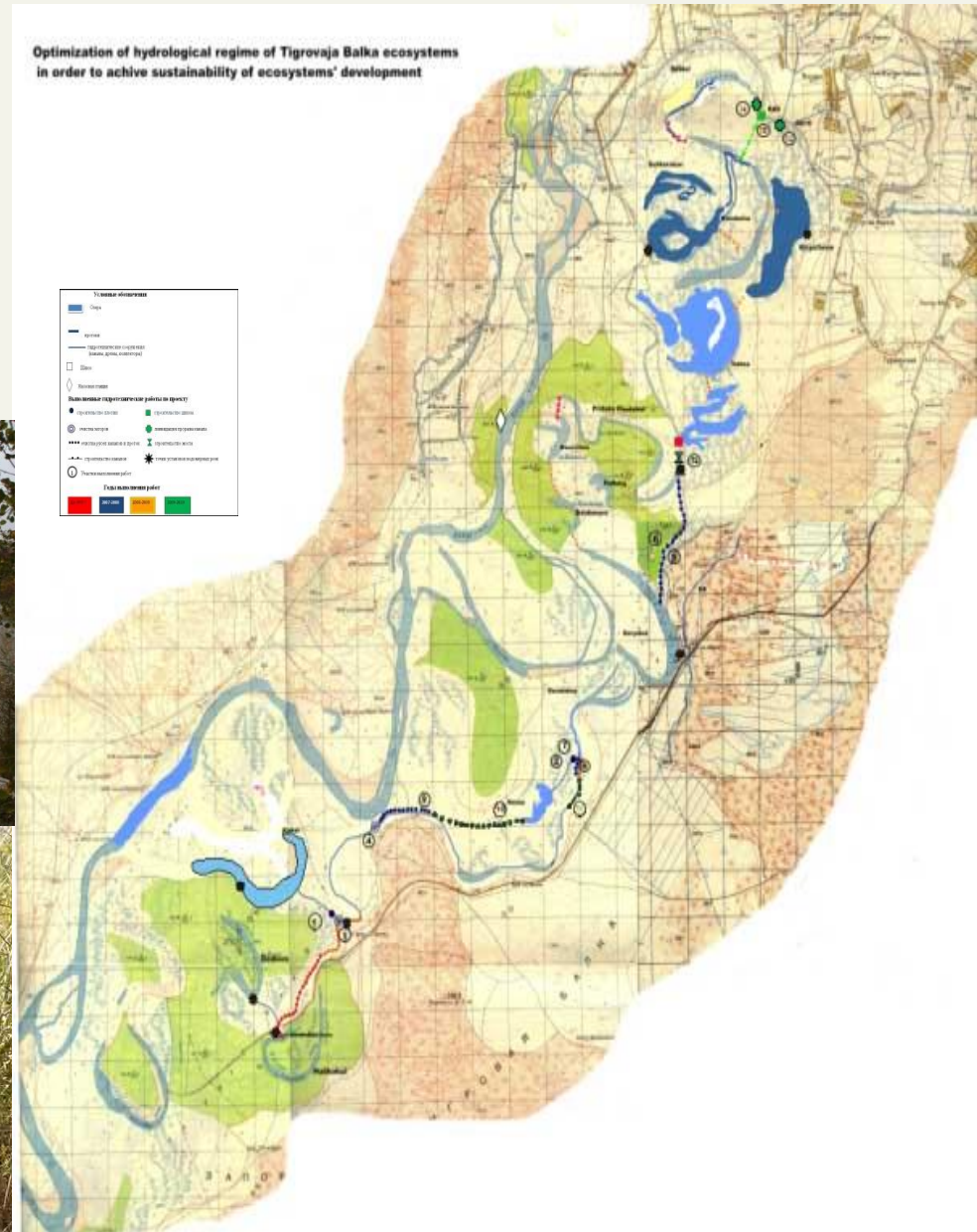
What we were doing: Tajikistan

- First years – minor technical support to Tigrovaja balka nature reserve
- Since 2005 – initial measures on ecosystem restoration (WWF NI, Minnesota zoo, Disney fund)
- Since 2007 – MFA/WWF Norway –
“Model Econet implementation in the surroundings of Tigrovaja balka”



Tajikistan (cont.)

Artificial prevention (Nurek HPS) of natural floods leads to swamping of some parts – and drying of others : drainage needed to be restored



Planning of practical works in the reserve:



